

MAPS *'em ação'*

Uma estratégia do Grupo das Nações
Unidas para implementar os ODS

ANGOLA

12-16 Março 2018



(b) SDGs identified from review of strategic documents (and validated by entities)

Primary SDG
 Secondary SDG

	ECA	ECLAC	ESCAP	ESCWA	UNECE	UNDP	UNICEF	UNESCO	UNOPS	FAO	IFAD	WFP	UNAIDS	UNFPA	WHO	UN Women	ILO	ITC	ITU	UNCDF	UNCTAD	UNIDO	UNWTO	UNEP	UN HABITAT	UNISDR	IOM	UNHCR	UNRWA	OHCHR	UNODC	UNV	# of Entities		
1 NO POVERTY																																		29	
2 ZERO HUNGER																																			23
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING																																			23
4 QUALITY EDUCATION																																			19
5 GENDER EQUALITY																																			30
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION																																			19
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY																																			13
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH																																			29
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE																																			19
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES																																			28
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES																																			24
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION																																			13
13 CLIMATE ACTION																																			24
14 LIFE BELOW WATER																																			13
15 LIFE ON LAND																																			16
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS																																			27
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS																																			32
# Primary	13	9	12	13	10	7	9	9	6	8	7	2	5	6	1	1	5	4	3	2	5	11	3	8	4	4	8	8	6	4	2	2			
# Secondary	4	1	5	4	3	7	4	3	11	7	2	0	5	6	16	13	5	6	5	7	5	6	6	9	11	13	3	3	4	7	5	6			



MAPS: Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support



MAINSTREAMING

Landing the SDGs into national, sub-national and local plans for development, and shaping budget allocations

ACCELERATION

Targeting resources at priority areas, paying attention to synergies & trade-offs, bottlenecks, partnerships, measurement

POLICY SUPPORT

Ensuring that skills and expertise of the UN Development System are available in an efficient and timely way



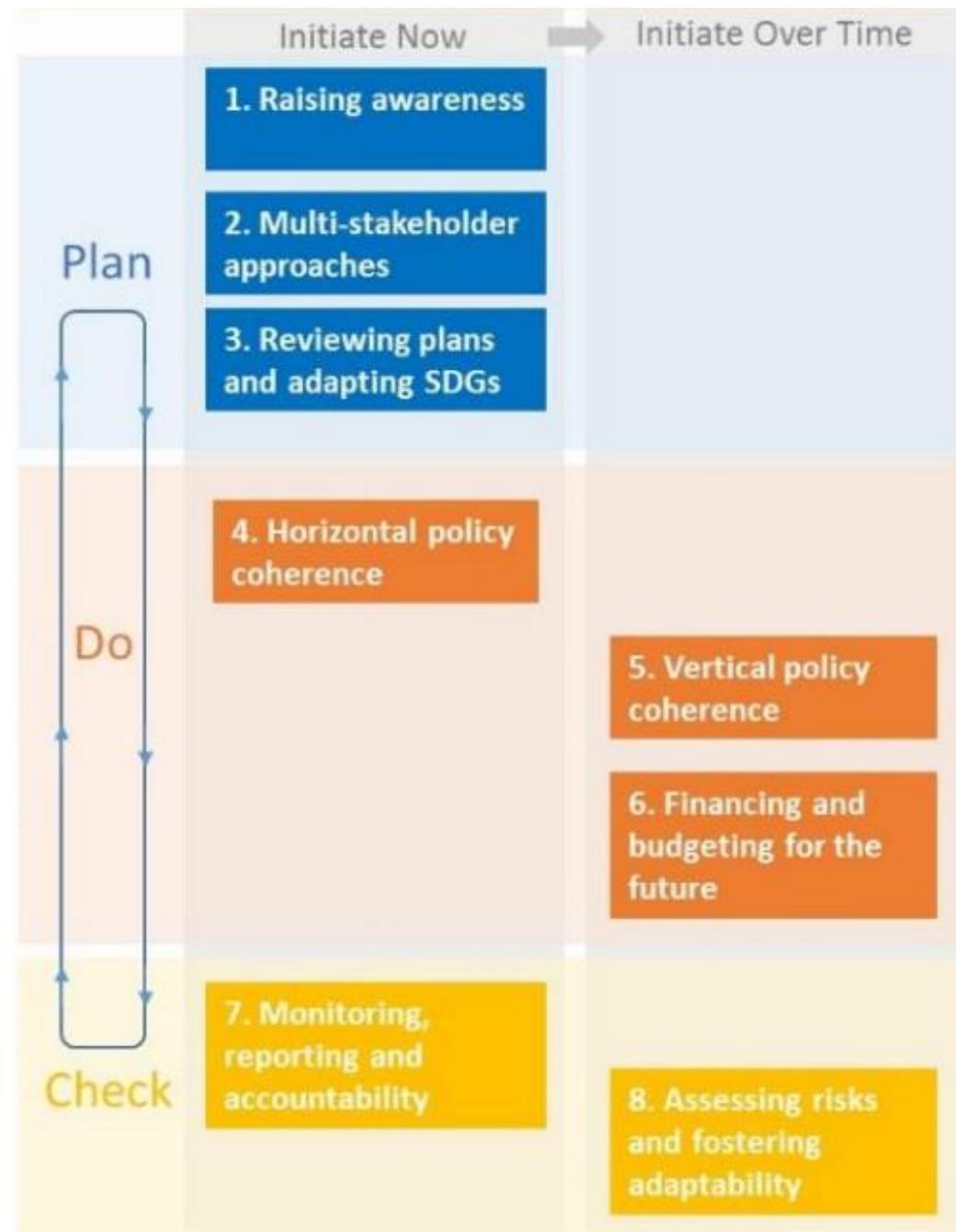
PARTNERSHIP DEVELOPMENT: Channel additional support for national level partnership development activities, including for parliaments, NGOs, faith-based groups, private sector, and the media.

ACCOUNTABILITY: Establishing monitoring and review frameworks to hold decision-makers and the UN to account.

DATA: Contributing to the data revolution by helping strengthen national capacities to collect and analyze information to monitor progress on the 2030 Agenda and SDGs.



Integrar os ODS a nível do país (*Mainstreaming*)



Acelerar os ODS (Acceleration)



Apoio as Políticas (*Policy Support*)



Missões MAPS



2016 MAPS Missions

-  Liberia - Aug 2016
-  Cambodia - Oct 2016
-  Jamaica - Oct 2016
-  Mauritius - Nov 2016
-  Kazakhstan - Nov 2016
-  Guinea - Nov 2016
-  Djibouti - Nov 2016
-  Tajikistan - Dec 2016
-  Sudan - Dec 2016

2017 MAPS Missions

-  Trinidad and Tobago - Apr 2017
-  Timor-Leste - Apr 2017
-  Aruba - May 2017
-  Sri Lanka - May 2017
-  Azerbaijan - June 2017
-  El Salvador - June 2017
-  Moldova - July 2017
-  Burkina Faso - July 2017
-  The Gambia - July 2017

2017 Pre-MAPS Missions

-  Albania
-  Belarus
-  Haiti
-  Serbia
-  Turkmenistan

Planned Missions for 2017

- | | |
|---|---|
|  Armenia |  Palestine |
|  Brazil |  Philippines |
|  Comoros |  Solomon Islands |
|  Egypt |  South Africa |
|  Kosovo | |
|  Mali | |



