

PIFS' Role in Strengthening NSDS

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Outline

1. NSDS related challenges facing member countries
2. PIFS current activities on NSDS
 - national plans and budget
 - sector strategies linked to national plan and budget
 - sector level integrated decision-making process
3. Pacific Plan Partnership
4. Education for Sustainable Development
5. Future programs
6. Concluding remarks

NSDS related concerns

National planning and budgetary processes

- Disconnect between national budgets and sector priorities
- Emphasis on 'bottom – up' community level project development process but without explicit link to the national decision-making and budgetary processes
- Budget allocation do not reflect systems considerations thus encouraging compartmentalisation

Sectoral approach

- Piece-meal and sector based management with little cross sectoral and inter departmental coordination

External support

- External support often project based, piece meal and reflecting donor priorities or interests

PIC concerns (cont.)

Information Systems

- Absence of robust data
- Limited integration of traditional and scientific information

Monitoring and Evaluation, and Reporting

- Most goals, strategies do not have clearly specified measurable indicators
- National, regional and international reportings often different, time consuming, burdensome

Limited individual, institutional and systemic capacity

- Integrated decision-making
- Knowledge management

National Challenges and Resposne

Strengthening NSDS process to promote improved decision-making process at all levels

- **A national sustainable development plan that addresses needs and aspirations of the people adopting participatory processes**
- **Provides explicit link between national development plan, prioritized sector and cross sectoral strategies and annual budget allocation**
- **Integrated decision-making processes**
- **Enabling environment – policies, institutional setting, data, capacity**

NSDS Challenges...

National planning and budgetary allocation

- national development plan linked to sector strategies
- national budget linked to sector priorities and business plans
- mainstreaming – disaster risk, environmental, social & economic considerations, gender

Prioritisation of sector strategies and outcome focused integrated program and integrated decision-making

- *integrated economic, social and environmental consideration and coordination of cross cutting issues*

Strengthen individual, institutional and systemic capacity

- *Education for all that targets values, skills and analytical ability for making appropriate decisions at all levels integrating the three pillars of SD*

Strengthen national databases and information system, and knowledge management

- *a linked national information system*

NSDS related Pacific Plan Initiatives

5.1 Strengthening of NSDS

5.2 Fisheries ecosystem management

5.3 Wastes

5.4 Energy

5.5 National Implementation of Regional Framework of on Climate Change;

12.4 Statistical Information System and databases

13.4 National Implementation of DRR&DM Regional Framework for Action

Gender (several)

**Others not mentioned, eg:
Sustainable land management
Water**

2. PIFS' NSDS related current

Through Technical Assistance, Partnerships and Regional Coordination

1. Strengthening national development plan, and link to sector strategies, national budget, and partner support
2. Mainstreaming cross cutting issues into national plans and budgets
3. Sectoral and cross sectoral prioritisation and programming
4. Strengthening integrated decision-making processes

1. Strengthening national plan and budgetary process

Consistent with new regionalism articulated in Pacific Plan

PIFS is providing technical services in areas where countries need assistance & where regional services add value

NSDS Technical Assistance.

- Strengthen NSDS based decision making process, including national planning and budgetary process, and strengthening the link between national development goals, sectoral strategies and programs
- Assisted following countries to either develop and or strengthen their National Development Plans & budgetary processes
 - Tuvalu
 - Nauru
 - Cook Islands
- Assisted Tuvalu prepare for their annual donor roundtable discussion in May – aligning their sector strategies with the Kakenga

1. Cook Islands

- Synthesize results of the 2003 stakeholder based assessment discussed at the National Forum
- Structured the NSDP
- 9 goals, each with baseline indicator measures, respective strategies and target outcomes for 2006-2012
- Discussions with key Government stakeholders

Cook Islands NSDP – 9 NDGs

- **MACROECONOMIC MANAGEMENT, PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT, TOURISM**
- **EDUCATION, HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, YOUTH, GENDER AND HEALTH**
- **SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF OUR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT**
- **STRENGTHENED BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITIES TO SUPPORT NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**
- **A SOCIETY BUILT ON LAW AND ORDER AND GOOD GOVERNANCE AT ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT, PRIVATE SECTOR AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES**
- **STRENGTHENED NATIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION**
- **A SOCIETY RESILIENT TO NATURAL DISASTERS AND CLIMATE CHANGE EFFECTS**
- **A SOCIETY THAT TREASURES CULTURAL HERITAGE, VALUES AND IDENTITY WHILE RESPECTING CULTURAL DIVERSITY**
- **EFFECTIVE MOBILIZATION AND USE OF DEVELOPMENT PARTNER SUPPORT TO MEET THE NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS OF OUR PEOPLE**

Goal: MACROECONOMIC MANAGEMENT - MDG ???

