Interactions and stakeholder

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HiAP Masterclass

Adelaide 2017

Sustainable development goals - HiAP

HiAP Masterclass Adelaide 2017

I SUPPORT

GOAL 11

SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Exercise: SDG 11

- **Healht is created where people live love work and play………..**

- **SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**

Step 1 Think interactions

- To make coherent policies and strategies, policymakers need a rubric for thinking systematically about the many interactions — beyond simply synergies and trade-offs —

Step 2 To identify stakeholders

- ….in order to quickly identify which groups could become their allies and which ones they will be negotiating with.

Data – evidence

- ……And they need up-to-date empirical knowledge on how the goals and interventions of one sector affect another positively or negatively

- Step 1

Q1

- Is the interaction reversible or not? For example, failing on education (goal 4) could irreversibly damage social inclusion (goal 8). Loss of species owing to lack of action on climate change (goal 13) is another irreversible interaction. Conversely, converting land use from agriculture to bioenergy production (goal 7) might counteract food security (goal 2) and poverty reduction (goal 1) but could be reversed.

Q2

- Does the interaction go in both directions?

- For instance, providing energy to people's homes benefits education, but improving education does not directly provide energy.

Q3

- What is the strength of the interaction: does an action on one goal have a large or small impact on another?

- Negative interactions can be tolerable if they are weak, such as the constraints that land resources might put on the development of transport infrastructure.

Q4

- How certain or uncertain is the interaction: is there evidence that it will definitely happen or is it only possible?
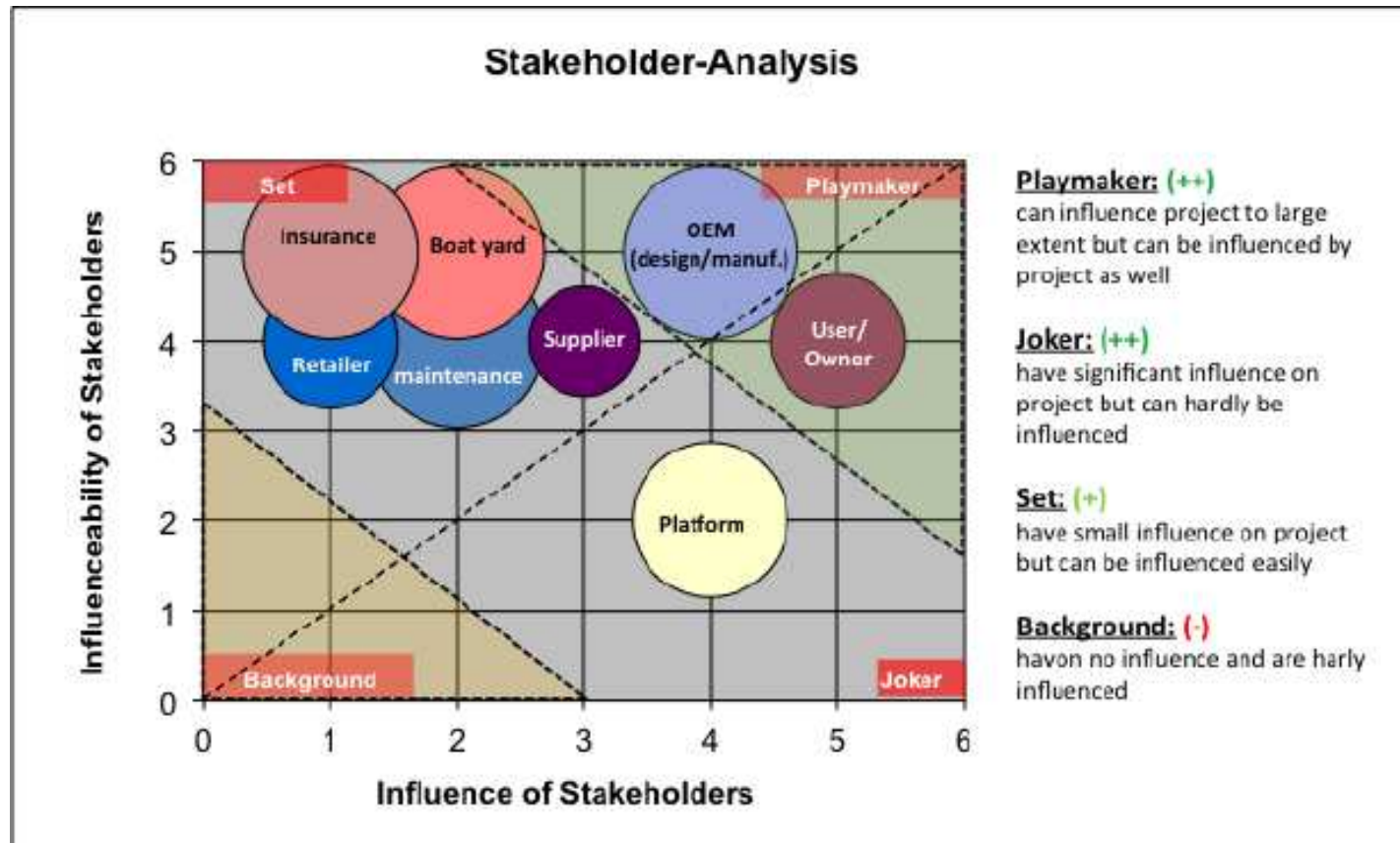
Example