1. Alinhamento

2. Mecanismo de coordenação institucional

3. Aceleradores

4. Envolvimento público

5. Soluções de financiamento para o desenvolvimento

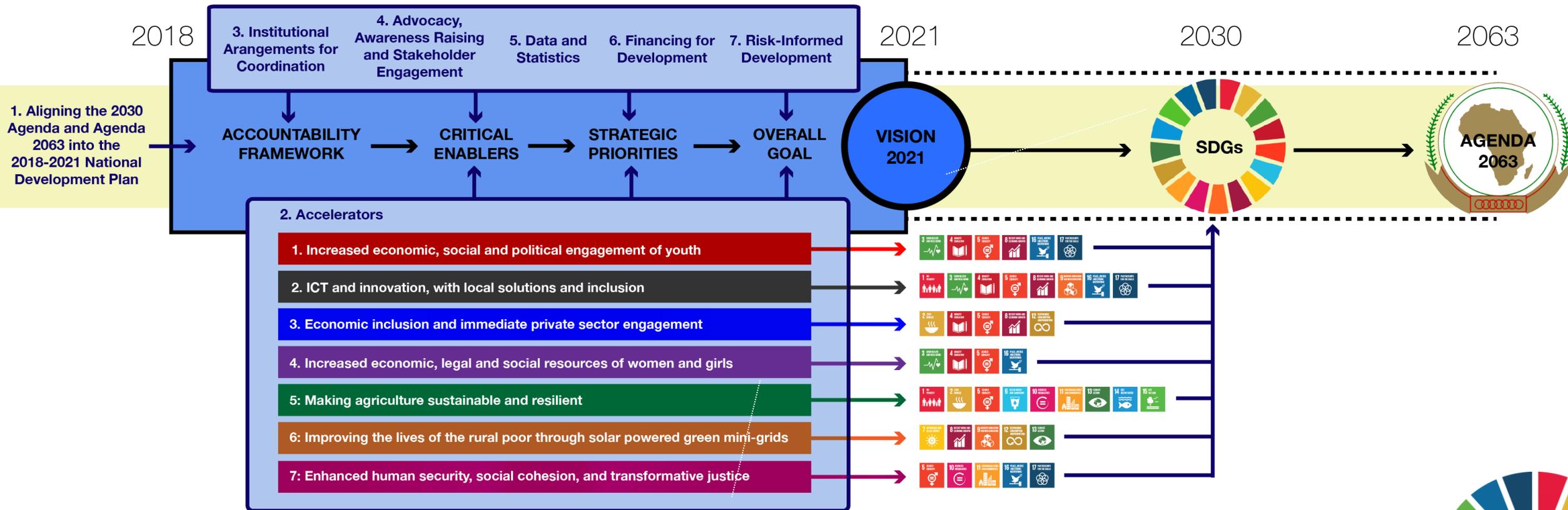
6. Dados, indicadores, estatísticas

7. Análise de riscos



Aceleração: a Gâmbia

The Gambia SDG Roadmap



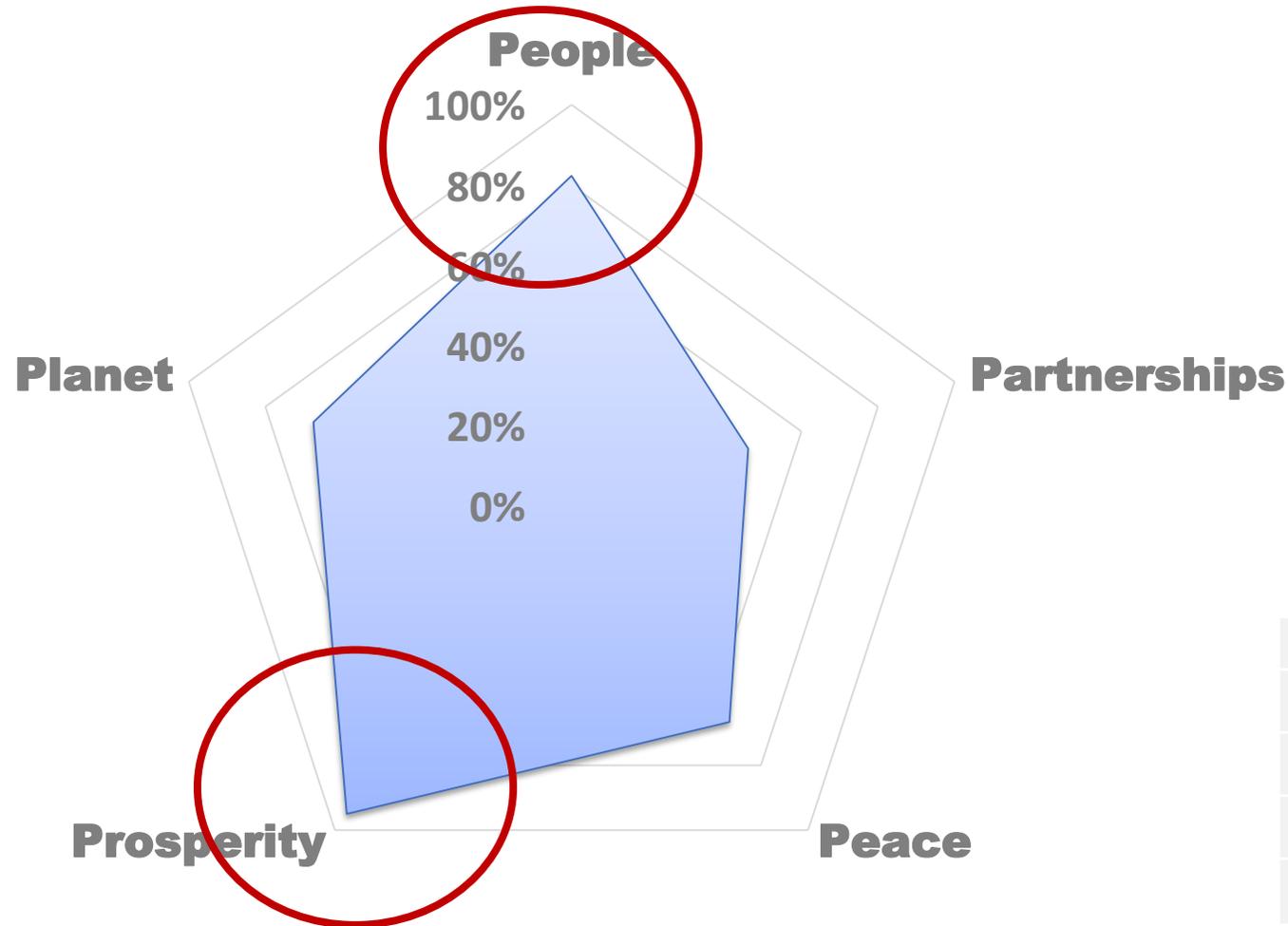
Alinhamento: prioridades nacionais em relação os ODS e Agenda 2063



Alinhamento: avaliação integrada rápida (RIA)

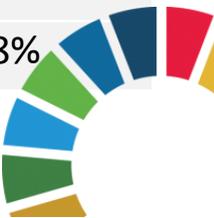


SDG Profile - Sri Lanka - 2017-2020 PIP

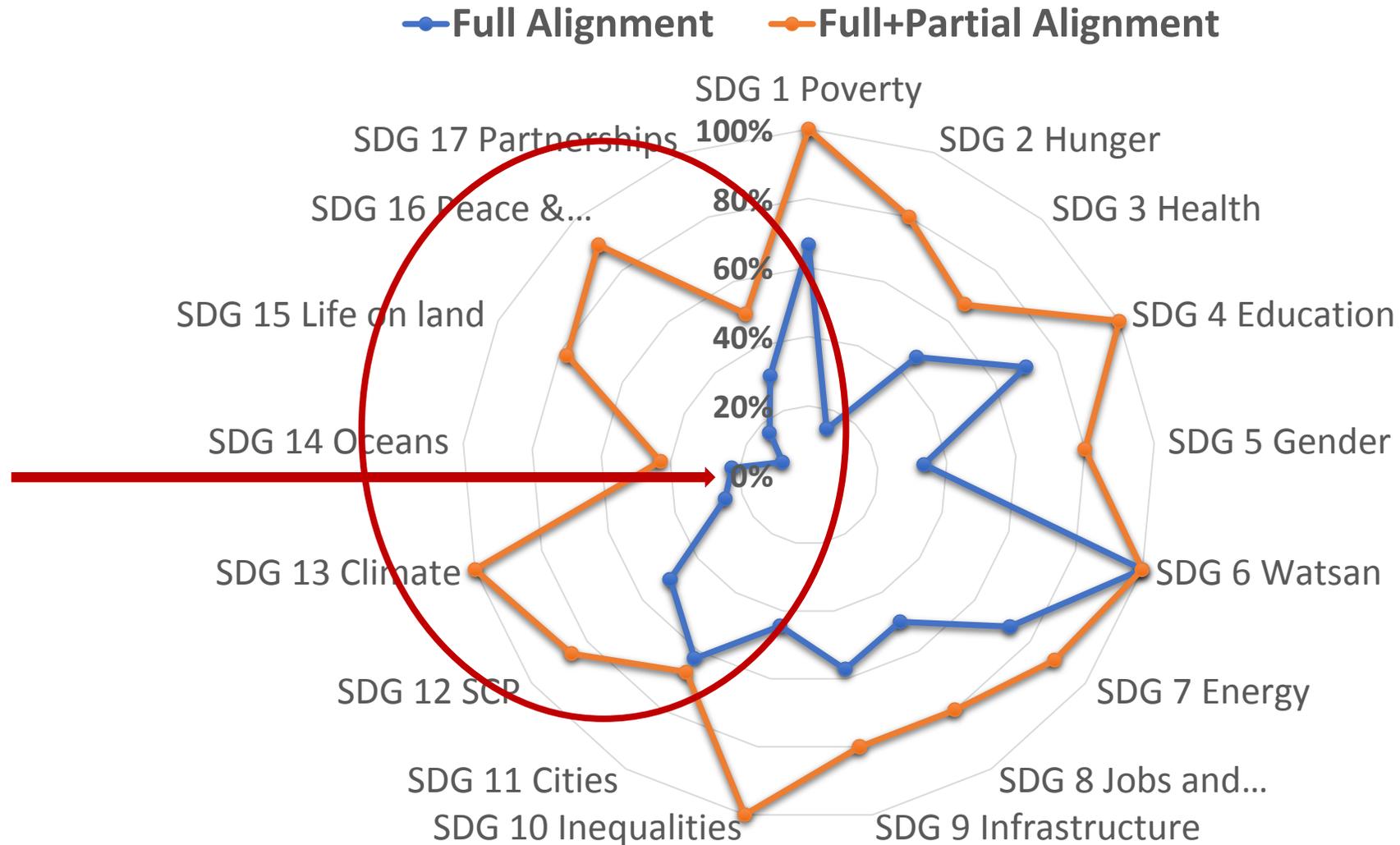


A avaliação do RIA mostra que o alinhamento do Plano de Investimento Público do Sri Lanka (2017-2020) prioriza metas dos ODS relacionadas ao desenvolvimento econômico e social

