

## Public Private Partnerships for the implementation of the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda

Palais Des Nations  
Geneva

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### Thematic Panel – Measuring Sustainability

# Measuring Progress of SDGs Implementation: Monitoring Process & Improving Coherence & Coordination

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# 2030 Agenda – “Business Unusual”



- ❖ A transformative agenda that involves multitudes of “untraditional actors”, e.g., SMEs, informal sectors, consumers.....**everyone**
- ❖ Sing from the *same* page? **Which page? Whose page?**
- ❖ Urgency and acceleration **by whom? by what drivers for whom?**

# 2030 Agenda is Experiential by Nature: Simultaneous Triple Bottom-line Approach



# Triple Challenges



- 1. Not many known "solutions" or "formulas" – issue of "experimentation" & social innovations**
- 2. Not "Business Ready" – issue of capacity development for applying integrative and cross-sector solutions**
- 3. Sustaining the transformation – Self regulatory capability of institutions for continuous adaptation, innovation & evolution**

# 2030 Agenda is Experiential by Nature: Simultaneous Triple Bottom-line Approach



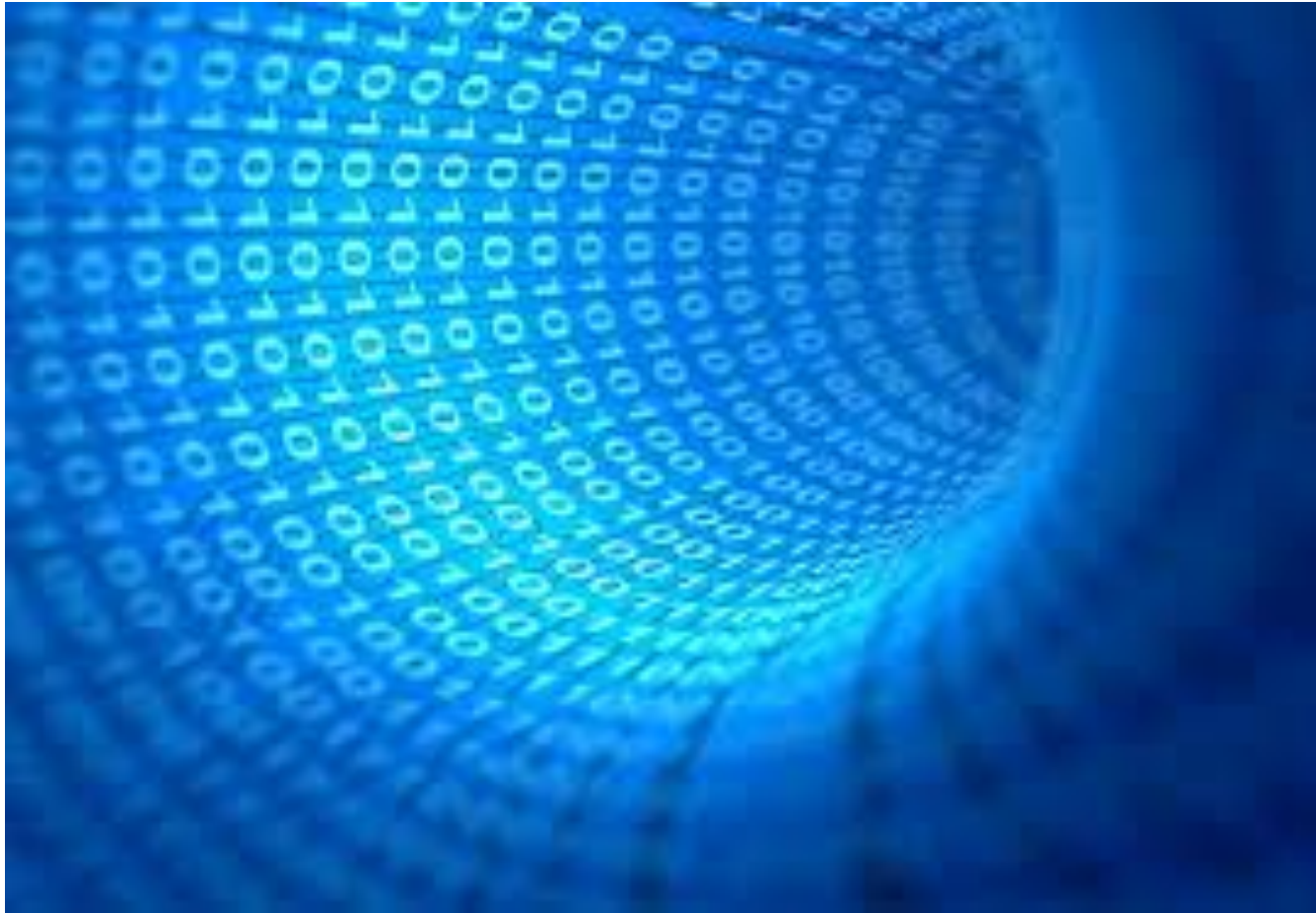
- Nexus approach remains limited in addressing cross-sector interlinkages
- Risks of “learning by doing” and “doing by learning”
- Insufficient data for systemic reflection and organisational learning (Argyris called it “doble loop & Triple loop learning”)



