

Faculty of Design

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Integrated policy, sustainable development goals, and new change and governance models: Case study of the UN's joint SDG Fund

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Relating Systems

Thinking & Design

Chicago, 19/10/ 2019



Integrated Policy, SDGs, New change & Governance models

Nenad Rava

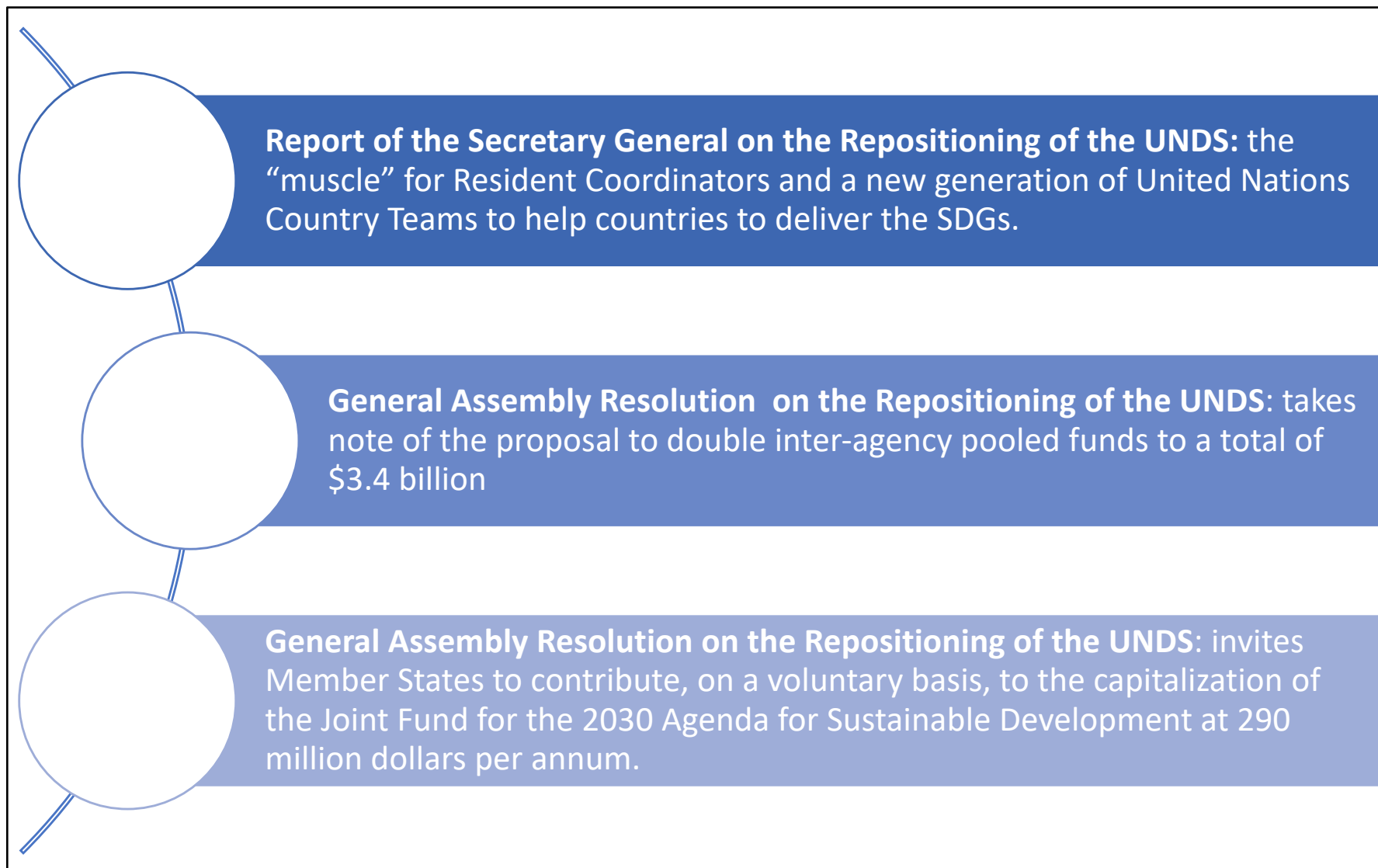


JOINT SDG FUND



TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD

Background



First Call for Concept notes / portfolio



LEAVE NO
ONE BEHIND



SOCIAL
PROTECTION*



**Social protection is a set of policies that reduce and/or prevent poverty and vulnerability throughout the lifecycle.*

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Selected countries

LATIN AMERICA

- Argentina
- MCO Barbados
- Brazil
- Chile
- Costa Rica
- Ecuador
- Mexico

AFRICA

- Burkina Faso
- Congo - Brazzaville
- Gabon
- Kenya
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Mauritania
- Nigeria
- Rwanda
- Sao Tome and Principe
- Somalia
- South Africa
- Tanzania