Gente	80%
Planeta	58%
Prosperidade	95%
Paz	42%
Parceria	38%



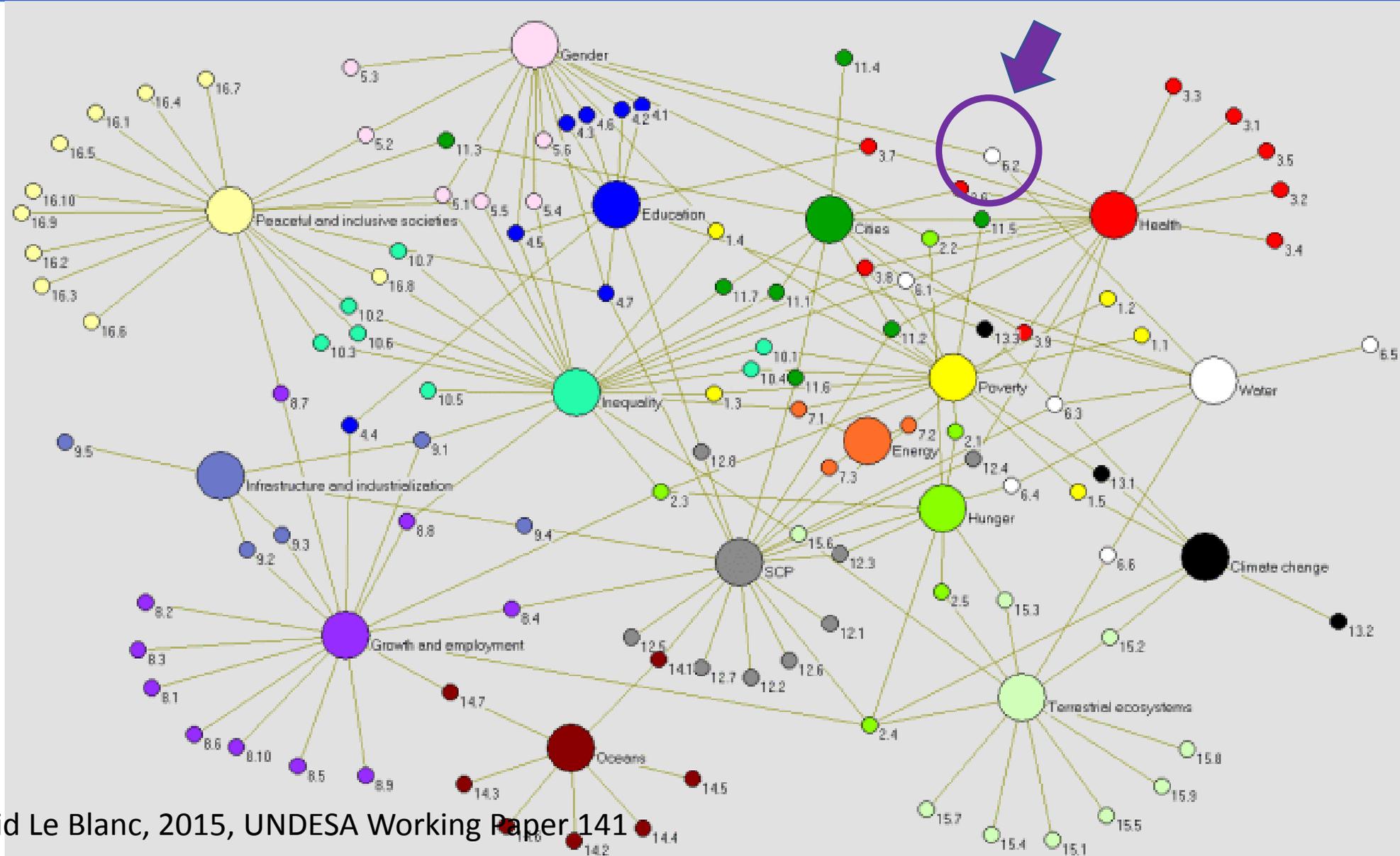
Alinhamento: avaliação integrada rápida (RIA)



Aceleração



Os ODS como uma rede de metas



Source: David Le Blanc, 2015, UNDESA Working Paper 141



Sinergias e compromissos: alguns exemplos



Setores	Benefícios comuns
Saúde, agricultura, meio ambiente, mudança climática, finanças.	A transição para o consumo de alimentos de acordo com as diretrizes dietéticas poderia reduzir a mortalidade global entre 6-10% e as emissões de gases de efeito estufa relacionadas os alimentos entre 29-70% em comparação com um cenário de referência de 2050. Os benefícios econômicos seriam de US \$ 31 trilhões.
Pobreza, desigualdade, igualdade de gênero, educação, saúde.	As transferências de dinheiro sem condições para meninas em África mantêm as meninas na escola, reduzem as gravidezes indesejadas das adolescentes e a transmissão do HIV até dois terços
Setores	Compromissos
Comércio, indústria, economia, meio ambiente, saúde.	Evidências na China mostram que entre 1990-2010 as cidades com exportações superiores à média tiveram aumentos mais acentuados em poluição e taxas de mortalidade infantil mais altas (até 250k mortes adicionais).



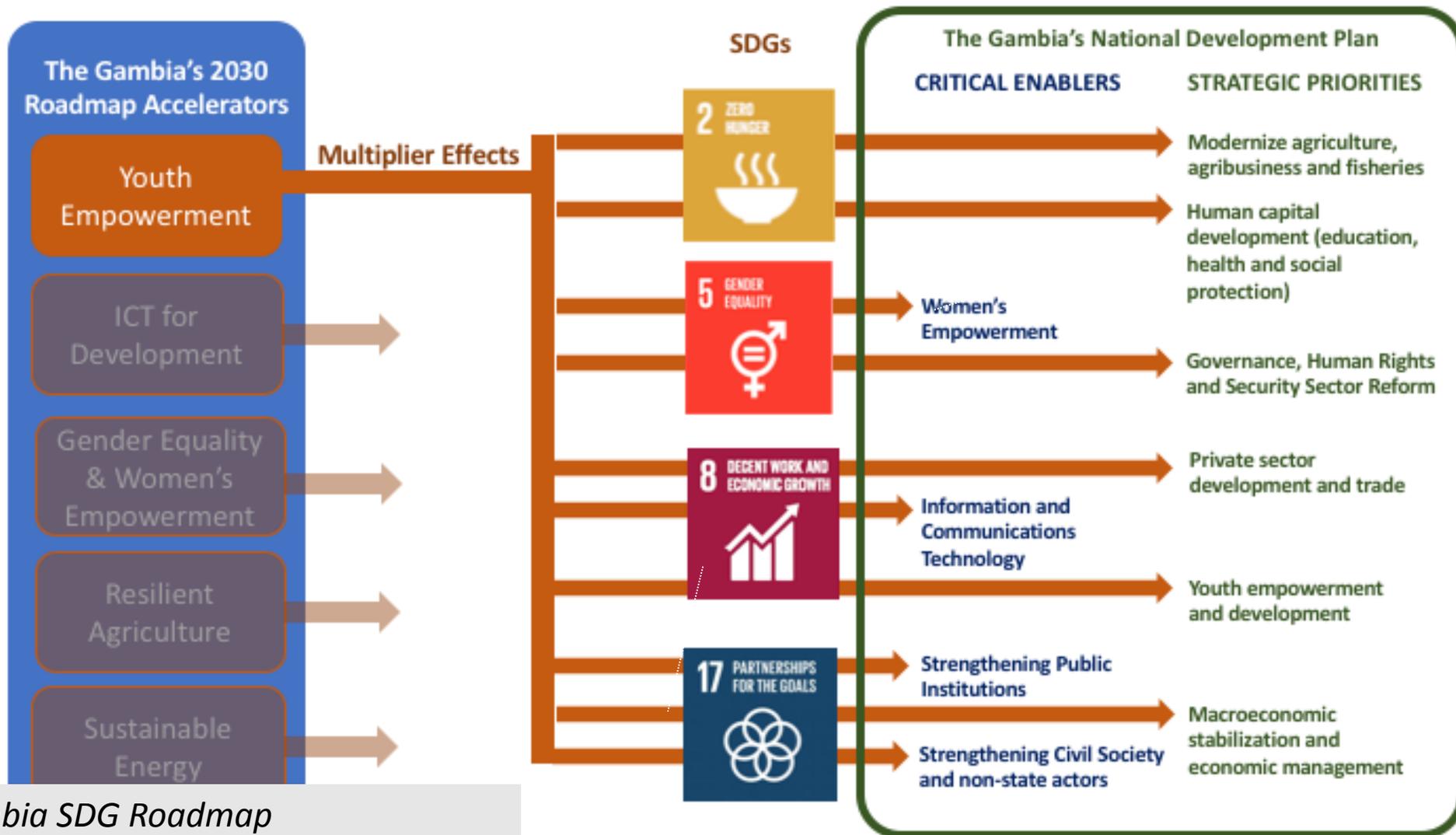
Accelerators				
1. Increased economic, social and political engagement of youth	1A: Increase economic empowerment of youth	1B: Enhance youth civic engagement and participation	1C: Create spaces for sport and the provision of youth related services	
2. ICT and innovation, with local solutions and inclusion	2A: Promoting last mile connectivity in under-served areas	2B: Focus on applications and local content	2C: Partnerships to drive ICT capacity, skills entrepreneurship and job creation	2D: Promoting local solutions and innovation for sustainable development
3. Economic inclusion and immediate private sector engagement	3A: Public procurement mechanisms to drive inclusive supply chains for SMEs	3B: Income and enterprise support to improve the lot of small farmers	3C: Productive Social protection and targeted employment programmes	
4. Increased economic, legal and social resources of women and girls	4A: Investing in women's economic resources	4B: Investing in women's legal resources	4C: Investing in women's social resources	
5. Ensuring land degradation neutrality	5A: Making agriculture sustainable and resilient		5B: Ensuring sustainable dryland forest management	
6. Improving the lives of the rural poor through solar powered green mini-grids	6A: Improving the regulatory framework and enabling environment	6B: Public initiatives and demonstration projects	6C: Community empowerment through green jobs	
7. Enhanced human security, social cohesion, and transformative justice	7A: Strengthen social cohesion and inclusive political processes	7B: Constitutional reforms, human rights and international alignment	7C: Transitional justice and security sector reform	



