LINKING UP IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SDG AND NDC FOR STRONGER GENDER EQUALITY

Mathilde Bouye, Associate, Climate Program, World Resources Institute
OVERLAPPING AGENDAS

Holistic sustainable development agenda
Ending extreme poverty
Leaving no one behind

33 SDG targets for gender equality
End all forms for discrimination
Women empowerment

49 SDG targets for climate action
Mitigation, adaptation
Just transition

Carbon neutrality
1.5°C – 2°C
## SIMILAR GOVERNANCE CHALLENGES

| Leadership | High level oversight - capacity & expertise to drive the transition  
Political leadership - continuity in implementation  
Center of government - ownership of sector ministries  
Co-leadership by two institutions - risk of turf wars |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| National coordination | Inclusiveness - effectiveness of the coordination body  
Ownership from decision and policy makers  
Engagement of non-state actors, civil society and business |
| Policy integration | Whole-of-government approach to strategy planning  
Guidance to mainstream goals across all policies and budgets  
Capacity of focal points to influence sector planning processes  
Monitoring policy and budget alignment |
| Monitoring and reporting | Robust indicators – data challenges  
Integration in national results & performance frameworks  
Perception of additional burden by sector ministries |
# Challenges of Fragmented Governance

## Shortcomings

- Limited coordination between lead institutions, focal points and national coordination bodies
- Political economy issues
- Siloed approach to strategy planning and definition of indicators
- Lack of overarching strategy for an overall transition
- Several narratives and terminologies
- Proliferation of mainstreaming guidance and reporting frameworks

## Challenges for implementation

- Risk of institutional duplications, competition and coordination fatigue
- Risk of inconsistencies and trade-offs
- Missed opportunities for greater policy integration and synergies
- Difficulty to reconcile environmental sustainability and social equity
- Hard to ensure consistency and effectiveness in driving various sector and political transformations
- More limited ownership and engagement from sector and local actors with limited time and capacities
- Missed opportunities to strengths from respective agendas
- Inefficiency and cost-ineffectiveness
FEW CONCRETE ACTIONS IN NDCs TO LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

SDG Targets

- 1.1 Eradication of extreme poverty
- 1.2 End poverty in all its dimensions
- 1.3 Social protection
- 1.4 Equal rights for the poor
- 1.5 Resilience of the most vulnerable
- 2.1 End hunger
- 5.1 End discrimination
- 5.5 Women Empowerment
- 5.6 Equal rights for Women
- 8.5 Decent jobs for all
- 10.1 Income growth
- 10.2 Empowerment for all
- 10.4 Greater equity
- 16.7 Decision making at all levels
- 17.18 High quality data

Number of NDCs

20 30 40 50
POTENTIAL TRADE-OFFs

Managed well, climate transitions can become a strong driver of social justice, job creation and upgrading, inequality reduction and poverty eradication.

However, urgency to scale up mitigation and adaptation outcomes and business as usual approach to climate policy planning poses challenges to ensure social equity.

### Urgency of climate action vs. urgency of inequality reduction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priorities in climate policy planning</th>
<th>Potential maintain or increase in social inequalities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prioritizing major emitters in mitigation efforts</td>
<td>The least well-off households and small-scale producers can be left behind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prioritizing regions concentrating the largest populations and highest economic interests in adaptation efforts</td>
<td>The most deprived and rural regions can be left behind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accelerating economic restructuring that result in job losses without professional transition plans for the workforce</td>
<td>Job creation don’t often benefit workers who lost their jobs in carbon intensive industries; Increase in unemployment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prioritizing latest green technologies and processes</td>
<td>The cost of new technologies can reduce access of the least well-off to productive processes and lead to an increase in energy and community prices with adverse effects on the incomes of poor households</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
KEY ENTRY POINTS FOR A JOINED-UP IMPLEMENTATION