# Theories in Action & Double/Triple Loop Learning



# Undergirding it All...Data





# Data and Monitoring

“A robust follow-up and review mechanism for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development requires a **solid framework of indicators and statistical data to monitor progress, inform policy and ensure accountability of all stakeholders.**

The global indicator framework was adopted by the General Assembly on 6 July 2017 and is contained in the Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”  
(A/RES/71/313).





# IAEG-SDGs

As of 15 December 2017:

The updated tier classification contains **93 Tier I indicators, 66 Tier II indicators and 68 Tier III indicators.**

In addition to these, there are 5 indicators that have multiple tiers (different components of the indicator are classified into different tiers).

(Source: the Sustainable Development Goal indicators website, <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/>)

# Incomplete Measurement



## Tier Classification Criteria/Definitions:

- **Tier 1:** Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant.
- **Tier 2:** Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.
- **Tier 3:** No internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested.

# Extensive and Laudable Work has been done!



- Tier I and II indicators' metadata are available in the metadata repository (<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>).
- Tier III indicators require work plans to be developed outlining the methodological development of the indicators for approval by the IAEG-SDGs. The current Tier III work plans are available at <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/tierIII-indicators/>.

# But Silo Approach continues



[http://www.unglobalcompact.kr/wp/?page\\_id=13396&lang=en&ckattempt=1](http://www.unglobalcompact.kr/wp/?page_id=13396&lang=en&ckattempt=1)



# Coherence ???



Goal 2 : End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

## Target 2.3

By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

- 2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size

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- 2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status

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<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/tierIII-indicators/>