Strategy (ies)

- Ensure sound macroeconomic management of the Cook Islands economy that promotes equitable and sustainable economic development

Key Outcomes Target, 2006-2010

- Economy responsibly managed over the medium term by maintaining economic growth rate over the medium term of at least 3.5%.
- Prudent fiscal management by:
 - maintaining an Operating surplus of at least 1% of GDP over the medium term.
 - maintaining a Government Debt to GDP ratio of no more than 40% over the medium term.
 - maintaining tax to GDP ratio of no more than 25% over the medium term.
 - achieving a ratio of personnel expenses in the general government sector to GDP of no more than 12.5% by 2010.
 - Annual national budget reflects key strategies listed in the NSDP and linked to the sectoral priorities strengthened by the 2007/2008 Budget.

(Ministry of Finance and Economic Management)

Key Baseline Indicators	Current Value
Human Development Index	0.822
Real GDP growth	3.0%
Real GDP per Capita	\$10,000
Inflation	2.0%
Visitor Arrivals	88,300
Visitor Expenditures	\$115.1m
Total Exports	\$10.8 m
Total Government Revenue (% GDP)	29.0%
Total Government Tax Revenue (% GDP)	24.6%
Debt to GDP Ratio (June 2006)	19.5%
Total Government Operating Expenditure	27.4%
Operating Balance	\$4.5m
<i>Source: 2005-06 Half Year Economic and Fiscal Update, UNDP Pacific Human Development Report, 2005</i>	

GOAL: SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT MDG 1, 4,7

Five Themes:

- Marine
- Environment
- Agriculture
- Water
- Waste

Each with key strategies

Each Strategy with Key Outcome target

Key Baseline Indicators	Current Value
Proportion of Households with Secure Tenure Owning Their Land Outright	59.6%
Number of Protected Natural Areas	39
Ratio of Area Protected to Maintain Biological Diversity to Surface Area	15.3%
Pearl Exports	\$2.9 m
Value of Inshore Fisheries	NA
Fish Exports	\$4.2 m
Water Consumption Levels on Rarotonga	250 ltr per person
Water Consumption Levels in the Outer Islands	NA
Volume of Wastes Going to Landfill	25 tonnes per week
Volume of Aluminum Cans, and Plastic Bottled Recycles	20 tonnes per year
Total Agriculture Local Production Levels	\$19.8 m
Proportion of Urban and Rural Population with Access to Improved Sanitation	80% of households have flush toilets
<i>Source: Cook Islands MDG Report 2005, Cook Islands Government, 2006</i>	

Goal Sustainable use and management of natural resources and environment: Environment

Key Strategies

- Implement National Environment Strategic Action Framework ensuring use and management of natural resources and environment reflect a balanced economic, social and environmental consideration across all sectors and at all levels
- Develop Resource Use and Environment Strategic Action Framework for each of the outer islands reflecting their specific needs and aspirations in the context of their geography and natural resource endowments
- Strengthen national capacity in the national quarantine control minimizing the risk of introducing foreign plant and animal pest and disease, and the risk of pandemics into the Cook Islands
- Improve institutional coordination, support and implementation mechanism for managing natural resources and environment in an integrated and sustainable manner

GOAL: SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT: Waste

Strategy:

- Improve management of solid, liquid and other forms of wastes, minimizing the human health effects and the impacts on the environment

Key Outcomes Target, 2006-2010

- Prioritised Cook Islands National Waste Strategy consistent with strategies outlined in the Regional Waste Management Strategy and the Integrated Waste Management and subcomponent strategies developed and implemented by 2008, including:
 - a prioritized solid waste management plan to strengthen infrastructure, enhance institutional capacity and encourage Corporate Social Responsibility and individual actions, increasing recycling and reducing residual solid wastes going to landfill by 30%, 2010.
 - a harmonized and integrated liquid waste management policy reducing water borne diseases and environmental costs by 2010.

