

Paris minus the SDGs: a formula for inequality?

Insights on effective policy
coherence in Kenya

HLPF 2020 side event



Ambassador Magnus Lennartsson

**Deputy Permanent Representative
Permanent Mission of Sweden to
the United Nations**



Gabriela Iacobuta

**Researcher, Environmental
Governance and Transformation to
Sustainability**

**German Development Institute -
Deutsches Institut für
Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)**



Philip Osano

**Acting Centre Director
Programme Director, Natural
Resources and Ecosystems
Stockholm Environment Institute
(SEI), Africa Centre**



Stephen Odhiambo

Chief Economist

**The National Treasury & Planning,
Kenya**



Ken Oluoch

**Technical Lead - Sustainable
Development Goals (SDGs)
Council of Governors, Kenya**



Agenda

- 14:00 – Welcome and introduction by Zoha Shawoo
- 14:05 – Opening remarks from Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations by Ambassador Magnus Lennartsson
- 14:10 – Presentation of key findings by Zoha Shawoo
- 14:20 – Just transitions: findings from Germany, South Africa, and the Philippines by Gabriela Lacobuta
- 14:30 – Deep dive into Kenya: key findings by Philip Osano
- 14:40 – Intervention from Stephen Odhiambo
- 14:50 – Intervention from Ken Olouch
- 15:00 – Discussion and Q&A
- 15:30 – Event ends

Ambassador Magnus Lennartsson

**Deputy Permanent Representative
Permanent Mission of Sweden to
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Key findings

Zoha Shawoo

Stockholm Environment
Institute (SEI)

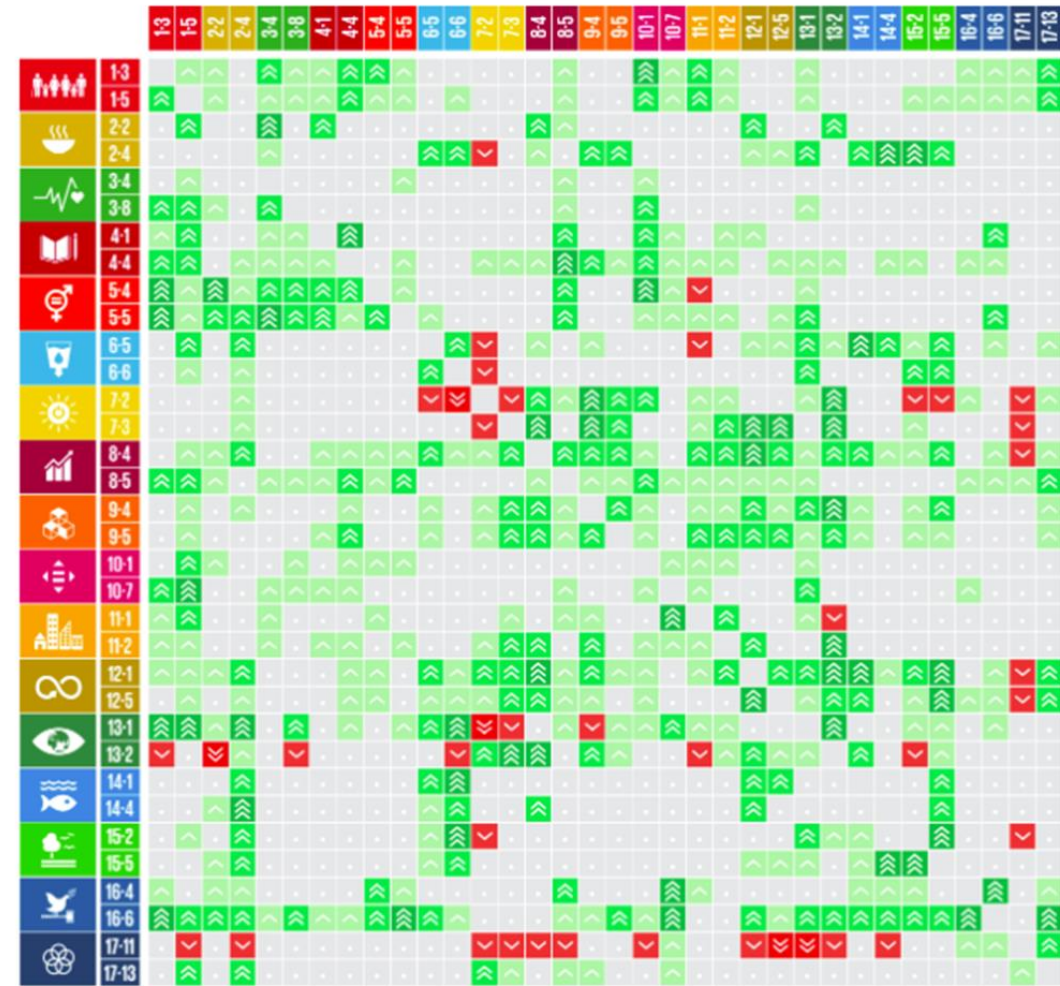
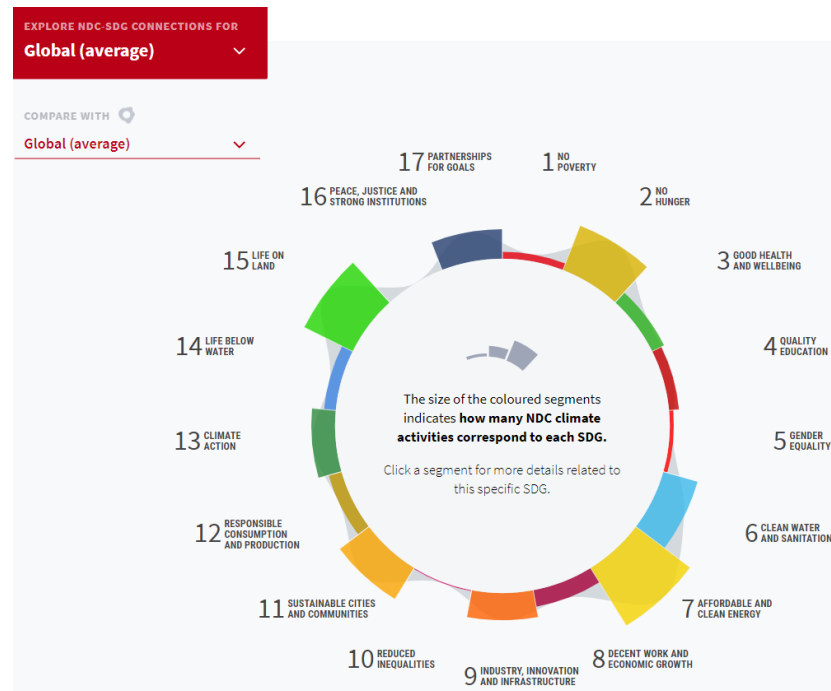
zoha.shawoo@sei.org





