# Integration of SDGs into climate policymaking through IGES SDG interlinkages tool: Methodology, tools and applications

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JICA Training for Long-term Low-Carbon Strategies
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### **Outline of the lecture**

- Integrated policymaking: Importance and existing practices
- SDG interlinkages analysis: Knowledge gap and existing methods
- IGES SDG Interlinkages Aanalysis & Visualisation Tool: The fourstep methodology
- Applications of the SDG interlinkage tool and recent development
- Q&A

## The United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) form an interacted and indivisible system

































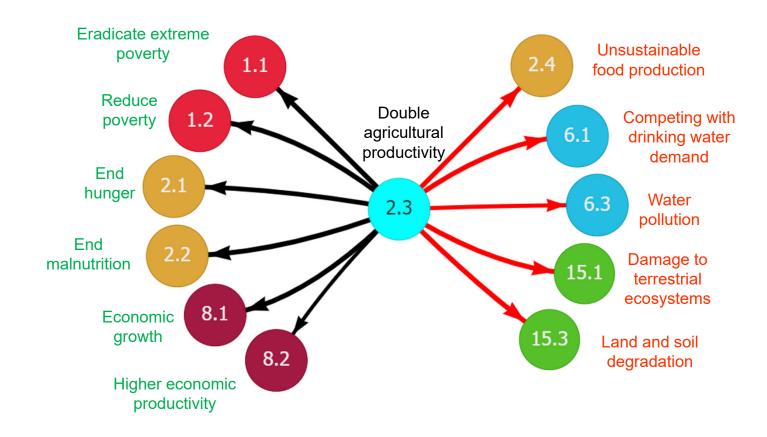




### Complex interactions involving both synergies and trade-offs

- Examples of the synergies and tradeoffs of Target 2.3
  - Synergies:
     Poverty reduction,
     ending hunger, and
     economic growth
  - Trade-offs:

     Competition for water use, water pollution, and environmental degradation



Source: Based on the SDG Interlinkages Tool. <a href="https://sdginterlinkages.iges.jp/visualisationtool.html">https://sdginterlinkages.iges.jp/visualisationtool.html</a>

### Policy needs and knowledge gaps in understanding the SDG interlinkages

- Goal 13 on climate action cross-cutting almost all SDGs requires an integration of SDGs into climate policy.
- Such an integrated approach is new and challenging.
  - Broad coverage of social, economic and environmental dimensions;
  - Complicated interactions among 169 targets.
- Scientific knowledge on the interlinkages between climate action and the SDGs is limited which inhibits the implementation of integrated policy making.



### Importance of taking an integrated approach for SDG achievement

- Intrinsic SDG interlinkages require a shift from a siloed approach to an integrated approach.
- Understanding the interlinkages is important for taking an integrated approach which helps address issues such as:
  - How will achieving one target impact on achieving others and how strong are the impacts?
  - Where are the synergies and tradeoffs between the SDG targets?
  - How countries are different in terms of the SDG interlinkages?
  - What are the policy implications for priority setting and institutional and financial arrangement, etc.



A siloed approach cuts off the interlinkages

An integrated approach takes account of the interlinkages

### Integrated SDG planning: Existing practices in Asia and challenges

#### Existing practices of SDG integrated planning and implementation in Asia

- Set up a SDG Secretariat or Committee as an inter-agency institution for integrated coordination, with line ministries responsible for the implementation: e.g. Indonesia established a "SDG National Coordination Team" for SDG planning and implementation.
- The Prime Minister and his/her Office takes the lead: e.g. Malaysia has a National SDG Council chaired by the Prime Minister for SDG implementation.
- A lead ministry is in charge of SDG planning and implementation through collaborations with other ministries:
   e.g. In Cambodia, the Ministry of Planning leads the delivery of the. In Viet Nam, the Ministry of Planning and Investment is the lead agency for SDG implementation.

#### Challenges for practicing an integrated approach

- Broad coverage of social, economic and environmental dimensions;
- Complex interactions among the 169 targets;
- Gaps in scientific knowledge about how the SDGs are interlinked;
- Lack of tools to support integrated policymaking.

### **Existing methodologies and tools for analysing SDG interlinkages**

Methodology	Scope	SDG coverage	Level of interlinkages	Nature of interlinkages analysis
Le Blanc, 2015	General	All	Goal level, target level	Linguistic approach, network visualisation
Nilsson et al., 2016	General	-	Target level	Analytical framework on seven-point typology
ICSU, 2017	General	Goals 2, 3, 7, 14	Goal level, target level	Literature review, expert judgement, seven-point typology
UNESCAP, 2017	General, app. in three countries	Goal 6	Target level	Qualitative analysis, leverage point identification, visualisation
IGES, 2017, 2018, 2019.	National,27 countries	All	Target level	Literature review, expert judgement, statistical analysis, network analysis
OECD, 2018	General	Goals 6, 7, 11, 12, 15	Goal level, target level	Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD)
Millennium Institute, 2017	National, a few countries	All	Goal level, target level	System Dynamics model
Weitz et al., 2018	Sweden	34 selected targets	Target level	Expert judgement, seven-point typology, cross-impact matrix, network analysis
Allen et al., 2019	Arab regional	Environment-related SDGs	Target level	Cross-impact matrix, network analysis, multi-criteria analysis
Jaramillo et al., 2019	45 wet landscapes	33 relevant targets	Target level	Questionnaire survey, seven-point typology, network analysis

Source: Zhou and Moinuddin, 2017

### Typology approach: Mapping SDG interactions based on a seven-scale framework

#### GOALS SCORING

#### INDIVISIBLE

The strongest form of positive interaction in which one objective is inextricably linked to the achievement of another. Reduction of air pollution (12.4) is indivisible from improved health and reducing non-communicable diseases (3.4).