# Coherence ???



Goal 2 : End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

## Target 2.4

By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

- 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

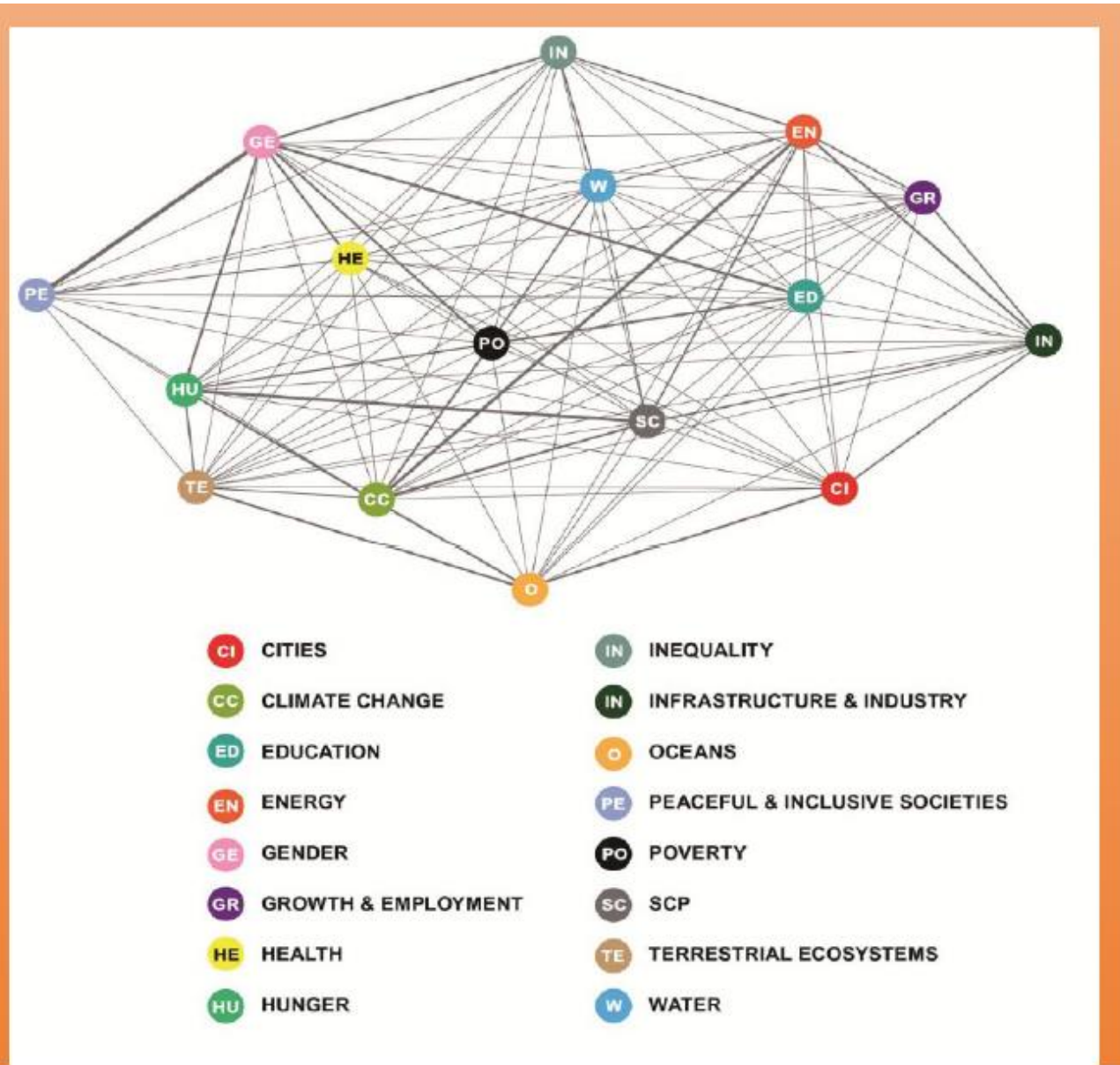
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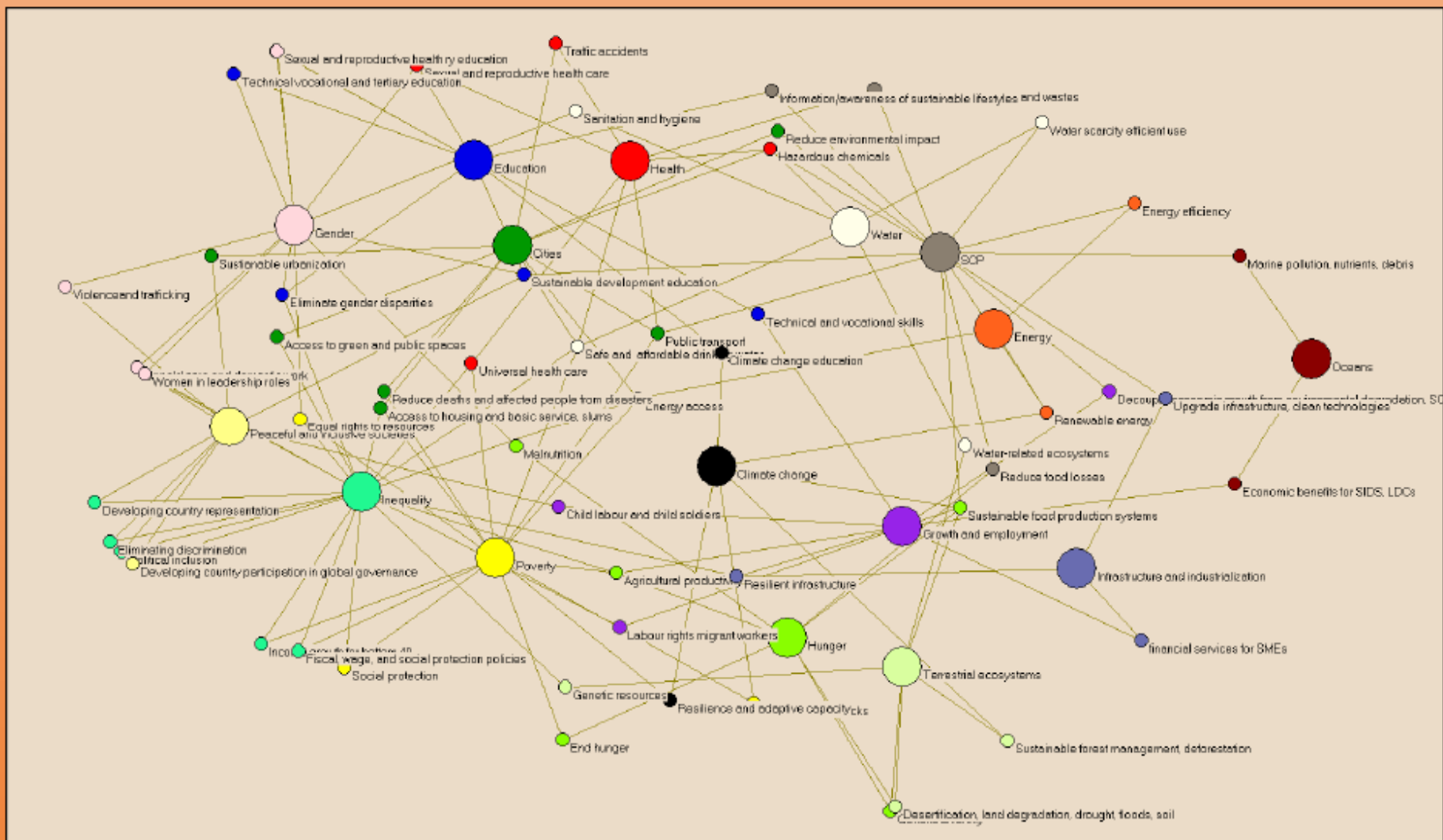
# SDG as Integrated Network