SEI initiative on integrated climate and development planning
<https://www.sei.org/projects-and-tools/projects/integrated-climate-and-development-planning/#overview>

NDC-SDG connections
 (SEI and DIE)
<https://klimalog.die-gdi.de/ndc-sdg/>



SDG synergies <https://www.sdg synergies.org/>

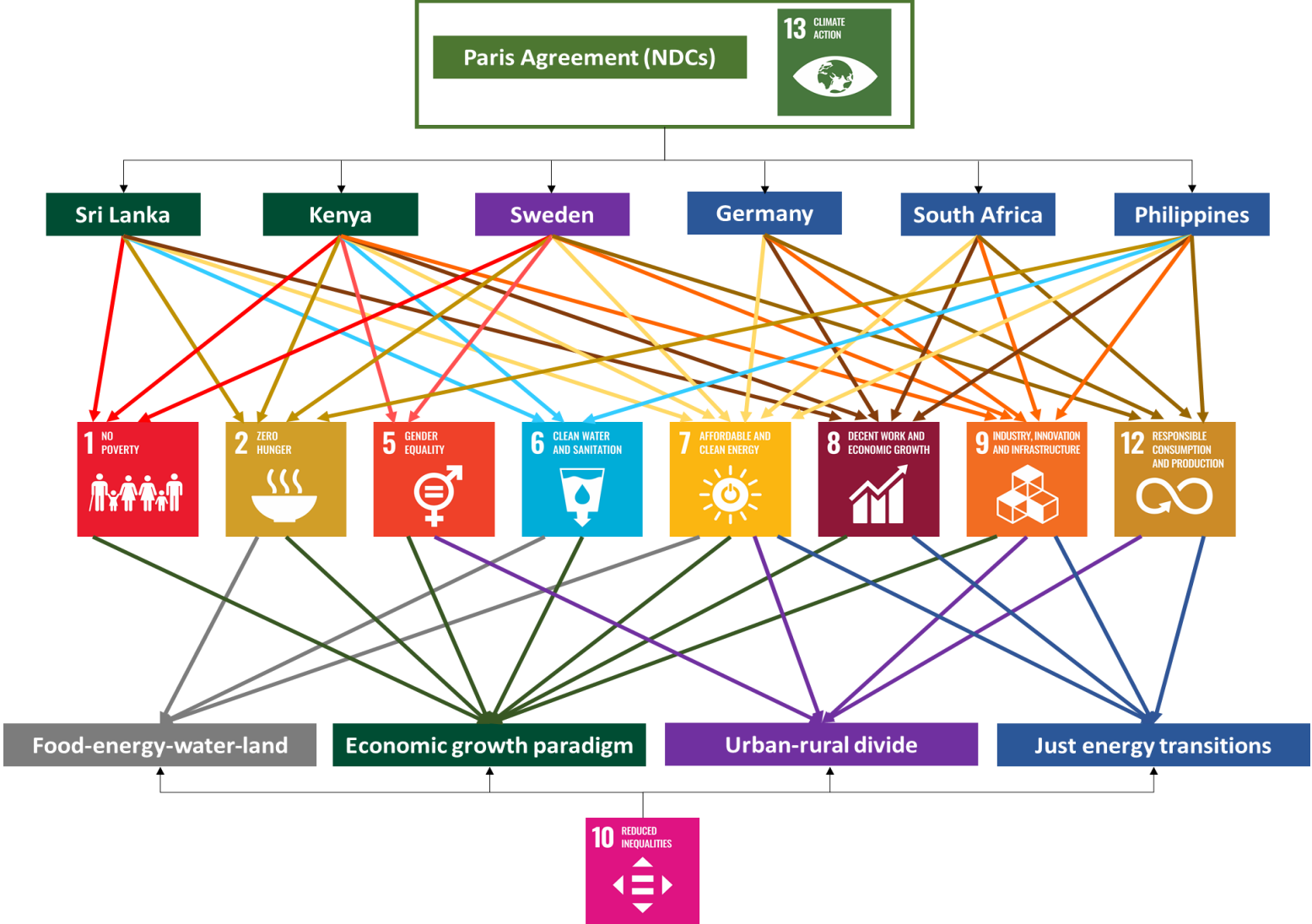
Policy coherence between Agenda 2030 and the Paris Agreement: a national perspective

Rationale: the goals of the Paris Agreement intersect both positively and negatively with the SDGs; progress on climate goals can therefore either help or hinder progress on the SDGs. The success of both can be helped by policy coherence, wherein countries promote synergies and address conflicts in the implementation of both their climate and SDG agendas.

Methodology

- ✓ Chose six countries (**Germany, Kenya, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sweden and the Philippines**) to provide a diverse representation with respect to levels of income and domestic dependence on fossil fuels.
- ✓ Review of the policies and documents related to climate change and SDGs in each country
- ✓ Literature review of academic papers and grey publications in each country
- ✓ 4 and 9 interviews in each country, spanning stakeholders from national government, civil society and the private sector.

Inequality tradeoffs are prominent in cases of incoherence



Barriers to policy coherence are political in nature

Ideas

- Sri Lanka: overarching economic growth paradigm compromising core goals for poverty alleviation, inequality reduction and environmental sustainability
- Germany: employment in coal-producing regions is seen as a source of identity and social cohesion, which could create barriers to the implementation of just transition plans.

Institutions

- Institutional fragmentation (Sri Lanka)
- National development plans lacking alignment between their climate and SDG agendas (South Africa, Germany, Sweden)
- Lack of broad stakeholder involvement in the implementation of the two agendas (Philippines, Sri Lanka)

Interests

- South Africa: the state-owned electric utility company has been reluctant to invest in renewables, and trade unions fight to protect jobs in the mining sector; the vested interests and disproportionate power of these groups prevents joint action on goals relating to economic development, energy, jobs and climate, creating conflicts

Strategies to facilitate policy coherence

- Governments should ensure that all levels of society **share the responsibility** of implementing the National Sustainable Development Strategies, the 2030 Agenda and the NDCs to overcome accountability concerns
- Greater **coordination and interaction** is needed between relevant government departments and agencies
- Countries should **mainstream climate and development goals** into their overarching development strategies, and align their related sectoral plans, laws and policies
- Countries could also enhance policy coherence by **tracking the progress** and alignment of the climate and SDG agendas – such as through monitoring, reporting and evaluation mechanisms
- Further research is needed on navigating the **political barriers** to coherence
- Research is needed on whether coherence is always possible -- and **whether it is necessary** for ambitious policy and the achievement of SDG and climate goals.

Thank You!

