



Policy Forum on Development Africa Regional meeting

October 3-4, 2016

Dakar

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Back Ground Information

- Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs)is a universal sustainable development agenda adopted by United Nations General Assembly(UNGA) in 2015,
- They are a set of 17 goals with169 targets with over 230 indicators.
- The SDGs was post 2015 Development agenda after Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which was agreed upon in the United Nations Millennium Declaration in New York in September 2000,
- 189 countries endorsed the 8 goals with 21 targets and 60 indicators to be achieved by 2015.

The Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development

Goals

- The story of MDGs, despite numerous implementation obstacles, is a very successful story.
- Therefore and once again the United Nations General Assembly adopted a more Transformational Agenda on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to guide the next generation of international development up to the year 2030.
- This Agenda 2030 is a 15-year plan of action for the benefit of the people; the planet and its entire ecological systems and also for the universal peace and prosperity of human kind.
- The benefits are restated as the 5Ps or pillars of Sustainable Development Goals, namely;

5 Pillars of Sustainable Development Goals

- **People** : End all forms and dimensions of poverty
- **Planet** : Support the needs of present and future generations
- **Prosperity** : Balanced and integrated economic, social & environment dev.
- **Peace** : Foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies
- **Partnership** : Revitalized Global Partnership for Sustainable development

An international CLARION CALL

- At the adoption of the Agenda 2030 at the UN's General Assembly, an international CLARION CALL was made to all nations, all countries, all institutions, all stakeholders, all communities and all individuals and all humanity to act
- and to act together with others at the personal, individual, local, provincial, national, regional or international level to implement the Agenda 2030 on SDGs
- and to free the human race from the tyranny of poverty and want and to heal and secure our planet.

Implementation strategy

Establishment at CUCK

a

“CENTER OF EXCELENCE”

for

teaching, training, capacity building and
supporting the mainstreaming,
domestication and implementation

of the

United Nation’s 2030 Agenda for Sustainable
Development (SDGs)

SUB – OBJECTIVE NO. 1

To introduce CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT (academic) on Sustainable Development Goals.

- 1) Sensitization and awareness creation
- 2) Technical training and skills development
- 3) Domestication and implementation strategies
- 4) Monitoring & Evaluation (& tools)
- 5) Workshops, Seminars and conferences
- 6) Partnerships and Networking
- 7) Fund raising (locally & internationally)

SUB – OBJECTIVE NO. 2

To market and commercialize the CUCK's services, Products, innovations and expertise on COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

- Cooperative as a devolved function
- Training Needs Assessment
- Exhibitions, Public Lectures and open-days
- Workshops, seminars or conferences.
- Research, baseline surveys & feasibility studies.
- Policy development and county legislations
- Investment strategies and M&E approaches.

SUB – OBJECTIVE NO. 3

To periodically organize, convene and host a national or regional Conference on Cooperative development and SDGs.

- 1. Improved Stakeholder engagement**
- 2. Documentation of Best practices**
- 3. Basis for Research & Teaching**
- 4. Experience Sharing**
- 5. Technology Transfers**
- 6. National & International interests.**

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Human poverty refers to a multidimensional concept of poverty going beyond income poverty and including deprivations in areas of health, knowledge, human rights, rule of law, governance, etc

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Achievement of Development targets or objectives, (including SDGs') require;

- 1) A Conducive policy framework**
- 2) Sufficient & effective use of resources**
- 3) An enabling institutional environment.**

Additionally

- Capacity development is CORE**

What is Capacity Development

Definition

Capacity development may be defined as the ability of people, institutions and communities to perform functions, identify/solve problems, set objectives and develop a strategy to achieve them.

Facets of Capacity Development

1) AS AN OBJECTIVE

People, institutions and communities wanting to learn and increase their options and choices.

2) AS AN APPROACH AND PROCESS

Individuals, institutions and communities are able to make choices, prioritise them and chart their own development course.

3) AS AN OUTCOME

Far reaching nature of capacity development.
Knowledge driven and sustainable economy

Fundamentals of Capacity Development

- 1) Many facets – it is an objective, an approach, a process, a means & an outcome.
- 2) It can take place at several levels – individuals, institutions and societies and they are mutually reinforcing.
- 3) Capacity development is voluntary and it stems from one's motivation and desire to do things and do them well.

Fundamentals of Capacity Development

- 4) **Key capacities include competencies that permit all concerned to influence their own destiny – such as;**
 - a) **Ability to set objectives and strategies**
 - b) **Develop effectiveness and self-esteem**
 - c) **Facilitate continual improvement**
 - d) **Develop leadership skills**
 - e) **Apply acquired skills (knowledge)**
 - f) **Use Networking & principle of subsidiarity**

Fundamentals of Capacity Development

5) Capacity Development takes time and is dynamic. Developing sustainable capacities is a decade-long endeavour. And as life and societies are constantly changing, so do the needs and the nature of capacity development.

Fundamentals of Capacity Development

- 6) Capacity development is case-specific and it is based on existing capacity. Development of capacities is not something abstract, rather it is highly contextual. And each generation learns from the preceding one and capacity development at any point in time builds on preceding results.
- 7) Capacity development is an endogenous process that takes place in every society. It can be supported or distorted through external intervention.

Crucial aspects of Capacity Development

Crucial about capacity development.

First - Ownership is critical.

Second - Leadership

Third - Mindset & vested interests

Capacity Development is not;

1) Socio-economic development.

2) Capacity building

Capacity Development and the SDGs

First, the achievement of the SDGs require that Goals 1 to 17 are first translated into national / County or local level context. The translation mechanism itself needs an open, transparent and broad-based participatory process of national debates and dialogues. This would require better educated and enlightened actors to engage in debates, dialogues and effective coordination of work of all stakeholders; governments, donors, civil society, private sector and communities. Both require effective capacities.

