

Subtheme 2: Government and SDGs

National level implementation of the 2030 Agenda

Mahesti Okitasari

Governance for Sustainable Development (GSD)

United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS)

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Inclusive Research on Integrated Implementation Methodology Towards Achievement of SDGs



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Sub theme 1 : Establishment of assessment indicators (National Institute for Environmental Studies, Japan)

Development of indicators with a view to the post Fifth Basic Environment Plan

- Inclusively sorting out existing indicators
- Examination of integrated indicators using SDGs (social, economic and environmental aspects)
- Investigation in effectiveness and meaning of indicators

Integrated implementation and actions with assessment outcomes

Indicators and Assessment Methodology

Integrated implementation and actions with assessment outcomes

Sub theme 2 : Government and SDGs (United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability)

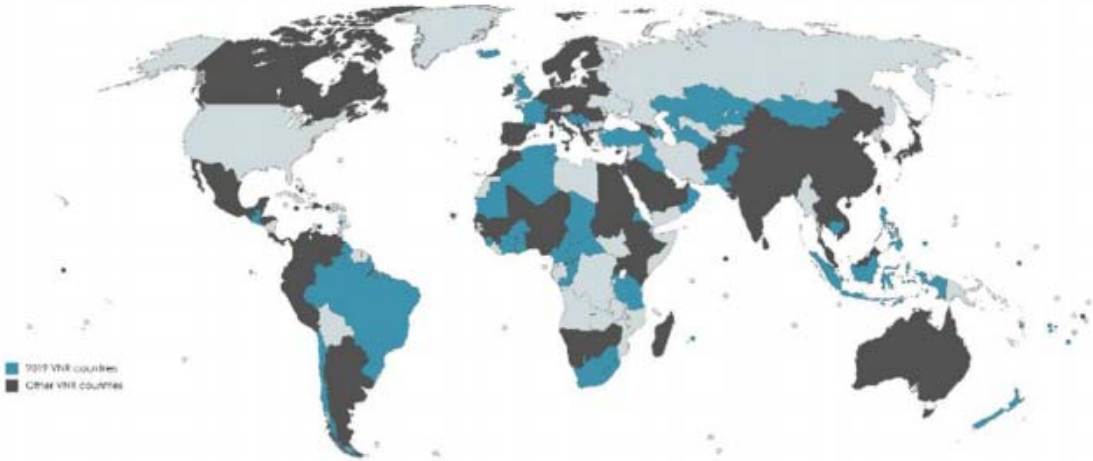
Research on governance for achievement of SDGs at national level (International comparison of administrative systems at central governments)
Case studies of Japanese local governments towards achievement of SDGs at sub-national level

Sub theme 3 : Private sectors and SDGs (Keio University)

Effective SDGs implementation and development of assessment methods in private sectors activities
Creation of new private governance and measurement through SDGs, based on analysis of consistent activities for multiple targets (cooperation with private companies) /Investment and SDGs

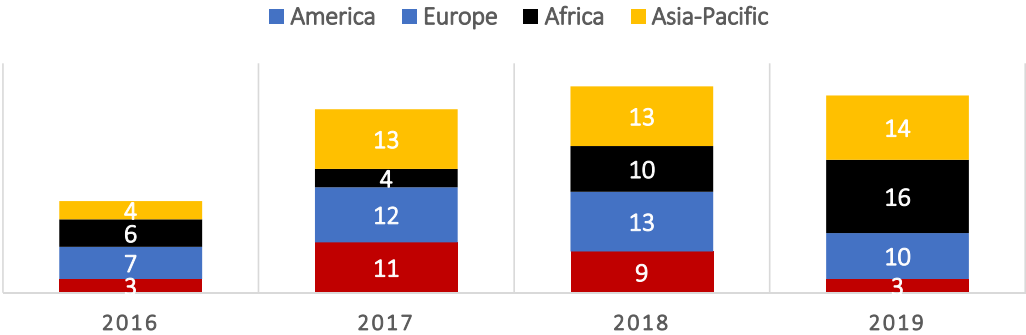
Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) analysis of national level SDGs implementation

Mapping of National level SDGs implementation (VNRs based analysis, 2016-2019, continued)



Analysis: Global, Region-based, National comparative

NO. VNRs SUBMITTED 2016-2019



Source: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/20872VNR_hanbook_2019_Edition_v2.pdf

Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) analysis of national level SDGs implementation

