



RIO+20
United Nations
Conference on
Sustainable
Development

UNCRD
EGM Integrated Regional Development Planning
Experience with National Sustainable Development
Strategies, 28-30 May 2013

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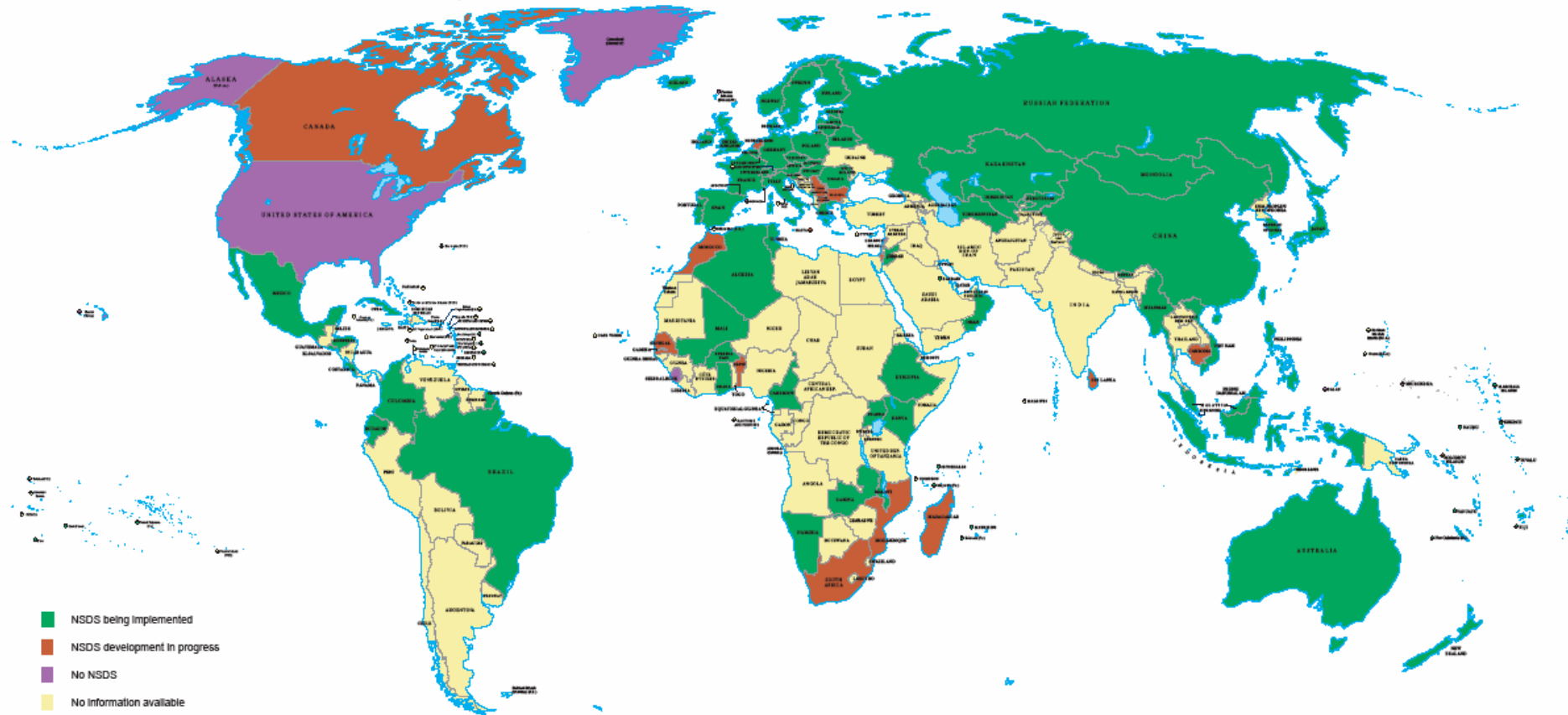
Knowledge Base- Lessons from successful implementation

- Rio+20 preparatory process
 - Governance and institutional review
 - National Preparations
- NSDS programme
 - National reporting up to 2010
 - Shared learning and peer reviews
 - Country collaboration
- CSD ISD programme 1995-2000
 - National testing and continuous review

Milestones

- Agenda 21 – recognized the importance of sound sustainable development policy and calls for strategies for sustainable development
- Rio+5 (formulation and elaboration by 2002)
- Millennium Declaration Goal 7, target 9: (integrate principles of sustainable development into country policies/programmes)
- WSSD JPOI (begin implementation by 2005)
- World Summit 2005 (national strategies central to achievement of sustainable development)

National sustainable development strategies: The global picture



The map tracks progress towards the WSSD (2002) target for countries to formulate and begin implementation of national sustainable development strategies by 2005. The map is updated on a regular basis. We encourage Governments to submit new information or advise us of corrections through dsd@un.org.