Aceleração: a Gâmbia



Exemplo de aceleração: reforço do papel dos jovens e da juventude



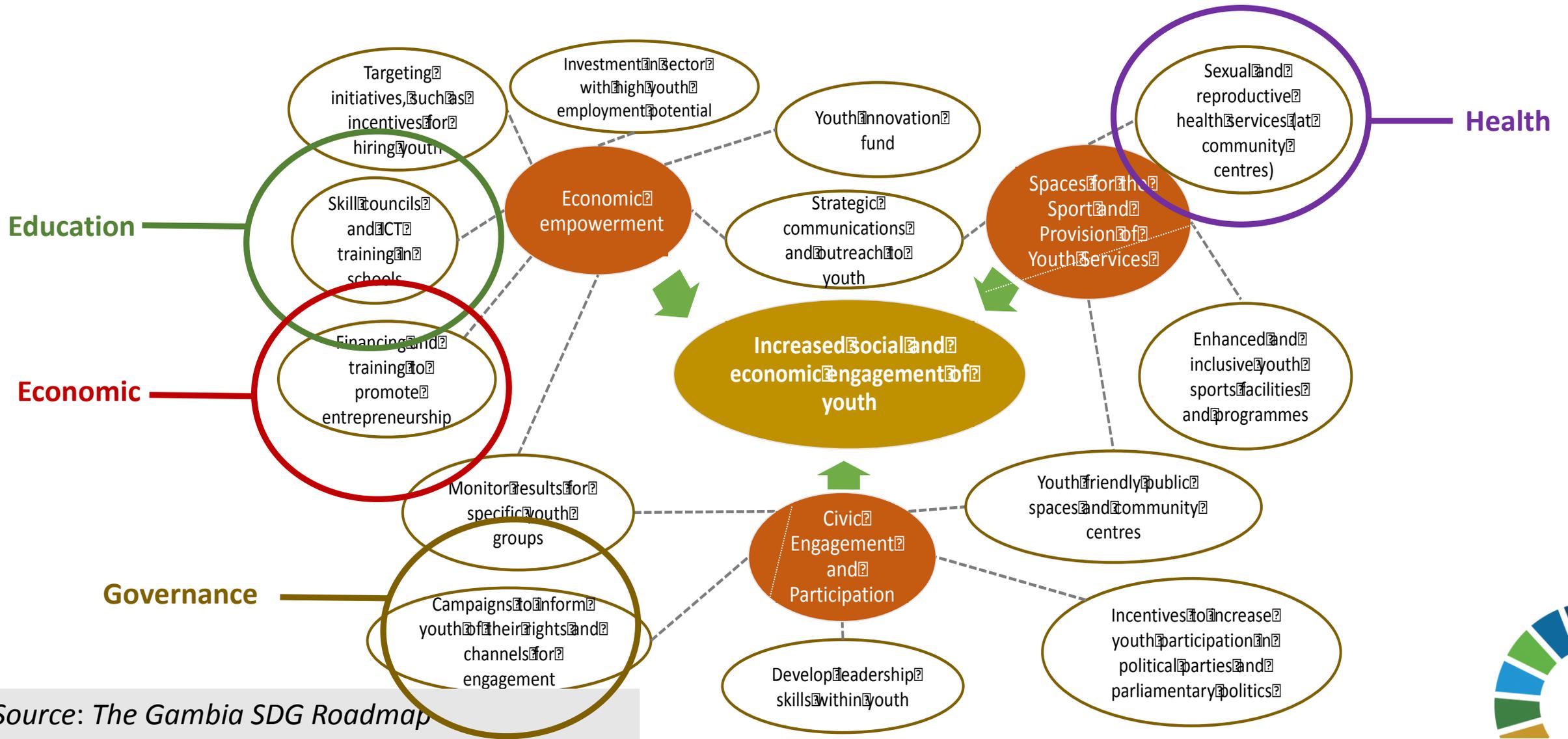
Source: The Gambia SDG Roadmap



Aceleração: a Gâmbia



Exemplo de aceleração: reforço do papel dos jovens e da juventude



Aceleração: Mali



Reduzir as desigualdades e erradicar a pobreza



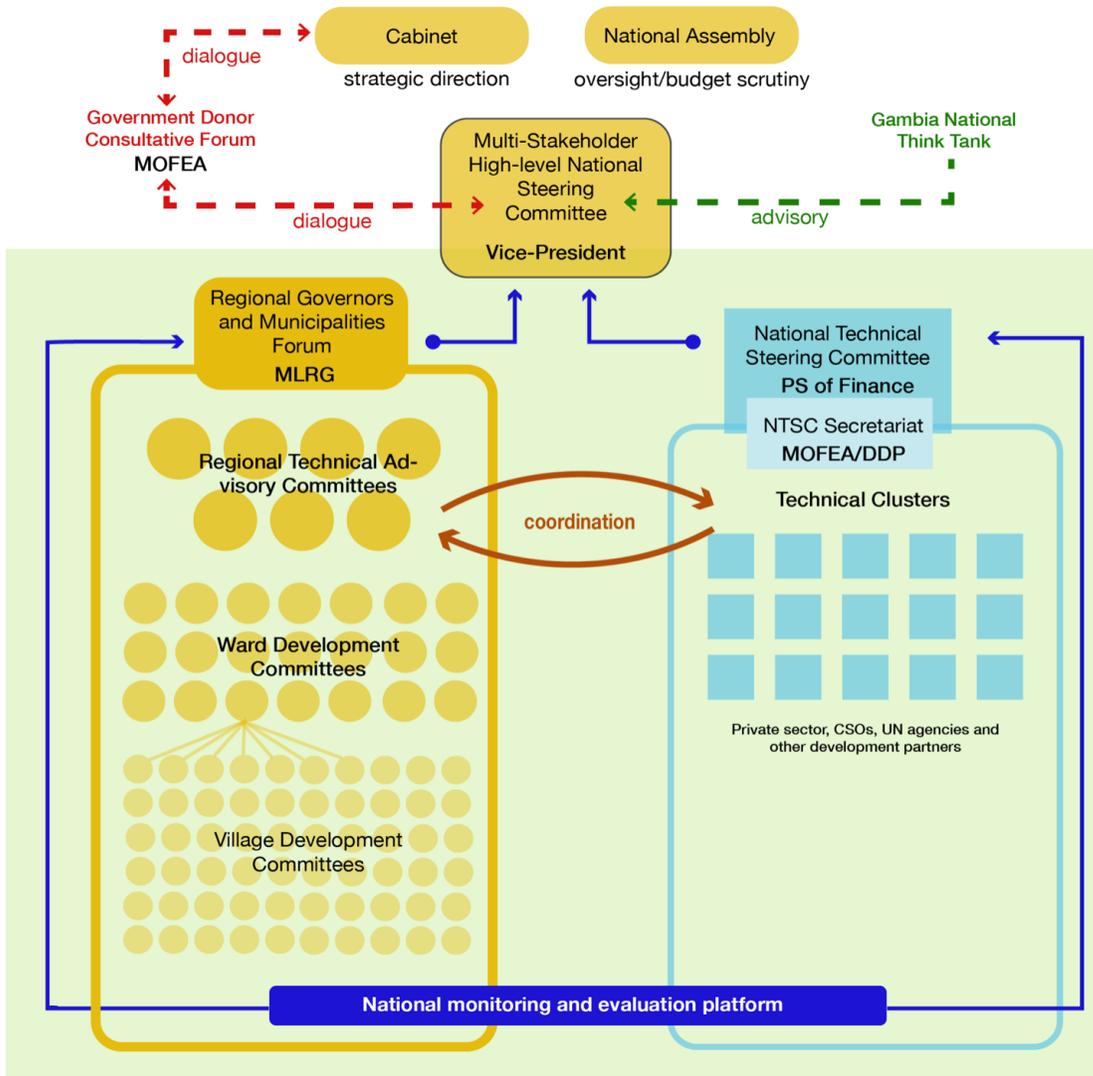