40 key factors for analysis

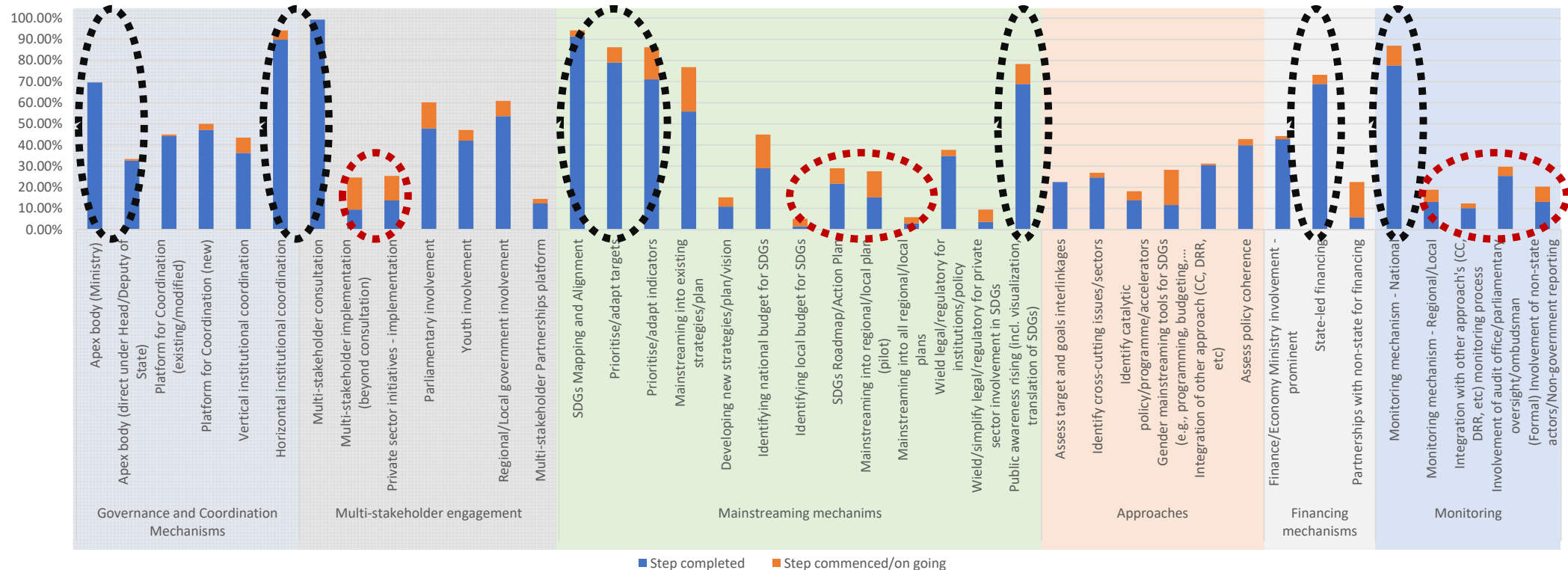
References	Governance & coordination (6)	Multi-stakeholder engagement (7)	Mainstreaming mechanisms (13)	Interlinkages (6)	Financial mechanism (3)	Monitoring (5)
Allen et al (2018) Initial progress in implementing the SDGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apex body (Ministry or direct under head of state) Platform for coordination (existing/modified or new) Vertical institutional Coordination Horizontal institutional Coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-stakeholder consultation Multi-stakeholder implementation Private sector initiatives-implementation Parliamentary Youth Regional/local government MSP platform 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDGs mapping, alignment Adaptation (targets, indicators) Mainstreaming existing plans Developing new plans Budget (national, local Roadmap Local mainstreaming (pilot, all) Regulatory (general, private sector) Awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target and goals interlinkages Cross-cutting issues/sectors Catalytic policy/programme Gender mainstreaming tools Integration of other approach Policy coherence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finance/Economy ministry involvement State-led financing Partnership with non-state actors for financing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National monitoring mechanism Local monitoring mechanism Integration with other monitoring mechanism Involvement of audit office/parliamentary oversight/ombudsman Formal involvement of non-state
CCIC (2018) Progressing national SDGs implementation: An independent assessment of the VNRs						
Sunam et al (2018) Implementing the 2030 Agenda in Asia and the Pacific						
ASEF (2017) Implementation guide for the SDGs						
UNDESA (2017) Overview of institutional arrangements for implementing the 2030 Agenda at national level						
UNDP (2017) Institutional and coordination mechanisms						
Bond (2016) Progressing national SDGs implementation						
OECD (2016) Better policies for SD 2016						
WRI (2016) Universality, integration, and policy coherence for SD						
SDSN (2015) Getting started with the SDGs: A guide for stakeholders						
UNDG (2015) Mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda for SD						

Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) analysis of national level SDGs implementation

