



Sustainable Development Goals and Governance

持続可能な開発目標とガバナンス

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ON TARGET

Why is Governance for SDGs Important? なぜSDGのガバナンスが重要なのか？

- Current governance structures are not addressing problems of sustainable development
- Scale and scope of problems and governance do not match (global problems vs. national sovereignty)
- To develop policies & measures to implement SDGs
- Implementation of policies and measures
- Enhance accountability



What Reforms in Governance are Needed? どのようなガバナンス改革が必要か？

- Mainstream sustainable development into other policies
- Mainstreaming needs coordination between ministries
- Multiple levels of government need to work together
- Monitoring & reporting to enhance accountability
- More multistakeholder participation in designing and implementing policies
- Governance should expand beyond governments
 - (More informal governance mechanisms by stakeholders)



Solutions are necessary at all levels: Multilevel Governance 全てのレベルでの解決が必要：マルチレベルガバナンス

Levels of Governance	Advantages & Disadvantages
<input type="checkbox"/> Global	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many problems require global cooperation • Global cooperation is cumbersome
<input type="checkbox"/> Regional / Subregional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation & coordination easier than global
<input type="checkbox"/> National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key powers to tax, spend, regulate
<input type="checkbox"/> Subnational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close to implementation, knows local conditions • Limited power, sometimes problems aren't local
<input type="checkbox"/> Non-governmental (informal) -- Business, NGOs, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals and businesses are key actors • Can sometimes act faster than governments • Sometimes difficult to coordinate

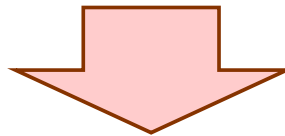


- One level can't solve problems alone
- Need cooperation between & within levels
- Principle of subsidiarity: delegation to lowest appropriate level

Multistakeholder participation should be enhanced マルチステークホルダー参画を強化するべき

Key benefits

- Improve information input into decisions
- Improve legitimacy
- Improve coordination
- Strengthen monitoring and reporting



Key improvements

- Leads to better SDGs
- Leads to better implementation measures
- Improves implementation
- Can help improve accountability



Global Level / 地球レベル

Rio+20 Outcome:

- High level political forum to replace Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) (May become Sustainable Development Council)
- UNEP: Universal Membership in its Governing Council (now 58 countries) and Increased funding
- Implementation will be discussed in the General Assembly (Discussion from end of 2012 to end of 2013)



Possible functions of the high level political forum (a few from Rio+20)

- Political leadership & guidance
- Enhance integration of the 3 pillars of SD
- Platform for dialogue and agenda setting
- Improve coordination & coherence within the UN
- Follow up the progress
- Sharing information and experience
- Strengthen science policy interface & evidence based decisions
- (Does not specifically mention accountability or general capacity building)



Regional Level / 地域レベル

Regional Level Considerations

- Need to consider roles of existing regional institutions, including UNESCAP, UNEP regional offices
- Need more cooperation and coordination among existing institutions
- Make sure that sustainable development institutions keep up with the pace of regional economic integration

IGES Proposal

Short run:
Capacity and information
exchange platform

Long run:
A stronger institution such as
an Asian Environmental
Organisation based on or
linked to existing frameworks

National Level / 国レベル

Sustainable development

- Should be the general organizing principle of public policy. (Priority)
- Should be integrated into national plans and policies
- Should be integrated into each ministry
- Needs a coordinating body to promote cooperation between ministries and other levels of government

We will know there is progress when central bankers stop talking about “sustainable economic growth” and start using talking about sustainable development.

Local Level / 地方レベル

- It is very popular to talk about sustainable cities.
 - Closer to people's daily lives.
 - Better knowledge of actual conditions
- But cities' powers are limited
 - Few resources or regulatory powers (except land use)
 - Determined by national governments
 - Scope of problems often does not coincide with local government boundaries

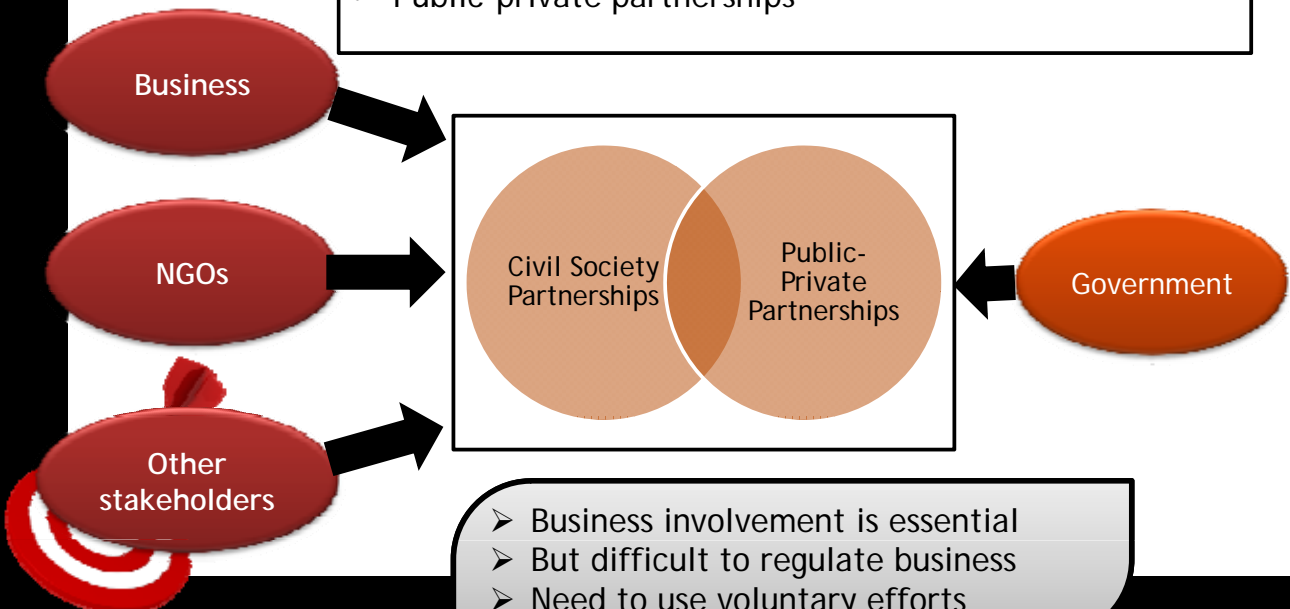
Recommendations

- Local and national policies need to be coordinated
- Apply the subsidiarity principle (action should be at the lowest appropriate level)
 - National governments may need to give local governments more authority
- Establish reporting and feedback mechanisms between local and national governments



Informal Governance / インフォーマルガバナンス

- Governance is not just about governments
- Other stakeholders can join in voluntary arrangements
- Especially involves business, NGOs
- Public-private partnerships



Governance and the “Means of Implementation” ガバナンスと実施手段

1. Capacity development
2. Financing
3. Technology

➤ Governance needs to deliver these (how?)



Conclusions / 結論

- Proposals in this presentation are not necessarily new
- They have been accepted or implemented only to a limited extent
- They are still valid
- How can we expect more this time?
 - SDGs may provide more focus
 - SDG and SDC process may generate institutional incentives
 - Problems are becoming more severe; will be more difficult to ignore
 - But more effort needed to persuade politicians and citizens of the importance of SD.
- Need to stop preaching to the converted
 - Rio+20: 50,000 people attended, but others are not necessarily convinced
 - Need to talk to others, not just among ourselves.