Institutional coordination
• Coordination between NDC and SDG oversight agencies and focal points
• Coherent arrangements to engage the government and non-state actors
• Common umbrella groups for civil society and NGOs on climate and SDGs

SDG-NDC alignment
• Identification of linkages, synergies and conflicts
• Impact assessment of the NDC on SDG implementation, and vice and versa
• Consistent targets and priorities
• Corrective actions minimizing trade-offs

NDC-SDG joint mainstreaming
• Single guideline to jointly embed SDGs and NDCs in policy planning
• Overarching long-term strategies for carbon neutral, equitable sustainable development
• Strong monitoring of SDG and NDC mainstreaming in planning and budgeting
## Key Entry Points for a Joined-Up Implementation

### Optimized Finance
- Common instructions, coding systems, and reviews to align budget frameworks with SDGs and NDCs
- Criteria in climate and sustainable development funds fostering co-benefits
- Equitable climate taxes
- Common regulations for socially responsible and climate smart investments

### Linked Monitoring and Reporting Frameworks
- Integrated and consistent climate and SDG indicators
- Efficient data strategies
- Mutually reinforcing reviews on SDGs and NDCs
- Synergies between national and global reporting processes on SDGs and climate action

### Effective International Support
- SDG-NDC alignment of donor strategies and projects
- Capacity building for joint SDG-NDC implementation
- Greater donor coordination around NDC and SDGs
- Criteria and standards for greater consistency among climate and development international finance

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*World Resources Institute*
INFOGRAPHICS OF KENYA NCCAP’S IMPACTS ON THE PLEDGE TO LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

**LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>AGRICULTURE</th>
<th>IMPACTS</th>
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<tr>
<td>CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE STRATEGY, INCLUDING DEVELOPMENT OF IRRIGATION AND WATER HARVESTING FACILITIES</td>
<td>Greater water availability, reduced burden of water collection and new opportunities for women and children. Increased productivity and income for vulnerable farmers, pastoralists and fishermen, associated with improved livelihood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INCREASED ACREAGE UNDER IRRIGATION</td>
<td>Without targeted support, poor farmers might not afford irrigation technologies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLIMATE-ORIENTED INSURANCE FOR CROP, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES</td>
<td>More stabilized income for vulnerable farmers, pastoralists and fishermen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REDUCTION OF PRE- AND POST-HARVEST FOOD LOSSES TO 40%</td>
<td>Increased income for farmers due to higher productivity, including improved food security for the country.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AGRICULTURAL INPUTS SUBSIDIES FOR 311,300 FARMERS</td>
<td>Lower production cost for small-scale farmers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT, INCLUDING LAND RESTORATION, INTEGRATED SOIL NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT, CONSERVATION AGRICULTURE AND AGROFORESTRY</td>
<td>Improved and diversified livelihood for farmers due to higher productivity, including opportunities for women and children in charge of wood and water collection.</td>
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<tr>
<td>INCREASE ANNUAL PER CAPITA WATER AVAILABILITY TO 1000 M³ BY 2022. BY 2022</td>
<td>Increased water availability and climate resilience. Reduced burden of water collection and new opportunities for women and children.</td>
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<td>CONSTRUCTION OF 12 MULTIPURPOSE DAMS</td>
<td>Without sound Environmental and Social Impact Assessments, construction of dams can involve a degradation of livelihoods for displace populations and lower soil fertility downstream.</td>
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<td>INCREASE GENDER-RESPONSIVE AFFORDABLE WATER HARVESTING-BASED LIVELIHOOD RESILIENCE PROGRAMMES</td>
<td>Greater water availability, and climate-resilience for vulnerable communities. Reduced burden of water collection and new opportunities for women and children.</td>
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<td>INCREASED ACCESS TO GOOD QUALITY WATER</td>
<td>Increase water availability for the most vulnerable.</td>
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<td>ZERO RATING TAXES OF WATER HARVESTING AND STORAGE EQUIPMENT</td>
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