- Take mutually reinforcing actions
- Minimize trade-offs

- For example, educational efforts for girls (goal 4) in southern Africa would enhance maternal health outcomes (part of goal 3), and contribute to poverty eradication (goal 1), gender equality (goal 5) and economic growth (goal 8) locally.

- Step2

Stakeholder analysis
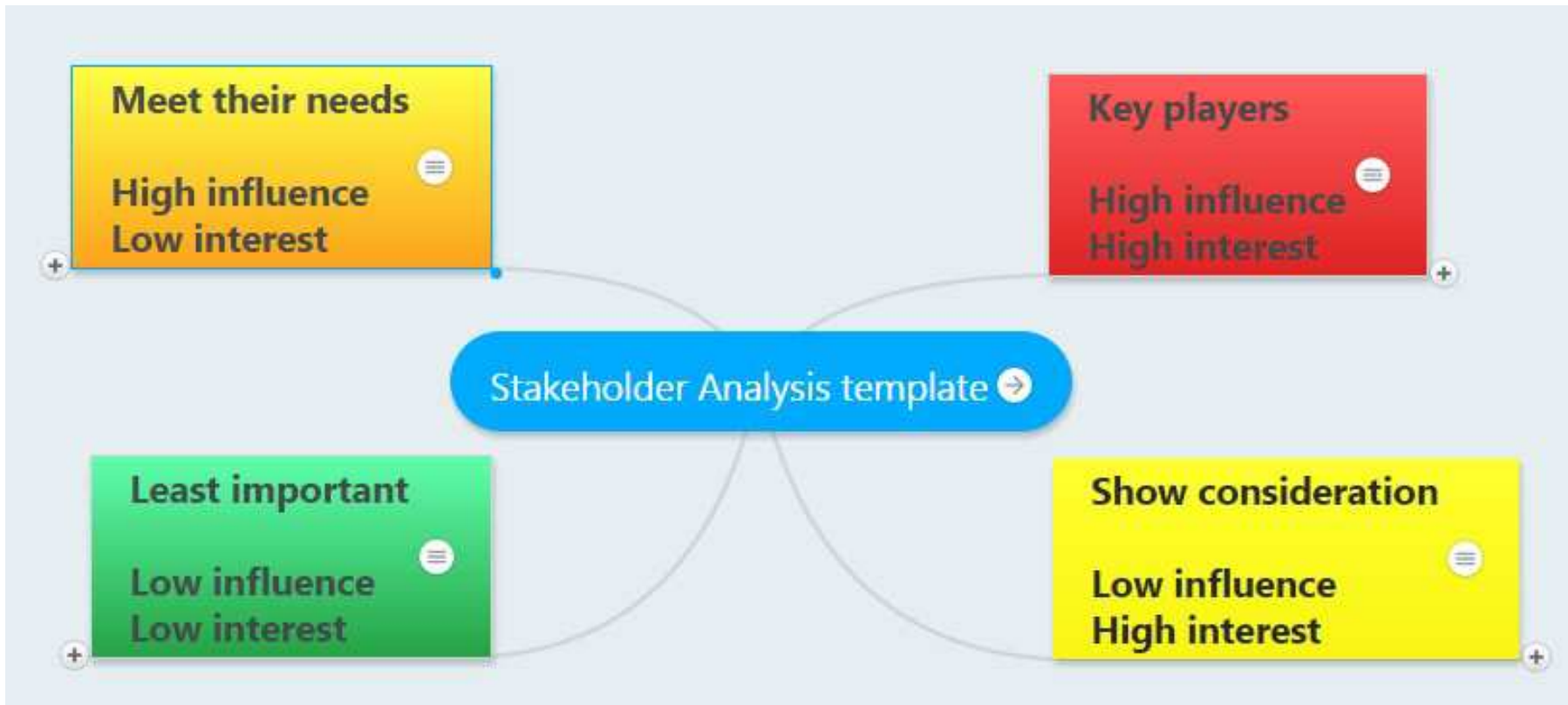
Stakeholder analysis