Source: elaborated in GSDR  
2015 based on ICSU report



# Integrated Goals & Targets



Source: David Le Blanc, "Towards Integration at Last? The SDGs as a Network of Targets", Rio+20 Working Paper 4.



# *In Need of an Universal Framework on Monitoring & Citizen Participation*



# Definitions of Monitoring



- ❖ **Synonyms** (observe, watch, keep an eye on, keep track of, track, keep under observation, keep watch on, keep under surveillance, surveil, check, keep a check on, scan, examine, study, record, note, oversee, supervise, superintend)
- ❖ **By whom and for whom?**



And...there are the 3 SDG principles

❖ **PARTICIPATION**

❖ **TRANSPARENCY**

❖ **INCLUSIVENESS**

❖ **IF TAKEN SERIOUSLY, these three SDG Principles contradict an expert driven and top-down approach to evaluation and review**



# Implementing the SDGs

- ❖ 2030 Agenda states “at national and **sub-national level**” (provinces, cities)
- ❖ Requiring **Horizontal & Vertical Policy Integration**
- ❖ Horizontal: **Inter-ministerial policy coordination**
- ❖ Vertical: **Policy Consultation of stakeholders** (Private sector and Civil Society Organisations)
- ❖ Requiring mechanisms and competence in managing Multistake-Holder **Dialogue**





# Methods of monitoring based on the three principles:

- ❖ Ground Truth ICT based Monitoring
- ❖ Community based ICT Monitoring
- ❖ Wikipedia type local monitoring of SDG implementation



# Conclusion

- **Accountability for 2030 SDGs is needed- BUT- necessary support is needed to make it implementable AND sustainable**
- **Need for shared procedures, processes and commitment to set up baselines and monitoring progress**
- **Monitoring needs to be *both* results based and process oriented for institutional learning and innovation.**