

United Nations Office for Sustainable Development, Executive Training for Policymakers on the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs
23-27 April 2018, Songdo Central Park Hotel, Republic of Korea (Sapphire Hall, 3rd Floor)

SDG 17 - Partnerships and means of implementation

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Outline



- Overview of SDG 17
- UNEP DTU Partnership
- Climate and sustainable development linkages
- Examples of partnerships and means of support
- Challenge alignment of agendas
- Conclusion





Overview of SDG 17







Finance

17.1 Strengthen domestic ressource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to imporve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

17.2 Developed contries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by mnay developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries

17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted countries to reduce the debt distress

17.5 Adopt and implement regimes for least developed countries







Technology

17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on andaccess to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed

17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology







Capacity-building

17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation







Trade

17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda

17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020

17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access







Systemic issues - policy and institutional coherence

17.13 Enhance global macro-economic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence

17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development







Systemic issues - multi-stakeholder partnerships

17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, publicprivate and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships







Systemic issues - data, monitoring and accountability

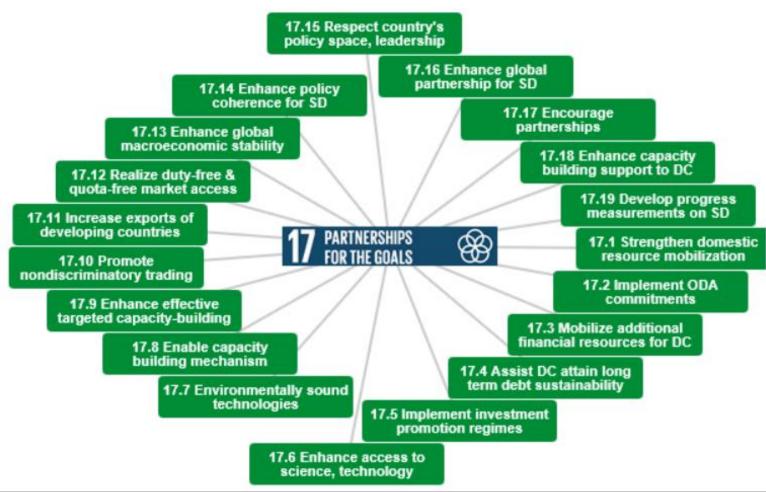
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries





Partnerships & means of implementation - 19 targets







Tracking progress of indicators

- UN Environment, Sustainable Development Goals Data and Information Unit, Nairobi is custodian of 26 SDG indicators
- Indicator 17.7.1 covers environmentally sound technologies (ETS) and is classified as Tier III, since no methodology exists for its monitoring.
- In its role as custodian, UN Environment is responsible for leading the methodological development of the indicator, and subsequently for compiling and reporting data on it to the Global SDGs Database
- To support the development of the methodology, UN Environment has established a Technical Expert Group, comprised of multiple experts
- Environment Live provides information on all 26 SDG indicators: https://environmentlive.unep.org/statistics





UNEP DTU Partnership









UNEP DTU Partnership

- UNEP DTU was established in 1990 as an independent unit based on an triparty agreement between UN Environment, Risø/DTU and The Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Governed by a Management & Policy Committee.
- General mandate is to support and promote UNEP activities in the areas of energy and climate change, with a special emphasis on developing countries.













UNEP DTU Partnership in Copenhagen

Centre on Energy Climate and Sustainable Development

Established in 1990

Copenhagen Centre on Energy Efficiency

 Established in September 2013 as part of United Nations Secretary General's Sustainable Energy for All initiative

Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)

- Established as part of the Technology Mechanism of the UNFCCC
- Mission: To stimulate technology cooperation and enhance the development and transfer of technologies to developing countries at their request.





UNEP DTU strategic pillars







Support the achievement of the Global Climate and Sustainable Development Goals

Planning and Policy



Better National Planning

Institutions and Capacity



Stronger National Capacity

Transparency and Accountability



Higher Accountability Technology and Markets



Stronger Market Models Business models and Finance



Increased Private
Sector Finance

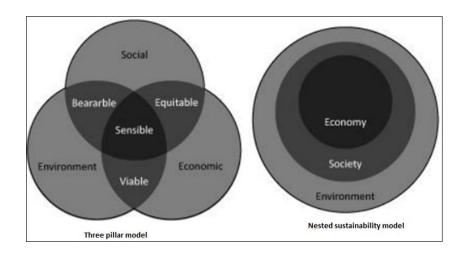


Climate and sustainable development linkages





- Preamble: "Emphasizing the intrinsic relationship that climate change actions, responses and impacts have with equitable access to sustainable development and eradication of poverty"
- Articles 2, 4 and 6: 'Climate change shall not be seen in isolation but in context of sustainable development and poverty alleviation'

