Localizing and Mainstreaming Sustainable Development Goals: An Inclusive Implementation Process
GLOBAL
SDG BACKGROUND
25 September 2015, a set of **17 goals** and **230** indicators adopted to provide a framework for **global development**.
The MDGs represented a commitment to a global agenda to reduce poverty, measured through 8 time-bound targets.
The SDGs serve as a platform to continue monitoring development and reporting post-2015.
MDG lessons learned

Weak institutional framework – no monitoring, accountability and legitimacy (addressing targets not achieved)

Implementation and reporting framework – reporting should not be a frame for implementation

Disconnection between government and civil society – limited constructive debate and meaningful policy influence

Translating technical to tangible – translating goals into action at the lowest levels

Data gaps – geographically disaggregated data and quality assured data

Goals achieved / Goals deferred - politics of data turning real successes into reported failures and real failures into reported successes
GLOBAL SDG FRAMEWORK
SDGs main aim is to end poverty + integrate the 3 dimensions of sustainable development
Each goal should be analysed and pursued with regard to the three dimensions

1. **ECONOMIC**
   - To grow a strong, inclusive and transformative economy

2. **ENVIRONMENT**
   - Protect our ecosystems for all societies and our children

3. **SOCIAL**
   - To end poverty, inequality
1. **ECONOMIC**
   - To grow a strong, inclusive and transformative economy

2. **ENVIRONMENT**
   - Protect our ecosystems for all societies and our children

3. **SOCIAL**
   - To end poverty, inequality

   - Promote safe and peaceful societies and strong institutions

   - Ensure healthy lives, knowledge and the inclusion of women and children
To grow a strong, inclusive and transformative economy

Ensure healthy lives, knowledge and the inclusion of woman and children

Promote safe and peaceful societies and strong institutions

To end poverty, inequality

Protect our ecosystems for all societies and our children
The approach of the SDGs agenda is a departure from the MDG process in **3 important ways**

- **Universality**
  - Apply to every nation, every sector, every organization

- **Integration**
  - Are inter-connected in a system for inclusiveness and coherence

- **Transformation**
  - Are about changing how we do things
Significant changes: zero goals, universal goals, comprehensive goals, but also ...

Universality
- Apply to every nation, every sector, every organization

Integration
- Are inter-connected in a system for inclusiveness and coherence

Transformation
- Are about changing how we do things

Information
- Are based on better data: timely, disaggregated, reliable information systems

... A WORLD THAT COUNTS

monitoring, evaluation and accountability
“Data are not just about measuring changes, they also facilitate and catalyse that change”
The “data revolution” refers to opportunity to improve the data for decision-making, accountability and solving development challenges.
Data are the lifeblood of decision-making and the raw material for accountability.

Enable data to play its full role in the realisation of sustainable development by closing key gaps.

a vibrant data-driven ecosystem
DOMESTICATION
GLOBAL to LOCAL
How does South Africa balance ambition and realism in setting National targets for the SDGs?
How realistic are the targets within the context of the South Africa’s capacity and commitment?
How do we ensure that targets and indicators reflect local and national peculiarities?
What are the factors that affect each target or indicator at the national or local levels?
How does SA report progress locally as opposed to being on track globally?
MAINSTREAMING SDG
Mainstreaming refers to the incorporation of sustainable development targets in national and local strategies, plans, and budgets, and data systems.
“To meaningfully act toward their achievement of the goals requires a process to take into account different local realities, capacities and levels of development, linking and respecting relevant processes, policies and priorities”
A strategic framework for the socio-economic transformation of the continent over the next 50 years for growth and sustainable development.
“An integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in International arena”
A set of **20 goals** identified based on the AU Vision, 7 African aspirations

**ASPIRATION 1.** A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development

**ASPIRATION 2.** An integrated continent, politically united, based on the ideals of Pan-Africanism and the vision of Africa’s Renaissance

