The Agenda 2030 Landscape
Implications and Opportunities for UNICEF and for Children

2 June 2016 Informal consultation on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda
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A Historic Process Leading to a Global Movement
The SDGs are Now Everyone’s Business
We need to work together as a system to get 2 billion people “aware” and 700,000 “activated” on the SDGs by the end of 2017.

- **Engage politically and programmatically** with national governments;
- **Engage strategically** to encourage a multilateral system that provides best possible support for implementation everywhere; and
- **Outreach pro-actively** to the global population, ensuring that information about the 2030 agenda is widely dispersed and accessible, through involvement of active organizations and committed people from civil society, business, communications, social media, academia and international bodies.
The broad “External” and “UN System” environments that the SDGs will operate in.

**Fourth Ring**
The broad actions that UNICEF will need to pursue for achieving the SDGs and Strategic Plan Priorities.

**GOAL KEY**
- Goal 1: No Poverty
- Goal 2: Zero Hunger
- Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being
- Goal 4: Quality Education
- Goal 5: Gender Equality
- Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
- Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
- Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
- Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
- Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities
- Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
- Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production
- Goal 13: Climate Action
- Goal 14: Life Below Water
- Goal 15: Life on Land
- Goal 16: Peace and Justice, Strong Institutions
- Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals

**Second Ring (Targets for Children)**
The SDGs with a color-coded analysis of the number of targets in each goal area that speak directly to results for children/young people (while recognizing that results in all goals and targets impact their lives).

Green = Highly Relevant (48)
Orange = Somewhat Relevant (47)
Red = Less Relevant (74)

**Third Ring**
UNICEF’s current (2014-17) Strategic Plan Priorities, many of which speak directly to SDG goals and targets.
THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development

Outer Ring
The broad “External” and “UN System” environments that the SDGs will operate in.
Global SDG Indicators

- List of 230 Global Indicators from Inter-agency Expert Group;
- Endorsed by UN Statistical Commission;
- UNICEF advocated for 34 “priority indicators for children;”
- Pleased with outcome (31 out of 34 indicators);
- Strong emphasis on data disaggregation by age and sex;
Support countries to collect and analyse data from different sources to generate baseline estimates for SDG indicators;

Serve as a global ‘custodian’ of indicators for children and lead thematic reporting on children in the SDGs;

Develop and test new indicators and methods for enhanced SDG monitoring through household surveys, censuses and other methodologies;

Champion the development of methods and tools for progressive disaggregation to ensure no child is left behind.
As a general principle, the national review report should highlight whether and to what extent national and sub-national development plans and implementation frameworks and programme implementation plans and disaggregated indicators are either being prepared or modified to reflect the SDGs in an integrated manner, including the more child-focused SDGs.

- Data collected from official statistical channels (e.g. household surveys, census data, civil registration systems and administrative data);
- Financial statistics, social spending and progress on results for children;
- Participatory monitoring and perception data
- Establishment of a national partnership for sustainable development
## Rolling Out Support for SDG Implementation

### Policy advocacy and support
- Support the UNCT in collectively presenting and promoting the SDGs agenda;
- Support governments to mainstream SDGs in national and sub-national plans and strategies;
- Support governments/finance ministry to mainstream SDGs in national and sub-national budget frameworks.

### Programming
- Adapt existing UNDAFs and design any new UNDAFs;
- Support UNCT in a common country analytics analysis to inform all planning and monitoring frameworks;
- Link existing and new country programmes to SDG-WHS targets, with a focus on integrated development-humanitarian solutions;
- Develop innovative models on multi-sectoral approaches for achieving children’s results across the SDGs.
**Partnerships**
- Proactively engage the UNCT to discuss implications of the SDGs, FFD and WHS for the country and a clear division of roles within the UNCT;
- Support UNCT to establish multi-sectoral Results Groups around key issues;
- Champion partnerships with civil society and private sector to pursue a shared agenda around child friendly SDGs;
- Pursue dialogues with regional entities on implications of new agenda.

**Monitoring**
- National and sub-national capacity support for baseline disaggregated data for SDGs to reach the most vulnerable;
- Establish and convene citizens’ platforms;
- Pursue efforts for simplified national reporting on baseline disaggregated data.

