

# Policy Integration and Institutional Coordination: Localizing SDGs at National and Local Levels



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- The implementation of the 2030 Agenda calls for an unprecedented level of policy integration and institutional coordination.
- Considering the inter-linkage of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), collaborative government is essential in strengthening horizontal and vertical policy coherence, as well as institutional coordination among national and local governments in support of the SDGs.

- Local authorities have a critical role in implementing SDGs by setting priorities, executing plans, monitoring progress and engaging with local communities.
- Taking SDGs as a development framework, the Chinese government has adopted the 13<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan to set out development priorities in the coming five years from 2016 to 2020, which is built on the five new development concepts of innovation, coordination, inclusiveness, green growth and openness.
- E-Government is an enabler to achieve SDGs by contributing to: 1) promoting economic growth through open government data and PPP 2) building a resilient infrastructure using cloud computing applications and M-government and 3) making cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable by providing a smart city management system, and efficient and customised public services.
- The integrated national online service platform of China will improve horizontal and vertical information sharing among national and local governments for provision of customised information and services to the public.
- The grid-style social administration of China enhances collection of community level information, the connection between relevant government systems and the collected information, and information sharing among governments, thus enables active public services delivery and its monitoring.
- The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is an integrated plan of action structured in four main parts: 1) a vision, shared principles and



commitment for transforming our world as set out in the declaration 2) a results framework of SDGs 3) a means of implementation and global partnership and 4) follow-up and review.

- National sustainable development policies need to be designed in a coherent and integrated manner so that the SDGs are mutually reinforcing each other.
- Responding to requests from member states for coordinated support from the UN development system in implementing the 2030 Agenda, the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) has adopted a common approach for effective and coherent implementation support named MAPS, which stands for Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support.
- Mainstreaming means landing the 2030 Agenda at the national and local levels, and integrating it into national, sub-national and local plans for development, and subsequently into budget allocations. Acceleration refers to targeting resources at priority areas identified by respective countries, paying special attention to synergies and trade-offs. Policy Support is about making sure that the skills and expertise held in the UN development system are made available at a low cost and in a timely manner.
- The roadmap to mainstream SDGs in the context of localisation consists of eight steps within a plan-do-check cycle: 1) raising public awareness

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**Policy Implications**

- Effective implementation of the SDGs requires transforming institutional frameworks and mechanisms to effectively translate the development agenda into results at the local level.
- Implementation of the SDGs at the local level involves effective horizontal policy integration within governments and vertical policy integration through effective working relationships across government levels.
- The ability of local authorities to contribute to the implementation of the SDGs can be greatly enhanced through empowering them to formulate policy, strengthen institutional capacity and mobilise resources.
- Localisation of the SDGs can be facilitated through increasing

2) applying multi-stakeholder approaches 3) tailoring SDGs to national, sub-national and local context 4) monitoring, reporting and accountability 5) creating horizontal policy coherence 6) enhancing vertical policy coherence 7) budgeting for the future and 8) assessing risk and fostering adaptability.

the awareness of local authorities on them, sharing local-level knowledge, experience and best practices, and facilitating collaboration with other local stakeholders.

- One of the most critical success factors for the implementation of the SDGs is political will and commitment to them at the highest level to keep the focus on the overarching vision from the top, and to mobilise coherent efforts of various actors.
- As countries have different level of development, political systems and government structures, the national development policies and strategies for the implementation of the SDGs should be tied into the local context.
- Localising the SDGs calls for a cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approach in developing action plans, monitoring and engagement. Governments need to promote and institutionalise partnerships with the private sector, civic society and other stakeholders.

# The Changes in New Capital Markets and the Role of Analysts

## Hankyung Business

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| Moderator   | <b>CHO Yong-jun</b> Executive Managing Director, Hana Financial Investment  |
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### Sustainable Finance and the Role of Analysts

#### IM Dae-ung

The UN has announced Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which should be achieved by 2030. To reach the goals, \$180 billion are needed to prevent climate change, \$210 billion to reduce greenhouse gases and \$100 billion to adapt to climate change for 10 years, with a total of \$17 trillion seen as required to attain the goals. As a huge amount of financial resources are needed for the SDGs, financial institutions are paying attention to “Sustainable Finance.” Sustainable finance pursues the following goals:

- Change finance for sustainable development.
- Promote sustainable production and consumption. Basel III suggested concrete measures for it.
- Build sustainable cities.
- Respond to climate change.
- Promote biodiversity.
- Activate discussions on water.

These goals are pursued by international financial institutions, and it indicates that analysts have sig-

nificant roles to study them and develop concrete measures for them.

### Growth of Roboadvisor and the Role of Analysts

#### CHANG Du-yeong

Roboadvisor, a compound of robot and financial advisor, is an online wealth management service. In the U.S., the roboadvisor industry grows by 68 percent annually. Existing financial firms are developing a roboadvisor service through direct investment or contracts or merger and acquisition. In Korea, the quant-based hedge fund roboadvisor is interchangeably used, while banks and securities firms are introducing the service, with the government promoting it. Its growth is indebted to government policies and the growth of the pension fund market. A collaboration of roboadvisor with analysts is also possible. The existing analyst service, focused on evaluation of the fast growing firms or undervalued companies, may expand its scope in collaboration with roboadvisor to include asset allocations for investors.