Sustainable Development and the progress in Conflict-Affected Countries

Division for Sustainable Development

Department of Economic and Social Affairs
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OBJECTIVE

- Sustainable Development and the progress in Conflict-Affected Countries
- Introduce DESA 3-YEAR development account project "Strengthening national capacity for the integration of sustainable development principles into development strategies in countries emerging from conflict"
- Overview the projects work plan and activities

Sustainable Development

- "Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."
 - SD came to the forefront of public interest in 1992 at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro (the Earth Summit)
 - SD continued to develop with major landmarks such as the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002 and the 2005 World Summit.
 - SD to receive renewed political commitment during the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio + 20) in 2012

RIO Guidelines

What does sustainable development mean?

- Integration
- Bridge between environment and development
- Inter and Intra -generational equity
- Global partnership with 'common but differentiated responsibilities'
- Poverty eradication
- Reduction and elimination of unsustainable patterns of production and consumption
- Participation in decision-making
- Access to information



Sustainable Development Objectives

Economic development:

 refers to the well being of the people and eradication of poverty.

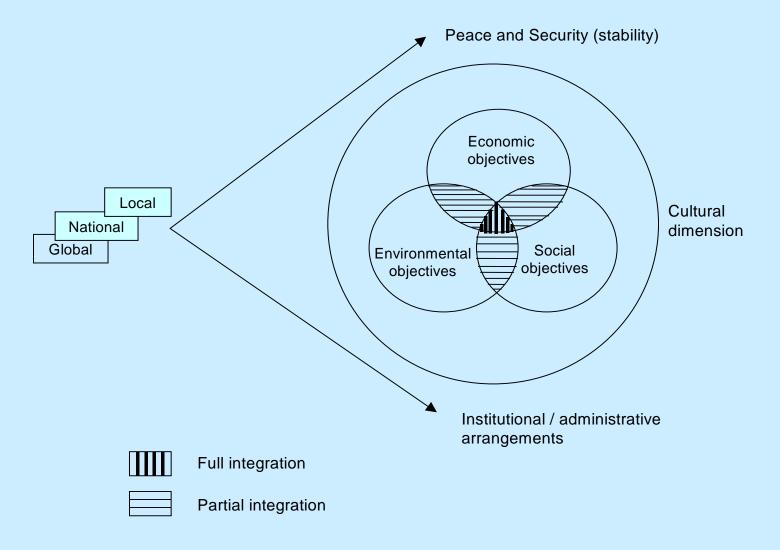
Social equity:

 access to basic needs such as health, education; human security and rights; gender equity; and distribution of benefits and access to resources across the society.

Environmental conservation:

 concerns with conservation of natural resources and minimizing impacts on physical and biological resources.





Sustainable development will entail integration of objectives where possible; and making trade offs between objectives where integration is not possible

FIGURE 1: SYSTEMS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Source: IIED 2002

CSD Indicatorsof Sustainable Development

The CSD indicators are organized in 15 themes:

- Poverty
- Governance
- Health
- Education
- Demographics
- Atmosphere
- Land
- Oceans, seas, coasts

- Freshwater
- Biodiversity
- Economic Development
- ♦ Natural hazards
- Global partnership
- Consumption and production patterns

CSD Indicators of Sustainable Development: Sample indicators

Theme	Sub-theme	Core indicator	Other indicator
Poverty	Sanitation	Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	
Oceans, seas and costs	Coastal zone	Percentage of total population living in coastal areas	Bathing water quality
Land	Forests	Proportion of land covered by forests	Area under sustainable forest management
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Nexus between peace, security and development.

- Peace enhances development opportunities while development can help prevent conflicts and reinforce peace and security.
- Countries that have experienced violent conflicts in the recent past are among the most vulnerable countries and face bigger challenges in meeting the targets than other developing countries.



Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

















- Status of MDGs in countries emerging from conflict:
 - "of the 34 poor countries farthest from reaching the MDGs, 22 (65%) are in, or emerging from conflict [1]."
- Number of policy briefs on security and development including Fitz-Gerald, A.M. (2004). 'Addressing the Security-Development Nexus: Implications for Joined-Up Government.'



Sustainable Development in Conflict-Affected Countries

- Two out of ten post-conflict countries in Africa and two out of ten post-conflict countries in Asia and the Pacific are taking a Sustainable Development approach in their comprehensive development frameworks.
 - DESA/DSD. Mapping of Sustainable Development Strategies in Countries Emerging from Conflict: Africa. 2009
 - DESA/DSD. Mapping of Sustainable Development Strategies in Countries Emerging from Conflict: Asia and the Pacific. 2009



Challenges to Application of Sustainable Development Principles in Post Conflict Countries

Challenge 1: Fight poverty and inequality.