**Financing & resource mobilization**
- Leverage domestic resource mobilization efforts;
- Develop and disseminate investment cases;
- Step up public finance for children efforts;
- Pursue innovative, non-public sources and private financing.
Working across UNCTs for SDG implementation

**MAPS = Mainstreaming; Acceleration; Policy Support**
- a toolkit to help guide UNCTs in supporting SDG roll out and implementation;
- useful reference guide on “Mainstreaming” - “Acceleration” & “Policy Support” guides are still being unpacked;

**UNDAF**
- new generation, new guidance;
- more strategic and outcome-focused; more emphasis on integrated results; more risk-informed;
- More focus on UNCT collaborative approaches.

**Joint Programming supported by strategic pooled financing**
- fewer, larger, well-designed UN funds to drive collective action;
- strengthen results groups for joint planning, implementation and evaluation.
Financing for Development

Key takeaways from the Addis Ababa Action Agenda

- Recognition that “Investing in children and youth is critical to achieving inclusive, equitable and sustainable development;”
- Focus on domestic resource mobilization, supported by private and innovative finance and adequate ODA flows to countries with greatest financing needs;
- Focus on investment in basic services and ‘social protection floors’ with specific emphasis on children, youth, other ‘vulnerable groups;’
- Reference to children’s rights, child migrants, violence against children;
- Importance attributed to age- and gender-disaggregated data;
- Opportunities for country-level advocacy through national implementation plans and spending targets.
Follow up – global and regional level

Shift in gear from commitments to implementation:

- First ECOSOC forum on FFD follow up and implementation took place 18-20 April 2016 in NY;
  - Broad MS support for strong FFD follow up process but some conflicts on role of ODA, debt relief, and domestic finance;
- Inter-agency task force Reference report on FFD commitments and monitoring tools (with inputs from UNICEF);
  - Detailed review of MOI and FFD commitments for children;
  - Makes case that simple age-disaggregation of spending and benefits is usually not enough. Urges MS to focus also on cross-cutting areas (e.g. ECD, Child Protection) and to identify how spending benefits children
- Regional consultations on FFD Monitoring and Follow Up (dates TBC).
Follow up – Country Level

- **A mandate for governments to take action:** FFD and SDGs place strong emphasis on domestic spending and resource mobilization targets;

- **Draw on commitments in the AAAA** to promote investing in children as a cross-cutting pillar of the sustainable economic growth agenda. Emphasize high Returns on Investment (ROI) per dollar spent on children;

- **Carry out public advocacy around the budgeting process**, such as through routine budget briefs, fiscal space analysis and related advocacy with MPs, civil society, media;

- **Promote child-specific Public Finance and Monitoring methods**, to make sure children’s concerns are adequately reflected in national implementation and spending decisions (see [version 1.0 of key asks for national reviews](#));

- More detailed guidance on child-focused budgeting and monitoring in the SDG/FfD context is being piloted and will be shared in the coming months.
What does the 2030 Agenda mean for UNICEF?

Capitalizing on Opportunities

- Mid-term review & new Strategic Plan;
- Investing in Children;
- Partnerships are increasingly important;
- Participation, esp. children & youth;
- Country-level implementation, including around new and emerging issues;
- Data collection, analysis and use;
- Innovation and Technology.

Cross sectoral collaboration is key to tackle complex issues!
Key Priority Areas of Programme Focus

UNICEF’s SDGs’ Vision

• Renewed focus on human rights.
• Continued focus on equity, especially children in conflict.
• Children survive, thrive and participate.
• Emphasis on the environment in which a child lives and grows up to make sure it is stable, sustainably managed and resourced.
• Focus on goth the first and second decade of lives.
• Indivisibility of the SDGs and the need to have integrated cross-sectoral programming.

The agenda 2030 still includes much unfinished business from the MDGs - especially in high burden countries. These are areas where UNICEF should either “stay in lane” or amplify/accelerate portfolio.

Other “emerging issues” are relatively new for UNICEF and will require a major push.

In addition, SDGs prompt us to strengthen our work through cross-cutting approaches and inter-sectoral synergies.
Example of Multi-Sectoral Approach: Global Health
Further information

UNICEF’s Agenda 2030 Website
http://www.unicef.org/post2015/