Current status across regions

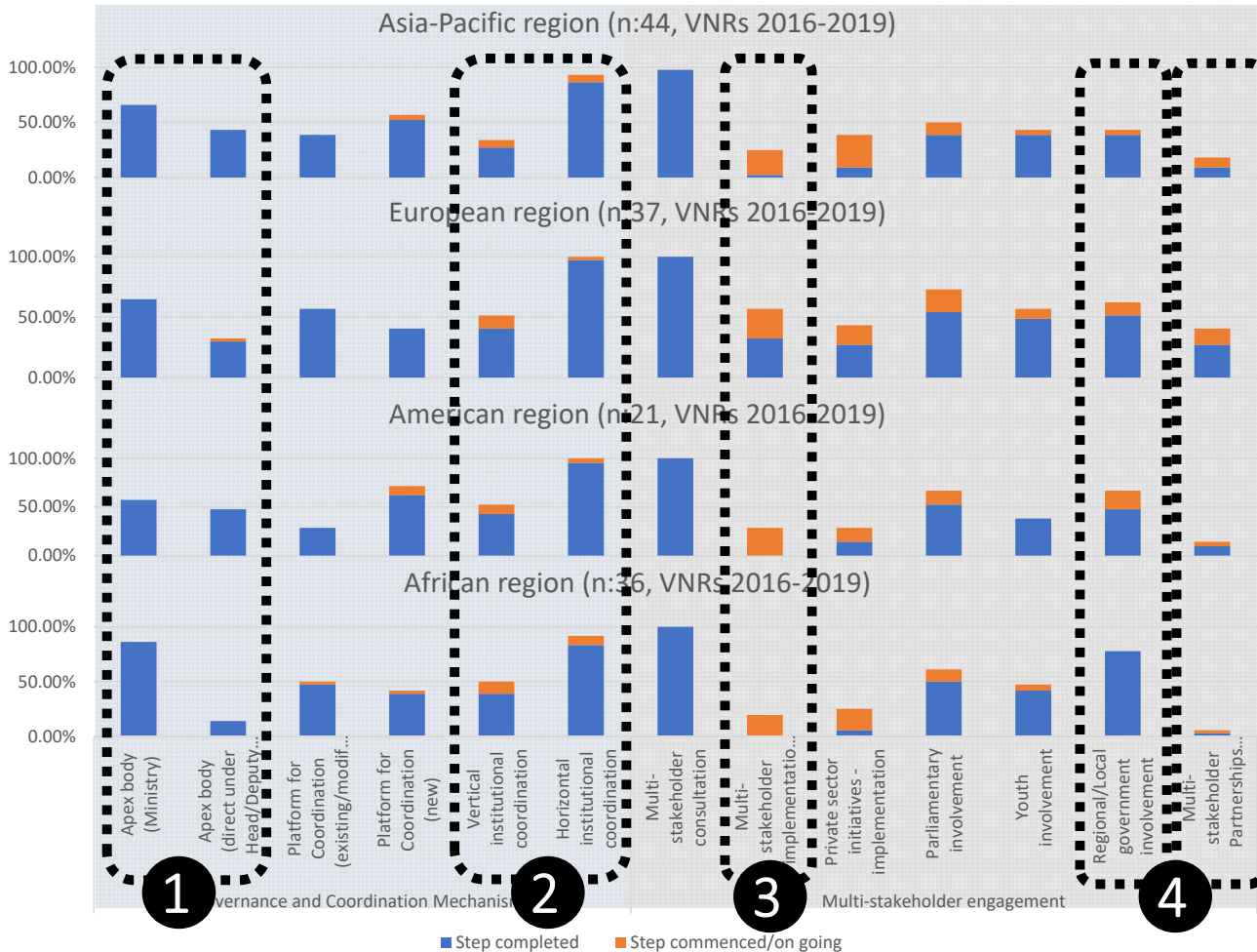


National level SDG implementation (n:138, VNRs 2016-2019)