For further information, read our policy brief:

<https://www.sei.org/publications/increasing-policy-coherence-between-ndcs-and-sdgs/>



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Institute

Just transitions as synergic solutions for climate and SDGs

- Germany, South Africa and the Philippines -

Ramona Haegele, Sander Chan, **Gabriela Iacobuta**

German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)

High-Level Political Forum 2020, 9th July 2020

Country contexts



Comparative study of three country cases with different **socio-economic, political and environmental backgrounds**

Indicator	Germany	South Africa	Philippines
Income-level	High-income	Upper-middle income	Lower-middle income
GDP growth (%)	1.42	0.62	6.2
GINI	30.1	60.8	46.4
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (%)	0.0	18.9	7.8
Human Development Index	5 out of 188	113 out of 188	113 out of 188
State capacity	1.71	0.27	-0.6
Climate action (CAT)	< 3°C (insufficient)	< 4°C (highly insufficient)	< 2°C (2°C compatible)
SDG Index	4 out of 156	107 out of 156	85 out of 156

Germany: Coal phase-out



Key issue

- High GHG emissions and environmental footprint
- 80.000 coal-related jobs condensed in a few regions



Synergic solution

- Coal Commission (inclusive approach) – strategy to phase out coal by 2038
- Compensation, training and support for workers
- Compensation of private and industrial energy users if prices increase
- Concrete strategies for structural transformation and renewables expansion
- Environmental compatibility, security of supply, economic efficiency, energy infrastructure, planning and legal certainty



Challenges: Too late, too long, legal support needed

South Africa: Coal phase-out



Key issue

- Poverty, inequality, unemployment vs climate mitigation
- 80.000 coal jobs concentrated in a few regions; exports of coal and security risks



Synergic solution

- Carbon tax, with 95% exceptions until 2022
- REI4P – renewable investment with benefits for communities
- Renewables manufacturing in areas with high economic potential and social needs
- Dialogue on Pathways for a Just Transition (inclusiveness)
- New Growth Plan – stimulate jobs, mostly in the green economy



Challenges: strong lobby; limited community benefits; poor infrastructure; lack of policy coherence; regions not addressed



Key issue

- Energy access and demand; inclusive growth; infrastructure needs; spatial inequalities
- Decrease in share of renewables since 1990; electricity as key GHG emissions sector



Synergic solution

- Green Jobs Act (2016): training programs; incentives for businesses; social protection
- Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion (coal tax); renewables feed-in tariffs
- National Spatial Strategy (infrastructure gaps and resilience to climate)
- Around 200.000 decent jobs in renewable energy sector
- National Ecotourism Strategy and Action Plan (jobs and livelihood support)



Challenges: non-inclusive institutional arrangements + lack of political support -> lack of implementation; Coal Roadmap (10GW by 2025); infrastructure and technical knowledge

Synergic solutions for climate and the SDGs



Challenges and opportunities

- **Incoherence trade-offs:** job losses, regional social and economic impacts (SDG 1, 8, 10)
- **Just transition benefits:** environmental protection (SDG 13, 14, 15), green growth and green jobs (SDG 8), health, air and water quality (SDG 3, 6), clean and reliable energy (SDG 7), inequalities and poverty reduction (SDG 1, 10), greener human settlements (SDG 11)



Country-specific dimensions

- **Implementation** – political and public support, legal enforcement, state capacity
- Clearly defined coordinating and implementation **responsible bodies**
- Vertical and horizontal **policy coherence**
- **Inclusive** policy design and implementation approaches





Thank you!

The German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für
Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)

Tulpenfeld 6, D-53113 Bonn

www.die-gdi.de

gabriela.iacobuta@die-gdi.de



Towards policy coherence in actions towards achieving SDGs and NDC in Kenya

Philip Osano

Email: philip.Osano@sei.org

Methodology

1. a. Policy document analysis

1. National policies on growth and development and environment,
2. Sectoral policies pertaining to climate change (e.g. energy, agriculture, etc.)

