



UN Public Administration Programme

Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM)  
UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)



# 2016 Sustainable Development Transition Forum

*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

- I. Adapting the institutional framework for SDG implementation – W-O-G approach
- II. Concrete challenges to institutions
- III. Effective public administration and service delivery – mobilizing ICTs and e-government for delivering on the SDGs
- IV. Promotion of inclusive institutions
- V. Monitoring and review
- VI. Review of country practices in institutional arrangements through National Voluntary Review during 2016 HLPF
- VII. Conclusions



# 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?

- 谢谢 ▪ thank you ▪ merci ▪ bienvenidos ▪ gracias ▪ شکر ا

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