

Challenge – Governance for the SDGs

Goal driven governance – a new form of global governance strategy

Goals – aspiration

no implementation mechanisms

BUT, monitoring, evaluation (follow-up and review)

Governance
needs to fill in
the gap

Linkage
between
the two?

How to
implement
nexus?

Raise levels of ambition at
behavioral level

Regimes (UNFCCC, CBD, etc) – rule-based

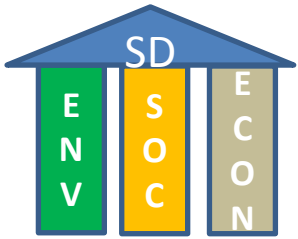
Originally ambitious, but recently face
difficulties (Copenhagen, etc)

Bottom-up (pledge)

Implementation mechanisms

ALSO, monitoring, evaluation (MRV) ¹

Challenge – Securing Integration



Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. (Brundtland Report, 1987)

Development that meets the needs of the present while safeguarding Earth's life-support system, on which the welfare of current and future generations depends

Sustainable Development in the 21st Century



Changing relations between humanity and the Earth → re-definition of Sustainable Development (from pillars to nested)

Implementation in an integrated manner requires new thinking

Key points from The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development on SPI

- Peer learning, sharing of best practices and discussion on shared targets at the regional and sub-regional levels
- Launch a Technology Facilitation Mechanism
 - United Nations Interagency Task Team on Science, Technology and Innovation for the SDGs
 - Multi-stakeholder Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation for the SDGs
 - An on-line platform
- HLPF will play a central role in follow-up and review at the global level.
 - Provide high-level political guidance on the Agenda and its implementation, identify progress and emerging challenges and mobilize further actions to accelerate implementation.
 - Under GA every four years, the next HLPF under GA will be in 2019

What is the Global Sustainable Development Report?

- In 2012 at Rio+20, UN Member States replaced the Commission on sustainable Development with the High-level Political Forum
- Mandate to follow-up and review implementation of Agenda 21, WSSD, Rio+20, and now 2030 SD agenda...
- ... and provide high-level guidance on how to go forward with the new agenda
- Mandate to strengthen science-policy interface
 - including through a GSDR
- Post-2015 summit: GSDR to inform reviews of the new agenda / SDGs

What is the Global Sustainable Development Report?

- A UN report
- With a formal mandate to contribute to the 2030 Agenda for SD
- Assessment of assessment approach: make sense of existing knowledge
- Policy relevant, not prescriptive
- A window for interaction of science and policy, in the UN, at the highest political level
- Opportunity for scientists' engagement!

Workshop on the Institutional Architecture for the Science-policy Interface on the Sustainable Development Goals, 19-20 June 2015, New York

- Co-organized by MOEJ funded S-11 project (POST 2015), Keio University, Earth System Governance Project of Future Earth: Endorsed by Future Earth, SDSN: Supported by JST
- 30 participants (half from academia, half from stakeholders (government representatives, UN officials, NGOs, etc.)
- Focus on the role of science and scientific assessments and inputs in the implementation and review and monitoring processes of the SDGs
- **Generate new and innovative ideas** for institutional architecture in face of the challenges provided by the SDGs
- Consider **options for institutional design** on science-policy interface for the SDGs
- Intend primarily to serve for the discussion **beyond September**, but also consider **providing input into the on-going deliberations**



Outcome of the workshop

- I. Provide input into the negotiating text through government representatives
- II. Propose a new form of science – policy interface (to connect global and local)

Four building blocks

1. Ad-hoc Roster Model: Select experts on the SDGs implementation, follow-up and review as the agenda emerges
2. Intergovernmental Science Panel on the SDGs with extended expert (including multi-stakeholders)
3. Network of Networks: orchestration of thematic reporting, plus additional overarching review may be provided. GSDR might play this role.
4. Thematic Task Forces: Conduct follow-up and review by setting taskforces. The form of the task forces may be governmental and non-governmental.
5. Annual Foresight Conference: Identifying emerging problems by either inter-governmental forum (HLPF) or non-governmental scientific forum (FE?)