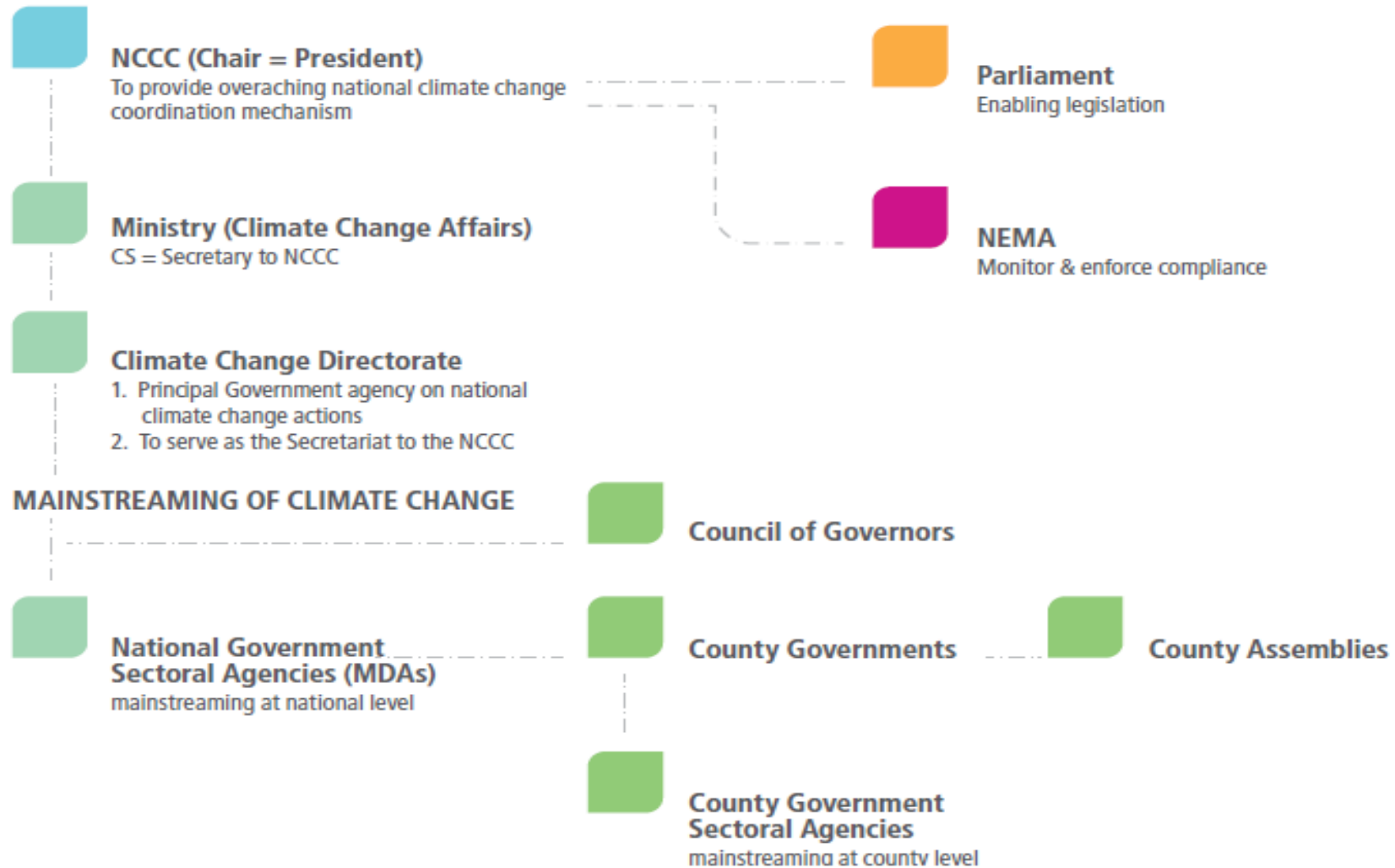
b. Institutional mapping

2. Review of academic and grey literature on policy coherence between sustainable development and climate change in Kenya.
3. Key informant interviews (June-August 2019)