Coordenação



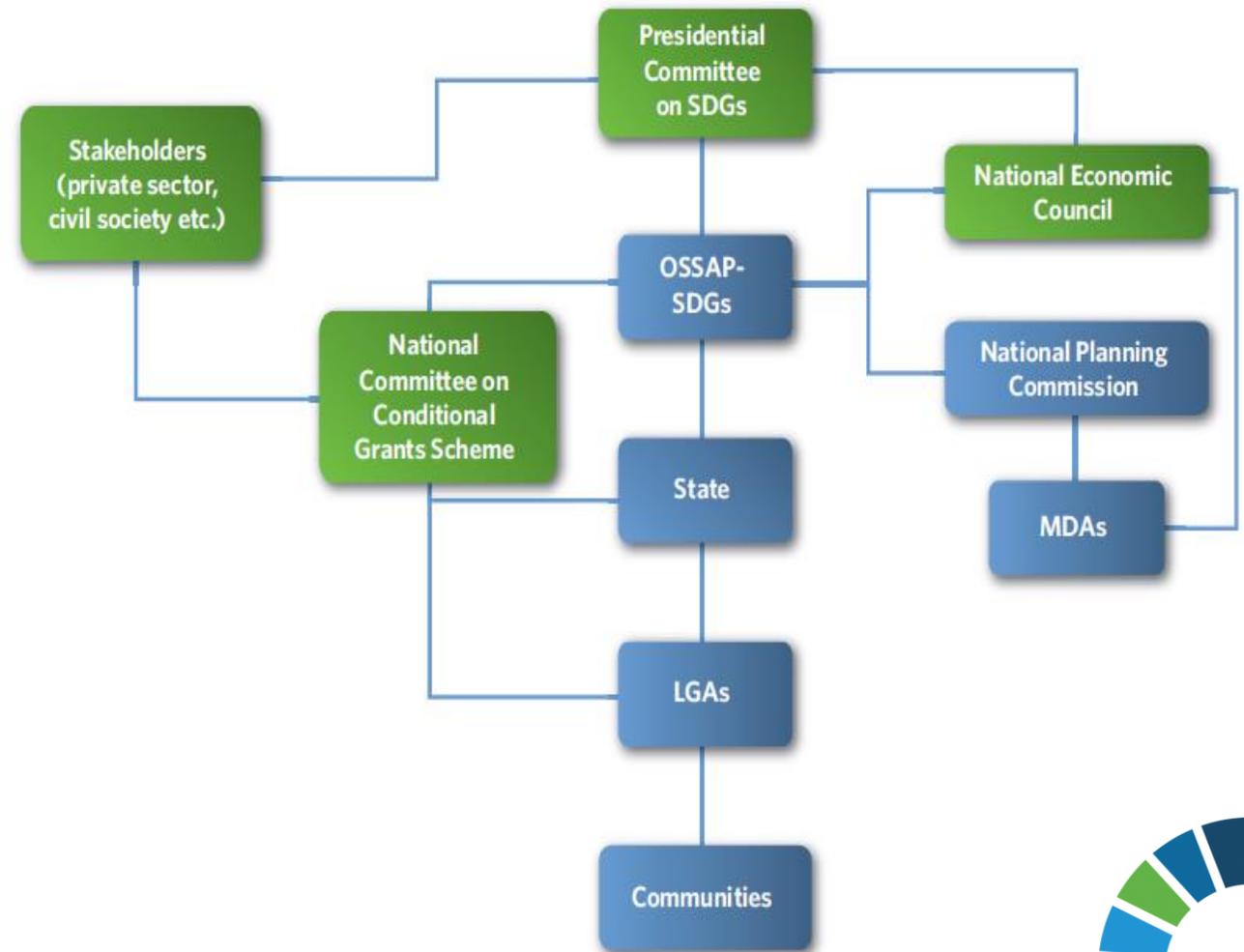
Coordenação institucional

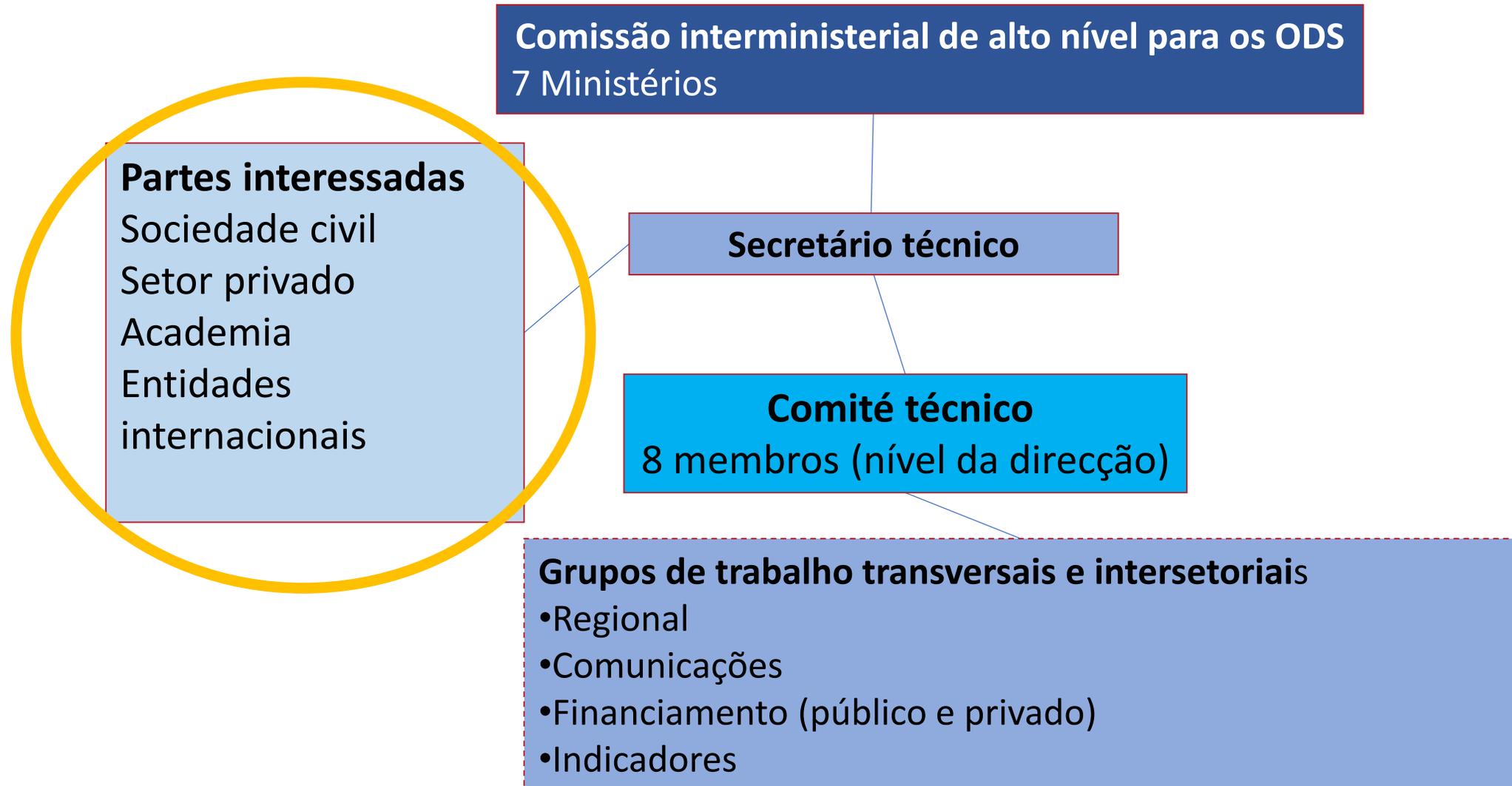


NEW INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM: THE GAMBIA

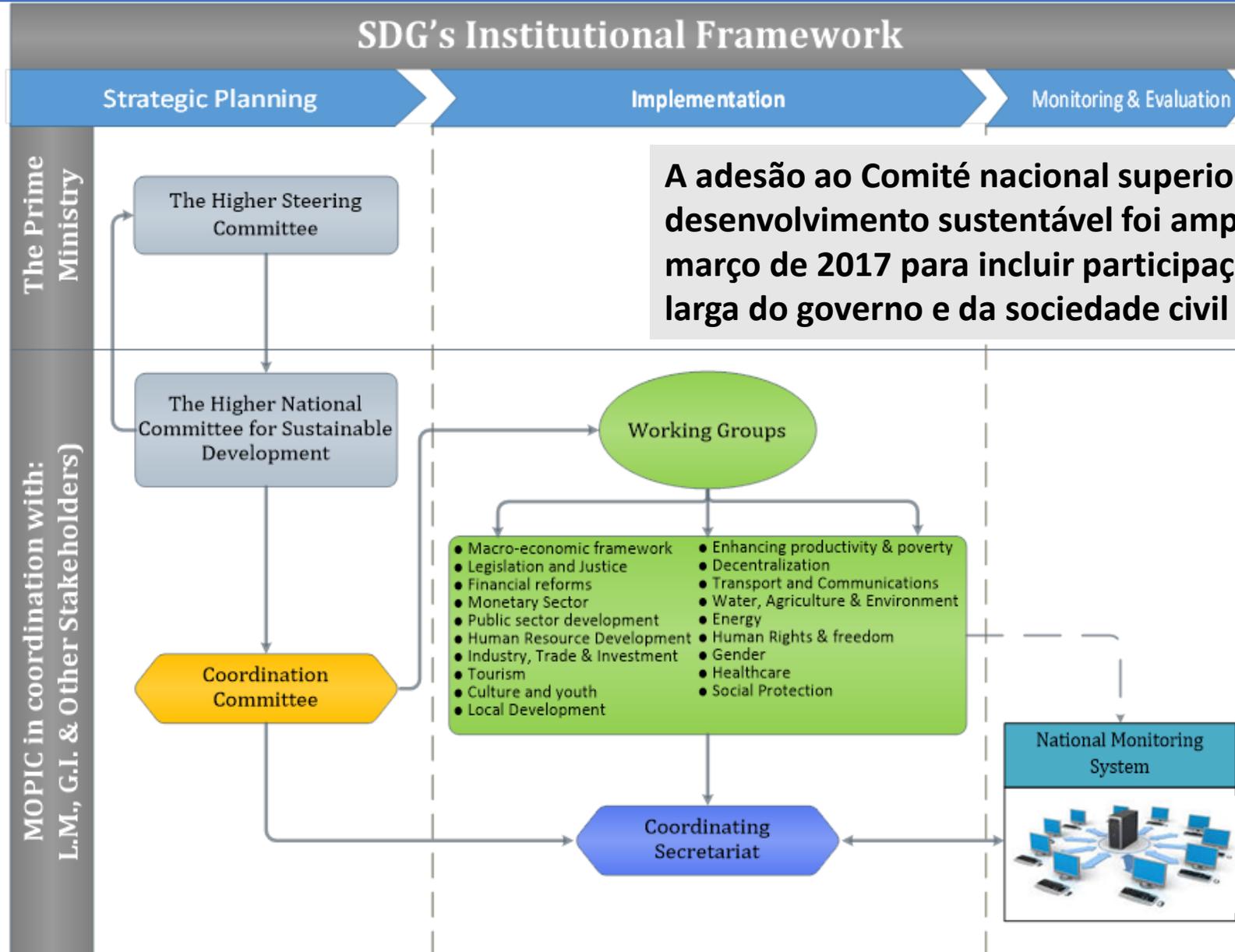


ADAPTING EXISTING INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM: NIGERIA





