



Sustainable Development Goals Developing National SDG Implementation Strategies



APPENDICES

January 2019

BCCIC is a member of



APPENDICES

Appendix A: Full Criteria Chart with Rationale

Criteria	Indicator	Rationale
Process Criteria		
1. Does the process involve widespread engagement and awareness raising about the SDGs? (Bond p.4)	<p>Adopts new and innovative ways of raising awareness about the SDGs among general public (Bond, p. 4)</p> <p>Supports provincial and local governments to raise awareness to ensure local implementation of the SDGs by translating SDGs into local plans (Bond p.4)</p> <p>Empowers all stakeholder groups to raise awareness on the potential of the 2030 Agenda (P4R, p. 13)</p>	<p>Awareness raising makes it easier for people to relate to the SDGs. It also provides an exchange of knowledge which can further efforts around the SDGs (ESDN, p. 46)</p> <p>Communication and information creates understanding in citizens and stakeholders (ESDN, p.48)</p> <p>Raising awareness, engagement and translating the 2030 Agenda into a national and local agenda ensures that interests and needs are reflected. It also ensures that all citizens can understand. (P4R, p.13)</p>
2. Is there an attempt to do a baseline analysis and identify gaps? (Getting Started With The SDGs chpt. 2)	<p>Reviews existing policies and strategies to identify existing national priorities and gaps in relation to Agenda 2030</p> <p>Review data availability and baselines to determine current progress on existing priorities and which are being tracked or are capable of being monitored and evaluated.</p>	<p>There is a need to understand status of data related to SDGs to identify where there are shortcomings and gaps. (Bond, p.2)</p> <p>Comparing current landscape of existing strategies and plans at the national, provincial and local levels against the global SDGs and targets to identify gaps to then provide areas for change (UNDG, para. 9)</p>
3. Are national priorities identified that can inform the strategy? (Bond, p. 6)	Existing national priorities are reviewed by stakeholders	2030 Agenda was created to be applicable to all but every country has different national realities, capacities and levels of

	<p>during consultations (Bond, p.4)</p> <p>Consultations are held to create new national priorities (Bond, p.4)</p> <p>Priorities are reviewed to ensure alignment with Agenda 2030 and to bring the SDGs in a National context (Partners for Review, Cazarez, p.10)</p>	<p>development. Aligning national priorities to Agenda 2030 creates ownership of the goals (P4R, p.11)</p> <p>National priorities tend to reflect all components of sustainable development and governance issues. (Bond, p.4)</p> <p>The targets are intended to help guide implementation, but as mentioned each nation has its own circumstance and priorities (Getting Started, p.15)</p>
<p>4. Are national priority consultations meaningful with a wide range of diverse stakeholders? (Bond, p. 4)</p>	<p>Involve a range of stakeholders including national and local government representatives, civil society, businesses, faith-based groups and representatives from academia and science (Getting Started, p, 15)</p> <p>The consultations are with stakeholders who are representative and informed (P4R, p.19)</p> <p>Lead to the selection of national targets and indicators through inclusive consultation with local stakeholders that have experience and can speak to specific national priorities. (Bond, p.4)</p>	<p>Many CSO's represent the needs of underrepresented communities and regions. Ensures accountability during implementation (P4R, p. 11)</p> <p>Consultations create a sense of ownership which is favourable for implementation, review and follow-up. (P4R, p.11)</p> <p>Having the inclusive and collective action of diverse stakeholder groups in review can help governments to better identify national priorities (P4R, p. 15)</p>
<p>5. Is there special considerations for consultations with Indigenous groups and provinces? (Brookings p. 16 & 19)</p>	<p>Indigenous people are leading their own planning on issues that affect them and their communities (Brookings, p.16)</p> <p>Reconciliation with indigenous peoples is a key principle of the strategy development and national priority setting which should be embraced by provinces (Brookings, p.19)</p>	<p>Indigenous populations remain marginalized from full socioeconomic participation, to embody "leave no one behind" they must be included (Getting Started, p. 8)</p> <p>Canada's SDG success is closely tied to Indigenous engagement and for indigenous community outcomes to improve dramatically across a wide range of indicators (Brookings, p.16)</p>