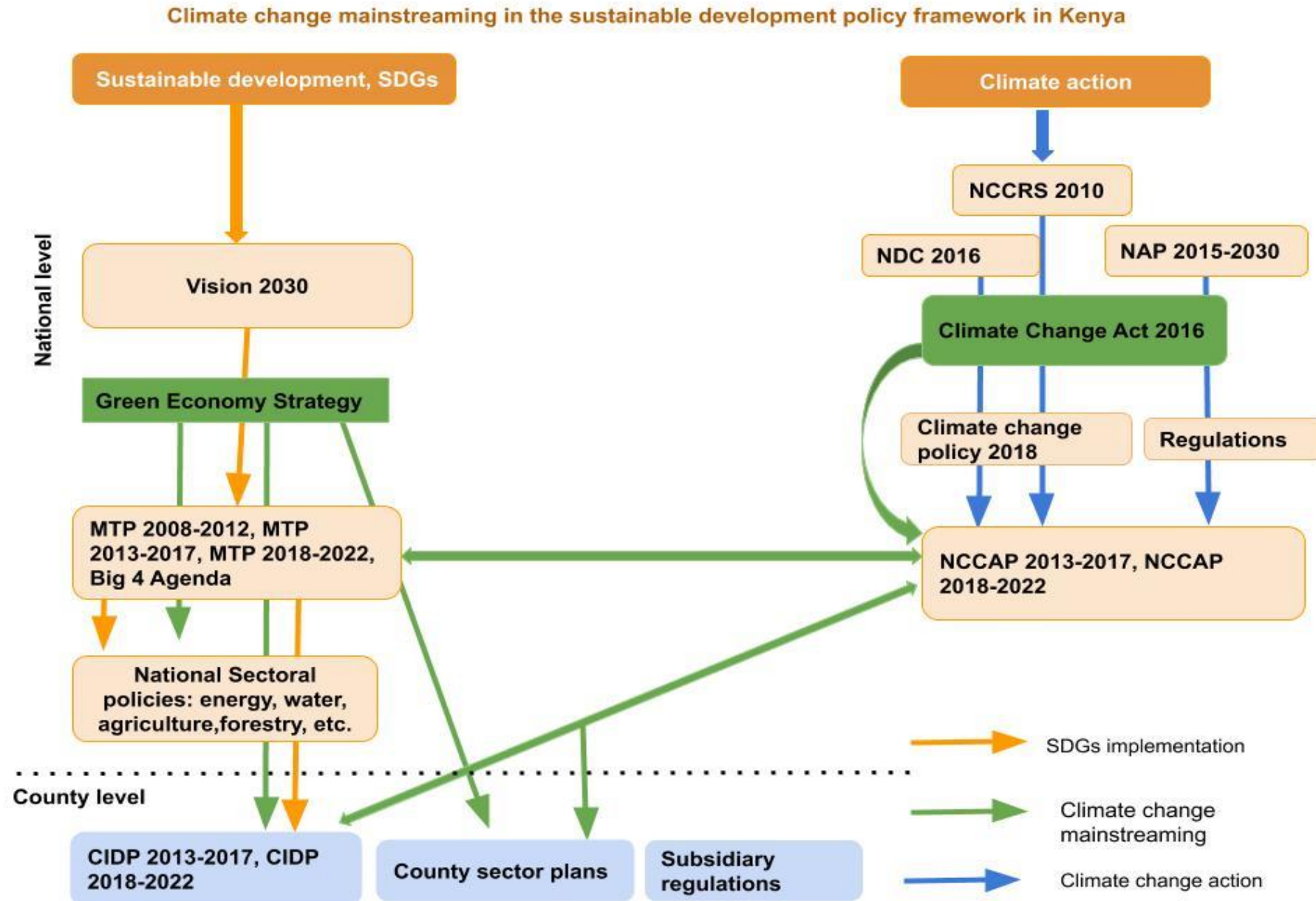
Stakeholder category	Name of Organisation
National Government	Climate Change Directorate
	Ministry of Planning-SDGs Coordinating Department
County Government	Council of Governors
Civil Society	SDG Forum Kenya
	Kenya Climate Change Working Group
Development partners	UNDP Kenya

Climate change institutional arrangement (Climate Change Act, 2016)

Institutional framework outlined in the Climate Change Act (2016)



Climate mainstreaming in the sustainable development policy framework



Localisation and institutionalisation of SDGs in Kenya

MDGs End Term Report
2000-2015

State Department for
Planning - coordination of
the implementation of
SDGs in Kenya (Executive
Order No. 2 of May 2016)

SDGs Roadmap to guide
the domestication of the
SDGs in Kenya

Identification of 128 out
of 232 indicators (based on
data availability) (KNBS)

Baseline data for most of
the indicators to be
between 2009 and 2014

Mainstreaming of the
SDGs into policy, planning,
budgeting, monitoring
and evaluation systems
and processes

First Voluntary National
Review (VNR) report 2017

SDGs Progress Report
2019 (2017-2019)

Second Voluntary National
Review (VNR) report 2020

Synergies and trade-offs SDGs (Vision 2030 MTP goals) and Climate Goals (Kenya's NDC)

MTP III 2018-2022, Big 4 Agenda	Sectors	Goals	Mitigation: emission reduction						Adaptation and building resilience
			Agriculture	Forestry	Waste	Energy	Industry	Transport	
MTP III 2018-2022, Big 4 Agenda	Foundations and enablers	Infrastructure	Increased generation through renewable energy	Positive	Neutral	Neutral	Positive	Positive	Positive
			Increased generation through exploitation of coal and oil	Positive	Neutral	Neutral	Negative	Positive	Positive
			Increase electricity access	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive	Neutral	Neutral
			sustainable transport systems (electrified rail, BRT)	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive
	Economic pillar	Agriculture	Increasing productivity (Climate smart agriculture)& food security	Positive	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive
		Industry	Increase manufacturing	Positive	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Negative	Neutral
	Social pillar	Environment	Forest conservation (afforestation and reforestation)	Neutral	Positive	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive
			Green economy	Positive	Neutral	Neutral	Positive	Neutral	Positive
			Waste management	Neutral	Neutral	Positive	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
			Pollution control	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive
			Water resource management	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive
	Increase access to water and sanitation	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive		
	Legend:								
		Positive interaction: synergy							
		Negative interaction: Conflict							
	Neutral interaction								