Analysis

- +3 **Indivisible** Inextricably linked to the achievement of another goal.Ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls is indivisible from ensuring women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership.

- +2 **Reinforcing** Aids the achievement of another goal.Providing access to electricity reinforces water-pumping and irrigation systems. Strengthening the capacity to adapt to climate-related hazards reduces losses caused by disasters.

- +1 **Enabling** Creates conditions that further another goal.Providing electricity access in rural homes enables education, because it makes it possible to do homework at night with electric lighting.

Analysis

- 0   **Consistent**   No significant positive or negative interactions. Ensuring education for all does not interact significantly with infrastructure development or conservation of ocean ecosystems.

Analysis

- –1 **Constraining** Limits options on another goal.Improved water efficiency can constrain agricultural irrigation. Reducing climate change can constrain the options for energy access.

- –2 **Counteracting** Clashes with another goal. Boosting consumption for growth can counteract waste reduction and climate mitigation.

- –3 **Cancelling** Makes it impossible to reach another goal. Fully ensuring public transparency and democratic accountability cannot be combined with national-security goals. Full protection of natural reserves excludes public access for recreation

Analysis

Positive interactions lend themselves to building strategies across sectors.
Negative interactions will be subject to trade-offs, and the target of extra regulations and policies, such as bans.

But **– out of the box** - negative-scoring interactions might also attract public investment in technologies and solutions that over time might push the needle up the scale.

source

- Nature | Comment
- **Policy: Map the interactions between Sustainable Development Goals**
- Måns Nilsson[1], Dave Griggs[2] & Martin Visbeck[3]
- 15 June 2016

Stakeholder analysis
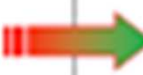
Stakeholder Name	Current Position	Issues or Reasons for Current Position	Needed Position	Action Plan or Mitigation Strategy
Stakeholder 1	Support	• •	Support	• •
Stakeholder 2	Resist	• •	Support	• •
Stakeholder 3	Neutral	• •	Neutral	• •
Stakeholder 4	Resist	• •	Neutral	• •