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

- Albania
- Georgia
- Montenegro
- Turkmenistan
- Uzbekistan

ARAB STATES

- Lebanon
- Palestine

ASIA PACIFIC

- Bangladesh
- Cambodia
- Indonesia
- Laos
- Mongolia
- Philippines
- MCO Samoa
- Thailand
- Viet Nam

Integrated natures of the SDGs

GOALS SCORING

INDIVISIBLE

The strongest form of positive interaction in which one objective is inextricably linked to the achievement of another. Reduction of air pollution (12.4) is indivisible from improved health and reducing non-communicable diseases (3.4).

+3

Outdoor and indoor air pollution is responsible for 7 million deaths annually, as well as respiratory and cardiovascular disease but also increases in perinatal deaths. In 2012, ambient (outdoor) air pollution was responsible for 3 million deaths, representing 5.4% of the total deaths. Worldwide, ambient air pollution is estimated to cause about 25% of the lung cancer deaths. Major urban centers in low and middle-income countries are the most exposed to this burden. (WHO, 2016).

REINFORCING

One objective directly creates conditions that lead to the achievement of another objective. Increasing economic benefits from sustainable marine resources use (14.7) reinforces the creation of decent jobs and small enterprise in e.g. tourism (8.5 and 8.9)

+2

Sustainable and diversified strategies for using the marine resource base open up opportunities for small enterprises in fisheries or other harvesting and associated value-addition activities, as well as activities related to tourism. Many SIDS and LDCs that are rich in these resources also have poor, vulnerable and marginalized coastal communities.

ENABLING

The pursuit of one objective enables the achievement of another objective. Developing infrastructure for transport (9.1) enables participation of women in the work force and in political life (5.5)

+1

Affordable public transport promotes social inclusion, more equal access to different parts of the city, and enabling employment for marginalized groups. In many places, women do not have access to a car and depend on public transport, walking or bicycling to get around, to work places and to social or political activities (NCE, 2016; GSDR, 2016)

CONSISTENT

A neutral relationship where one objective does not significantly interact with another or where interactions are deemed to be neither positive nor negative. By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution (14.1) is consistent with target 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.

0

There is no significant interaction between the two targets.

CONSTRAINING

A mild form of negative interaction when the pursuit of one objective sets a condition or a constraint on the achievement of another. Conserving coastal areas (14.5) and development of safe affordable housing and basic services (11.1) may constrain each other

-1

Establishing protection areas in the coastal zone and expanding urbanization, infrastructure or transport risks spatial competition especially in densely populated areas. Integrated coastal zone management and marine spatial planning tools are readily available to mitigate spatial competition.

COUNTERACTING

The pursuit of one objective counteracts another objective. Ensuring access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food can counteract sustainable water withdrawals (6.4) and reduction of chemicals releases (12.4)

-2

Increasing productivity in agriculture is a necessary (but not sufficient) condition to improve food security. In many places, this might entail increased and/or better irrigation as well as increased use of agro-chemical inputs.

CANCELLING

The most negative interaction is where progress in one goal makes it impossible to reach another goal and possibly leads to a deteriorating state of the second. A choice has to be made between the two. Developing infrastructure (9.1) could be cancelling the reduction of degradation of natural habitats in terrestrial ecosystems (15.1)

