
SESSION 2

Stocktaking Progress on the 2030 Agenda and Climate Action

Stocktaking Progress on Implementation



Source: UNFCCC



Source: UN-DESA

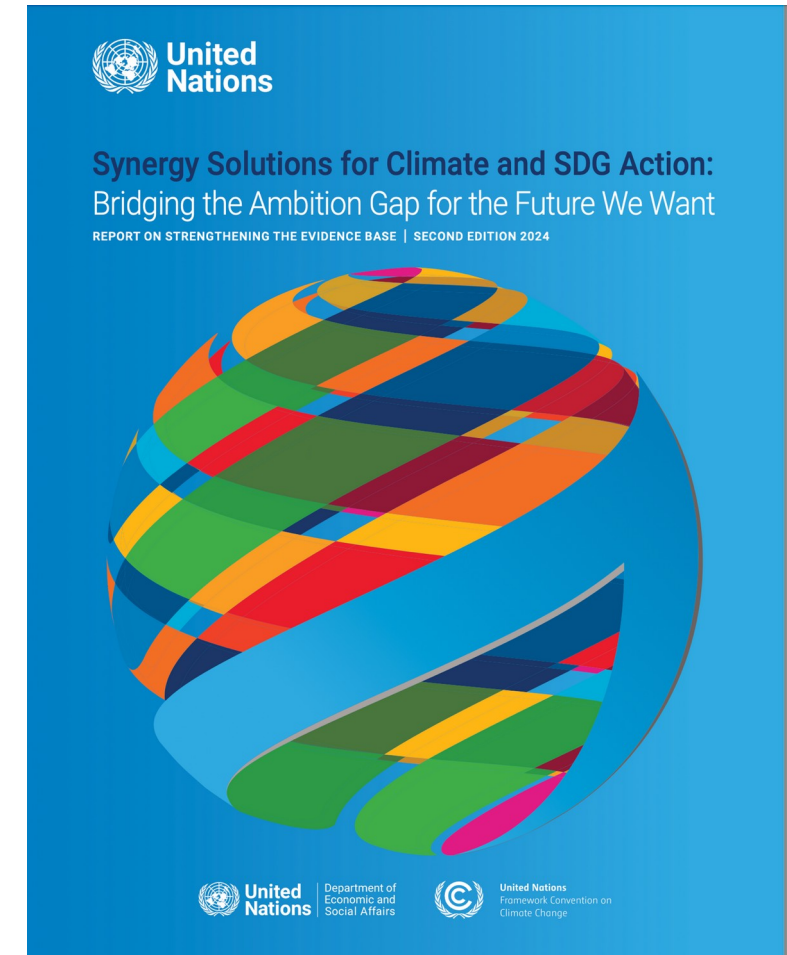
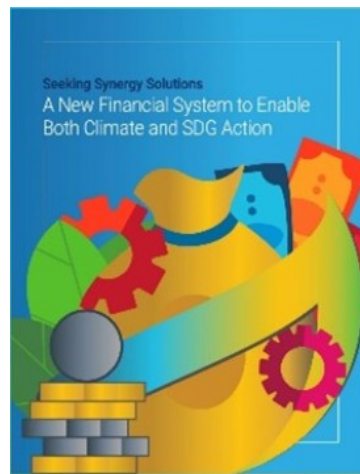
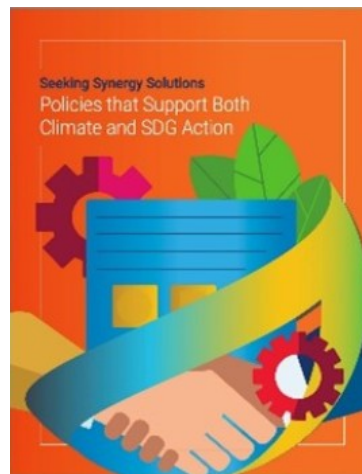
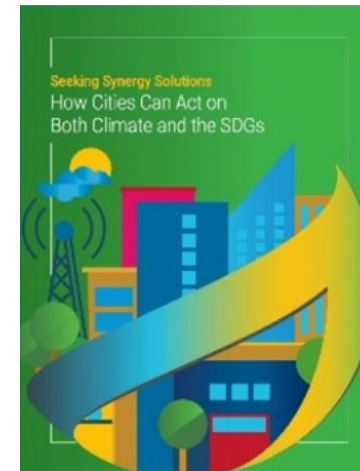
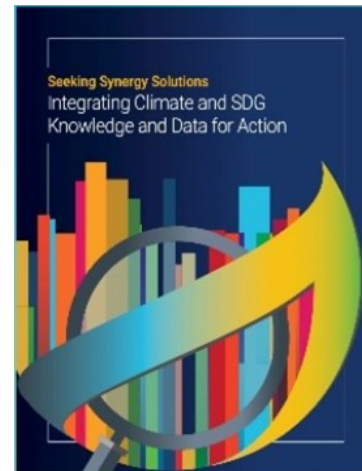
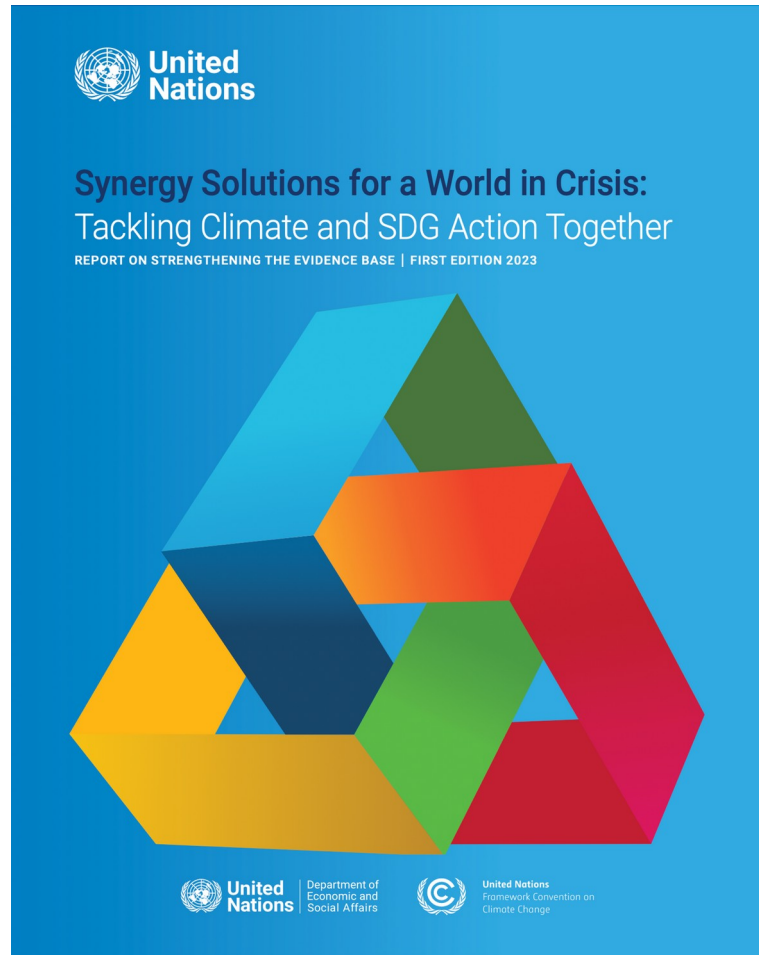


1. At the half-way point toward 2030 the SDGs are far off track. Of 36 targets reviewed in the report, only 2 are on track to be achieved, while progress on eight is deteriorating. Slow progress or even regression on climate action, biodiversity loss and inequality.

2. The global community is not on track to reduce emissions to the level needed to limit global temperature rise below 1.5 C. The window of opportunity to bridge this divide is rapidly narrowing

3. Urgent need to accelerate action and seek synergies in implementation!

Accelerating Implementation



Session outline

Climate Action and SDG Synergies Platform Progress – Ms. Bahareh Seyedi, Senior Sustainable Development Officer, DSDG, UNDESA (video)

SDG – Climate Synergies Current Progress and Way Forward – Mr. Simon Gilby, Sustainable Development Officer, UNOSD and Mr. Adis Dzebo, Consultant, UNOSD

Country Presentations:

Ghana	Mr. Edward William Bruce-Lyle, National Development Planning Commission, Senior Planning Analyst
Indonesia	Mr. Arifin Rudiyanto, Expert Coordinator at the National Secretariat for the SDGs Implementation, Ministry of National Development Planning
Kyrgyz Republic	Mr. Timur Mambetaliev, Head of Sustainable Development and Environment Statistics Department, National Statistical Committee
Liberia	Mr. Foday C. Bayoh, Senior Policy Advisor/Climate Change & Climate Finance Focal Point Ministry of Finance & Development Planning
Sri Lanka	Mr. I. A. S. Ranaweera, Director (Policy Planning and Monitoring), Ministry of Environment Mr. Kirahandi Sudarshana Manaram De Silva, Director, Department of National Budget, Sri Lanka

Guiding Questions

How do national planning instruments and mechanisms enable NDC implementation?

How do national planning instruments and NDCs currently enable SDG localisation (local impacts and progress) for a just transition and leaving no one behind?

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Climate Action and SDG Synergies Platform Progress

Ms. Bahareh Seyedi, Senior Sustainable Development Officer, DSDG,
UNDESA

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SDG - Climate Synergies Current Progress and Way Forward

Mr. Simon Gilby, Sustainable Development Officer, UNOSD

2024 Executive Training Course Call to Action Plans

Short Term Goals (1 – 3 weeks)

- Stakeholder consultations and engagement on alignment
- Education, Awareness and High Level workshops and trainings.
- Knowledge dissemination at all levels
- Mission report preparation and circulation to relevant agencies.

Medium Term Goals (2 - 6 months)

- Institutional Coordination between SDG and climate related Offices.
- Preparation of sensitisation and capacity building training materials
- Alignment between the SDGs, NDC and National Development strategies.
- SDG and climate synergy policy development (limited)

Long Term Goals (1 year or more)

- SDG and climate national policy draft
- Public-Private partnerships for sustainable development projects.
- Data collection and evaluation on SDG and NDC implementation projects
- Establishment of working groups on NDCs and SDGs.

CURRENT PROGRESS ON SDG - CLIMATE SYNERGIES

INITIAL DEVELOPMENT

- Initial steps to mainstream SDG-NDC integration such as inter-agency dialogues and briefings.
- Participatory assessments undertaken to identify vulnerabilities and needs.

KNOWLEDGE SHARING AND COORDINATION

- Establishment of inter-agency coordination mechanisms.
- Development and dissemination of sensitisation materials and capacity building workshops.
- Establishment of climate change offices within ministries
- Engagement with non-government stakeholders including private sector and civil society

TRACKING SYSTEMS AND DATA COLLECTION

- Development of NDC tracking systems
- Climate and SDG budget tagging initiatives
- Promotion of open data policies.
- Data enhancement efforts focused on increasing availability and disaggregation.

CURRENT PROGRESS ON SDG - CLIMATE SYNERGIES

FINANCING AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

- Provision for climate financing in country's national budget.
- Allocation of public funds to relevant agencies on climate action.
- Issuance of debt instruments through country's capital market for climate financing.
- Collaborations with funding agencies on adaptation and mitigation initiatives.
- Participation in global initiatives that aims to enhance the alignment of national financing systems with SDGs targets.
- Engagement with foreign stakeholders on aligning domestic resources and international financing for SDG and Climate action.

POLICIES

- Commitment to climate action and synergy through newly drafted NDCs and national policies.
- Collaborations with UN agencies, multilateral organizations and foreign governments to develop technical platforms on climate-SDG synergy.
- Mainstreaming climate change into national development planning and budgeting processes.

CHALLENGES FOR SDG AND CLIMATE SYNERGIES

DATA

- Lack of data availability
- Lack of sufficient and strong infrastructure to track data
- Siloed collection and use of data
- Relevant agency not fully equipped
- Limited capacity and technical knowledge of stakeholders.
- Lack of funds to scale up data-sharing platforms.
- Data fragmentation and lack of disaggregation

FINANCE

- Limited finance to support SDG and climate action activation
- Limited funds to implement projects.
- Limitation on public finance laws and regulations
- Lack of adequate knowledge and technical capacity to access funding opportunities.

INSTITUTIONAL

- Lack of prioritisation.
- Lack of institutional framework
- Low private sector engagement
- Lack of effective coordination.

CHALLENGES FOR SDG AND CLIMATE SYNERGIES

STAKEHOLDERS

- Limited capacity and knowledge of stakeholders.
- Lack of Interest in cross-sectoral collaboration.

CAPACITY BUILDING

- Inadequacy of training materials
- Lack of expertise on accessing international funding.
- Lack of stakeholder expertise on policy formulation.

2025 Executive Training Course

Activities will be organised around four thematic groups:

Climate-Resilient Infrastructure and Urban Adaptation

- Group 1: Lao PDR, Liberia, Mali, Papua New Guinea, Tonga

Climate-Smart Agriculture and Food Security

- Group 2: Bangladesh, Ghana, Sri Lanka
- Group 3: Comoros, Kenya, Philippines, Zimbabwe

Nature-Based Solutions and Land Restoration

- Group 4: Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Uganda

Renewable Energy and Low-Carbon Development

- Group 5: Armenia, Bhutan, Kyrgyz Republic, Madagascar, Thailand

SESSION 2

OVERVIEW OF AGENDA

Executive 2025 Executive Training Course for Policymakers on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Incheon, 18 - 21 March 2025

Call to Action Proposal Plan Template

Based on what you have learned in the training these last days, please share at least two actions you can propose to support actions which integrate SDG and climate synergies to drive more efficient and effective SDG and climate implementation in your national context. This template is a guide to think about follow-up and applying knowledge and lessons learned and identifying SDG and climate action opportunities/priorities for your country. See the example provided below. For questions or comments please contact your facilitator(s).

Proposal Title	Main objective(s)	Links with Country Development Strategies/ Policies	SDG and climate links	Rationale	Target beneficiaries	Stakeholders to engage	Risks
1.							



United
Nations

Office for
Sustainable
Development



United
Nations

Department of
Economic and
Social Affairs

SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT  GOALS

THANK YOU

SESSION 2

What can we Learn From Attempts to Coherently Implement Climate Action and the Sustainable Development Goals?

And How do we Move Forward?

Adis Dzebo, UNOSD Consultant and Senior Research Fellow, Stockholm Environment Institute

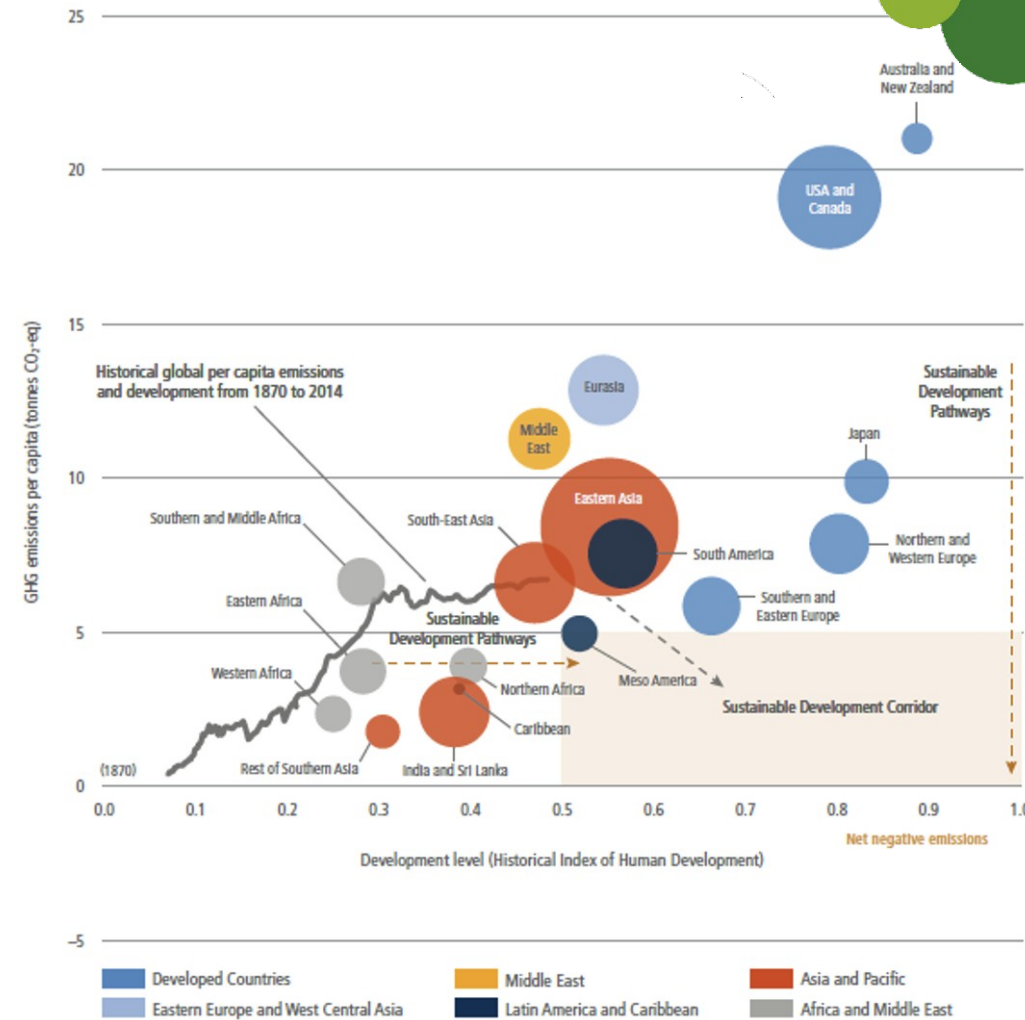
Adis.Dzebo@sei.org

Why are Countries Failing to Coherently Implement Climate and 1. Sustainable Development Policies?

Contextual Barriers


---→ Synergies are often explored at the hypothetical level and rarely based on **empirical evaluation** of their realisation and outcomes.

---→ Most countries have climate and SDG policies that are largely synergistic, but incoherence arises in their **implementation**.



IPCC (2022) AR 6 Climate Change 2022: Mitigation of Climate Change

Institutional Barriers

- Institutional Fragmentation and Silos
 - Ineffective Stakeholder Participation and Lack of Inclusion
 - Absence of vertical coordination structures and systems
- 

Political Barriers

- Prioritisation of Economic Objectives Over Environmental Objectives
- Internal Power Dynamics and Budget Allocation Between Public Institutions
- Powerful Interest Groups Disproportionally Influencing Policy
- Misinformation and lack of public awareness about climate and sustainability issues

Shawoo et al. (2025)

What are the Consequences From Incoherence?

- Reduced access to resources – Reduced Income – Diminished Livelihoods
- Lack of Participation – Engagement Fatigue
- Increased Discrimination – Social tensions and conflicts

Which Groups Benefit and Which Bear the Burden from Incoherence?

Large Corporations
Government Elites
Political Parties
Workers in Fossil Fuel Industry

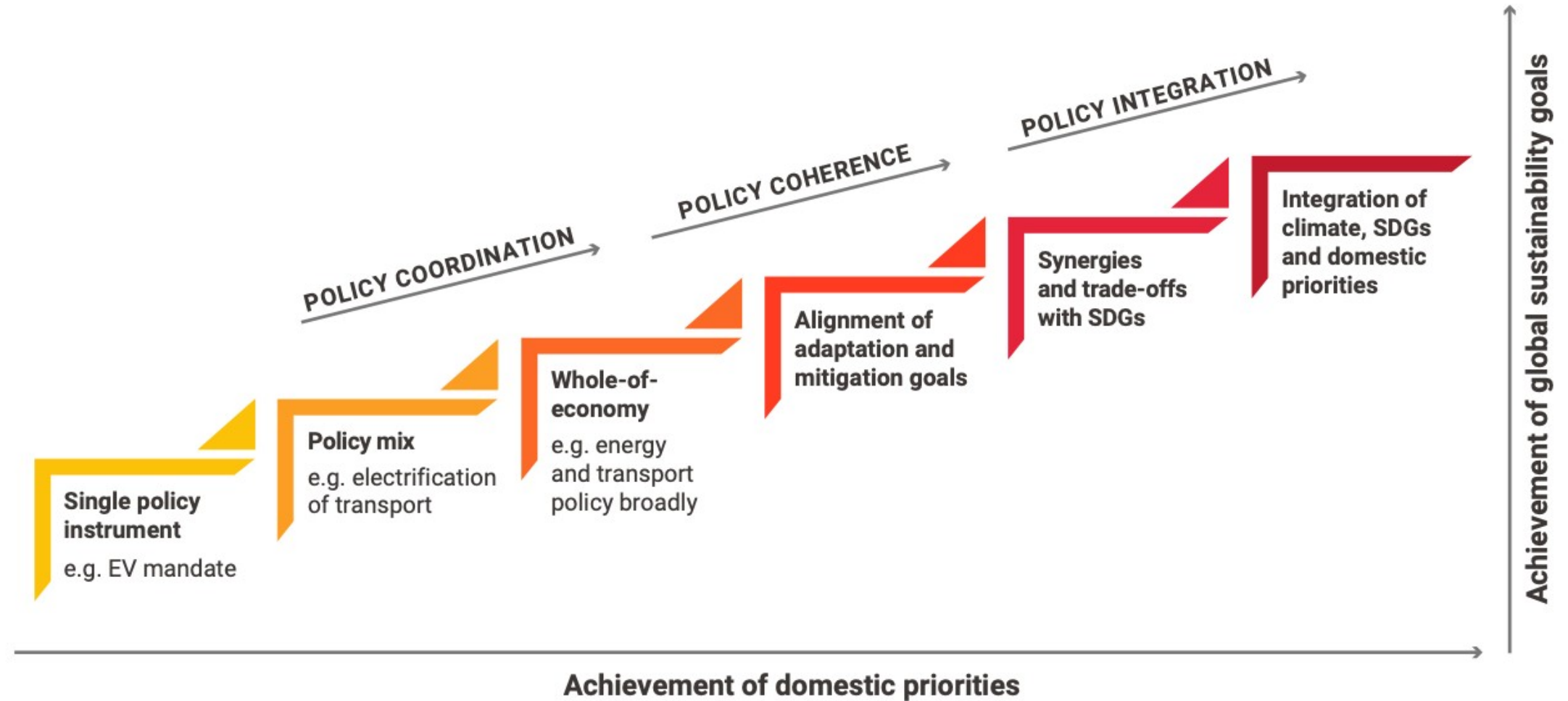
Indigenous Communities
Rural Communities
Small-Scale Farmers and Fishers
Workers in Fossil Fuel Industry
SMEs
Youth and Future Generations

How do we Move Forward Towards Synergistic Implementation of Climate Action and the Sustainable

2. Development Goals?

Ensuring Effective Policy Implementation of Climate Action and the SDGs Requires **Acknowledgment** of Existing Institutional and Political Barriers and Development of Strategies for Overcoming Them.

Synergistic Policymaking



Nilsson et al. (2024)

Policy Coordination

Policy coordination is the **starting point** to solve most policy problems of collective action

Peters (2018)

Ensuring **multisectoral** implementation of policy objectives, horizontally and vertically

Getting the '**powerful**' ministries onboard early

Ensuring **meaningful consultation** with all relevant ministries and agencies and stakeholders

Assigning and sharing **Roles and Responsibilities** Across the Policy Cycle

Establishing joint accountability through explicit mandates

Finding **Champions!**

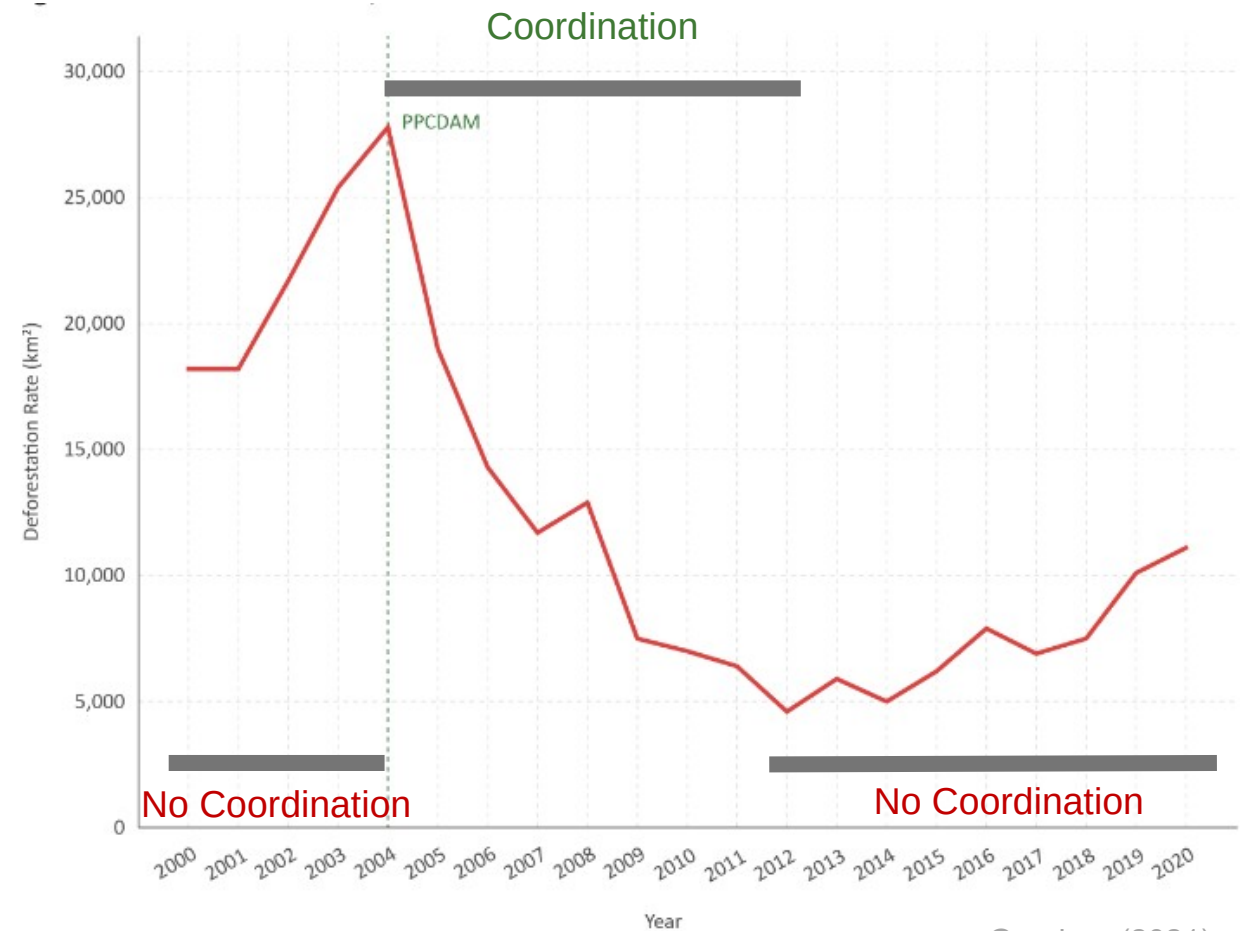
Coordinated Responses to Reducing Deforestation in Brazil



Most drivers of deforestation originate outside the forestry sector, requiring horizontal coordination across multiple sectors.

After the establishment of a federal, state and municipal working group in 2004, deforestation declined 70% from 2005 to 2013, partly due to coordinated action.

Ravikumar et al. (2018)

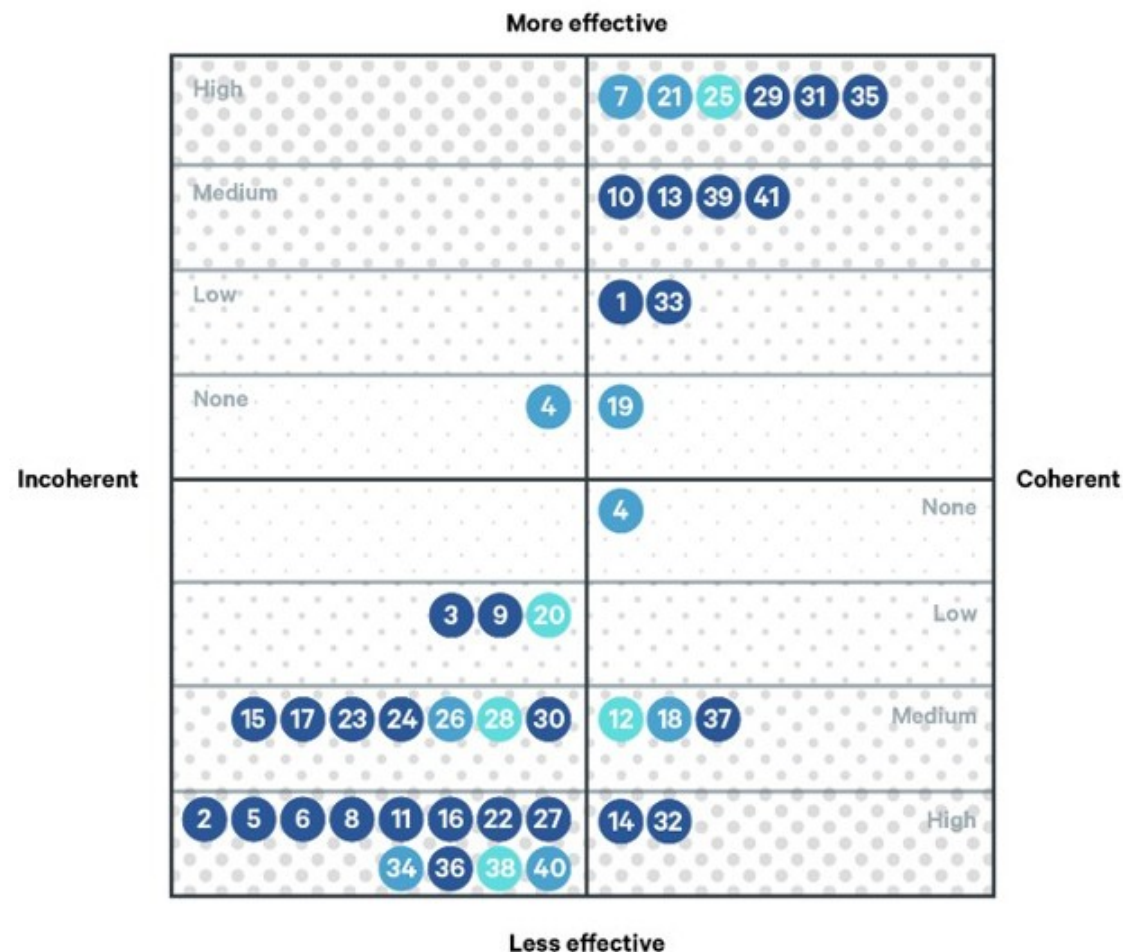


Gandour (2021)

Policy Coherence

When policies are coherent, they reinforce each other, reducing redundancies and conflicts, improving implementation efficiency. There is significant evidence that coherence contributes to more effective outcomes from policymaking.

Dzebo et al. (2025),
Browne et al. (2025)



Browne et al. (2023)

Policy Coherence

- Coherent policymaking efforts must go beyond alignment of policy objectives.
- ➔ Superficial, box-checking measures only squander resources without addressing root issues.
- ➔ Seeking Climate-SDG Synergies is a process shaped by values, priorities, and choices about what to align, which synergies to prioritise and what to trade off.
- ➔ Coherent implementation is not about searching an optimal end-state, but about “Good Enough” solutions for overcoming pertinent policy problems.

Integration of Climate and Sustainable Development in Domestic Priorities

→ The urgency to achieve synergies between climate action and sustainable development has never been greater. Escalating crises such as pandemics, natural disasters, geopolitical tensions and climate impacts are converging.

→ Crisis situations will force rapid integration and alignment of policies to address immediate threats. The response to the Covid-19 Pandemic in some countries showed that rapid and effective policy integration can be successful.

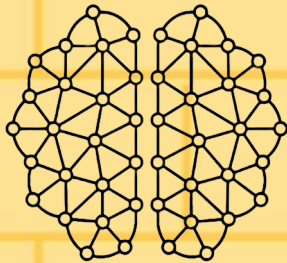
→ The Pandemic also showed that integration efforts, without institutionalisation, leave systemic weaknesses unaddressed once the crisis subsides.

All Instruments, Tools and Mechanisms On Deck!

Innovative auditing Shifting public opinion on climate and SDGs Integrated financing strategy

Environmental Impact Assessment Assessment of costs of inaction Impact evaluation

Foresight and scenario planning Risk-benefit analysis Integrated assessment modelling



Build readiness to establish gaps

Infrastructure for Data Governance

Agile and anticipatory policymaking

Integration of foresight in policymaking

Leveraging AI and Digital Tools

Meaningful and equitable stakeholder engagement

Narratives/ Storytelling to overcome resistance?

Multi-level governance

Transparent resource allocation

Navigate politics

Break down silos and fragmentation

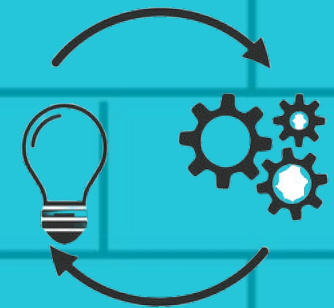
Overcome incoherence

Efficient policy processes

Effective and just outcomes

Synergies between climate action and SDGs

Lessons learned from past failures



Thank You!

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