



*Methodological Document*

# **Typification and measurement of the quality**

of national governance  
of the implementation  
of the 2030 Agenda

# Introduction

Implementing and following-up the 2030 Agenda is a multilevel exercise taking place at the global, regional, and national (including sub-national) levels. Nevertheless, the national level is essential:

- The monitoring and follow-up system established in the 2030 Agenda relies on national data and information.

*“Follow-up and review processes at all levels will be guided by the following principles: (a) They will be voluntary and country-led, will take into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and will respect policy space and priorities. As national ownership is key to achieving sustainable development, the outcome from national-level processes will be the foundation for reviews at the regional and global levels, given that the global review will be primarily based on national official data sources... (g) They will be rigorous and based on evidence, informed by country-led evaluations and data” (2030 Agenda, para. 74)*

- Countries are the main ones responsible for promoting their own national sustainable development.

*“We recognize that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development,” and “We underscore that, for all countries, public policies and the mobilization and effective use of domestic resources, underscored by the principle of national ownership, are central to our common pursuit of sustainable development, including achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (2030 Agenda, paras. 41 and 66).*

Thus, developing a high-quality national 2030 Agenda implementation and monitoring governance becomes critical.

The following proposal is a qualitative appreciation of the quality of institutional frameworks established by Latin America and the Caribbean countries to lead the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) implementation and monitoring at the national level (its application to other regions may require adaptations).

The elements considered in the proposal are a result of Cepei’s work on the 2030 Agenda governance since 2016 and represent an improvement of the exercise carried out in previous publications: SDG institutionalization in Latin America Advances at the first year of the 2030 Agenda (2017), [Governance of the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean](#) (2020).

# Models of national governance for implementing and monitoring the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

For classifying national SDGs implementation and monitoring governance, we will apply a grouping model developed by Cepei:

- **Innovation:** Creation of new institutions to lead the implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda.
- **Expansion:** Expansion of pre-existing institutional mandates and functions to lead the implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda.
- **Continuity:** No new institutional framework is created, nor are new functions or mandates granted to pre-existing institutions.

## Quality assessment of the national governance for implementing and monitoring the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Each national governance scheme is analyzed under “**the three C’s for a strong national 2030 Agenda governance**” Cepei’s proposal.

### 1. Championing:

1.1. Political level of institutional leadership: Is the institutionality led by heads of state, ministers, cabinet members, or officials with sub-ministerial ranks?

1.2. Championship-related mandate: Does the institutional mandate include SDGs management, participating in the National Development Strategy (or an equivalent document) drafting, promoting policy coherence, SDGs’ monitoring, and engaging in the National Budget allocation process?

### 2. Convening:

2.1. Openness to non-governmental stakeholders (CSOs, the private sector, academia, others) in decision-making: Does the institutionality include non-governmental stakeholders’ representatives as part of its policy design and implementation body, as advisers, in consultation forecasting incorporated into the institutional implementation mandate, or not consider their participation?

**2.2. Openness to the three government branches (Legislative, Executive and Judicial):** Does the institutionality include parliamentarians or judicial officers as part of its policy design and implementation body, as advisers, in consultation forecasting incorporated into the institutional implementation mandate, or not consider their participation?

**2.3. Openness to the governmental technical and local level:** Does the institutionality include gov-technical institutions (excluding national statistics offices) and/or local-level representatives as part of its policy design and implementation body, as advisers, in consultation forecasting incorporated into the institutional implementation mandate, or not consider their participation?

**2.4. Data-based work:** Does the institutionality include national statistics offices as part of its policy design and implementation body, as advisers, in consultation forecasting incorporated into the institutional implementation mandate, or not consider their participation?

### 3. Communicating:

**3.1. Transparency and accountability:** Does the institution have a website or official channel to share information on its work (excluding national SDGs data portals)?

**3.2. Communication-related mandate:** Does the institutional mandate include promoting the SDGs awareness raising?

**3.3. Communication-related mandate (multi-stakeholders):** Does the institutional mandate include promoting multi-stakeholder partnerships?

Each question response provides a value according to the following table:

1. Championing:		
1.1. Political level of institutional leadership: Does the institutionality led by heads of state, ministers, cabinet members, officials with sub-ministerial ranks?	Heads of State	1,00
	Minister	0,75
	Member of the Cabinet	0,50
	Officials with sub-ministerial ranks	0,25
1.2. Championship-related mandate: Does the institutional mandate include SDGs management, participating in the National Development Strategy (or an equivalent document) drafting, promoting policy coherence, SDGs' monitoring, and engaging in the National Budget allocation process?	SDGs management (Advice the president and ministries and other implementation related-tasks)	0,20
	Participating in the National Development Strategy (or an equivalent document) drafting	0,16
	Promoting policy coherence (coordination)	0,16
	SDGs' monitoring	0,16
	Engaging in the National Budget allocation process	0,16
	International representation	0,16
2. Convening:		
2.1. Openness to non-governmental stakeholders (CSOs, the private sector, academia, others) in	Non-governmental stakeholders' representatives as part of the policy design and implementation body	1,00

decision-making: Does the institutionality include non-governmental stakeholders' representatives as part of its policy design and implementation body, as advisers, in consultation forecasting incorporated into the institutional implementation mandate, or not consider their participation?	Non-governmental stakeholders' representatives as part of advisory bodies	0,75
	Non-governmental stakeholders' representatives' consultation forecasting incorporated into the implementation institutional mandate	0,25
	Non-governmental stakeholders' representatives' engagement is not considered	0,00
2.2. Openness to the three government branches (Legislative and Judicial): Does the institutionality include parliamentarians of judicial officers as part of its policy design and implementation body, as advisers, in consultation forecasting incorporated into the institutional implementation mandate, or not consider their participation?	Parliamentarians AND judicial officers are part of the policy design and implementation body	1,00
	Parliamentarians OR judicial officers are part of the policy design and implementation body	0,85
	Parliamentarians AND judicial officers as part of advisory bodies	0,75
	Parliamentarians OR judicial officers as part of advisory bodies	0,60
	Parliamentarians AND judicial officers consultation forecasting incorporated into the implementation institutional mandate	0,25
	Parliamentarians OR judicial officers consultation forecasting incorporated into the implementation institutional mandate	0,10
	Parliamentarians' and judicial officers' engagement is not considered	0,00
2.3. Openness to the governmental technical and local level: Does the institutionality include gov-technical institutions (excluding national statistics offices) and/or local-level government representatives as part of its policy design and implementation body, as advisers, in consultation forecasting incorporated into the institutional implementation mandate, or not consider their participation?	Gov-technical institutions (excluding national statistics offices) AND local level government representatives are part of the policy design and implementation body	1,00
	Gov-technical institutions (excluding national statistics offices) OR local level government representatives are part of the policy design and implementation body	0,85
	Gov-technical institutions (excluding national statistics offices) AND local level government representatives are part of advisory bodies	0,75
	Gov-technical institutions (excluding national statistics offices) OR local level government representatives are part of advisory bodies	0,60
	Gov-technical institutions (excluding national statistics offices) AND local level government representatives consultation forecasting incorporated into the implementation institutional mandate	0,25
	Gov-technical institutions (excluding national statistics offices) OR local level government representatives consultation forecasting incorporated into the implementation institutional mandate	0,10
	Gov-technical institutions (excluding national statistics offices) AND local level government representatives' engagement is not considered	0,00

<b>2.4. Data-based work:</b> Does the institutionality include national statistics offices as part of its policy design and implementation body, as advisers, in consultation forecasting incorporated into the institutional implementation mandate, or not consider their participation?	NSOs representatives are part of the policy design and implementation body	1,00
	NSOs representatives are part of advisory bodies	0,75
	NSOs representatives consultation forecasting incorporated into the implementation institutional mandate	0,25
	NSOs representatives' engagement is not considered	0,00
<b>3. Communicating:</b>		
<b>3.1. Transparency and accountability:</b> Does the institution have a website or official channel to share information on its work (excluding national SDGs data portals)?	Yes,	1,00
	Integrated in another institution (Ministry, Presidency Office, etc.) website	0,50
	No	0,00
<i>If yes, include the web address</i>		X
<b>3.2. Communication-related mandate:</b> Does the institutional mandate include promoting the 2030/ SDGs awareness raising?	Yes	1,00
	No	0,00
<b>3.3. Communication-related mandate (multi-stakeholders):</b> Does the institutional mandate include promoting multi-stakeholder partnerships?	Yes	1,00
	No	0,00

The average value assigned to each building block question provides the building block value. Building blocks' direct average provides the final value of the national 2030 Agenda implementation and monitoring governance scheme (from 0=very poor; to 1=very strong.)

# Chile's National Council for Implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: a pilot test

## 1. Model of national governance: Innovation.

The National Council for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was created in 2016 by Supreme Decree N° 49 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and modified in 2019 by the Supreme Decree N° 67 of the same Ministry.