-3

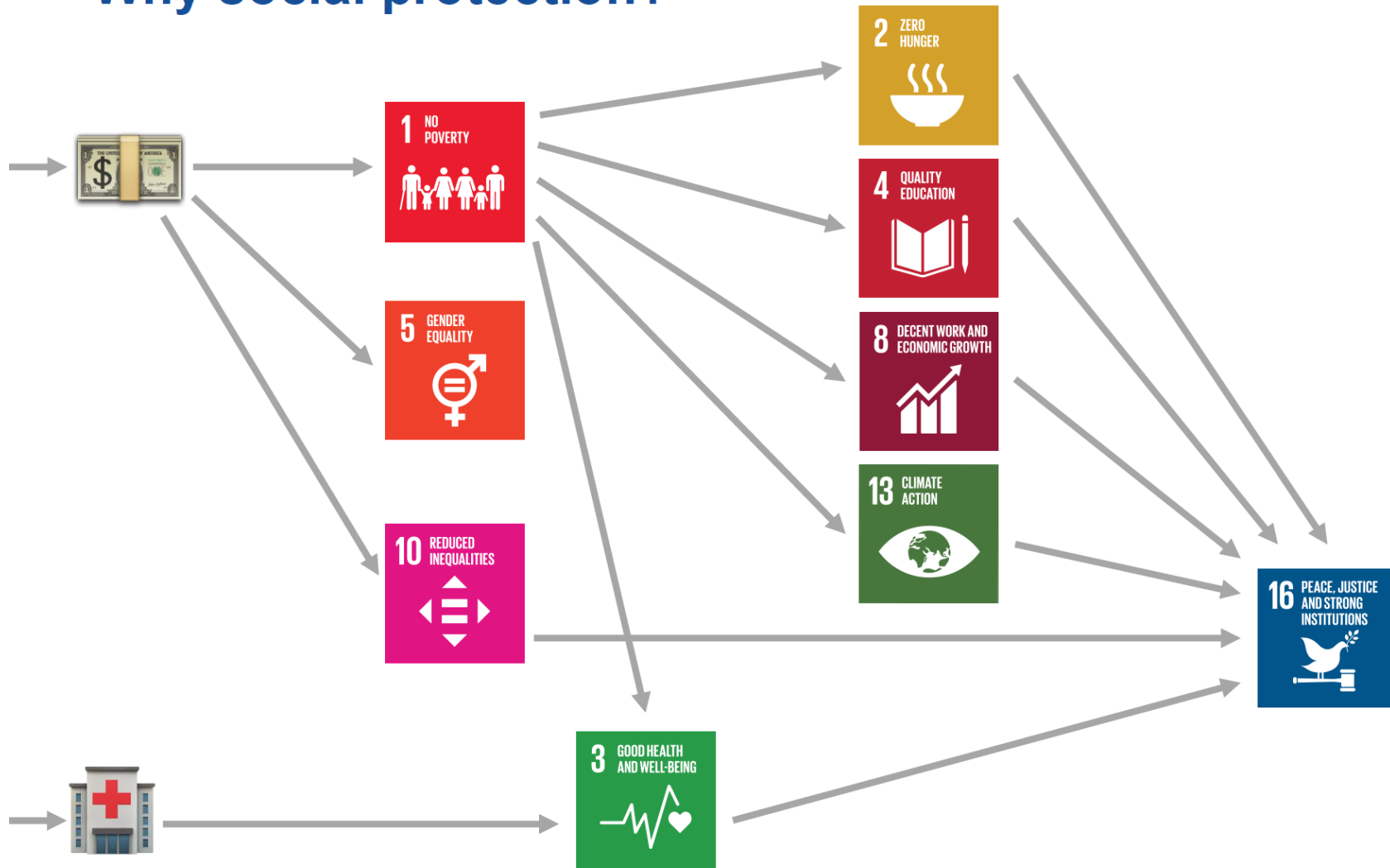
In underdeveloped regions, developing roads, dams, and power grids might be a high priority, although it will cause some unavoidable fragmentation of habitats and compromising the integrity of the natural ecosystem, leading to risks to biodiversity as well as social risks.

