

Promoting synergies between the sustainable development agenda and the climate change agenda

Regional Forum on Demystifying the global agendas into practice
29 to 30 August 2017
Bangkok, Thailand



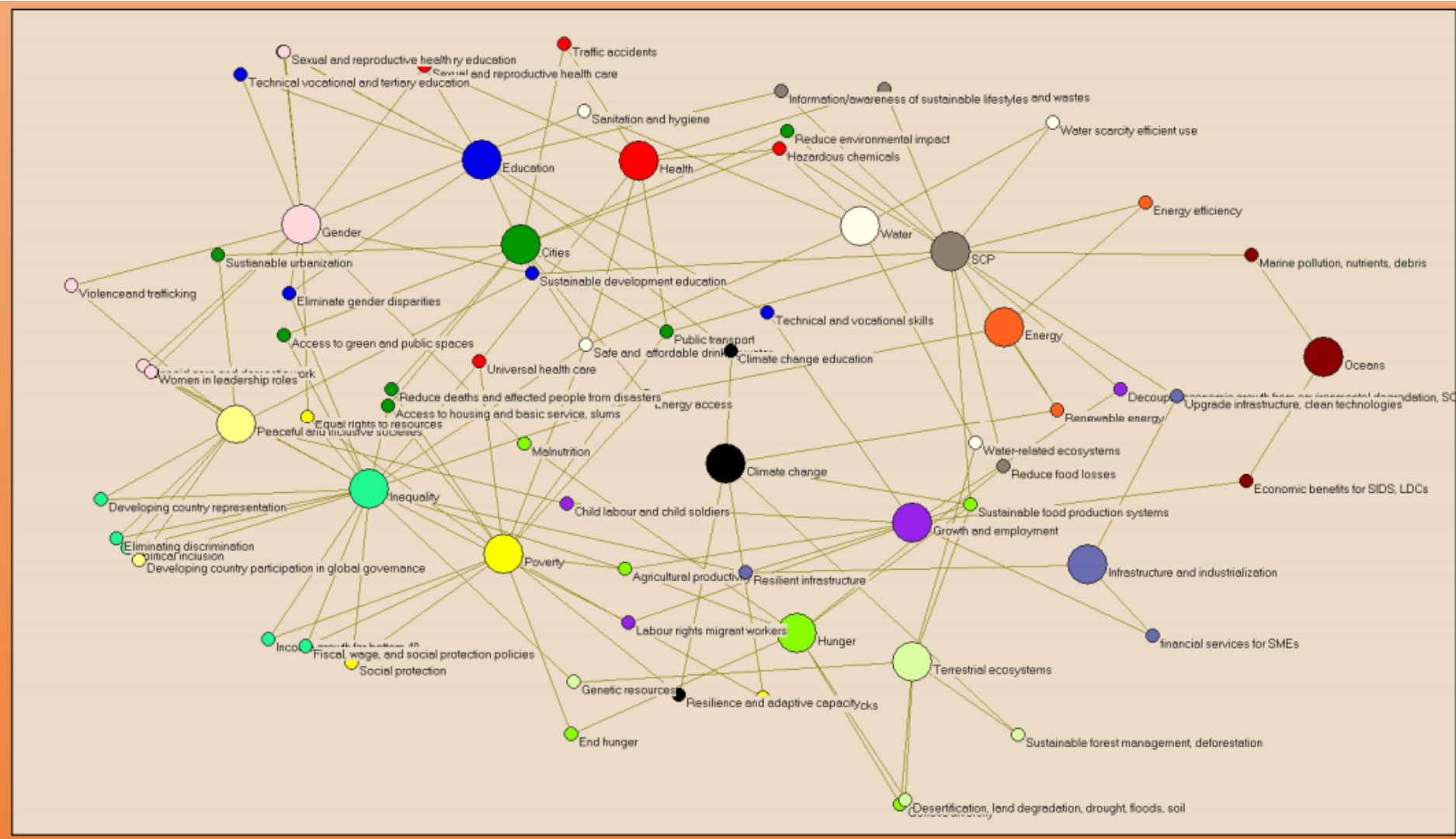
Sustainable development and climate change



- Sustainable development agenda and climate change agenda are inherently linked**
- By looking at climate and sustainability holistically, we maximize the potential for positive outcomes of every action we take, which will lead us to the transformation that we all agree is needed
- Coherence between sustainable development agenda and the climate change agenda happens at the national level, through actions and policies
- There is growing momentum across the world to address these two agendas jointly – governments, businesses, communities, etc.



SDGs as a linked system of goals and targets



Source: David Le Blanc, "Towards integration at last? The SDGs as a Network of Targets", Rio+20 Working Paper 4

Addressing the SDGs through adaptation

- ❑ An **integrative framework for NAPs and SDGs** (NAP-SDG iFrame)
 - ❖ Following a development first approach, the framework looks at the SDGs, national goals/targets, and those from other frameworks (e.g. Sendai) to define a strategy for adaptation;
 - ❖ The framework is being applied at the NAP workshops this year to guide countries on their formulation and implementation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)
- ❑ Under the **technical examination process on adaptation**, the technical expert meeting on adaptation this year in May looked at “integrating climate change adaptation with the SDGs and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction”

