### Strengthening leadership and institutional capacities for policy coherence in support of the SDGs

African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) Side Event Governance Mechanisms and Challenges for the Implementation of Agenda 2063 & SDGs 26 February, Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe

Tatyana Teplova, Head of Policy Coherence for the SDGs Division, OECD Public Governance Directorate





# Substantial governance challenges, in OECD and developing countries alike, to SDG implementation

Frequent governance challenges to be addressed	by mechanisms to accelerate SDG implementation	
SDG implementation efforts often disconnected from the mainstream policy agenda	Institutional coordination, robust mandate and policy coherence	
Frequent gaps in leadership skills and competencies	Enhanced political culture as well as leadership, people management and technical skills	
SDGs often not yet integrated into core governance mechanisms (e.g. budget, public procurement)	Budgeting for the SDGs to promote policy integration and ensuring continuity beyond electoral cycles	
Little tracking of SDG implementation and impact	Monitoring and evaluation systems to track SDG implementation and take corrective action	
Lack of accountability and inclusiveness	Enhanced integrity, stakeholder participation and policies that leave no one behind	

Policy coherence for sustainable development

**PCSD** is an approach and policy tool to integrate the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development at all stages of policy making.



**SDG Target 17.14** Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

Indicator: 17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development

### Eight Guiding Principles for Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development

I. A strategic vision for achieving the 2030 Agenda and SDGs in an integrated and coherent manner

Political Commitment and Leadership





### Strategic Long-term Vision

to support policy coherence and orient the government and stakeholders towards SDGs



### Policy integration



to capitalise on synergies and benefits across economic, social and environmental policies

### II. Effective and inclusive institutional and governance mechanisms to address policy interactions



III. A set of responsive and adaptive tools to anticipate, assess and address impacts of policies

**7** Policy and financial impacts





to collect qualitative and quantitative evidence on the impact of policies and financing, and report progress on PCSD



- Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD)
- Online toolkit and technical guidance
- Country scans/reviews and PCSD Checklist
- Recommendation on Public Service Leadership and Capability (PSCL)
- Other tools, e.g. on budgetary governance, regulatory policy evaluation...

...and more.



## Highlights of recent and ongoing work

Slovak Republic	Development of SDG strategy and review of budget practices in support of SDGs	Bulgaria	Supporting stakeholder consultation process to identify capacity gaps
Egypt	Strengthening institutional arrangements for cross- ministerial collaboration	Croatia	Skills and competency gap analysis
Czech Republic	Strengthening of institutional mechanisms for SDG co- ordination	Romania	Integration of the SDGs in the budget process
Spain	Needs assessment for targeted administrative capacity-building	Malta	Capacity building for embedding SDGs into policy and budget planning

# Ongoing global needs assessment for support on governance bottlenecks in SDG implementation

Regional consultations and country pilots	•	Regional and country consultations to draw learnings for Hub's work, e.g. <ul> <li>Potential aims and objectives, including specific gaps it could seek to fill;</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Nature and scope of OECD and partner country demand for the support potentially offered through the</li> </ul>
		Hub, including current priorities and trade-offs;
		<ul> <li>Key insights from the pilot projects and potential operational implications;</li> </ul>
		- Operational modalities, taking into account the value add of the OECD and the UNDP, and existing
		SDG initiatives currently in operation;
		<ul> <li>Potential roles of participating countries and partners.</li> </ul>
	•	Regional consultations: Central Asia, Latin America, MENA region, South-East Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, etc.



Participate in the online survey: <u>oe.cd/sdgARFSD</u>









# Participate here:

# oe.cd./sdgARSFD

### **Regional Needs Assessment**

What support do African countries need for tackling governance bottlenecks in SDG implementation?



WHAT? OECD Online public consultation

#### 🛊 WHEN?

For the duration of the 6th Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development, Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe. 24-27 February 2020

#### 🔅 HOW?

Access the survey: <u>oe.cd/sdgARFSD</u>



### **Country pilots - Regional reach - APRM collaboration**

Piloting an OECD-UNDP approach...

In-country pilot projects in selected countries in different world regions to:

- Perform on-demand pilot projects designed as country-specific activities to help build leadership, skills and institutional capacity
- Delivering targeted policy support with mid- to long-term implementation horizons to strengthen governance practices in support of the SDGs

... to test and refine the approach

Key outcomes:

- Demonstrate concept for country-specific work to foster governance mechanisms in support of SDGs
- Provide possibility to adjust elements of project design before a roll-out at larger scale
- Inform regional consultations to better asses needs of a broad range of countries

**Proposed pilot projects:** 

Aruba (SIDS)

Uganda (Africa)

Brazil (Latin America)

Kazakhstan (Central Asia)

# THANK YOU!



www.oecd.org/gov/pcsd



