



UN Public Administration Programme

Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM)
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SDG Mainstreaming and Means of Implementation: A Retrospective and Prospective View

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Equipping Public Institutions for Implementing the SDGs

Session 3 SDG Inter-linkages and Policy Coherence – Part A Institutional Linkages

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Outline of the Presentation

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I. Adapting the institutional framework for SDG implementation – W-O-G approach

The SDGs: three meanings of integration

1. Economic, social and environmental dimensions.
2. Human rights, climate, peace and sustainable development
3. Interrelations of the SDGs through targets



I. Adapting the institutional framework for SDG implementation – W-O-G approach

- 1) The SDG framework – cross-cutting and integrated in nature: advancing one goal will trigger progress on the others
- 2) W-O-G approach allows governments to pursue sustainable development more effectively by taking into account interrelations between three dimensions as well as between sectors and subsectors
- 3) SDG 16 - Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels



I. Adapting the institutional framework for SDG implementation – W-O-G approach

- 4) Governments must address institutional constraints to policy integration - imperative to change traditional mind-set and working in silos**
- 5) Collaboration with local governments is essential**
- 6) Engagement with parliaments is important**
- 7) Mobilizing civil society and the private sector**
- 8) Establishing strong and accountable institutions, “anchored in the rule of law,” is essential to peace-building**



II. Concrete challenges to institutions

- 1) Lack of strong leadership to setting priorities with duplicate efforts
- 2) Lack of institutional coordination and policy coherence and limited engagement of local authorities
- 3) Lack of overarching legal framework for enhancing integrity and preventing corruption
- 4) Lack of financial and economic resources and expertise, including lack of IT infrastructure and IT experts due to brain drain
- 5) Limited engagement with the private sector and civil society, and without participation of the poor, the ethnic and marginalized groups
- 6) Lack of quality and disaggregated data for monitoring and review



III. Effective public administration and service delivery – mobilizing ICTs and e-government for delivering on the SDGs

- 1) Improving transparency and accountability and combating corruption (through SAIs)**
- 2) Capacity building in civil servants – awareness of SDGs, skills, reward efforts, cooperation and innovation, ethical leadership and morale standard**
- 3) Participatory decision making – stakeholders' participation in SDG implementation**
- 4) SDGs require sustainable public service delivery – improving connectivity and bridging the digital divide (SDG 9.C)**
- 5) E-government can be an enabler for policy integration**



V. Promotion of inclusive institutions

- 1) The imperative of promoting inclusive development - ensuring that no one is left behind**
- 2) Open and supportive institutions necessary to correct asymmetries of power and promote the participation of marginalized groups**
- 3) Addressing the underlying causes of exclusion and social injustice**



VI. Monitoring and review

- 1) Improved data collection and statistical analysis necessary to monitor and track the progress**
- 2) Regular and inclusive reviews of progress towards the SDGs at the national and subnational levels**
- 3) Effective policies requires high-quality, accessible and timely disaggregated data**
- 4) Cooperation across institutions is a way to review the SDGs as an integrated framework, looking at cross-cutting issues**
- 5) Bolstering the capacities of national statistical offices and planning and other ministries**
- 6) Engagement of parliaments and supreme audit institutions (SAIs) in reviewing the implementation of the SDGs**

VII. Review of country practices in institutional arrangements through National Voluntary Review during 2016 HLPF

- 1) Creation of new coordination entities
- 2) Using existing structures or adjusting them
- 3) Using the leadership of key ministries with cross-cutting influence— such as finance ministries - or other influential ministries depending on the country context. In some cases, the foreign affairs ministry has been entrusted to push implementation in the early phases.

The key is whether such arrangements involves collaboration and shared responsibilities for elaborating integrated policies



Conclusions

- 1) Political leadership for shaping institutional arrangements is critical to improve integration and policy coherence
- 2) Building effective partnership is important to support sustainable development – localizing SDGs and engaging parliaments
- 3) Global efforts to strengthen national institutions in countries in special situations
- 4) "Leaving no one behind" requires institutionalized process of participation among the poor and the marginalized groups
- 5) DPADM with its unique focus on public administration will provide sustainable support to Member States in fostering effective, efficient, transparent, accountable public administration for SDG implementation





Questions?

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