Governance & coordination mechanism, multi-stakeholder engagement

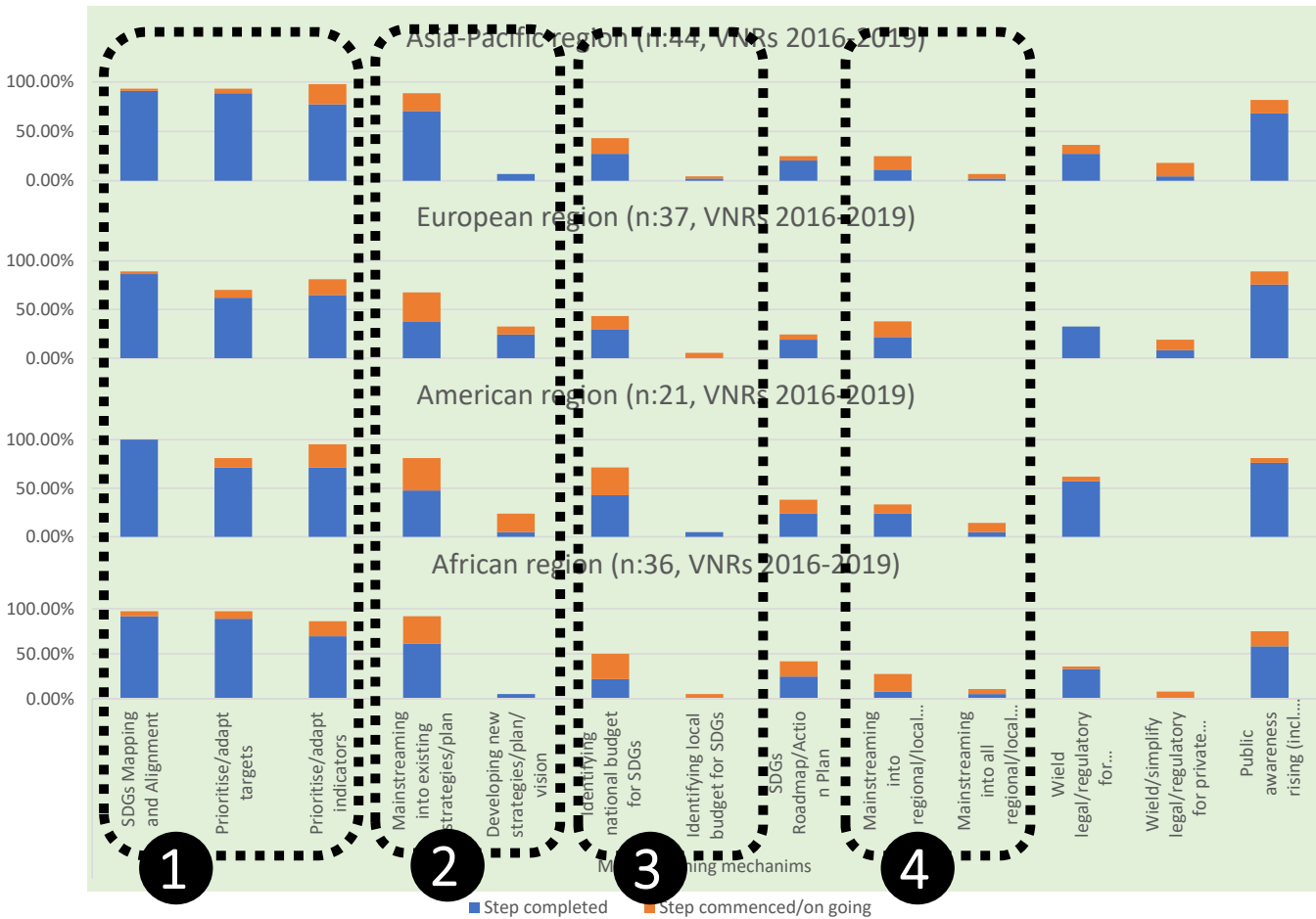
Region-based analysis



- 1 Variation across regions in setting up coordination mechanisms.
 - 2 More horizontal than vertical institutional coordination.
 - 3 European countries are more engaged in MSP for the SDG implementation.
 - 4 Consistent inclusion of local government in the national consultation process.
- Growing interest to build multi-stakeholder partnership platform in Europe and Asia-Pacific.