Power - attitude
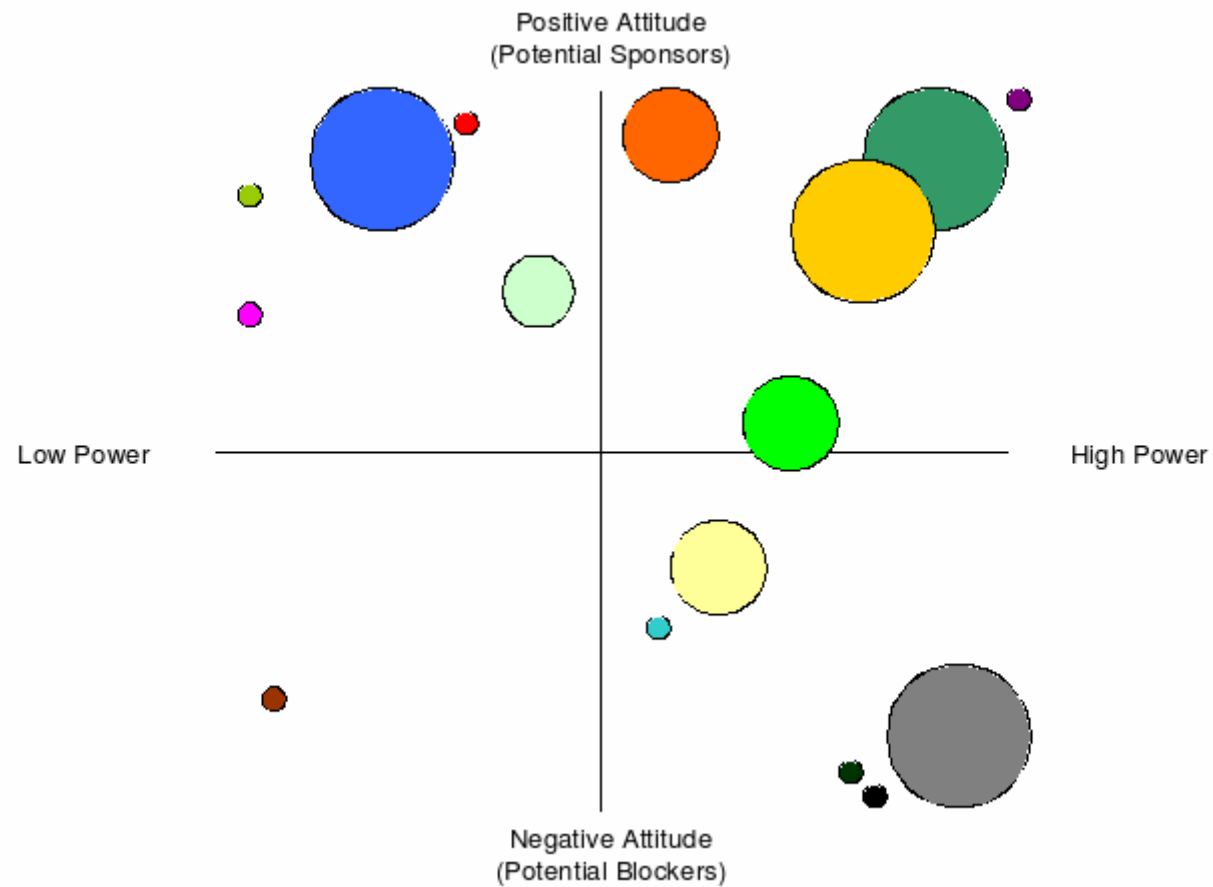
Where they stand

Stakeholders Analysis

Name	Strongly Against	Moderately Against	Neutral	Moderately Supportive	Strongly Supportive
Load & Haul		☹ →		☺	
Planning			☹ →	☺	
Engineering				☺	
Marnu					☹
Geology			☹ →	☺	
Crusher / Mill supervisors		☹ →			☺