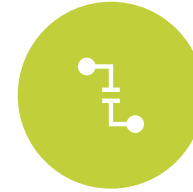
Synergies and trade-offs – Examples for 3 sectoral clusters

MTP III 2018-2022, Big 4 Agenda	Synergies and trade-offs related to the 3 areas: food-water-energy-land nexus, economic growth and responsible consumption and production and poverty and inequality							
		sectors	Goals	Economic growth	Poverty and inequality reduction	Agricultural productivity & food security	Electricity generation (RE)	
MTP III 2018-2022, Big 4 Agenda	Foundations and enablers	Infrastructure	Increased generation through renewable energy					
			Increased generation through exploitation of coal and oil					
			Increase electricity access					
	Economic pillar	Agriculture	Increasing productivity-Climate smart agriculture					
		Industry	Increasing manufacturing					
	Social pillar	Environment, water, sanitation	Forest conservation (afforestation and reforestation)					
			Increasing water availability					
			increase access to water and sanitation					
	Legend:							
		Positive interaction: synergy						
	Negative interaction: Conflict							
	Neutral interaction							

Governance challenges leading to policy incoherence



FINDING THE BALANCE BETWEEN ACHIEVING SDGS GOALS AND CLIMATE GOALS AS A LOW-INCOME COUNTRY



LACK OF UNDERSTANDING OF LINKAGE BETWEEN CLIMATE AND SDGS AND CAPACITY GAPS



INADEQUATE INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION AND OPERATIONALISATION OF POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORKS



INADEQUATE FINANCIAL RESOURCES



USE OF REAL GDP AS AN INDICATOR OF ECONOMIC GROWTH AND HUMAN WELFARE

Strategies for increased coherence



Strengthen institutional coordination by operationalizing existing intergovernmental platforms



Coordination of ministries and actors at the conceptual stage of policy formulation to co-identify synergies and trade-offs.