Mainstreaming mechanisms

Region-based analysis

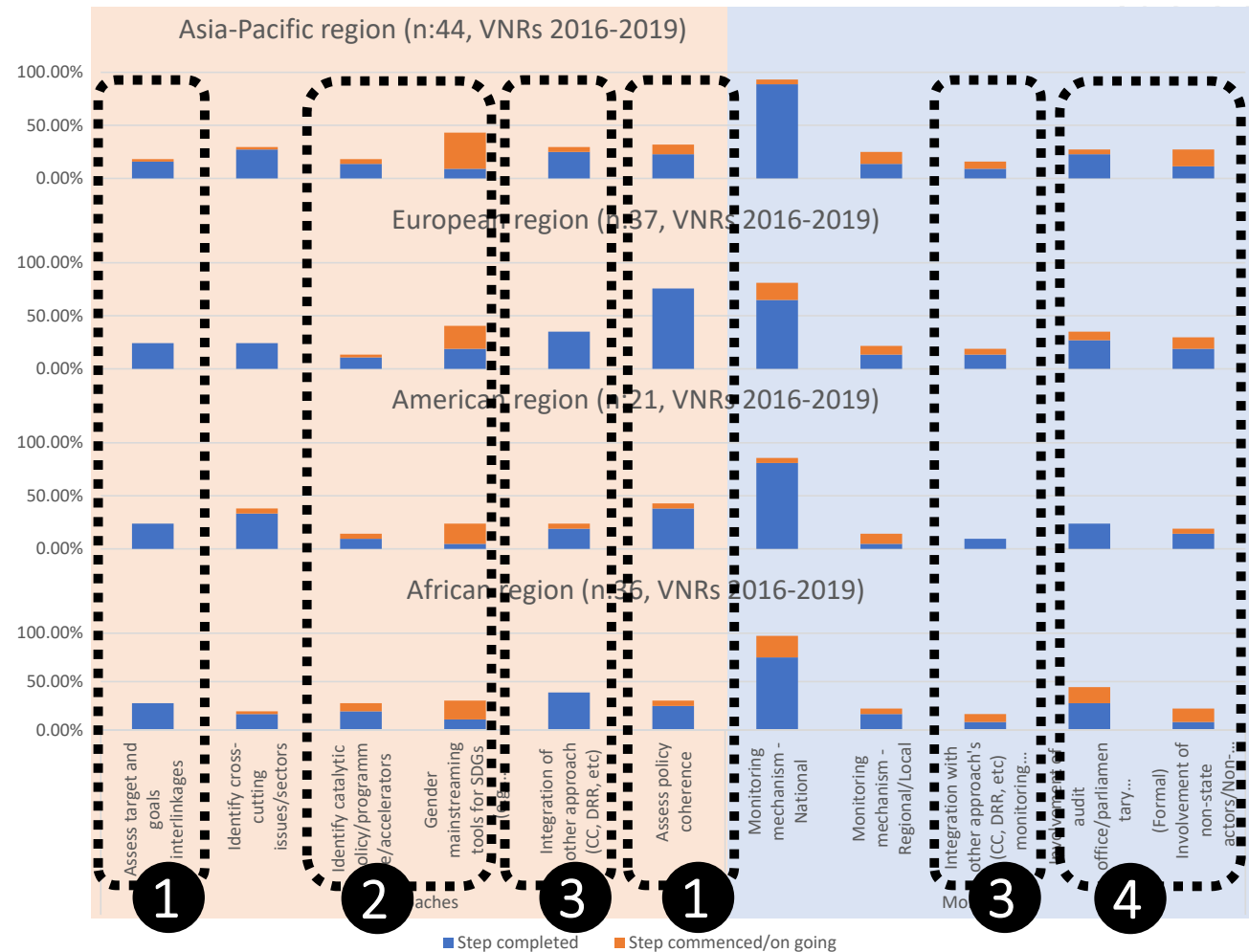


- 1 Majority have undertaken SDGs mapping and alignment of national frameworks and policies
- 2 Mainstreaming into existing strategies vs. develop new strategies for the SDGs implementation.
- 3 Few have developed SDGs Roadmap/ Action Plan
- 3 Integration of SDGs into national and local budgeting processes remains low.
- 4 Slow localizing process

Approaches and monitoring mechanisms

Region-based analysis

- 1 Assessing interlinkages and coherence.
- 2 Accelerate implementation through catalytic policy/programme.
Growing trend of gender mainstreaming tools for SDGs.
- 3 Low integration of other key global agreements, incl. monitoring
- 4 Monitoring mechanism (few at local, more actors at the national level).

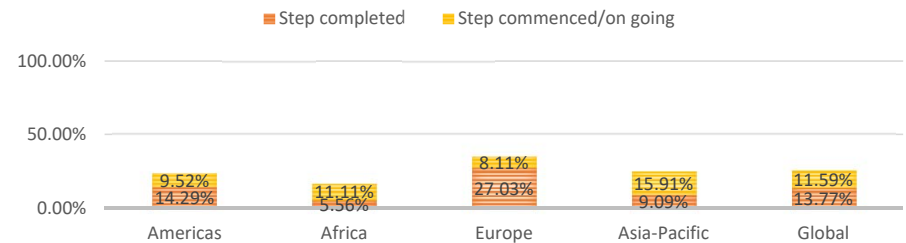


Financing for the SDGs

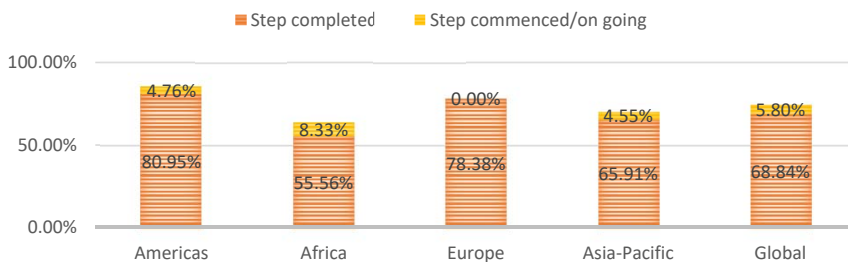
Region-based analysis

- Increasing trends across regions on pursuing financing involving non-state actors as an alternative from state-led financing; e.g. sukuk, public-private, blended finance, green bonds, SDGs bonds, etc.
- Currently, SDGs are financed through national (and local) budget
- Growing private sector-led initiatives for SDGs implementation.

