

**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 No It's equivalent, namely the NDS – National Development Strategies.

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)? **and was monitored mainly by the National Planning Office.**

Yes No

Please give the year it started: **Our NDS started in 1996**

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

The Policy Analysis Unit within the National Economic Planning Office monitors the implementation of the NDS; but lacks a monitoring body/committee full designated to do this task.

b) How is your NSDS (or its equivalent) being implemented? Please give specific actions/activities undertaken for this purpose: **A roll on Ministry Operational Plan (MOP) has been prepared recently for every line Ministry that provides a work plan to implement the activities relating to the implementation of the NDS.**

Is the implementation of NSDS (or its equivalent) being monitored and evaluated?

- Monitored on a regular basis
 Not monitored on a regular basis
 Has been evaluated
 Has not yet been evaluated

Just started late in 2004. A monitoring Committee is yet to be established as needed by the MOP and Budget performance or progress reporting.

2. Does your country have a NSDS* or its equivalent approved by the government but not yet implemented? **For 2004-2007**

Our current NDS has been approved by Government at the end of 2003.

Yes No

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

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

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 NDS 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: _____
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 incorporates and integrates environmental, economic and social aspects of development?
 Yes No
7. If your country has developed both NSDS and PRS, is PRS linked to NSDS?
 Yes No
8. Does your PRS or NSDS addresses Millenium Development Goals (MDGs) in your country?
 Yes No

Comments: **Though we don't have a PRS, one NDS does include strategies relating to poverty reduction and it also addresses MDGs.**

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
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