



***Supporting an integrated implementation of the SDGs:
Tools for addressing SDG connections and enhancing
policy and institutional coherence***

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Session A. Tools for assessing vertical and horizontal coherence

Seven-point scale framework for assessing SDG interactions, Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)

The purpose of the [SDG interactions framework](#) is to improve the understanding of interactions between the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or national development targets. The framework allows for a systemic and contextual assessment of SDG interactions, using a typology for scoring interactions in a cross-impact matrix to consider how a target interacts with another target and (through network analyses) how that target in turn interacts with other targets. Results from such analysis identifies which targets have the most and least positive influence on a network of goals and thus guides, where efforts may be directed (and not); where strong positive and negative links sit, raising warning flags to areas requiring extra attention; and how targets that reinforce each other's progress cluster, suggesting where important cross-sectoral collaboration between actors is merited.

NDC-SDG Connections: Promoting joined-up implementation of the Paris Climate Agreement and the 2030 Agenda, German Development Institute (DIE)

[NDC-SDG Connections](#) is a tool that can help to identify thematic overlaps of the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda, thus connecting climate action to the SDGs. It allows users to analyse and compare how climate actions formulated in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) corresponds to each of the 17 SDGs.

Science for SDGs implementation policy, European Commission Joint Research Centre

The successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of sustainable development in Europe and the world will require a coordinated and coherent response, which can be facilitated if informed by evidence. In 2017, the JRC launched a research project to build a science policy interface on SDGs in order to provide a knowledge base that supports the monitoring of SDGs and their evidence-based implementation. Key deliverables of the project include a mapping of EU policies against the SDGs framework to identify key policy nodes in EU SDGs implementation https://ec.europa.eu/sustainable-development/about_enh(<https://ec.europa.eu/sustainable-development/about>) and a definition of an analytical tool to support Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development.

SDG Knowledge Hub and the Sustainable Asset Valuation (SAVi) tool, International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)

With the 2030 Agenda requiring action at all levels it is crucial that information be available, accessible, and actionable for all actors. Through the [SDG Knowledge Hub](#), IISD increases the level of transparency in the 2030 Agenda process and assists stakeholders in better understanding and engaging in the SDGs. The platform also provides a space for diverse voices and perspectives on issues related to sustainable development.

Another IISD tool, the [Sustainable Asset Valuation tool](#) (SAVi), provides an example of a sophisticated, targeted instrument that enables decision-making that is consistent with multiple objectives. SAVi assesses the extent to which environmental, social and economic risks and externalities affect the financial performance of infrastructure assets.

The Sustainable Development Verified Impact Standard, Verra

It can be challenging to consistently and transparently assess and communicate the social, environmental and economic impacts of projects supported by companies, NGOs, investors, development finance institutions (DFIs) and governments – especially with respect to their contributions to the SDGs. To address this need, Verra (www.verra.org) is developing the [Sustainable Development Verified Impact Standard](#) (SD VISa). SD VISa is a flexible framework that will enable projects to robustly measure, report and verify their sustainable development contributions. It will support credible claims and, where appropriate, the creation of new environmental and social assets that can be monetized or otherwise valued. Verra plans to release SD VISa by the end of 2018.

Session B. Tools for integrating the SDGs into national implementation strategies

The World's Future - A Sustainable Development Goals Game, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)

The SDGs are formulated at the global level and will become measurable by hundreds of indicators. At the same time the common, but differentiated responsibility a particular country can contribute to one or multiple SDGs is still to be elaborated. With [The World's Future](#) game, we will demonstrate how country level Scenathons (a word combination of “scenario” and “marathon”) can help coordinate SDG actions across countries, sectors and time. A Scenathon is an event in which policy analysts collaborate intensively in an iterative manner on modelling development pathways. Scenathons are held for a restricted period of time ranging from one day to weeks. The purpose is the creation of plausible projections of a network of countries using a systems approach involving formal modeling. We will show how some 20 major countries build a common understanding and dialogue on the joint solution space for SDG compatible development pathways.