	<p>Consultations with Provincial and local governments to understand how the National SDG Implementation Strategy will be applied at the sub-national level. (P4R, p. 11)</p> <p>There is political leadership from each province and territory to set sub-national targets that correspond to the strategy and to report within their areas (Brookings, p. 19)</p> <p>A common framework is developed for provinces and territories to provide annual SDG reports (Brookings, p. 19)</p> <p>Any coordination or committee that is tasked with developing a national strategy for the SDGs should include all levels of government (UNDP, p.13)</p>	<p>Canada’s provinces are lead actors in numerous policy areas such as education, skills development, health care, road safety, affordable housing, environmental protection, and sustainable infrastructure. This means their participation and leadership is crucial (Brookings, p.19)</p> <p>A common framework enables citizens to track and compare progress between their own provinces and their Peers (Brookings, p. 19)</p> <p>Cities often have the most direct public interface with citizens on the ground (Brookings, p.9)</p>
<p>6. Does the strategy have a plan for socializing the goals? Ie. fostering a process that generates ownership over the targets and goals (Progressing national SDGs Implementation p.4)</p>	<p>Adopts and outlines innovative ways to raise awareness about the SDGs with the general public with the goal of long-term engagement (Bond, p. 4)</p>	<p>Awareness raising and communication makes it easier for people relate the SDGs and provides an exchange of knowledge to further catalyse the efforts around SDGs (ESDN, p. 46)</p> <p>Nations that have taken a participatory approach have been more likely to foster a strong sense of national ownership of the sustainable development strategy (ICM, p.8)</p>
<p>Content Criteria</p>		
<p>1. Does the strategy contain national targets that are realistic but ambitious with consideration of sub-national target setting and disaggregated data? (Getting started with the SDGS, p.25)</p>	<p>Identifies National sustainable development priorities and contains national targets (p.4 Bond)</p> <p>-Strategy includes targets that are specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-based (ICM, p.34)</p> <p>Strategy includes a process of sub-national target setting</p>	<p>Preference should be given to indicators that lend themselves to disaggregation in order to track inequalities in SDG achievement. (Getting Started, p.26)</p> <p>Indicators should be localized to encourage active implementation of the agenda within sub-national levels of government (Getting Started, p. 26)</p> <p>An SDG plan is necessary to help governments rationalize the targets and</p>

	considering the existing disaggregated data	identify the ones that are most relevant to their specific challenges. (Getting Started, p. 15)
2. Does the strategy embrace a timeline for realizing the targets that is realistic? (Gettings started with the SDGs. p.9)	<p>The strategy provides a timeline or roadmap for SDG implementation and achievement of each and all of the SDGs . (p.4 Bond)</p> <p>The timeline identifies key actions and milestones that transcend election cycles and span all years leading to the achievement of the SDGs by 2030</p>	<p>Each nation needs long-term plans and strategies that transcend normal day-to-day politics and electoral cycles. (Getting Started, p. 15)</p> <p>A Strategy needs to consider the SDGs as time-bound, quantitative objectives and articulate the major shifts in policy, programs, and investments required to achieve each goal (Getting started, p. 15)</p>
3. Does the strategy include a monitoring and evaluation plan which draws on strong data and indicators?	<p>The SDG indicators should build upon existing data sources and be limited in number (Getting Started, p.26)</p> <p>Is the data made accessible to anyone who is interested? (p4R)</p> <p>Does the strategy select indicators that are in part based on existing national data? (Progressing national SDGs Implementation p.26)</p>	<p>Capacities vary and data collection is resource-intensive (Getting Started, p.26)</p> <p>The process of devising national indicators needs to start quickly to allow for the setting of baselines (Getting Started, p.25)</p> <p>Taking advantage of existing data can contribute to accelerating measurement of progress and analysing the ongoing achievements in relation to the SDGs. (P4R, p. 14)</p>
4. Does the strategy incorporate environmental, social, economic, peace, partnership as well as domestic and international policy domains? (Brookings-p. 17)	<p>A coherent external strategy would need to incorporate multiple policy domains such as health, environment, trade, public finance, and private finance—including market and institutional investors. (Brookings, p. 17)</p> <p>The strategy addresses the roles, responsibilities and relationships of different government ministries as well as tiers of government in implementing the SDGs</p>	<p>Promoting sustainable growth and productive work on the other, require economic and social ministries to collaborate on inclusive growth strategies (Brookings, p. 17)</p> <p>Interministerial commissions can bring the extra level of insight and expertise to strategy development and review processes. Being able to draw on a wide pool of stakeholder knowledge and expertise makes these commissions well equipped to provide recommendations for strategies that more coherently address the three dimensions of sustainable development and maximizes mutual benefits while minimizing trade-offs between sectors. (ICM, p. 13)</p>