#### REINFORCING

One objective directly creates conditions that lead to the achievement of another objective. Increasing economic benefits from sustainable marine resources use (14.7) reinforces the creation of decent jobs and small enterprise in e.g. tourism (8.5 and 8.9)

#### **ENABLING**

The pursuit of one objective enables the achievement of another objective. Developing infrastructure framework (9.1) enables participation of women in the work force and in political life (5.5)

#### CONSISTENT

A neutral relationship where one objective does not significantly interact with another or where interactions are deemed to be neither positive nor negative. By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution (14.1) is consistent with target 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.

#### CONSTRAINING

A mild form of negative interaction when the pursuit of one objective sets a condition or a constraint on the achievement of another. Conserving coastal areas (14.5) and development of safe affordable housing and basic services (11.1) may constrain each other

#### COUNTERACTING

The pursuit of one objective counteracts another objective. Ensuring access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food can counteract sustainable water withdrawals (6.4) and reduction of chemicals releases (12.4)

#### CANCELLING

The most negative interaction is where progress in one goal makes it impossible to reach another goal and possibly leads to a deteriorating state of the second. A choice has to be made between the two. Developing infrastructure (9.1) could be cancelling the reduction of degradation of natural habitats in terrestrial ecosystems (15.1)



Outdoor and indoor air pollution is responsible for 7 million deaths annually, as well as respiratory and cardiovascular disease but also increases in perinatal deaths. In 2012, ambient (outdoor) air pollution was responsible for 3 million deaths, representing 5.4% of the total deaths. Worldwide, ambient air pollution is estimated to cause about 25% of the lung cancer deaths. Major urban centers in low and middle-income countries are the most exposed to this burden, (WHO, 2016).

Sustainable and diversified strategies for using the marine resource base open up opportunities for small enterprises in fisheries or other harvesting and associated value-addition activities, as well as activities related to tourism. Many SIDS and LDCs that are rich in these resources also have poor, vulnerable and marginalized coastal communities.

Affordable public transport promotes social inclusion, more equal access to different parts of the city, and enabling employment for marginalized groups. In many places, women do not have access to a car and depend on public transport, walking or bicycling to get around, to work places and to social or political activities (NCE, 2016; GSDR, 2016)

0

There is no significant interaction between the two targets

-1

Establishing protection areas in the coastal zone and expanding urbanization, infrastructure or transport risks spatial competition especially in densely populated areas. Integrated coastal zone management and marine spatial planning tools are readily available to mitigate spatial competition.

-2

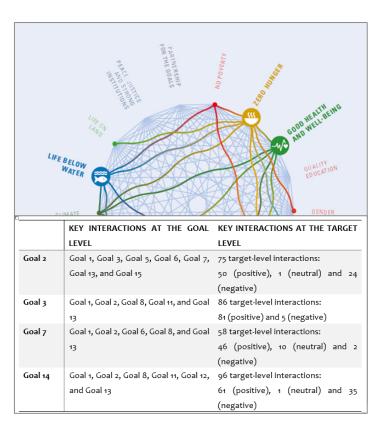
Increasing productivity in agriculture is a necessary (but not sufficient) condition to improve food security. In many places, this might entail increased and/or better irrigation as well as increased use of agrochemical inputs.

-3

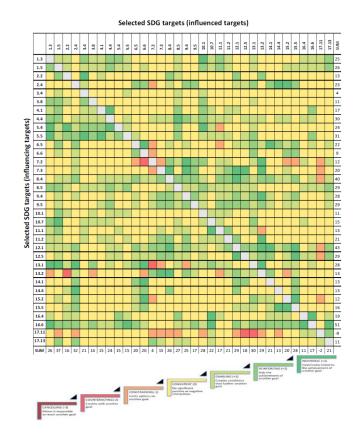
In underdeveloped regions, developing roads, dams, and power grids might be a high priority, although it will cause some unavoidable fragmentation of habitats and compromising the integrity of the natural ecosystem, leading to risks to biodiversity as well as social risks.

Source: Nilsson, et al., 2016

### Applications of the seven-scale typology approach and expert opinions



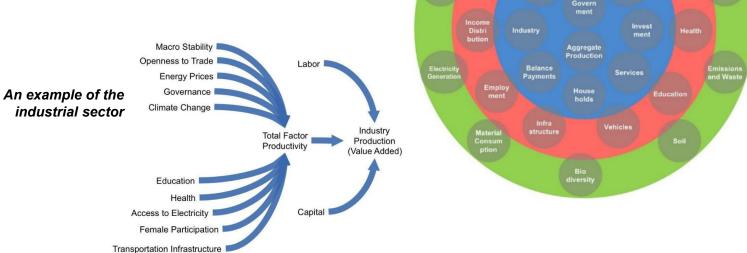
Source: ICSU, 2017



Source: Weitz, et al. (2018)

### A System Dynamics model: Integrated Sustainable Development Goals Planning Model (iSDG)

- All SDGs and 78 SDG indicators
- Three dimensions and 30 sectors
- Calibrated with country data and the context for the interactions
- Medium to long-term scenario analysis (2030)
- Policy simulations