**ASPIRATION 3.** An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law

**ASPIRATION 4.** A peaceful and secure Africa

**ASPIRATION 5:** An Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, values and ethics

**ASPIRATION 6:** An Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children

**ASPIRATION 7:** Africa as a strong, united and influential global player and partner
LOCAL
PGDS FRAMEWORK
In 2012 the PGDS and PGDP were adopted - a set of 7 goals translated into 31 strategic objectives to provide a framework for provincial development.
“By 2035 KwaZulu-Natal will be a prosperous Province with a healthy, secure and skilled population, living in dignity and harmony, acting as a gateway to Africa and the World”
KwaZulu-Natal will be a prosperous Province with a healthy, secure and skilled population, living in dignity and harmony, acting as a gateway to Africa and the World.
STRATEGIC GOALS

HUMAN AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

3.1 Poverty eradication and social welfare
3.2 Enhance health of communities and citizens
3.3 Enhance sustainable household food security
3.4 Sustainable human settlements
3.5 Safety and security
3.6 Advance social capital
3.6 Advance youth, gender and disabled
MAINSTREAMING SDGs

tailoring SDGs to national, sub-national and local contexts

1. Public awareness
2. Multi-stakeholder
3. Domestication
4. Policy coherence
5. Budgeting
6. Monitoring Reporting
7. Risk Adaptability

SHORT TERM

LONG TERM

SDGs
“We do not implement the SDGs. We implement programmes to achieve the them”
Stats SA is the national coordinator of the SDG reporting process, culminating in the production of the country report on progress toward achieving the goals.

- **Stats Act No.6 of 1999**
  - Advance planning, production, analysis, documentation, storage and dissemination
  - Mandate for international reporting

- **Fundamental principles of official statistics**
  - Coordination, use of international concepts and standards and bilateral and multilateral cooperation in statistics

- **Cabinet Decision of 2010 on MDG reporting**
  - The reporting to regularised at intervals determined by the SG and Minister
  - Civil society participation to be strengthened
we cannot talk about reporting without the context of implementing
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Localizing and Mainstreaming Sustainable Development Goals: An Inclusive Implementation Process
Monitor, Communicate
review system that promotes systemic understanding

Align, Localise
a process of domestication to contextualise

Coordinating policy implications, affects
Setting objectives, priorities

Data, reporting
a system for advocacy
capacity building
Monitor, Communicate
review system that promotes systemic understanding

Engage continuously

What existing structure / fora can be used??

What is the ideal structure for KZN??

Define roles of provincial role and respons players….

Define priorities

Stats SA Responsibility
Shared Responsibility

Data, reporting
a system for advocacy capacity building

NDP SWG
NDP

Capacity
Awareness
PGDP
PGD

Legislature
oversight

Define
priorities

SDG report
REPRESENTATIONAL
MECHANISMS

INSTITUTIONAL
MECHANISMS

Legislature
oversight

PGDP
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Legislature
oversight

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PGD
generate sustained public awareness, involvement, support, ownership and accountability

engage national, provincial and local government, civil society, businesses, community based groups, academia

translate global to local: relevant, applicable and attainable at national, provincial and local levels/

A report **FOR** the countries stakeholders, developed **BY** the countries stakeholders

Emphasising the principle of “Leaving no one behind”

Satisfying SA/KZN Developmental Needs
Align, Localise
a process of domestication to contextualise and adjusted to meet local peculiarities
generate sustained public awareness, involvement, support, ownership and accountability

engage national, provincial and local government, civil society, businesses, community based groups, academia

translate global to local: relevant, applicable and attainable at national, provincial and local levels /

SDG advocacy and promotion provincially and regionally - Various stakeholders involved in process

Technical and regional workshops attended by various stakeholders from Gov, CSOs, Academia, Parastatals, Business, Development Partners

75 additional domesticated indicators emanated from the Technical and regional workshops
Key issues emanating

- Meaningful collaboration with Civil Society structures e.g. IDP public participation., legislature civil society engagement
- Engagement with business and development of public-private partnerships
- Mobilizing public awareness through existing channels
- There are 230 indicators which are technical in nature, this can be complex to engage meaningfully, especially as the goals should not be viewed in isolation
- Limited knowledge and exposure to government planning frameworks and processes
- Institutionalizing collaboration with existing provincial government structures to define a provincial governance structure for the SDG process
Monitoring Reporting

Data, reporting
a system for advocacy
capacity building =
platform to serve
implementation
Without high-quality data providing right information on the right things at the right time; designing, monitoring and evaluating effective policies becomes almost impossible.