<p>5. Is there a clear alignment between national and subnational priorities and the SDGs? (Undg- Tailoring Sdg To National, Sub-national And Local Contexts, para. 27)</p>	<p>Provide support to provinces and cities to develop capacities for local level implementation (Bond, p.5)</p> <p>Political leadership of each province and territory has to set the terms of SDG implementation and targets. (Brookings, p. 9)</p>	<p>The approach works to strengthen synergies between national goals and actions at sub-national and local levels to ensure that nobody is left behind. (UNDG)</p> <p>This would provide the necessary vehicle for vertical and horizontal coordination, establishing vertical relationships between multi-stakeholder bodies and governments at national, subnational and local level (ICM, p. 13)</p>
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Appendix B: International Best Practices

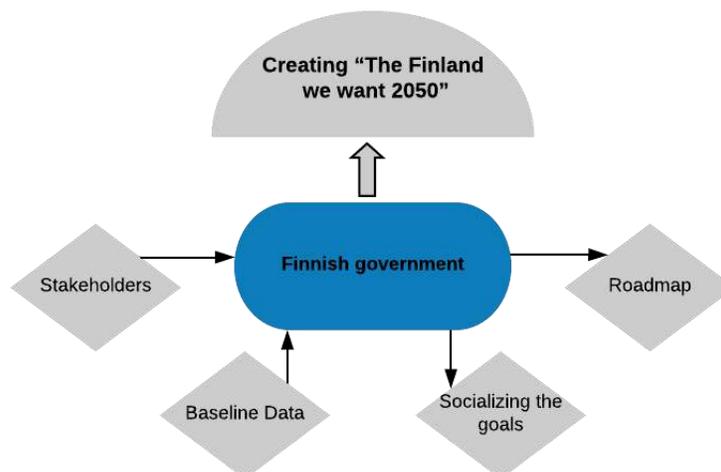
National SDG Implementation Strategy Process and Content

Finland

Overview: “The Finland we want 2050” was adopted in 2013 and updated in 2016 to be in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to achieve the SDGs. The guiding principles of “The Finland we want 2050” include high-level political leadership, cross-ministerial guidance, policy coherence, long-term perspective, bottom-up planning, annual reporting, multi-stakeholder participation, and continuous dialogue. The strategy includes a monitoring and review function as well.

Process of creating the Strategy:

1. Finnish government decides to update “The Finland we want 2050” taking the primary responsibility of creating the strategy
2. National priorities are set by government as soon as they adopt Agenda 2030
3. Multi-stakeholders play an integral role in developing the strategy through consultations as the National Commission for Sustainable Development was created to reflect society and includes civil society organizations, minority groups, academia, indigenous peoples and government officials.
4. Baselines data and major gaps are used to inform the plan
5. Roadmap is created for the strategy and resources are allocated for strategy to be achieved.
6. Government creates ownership for sustainable development and socializes the goals through the promotion of sustainable development by hosting a website where citizens, businesses, and organizations commit to implementing the specific goals in their own way. Ownership in the government was generated through a special agenda 2030 workshop where all ministers participate.