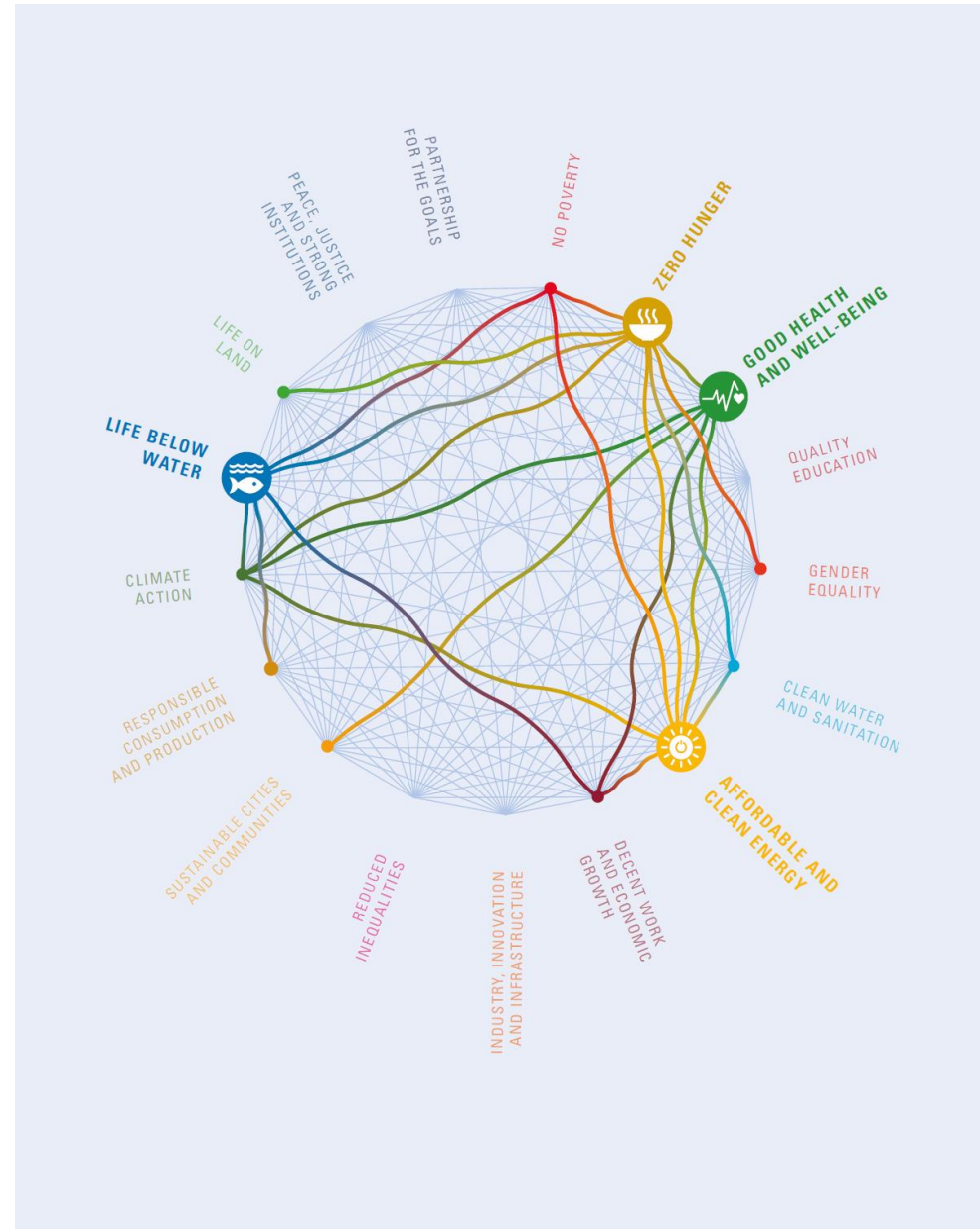


Adequate resource allocation to operationalize the policy and legal frameworks



Research and knowledge generation on interactions between sustainable development goals and climate goals and clear linkages between sectors in Kenya

Thank you!



Interventions from Kenyan government



Questions for discussion

1. With regards to SDG implementation in Kenya, how are synergies and conflicts taken into consideration?
2. In terms of synergies and conflicts between the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement, what did you learn from the development of the latest VNR?
3. How can the issue of inequality be mitigated in relation to SDG implementation?
4. How do you best promote policy coherence between the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement? Which strategies are the most important for Kenya?



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**PARIS MINUS THE SDGS; A FORMULA FOR INEQUALITY - INSIGHTS ON EFFECTIVE
POLICY COHERENCE IN KENYA: NEEDS FOR SDGS IMPLEMENTATION**

BY

**STEPHEN ODHIAMBO NABAKHO;
CHIEF ECONOMIST**





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INSIGHTS ON EFFECTIVE POLICY COHERENCE IN KENYA: NEEDS FOR SDGS IMPLEMENTATION

1. There is recognition in Kenya that the environmental sector is identified as key to the realization of both the **Kenya Vision 2030 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**.
2. There is also appreciation of the fact that; **climate change can lead to MULTI-LAYERED CRISES that can compromise Kenya's development aspirations and the overall National Development Agenda**.



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3. It is however imperative to note that over the years, there are many policies, legislations and interventions and or policy measures & frameworks that the Government of Kenya has developed/deployed to guide on its Environmental Development Agenda.

These take into account the integration of NDCs.