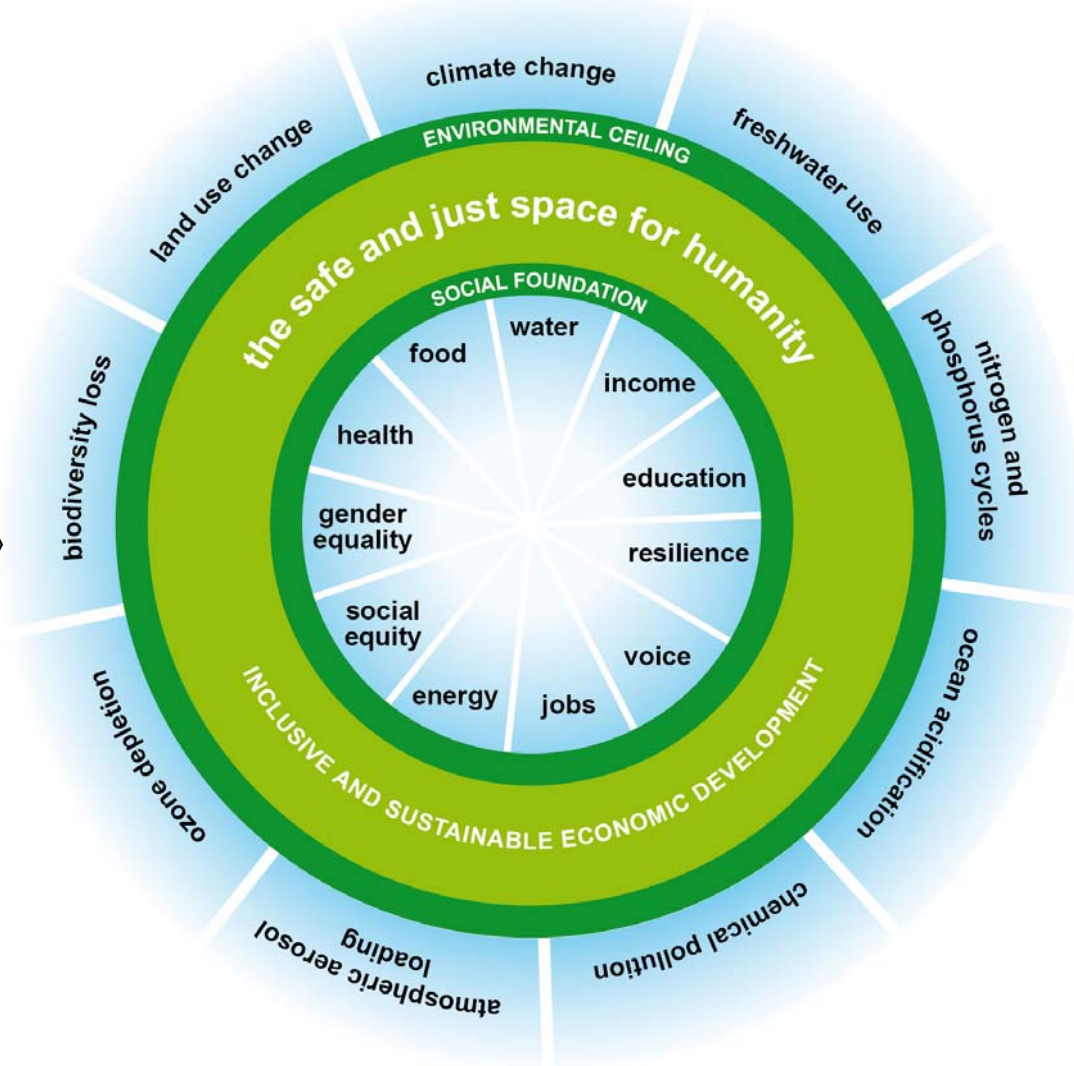
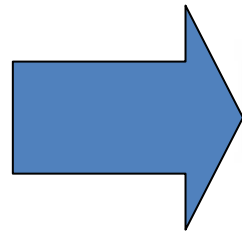
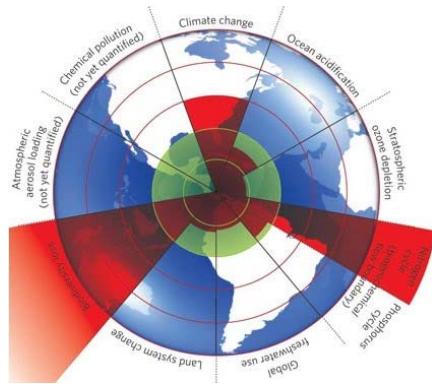
Last update: 4/30/2008