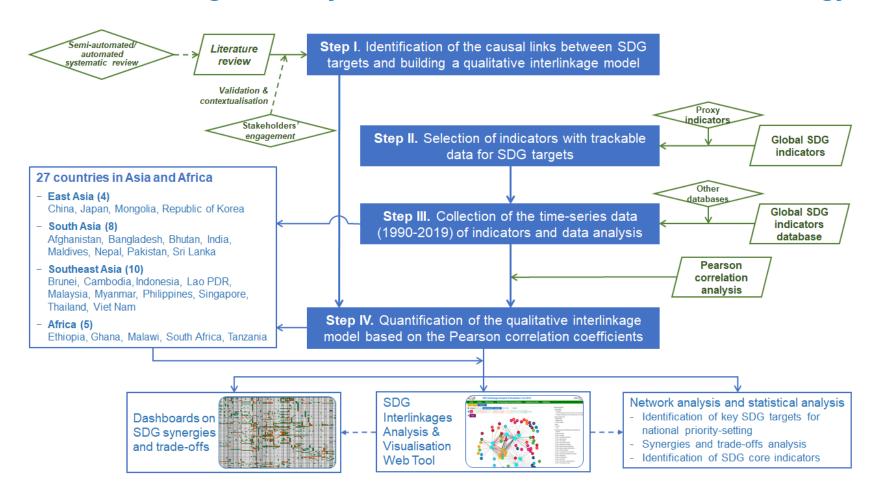


iSDG sectors and

three dimensions

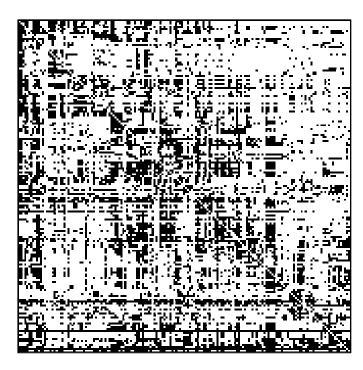
Source: Millennium Institute, 2017. https://www.https://www.millennium-institute.org/documentation.org/documentation

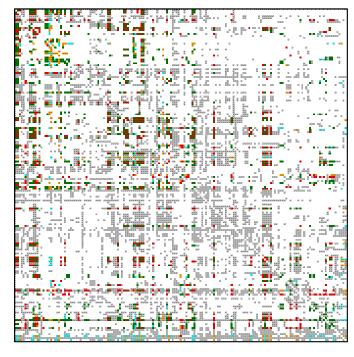
### SDG Interlinkages Analaysis & Visualisation Tool and Methodology

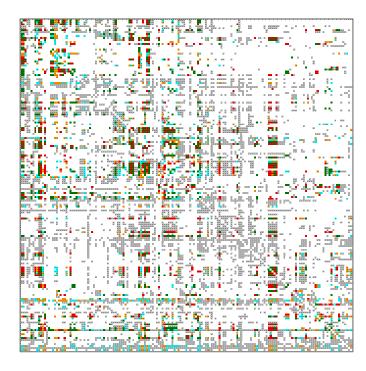


Source: Zhou, et al., 2021 (https://sdginterlinkages.iges.jp/methodology.html)

### Step I Qualitative SDG interlinkage model







A generic SDG interlinkage model

An interlinkage model for Bangladesh

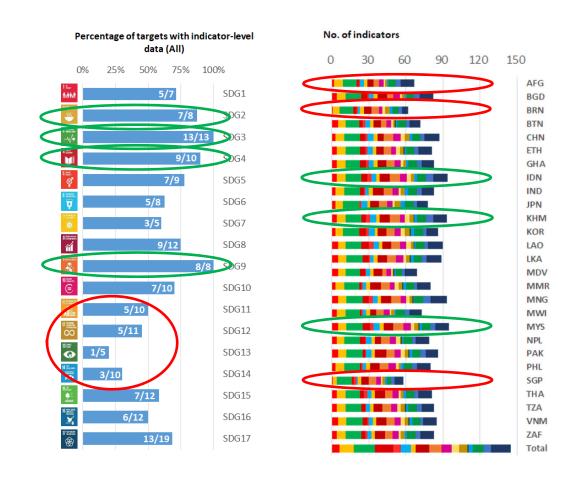
An interlinkage model for Indonesia

Source: SDG Interlinkages Analysis & Visualisation Tool (Zhou, et al., 2021)

### Step II SDG indicators and data availability

#### Indicators and data availability

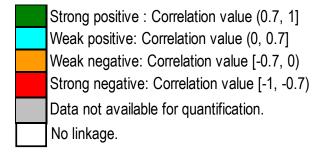
- Indicators: 231 global SDG indicators and data from UNSD Global SDG Indicators Database;
- Other proxy indicators: World Bank Indicators Database, etc.;
- 145 indicators with trackable data corresponding to 113 SDG targets were selected;
- Uneven data availability across Goals (20%-100%) and countries;
- Time series data (1990 2019)
   collected for 27 countries.



Source: Compiled based on the SDG Interlinkages Analysis & Visualisation Tool (Zhou, et al., 2021)

## Step III Pearson correlation analysis based on the timeseries data (1990-2019) for 27 countries

- A full time series is generated for each indicator using linear regression to estimate the missing data;
- Pearson correlation coefficients are calculated [-1, 1], indicating the linear relationship between relevant pair targets;
- Positive coefficients (positive linear relations)
   vs. negative coefficients (negative linear relations);
- Strong linkages vs. weak linkages;



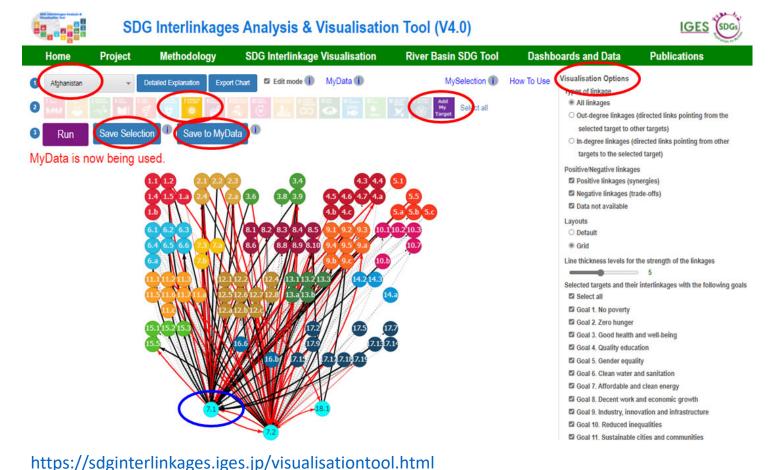
- Interlinkage matrix model for 27 countries.