First portfolio: leaving no one behind

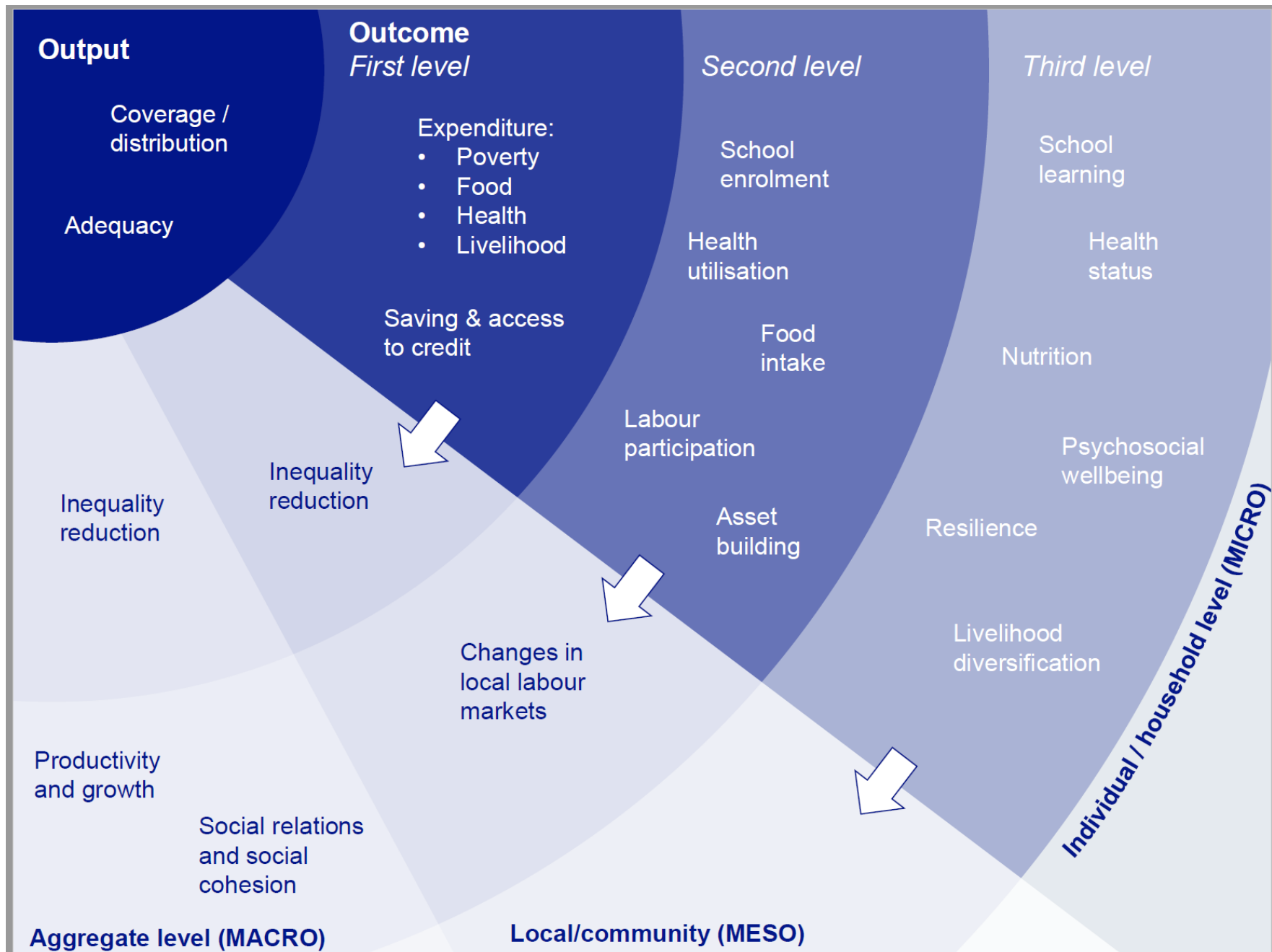


First portfolio: social protection as multiplier

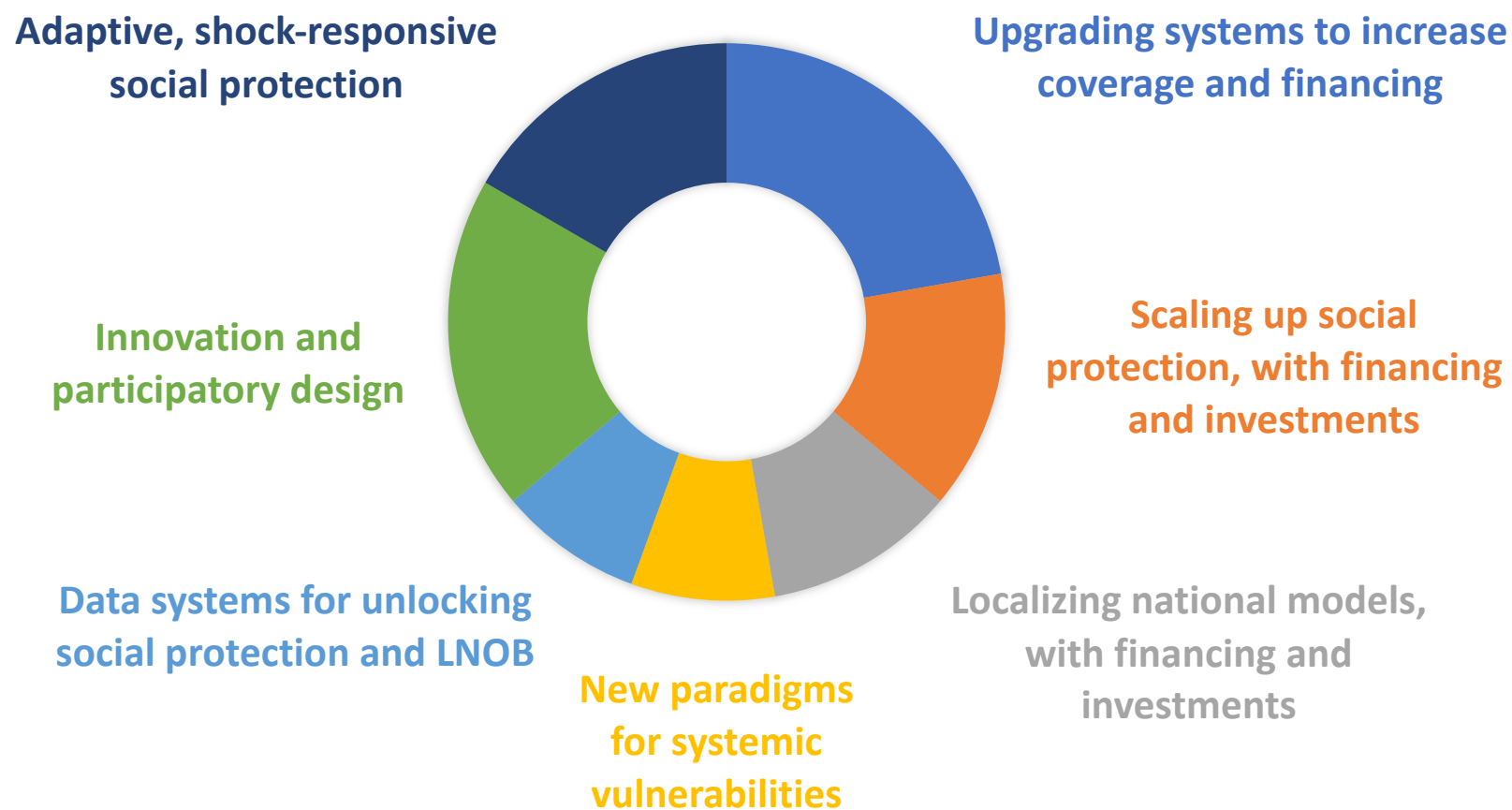
Social protection in the 2030 Agenda: Why social protection?



First portfolio: catalytic effects of social protection



Tentative portfolio composition



What to expect?

Targets for extending social protection coverage

(in selected countries):

- Cambodia: 1.5 million elderly and 0.2 million pregnant women
- Vietnam: 1 million persons with disabilities
- Brazil: 1 million children

Innovation

- ❑ Climate change and social protection (adaptive, shock-responsive social protection): Barbados, Samoa, Malawi, Rwanda, Indonesia and Mongolia
- ❑ Integrating social protection with employment and decent work (e.g. Costa Rica, Ecuador, Montenegro, South Africa, Samoa, Mexico, Argentina, Thailand, Georgia)
- ❑ Developing platforms for private sector (Kenya) or elderly (Chile)

Systemic design research agenda

The research challenge:

- Processing the hundreds of very diverse events, policy papers, reports, regulations, and partnerships for country-based and comparative analysis

Access can be provided; making sense of developments and producing research requires partnerships and external research capacity.

Potential research questions

- How systemic/integrated is the work on policy across 36 countries, and how we can measure it?
- What are/might be catalytic effects and the specific contribution to SDG acceleration (including through the multiplier effect)
- What are the actual roles of stakeholders in co-design and co-implementation of policy that aims to have systemic impact?
- What capabilities are required for the governments to convene and facilitated co-creative dialogue towards systemic impact?
- What new change and governance models emerge, and how are they different from conventional ones?

THANK YOU

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