Coordenação institucional: Jordânia



A adesão ao Comité nacional superior para o desenvolvimento sustentável foi ampliada em março de 2017 para incluir participação mais larga do governo e da sociedade civil





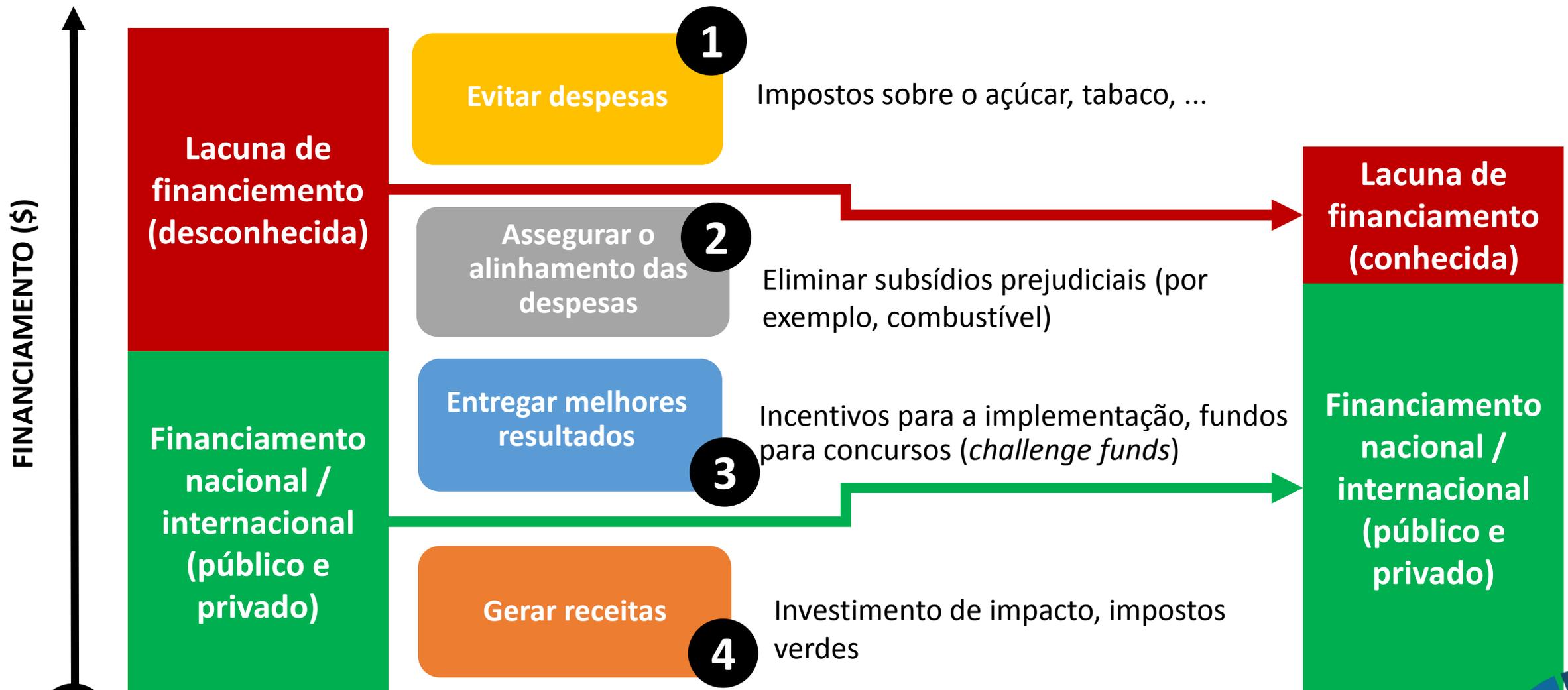
- **Leadership** – The chairpersonship and location of the coordination mechanism within the gov. is an indication of the Government’s commitment, as well as of the political clout that could be exercised to influence decisions and actions.
- **Multi-stakeholders’ engagement** – Coordination structures with more inclusive membership are more effective. It is critical that part of such coordination structures are organisations that legitimately represent the poor and most vulnerable, and the populations that have been systematically left behind and need a voice.
- **Inclusion of local level of government** – When implementation of national development plans/SDGs is mainly the responsibility of sub-national and local governments, it is critical that institutional arrangements for coordination include all levels of government.
- **Moving from sectoral to inter-sectoral working groups** – Inter-sectoral approaches to thematic working groups (i.e. Zambia) enable to more effectively develop policies that address the integrated nature of the SDGs.
- **Strong secretariats** -Which can analyse data, review and prepare reports, review policies and programmes and prepare recommendations for their effective implementation.
- **Monitoring** – To effectively perform their functions, these mechanisms need to be supported by a robust monitoring and evaluation system.



Financiamento do desenvolvimento



Uma nova estratégia para financiar os ODS



APLICAÇÃO DE ESTRATÉGIAS DE FINANCIAMENTO ORIENTADAS PARA OS ODS



Soluções financeiras: exemplos



Transferências
fiscais
ecológicas

Fiscal

Eliminar subsídios
prejudiciais

Atrair o
investimento de
impacto

Estabelecer fundos
para *challenge
funds*

Introduzir
impostos sobre
os combustíveis

Introduzir impostos e
taxas no turismo

Estimular
normas
voluntárias
(finanças)

Market

Facilitar a
bioprospecção

Encorajar
produtos
premium
(sustentáveis)

*Negotiate Debt-
for-Nature Swaps*

Emitir títulos de
impacto social e de
desenvolvimento

Introduzir
reformas
reguladoras
para reduzir
os riscos dos
investidores

Risks

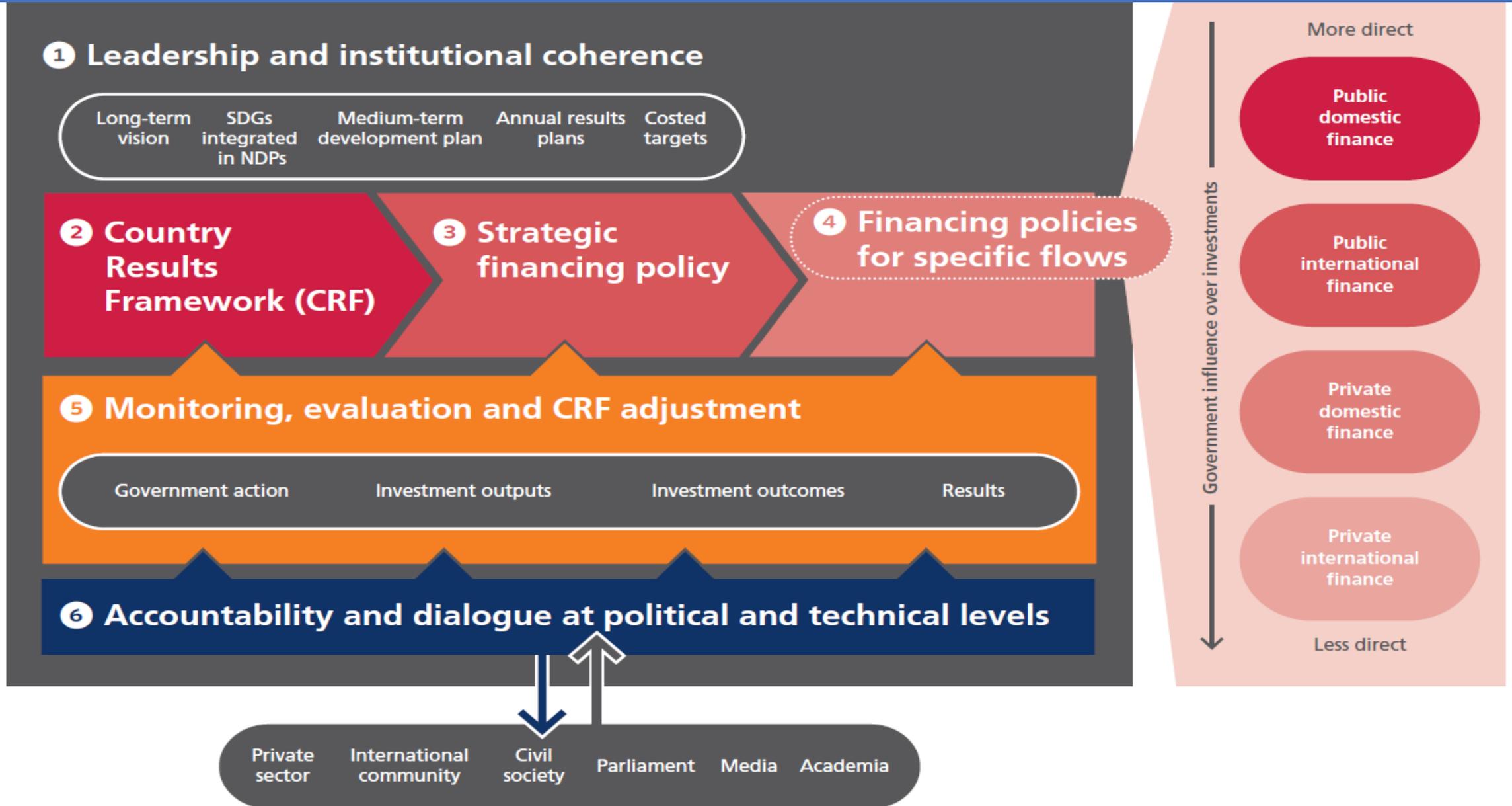
Estabelecer
esquemas de
seguro contra
o risco
ambiental