Content of the Strategy

- Strategy defines key leaders, approaches for integrating the agenda and defines the partnerships between public, private and civil society actors
- The plan clearly defines national priorities for Finland and the themes of the plan which include:
1) Carbonneutral and resource-wise and 2) a non-discriminating, equal and competent Finland.
- The strategy identifies coordination, management, monitoring and review mechanisms.

Germany

Overview: The German Sustainability Development Strategy was overhauled in 2016 by the government to align it with the SDGs, meaning the strategy took a more international direction. The German Sustainability Development Strategy is regularly updated. It is based on a holistic integrated approach that combines long-term solutions with sustainability. The German Sustainability Development Strategy is regularly updated. It is based on a holistic integrated approach that combines long-term solutions with sustainability.

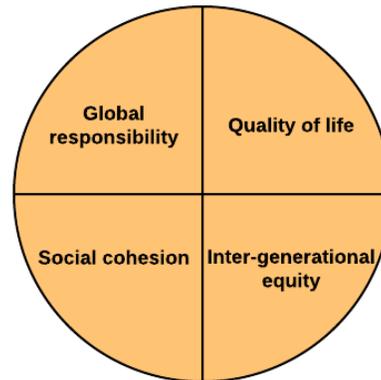
Process of creating the Strategy:

1. Strategy is developed within institutional setup of pre-existing sustainable development strategy which dates back to 2002
2. The strategy development process first involved organizing the existing strategy along the lines of the SDGs, and selecting which ministries should take responsibility for certain SDGs.
 - A. Ministries were also given the opportunity to self-select what SDGs they thought were most applicable.
3. The various ministries became involved in a process of identifying targets for Germany
4. The federal government relied on engagement to create the new strategy through five public conferences with participation from all levels of government, non-governmental groups and the public.
5. The second phase of engagement revolved around revising the draft in which more than 40 associations participated in a central consultation.
6. Every four years, the government is responsible for publishing a progress report and every two years, indicator reports provide information about developments in the core areas.

Content of the Strategy:

- The guiding principles and national priorities are clearly laid out as inter-generational equity, quality of life, social cohesion and global responsibility.
- Indicators are laid out with a timeline that includes medium and long-term objectives to be achieved.
- The strategy combines many policy areas and works towards greater coherence.
- Within the strategy, Germany details how the 17 goals will be reached within the national context.
- More than 100 institutions from civil society are provided a chancellery-organized forum to give feedback on SDG progress regarding specific topics such as global health or subnational issues.

Germany's National Priorities



Brazil

Overview: In 2015 the Brazilian government created the National Commission whose main responsibility was to implement the SDGs in Brazil

Process of creating the strategy:

1. National Commission is created and includes representation from Civil Society Organizations, Multiple government sectors, the private sector and academia. Their first task is to map out what is already going on in Brazil in terms of the SDGs.
2. National Commission created a short-term national plan which doesn't focus on the content but rather informing local governments, public engagement and localizing indicators.
3. Commission holds consultations with many stakeholders but they are not open to the public. Those involved include local governments, CSOs, and academia.
4. National indicators are set and through public consultations online people are invited to provide feedback
5. Brazil works on a medium-long-term strategy from consultations

Jordan

Overview: Jordan created "Jordan 2025: A National Vision and Strategy" in 2015. It was developed following the National Agenda and encompasses dimensions of sustainable development. Jordan has clearly expressed commitment to meeting the objectives of the SDGs. All levels of government are involved, through establishment of robust legislation, effective monitoring and evaluation methods, and

data availability. Jordan also intends to mobilize its private sector in order to affect change in their respective sectors.

