Integration of National Strategies for Sustainable Development and PRSs

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Background

- 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

**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

*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

Diagram showing the relationship between various policies and plans, including:
- Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP)
- NBSAP
- NEAP
- Water Policy
- Energy Policy
- Health Policy
- Agricultural/Industrial Policy
- Education for All
- Forest Policy
- Population Policy
- Capacity 21
Moving towards implementation

- **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

- 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

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*

Focus is on obtaining measurable results through:

- Dialogue, programming & monitoring focused on results
- Managing for results, using simple reporting systems
- Continuous process of decision making & learning
Example 1: Vietnam

*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

**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