Partnership engagement with 2030 Agenda follow-up and review processes

Developing Partnerships for the Sustainable Development Goals in support of the reviews of the High-level Political Forum – Asia and Pacific

28 November 2016, UNCC at UN-ESCAP

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United Nations Centre for Regional Development

- Established in 1971
  - based on the ECOSOC resolution 1582(L)
  - based on the MOU between UN and GOJ
- HQs: Nagoya

Background of Nagoya as a location

The United Nations decided to locate UNCRD in Nagoya, Japan, since Chubu Region had presented a very well formulated Regional Development Plan and demonstrated to be a very practical model for regional hub of development, integrating economic, social and spatial aspects of development.
The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

• This Agenda is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity.
• All countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership, will implement this plan.
• As we embark on this collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind.
• The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets which we are announcing today demonstrate the scale and ambition of this new universal Agenda.
HABITAT III
17-20 October 2016
Quito, Ecuador

NEW URBAN AGENDA

Draft outcome document
for adoption in Quito, Ecuador in October 2016

10 September 2016
International Partnership for Expanding Waste Management Services of Local Authorities (IPLA)
- A SDGs Partnership - #SDGAction267
Partnerships offer alternatives in which governments and private companies assume co-responsibility and co-ownership for the delivery of solid waste management services. Waste disposal is expensive – financially and in lost resources (substantial inputs of labour, material, energy, land resources for land filling, etc.).

Partnerships combine the advantages of the private sector (dynamism, access to financial resources and latest technologies, managerial efficiency, and entrepreneurial spirit, etc.) with social concerns and responsibility of the public sector (public health and better life, environmental awareness, local knowledge and job creation, etc.).

Partnerships (PPP) are indispensable for creating and financing adaptation measures towards resilient cities which in turn are more attractive for private investments.

Partnerships provide win-win solutions both for the public utilities and private sector—if duly supported by appropriate policy frameworks. Such partnerships could lead to savings in municipal budgets where waste management usually consumes a large portion. The private sector, on the other hand, may use this opportunity to convert waste into environmentally friendly products and energy that could also serve as income generating opportunities.

Shifting the roles of municipalities from being a ‘service provider’ to ‘facilitator of service’, by focusing its activity on planning and management, while a private company takes up the actual day-to-day operation, thereby saving or diverting the limited municipal resources towards other pressing socio-economic and environmental priorities under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
Global, Regional, and Sub-Regional Secretariats

International Coordinating Secretariat
Global Secretariat
Regional Secretariat for Africa, Asia and Latin America
Sub-Regional Secretariat for South Asia
Sub-Regional Secretariat for the Pacific SIDS
Sub-Regional Secretariat for Southern Latin America
Sub-Regional Secretariat for Northern Latin America

Sub-Regional Secretariat for the region covering Australia and New Zealand
Sub-Regional Secretariat for Mashreq and Maghreb Countries
Sub-Regional Secretariat for Central and Eastern Europe
Sub-Regional Secretariat for the Caribbean SIDS
Sub-Regional Secretariat for Russia and EurAsEC countries
Sub-Regional Secretariat for Southern Africa
Sub-Regional Secretariat for Western Africa
Sub-Regional Secretariat for East-Asia
Focus on one of the Ten Proposed Action Entry Points

- Global Partnership
- Spatial Flows of Products, Services, Information & Expertise
- Reducing Environmental impact in Urban - Rural Convergences
- Urban-Rural continuum in the face of disaster
- Mobility and Migration
- Rural Urbanization: Small and Intermediate Towns
- Territorial and Spatial Planning
- Inclusive Investment and Finance
- Food Security Systems
- Governance, Legislative Capacity

Source: From UN-Habitat Presentation at UNCRD side event, HLPF 2016
Sixth Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific, Male, Maldives, August 2015

H.E. Mr. Thoriq Ibrahim, Minister of Environment and Energy, Maldives

Maldives 3R Day
Global Implementation and Review Processes

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030
- Addis Ababa Action Agenda
- New Urban Agenda

UNFCC Paris Agreement Process
UNCBD, UNCCD and other MEAs

Other thematic processes
National Implementation and Review Processes

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

• National review ⇔ presentation at HLPF
  ⇔ sub-national and local reviews
  ⇔ different process reviews
  ⇔ different thematic reviews
  ⇔ multistakeholder involvement
Regional Implementation and Review Processes

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

• Regional Commissions

• Regional processes of different global programmes, e.g. Sendai, New Urban Agenda

• Regional Forums:
  Regional EST Forum in Asia
  Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific
Review processes of partnerships

SDG Partnerships:

• Hierarchical:
  local ⇔ national ⇔ regional ⇔ global

• Thematic:
  e.g. IPLA

• Peer - to – Peer reviews:
  sustainable cities ⇔ Mayors Forum

Integrating partnerships of other processes:
  at each level: local, national, regional, global