Monitoring Reporting

a ‘data ecosystem’ to provide timely, disaggregated data and reliable information systems for accountability

230 indicators divided into 3 Tiers to be monitored:

- **Tier 1**: Clear standards and methods developed and data available on the indicators
- **Tier 2**: Clear standards and methods developed, but not all countries have data on the indicator (data available in < 50% of countries)
- **Tier 3**: No standards and methods exist or methods are in process of being developed
Data and Reporting framework

National Coordinating Committee (NCC)
National Sectoral working groups (SWG)

1. **Social** - Goals 1; 3 – 5; 10
2. **Agricultural** - Goal 2
3. **Economic and partnerships** - Goals 7 – 9 and 17
4. **Environment** - Goals 6; 11 - 15
5. **Peace, Safety and Governance** - Goal 16

**Roles and responsibilities:**
- Domesticate
- Identify additional indicator data sources
- Assemble metadata
- Review and revise goal reports
- Methodology, technical and data issues

**Staffed with technical people, representatives from:**
- Stats SA,
- Sector Departments,
- Private Sector,
- International organisations
- CSO
The implementation and refinement of the PGDP has been institutionalised through the system or structure of Action Work Groups (AWGs), set up to take responsibility for the implementation and reporting of the various Strategic Objectives of the PGDP, as well as to provide input to the annual refinement of the PGDP. The SDG process to be aligned to this institutional framework.
• 75 additional domesticated and supplementary indicators were proposed for all the 17 goals

• Additions submitted to National on 16 November 2016
Key issues emanating - Planning alignment and the SDG as a process

• *While the alignment of the SDGs to the local priorities are clear*, there seem to be fragmentation in terms of the strategy.

• Look at Public partnerships as our main priorities

• *We need to start somewhere*: New council structures and review of IDPs presents an opportunity to determine how we can use the goals for purposes of reporting at a local level
Key issues emanating - Indicators and domestication

• Achievement of domesticated indicators depends on the understanding of the local situation

• There is no clear indication of how the SDG process will be implemented at a local level

• Indicators should be SMART, for example some indicators are broad and require narrowing down

• Should indicators that are internationally focused be domesticated e.g. international partnerships (making global talk to local)

• Huge increase in number of indicators, means very little or no baseline data and demands for a provincial data ecosystem to report
Key issues emanating - data sources

• Is the data in the public domain

• What is the quality of the data

• Can data just be drawn from any source
Monitor, Communicate
review system that promotes systemic understanding of progress & obstacles
Alignment of SDG structures to provincial policy and institutionalising collaboration with existing provincial government structures to define a provincial governance structure for the SDG process

Budgetary items to be identified during SDG process in terms of CSO involvement, data collection for Tier III indicators, amongst others

Identifying risks and emerging issues, and adapting to them: reflection of lessons and what the data says in relation to progress
Key issues emanating

• Larger process – sector departments to be involved in the process requires SDGs to form part of performance agreements

• Collaborate with existing structures to avoid duplication of effort.

• Create awareness of existing policy frameworks to ensure coherence.
“It is crucial that SDGs are not regarded as a parallel process but an integral component of national, provincial and local development plans”
Planning alignment for integrated implementation
The PGDS represents the establishment of a clear line-of-site to the national (NDP), continental (AU), and global (SDG) frameworks
#3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being
- #1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- #2: End hunger, achieve food security
- #11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- #16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies
- #10: Reduce inequality within and among countries
- #5: Achieve gender equality and empower women and girls
ROADMAP TO SDG REPORTING

Consolidation of inputs 3 October 2016

Provincial report 1 8 November 2016

Align indicators Tier system inputs 30 September

Finalise indicators Public awareness Consultation, Regional information workshops 28 October, 2 November, 4 November

Domestication Provincial Technical workshop 24-25 October, National workshop 1 – 2 December

Finalise SWGs Appointment of the SWG members and ToR

Baseline Indicators Final set of indicators for baseline report identified 31 January 2017

Baseline report Draft baseline report finalised 31 March 2017

WORLD DATA FORUM
Provincial Way forward
1. Finalise PGDP indicator alignment with the SDGs
2. Liaise with OTP towards alignment of SWGs and Provincial sector’s AWG as a focal point
3. Continue promotion of SDGs to ensure provincial commitment on the SDG report