**Dívida
/equidade**

Emitir títulos

Estabelecer
serviços de
empréstimo azul /
verde para as PME

Dev't Finance Assessment & Integrated Financing Solutions



Acompanhamento e revisão: dados, indicadores e estatísticas





**Não deixar
ninguém para
trás!**

- **Avaliação das lacunas de dados para os ODS**
 - Mapeamento dos indicadores dos ODS coletados a nível nacional
 - Priorização de indicadores dos ODS para coletar dados
 - Apoio as capacidades para coletar dados
- **Mapeamento do ecossistema de dados**
- **Estratégias nacionais para o desenvolvimento das estatísticas**
- **Disseminação de dados**
 - *Open Data*



Avaliação de disponibilidade de dados



Goals	National Indicators				UN-Stat Indicators			
	No. Of Indicators	Most Ready	Ready	Not Ready	No. Of Indicators	Most Ready	Ready	Not Ready
Goal 1	32	21	11	0	11	7	1	3
Goal 2	27	23	8	2	9	5	3	1
Goal 3	69	55	16	4	17	13	0	4
Goal 4	8	8	0	0	6	2	4	0
Goal 5	26	23	2	1	13	6	2	5
Goal 6	21	15	6	0	10	4	1	5
Goal 7	2	2	0	0	8	3	5	0
Goal 8	22	5	12	5	10	5	4	1
Goal 9	1	1	0	0	8	2	4	2
Goal 10	8	8	0	0	12	5	7	0
Goal 11	8	8	0	0	14	7	4	3
Goal 12	2	1	1	0	18	0	6	12
Goal 13	4	4	0	0	5	1	0	4
Goal 14	5	3	2	0	14	8	4	2
Goal 15	35	25	10	0	18	9	1	8
Goal 16	48	12	19	5	13	0	9	4
Goal 17	5	5	0	0	34	5	3	26
Total	323	219	87	17	220	82	58	80
%		67.80	26.93	5.26		37.27	26.36	36.36

Indicadores e mapeamento de dados para medir os Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável (ODS) – o caso da Indonésia 2015

Type of indicators

Notes

Group 1
(The most ready indicators)

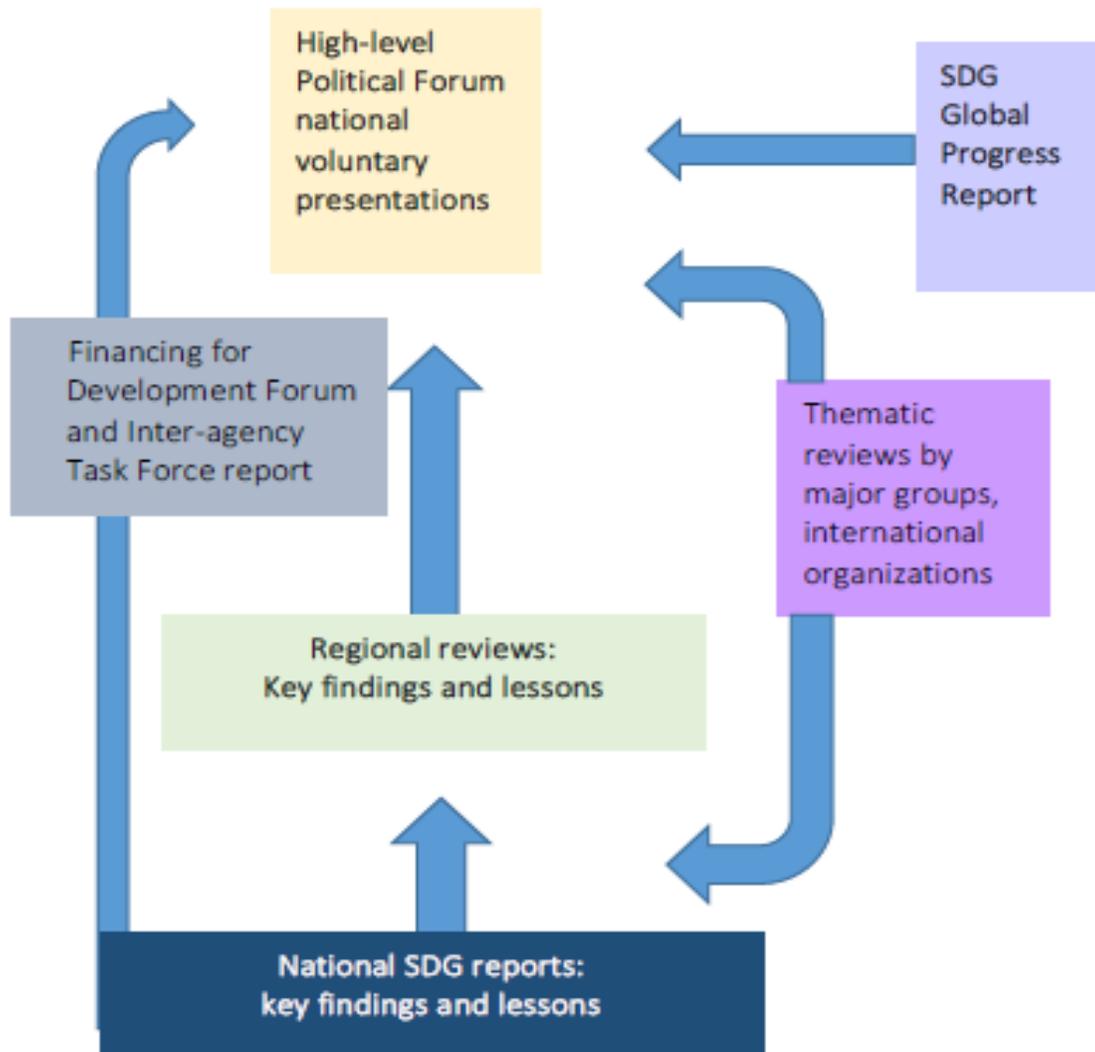
Group 2
(ready)

Group 3
(not ready)

- The data is available in Indonesian Ministries and Agencies
- The indicators are ready to be adopted without any major adjustment
- The quality of the data is good (timely data, based on survey, available at least at the provincial level)
- The indicators are feasible (methodology exists, measurable and accountable).
- Indicator requires data that need to be improved, adjusted or modified based on existing national data.
- Only some of the required data are available
- The data was collected from small, unique sample research and not timely base
- The data is not well integrated. They are spread through different agencies
- The data only available at national level, not at smaller level (e.g district, city or village level)
- The data is not available
- The indicators are not feasible.
- The indicators require data collected from new methodology or approach



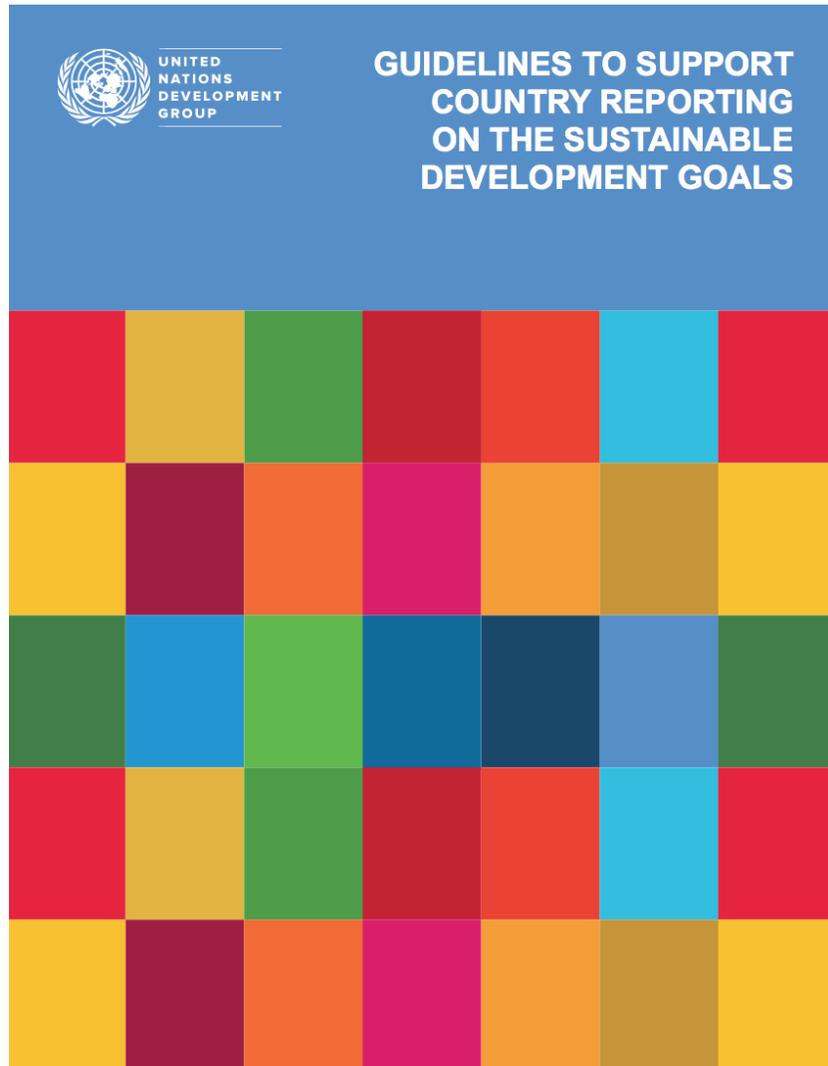
Acompanhamento e revisão



A Agenda 2030 exige que todos os processos de revisão apliquem os seguintes princípios:

- Voluntário e dirigido pelo país;
- Centrado em metas universais, integradas e relacionadas
- Orientação de longo prazo
- Aberto, inclusivo, participativo e transparente para todos
- Centrado nas pessoas, sensível ao género e respeitar, proteger e promover os direitos humanos, com um foco particular nas pessoas mais pobres e mais vulneráveis