Process of creating the Strategy:

1. Development of Jordan 2025 includes engagement with stakeholders during the development of the communication strategy, roadmapping the SDGs and deciding the monitoring and evaluation indicators
2. Integration of SDGs into national and sub-national development plans
 - A. Lays out a roadmap with the necessary indicators to reinforce monitoring and evaluation tactics
3. Development of a wide variety of policy briefs targeting a multitude of SDGs including incorporating indicators and gaps

Content of the Strategy:

- Regular review through annual progress reports and national development reports every four years
- Comprehensive sets of national strategy policy tackling significant numbers of SDGs
- Due to its unique geographic location between Asia, Africa, and Europe, promote international cooperation on achievement of SDGs

Columbia

Overview: Columbia's national strategy is a policy document approved in March 2018 with an implementation period until 2030. Columbia's national strategy is embedded within a compass document that groups action under four key focus areas based on previous experience with MDG implementation.

Process:

1. National SDG strategy's development begins with an assessment of MDG implementation, taking the challenges as a starting point for the SDG strategy
2. The conclusion from the assessment reveals that the focus areas of the strategy should be: monitoring, strengthening the statistical system, localizing the agenda and adopting a multi-stakeholder approach
3. All national government entities define an initial set of indicators both from the SDGs and nationally applicable ones. Regional targets are also set. Intermediate targets set for 2022 as means of progress tracking.
4. Government commits to improving statistical agency and developing a way include stakeholders
5. A compass document is created to set out policy guidelines and responsibilities of the strategy

Content:

Monitoring and Follow Up Mechanism:

- Developed 156 national indicators to follow up on SDG implementation with both 2030 national targets and intermediate targets. Roles were defined not only for government but also stakeholders
- In addition to the 156 specific indicators, a single indicator per SDG for 1-16 was developed. For these 16 indicators, regional targets were also defined.

Strengthening Statistical System:

- The Technical Working Group led by the Columbia's National Statistics is in charge of leading several strategies including filling in gaps with non-traditional sources of information and promoting and strengthening statistical data at the local level

Localizing the Agenda:

- To help local and regional governments understand what the SDGs mean for them. Based on the constitution, 111 SDG targets were selected that align to the roles of regional and local governments.

Adopt a Multi-Stakeholder Approach:

- Because MDG implementation was mostly a national government issue, is now emphasizing private sector, civil society and academia involvement
- Has attempted innovative strategies such as showcasing SDG success stories to help stakeholders understand how they can play a role
- Offering small grants for civil society organizations that are working on projects that contribute to achieving the SDGs
- Seeking to develop new indicators and data collection methods to engage indigenous communities in an impactful and culturally respectful manner

Best Practices:

- Intermediate targets every 4 years in addition to 2030 targets
- Clearly defined roles per target, not only of government bodies, but also stakeholders to ensure accountability
- Regional targets for each SDG to reduce disparities

Japan:

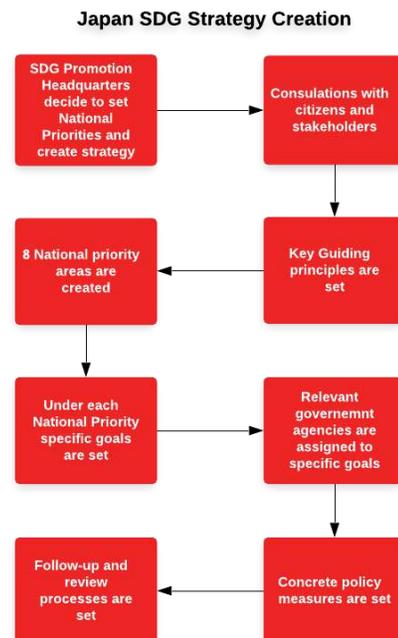
Overview: At the first meeting of Japan's SDGs Promotion Headquarters, the decision was made to set SDG Implementation Guiding Principles, which represent Japan's strategy in tackling the SDGs. Japan's SDG Implementation Guiding Principles represent Japan's strategy in tackling the SDGs, setting out a vision, priority areas, implementation principles, an implementation framework, an approach to the follow-up and review processes, as well as concrete policy measures clustered under priority areas.