Continue the dialogue at a provincial level
National Progress to date
Global set of indicators agreed to as a starting point at the 47th session of the UNSC in March 2016

International: SDG Indicators

1. Aligned to SDG indicators
2. Costed data requirements for 1st 10 years of Agenda 2063
4. M&E Framework developed – consists of 80 indicators to track flagship projects

Continental: Agenda 2063

3. NCC membership being reviewed
4. SWG composition being reviewed
5. Domestication of indicators started at provincial level
6. 1st and 2nd December National SDG indicator Domestication Workshop

National: Governance Structures/Reporting
DIRCO presented on the SDG process in South Africa and discussed some of the following:

Negotiating the 2030 Agenda For Sustainable Development

• Development highly contested issue
• Developed countries undermine the influence of rule based multilateral institutions
• Developed countries using SDGs to get the things they need for their economic recovery
• Developing countries needs to address the triple challenges
• Continued application of the Rio principles for Sustainable Development
DIRCO presented on the SDG process in South Africa and discussed some of the following:

**Key elements of the 2030 agenda**
- 17 SDGs under the 3 dimensions of sustainable development economic, social and environment
- Political commitment i) end poverty and hunger ii) combat inequalities iii) build peaceful and just societies iv) empower v) lasting protection
- Recognise that eradicating poverty is a global challenge
- A commitment – revitalise global partnership – implement targets and Addis Ababa Action Agenda on financing for development
- The principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities
- Commitment to establish a process for follow up and monitoring
- Reflect NDP and Au agenda to a large extent
- Supported by Paris agreement on climate change - most significant step forward
DIRCO presented on the SDG process in South Africa and discussed some of the following:

**Financing**

SDGs require substantial amount of financial and non financial resources
DIRCO presented on the SDG process in South Africa and discussed some of the following:

**Challenges**
- Gaps for non-achievement
- Lack of capacity for comprehensive follow up and review
- Eight years after the financial crisis
- Consistent application of the CBDR principles to address Sustainable Development
- Development partners re-negotiating the Adis Ababa Action Agenda
- Leaning towards specific areas - Mainly focus on gender issues and climate change by development partners
- United agencies and regional organisations not working in close consultation with the target beneficiaries and not aligning their programming with the requirements of developing countries

DIRCO presented on the SDG process in South Africa and discussed some of the following:

Opportunities

• SDGs go further than MDGs addressing the root causes of Poverty and human rights principles and standards.
• High level of engagement with intergovernmental processes
• Business, Investors, CSOs are increasingly a positive force in implementing SDGs
• Synergies between SDG and Agenda 2030
• More emphasis on need for resources
• Specific goals and targets to promote and accelerate inclusive and sustainable industrial development
National Way Forward
1. Global set of indicators to be finalised – IAEG – SDG members
   - Adoption of indicators at the 48th session of the UNSC in March 2017

International: SDG Indicators

2. To be discussed at ASSD (CoDGs) and presented at Heads of State Summit for Adoption 2017

Continental: Agenda 2063

3. NCC membership review
   - Review of the SWG and TWG ToRs
   - Finalise domestication of indicators
   - SWG membership nomination by sector departments
   - Establish data sources
   - Compile baseline report

National: Governance Structures/Reporting
“The SDGs establish an ambitious agenda and reflect the complexity of sustainable development ... In many ways, the SDGs are the closest humanity has come to agreeing a common agenda for a future where no one is left behind”
AT THE FIRST-EVER UNITED NATIONS WORLD DATA FORUM, DATA AND STATISTICS EXPERTS FROM AROUND THE WORLD

15-18 January 2017
CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA

JOIN TOGETHER in this unique event with governments, business, civil society and the scientific and academic communities.

EXPLORE innovative ways to apply data and statistics to measure global progress and inform evidence-based policy decisions on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

CONTRIBUTE to important discussions, data labs and interactive platforms aimed at improving the use of data for sustainable development.

LAUNCH new initiatives and solutions that will deliver better data for all.

Topics to include: Building statistical capacity and data literacy • Synergies between traditional statistics and new data sources, including big data • Innovative technologies for data production and analysis • Mobilizing resources needed • Privacy and data protection • Data governance and standards • Geo-spatial information systems • Data communication and visualization tools

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