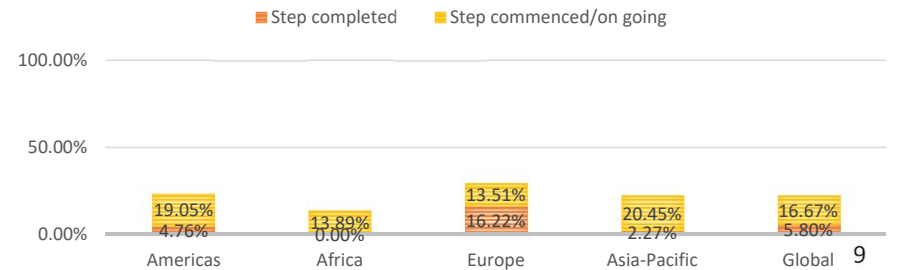
PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES FOR SDGS IMPLEMENTATION



STATE-LED FINANCING



PARTNERSHIPS WITH NON-STATE ACTORS FOR FINANCING



Progress of implementation: 2016 to 2019

VNRs and HLPFs are peer-learning process.

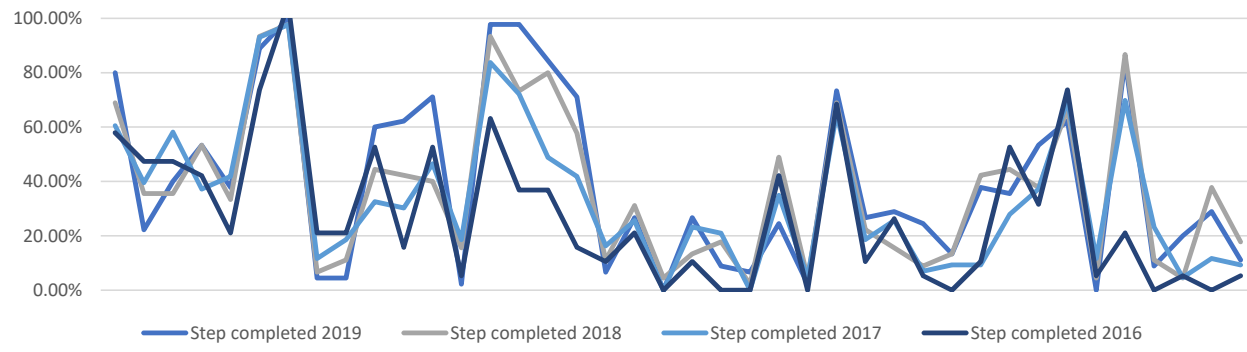
More active involvement of private sectors in the implementation process now than before → Increasing partnerships with non-state actors for SDGs financing

More involvement of parliamentary, youth, regional/local governments. Partnerships platforms.

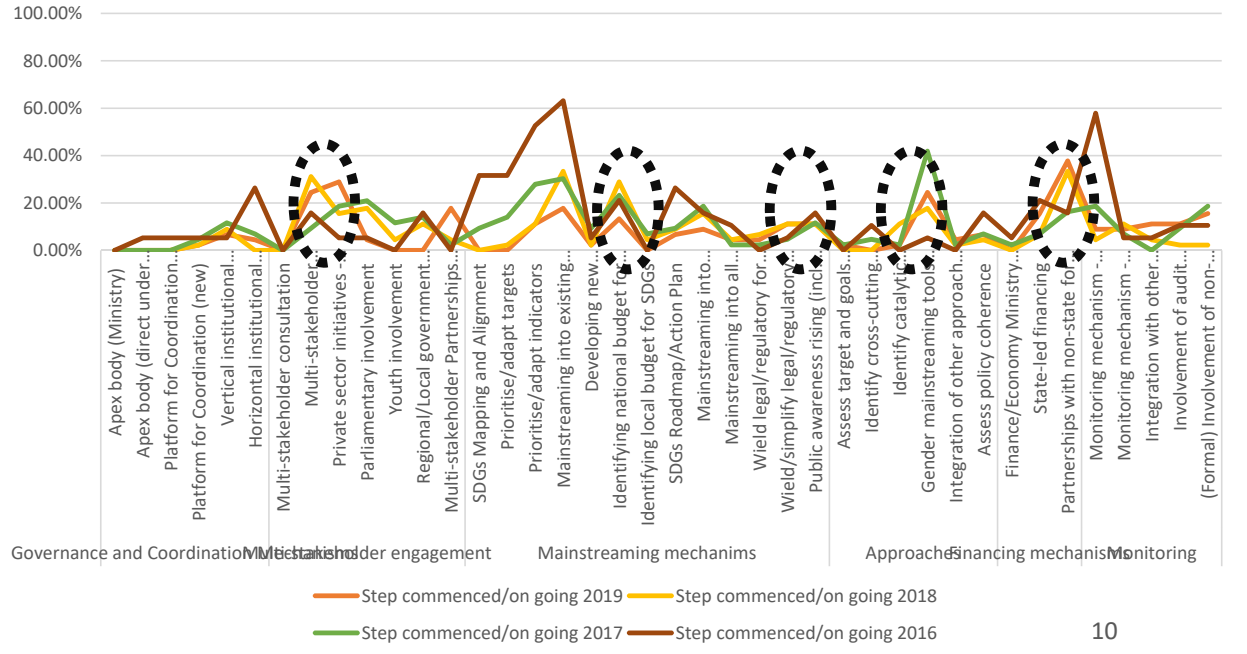
Mainstreaming into national policies and plans → budgeting and local plans.