- Sem periodicidade estabelecida, mas realizado regularmente
- Participativo e inclusivo
- Sistema estatístico nacional no centro do processo
- Apoiado por um relatório de progresso dos ODS



Desenvolvimento informado frente os riscos





- O desenvolvimento não é sustentável sem considerar os riscos
- Avaliação de riscos / vulnerabilidades nos seguintes domínios de desenvolvimento:
 - Mudança climática e meio ambiente (elevação do nível do mar, ...)
 - Social (ebola, ...)
 - Político (falta de coesão social, ...)
 - Económico (choques económicos, ...)
- Uma análise do contexto político e institucional é necessária para entender os fatores que podem afetar a implementação e o progresso do ODS



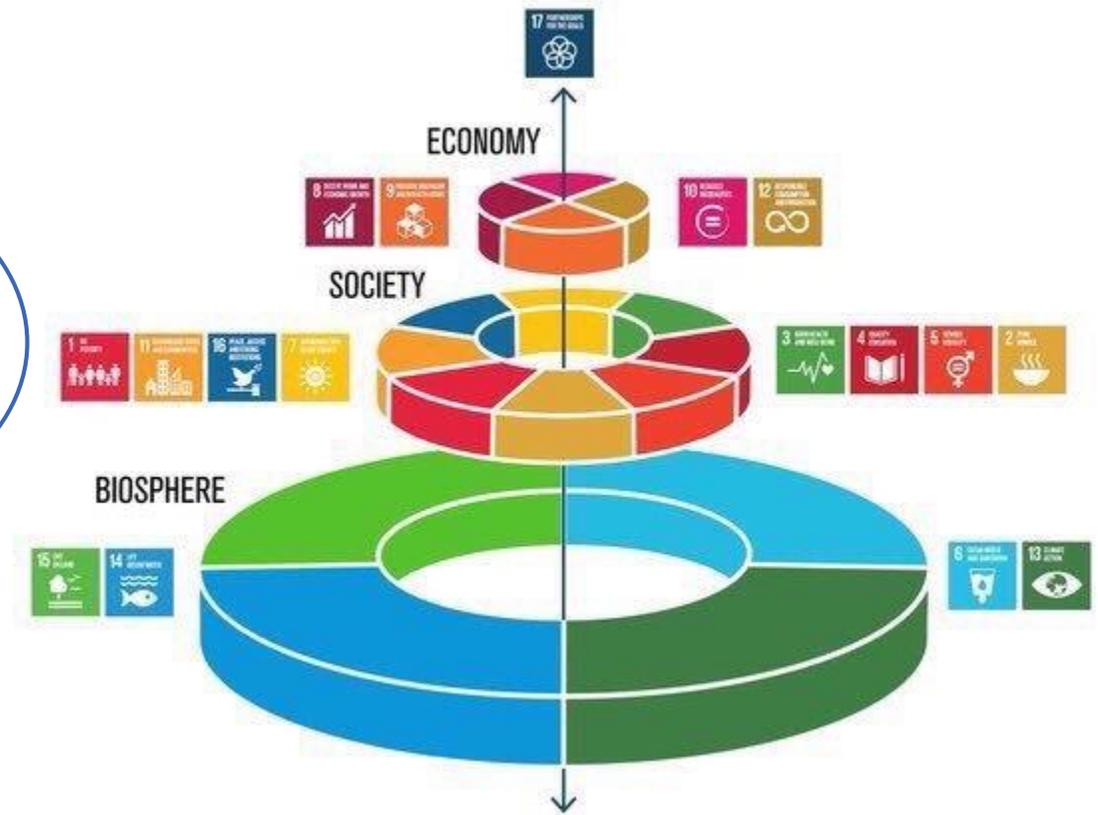
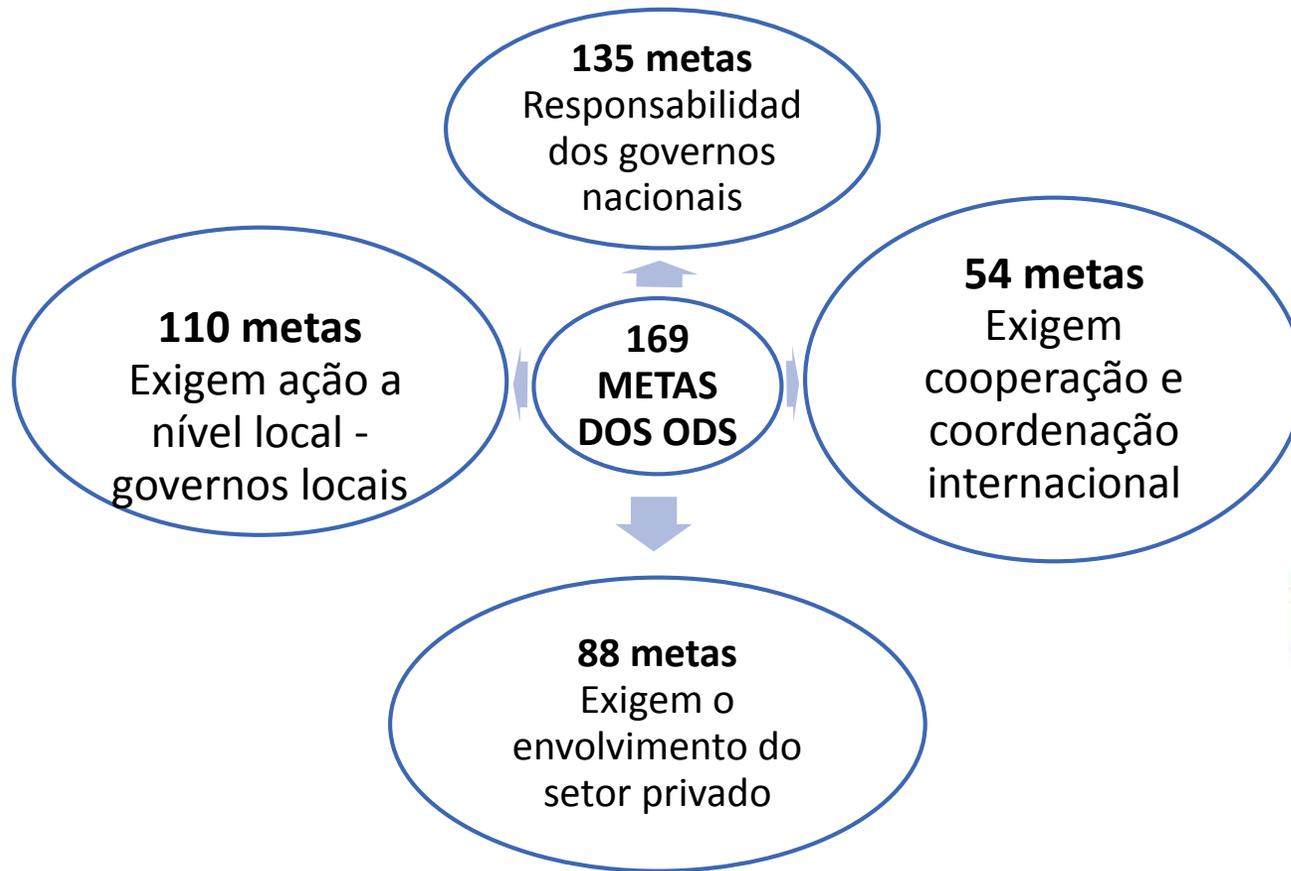


HAZARD	VULNERABILITY	POSSIBLE IMPACT	RISK	RESPONSE CAPACITY GAP	POSSIBLE REDUCTION MEASURES	RISK
Environmental/ Natural						
Sea-level rise and coastal erosion	<p>Approximately 50% of the total land area less than 20m above sea level and about 33% of the country below 10m above mean sea level</p> <p>The Gambia sits on top of a shallow sand aquifer with depths between 4 and 50m</p>	<p>Inundation of much of the country</p> <p>Saline intrusion infiltrating ground water aquifers</p> <p>Inundation of 60% of mangrove forests, 33% of swamp area and 20% of rice growing areas, assuming no protection</p>		<p>Degradation of the mangrove ecosystems</p> <p>Lack of flood control/defense infrastructure and housing</p> <p>Lack of access to clean water</p> <p>Poor sanitation</p> <p>Lack of enforcement of development control, including within Tourism Development.</p>	<p>Building coastal defense infrastructure</p> <p>Outlaw and regulate sand mining</p> <p>Restoration of mangroves</p> <p>Invest in resilience of and better regulation of the tourism industry</p>	
Socio-Economic						
Import commodity price fluctuations: oil food	<p>High dependency on oil and food imports;</p> <p>Rain-fed, low productivity agriculture</p>	<p>Negative balance of payments;</p> <p>Commodity shortages driving inflation</p> <p>Depleted foreign exchange reserves</p>		<p>Foreign exchange generation capacity</p> <p>Local production capacity</p>	<p>Investments in resilient agriculture and increasing productivity;</p> <p>Promote economic and export diversification and value-addition/processing of raw materials (e.g., mango paste and juice as opposed to just the fruit);</p> <p>Support regional integration;</p>	
Political						
Low levels of public confidence in security services	Past record of security sector abuses	<p>Social unrest</p> <p>Break down of peace</p>		Civilian oversight (government, civil society) currently absent	Transitional Justice Process will be critical in determining role of the security forces in the past	

Advocacia e participação das partes interessadas



Os ODS exigem parcerias multipartidárias



← ENVOLVIMENTO DA SOCIEDADE CIVIL EM TODA A AGENDA →





OBRIGADA

