Public Policies, Institutions and SDGs
- A global snapshot in 2018

Wai Min KWOK
Senior Governance and Public Administration Officer
Digital Government Branch, DPIDG, UN DESA

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AGENDA STRUCTURE

DECLARATION
Vision, Shared Principles and Commitments, A Call for Action to Change Our World

Sustainable Development Goals
17 SDGs and 169 Targets

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

FOLLOW-UP AND REVIEW
National, Regional and Global

IMPLEMENTATION
Means of Implementation and Global Partnership
SDG Principles

**Universality**
- Implies that goals and targets are relevant to all governments and actors
- Universality does not mean uniformity. It implies differentiation.

**Integration**
- Policy integration means balancing all three dimensions and across Goals and targets
- An integrated approach implies managing trade-offs and maximizing synergies across sectors and targets

**Leave No One Behind**
- The principle of ‘leaving no one’ advocates countries to go beyond averages
- The SDGs should benefit all including those furthest and poorest
- Promotion and use of disaggregated data is key
A results framework

“The SDGs and targets are integrated and indivisible, global in nature and universally applicable, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities.

Targets are defined as aspirational and global, with each government setting its own national targets guided by the global level of ambition but taking into account national circumstances.”
The 5 P’s of SDGs

“Putting People and Planet at the Center”
High-level Political Forum
National Voluntary Reviews

2016
HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
Ensuring that no one is left behind

2017
10 - 19 JULY 2017
NEW YORK
Theme: Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world

2018
Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies

2019
Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality

VNR: 22 countries
VNR: 43 countries
VNR: 45 countries
2018: 3rd Year of SDG Implementation

- 2018 HLPF Theme: "Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies."
- Ministerial Declaration at conclusion of HLPF
  - H.E. Mr. Masud Bin Momen, Bangladesh Ambassador
  - H.E. Ms. Gillian Bird, Australian Ambassador
    [co-facilitators to lead consultations]
2018: 3rd Year of SDG Implementation

- 2018 ECOSOC Main theme: “From global to local: supporting sustainable and resilient societies in urban and rural communities”

- 2018 ECOSOC thematic discussion: “Harnessing new technologies to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals”

- Voluntary National Review (VNR) lab
  An informal platform to start a reflection on VNRs; 8 informal sessions on more in-depth discussions and themes identified; for mutual learning and exchange of experiences and lessons learned
Country Volunteer National Reviews (VNRs)

- Most have put in place institutional arrangements to advance SDG implementation
- Focus on the importance of engaging multiple stakeholders
- Outline efforts at both national and local levels, and integrating SDGs as part of international development frameworks
- Some are considering an 18th SDG, specific to national context
VNRs (continued)

- Cabo Verde: Municipal SDG strategies; local multistakeholder SDG platform
- Guinea: To organize a national symposium on SDGs and Fragility; and will do annual VNR
- Togo: Major SDG challenges include securing land, decentralization, digitalization of economy, national statistics, financing of its economy
VNRs (continued)

- Bhutan: Plans to have an “entrepreneurship ecosystem” to provide a platform for green jobs, in partnership with private sector
- Kiribati: a special task force in integrating development plan 2016-2019 with VNR
- Lao DR: Goal 18 on “Lives safe from Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)”, in view of “bombs dropped per capita”
- Lebanon: a parliamentary committee on SDGs and a statistical task force
- Qatar: a biodiversity database by end of 2022
VNRs (continued)

- Saudi Arabia: **alignment of state programmes and strategies** with global SDGs
- Sri Lanka: **Increasing multistakeholder engagement for 2030 Agenda** is a key objective; mainstreaming SDGs into institutional plans; focuses on “**Blue Green Economy**”
- Armenia: Established “**National SDG Innovation Lab**”
- Lithuania: Promotion of **eco-innovation and investment in new technologies**
- Slovakia: **Integrating SDGs into all “public policies”** at all levels
VNRs (continued)

- Bahamas: to **tackle youth unemployment**, created pilot initiative for marginalized region called “Over the Hill Community”, for social and economic empowerment, rejuvenation, smart and green technology

- Dominican Republic: **focus on multi-dimensional poverty**; achieving a strong and inclusive institutional framework

- Jamaica: **Policy coherence and building capacity on policy integration** need to be improved; aims for a **co-ordinated national statistical system**

- Mexico: **28 out of 32 Mexican states have SDG monitoring mechanisms**; a guide for **vertical integration**; capacity of sub-national governments to be strengthened
Reflection Activity

▪ Understanding SDG and policies
  – What global trends and exchange of practices are important? How much do you know?
  – If you have “SDG Innovation Lab” in your institution, what would you focus on?
  – What could be your “18th SDG”? Do you know the 17 SDGs, 169 targets, and 271 indicators?

▪ Learning from others; sharing your expertise
  – What is your learning culture? Can you “replicate” a policy success?
  – How do you share your experience?
  – Who are your partners? What is your communication strategy?
Thank You
Target 1.3

- **Focus**
  - Multidimensional poverty
  - Leaving no one behind

- **Challenges**
  - Need for social dialogue
Target 8.5, 8.6, 8.10

- Important focus
  - Linkages between work and peace
  - One to be “respectfully and gainfully employed”; otherwise, it will be a factor of instability
  - Role of job creation in building resilience, preventing conflict and tackling poverty
  - Need for social dialogue among workers, employers and civil society (conflict recovery and prevention)

- Emerging issues
  - “Economy of survival” → informal sector (e.g. 75% in Central African Republic)
  - Gender pay gap
  - Social protection
  - Future of work
Target 16.3 and 16.9

- Institutional arrangement
- Institutional reform