Integrated Simulation Tool (iSDG), Millennium Institute

The [Integrated Sustainable Development \(iSDG\) model](#) is a comprehensive simulation tool that generates country-specific development scenarios to show the implications of policy on a country's progress towards the SDGs. It covers all the 17 Goals, and facilitates a better understanding of the interconnections of the goals and targets, in order to develop synergistic strategies to achieve them.

The Millennium Institute has implemented the iSDG model in five countries of Sub-Saharan Africa: Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, Nigeria, Malawi, and Namibia. Currently a regional project with 10 participating countries is underway in the Sahel. In each case the iSDG is used to assess prospective SDG attainment at year 2030 under current national plans and to design policy mixes to improve attainment. Training is an integral part of the iSDG implementation process, and the model is customized for each country, or region, through a series of interactive stakeholder workshops.

Making it Happen: Providing knowledge and tools to assist implementation of the SDGs, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)

The [Sustainable Development Goals Help Desk](#) is a one-stop online service providing access to tools, knowledge products, expertise, advice and opportunities for peer-learning and regional South-South cooperation through thematic areas, covering a multitude of topics.

Support will be provided through service lines, in the form of a *knowledge hub* (browse thematic areas, access interactive e-learning courses, and search the e-library for publications, articles, case studies and more; *data portals* (stay updated by browsing, tabulating, comparing and downloading data through a variety of statistical data portals; *technical assistance*; (request expert advisory services, discover best practices, browse research and training institutes and more); *community of practice* (join an online community of experts engaged in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda through online forums; *toolboxes* (browse through toolboxes, providing access to models, methodologies, and guidance to support policy makers in the implementation of the SDGs; and a *search engine* (experience a customized search engine for SDG resources for a quicker and more efficient access to information).

PCSD Framework, OECD Policy Coherence Unit

The OECD [Framework for Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development](#) provides guidance on how to analyse, apply and track progress on PCSD. It aims to support any government – both from OECD members and partner countries – interested in adapting its institutional mechanisms, processes and practices for policy coherence to implement the SDGs. The PCSD Framework is flexible and adaptable to diverse national and institutional contexts and allows users to develop their own strategy for enhancing policy coherence. It provides general guidance and a screening tool (checklist) for strengthening institutional mechanisms for PCSD; analysing critical interactions and policy effects; and tracking progress towards PCSD. In its current format, the PCSD Framework consists of three generic modules (institutions, analysis and monitoring) and three thematic modules (food security, illicit financial flows and green growth). Other thematic modules could be developed upon demand and interest from countries.

Parlamento 2030 platform: How to automatically monitor and assess the policy coherence of SDG-related Parliaments' activity?, CIECODE

The cross-cutting nature of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the transversality of its goals and targets represents a challenge for the implementation, evaluation and monitoring of the Agenda 2030 for those public institutions, civic society organizations or media outlets which have their processes and structures organized according to the traditional “vertical” distribution of thematic policies. In many countries, this situation adds to the already problematic availability and open access to relevant public information.

In order to help overcome these obstacles, CIECODE has developed ‘Parlamento 2030’ (an adaptation of its existing technological tool - [TiPi](#) - to the framework of the Agenda 2030). [Parlamento 2030](#) is able to transform all the information published by national Parliaments into a database and, through an automatic process of massive-tagging, classify it according to its linkages to any specific SDG goal or target. It then offers this information, free and open, through an online browser, for users to search, find and download.

Parlamento 2030 combines advanced computer science with the more traditional knowledge of policy-makers, CSOs and academia to offer in an intuitive and attractive way, relevant information about the parliamentary SDG-related activity, which might not be obvious at first sight. And more importantly, it allows analysing, in a cost-efficient manner, the political activity from a PCSD perspective. With this tool (today only implemented in Spain, but easily adapted to other countries), most of the key information needed for the monitoring and reporting of the SDG-related policies will now be available, free and tidy, just one click away.

Communicating the 169 targets, The New Division by Trollbäck+Company

[Targets for Action](#) – an expanded communication system for all 169 targets of the Sustainable Development Goals – was launched in conjunction with the United Nations General Assembly and Global Goals Week 2017. Targets for Action builds on the visual design language and copy system of the Global Goals by outlining points of action for each initiative.