	1.1	7	ω.	4.	.5	ú	1.b	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.a	2.b	,
							_				.,			~	
1.1		0.99	N/A	N/A	0.95			0.99	0.99	0.84	-0.93				T
1.2	0.99			N/A	0.95			1.00	1.00	0.87	-0.94				Т
1.3	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A				
1.4	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
1.5	0.95	0.95	N/A					0.95	0.95	0.74	-0.87		0.28		П
1.a	0.98	0.98	N/A	N/A			N/A	0.98	0.98	0.84	-0.93		0.37	N/A	
1.b	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.1	0.99	1.00		N/A					1.00						
2.2	0.99	1.00						1.00							
2.3	0.84	0.87	N/A	N/A	0.74	0.84	N/A	0.86	0.86		-0.87	-0.90	0.20		
2.4	-0.93	-0.94	N/A		-0.87			-0.93		-0.87			-0.27		
2.5	-0.84	-0.87								-0.90	0.88		-0.11		L
2.a	0.25	0.28					N/A			0.20	-0.27	-0.11			L
2.b	N/A	N/A		N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A				$oxed{oxed}$
2.c	-0.99	-1.00		N/A				-1.00		-0.86	0.94				$oxed{oxed}$
3.1	0.99	1.00	N/A												
3.2			N/A					1.00	1.00						$\perp$
3.3	0.95	0.95	N/A							0.78					$oxed{oxed}$
3.4	0.99	1.00	N/A												
3.5	-0.95	-0.96													
3.6	-0.93	-0.93	N/A							-0.82	0.91				
3 7	0.98	0.99	N/A					0.99	0.99						

Source: A snapshot of the correlation coefficient matrix for Ethiopia (Zhou, et al., 2021)

### **SDG Interlinkages Analysis & Visualisation Tool (4.0)**

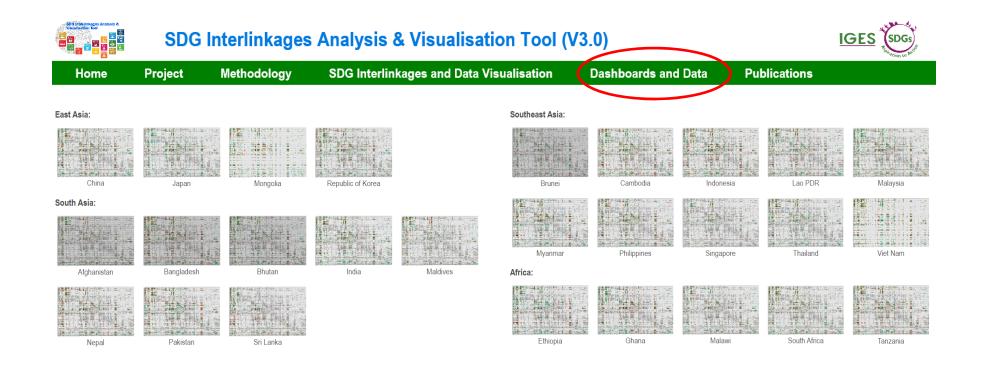
(https://sdginterlinkages.iges.jp/visualisationtool.html)



- The Tool covers 27 countries including 22 countries in Asia and 5 countries in Africa.
- Users can select a country and targets and visualise the interlinkages of selected targets with other targets.
- Using the Edit Mode, users can save their selections and results or add new linkages or new targets of their own.
- Using Visualisation Options, users can show the interactions from one or both directions, and positive or negative linkages, etc.

Integrated Sustainability Centre (ISC), IGES

### Dashboards on SDG synergies and trade-offs for 27 countries



Source: Available from <a href="https://sdginterlinkages.iges.jp/Dashboards%20and%20Data.html">https://sdginterlinkages.iges.jp/Dashboards%20and%20Data.html</a> (Zhou, et al., 2021).

## SDG Interlinkages Analysis & Visualisation Tool: Usage analysis as of 11 November 2022

## Overall usage of the SDG Interlinkages Tool

- Since its launch, accessed from 192 countries around the world
- Total sessions: **130,000**

### **Top 10 countries**

- Increased access worldwide
- More than three-fourth accesses are from outside Japan



## Recognition of the SDG Interlinkages Tool from UN organisations and applications by the national government in several countries

- UN 2020 HLPF on Sustainable Develop Exhibition (as one of ten selected good practices and cases)
   https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf/2020#exhibit
- UN DESA 2020 Handbook for VNR (p.25, Ghana as an example for the basic template of SDG interlinkages) https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/25245 Handbook 2020 EN.pdf
- UN ESCAP SDG Helpdesk Toolboxes
  <a href="https://sdghelpdesk.unescap.org/toolboxes?field-sdgs-target-id=All&title=&page=2">https://sdghelpdesk.unescap.org/toolboxes?field-sdgs-target-id=All&title=&page=2</a>.
- United Nations Interagency Task Team on STI for the SDGs (IATT), Reference List for STI Roadmaps https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/TFM
- Ghana VNR 2019 (p.87-88 on synergies and trade-offs)
   https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/23420VNR Report Ghana Final print.pdf
- Indonesia VNR 2019, VNR 2021 and national SDG roadmap
  <a href="https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/2380320190708">https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/2380320190708</a> Final VNR 2019 Indonesia Rev3.pdf
- Vietnam National Action Plan on Sustainable Consumption and Production 2020–2030, approved by Vietnam's Prime Minister in June 2020 (an SDG interlinkage analysis of the draft version informing potential synergies and trade-offs) <a href="https://www.switch-asia.eu/site/assets/files/2533/national-action-plan on scp-vietnam-pdf-pdf.pdf">https://www.switch-asia.eu/site/assets/files/2533/national-action-plan on scp-vietnam-pdf-pdf.pdf</a>.

## Application of an SDG interlinkages analysis at the river basin scale

Sustainability Science https://doi.org/10.1007/s11625-021-01065-z





#### SPECIAL FEATURE: ORIGINAL ARTICLE

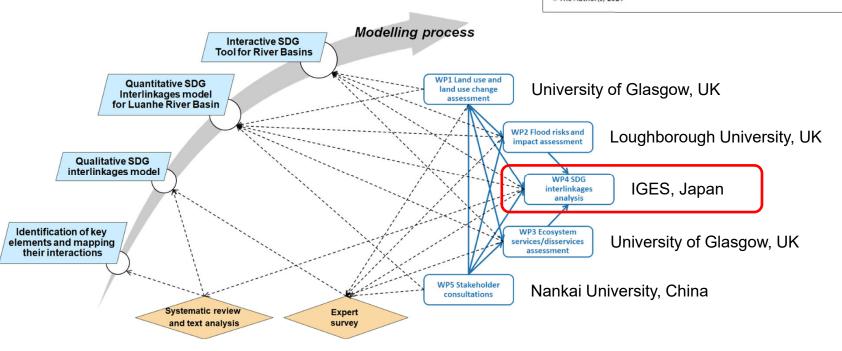
Synergies and Trade-offs between Sustainable Development Goals and Targets



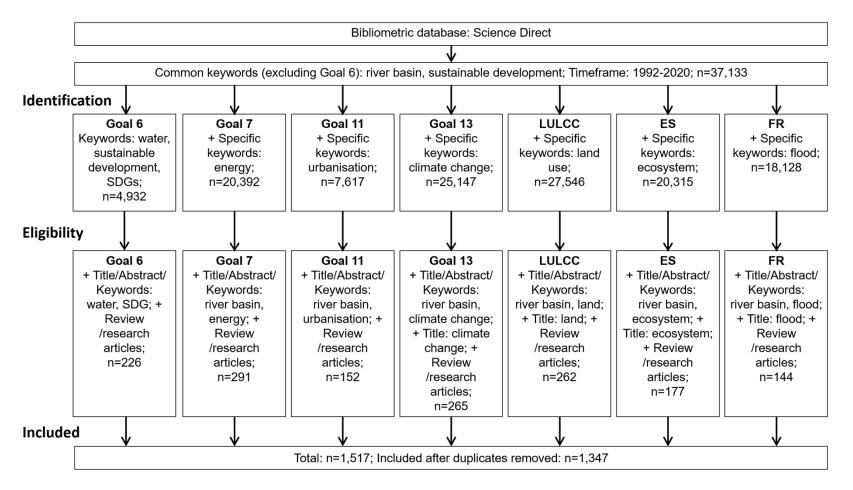
Development of an SDG interlinkages analysis model at the river basin scale: a case study in the Luanhe River Basin, China

Xin Zhou $^1$  · Mustafa Moinuddin $^1$  · Fabrice Renaud $^2$  · Brian Barrett $^3$  · Jiren Xu $^2$  · Qiuhua Liang $^4$  · Jiaheng Zhao $^4$  · Xilin Xia $^4$  · Lee Bosher $^4$  · Suiliang Huang $^5$  · Trevor Hoey $^6$ 

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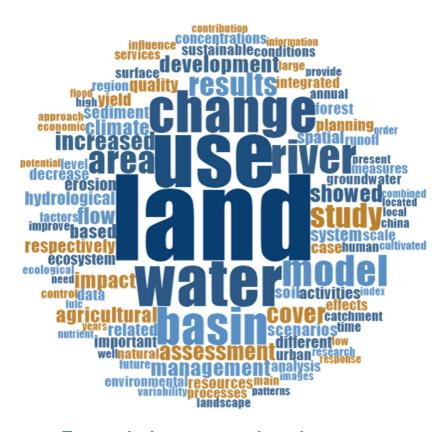


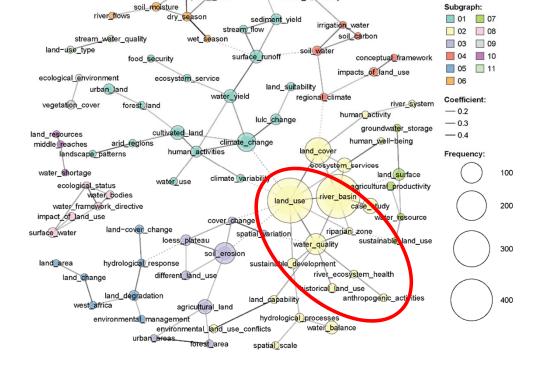
### A systematic review of the SDG interlinkages at the basin scale



Source: Zhou, et al., 2021.

## A systematic review through text mining and text analysis to identify key elements and mapping their linkages





land-use\_change

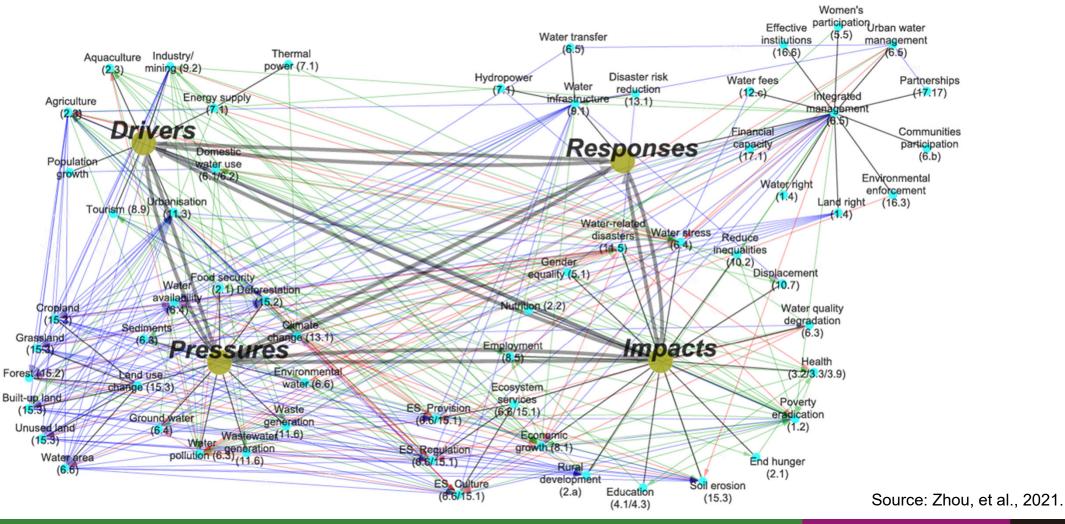
water availability

Text analysis on top words and top terms

Source: Zhou, et al., 2021.

Text analysis to map the linkages between top words/terms

### An SDG interlinkage model for river basins



### Validation and tailoring the model to China's Luanhe River Basin

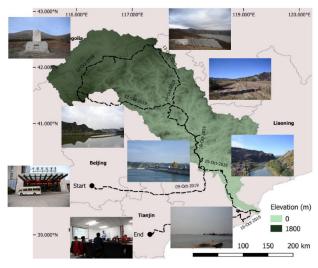


Luanhe field survey with local officials, 9-17 October 2019.



Stakeholder workshop jointly developing future land use and policy scenarios (18 October 2019).

Source: Luanhe Living Lab (https://luanhelivinglab.home.blog/)

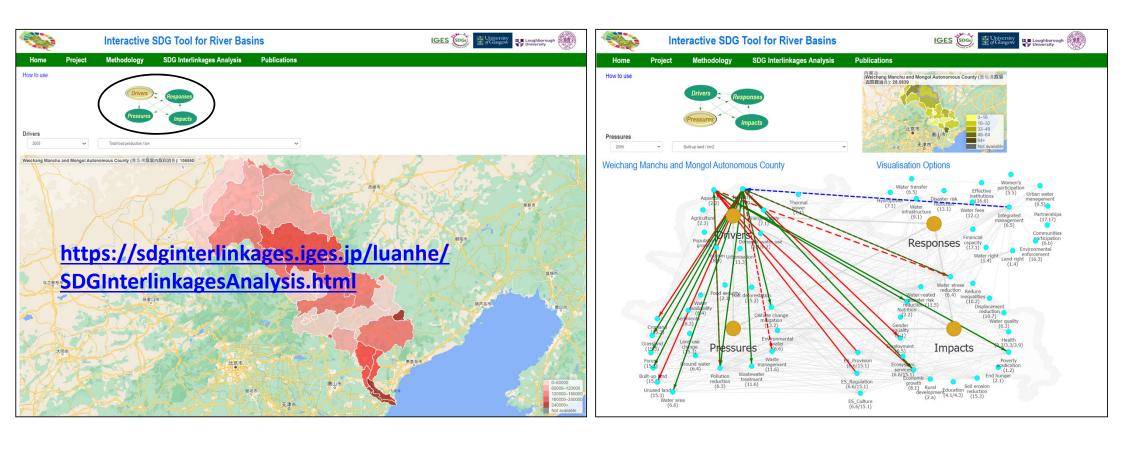


Source: Renaud, et al. 2020.

### Identification of SDG interlinkages for Luanhe River Basin

- Literature review (UN flagship reports, etc.);
- Expert judgement (11 experts);
- Field trips along the river basin (1,800 km) and meetings with local officials and experts;
- Stakeholder consultation workshop and the following-up questionnaire survey through email.

### **Interactive SDG Tool for River Basins**

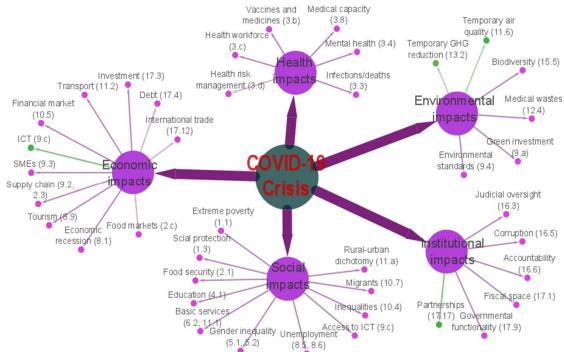


Source: Zhou, et al. (2022). https://sdginterlinkages.iges.jp/luanhe/SDGInterlinkagesAnalysis.html

## Application of the SDG Interlinkage Tool for assessing the impacts of COVID-19 in Bangladesh and the Republic of Korea

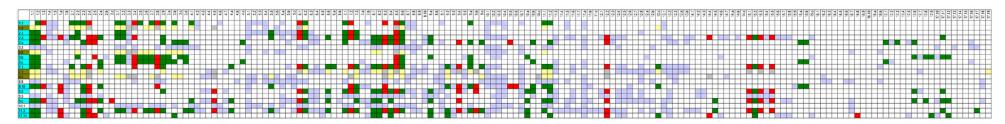


Zhou, X. and Moinuddin, M. (2021) 'Impacts and implications of the COVID-19 crisis and its recovery for achieving Sustainable Development Goals in Asia: A review from an SDG interlinkage perspective', in A.L. Ramanathan et al. (eds) Scenarios of Environmental Resilience and Transformation in Times of Climate Change: Effects and Lessons from the COVID-19. Elsevier.

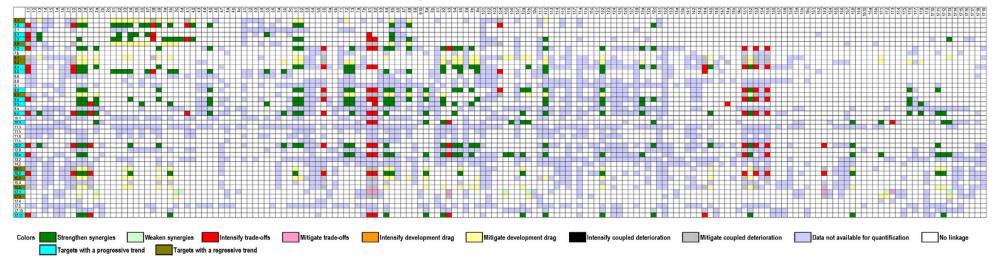


# Application of the SDG Interlinkage Tool for assessing the impacts of COVID-19 recovery measures in Bangladesh and the Republic of Korea

Alll. Dashboard on the impacts of COVID-19 measures on achieving SDGs in Bangladesh



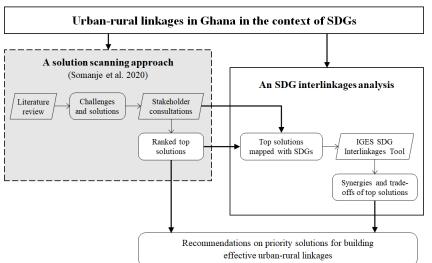
AIV. Dashboard on the impacts of COVID-19 measures on achieving SDGs in the Republic of Korea

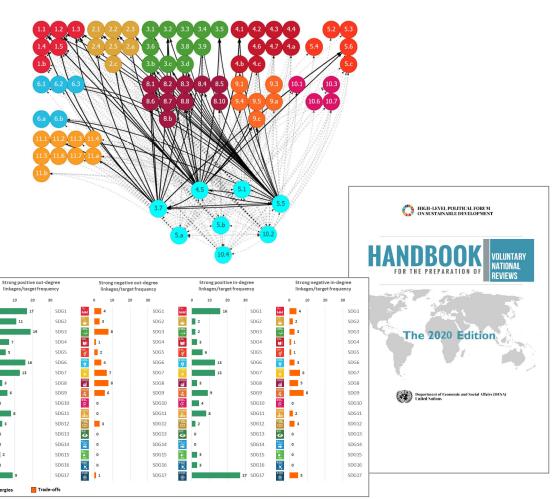


Source: Zhou, X. and Moinuddin, M. (2021)

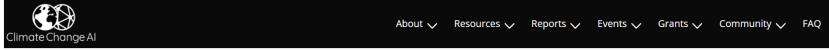
## Application of the SDG Interlinkage Tool for assessing the interlinkages of sustainable infrastructure in Ghana







## Application for Goal 13 (climate actions) by using Al-based Natural Language Processing to systematically extract key climate-SDG linkages





## AAAI 2022 Fall Symposium: The Role of AI in Responding to Climate Challenges

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### Using Natural Language Processing for Automating the Identification of Climate Action Interlinkages within the Sustainable Development Goals

#### Xin Zhou<sup>1</sup>, Kshitij Jain<sup>2</sup>, Mustafa Moinuddin<sup>1</sup>, Patrick McSharry<sup>3,4,5</sup>

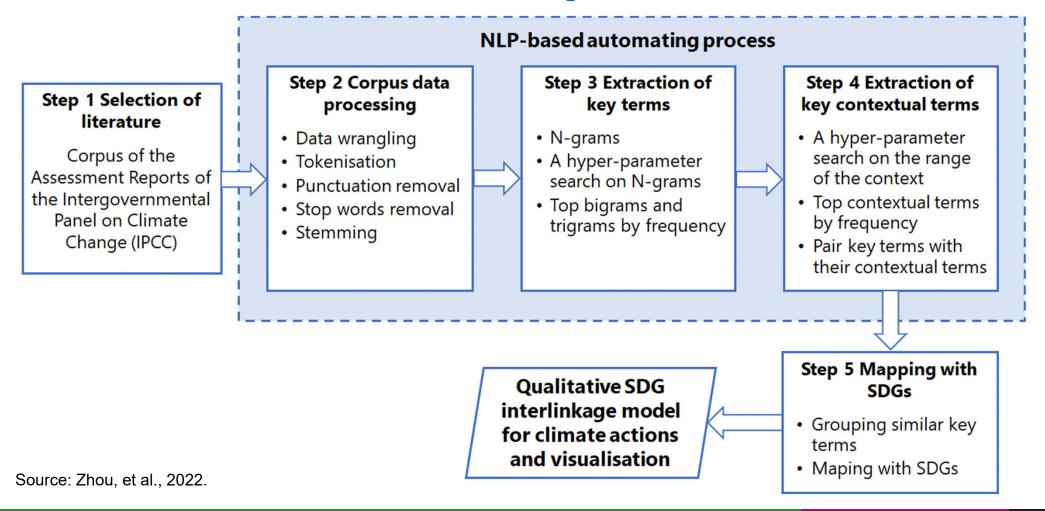
<sup>1</sup>Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, 2108-11 Kamiyamaguchi, Hayama, Kanagawa, 240-0115 Japan; <sup>2</sup>Google Inc.; <sup>3</sup>Carnegie Mellon University Africa, Kigali, Rwanda; <sup>4</sup>African Centre of Excellence in Data Science, University of Rwanda, Kigali, Rwanda; <sup>5</sup>Oxford Man Institute of Quantitative Finance, Oxford University, Oxford, UK. zhou@iges.or.jp, kshitijj@google.com, moinuddin@iges.or.jp, patrick@mcsharry.net

#### Abstract

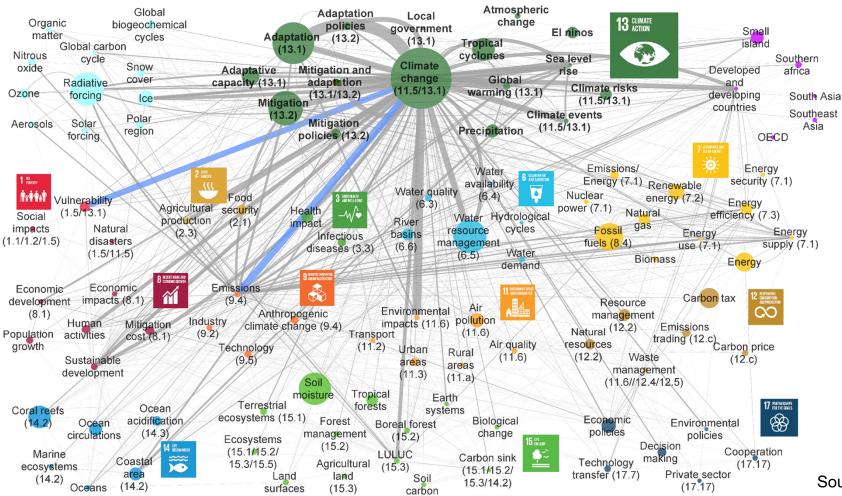
Climate action, Goal 13 of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), cuts across almost all SDGs. Achieving climate goals can reinforce the achievements in many other goals, but at the same time climate mitigation and adaptation measures may generate trade-offs, such as levelling the cost of energy and transitioning away from fossil fuels. Leveraging the Leveraging the synergies and minimizing the trade-offs among climate goals and other SDGs is an imperative task for ensuring policy coherence. Understanding the interlinkages of climate action within the SDGs can help inform about the synergies and trade-offs.

There is a gap in the scientific knowledge about how the

# Methodology: Using NLP to systematically extract key SDG linkages from climate change literature



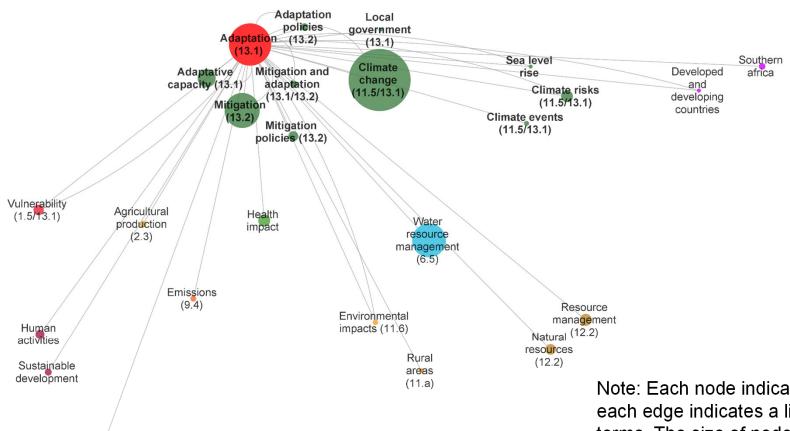
### A qualitative SDG interlinkage model for Goal 13 on climate action



Note: The figure was generated by using Cytoscape. Each node indicates a top term and the size of nodes indicates their frequency. The code in parentheses indicates the corresponding SDG targets. The edge indicates a linkage between paired terms. The width of an edge indicates the frequency of the paired terms.

Source: Zhou, et al., 2022.

### Climate adaptation and linkages with the SDGs



Note: Each node indicates a key term and each edge indicates a link between a paired terms. The size of nodes indicates their frequency in the literature and the width of edges indicates the frequency of paired terms.

Coastal

(14.2)

### Areas of application

- The SDG interlinkages tool can be used to inform policy makers on the interactions between climate action and SDGs and identify system challenges and solutions (e.g. integrated priority setting and institutional and financial arrangement).
- The SDG interlinkages tool can be used to communicate among stakeholders on the synergies and trade-offs and help reconcile conflicting interests and turn into win-win solutions.
- The SDG interlinkages tool can help raise the awareness on systemic impacts of climate change and raise urgency for taking action.
- IGES is providing technical assistance to West Java on facilitating the integration of the SDGs into the development of a long-term climate mitigation strategy
  - Stakeholder consultation (questionnaire survey and focus group discussion) aiming at raising the awareness and co-creation of local knowledge on climate-SDG interactions, identifying priority areas and seeking system solutions.

### Further reading

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# Thank you!

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