



Implementing SDGs at the National Level

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Aspects of SDGs

Starting Points for National Implementation

- Provide an integrated vision that is supported by quantified targets for future development till 2030
- Universally applicable to all countries while taking into account the specifics of different national policies, priorities and their capacities and levels of development

Relevance of SDGs for the specific context



Universality in Practice - Setting nationally relevant targets

- To assess the relevance of the goals for the country context based on current data and trends nationally and sub-nationally

Examples:

Goal 12.3 on Food waste:

The UN estimates the cost of wasted food in the US is over \$43 billion/year. ... Government agencies launched efforts to reduce waste. ... The goal to reduce food waste in the USby 35% by 2030. (Molly et al, 2015)

Goal 4 on Health:

Ensure universal health and well being at every stage of life for all Australians, focusing on efforts to reduce health inequalities.

(Watson et al., 2015)



Leadership & Participation

Coordination and Getting People on Board

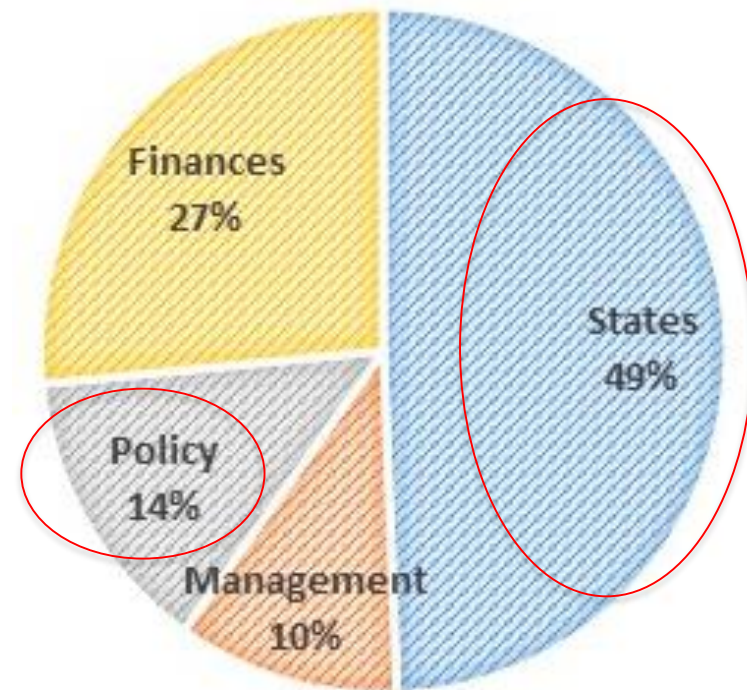
- Many countries such as Japan, Australia, Sweden, Switzerland, Columbia started efforts to identify the relevance of SDGs nationally
- Leadership is often linked to previous institutions on sustainable strategies or new formal institutions are created based on collaborations between a number of agencies
- In 2015 the German Council for Sustainable Development (RNE) submitted its statement on '*Germany's Sustainability Architecture and the SDGs*' to the federal government (RNE, 2015). An important section of the reports included guidance on consultation efforts
- In Feb 2015, President of Columbia approved a decree establishing the creation of an *Inter-Agency Commission for the Preparation and Effective Implementation of the Post- 2015 Development Agenda and the SDGs*



Indicators and Monitoring

Critical role of data to capture progress

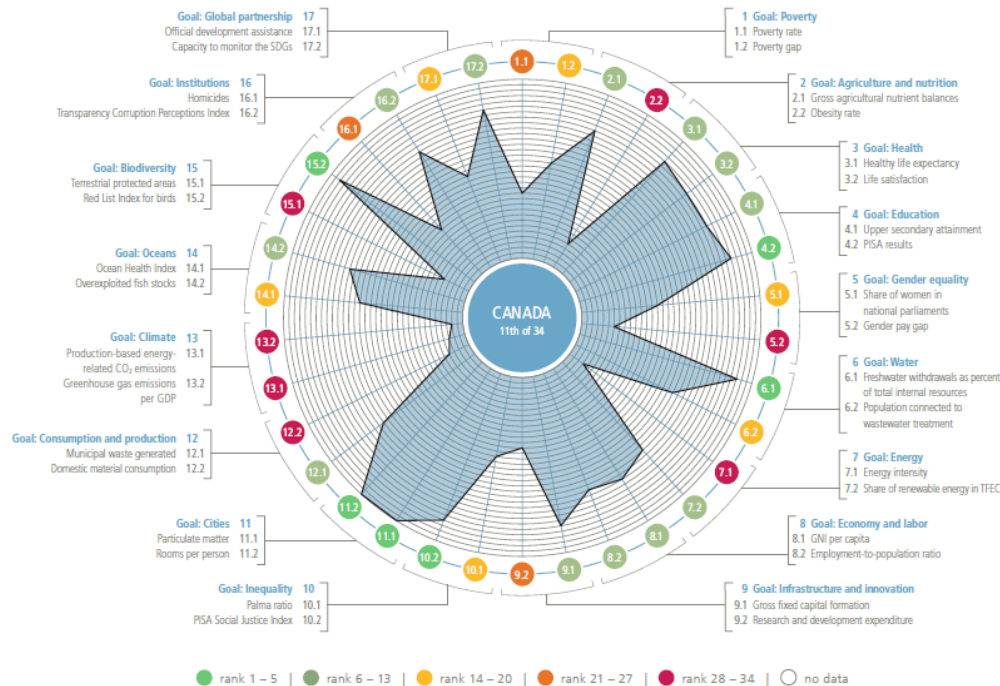
- From the United Nations Statistical Commission proposed 231 SDG indicators, 151 are well-established and many statistical agencies already report on them
- Well-balanced structure of the proposed indicator set
- Many open questions such as monitoring at the sub-national level, data aggregation and how to deal with the overwhelming number of indicators





Where do we stand?

Snapshot of progress with SDGs based on available data



High scores

- Education, health, cities (#3, 4, 11)

Low scores:

- Climate, emissions, energy (#7, 13)
- Resource use, recycling and waste (#12)



Implementing SDGs at the National Level

Leadership at the national level with a clear roadmap of integrating the SDGs into federal, provincial and local strategies framed by the outcomes of a transparent consultation process.