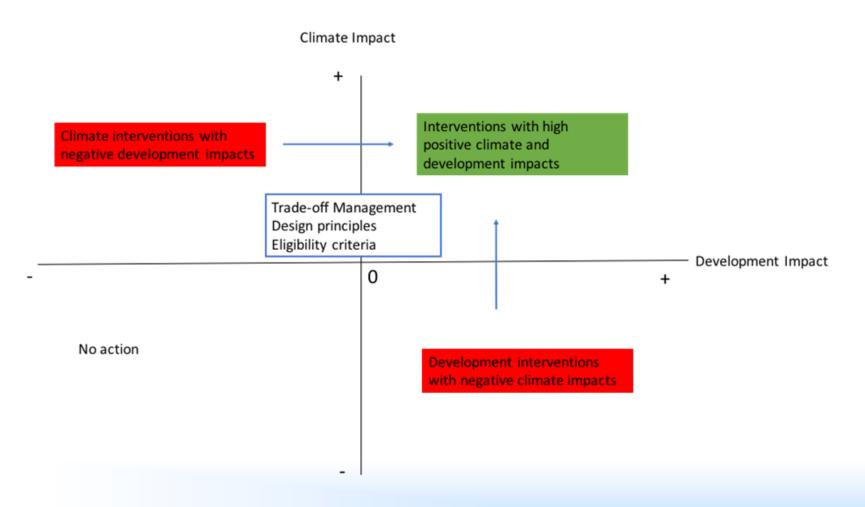


 Yet, the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement are run as parallel but separate processes. Tools and approaches to ensure synergies and avoid trade-offs are largely missing in practice.





Climate and development synergies and trade-offs







Contribution of NDCs to SDGs - positive impacts

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			oution to cl			Positive consequences for other societal goals							
Country/region		cnar	nge mitigat	tion		Air q	uality	En	Ocean Health				
		GHG emissions	GHG emissions per capita	GHG emissions per GDP	Marginal abatement costs	NO _x emissions	SO ₂ emissions	Coal imports Oil imports		Gas imports	Ocean pH		
	CAT's NDC assessment	Percentage reduction RTR	tCO _z e per person	Percentage reduction relative to 2005	2010US\$ per tCO ₂ e	Percentag R	e reduction TR	Pe	Increase RTR				
USA	Medium												
Brazil	Medium												
EU-15	Medium												
EU-12	Medium												
Australia_NZ	Low												
Canada	Low												
South Korea	Low												
Argentina	Low												
Japan	Low												
Colombia	NA												
India	Medium												
Russia	Low												
China	Low												
Africa_Northern	NA												
Mexico	Medium												
South Africa	Low												
Middle East	NA												
Indonesia	Low												
Southeast Asia	NA												





Contribution of NDCs to SDGs - negative impacts

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		Negative consequences for other societal goals													
	Е	Economic development			Energy access					Food security				Land-use change	
Country/region	Coal exports	Oil exports	Gas exports	Miitgation costs	Oil prices	Natural gas prices	Electricity prices	Traditional biomass consumption	Per capita electricity consumption	Wheat prices	Com prices	Beef prices	Dairy prices	Biomass land	Unmanaged forest land
, .	Pe	Percentage reduction RTR		Percentage of GDP	of Percentage increase RTR		Increase RTR*	Percentage reduction relative to Reference	Percentage increase RTR				Increase RTR ^b	Decrease RTR°	
USA															
Brazil															
EU-15															
EU-12															
Australia_NZ															
Canada															
South Korea															
Argentina															
Japan															
Colombia															
India															
Russia															
China															
Africa_Northern															
Mexico															
South Africa															
Middle East															
Indonesia															
Southeast Asia															
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Example

- of partnerships and means of support



Initiative for Climate Action Transparency

Objective: Provide policymakers around the world with tools and support to measure and assess the impacts of their climate policies and actions, to further transparent and ambitious climate action.



Multi-stakeholder partnership

DONORS









GRANT MANAGEMENT

IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS









SUPPORTING PARTNERS















ICAT Guidance: Introductory Guide

Impact Assessment Guidance

Greenhouse gas impacts:

Renewable Energy

Buildings Efficiency

Transport Pricing

Agriculture

Forest

Sustainable Development

Transformational Change

Supporting Guidance

Stakeholder Participation

Technical Review

Non-State and Subnational Action

Transformational Change Guidance

Guidance for assessing the transformational impacts of policies and actions

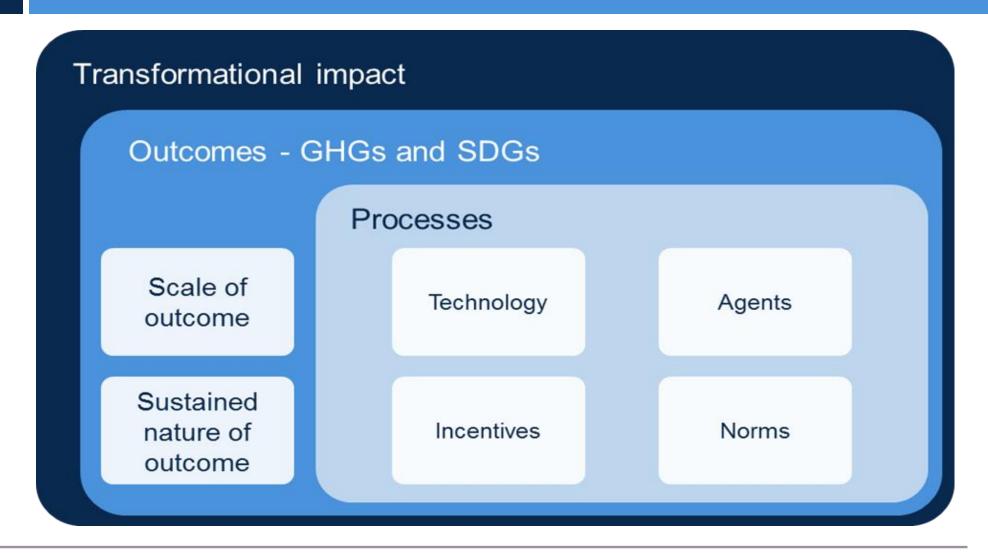
Available at: www.climateactiontransparency.org/icat-guidance/