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or any area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

* Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. Cross-hatch with the colours used for Jammu & Kashmir (neutral colour) and China

Moving Towards SD

A safe and just operating space for humanity –
combining an environmental ‘ceiling’ set by planetary boundaries, and a social ‘foundation’ comprising minimum social thresholds.



(Source: Oxfam, 2012)

Rio+20 - Outcomes



Rio+20 Golden Nuggets:

- Sustainable Development Goals
- UN High Level Political Forum on SD
- Green Economy, SCP and beyond GDP
- SD Financing Strategy and Technology Mechanism
- Thematic focus areas: water, energy, food security, oceans, etc.



Rio+20

Rio+20 “The Future We Want”

- Para. 22: recognize examples of progress in sustainable development at regional, national, subnational and local levels. ...reflected in policies and plans, through legislation and institutions, ..and the development and implementation of international, regional and subregional agreements and commitments.
- Para. 101: ..Underline the need for more coherent and integrated planning and decision-making at the national, subnational and local levels as appropriate,call upon countries to strengthen national, subnational and/or local institutions or relevant multistakeholder bodies and processes, as appropriate, dealing with sustainable development, incl. to coordinate on matters of sustainable development and to enable effective integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development.

National Assessments Rio+20

Suggest 5 priority areas for advancing sustainable development;

- Strengthen institutions and governance systems and building capacities for collaboration and coordination
- Unpacking and operationalizing the “green economy”
- Reinforcing the connection between the SD Agenda and the MDGs
- Meaningfully engaging all stakeholders
- Measuring development progress in an integrated way

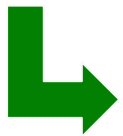
RIO Principles

What does sustainable development mean?

- Integration
- Inter-generational equity
- Intra-generational equity
- Reduce and eliminate unsustainable patterns of production and consumption
- Participation in decision-making
- Access to information
- Access to judicial and administrative proceedings

NSDS DEFINITION

A coordinated, participatory and iterative process
to achieve economic, environmental and social objectives
in a balanced and integrated manner



The formulation and implementation process is a cyclical and interactive process of planning, participation and action, in which the emphasis is on managing progress towards sustainability goals, rather than producing a “plan” as an end product.

Principles & Characteristics (1/2)

- ***Integration*** of economic, social and environmental objectives
- ***Coordination*** and balance between sector and thematic strategies and decentralised levels, and across generations
- ***Broad participation***, effective partnerships, transparency and accountability
- ***Developing capacity*** and an enabling environment, building on existing knowledge and processes

Principles & Characteristics (2/2)

- Country *ownership*, shared *vision with* a clear *timeframe* on which stakeholders agree, *commitment to continuous improvement (institutionalization)*
- Focus on *priorities, outcomes* and coherent *means of implementation*
- Linkage with *budget* and *investment* processes to avoid unfunded mandates
- Continuous *monitoring and evaluation*

Experience

- A NSDS have very different names. Content and process what matters (integrated planning process underpinned by appropriate assessment methods).
- Specific to national circumstances and priorities
- Institutional arrangements critical to integrated planning
- Systems approach. Changes in one part has implications for other parts of the system (vertically and horizontally)
- Avoid duplication but ensure comprehensiveness.
- Coordination at high-level (office of President or Prime Minister, Ministry of Planning)
- Meaningful participation of non-governmental stakeholders incl. the private sector (conditions quality of accountability)
- Monitoring and evaluation of progress to allow for course correction

Monitoring NSDS

“Indicators of Sustainable Development: Guidelines and Methodologies”

- International goals and targets have to be adapted to national circumstances in order to be meaningful.
- Coherence between national and international goals and targets important.



Thank you
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