Strengthening integration, implementation and review: Role of sustainable development bodies after 2015

A Presentation at the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development

Addis Ababa, 17 June, 2015
Role of Regional and Sub-regional entities

1. Background and introduction

2. Integration, Implementation and Review of SD at Regional and Sub-regional levels

3. Some options for consideration

4. Key questions for deliberation
1. Background and introduction

Mandates given by WSSD, Rio+20, UNGA: to promote SD at regional and sub-regional levels

- UN-RCs/ECA to promote balanced integration of 3 dimensions of SD / Organize annual meetings

Institutional arrangements adopted to fulfill mandates

- Africa-RIMs regularly organized; ECA’s CSD providing platforms for it
- Africa-RIM upgraded to ARFSD to deliberate on Africa’s input to the HLPF
- ECA to join efforts with AUC and AfDB and leverage on respective comparative advantages (ECA: Multidisciplinary expertise for SD; AUC: leader in defining continental dev agenda; AfDB: financing power)
- Other potential partners: NPCA, RECs, UNDP-RBA, OSAA, UNEP-ROA
Integration, Implementation and Review of SD at Regional and Sub-Regional levels

Integrating the 3 dimensions of SD requires:
- An appropriate role: ARFSD can play this role
- Adequate Participation: all major groups across 3 dimensions of SD
- Lead institutions: ECA, AUC, AfDB, UNDP, UNEP, RECs, NPCA, etc
- Coordination among participants from Addis, NY, countries

Implementation of requires:
- Specific means for countries, sub-regional and regional Bodies to be discussed later;
- ECA and others to provide support in implementation

Review requires:
- An M&E regional framework: there is need to agree on a precise scheme
- Reliable and comparable data
- Clear links between: M&E processes at Regional and those at lower levels
Some options for consideration

- **Review**: building on some existing review frameworks
  - APRM: Reviews progress on commitments at national levels
  - RCM: reviews support of UN System to Regional agendas such as NEPAD and Agenda 2063
  - MRDE: Reviews of compliance to terms of global partnership
  - ARFSD: Deliberate on issues to be submitted to attention of HLPF

- **Modalities of assessing progress in SD**: assessment of progress could be envisaged by Goals or by themes or by dimensions of the SD

- **Reporting modalities**: an Africa SDGs reports could be based on National and sub-regional reports

- **Resource requirements for ECA (human and financial)**
  - UNGA could authorize creation of Additional posts
  - UNGA could Allocate Specific Regular budget for SD purposes;
  - development partners could Allocate Specific XB resources from
Key Questions for deliberation (1)

how could Africa ensure effective Integration, Implementation and Review of SD?

Role of the ARFSD as a platform/framework?

How can the ARFSD be strengthened to ensure these functions?

What are the best modalities for ensuring an efficient convening of the ARFSD:

(1) Who are the lead conveners (ECA and other pan-African institutions?) (2) Which periodicity? (3) Type of participation (major groups?) (4) how to coordinate among officials participation from Addis, NY and capital cities; (5) do review by Goals or thematic reviews or by dimensions of SD?

For thematic reviews, How to build on APRM, MRDE, RCM, etc...
Key Questions for deliberation (2)

For the reporting on progress what institutional arrangements could be retained in Africa: Type of reports? What links between national, sub-regional and Regional reports?

How to Foster linkages/synergies among National, sub-regional, Regional and Global levels for the integration, implementation and review

What concrete actions could be envisaged to provide ECA with additional resources to efficiently support SD in Africa
Outline

Global Partnership for Development

- The imperative of means of implementation and global partnership for achieving SD in Africa
- The means of implementations required by stakeholders
- Key questions for discussion
The imperative of means of implementation and global partnership for achieving SD in Africa

Achieving SD in Africa requires the mobilization of adequate means of implementation from both Domestically and externally. Agenda 2063 and CAP-Post 2015 call for:

- Enhanced productive capacities through industrialization and transformation
- Strong social and human capital development
- Environmental sustainability for prosperity of all generations

There are great expectations from the International Financing for Development of July in Addis

To enhance commitments and predictability of development Financing
The means of implementations required by type of stakeholders

- Increased Domestic resources: To be mobilized by Africa through improved tax administrations, governance, etc
- Curbed Illicit Financial Outflows: To be promoted by African and global partners
- Predictable ODA: Donors to fulfil their commitments
- Remittances: Partners to endeavour to reduce costs of transfer
- Technology is critical for a shift towards more SD: International Community to promote technology centres, banks, in Africa
- Support in Capacity development at national and other levels is key including in the areas of resource efficient. Should be provided by International community / ECA
- Fairer global trade; Regional integration; Quality FDI (not only in extractive sectors) should be fostered from Africa, international Community, Private sector, etc
Key Questions for deliberation

How can African stakeholders and entities enhance global partnership for the achieving SD in Africa?

What Role for ARFSD, Governments, other major groups..in that?

Type of capacity development strategies can be envisaged?

What global, regional and national accountability mechanisms could improve compliance from each type of stakeholders responsible of means of implementation?

What other specific means of implementation could be envisaged in Africa?
Emerging issues for African LDCs

1. Progress and challenges
2. Graduation from LDCs status remain
3. Key issues for deliberations
Progress and challenges of African LDCs

- African LDCs have registered improvement in some priority areas of SD e.g. health, education.
- Sustaining the gains achieved requires strengthened resilience to shocks, strengthened competitiveness....and complementary investments in infrastructure, health and education.
- But African LDCs account for less than 1% of global trade and are dependent on a few primary commodities, which makes them vulnerable to shocks and highly dependent on ODA.
- Ebola pandemic has exposed vulnerability of the health systems
- Data challenges remain for proper M&E and reporting
Graduation from LDCs status remain

Currently Africa has 3 countries out of 34 close to graduation

- **Equatorial Guinea** and **Angola** are eligible for graduation. They have met the criteria two times in a row.

- Yet, their eligibility is based on high levels GNI per capita only

- Both have high export concentration ratios. These trends raise questions about the sustainability of graduation.

- **Sao tome and Principe** has met the graduation criteria once. Will be eligible for graduation if performance is repeated.

Graduation since creation of the LDCs status in 1971 by the UN

- In 40 years, only Botswana (1994) and Cape verde (2007) have graduated
Key issues for deliberations

Under the SD arrangements How could African LDCs be supported to:

- Strengthen capacities for value addition, diversification and graduation?
- Improve DRM through better Tax administrations, Curbed IFFs, improved financial institutions, etc.
- Get effective duty-free and quota-free market access for their exports (commitments to this was reiterated during the Ninth Ministerial Conference of the WTO in 2013).
- Harness their demographic dividend through substantial investments in productive capacities.
- Take advantage of the major global events in a way that facilitates their graduation aspirations (FFD in July Addis, Post-2015 in September NY, Climate conference In Paris in December)
Thank You