(Ministry of Works)

Next steps

- Draft Te Kaveinga Nui and the NSDP to be finalised for endorsement by the Cook Islands Cabinet
- Develop prioritised sector strategies, program of activities, with sectoral and cross sectoral budgeting
- CROP and donor roundtable to develop a common strategy and coordinated and sequenced program of support

2. Tuvalu's *Kakeega* linked preliminary sector priorities

In collaboration with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning and Investment (MFEPI) and Secretaries of line ministries and heads of departments to:

- identify the link between *Kakeega* strategies and the ADB roadmap priorities, and reaffirm high and low priorities identified in the road maps;
- translate broad 'high priority actions' contained in the ADB roadmap into practical programme of activities/projects;
- identify current national budget commitments and areas for which external support would be needed

The Kakeega Implementation Process – Medium Term

Analyse short, medium and long term needs / priorities & link to Kakeega Sector Strategies

Recognise sectoral & cross sectoral interlinkages and interdependencies

Identify projects/ program for each priority and strategy

Identify medium term budget & link to national budget & aid

Evaluation

Monitoring

Implementation

**Institutional / Management structure:
Promoting integrated & participatory decision making**

Donor Roundtable Outcome

Good Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Strengthen NSDP, decision-making process and associated M&E framework (Australia, NZAID)•Amendments to the Constitution and revision of Tuvalu’s laws (UNDP)Public Sector Reforms (Australia, NZAID, ADB)
The Economy: Growth and Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Comprehensive Action Plan for Strengthened Macroeconomic management (Australia, ADB, NZAID)•Strengthened Tuvalu Trust Fund and Falekaupule Trust Funds and Tax reforms and User charges (Australia, ADB, NZAID, PFTAC)Tax Reform TA (ADB)•Targeted training in national accounts, accounting and economics (PFTAC, Australia)•USP establishing a Centre for Pacific Entrepreneurship

Donor Roundtable Outcome

Outer Islands Development

- Strengthen Falekaupule Trust Fund as a mechanism for OID (NZ AID, ADB, Australia)
- Recurrent Financing Mechanism for TMTI (ADB)
- Further develop a coherent and coordinated targeted training of Kaupule (UNDP)
- Ship to Shore project (NZ AID) (infrastructure, trade and capacity development)

Natural Resources

- Australia's Land Facility in development for improving land use and management in the Pacific (Australia)
- Youth in agriculture capacity development (FAO)
- Maritime delimitation boundaries (SOPAC in collaboration with Com Sec)
- Country specific 'Drawing Rights' under the GEF-RAF/

Next steps

- Develop sector priorities, program of work for each priority area and prioritised sector/ corporate plans and budgets

In the future...

- Donor and CROP agency roundtable to develop a common country programmatic strategy / support – already begun to some extent
- Country and development partners work off a common platform- Kakeenga linked sector strategies and budgeting

3. Pacific Plan and NSDS partnership

- Many agencies assisting with strengthening NSDSs- eg. UNDESA, ADB, World Bank, UN-ESCAP
- Formed NSDS Partnership to coordinate, collaborate and or harmonise assistance to member countries – ***NSDS Partnership***
 - ***This joint workshop between UNDP and PIFS is an example***
 - ***Hopefully this will lead to further joint activities***
- ***Future : Strengthening partnerships***

Other Thematic Partnerships under the Pacific Plan

- Under Pacific Plan, key CROP agencies identified as lead agencies, eg
 - climate change – SPREP
 - disaster – SOPAC
 - water – SOPAC
 - energy – SOPAC
- PIFS, as a member of thematic partnership assisting / collaborating in various capacities
 - most advanced is in the Disaster Risk Management partnership

PIFS and Sectoral/ Thematic Partnership

- Informal partnerships for other cross cutting issues
 - gender – SPC, PIFS, UNIFEM
- Working on forming partnerships for:
 - sustainable land management
 - climate change
 - water

Cross sectoral mainstreaming: DRR&DM into national planning and budgetary process

- SOPAC coordinated Disaster Risk Management Partnership Network
 - over 30 agencies involved
- Vanuatu Partnership formed between SOPAC, PIFS, UNDP and the World Bank
 - mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction and disaster management (DRR&DM)
 - development of DRR&DM National Action Plan linked to Vanuatu's PAA
- PIFS provided:
 - Provided the overall conceptual framework for mainstreaming DRR&DM into national plans,
 - In collaboration with SOPAC assisted with (from institutional and economics perspective) with the finalization of the NAP
 - In Collaboration with the World Bank finalised the supplementary PAA linked to their national budgetary process