Definition of transformational change

 Transformational change is defined in this guidance as:

A fundamental, sustained change of a system that disrupts established high-carbon practices and contributes to a zero-carbon society in line with the Paris Agreement's 1.5 - 2 °C temperature goal and the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Characteristics of transformational change





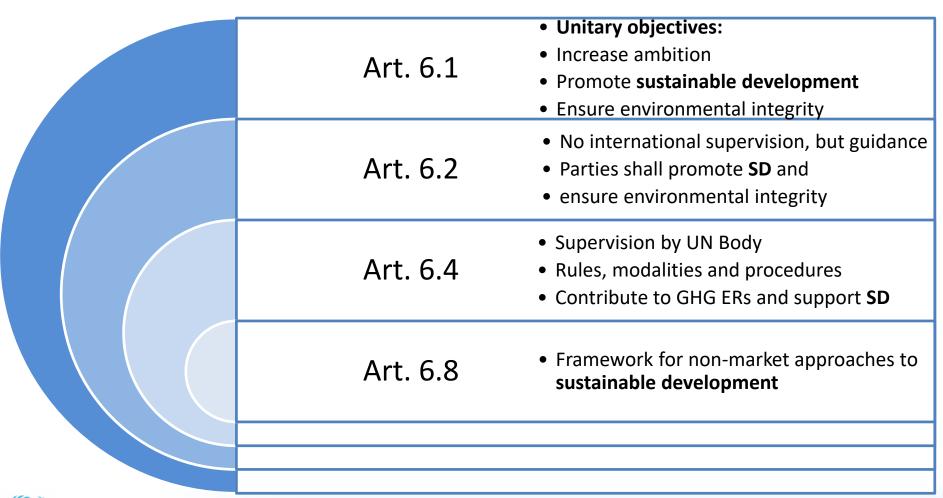
Challenge

- alignment of climate and develoment agendas for sustainability transition





Example: Operationalizing the SD provisions in the Paris Agreement Article 6 cooperative approaches







SD issues identified in Party submissions

SD issues raised by Parties:

- Defining SD criteria/standards/priorities is a national prerogative
- > SD criteria to be made publicly available
- Figure 1. Global SDGs can serve as a framework for comparable reporting and assessment
- An international voluntary tool like the CDM SD tool can be helpful to Parties
- Conformity with human rights and safeguards for no-harm-done to be confirmed
- Certification of units traded to promote SD, do-no-harm and respect human rights
- Tools to be developed for assessment of negative impacts of climate actions and outcomes
- > Reporting under the transparency framework how activities promote SD
- International minimum requirements to be applied by Parties nationally





Conclusion





Climate change as a transformational challenge







Climate Change as Environmental Problem

Climate Change as Development Issue

Climate Change as Transformation Challenge

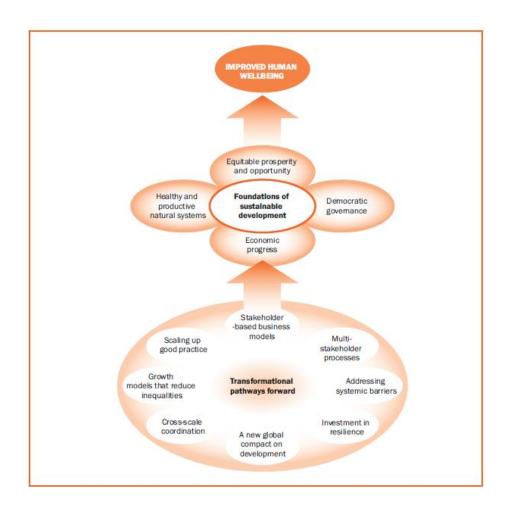
Source: Hermwille 2017, www.interconnections2017.org/papers



Transformational change



- The UN High-level Panel identifies five shifts for a transformational change to sustainable development:
 - Leave No One Behind
 - Put Sustainable Development at the Core
 - Transform Economies for Jobs and Inclusive Growth
 - Build Peace and Effective,
 Open and Accountable
 Institutions for All
 - Forge a New Global Partnership





Source: Independent Research Forum (IRF) on a Post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda, March 2013



Thank you!

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