Process of creating the Strategy:

1. After consultations with citizens and stakeholders, key guiding principles for implementation were set: universality, inclusiveness, participatory, integration, transparency and accountability, deriving from the 2030 Agenda itself
2. 8 national priority areas were conceived of and grouped under the 5P's
3. For each of these 8 priority areas, specific goals were developed with relevant targets and indicators
4. An identification of the relevant government agency who will take charge on specific SDGs which they align with
5. Concrete policy measures are set to achieve goals
6. Follow-up and review process are established

Content of the Strategy:

- Established platform to exchange views and to foster partnerships with relevant stakeholders by linking them with ongoing roundtable meetings
 - Stakeholders include: NGOs, Private Companies, Consumers, Local Gov't, Science Community, Labor Unions
- 8 Priority Areas and Policies
 - Clustered under the "Five Ps": People, Prosperity, Planet, Peace & Partnership
 - Ex. Under "Prosperity": "Sustainable and Resilient Land Use, Promoting Quality Infrastructure"
- Each of the 8 policy priority areas include what SDGs and sub targets they align to
 - Each area has *multiple* measures that are localised to the Japanese context, (ex. reduction of overwork under priority "Empowerment of All people"), and includes target, indicators, often the specific social group being addressed and the most relevant government agency



Sweden:

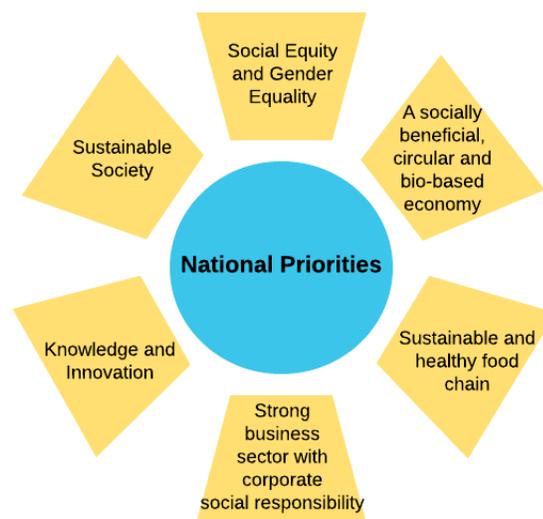
Overview: Sweden's first national Sustainable Development strategy was developed in 2002 and has been updated numerous times. In 2015 Sweden committed to implement Agenda 2030 and began to make their plan. The action plan to implement the SDGs in Sweden encourages partnerships between all sectors including the public sector, the knowledge-based society, the business sector and civil society.

Process of creating the Strategy:

1. A national delegation was appointed to draft an action plan with 6 main focus areas and national priorities. The action plan is seen as the key to success to ensure broad participation throughout society.
2. Local communities and community actors participated in a hearing prior to government negotiations
3. A baseline analysis of where Sweden's starting point is in relation to achieving the SDGs and Statistics Sweden sets up national monitoring system
4. Timeline of 2018-2020 is set for initial action plan
5. Tasks are assigned to several government agencies

Content of the Strategy:

- There are 6 main cross-sectoral focus areas: social equity and gender equality; a sustainable society; a socially beneficial, circular and bio-based economy; strong business sector with corporate social responsibility; sustainable and healthy food chain; knowledge and innovation
- The government assigned a number of tasks in the strategy to various government agencies including the national statistical agency and the National Financial Management Authority.
- The strategy includes local implementation through voluntary key indicators.
- Part of the action plan is a strategy for capacity development, partnerships and methods which supports the action plan to increase capacity development, cooperation and partnership with a range of actors, and development of methods and working practices.



Belgium

Overview: The National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) was implemented in 2017 and it aims to create a clear approach to the SDGs. The strategy was developed by the Inter-Ministerial Conference for Sustainable Development (IMCSD). It includes a commitment of all authorities to jointly report on the implementation of Agenda 2030 twice per government term.