Stakeholders
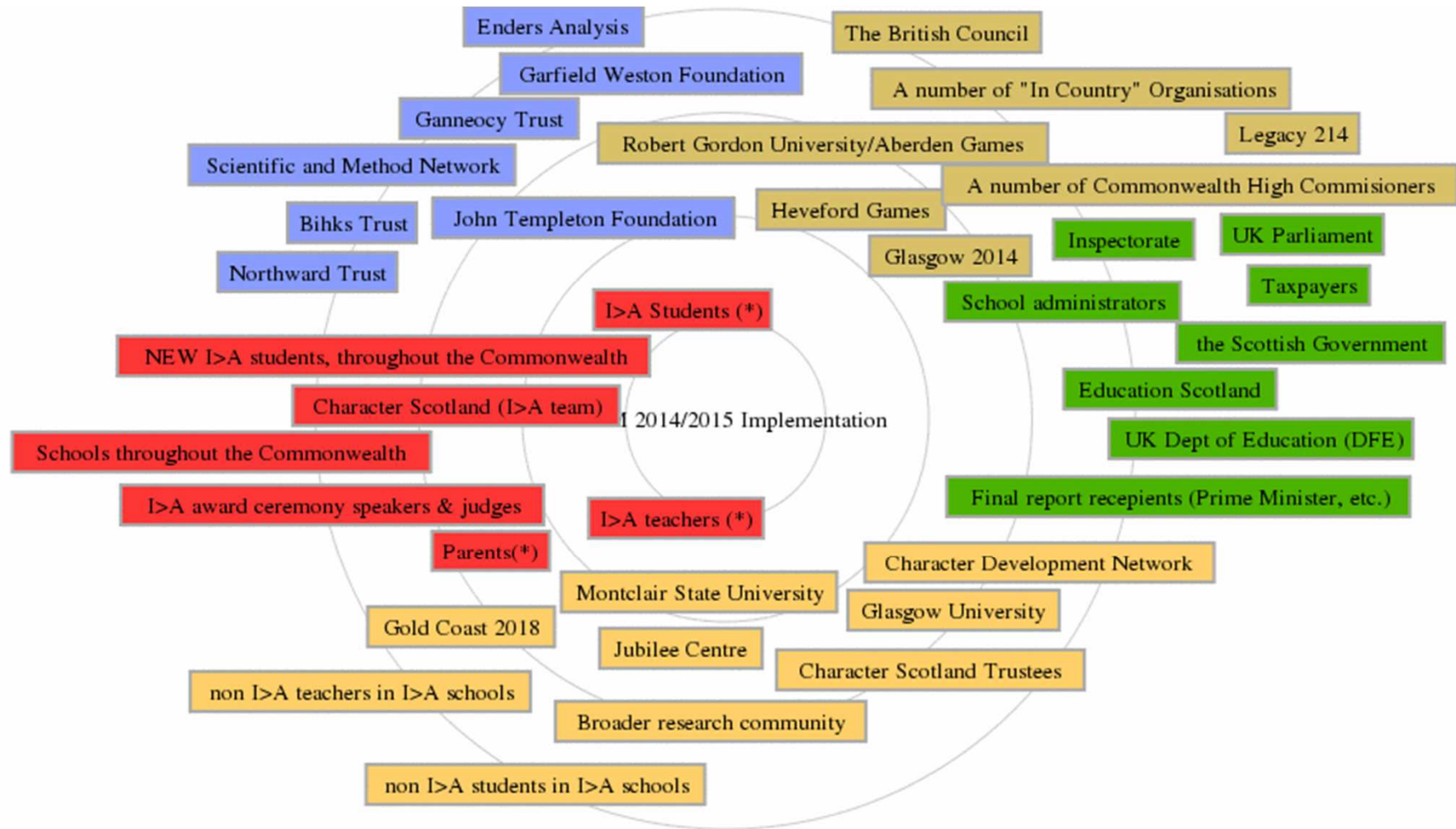
Stakeholders
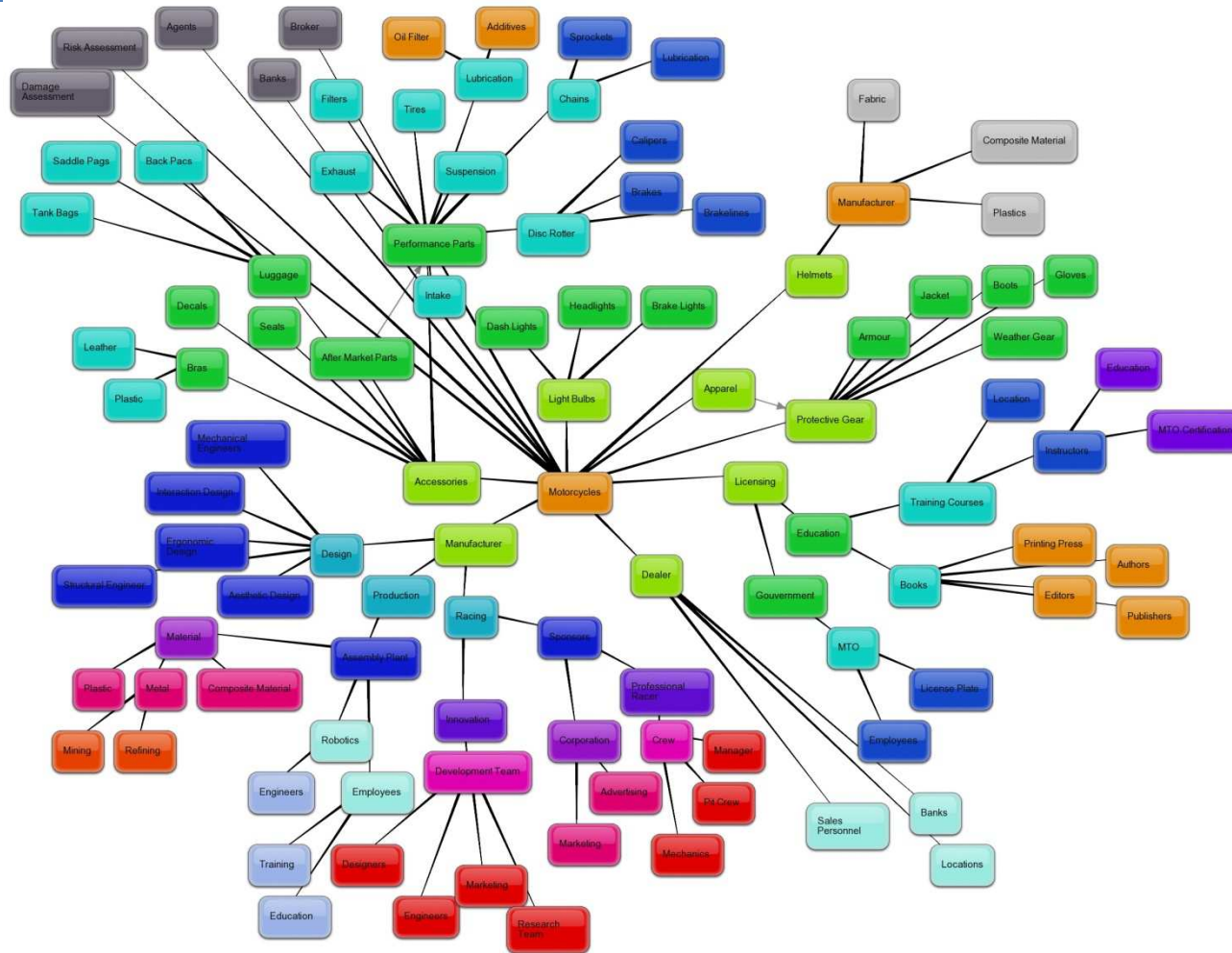
Stakeholders - players

Primary and secondary stakeholders

ADVOCATES – Idea creators, designers

CHAMPIONS - to lead the change

SUPPORTERS - "critical mass"

DECISION MAKERS (to approve the activation of critical change enablers – policies, funds, people)

OPINION LEADERS - decision-swayers, special interest groups that sustain people's awareness of the need for change (lobby groups, NGOs, media)

Stakeholder strategy

SRM - Framework

Stakeholder Analysis and Mapping	Communication Strategy and Planning	Engagement Strategies and Techniques	Continuous Assessment and Follow through
Identify key stakeholders	Review methods to inform different groups including timing / frequency	Techniques to involve the stakeholders in the design and implementation	Clarification of roles and responsibilities for SRM
Define stakeholders concerns & issues	Use the communication plan and create continuous dialog with all stakeholders		Validate & evaluate communication processes
Assess their level of commitment and resistance	Obtain feedback and involvement		

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6

Exercise: SDG 11 targets

- **Targets**
- By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and **affordable housing** and basic services and upgrade slums
- By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and **sustainable transport systems** for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons
- By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement **planning** and management in all countries
- Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
- By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations
- By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
- By 2030, provide universal access to **safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces**, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
- Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning
- By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels
- Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials