Practical application of the IGES SDG Interlinkages Tool for policy support

Case studies in Indonesia and Bangladesh

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Practical application of the IGES SDG Interlinkages Tool

- The IGES SDG Interlinkages Tool and its methodology have been used for application through a couple of case studies.
- I will introduce two case studies in Indonesia and Bangladesh.



"Integration of climate actions and SDGs at the subnational scale: Results from stakeholder consultation in West Java"

(IGES Discussion Paper, November 2021) An Integrated Approach to Sustainable Development through SDG Interlinkages



Xin Zhou and Mustafa Moinuddin

Case study in Bangladesh: Application of the SDG interlinkage model to inform integrated SDG planning

(IGES Flagship Report Chapter (not yet published)



Background: IGES activity related to integrating climate actions and SDGs in West Java, Indonesia

Output: "Integration of climate actions and SDGs at the sub-national scale: Results from stakeholder consultation in West Java" (IGES Discussion Paper, November 2021)

Rationale

- Implementing climate actions while achieving the SDGs
 - A systems approach is needed to address the trade-offs and leverage the synergies
- Particularly relevant at the local level, where integrated planning is feasible
 - Smaller size and lesser number of agencies
 - Limited availability of financial and human resources
- However, integrated policymaking is often absent at local levels.

Purpose and objective of this study

- To develop a qualitative approach to identify the synergies and trade-offs between climate actions and SDGs through local stakeholders' engagement.
- West Java was selected for empirical analysis, due to Indonesia's diversity and commitment to climate and SDG agenda.

Background: IGES activity related to integrating climate actions and SDGs in West Java, Indonesia (cont'd)

Methodology used: Stakeholders' consultation

- Online survey (100 participants) to identify the challenges, synergies & tradeoffs between climate actions and the SDGs
- Focus group discussion (20 participants) to validate the results and receive feedback.

Potential impact

• By integrating the local context through stakeholder engagement, the results of this study can be used to support practical policymaking based on a systems approach at the local levels.

Partnership



Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), Japan



Center for Sustainable Development Goals Studies (SDGs Center) Universitas Padjadjaran

Even before this study, IGES has already contributed to the SDG process in Indonesia

Roadmap of SDGs Indonesia 99

Contributions to Indonesia's SDGs Roadmap and VNR/2021/2019



The results of the analysis of the 43 SDGs targets indicate that there are **17 targets** of **9 goals** that have strong influence to other targets, with a low level of dependency. These targets are called to have the high driver power.

Source: BAPPENAS (2019). Roadmap of SDGs Indonesia: A Highlight.



In Indonesia's VNR 2021 (p.25-26), IGES Interlinkages Tool was used to visualise positive relations (e.g. access to food and poverty reduction) and trade-offs between pursuing economic growth and impacts on sustainable food production and infrastructure).

Stakeholders consultation in West Java



Integrated Sustainability Centre, IGES

The process of combining the survey and FGD

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Section 1 of 18						
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Major progresses and challenges in SDG implementation Mest Java Involvement of stakeholders in SDG promotion and implementation						
Major agricult and service se Jav	ctors in West	Major economic, social, environmental, climate, and governance-related issues and challenges in West Java, including their linkages with the 17 SDGs	Relevance and significance of climate change for West Java			

Questionnaire survey (100 participants)

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Educational/research institution			
Low public awareness on the importance of social development. Unequal access to education services. Gender inequality	High poverty rate Unequal access to basic public services. Low critical binking ability of the public. Gender inequality Social and economic inequality Low Human Resources Journey and the low access to be guality device and discrimination	borus. Change of public value to more individual society. • Higher poverty rate. Social inequality. Lack of basic social service • provision (education and health). Low Human Resources quality that contributes to high unenployment rate. Lack of disaster management system. Low coverage of social protection.	education.

	Pollution-related	Major resource use related	Conservation-related	Other environmental problems
Educational/research institution	 Unmanaged industrial waste 	Low stock of clean water	Heavily economic based development	
NGOs	 High air and water pollution Unmanaged industrial waste 	resources. • High exploitation of human resources • Social conflict	deforestation High rate of land use shifting for industry, housing and industry and	Emerging of new industria areas. Natural disaster that happen almost overy year Women harassment caused by conflict in environment issue
Government	Unmanaged industrial waste Als pollution from transportation	Social conflict Idgh exploitation of natural resources. Idgh nate of land use shifting for industry and housing need. Deteriorating of forest due to expansion of agriculture secter, which resulted to low stock of	Climate change. Untreated industrial waste management. Degradation of water catchment areas.	 Many infrastructure development do net base or environment friendij approach.
Private entities		Low stock of clean water River sedimentation and flood	 High rate of land use shifting for industry, agriculture housing and infrastructure need. 	 High rate of land use shifting for housing need

Survey results

Focus group discussion (20 participants)

Core issues and problems identified at the FGD meeting

with other	SDGs in West Java	other SD	other SDGs in West Java	
cissues identified in the survey	- Survey results: Highest 3 and I owest 2 relevant SDGs	Specific issues identified in the survey	Survey results: Highest 3 and lowest 2 relevant 5 DG	
inequality (SDG 10)	Poverty eradication (SDG 1)	Social inequality	Poverty eradication (SDG 1)	
inequality (SDG 20)	Food security (SDG 2)	Social inequality	Health (SDG 3)	
inequality (SDG 20)	Health (SDG 3)	Sodal inequality	Food security (SDG 2)	
inequality (SDG 10)	Inclusive and sustainable urbanisation (SDG 11)	Sodal inequality	Indusive and sustainable urbanisation (SDG 11)	
inequality (SDG 10)	Overfishing (SDG 14)	Social inequality	Life below water (SDG 14)	
loyment(SDG 8)	Poverty eradication (SDG 1)	Urbanization	Poverty eradication (SDG 1)	
oyment (SDG 8)	Food security (SDG 2)	Urbanization	Health (SDG 3)	
loyment(SDG 8)	Health (SDG 3)	Urbanization	Food security (SDG 2)	
oyment(SDG8)	Economic growth and stability (SDG 8)	Urbanization	Indusive and sustainable urbanisation (SDG 11)	
oyment(SDG8)	Life below water (SDG 14)	Urbanization	Life below water (SDG 14)	
syment (SDG 8)	Life on land (SDG 15)	Gender inequalities	Gender inequalities (SDG 5)	
ate infrastructure (50G9)	Health (SDG 3)	Gender inequalities	Health (SDG 3)	
ate infrastructure (SDG 9)	Access to adequate water and sanitation (SDG 6)	Gender inequalities	Poverty eradication (SDG I)	
ate infrastructure (SDG 9)	Access to financial services (SDG 9)	Gender inequalities	Education (SDG 4)	
ate infrastructure (SDG 9)	Governance and institutions (SDG 16)	Gender inequalities	Indusive and sustainable urbanisation (SDG 11)	
ate infrastructure (50G9)	Gender irequalities (SDG 5)	Gender inequalities	Life below water (SDG 14)	
c growth and stability (SDG 8)	Poverty eradication (SDG 1)	Access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene	Access to adequate water and sanitation (SDG 6)	
ic growth and stability (SDG 8)	Economic growth and stability (SDG 8)	Access to clean water, sanitation and hygien-		
ic growth and stability (SDG 8)	Health (SDG 3)	Access to clean water, sanitation and hygiens	Poverty endotion (SDG 1)	
ic growth and stability (SDG 8)	Life below water (SDG 14)	forms to clean water amitation and husing	indusive and sustainable urbanisation (SDG 11)	
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Economy	Society	Environment and climate change	Governance
 Low human resources quality. Lack of job opportunity. Dependence of economic sector of informal activities. Low concern to environmentally safe development approaches. Economic development inequality 	 High poverty rate. Low human resources quality due to low education service quality. Social and economic inequality. Gender inequality. Inequality in access to education. 	 Pollution-related problems (industrial waste and domestic waste) Major resource-use related problems Conservation-related problems Other environmental problems 	 Corruption is the most important problem in West Java. It is strongly correlated with low integrity of the personnel of West Java Government.

Major topics covered in the survey questionnaire

Queries related to the respondents' institution (type of business, familiarity with and relevance of SDGs and climate change issues) Relationships of planning and implementation of SDGs at the national level and at the regional/provincial/local levels

SDG planning and implementation at national and provincial levels

Major progresses and challenges in SDG implementation

Agencies involved in SDG implementation in West Java

Involvement of stakeholders in SDG promotion and implementation

Major agriculture, industry and service sectors in West Java Major economic, social, environmental, climate, and governance-related issues and challenges in West Java, including their linkages with the 17 SDGs

Relevance and significance of climate change for West Java

Multistakeholders participation



Type of Institutions	Field of Work
Educational/research institution	 Improving Human Development Index Training, research and community empowerment SDGs localization
NGOs	 Policy advocacy Promoting gender equality. Disaster management. Community development Research
Government	 Planning, monitoring, evaluation, research and development. Advocacy Provision of public services Drugs eradication Food provision
Private sectors	 Energy and water management Managing airport Service provider

Core issues and problems identified by the experts at the FGD meeting

Economy	Society	Environment and climate change	Governance
 Low human resources quality. Lack of job opportunity. Dependence of economic sector of informal activities. Low concern to environmentally safe development approaches. Economic development inequality 	 High poverty rate. Low human resources quality due to low education service quality. Social and economic inequality. Gender inequality. Inequality in access to education. 	 Pollution-related problems (industrial waste and domestic waste) Major resource-use related problems Conservation-related problems Other environmental problems 	 Corruption is the most important problem in West Java. It is strongly correlated with low integrity of the personnel of West Java Government.

Interlinkages of key economic, social, environmental and governance issues in West Java with climate change



ECONOMY

All four key economic issues – especially infrastructure and economic growth and stability – are linked with SDG 13 on climate action.

SOCIETY/COMMUNITY

Many social issues are linked with climate actions (almost 30% respondents highlighting access to energy as a major area)

ENVIRONMENT

Environmental issues linked with climate actions and other SDGs. Climate action itself was linked with health, water, poverty and hunger, energy, and biodiversity.

GOVERNANCE

Rule of law and relations with the central government are highly relevant in West Java's climate actions

Takeaways from this study

- Overlapping nature of sustainable development and climate actions
 - Integration and co-development of their implementation plans needed
- Understanding these interactions needed to integrate SDGs and climate actions
 - Stakeholder consultations can help design the integrated approach: socio-economic and biophysical characteristics, priorities/challenges facing the region within broader national development plans.
- Integrated approaches can bridge the gap between national and local policy processes.
- Important to provide support for localising the SDGs and climate actions (enabling conditions, such as strengthened governance, institutional arrangements and clarified budget lines)
- Empowering civil society can boost accountability for spending and policy decisions on climate and SDGs
- Essential knowledge gained for science-based studies, such as an in-depth SDG interlinkage analyses, which can provide important insights and support for local policy processes including the development of Voluntary Local Reviews
- Further, the experience gained from this stakeholder engagement activity is expected to feed into similar activities other regions, cities and provinces within and beyond Indonesia

Integrated priority setting for SDGs: A case study on Bangladesh

- Bangladesh an early starter in SDGs implementation
 - Strong political support, SDGs integrated in the national development plans, adopted various SDG strategies
- Governance Innovation Unit of the Prime Minister's Office (GIU-PMO) developed a draft SDG priority list (38 country-specific indicators mapping with 33 official targets across all 17 SDGs) in 2018
- IGES involvement
 - Consultation meeting between the GIU-PMO and IGES (Dhaka, May 2018)
 - IGES to conduct
 - an SDG interlinkages analysis to identify key targets for Bangladesh and compare with this draft priority list
 - IGES SDG Interlinkages methodology, SNA techniques (various centrality measures)
 - review one specific target (SDG 6.2 on sanitation and hygiene) in more detail including suggestions for the institutional arrangements for its implementation.
 - The IGES analysis aimed at providing scientific background to SDG prioritisation that can help communication with line ministries and other agencies

Priority / key Targets for Bangladesh

Priority targets that are identified by both GIU-PMO and IGES

1.1 End extreme poverty	7.1 Universal access to energy
1.2 Halve national poverty	8.5 Decent work for all
2.2 End malnutrition	8.6 Improve youth employment
2.4 Build sustainable food production systems	10.1 Income growth of bottom 40% population 10.7 Improve equality of migrants
5.5 Enhance women's participation in decision-making	11.2 Universal access to sustainable transport system
6.1 Universal access to safe drinking water	15.1 Sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater
6.2 Universal access to sanitation and hygiene	

GIU-PMO draft priority targets

IGES recommended key targets

3.2 End preventable young children	12.5 Reduce waste generation	1.5 Build resilience of the poor to	9.a Enhance international aid to build
deaths	13.1 Strengthen resilience to climate	climate and other disasters	sustainable infrastructure
3.6 Halve traffic deaths	change	2.1 End hunger	11.5 Reduce losses from disasters
4.1 All for free primary and secondary	•	2.3 Double agriculture productivity	11.a Strengthen development
education	areas	5.4 Reduce pre-mature mortality nom	planning for sustainable cities
4.4 Increase skilled workers for decent		non-communicable diseases	12.8 Enhance awareness of
jobs	degradation	4.5 Estimate gender disparities in all	sustainable lifestyles
4.a Improve education facilities	16.9 Provide legal identity to all	levels of education	13.2 Integrate climate change
5.3 Eliminate forced marriage	16.a Capacity building for preventing	4.7 Acquire knowledge needed for	measures into national policies
7.2 Increase renewable energy	violence and terrorism	sustainable development	14.2 Sustainable management of
67	17.1 Capacity building for tax	5.c Strengthen policies for gender	marine ecosystems
8.1 Sustain inclusive economic growth	collection in developing countries	equality	15.2 Sustainable management of
9.1 Develop resilient infrastructure	17.8 Enhance ICT in LDCs	6.4 Increase water use efficiency	forests
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization		9.4 Resource-efficient and clean technology-based industrial retrofit	16.6 Develop accountable institutions
9.c Universal and affordable access to		teennology based industrial retront	

ICT

Target-level interlinkages analysis and institutional arrangements for Bangladesh: An example of Goal 6 (Water)



Key target analysed under this Goal

Target 6.2 Universal access to sanitation and hygiene

Sanitation and hygiene: Positive and negative linkages of Target 6.2

- Sanitation and hygiene (Target 6.2) is connected to 87 SDG targets across the goals.
- If we focus on the impact of progress in sanitation and hygiene, we see that Target 6.2's reinforcing effects will be across several SDGs: Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 11.
- On the other hand, this progress may negatively affect a few targets (4 in total) under Goal 3.
- Target 6.2 is also linked with the remaining targets, but due to data unavailability, the nature (synergistic or conflicting) could not be identified.



Initial recommendations for institutional arrangements for Target 6.2 in Bangladesh

- Appropriate institutional arrangements needed for effective implementation
- Governmental mapping of relevant ministries/divisions (target level)
- Inst. arrangement could be further enhanced based on SDG interlinkages analysis results

Lead/Co-Lead	Associates			
	<i>Ministries and divisions that are identified by both GED and the authors</i> <u>Ministries:</u> Education/ Primary and mass education; Environment; Food; Health; Women and children <u>Other organisations:</u> Statistics and information division			
	Additional provided by GED	Additional recommended by IGES		
Lead: Local government division	<u>Ministries:</u> Information <u>Other organisations:</u> Prime Minister's Office	<u>Ministries:</u> Agriculture; Commerce; Fisheries; Foreign affairs; Health; Housing and public works; Industries; Labour; Land; Railways; Science and technology; Social welfare; Textile; Water resources <u>Divisions:</u> Cabinet; Economic relations; finance, General economics; ICT; Posts; Road transport; Law and justice; Legislative and parliamentary affairs; Programming		

Takeaways from this study

- Adopting an integrated approach requires a solid understanding of the trade-offs and synergies associated with the goals/ targets. Innovative instruments such as the IGES SDG Tool can help identify these interlinkages among the goals and targets.
- This study builds upon the results from the IGES SDG Interlinkages Tool to provide recommendations of key targets for Bangladesh from an interlinkages perspective. The results thus reconcile the draft priority list of GIU-PMO by identifying the common and different targets in the two lists.
- Inter-agency collaboration is needed for policy coherence and integrated implementation of the SDGs, for example in the implementation of Target 6.2. This will help minimise conflicting policies across the targets, and improve the overall integrated implementation by fostering synergies, synchronising the activities of various ministries, and avoiding repetitive works by various agencies.
- **Ensuring data availability** and management will help monitor the country's progress in implementing the SDGs and adjust policies accordingly.

Leveraging the potential of the industry sector in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in Bangladesh

- Presentation at the discussion meeting with the Ministry of Industries of Bangladesh
- Bangladesh emphasizes industrialization as the cornerstone for sustainable economic development and social progress
- Major challenge: How to make the country's industrial development inclusive and sustainable

We provided recommendations for industry transition in Bangladesh from SDG interlinkages perspective



Contribution of the industry sector to GDP

Leveraging the potential of the industry sector in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals from SDG interlinkages perspective



Source: Generated using IGES SDG Interlinkages Analysis and Visualisation Tool.

Interactions between industry transition and other SDGs for Bangladesh

Key targets for industry development in Bangladesh

- 2.3 Agricultural productivity
- 6.4 Water-use efficiency
- 8.2 Economic productivity
- 9.2 Sustainable industrialisation
- 9.3 Access to finance
- 9.4 Industrial retrofit
- 9.5 R&D for industry
- 12.4 Chemical/waste management



Interactions between industry transition and other SDGs for Banglades – Synergies and trade-offs





Synergies

Trade-offs

Interlinkages analysis and institutional arrangement for each of the industry-related SDG targets

Interlinkages or Target 9.2 on promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization



Key insights/recommendations for industry transition in Bangladesh from SDG interlinkages perspective

Key insights for industry transition in Bangladesh from SDG interlinkages perspective

Industry to play a crucial role in Bangladesh's SDG

- implementation
- Linked with all the 17 SDGs/associated targets
- Policies must not focus only on the economic side of development
 Already addressed to some extent in Bangladesh's National Industrial Policy

O Targets led/co-led by the Ministry of Industries

- Clear interactions with and influences on the goal areas and targets related to the main objectives of the 2016 Industrial Policy
- These links include, among others
- Targets related to decent work, job creation, youth employment, and economic growth (Goal 8), industry and infrastructure (Goal 9), international trade and public-private partnership (Goal 17) [industrial growth and mass employment]
- Targets related to poverty reduction, reducing hunger, addressing inequality, and generating incomes [inclusive growth through income generation]
- In addition, this selected set of industry-related targets also interacts with and affect a range of social and environmental targets including the ones related to developing a sustainable food production system (Goal 2), resource efficiency (Goals 6, 7 and 8)making urbanization more sustainable (Goal 11), addressing climate change (Goal 13), and biodiversity and ecosystems (Goals 14 and 15).

Strategic and Quantitative Analysis Centre (QAC), IGES

Key insights for industry transition in Bangladesh from SDG interlinkages perspective

- However, as the red lines in the figure in Slides 29 and 32 indicate, existing trends and policy measures may not always be conducive enough to reinforce attaining some, if not many, of the economic, social or environmental goals.
- For instance, even though progress has been made in Target 9.2 on inclusive and sustainable industrialization, this trend is not observed in creating decent jobs
- O The links marked in red colored lines in Slide 25 lines may need

special attention

Institutional arrangement

perspective

agencies



Key insights for industry transition in Bangladesh

The industry-related SDG targets led by the ministry will affect, and will be

ightarrow Coordination among the relevant ministries and other governmental agencies necessary

- Additional recommendations on institutional arrangements from interlinkages

→ Facilitate the improvement the overall integrated implementation by fostering synergies, synchronising the activities of various ministries, and avoiding similar repetitive works by various

O Last but not the least, implementing the industry-related SDG targets

→ Suggested institutional arrangements for each of the SDG targets led by the Ministry of Industries provided in Annex I of this presentation

will also require relevant enabling policies focusing on not only industrial

value addition but also ensuring the good governance and development

of accountable institutions, inclusive decision-making, multi-stakeholder

- Commendable work from GED on mapping of ministries for SDG implementation

ategic and Quantitative Analysis Centre (QAC), IGES

from SDG interlinkages perspective

affected by, targets from many other goals areas.

ightarrow Can help minimise conflicting policies across the targets

Key insights for industry transition in Bangladesh from SDG interlinkages perspective

O Major challenge in the labour market

- How to limit job losses
- How to create green jobs to make industry transition more sustainable

Promoting green industries

- Important as many challenges related to industrial development are environmental in nature
- (GÉO-6)
- Can play an important role in SDG implementation
- Involves not only energy-intensive industries but also the ones related to agriculture, water and NRM
 → GEO-6 report on green industries in Asia-Pacific region

Strengthening the SMEs

- Plays an important role in inclusive growth by curbing unemployment, women's empowerment, and forex earning, to name a few
- They also face the hardest challenges to become more sustainable
- Helping the SMEs to navigate the transition to sustainable development
 → Through net-zero emission scenarios

Management of chemicals and wastes

 With rapid industrialization, Bangladesh will face increased challenges concerning managing industrial chemicals and wastes. The relevant SOG Target 12.4 affects a broad range of goals areas in all the three dimensions of sustainability. An efficient and effective management system therefore is important to make Bangladesh's industry transition more sustainable.

Strategic and Quantitative Analysis Centre (QAC), IGES

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partnerships.

Need for enabling policies Managing chemicals and waste Challenges in the labour market **Promoting green industries** Strengthening the SMEs Enhancing institutional arrangement Promoting green industries Challenges in the labour market

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