



**United
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Department of
Economic and
Social Affairs

2022 Sustainable Development Transformation Forum

Promoting Effective Governance for Realizing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

27 October 2022, Songdo, Incheon

Keping Yao

United Nations Project Office on Governance (UNPOG)
Division for Public Institutions and Digital Government (DPIDG)
UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA)

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I. About the United Nations Project Office on Governance



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UNPOG Delivering its Mandates through a Holistic and Integrated Approach



Expected Accomplishment 1:
Strengthening public institutions



Expected Accomplishment 2:
Innovating public services



Expected Accomplishment 3:
Engaging whole societies

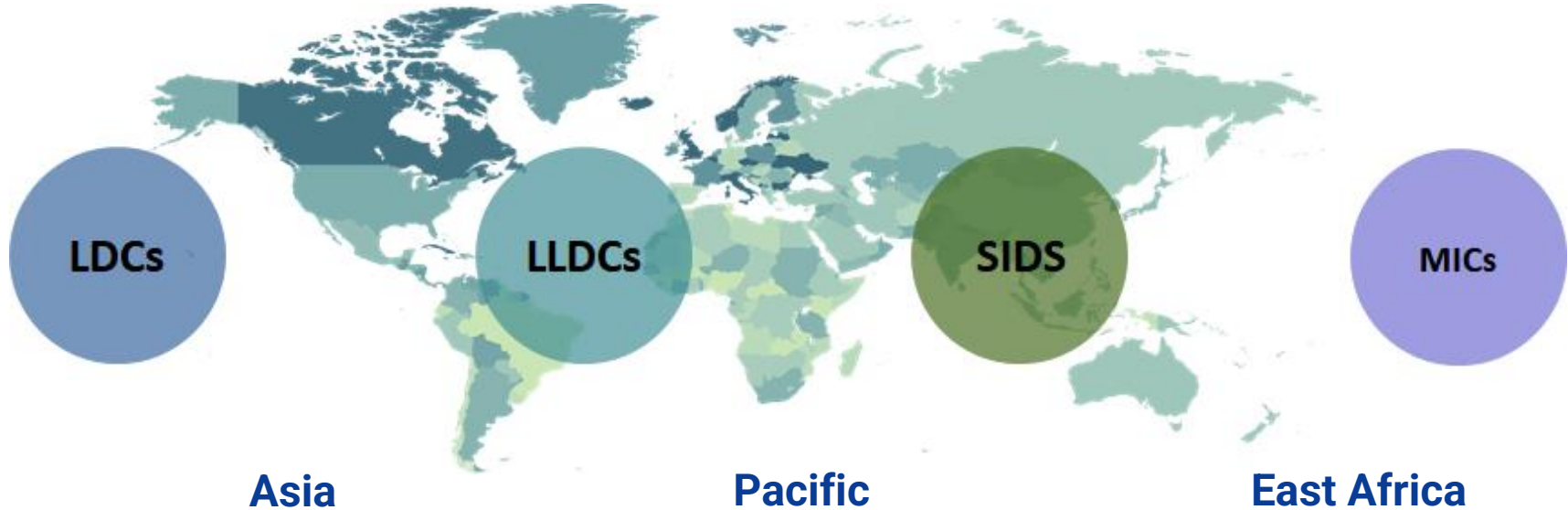


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Target Countries

48 Member States



DESA

Public Institutions

Regional SYMPOSIUM on

Effective Governance and Digital Transformation for Accelerating Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Addressing Global Challenges

22 - 24 November 2022

10:00 AM - 6:00 PM Seoul, GMT+9

Incheon, Republic of Korea and Online



Department of
Economic and
Social Affairs



Ministry of
the Interior and Safety



Incheon
Metropolitan City



www.unpog.org

Registration: [Link](#)

II. 2nd Capacity Needs Assessment of Government Institutions to Implement the 2030 Agenda and Identification of Priority Areas for Capacity Development in the A-P Region and Eastern Africa



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1. The 1st Capacity Needs Assessment was conducted in 2017-2018.
2. To **assess public institutions' needs and priorities** in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the Asia and Pacific region and Eastern Africa in support of capacity building efforts.
3. To **identify the gaps and challenges** on institutional arrangements for the implementation of the SDGs or for aligning the SDGs with their national development framework, efforts to engage public institutions and civil society, the private sector and academia, and the framework for monitoring and tracking the progress on the SDG implementation.
4. To **ensure programme activities are needs-based and demand-driven**



Institutional coordination gaps and lack of an enabling environment

1. While the SDGs act as a common global framework, **context-specific challenges and institutional capacities largely determine the way in which the SDGs are prioritized and implemented at the national and local levels.**
2. National planning does not always translate into action. **Intrinsic governance and institutional capacity constraints impede policy coherence, localization, accountability, and overall progress towards the SDGs.**
3. Lack of policy coherence across the different levels and sectors of government can impede **effective planning, resource allocation and targeting, increase inefficiencies, and lead to sub-optimal results.**



Institutional coordination gaps and lack of an enabling environment

4. Almost all countries surveyed noted the challenges they faced in localization of the SDGs mainly due to **lack of planning, budgeting and reporting frameworks, siloed approaches to delivery, and lack of adequate skill sets.**
5. Challenges posed by **the rapid pace of urbanization** - institutional challenges including finance gaps and increasing pressure to deliver essential and inclusive services to growing populations.



Accountability

1. Transparency, accountability and ethics in public institutions are critical for holding governments to account for effective allocation and utilization of resources earmarked for the SDGs.
2. There are capacity needs for strengthening oversight and accountability functions to improve governance and reduce corruption by **building awareness of parliamentarians and empowering National Audit Offices and anti-corruption bureaus**.
3. Other capacity gaps include the need for tackling systemic and human resources constraints, addressing inherent weaknesses of existing judicial and legal institutions.



Leaving No One Behind

1. Countries commonly identified the need to build awareness, raise the profile of the SDGs, **build ownership and engagement across the whole of society, and support strategic communication** to ensure that development is inclusive and that no one is left behind.
2. Several countries recognized that **parliamentarians, decision makers and implementers need to be better sensitized on the SDGs** and made aware of related government initiatives as this can help to enhance policy coherence, lead to optimal responses and improve effectiveness through coordinated service delivery.
3. **Increased public awareness is also seen as important to enhance transparency and access in service delivery and to ensure that those most in need are aware of their rights and available benefits.**



Tackling the Multiplicity of Risks

1. **Governance, institutional preparedness, and capability are important for countries to respond to and reduce their exposure to new and emerging shocks or threats.**
2. Challenges can intensify when risks overlap with more severe impacts felt by the poorest and marginalized – for instance, climate change impacts that put pressure on scarce natural resources can act as a driver of conflict and trigger tensions at the community level.
3. Several countries have stated inadequate capacity for climate change, and emergency and disaster preparedness, and the need for government plans and strategies to approach these threats in an integrated manner across the SDGs, rather than specific to sectors or regions.
4. Other global risks related to food and energy security and global economic instability are also putting significant pressure on developing countries.



Digital Transformation

1. Progress remains uneven. Challenges include **limited investments for scaling up digital infrastructure** and **penetration of reliable mobile services** to hard-to-reach and remote areas, lack of systems for the productive use of ICT, limited knowledge on the use of big data, **weak enforcement of regulations**, **lack of incentives that limit private sector participation**, the lack of technical experts, **limited digital skills and literacy among public sector**.
2. Countries also face capacity challenges of dealing with **online safety, fraudulent activities, and cyber security**.
3. **Digitalization can reinforce exclusion and inequality**, and countries are conscious of **the need to bridge the digital divide** so that no one is left behind – this remains a considerable risk, particularly as marginalised communities or those lacking digital skills may be excluded from opportunities through digitalization.

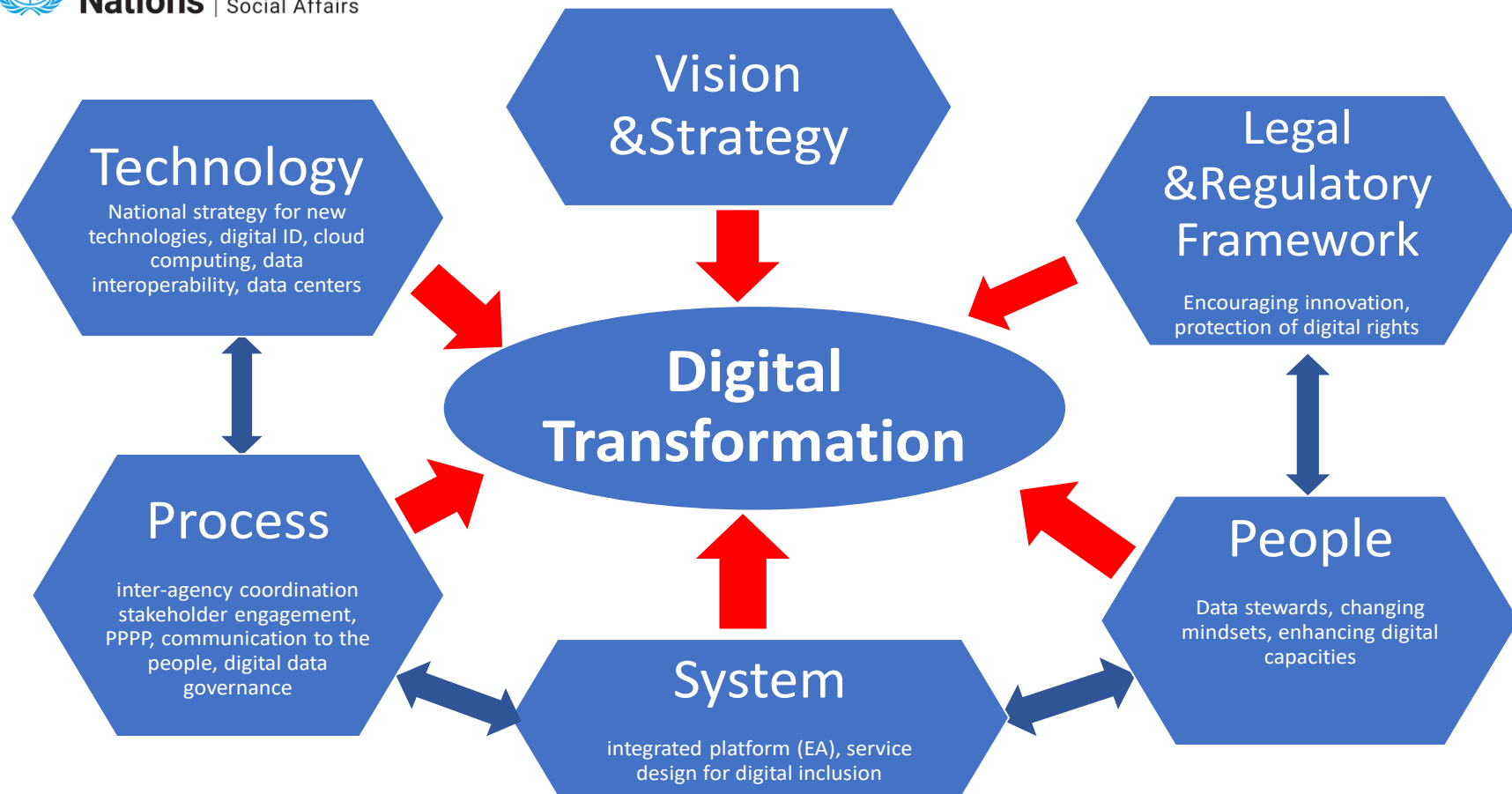
III. Accelerating Digital Government Transformation



Use of digital technologies and advancement of digital government have fundamentally changed the way public institutions operate and deliver services and engage and collaborate people.

Digital government initiatives have been essential In response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

- ✓ Information sharing
- ✓ E-Participation (civic engagement and hackathons)
- ✓ E-Health (self-assessment of health status, virtual doctor, e-health services, supply of medical goods, and remote patient monitoring)
- ✓ E-Business
- ✓ Contact tracking
- ✓ Social distancing and virus tracking
- ✓ Working and learning from home
- ✓ Digital inclusion platform
- ✓ Partnerships with private sector, academia, NGOs or public sector organizations





Leveraging data and digital technologies can significantly contribute to providing innovative solutions for addressing multi-faceted local challenges such as promoting social inclusion of people in vulnerable situations and addressing climate change and building resilience.

Challenges of local digital transformation

- ✓ Lack of leadership
- ✓ Lack of effective coordination between national and local governments
- ✓ Lack of technical, human and financial resources
- ✓ Lack of digital capacities, changing mindsets and new competencies required of local institutions and the whole society
- ✓ Lack of an organization structure
- ✓ Lack of a central platform for service integration
- ✓ Lack of digital data governance framework for data sharing and exchange, data security and privacy protection, data quality assurance, and data interoperability and integration

IV. Curriculum on Governance for the SDGs



Public Servants' Mindsets to Implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

UN DESA | DPIDG
Training of Trainers | English



Government Innovation for Social Inclusion of Vulnerable Groups

UN DESA | DPIDG | UNPOG
Training of Trainers | English



Transparency, Accountability and Ethics In Public Institutions

UN DESA | DPIDG
Training of Trainers | English



Risk-informed Governance and Innovative Technology for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience

UN DESA | DPIDG | UNPOG
Training of Trainers | English



Effective National to Local Public Governance For SDG Implementation

UN DESA | DPIDG | UNPOG
Training of Trainers | English



Digit4sd: Digital Government Implementation

UN DESA | DPIDG
Training of Trainers | English



Institutional Arrangements and Governance Capacities for Policy Coherence

UN DESA | DPIDG
Training of Trainers | English



E-government for Women's Empowerment

UN ESCAP & UN DESA | DPIDG | UNPOG
Training of Trainers | English



Innovation and ICT for Public Service Delivery

UN DESA | DPIDG
Training of Trainers | English



Integrated Policies and Policy Coherence for the SDGs

UNITAR, ECLAC & UN DESA | DPIDG | DSDG
Training of Trainers | English



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The Curriculum on Governance for the Sustainable Development Goals

is now available on the UNPAN at unpan.un.org



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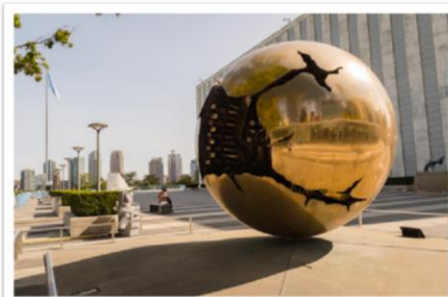
[Development Cooperation Projects](#)

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Curriculum on Governance for the Sustainable Development Goals

The [Curriculum on Governance for the Sustainable Development Goals](#) aims to promote critical understanding of sustainable development issues, enhance governance capacity, and strengthen public servants' awareness of their active role in contributing to the achievement of the SDGs. It aims at developing the knowledge and capacities required to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and support concrete outcomes and lasting impact. [Read more ...](#)

Training of Trainers Capacity Development Toolkits





16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



Principles of Effective Governance for Sustainable Development

Effectiveness

- » Competence
- » Sound policymaking
- » Collaboration

Accountability

- » Integrity
- » Transparency
- » Independent oversight

Inclusiveness

- » Leaving no one behind
- » Non-discrimination
- » Participation
- » Subsidiarity
- » Intergenerational equity



Competency Framework for Public Servants to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

Mindsets for SDGs implementation



Thank you

Please visit www.unpog.org