Capacity Development and the SDGS

Second

Strategies for achieving SDGS would required an integrated approach to development, encompassing; the economic, political, social, environmental and technological aspects of development . This may include; formulation of pro-poor macroeconomic policies, pro-poor governance & administrative structures that are transparent, decentralized and have participatory decision-making process for efficient service delivery.

Capacity Development and the SDGS

Thirdly,

- 1) Overall Capacity development at the national context would require cognizance of different regional-specific or group-specific intervention.
- 2) Different targeted interventions are to be synchronized in terms of their specific nature of policy, resources and institutions.
- 3) Integration, synchronization and coordination of specific general or specific interventions is a very important issue of capacity development.

Capacity Development and the SDGS

Fourth

Capacity development is linked not only to the issue of achieving the SDGs by 2030, but also linked to the monitoring and tracking of the progress towards achieving the goals.

Monitoring would require benchmark survey and data, methodology, and also evaluation. One needs proper capacities for undertaking these activities credibly and effectively.

Capacity Development and the SDGS

Fifth

Capacity development is critical for effective Partnership & networking for Development.

To take advantage of global opportunities and interventions, then adequate capacity in negotiations, lobbying, advocacy, etc, is required. It is a capacity development issue to determine and implement partnership and net-work rules, tools and structures.

CRITICAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT THEMES

- 1. Contextualizing SDGs**
- 2. Advocacy and awareness building**
- 3. Setting pro-poor policy framework**
- 4. Developing Institutions**
- 5. Mobilizing resources**
- 6. Monitoring and reporting**
- 7. Forging partnerships**

Role of Cooperatives in Implementation of SDGS

- The Alliance boasts member organizations in 100 countries around the world. These members represent almost 1 billion individuals.

Role of Cooperatives in Implementation of SDGS

- **Differentiators:**
 - Participation
 - Sustainability
- **Inhibitors/Facilitators**
 - Legal Frameworks
 - Capital

Role of Cooperatives in Implementation of SDGS

- The “2020 Vision” aims for the co-operative form of business to become:
- The acknowledged leader in economic, social and environmental sustainability
- The model preferred by people
- The fastest growing form of enterprise

Role of Cooperatives in Implementation of SDGS

1. Co-operatives are involved in the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainability.
2. Co-operatives websites and annual reports (overall) most strongly related to social aspects of sustainability.
3. The sustainability leaders are by far the leaders.
4. Co-operatives do not emphasize the first four principles when they discuss sustainability.
5. Co-operative associations lag behind co-operatives in advancing a comprehensive sustainability agenda.

Role of Cooperatives in Implementation of SDGS

- **Global SDG**

Current Cooperatives Involvement

- SDG2: End Hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture
- Cooperatives contribute to food security by helping small farmers, fisher folk, livestock keepers, forest holders and other producers to solve numerous challenges that confront them in their endeavours to produce food

Role of Cooperatives in Implementation of SDGS

- SDG3: Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages
- Cooperatives ensure healthy lives by creating the infrastructure for delivering healthcare services; financing healthcare and providing home-based healthcare services to people living with HIV/AIDS, among others.

Role of Cooperatives in Implementation of SDGS

- SDG4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all
- They support access to quality education and life-long learning opportunities by providing the means for financing education; supporting schools; establishing their own schools to provide quality education to both the youth and adults; and by serving as centres for lifelong learning.

Role of Cooperatives in Implementation of SDGS

- SDG5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Cooperatives are contributing towards gender equality, not just by increasing female membership, but by expanding opportunities for women in local economies and societies in many parts of the world.

Role of Cooperatives in Implementation of SDGS

- SDG6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- They are increasingly becoming major actors in facilitating access to clean water and sanitation services to make up for the failures of both the public and private sectors.

Role of Cooperatives in Implementation of SDGS

- SDG7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all
- Energy cooperatives are contributing to the achievement of the sustainable energy goals of energy access, energy efficiency, and reduced emissions.

Role of Cooperatives in Implementation of SDGS

- SDG8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- Cooperatives play a significant role in employment creation and income generation, with more than 100 million jobs worldwide. Recent evidence has found that cooperatives are more resilient and perform better during financial and economic crises.

Role of Cooperatives in Implementation of SDGS

- SDG9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- Cooperatives are also contributing to the creation of a global enabling environment to chaperone sustainable development by bridging the trading divide between the developed and developing world; stabilizing financial systems during crises; and providing the base for financial deepening around the world. Recommendations

Role of Cooperatives in Implementation of SDGS

- SDG11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- Cooperatives are increasingly contributing to human settlements in rural and urban areas through estates development and provision of access to housing finance

Role of Cooperatives in Implementation of SDGS

- SDG13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
- Whereas environmental cooperatives are spearheading the sustainable management of natural resources for posterity, the cooperative governance model can easily provide the framework for equitable participatory processes that guarantee transparency and accountability in cooperation with communities, governments, businesses and other stakeholders to realize sustainable development.

Role of Cooperatives in Implementation of SDGS

- SDG16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
- In the aftermath of violent conflict in many places around the world, cooperatives have often emerged as sources of ‘positive social capital’, fostering a strong sense of community, participation, empowerment and inclusion among its members and restoring interpersonal relationships and peace. Women’s cooperatives have been especially active as brokers of peace and development.

Conclusion and recommendations

- Cooperatives will need to Establish Leadership.
- Generate Community Support:
- Build knowledge.
- Foster innovation.
- Provide Infrastructure.
- Set Rules and Standards.

Conclusion and recommendations

- Provide Finance on Supply Chain Basis.
- Finance Use, NOT Ownership.
- Create a More Sustainable Approach to Risk Management.
- Enact Supporting Policy.