

2004 SURVEY FOR REPORTING ON NATIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES (NSDS)

Survey

Please indicate the stages of NSDS (see Annex II for the list of key characteristics) development/implementation in your country, by responding to the questions below:

1. Is your country implementing an approved NSDS **or its equivalent**?

☐ Yes

New Zealand's Sustainable Development Programme of Action can be downloaded from www.mfe.govt.nz/issues/susdev/programme

New Zealand has chosen to adopt an approach that focuses on practical action on four key issues (ie. water, sustainable cities, energy and investing in child and youth development) when it developed the *Programme of Action*. These issues are real issues facing New Zealand as it moves closer toward a sustainable future. They also correlate closely to the CSD 12/13 and CSD 14/15 review and policy cycles.

Other key documents include:

Key government goals that guide the NZ public sector in achieving sustainable development www.dPMC.govt.nz/dPMC/publications/key-goals.html

Growing an Innovative New Zealand www.beehive.govt.nz/innovate/innovative.pdf

If No, go directly to question #2

If Yes:

- a) Do you have a national body designated to implement and/or monitor your country's NSDS (or its equivalent)?

☐ Yes

Please give the year it started: **2003**

Please also give the name and composition of such a body:

One of the responsibilities of the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet (DPMC) is to oversee and coordinate New Zealand's Sustainable Development Programme of Action (SDPoA). DPMC is one of the three central agencies responsible for managing public sector performance.

- b) How is your NSDS (or its equivalent) being implemented? Please give specific actions/activities undertaken for this purpose:

The SDPoA is implemented through a whole of government process involving a range of agencies. Certain agencies have lead roles within the different areas of focus i.e. the Ministry for Environment co-leads work on water and sustainable cities.

Action on water has been developed through the Water Programme of Action. Further information can be found at www.mfe.govt.nz/issues/water/prog-action/

Action on sustainable cities has been developed through the urban work programme. Further information can be found at www.mfe.govt.nz/issues/urban

Action on energy has been developed through a number of documents including the recent *Sustainable Energy Discussion Document*. Further information can be found at www.med.govt.nz/ers/environment/sustainable-energy/

Action on child and youth development has been developed through the Ministry of Social Development's *Agenda for Children* www.msd.govt.nz/work-areas/children-and-young-people/agenda-for-children/ and Ministry of Youth Development's *Youth Development Strategy Aotearoa* www.myd.govt.nz

- c) Is the implementation of NSDS (or its equivalent) being monitored and evaluated?
☐ Has not yet been evaluated

2. Does your country have a NSDS* or its equivalent approved by the government but not yet implemented?
☐ No

If **yes**, please give the name of NSDS or its equivalent and the year of approval:

Name: _____

Year of approval: _____

Countries which are already implementing NSDS: please skip questions # 3-5

3. Has your country already developed an NSDS, but not yet formally approved?
☐ Yes, a NSDS has been developed, waiting for a formal approval;
☐ NSDS is under development.

If your country is in the process of developing an NSDS, has there been:

- ☐ Multi-stakeholder consultations;
☐ Training or workshops undertaken;
☐ National coordination body established or designated?

- ☐ No, NSDS has not yet been developed but under consideration.

4. If your country does not have NDSD process (or its equivalent) in place, do you have any of the following components that could contribute to an NSDS (please check all that apply):
☐ Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS)
☐ National Development Plan
☐ National Environmental Action Plan
☐ Other – please specify: _____

* For countries with federal governments, this may mean having a federal strategy for sustainable development.

5. ☐ Click here if no action has been taken regarding NSDS or its equivalent

6. If your country has developed PRS but not NSDS,

Does your country's PRS incorporate and integrate environmental, economic and social aspects of development?

N/A

7. If your country has developed both NSDS and PRS, is PRS linked to NSDS?

☐ Yes ☐ No

8. Does your PRS or NSDS address Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in your country?

☐ Yes

Comments: **The *Sustainable Development Programme of Action* addresses the development goals most relevant to New Zealand's present situation and future challenges we face as we move toward sustainable development.**

ANNEX I

Categories used in the NSDS Global Map

Stage 5:		NSDS being implemented
Stage 4:		NSDS outcome document approved by Government
Stage 3:		NSDS development in progress
Stage 2:		Components of sustainable development in place
Stage 1:		No information/ no action taken

ANNEX II

Key characteristics of a National Sustainable Development Strategy

The experiences of both developed and developing countries suggest that sound and effective national sustainable development strategies would have certain fundamental elements in common. These are elements, constituting the underlying principles for strategy development, and include:

i. Country ownership and commitment.

- Country-driven, multi-stakeholder ‘ownership’ and strong political commitment
- Sound leadership and good governance
- Based on a long-term, shared strategic and pragmatic vision
- Strong institutional leadership and technical capacity for coordination
- Institutions and people at the local level as strong driving forces
- Ensuring continuity of the cyclical process of strategy development and implementation

ii. Integrated economic, social and environmental objectives across sectors, territories and generations.

- Comprehensive, balanced as well as vertically and horizontally well integrated strategy process
- Linking the short to the medium and long term
- Linking national and local priorities and actions
- Consensus building and transparent trade-offs

iii. Broad participation and effective partnerships.

- Broad public participation, including the civil society and the private sector, in decision-making
- Effective public participation where each group has its own selection
- Communication and wide information dissemination through media as a key for effective participation
- Promoting and building partnerships with the civil society, private sector and external organizations

- Governments to create an enabling environment for participation, including through a decentralized governance structure or providing incentives
- Local governments to play a stronger role in the formulation and implementation of national sustainable development strategies

iv. Develop capacity and enabling environment.

- Strong human and institutional capacity, and in turn building a multifaceted capacity for solving complex problems
- Building on existing knowledge and expertise, optimizing local skills and capacity both within and outside government
- Traditional knowledge and institutions to be given due recognition

v. Focus on outcomes and means of implementation.

- Aiming to achieve concrete results on the ground based on sound technical of the present situation and of projected trends and risks, examining links between local, national and global challenges
- Building on existing strategies, policies and processes, working towards convergence, complementarity and coherence among different planning frameworks and policies to achieve concrete
- Setting realistic but flexible targets
- Building coherence between budget and strategy priorities
- Mechanisms for monitoring; follow up, evaluation and feedback