Introduction: National Planning and Budgetary Process



Process for developing NAP linked to PAA

1. **High level political support - High level advocacy team**
2. Identify a framework and provide strategic guidance and direction to mainstream DRR&DM in national development efforts
3. Inter Sectoral engagement – it is everyone’s business
4. **SWOT of existing National Frameworks and processes**
 - Review of key policy documents, key past country assessment reports,
 - Broader consultation with ministries, provinces, communities
5. Preparation of the NAP
6. Developing the supplementary national development plan, PAA
7. Harmonising of supplementary PAA and NAP

Outputs:

- Cross sectoral DRR&DM National Action Plan
- Supplementary PAA linked to NAP
- Key Government policy decisions



Next steps

- Once Government endorsement:
 - program development, prioritisation, identification of appropriate sequence and costing preparation
 - development partners roundtable
 - implementation of programs of activities with different groups of PP partners

III. Strengthening NSDS based DM processes

On demand TA for integrated decision-making

- economics of liquid waste management in Tuvalu (*SPREP*)
 - economics of solid waste management in Tonga (*SPREP*)
 - economics of wild vs cultured live rock and live coral harvests (*FSPI*)

IV. Future Programs

Target PP Initiatives

- 5.1 Strengthening of NSDS
 - Expect request to assist Solomon Islands and Vanuatu (?)
 - Phase 2 assistance to Cook Islands and Tuvalu early 2007 to help with sector programming, prioritisation and annual budget preparation
 - Assisting member countries to improve management and governance of Natural resources and environment by coordinating and or undertaking :

Cross sectoral mainstreaming:

- 13.4 National Implementation of DRR&DM Regional Framework for Action
 - Finalise Vanuatu NAP, Supplementary PAA
 - Collaborate with SOPAC coordinated Partnership on operationalising Regional Framework on DRR&DM in Marshall Islands, Tuvalu, PNG
- Discussions ongoing about assisting other CROP agencies, with PIFS focusing on institutional/ resource and public policy aspects of different themes, including to:
 - mainstream Climate Change (PP 5.5);
 - Mainstream wastes (5.3)
 - Mainstream water
 - Gender??

Strengthen Partnerships and coordinate country specific program of assistance on strengthening NSDS

Technical assistance in integrated decision-making

Education for Sustainable Development – regional action plan on ESD

PIFS and Education for Sustainable Development

Education for Sustainable Development

- For improved NSDS based decision-making at all levels
- September 2006 FEEdMM endorsed the development of a regional action plan for guiding the national level capacity:
 - Individual & community
 - Institutional
 - Systemic capacity
- Development of the Regional Action Plan Process to start in 2007
- Expect to use CROP HRD and SD Working Group mechanism to take this initiative forward involving key stakeholders including:
 - UNESCO,
 - CROP agencies - USP, SPREP, SOPAC, SPC and PIFS
 - NGOs - FSPI, Live and Learn

Concluding remarks

- **Strengthening NSDS is multifaceted and multidimensional**
 - No one agency or discipline can undertake strengthening of the NSDS to achieve NDG, MDGS
 - Need to address the whole spectrum of issues in a coordinated and sequential manner for cost effective outcomes

Under the Pacific Plan PIFS will:

- promote a coordinated country specific strategy / program on NSDS processes and capacity development through Pacific Plan partnerships
- continue to provide TA where needed at country level to strengthen their NSDS and sector strategies, sector and cross sectoral mainstreaming, prioritisation and budgetary linkages

Ultimate Goal

Under the Pacific Plan

Putting Country needs first :

Assist member countries to be in the drivers seat.

Encourage, promote. And facilitate all development partners and CROP agencies to:

- Jointly develop a single country strategy
- Undertake joint programming and decide on roles
- Provide a coordinated and appropriately sequenced delivery of services for assisting member countries to strengthen their NSDS and achieve NDGs, MDG, PP, etc goals in the most cost effective manner
- Strengthen individual, institutional and systemic capacity achieve their NDGs, MDGs, PP goals?

Can we make this dream become a reality?

Thank you tumas