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4. Moving forward, there are clear imperatives on policy needs to adequately facilitate the implementation of SDGs in Kenya.
 - The need for overcoming policy coherence challenges for Sustainable Development;
 - A. **Need for creating co-benefits of sustainable development in the context of climate change;**
 - B. **Undertaking careful policy manoeuvres and proper navigation for SDGs implementation in the context of climate change.**



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ATTEMPTING TO ANSWER THE PEDAGOGICAL QUESTIONS:

1. How do we promote socio-economic elevation, how do we build **Poverty Free Egalitarian Societies/Communities** while at the same time adopting effective sustainable development approaches or measures to contribute to positive climate actions; the intent being to reduce adversities of climate change and help build capacities of communities/societies to be climate resilient?:
2. How do we reduce socio-economic disparities – **(BUILD-BACK-BETTER)**;
 - ❑ creating policy balances and addressing policy coherence; to minimize the trade-offs and maximize synergies between climate-energy and poverty- food security nexus.



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□ Intellectual Summary issues

- A. having climate adaptation strategies that help build strong communities and climate resilience and further promote inclusive socio-economic growth/development - taking note and care of the adverse effects of climate change;**
- B. Putting more emphasis on co-benefit approaches; Kenya's policy agenda setting must seek to recognize the comprehensive co-benefit approaches; intersecting vulnerabilities of climate change and pedagogical requirements for sustainable development;**
- C. Seeking to prioritize socio-economic development strategies that yield greater climate benefits without compromising on national and county development imperatives.**

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Ken Oluoch

**Technical Lead - Sustainable
Development Goals (SDGs)
Council of Governors, Kenya**



Q&A