Catalytic programme/policy and applied tools for accelerating implementation

Reported completed actions 2016-2019 (n:153)



Reported commenced/on going actions 2016-2019 (n:153)



Progress of implementation 2016-2019: Opportunities

Leaderships, Governance and Coordinating Mechanism

Developing robust vertical and horizontal governance mechanisms to address cross-cutting and complex sustainability issues.
Expanding the governance structure.

Policies for 2030 Agenda Implementation

Creating links across sectors and actors to strengthen interlinkages between SDGs and targets, and with other agenda.
Better operationalization → identify gaps, align and adapt policies.

2030 Agenda Implementation

Integrating the SDGs into national and local budgetary processes to improve policy coherence.
Partnership to realize the SDGs; identification area of engagement, financing.
Local monitoring and reporting.

National governance systems to achieve the SDGs

Case studies of Japan and Indonesia

- To identify different governance system structures for achieving the SDGs and barriers to improve their performance
- Modified matrix tools of GSA framework (Dale et al., 2013).
- Analysis of 3 key functions (decision-making capacity, connectivity, knowledge use) across 5 key structural.

Japan

- Relatively well-structured systems regarding vision and objective setting, research and assessment, strategy development.
- Challenging implementation and MER in term of connectivity function.

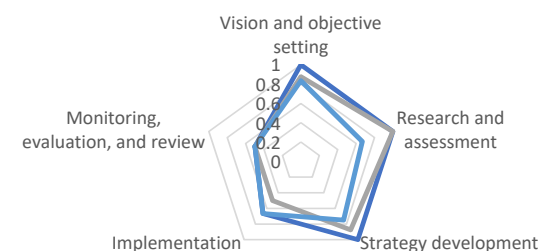
Indonesia

- Relatively well-structured systems for research and assessment, strategy development, MER.
- Challenging vision and objective in term of connectivity function.



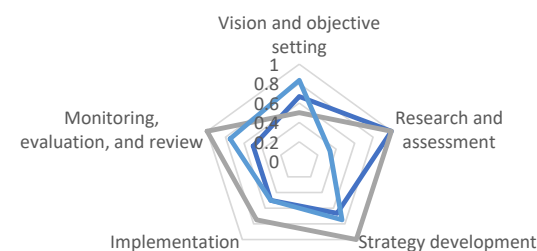
Japan's National Governance System for SDGs

— Decision-making capacity National — Connectivity National
— Knowledge use National



Indonesia's National Governance System for SDGs

— Decision-making capacity National — Connectivity National
— Knowledge use National



Source: Morita, K., M. Okitasari and H. Masuda (2019) Analysis of national and local governance systems to achieve the sustainable development goals: case studies of Japan and Indonesia. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11625-019-00739-z>

POLICY BRIEF

No. 18, 2019

Governance and National Implementation of the 2030 Agenda: Lessons from Voluntary National Reviews

Maheri Okitasari, Ramesh Sunam, Rangana Mukta, Hiroshi Masuda, Kanako Morita, Kazuhiko Takemoto, and Norihiro Kato

Highlights

Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) show marked progress by countries as well as challenges in their respective pursuit of implementing the 2030 Agenda. Countries across the globe need to ramp up their efforts to learn from each other in strengthening their governance to accelerate progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Recommendations:

- Develop robust vertical and horizontal governance mechanisms to enable national and local governments to address cross-cutting and complex sustainability issues.
- Create links across sectors and actors to strengthen interlinkages between SDGs and targets, and with other agendas, to enhance synergies and minimize trade-offs.
- Integrate the SDGs into national and local budgetary processes to improve policy coherence.
- Link SDGs monitoring and evaluation processes to existing local and national monitoring mechanisms.

Global Progress on Strengthening Governance for the SDGs

Four years after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda in 2015, the majority of countries have developed foundational governance arrangements for implementation. They have completed mapping of policies related to the SDGs, prioritized and adapted targets, and initiated work on indicators at the national level. The process of adopting the shared vision of the 2030 Agenda in national development plans and strategies is still underway in 16 countries that submitted VNRs in 2018.

This policy brief draws out key areas of progress and other insights from 99 VNRs submitted between 2016 and 2019 (see Notes), particularly in relation to national governance structures for implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The brief provides recommendations for policymakers and stakeholders who are working to accelerate the implementation process.