Challenge 2: Manage natural resources sustainable and equitable.

Challenge 3: Built legitimacy for state institutions by providing security and functioning systems of law and justice.

Challenge 4: Build trust between social groups.

Challenge 5: Build capacity and fight corruption.

Challenge 6: Create inclusive economic growth and employment, and provide a minimum of public services.

Challenge 7: Address and mitigate regional or external risks.



NSDS DEFINITION

A coordinated, participatory and iterative process

to achieve economic, environmental and social objectives in a balanced and integrated manner



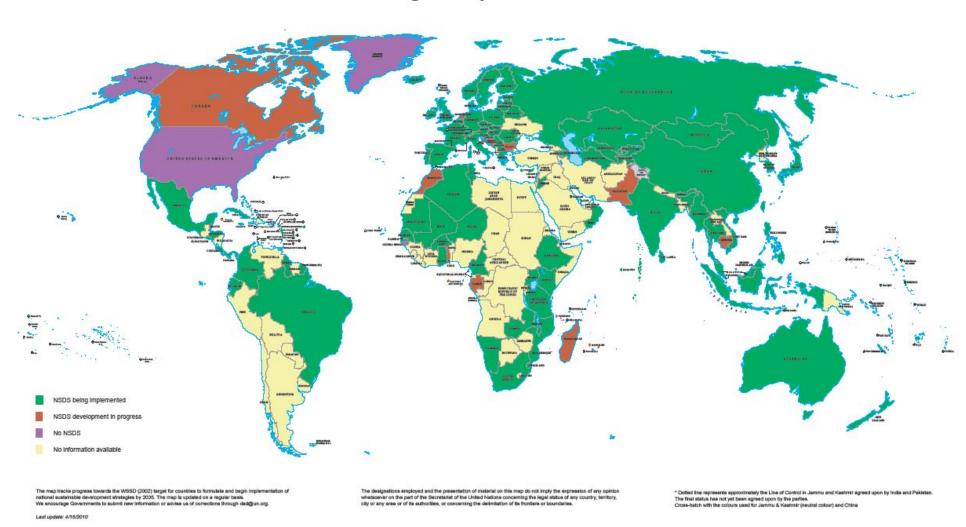
The formulation and implementation process is a cyclical and interactive process of planning, participation and action, in which the emphasis is on managing progress towards sustainability goals, rather than producing a "plan" as an end product.

Locating the NSDS

It is not a fixed plan, but a strategic management approach that would ideally serve as an umbrella for all strategic planning.



National sustainable development strategies: The global picture 2010



NSDS – The Global Picture

As of 2010:

- The global map demonstrates substantial variations across regions:
 - Africa:
 - 55% have reported their status
 - 40% were implementing an NSDS.
 - Asia:
 - 64% have reported their status
 - 57% were implementing an NSDS.
 - Europe
 - 88% have reported their status
 - 77% were implementing an NSDS.

NSDS in Liberia

A National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) in Liberia will seek to address the <u>dual challenge of sustaining</u> <u>development and building peace</u> in the post-conflict context by integrating the social, economic and environmental objectives of the Government of Liberia in one synergistic, integrated and holistic strategy.

Locating the NSDS in Liberia

A NSDS is not a new process. It's aim is to build off of previously or currently existing strategies, processes and initiatives, but identifying what currently exists, highlighting the gaps, and then improving and coordinating them better.



Locating the NSDS in Liberia

- The NSDS will build off:
 - iPRS 2006 2008
 - PRS 2008 2011,
- will be fully in line with Liberian National Vision 2030.
- Upgrade the upcoming PRSII to be Conflict-Sensitive NSDS



DESA/DSD Development Account Project

 Part of the effort to improve capacities of countries emerging from conflict to integrate sustainable development principles into development strategies and, thereby, to increase the likelihood of sustainable peace



The Development Account

 Capacity development programme of the United Nations Secretariat (Regular Budget) aiming at enhancing capacities of developing countries in the priority areas of the United Nations Development Agenda.

Project Objectives

- Objective I:
 - Producing methodologies (scalable toolkit) based on National Sustainable Development Strategies guidelines that explain and illustrate ways to integrate sustainable development principles into national development strategies as part of peace-building



Project Objectives, CONTD.

- Objective II:
 - Increasing national capacities to utilize sustainable development principles in policy-making in conflict-affected countries.



