



# *Integration of National Strategies for Sustainable Development and PRSs*

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# Background

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- Agenda 21 committed countries to adopt NSSDs
- The OECD DAC developed practical guidance for donors:  
*“The DAC Guidelines - Strategies for Sustainable Development”* (2001)

# Key NSSD principles as defined by the DAC

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## ***Strategies for sustainable development should be:***

- Country-led and nationally-owned
- Rooted in a vision of long-term development
- Defined through a participatory process
- Based on a solid analytical basis
- Focused on ensuring impacts on disadvantaged groups
- Comprehensive and integrated

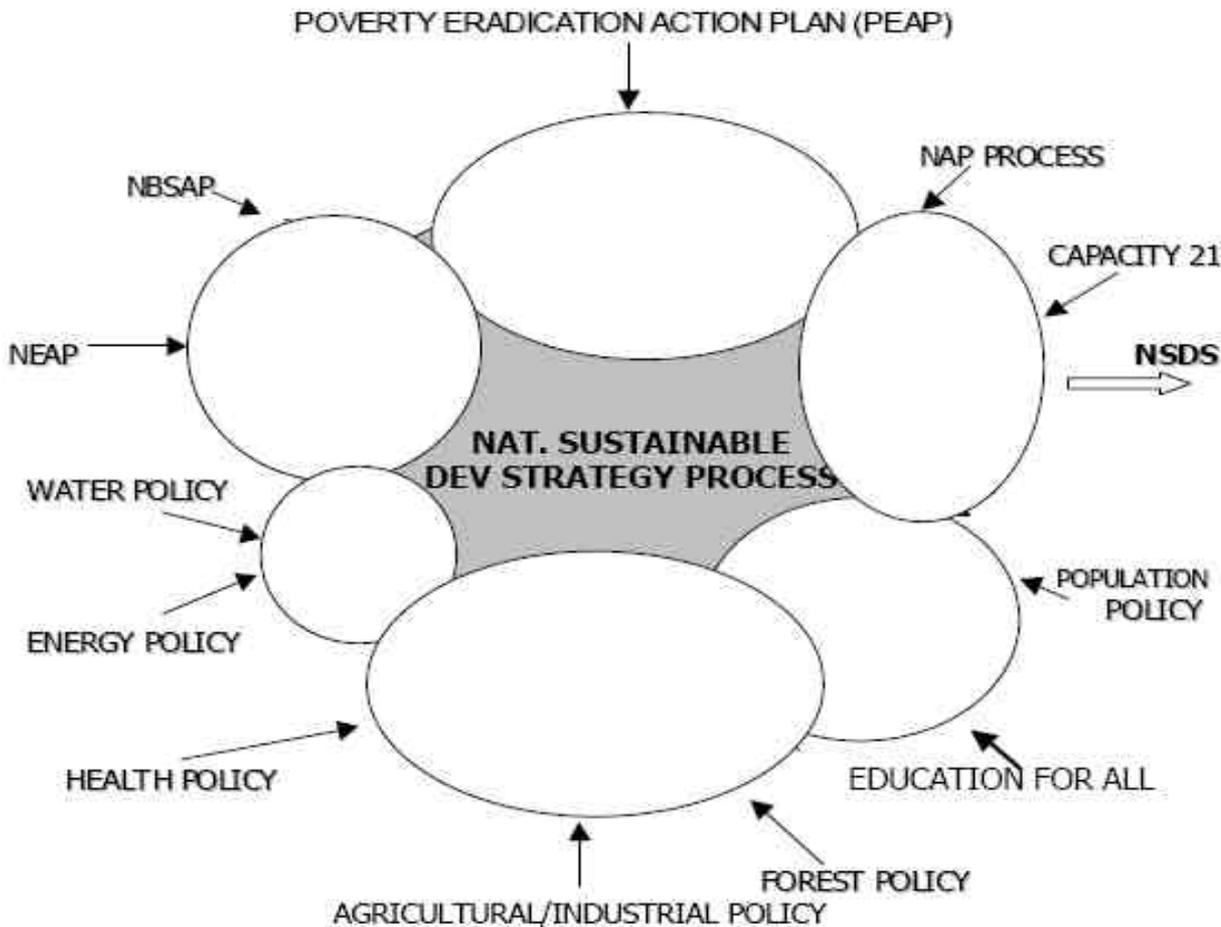
# Key NSSD principles as defined by the DAC

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***When developing strategies it is essential to:***

- Build on existing strategies and processes
- Build in monitoring and continuous improvement
- Link national and local levels
- Develop and build on existing capacity

# UN DESA guidance on preparing an NSDS





# Moving towards implementation

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- **MDG-based development strategies**
  - anchor strategic processes to the MDGs (adapting the MDGs to country-specific contexts and to the level concerned)



# Moving towards implementation

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## ● **Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRS)**

- intend to mobilise financial support for poverty reduction
- provide opportunity to formulate donor support for coherent strategies
- early PRSPs had a narrow focus
- trend towards more inclusive strategies



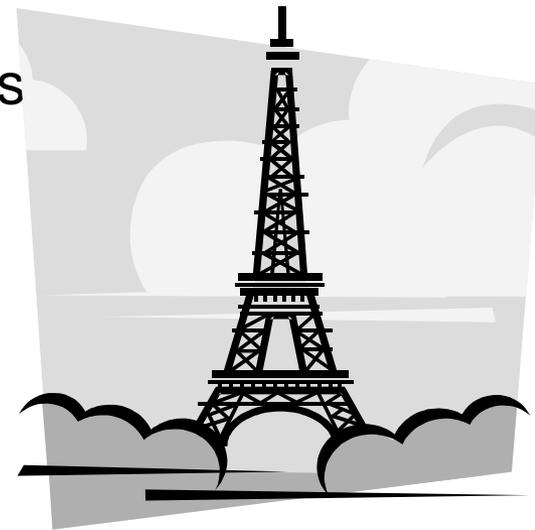
# Supporting Sustainable Development Strategies: the role of donors

# The *Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness*

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The *Paris Declaration* (March 2005) commits donors to:

- Strengthen partner countries' national strategies
- Align with partners' priorities
- Harmonise procedures to deliver aid



# The *Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness*

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Focus is on obtaining measurable results through:

- Dialogue, programming & monitoring focussed on results
- Managing for results, using simple reporting systems
- Continuous process of decision making & learning



# Example 1: Vietnam

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## *Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy (2002)*

- Relies on a decentralised process
- MDGs adapted to the country context
- Supported by 27 donor countries, 11 international agencies, 4 international NGOs + the private sector

## Example 2: Madagascar

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### *National Environmental Action Plan* (third phase)

- Policy integration: key principles from the Action Plan incorporated into e.g. PRSP and Rural Development Plan
- Supported by bi- and multilateral donors + NGOs (the WWF, Conservation International and the Wildlife Conservation Society)
- Progress measured against achievable objectives: indicators used to monitor impacts and performance