Comparing the VNRs in 2018 to those in 2016 and 2017, there are positive trends in public participation and the involvement of broader stakeholders in the consultation process for SDGs mainstreaming and VNR preparation at the national level. However, only 17 countries in 2018, eight countries in 2017 and six countries in 2016 appeared to be

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Sustainability Science
https://doi.org/10.1007/s11265-019-00739-z

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Analysis of national and local governance systems to achieve the sustainable development goals: case studies of Japan and Indonesia

Kanako Morita¹ · Maheri Okitasari² · Hiroshi Masuda²

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Abstract

To achieve the sustainable development goals (SDGs), all countries' efforts are essential, and each country needs to recognize their level of achievement in terms of the SDGs, identify the goals and targets that require more effort, and build more effective and well-performed governance systems to accelerate their efforts toward achieving the SDGs. This study identifies different governance system structures for achieving the SDGs and the challenges they face in improving their performance using a new matrix tool to evaluate governance systems for the SDGs. We use Japan and Indonesia as case studies to provide perspectives from countries at different levels of economic development. The results show that the governance systems for the SDGs are structurally and functionally different in the two countries, which face different challenges. Japan has relatively well-structured "vision and objective setting", "research and assessment", and "strategy development", but faces challenges in relation to "implementation" and "monitoring, evaluation, and review", while Indonesia has relatively well-structured "research and assessment", "strategy development", and "monitoring, evaluation, and review". However, Indonesia faces challenges in relation to "vision and objective setting" and "implementation". We found that the differences in the governance systems for the SDGs have arisen in relation to three key elements: differences in the development of governance systems for the SDGs, differences in the lead ministries, and the existence or otherwise of a supportive legal framework. We argue that the proposed matrix tool is useful in identifying the structure of governance systems for the SDGs and the challenges that must be overcome to improve the performance of these systems. However, some analytical limitations must be overcome before the tool can be applied to other countries.

Keywords Sustainable development goals · Governance · National · Local · Japan · Indonesia

Introduction

Importance of effective and well-performed governance systems for the SDGs

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that were agreed in 2000 largely concentrated on social outcomes

(e.g., poverty and hunger eradication, health, and education) in developing countries. Conversely, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that were adopted under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Summit in 2015 set out a wide range of environmental, social, and economic objectives, and apply to both developed and developing countries.

To achieve the SDGs, all countries' efforts are essential. Each country needs to recognize their level of achievement in terms of the SDGs, identify the goals and targets that require more effort, and build more effective and well-performed governance systems to accelerate their efforts toward achieving the SDGs. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development encourages member states to "conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and local levels, which are country-led and country-driven"

Handled by Takamori Masui, Osaka University, Japan.

✉ Kanako Morita
kanakomorita@ipr.affrc.go.jp

¹ Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute, 1 Matsunoshi, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8687, Japan

² United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS), Jingumae 3-33-70, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150-8502, Japan

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POLICY BRIEF

No. 14, 2018

Implementing the 2030 Agenda in Asia and the Pacific: Insights from Voluntary National Reviews

Ramesh Sunam, Rangana Mukta, Maheri Okitasari, Leticia de la Huachaga, Isabel Franco, Kazuhiko Kato, Anupama Mahat, and Masachika Suzuki

Highlights

Countries in the Asia-Pacific region have made impressive progress in developing institutional arrangements for the 2030 Agenda, and mainstreaming SDGs into their national frameworks and budgets. Many countries are facing initial challenges in developing inclusive and collaborative governance frameworks and localizing the SDGs.

Recommendations:

- Develop and foster an inclusive, collaborative governance structure by accommodating multiple actors and sectors, and instituting mechanisms for coordination while transcending bureaucratic boundaries.
- Strengthen or establish a national body with the legitimacy, authority, and capacity to lead and coordinate efforts to achieve the SDGs.
- Accelerate the localization of the 2030 Agenda by raising awareness of the SDGs at all subnational levels, prioritizing and reflecting SDGs in subnational plans, and promoting multi-stakeholder partnerships to engage local actors, including women, indigenous peoples, and marginalized groups.

Examining Progress on the SDGs

Countries in the Asia-Pacific region are setting up implementation arrangements for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by instituting governance structures and mainstreaming the goals in their national policies and plans. While these countries are yet to make progress on some dimensions of governance for the SDGs, they are advancing in many other areas. This policy brief identifies the initial governance challenges they have faced in the process of implementing the 2030 Agenda. Based on a review of the latest Voluntary National Review (VNR) reports submitted by countries in the Asia-Pacific region (see Notes), it summarizes the types of governance structures and the institutional mainstreaming of SDGs into national plans or policy frameworks, and efforts to localize the 2030 Agenda. The brief provides policy recommendations for national governments focused on developing inclusive governance structures and fostering stronger localization efforts to achieve the SDGs.

Governance for Implementation

All of the 18 Asia-Pacific countries considered have a national governance structure in place to implement the 2030 Agenda. Given that each country has its own specific political and governance context, a wide range

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thank you

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