Content of the Strategy:

- During the reporting period there is ongoing engagement with prominent stakeholders including civil society, private sector and parliament.
- It includes a common vision which describes the desired future and translating the SDGs into the Belgian context
- There a variety of priorities in which they have committed to jointly implement with new and existing measures of coordination and cooperation.
- The role of all levels of government was to define a clear ambition, long-term vision and goals in order to achieve the 2030 Agenda.
- Alongside the common vision, each level of government has their own strategies to adopt the SDGs and translate them into local contexts.



Nigeria

Overview: The Nigerian strategy focuses is on horizontal and vertical engagement from cross-ministerial to civil society and private sector. There is a recognized need for the importance of proper accountability and data driven monitoring and evaluation.

Content of the Strategy:

- Establishment of federal office, Senior Special Assistant to the President on the SDGs (SSAP-SDG) dedicated solely on the implementation and monitoring of the success of the SDGs
- SDGs are robustly integrated into the medium-term and long-term national strategy plans, which are driven by the Presidential Delivery Unit (PDU)
- SDGs categorized to fit strategic objectives of national development programme
- Strategy defines engagement of variety of stakeholders who are affected or have relevant expertise to encourage effective SDG implementation

Appendix C: Past Canadian engagement methods for strategies/plan

1. Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change

- Informed by Canadians across the country who wanted to be included in the solutions to climate change
- First Ministers asked four **federal-provincial-territorial working groups** to:
 - Work with Indigenous Peoples
 - Consult with public, businesses and civil society
 - Present options to stakeholders
- The working group heard solutions directly from Canadians through a multitude of different avenues including:
 - **Interactive website** (The Let's Talk Climate Action website was used to gather ideas and comments about how Canada should address climate change. Over 13 000 responses were received.)
 - **In-person engagement sessions**
 - **Independent town halls**
- Representatives of Indigenous Peoples contributed their knowledge and expectations about engagement
 - They provided important recommendations to the working groups or ministers
- Ministers reached out to stakeholders including citizens to hear their priorities on climate actions
- **Ministerial tables** were convened to provide their advice, including the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment, Ministers of Innovation, Ministers of Energy, and Ministers of Finance
- **Consultations** by governments and working groups on clean growth and climate change were held across Canada

2. Revision process for Canada's Food Guide

- Engagement with stakeholders, the public and industry
- **Open consultations** with stakeholders and Canadians about expectations for a revised Food Guide
 - The *What We Heard Report* details the 20, 000 responses
- **Online stakeholder discussion forum**
 - Participants shared opinions and engaged with each other over various topics
 - Key themes from this forum were summarized for consideration
- **Focus groups** with stakeholders and Canadians to learn how they use health eating information
- **Second open consultation** to provide feedback on proposed healthy eating recommendations
 - The Canada's Food Guide Consultation- Phase 2 summarizes the 6700 responses

- During development, officials did not meet with representative from the food and beverage industry to ensure dietary guidance is free from conflict of interest.

3. Consulting with Canadians

- Consulting with Canadian is a tool which provides direction and resources to enable departments to consult more broadly.
- This includes consulting with citizens and civil society in support of development and delivery of programs and policies.

<https://open.canada.ca/en/commitment/mtsar/2014-2016/12-consulting-canadians>

4. Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy (FIAP) was undertaken after an extensive Global Affairs Canada consultation process with over 15,000 participants.

- The result was a Civil Society Policy Advisory Group (CPAG) that was mandated with developing a clear implementation strategy in line with Global Affairs Canada's Civil Society Organization Partnership Policy.
- This is an important precedent setting advisory group that has direct application to a multi-stakeholder approach for SDG implementation and the development of a strategy in partnership with Canadian Civil Society.
- The CPAG meets quarterly and is tasked with developing the implementation of the nine points of policy, much as the Canadian SDG unit will eventually require an entity to oversee the implementation of a Canadian SDG strategy.



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