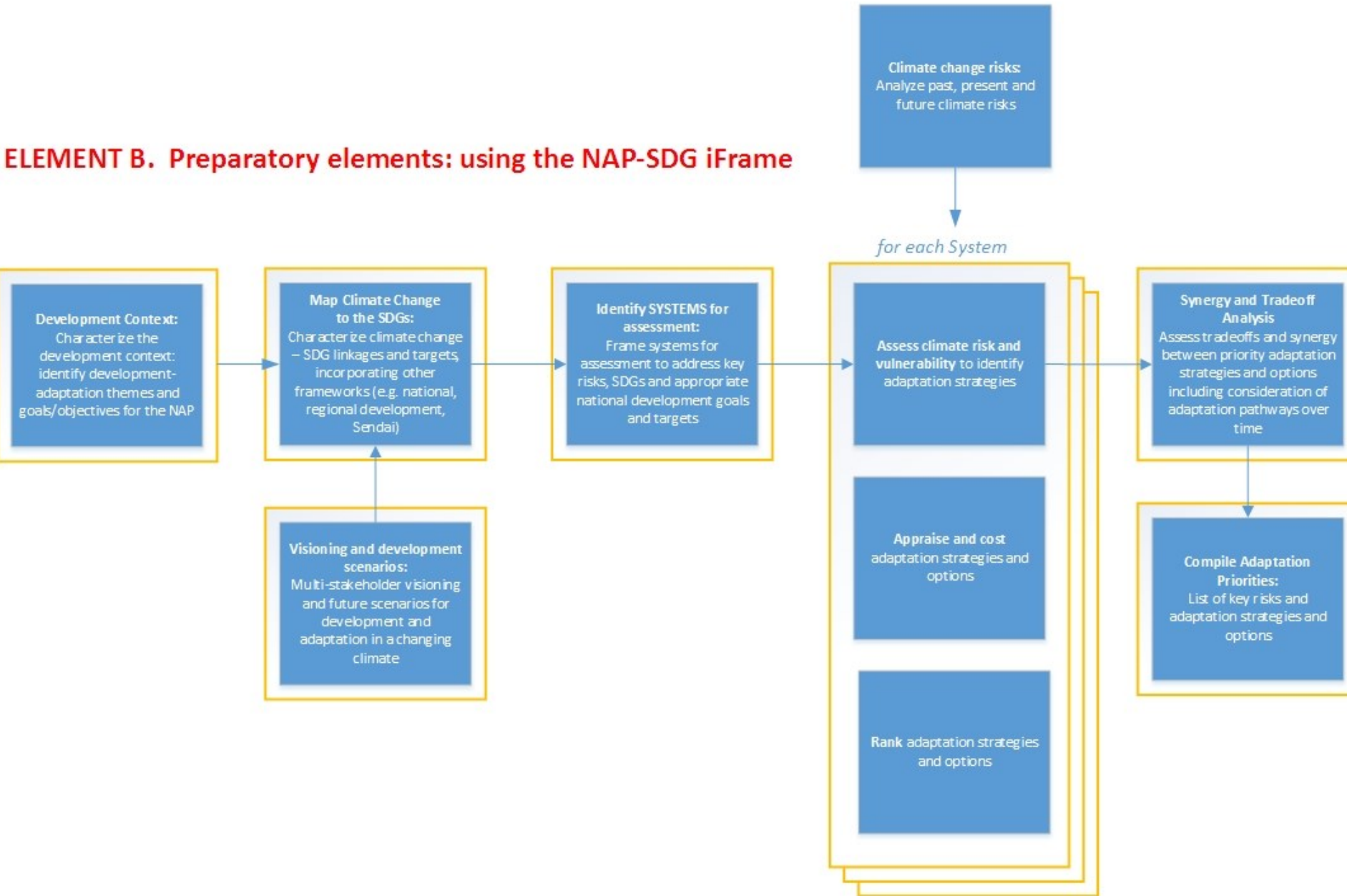


The framework takes an integrated approach towards country-driven and country-specific descriptions of systems that should be managed to achieve adaptation and contribute towards achieving SDG targets

- ❑ Combination of SDGs and climate risk factors help in selection of systems, e.g. for food security, the systems would include crop production, distribution, affordability, strategic food reserves over time as well as nutritional value
- ❑ These component systems can be assessed for sensitivity to climate change, taking into account interlinkages to the SDGs, from which adaptation actions can then be developed, prioritized and implemented
- ❑ After implementation, outcomes would accrue adaptation benefits as well as sustainable development benefits – both of which can be monitored and documented in reporting



ELEMENT B. Preparatory elements: using the NAP-SDG iFrame



Characterization of SDGs to national development – Bhutan 2016

'Just, Harmonious and a Sustainable Society through Enhanced Decentralization'



Guidelines for Preparation of 12th Five Year Plan

2018-2023

1. Macroeconomic Stability Ensured	5. Healthy Ecosystem Services Maintained	9. Infrastructure, Communications and Public Service Delivery Improved	13. Democracy and Decentralization Strengthened
2. Economic Diversity and Productivity Enhanced	6. Carbon Neutral, Climate and Disaster Resilient Development Enhanced	10. Gender Equality Promoted, Women and Girls Empowered	14. Healthy and Caring Society Enhanced
3. Poverty Eradicated & Inequality Reduced	7. Quality of Education and Skills Improved	11. Productive & Gainful Employment Created	15. Livability, Safety and Sustainability of Human Settlements Improved
4. Culture & Traditions Preserved & Promoted	8. Water, Food and Nutrition Security Ensured	12. Corruption Reduced	16. Justice Services and Institutions Strengthened

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GROSS NATIONAL HAPPINESS COMMISSION
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Thank you

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