





The SDGs

A broad policy agenda

- Wide range of economic, social and environmental objectives
- Apply to all countries developing and developed
- >> 17 SDGs
- Subdivided into 169 targets
- Operationalized by 230 indicators



























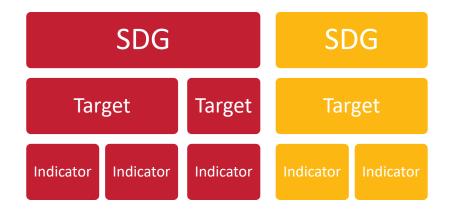












This presentation is based on: Ziekow, 2018.



AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY The SDGs A network of two interlinked levels REDUCED INEQUALITIES **7.1** By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services 1.3 Implement nationally NO POVERTY appropriate social protection systems and measures for all [...] **10.1** By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population [...] ZERO Hunger 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all 2.3 By 2030, double the people [...] to safe, agricultural productivity and nutritious and sufficient incomes of small-scale food food all year round producers [...]

Based on: Le Blanc, 2015.



The SDGs

A holistic approach

- Framework of SDGs demands for a holistic approach:
 - Considering synergies and trade-offs among goals and targets significant demands on policy formulation and implementation
 - → "No one left behind" principle → institutional arrangements (e.g. for inclusion of marginalised groups)



Policy integration as a challenge

Horizontal coordination:
merging different
contributions for the overall
achievement of the SDGs

Horizontal integration: balancing the different sustainability dimensions

- Sectoral organization of government negative coordination
 - Effective, efficient, transparent responsibilities through clear hierarchy, high problem solving capacity due to specialization
- Policy integration
 - Short-term efforts, long-term success (if any), unclear responsibilities, budget allocated along sectoral lines
- SDGs have shifted "tie" between pros and cons of policy integration



New institutional arrangements among authorities at national level

Not overstraining existing sectoral organization, but allowing for horizontal coordination

Management committee



- High-ranking individuals responsible for development of cross-sectoral policies
- Presidency: office of prime minister

Steering group / coordination committee



- Officials with sufficient rank within sectoral bodies (ministries)
- Working level: strategic control and content of policies

Cross-sectoral working groups



- Sectoral specialists
- Project management: concrete programs or measures for implementation

Budgetary inducements

- Incentives for cross-sectoral policy-making / implementation
- Joint budget for horizontal coordination



Supporting measures

Overarching sustainability strategy



- Integrating sectoral perspectives
- Central steering function: president's or prime minister's office
- Joint task of parliament and government

Communication



 Taking into account different cultures and styles of communication

Electronic communication structure



- Data collection on SDG indicators
- Support horizontal and vertical coordination
- Facilitate participation



The role of parliament

Counterbalance sectoral approach (special committees):

Joint meetings



• Of parliamentary committees

Special parliamentary committee 💒 🖊



• For integrated approach to SDG implementation

Mixed parliamentary committee



- Various social groups, elected representatives
- Watchdog for "no one left behind" principle

Budgetary decision-making

Mainstreaming SDGs



Vertical coordination

Making the SDGs work at local level

- Integrating subnational levels of government in SDG implementation
 - Closer to citizens promote local ownership
 - Local/regional authorities: organized in a more holistic manner
 - Small-scale dialogue with citizens, business and civil society
- Vertical coordination arrangements for policy integration across levels
 - Coordinating organizations as an intermediary between national and local levels: localizing targets



Multi-stakeholder approaches

Creating arenas for structured discourse

Integrated nature of SDGs requires joint efforts

Stakeholder consultations



- Electronic consultation platform
- Open consultation forums across multiple locations

Multi-stakeholder bodies

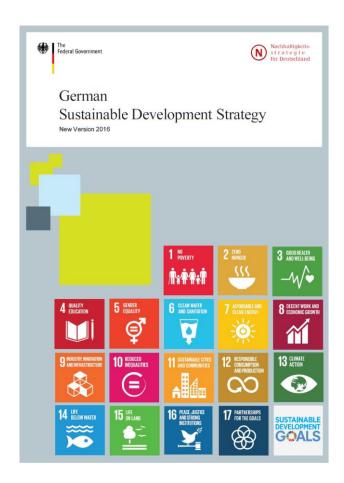


 Members from different sectors of the economy and civil society



An institutional architecture of sustainability

- Regularly updated National Sustainable Development Strategy
- ➢ Federal Chancellery (≈ prime minister's office): responsible for horizontal coordination, updating National Sustainable Development Strategy





Horizontal coordination among ministries at federal level

State Secretaries' Committee for Sustainable Development



- Presidency: Head of Federal Chancellery
- State secretaries of all ministries
- Steering of sustainability strategy, coordination of programmes and measures of individual ministries, strategic impulses

Working Group for Sustainable Development



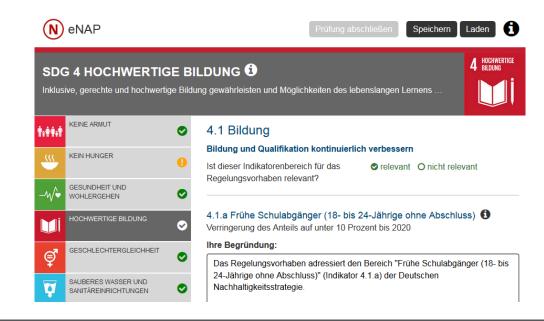
- Presidency: Federal Chancellery
- Heads of sub-departments from the working level of all ministries
- Technical preparation and implementation of the resolutions of the State Secretaries' Committee, coordination of working level activities



Parliament and legislation

- Parliamentary Advisory Council on Sustainable Development
- Sustainability impact assessment for all drafts of laws and regulation
 - Ex ante evaluation conducted by ministry in charge
 - Verified by Parliamentary Advisory Council in parliamentary process







Vertical coordination with the regional and local level

Inter-ministerial working group



Works together with local authorities

Regional Network Hubs Sustainability



Linking sustainability initiatives of the three levels

Service centre



Assisting with development of local sustainability strategies



Multi-stakeholder approach

- German Council for Sustainable Development
 - Members from economy, civil society, science
 - Contribute to development of National Sustainable Development Strategy, specify concrete action







Conclusion

- From three dimensions of sustainability to the SDGs' integrated and inclusive, holistic view of sustainable development
- Transformational character of the SDGs requires a whole habitat of institutional arrangements
 - Horizontal coordination to overcome sectoral fragmentation
 - Vertical coordination to achieve policy integration across levels
 - Multi-stakeholder approach to meet the integrated and inclusive concerns of the SDGs
- The SDGs as a major programme for the global modernization of the public sector



Thank you!

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Ziekow, Jan (2017): Institutional arrangements for the Sustainable Development Goals. *International Journal of Public Administration and Consulting*, 1, S. 59–72.

Ziekow, Jan; Bethel, Rowena (2017): Institutional arrangements for the Sustainable Development Goals. United Nations Economic and Social Council - Committee of Experts on Public Administration. http://workspace.unpan.org/sites/Internet/Documents/UNPAN96912.pdf.

Further References:

Le Blanc, D. (2015). Towards integration at last? The sustainable development goals as a network of targets. *Sustainable Development*, 23(3), 176-187.