Project Activities (1)

- To achieve Objective I "Producing methodologies and scalable toolkit":
 - Convene expert group meeting (EGM) to bring leading experts, within and outside the UN-system, in NSDS and sustainable development planning
 - Establish expert advisory group to guide key elements of project implementation
 - Map current NSDS approach in comprehensive development frameworks in use in Africa and Asia and the Pacific
 - Map existing methodologies and tools and identify gaps
 - Conduct national assessment and consultation missions
 - Create guidance notes and a scalable toolkit of appropriate yet flexible methodologies and make accessible

Project Activities (2)

- To achieve Objective II "capacity building":
 - Test tools and implement methodologies in Pilot Countries according to national circumstances and priorities
 - Conduct national workshops (one in each participating Pilot country in Africa, Asia and the Pacific.
 - Provide access and integrate methodological materials in toolkit for training in NSDS development, monitoring and assessment in all training and capacity building activities
 - Conduct two regional workshops (one in Africa and one in Asia and the Pacific)
 - Conduct national interventions in the participating countries (Such as working group meetings, stakeholder consultations or other strategically targeted activities).

Indicators

- Increased availability of toolkits that explains and illustrate ways for integration sustainable development
- Increased number of trained participating government officials with direct involvement in the national development planning process
- Increased number of post-conflict countries that report progress in the development and implementation of strategies and development processes that include sustainable development principles

Project Timelines 2009-2011

- Current timeline:
 - Objective I: Creation of guidance notes and a scalable toolkits
 - Jan 2009 to Dec 2010
 - Objective II: Capacity development in 3 pilot countries :
 - July 2010- June 2012
- Pilot Countries
 - Liberia from Africa
 - Lebanon from West Asia
 - Nepal from Asia-Pacific



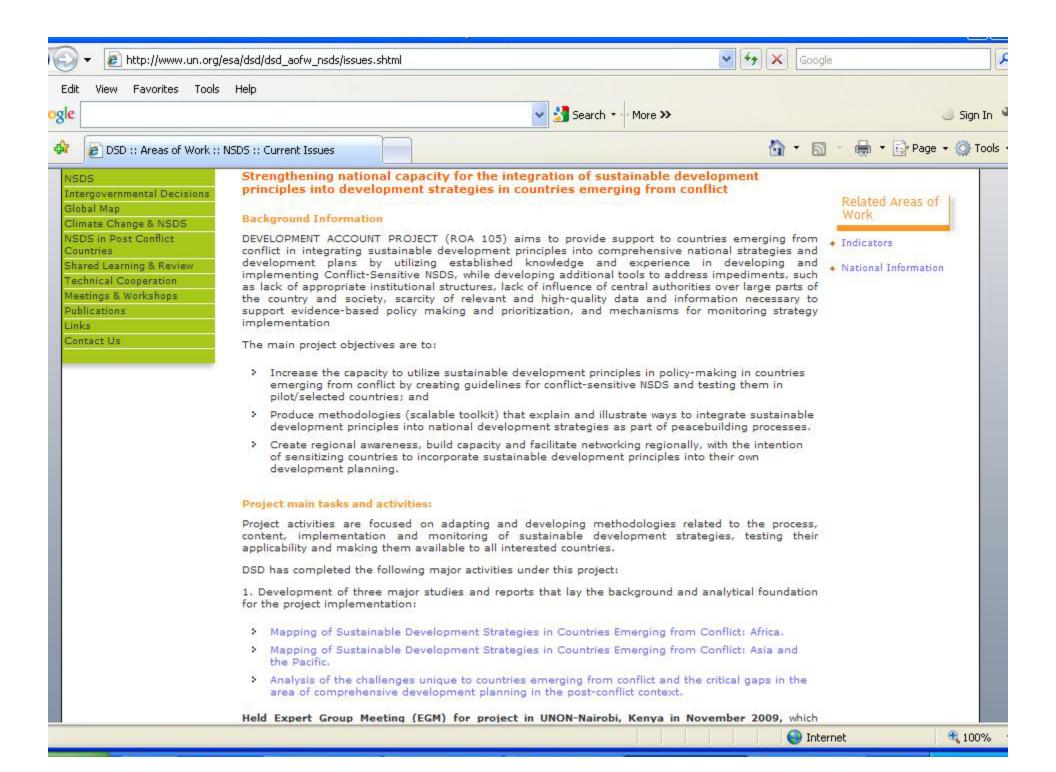
Project Website

http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/dsd_aof w_nsds/issues.shtml









Thank You

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http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/index.html