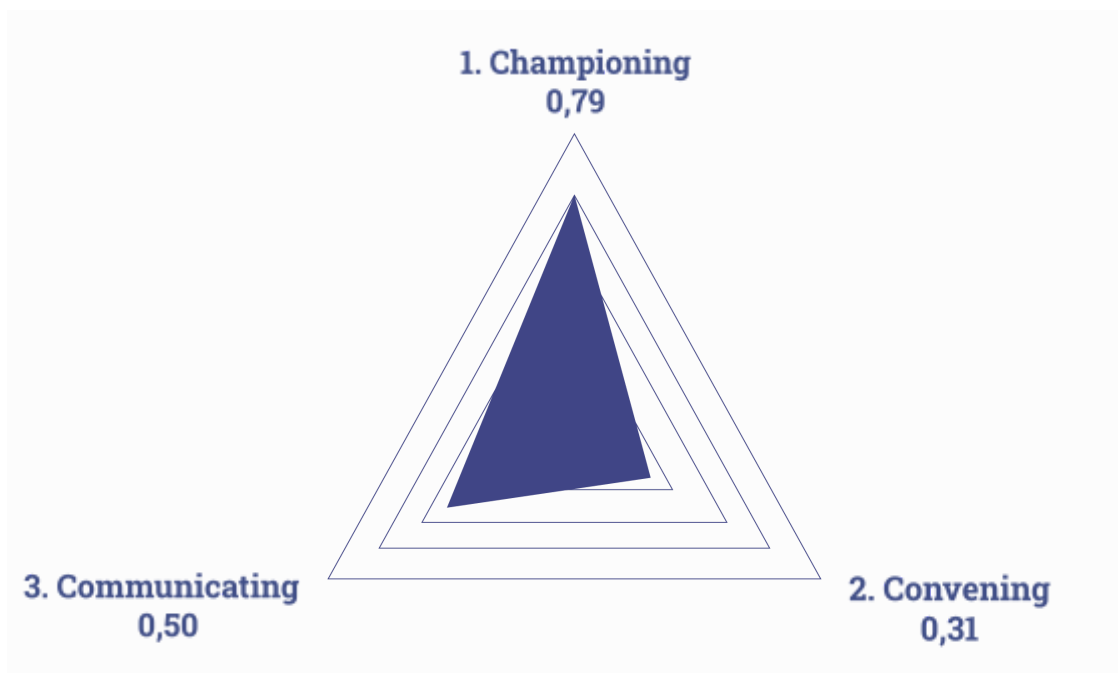
## 2. Quality Assessment

### 2.1. General value: 0,53

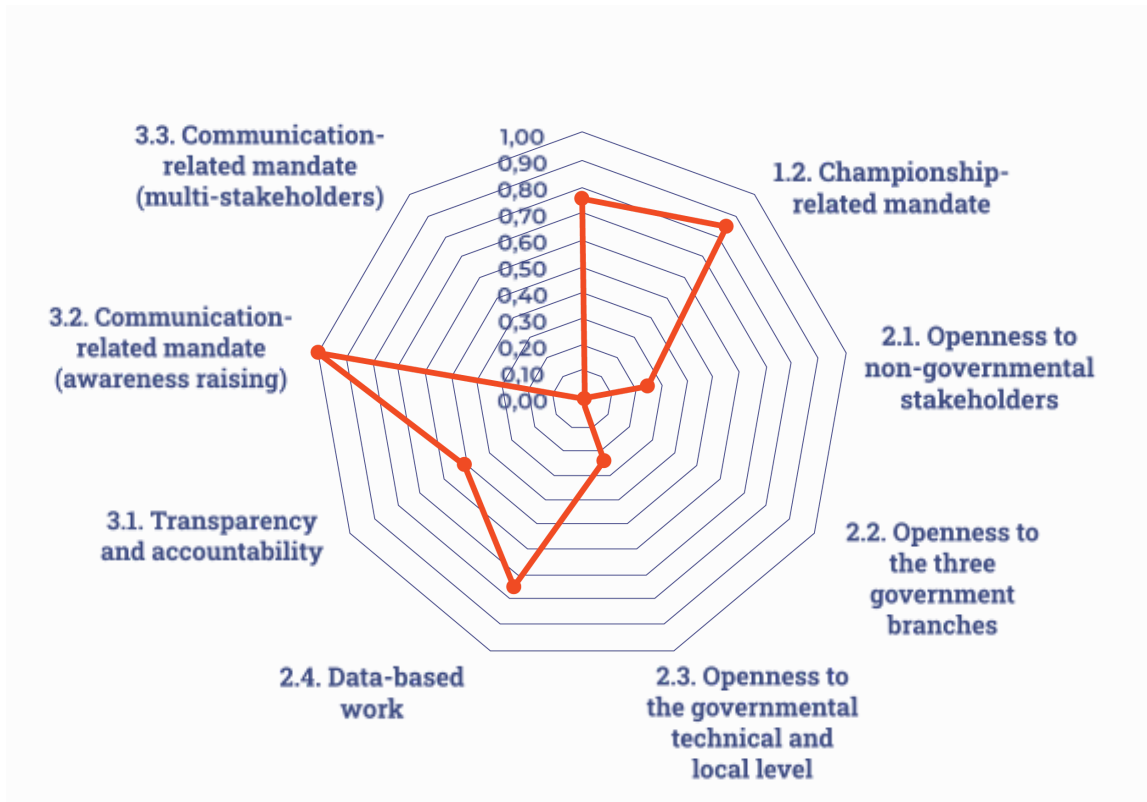
- Building block 1 (Championing) value: 0.79
- Building block 2 (Convening) value: 0.31
- Building block 1 (Communicating) value: 0.50

### 2.2. Illustrations.

**By Building Blocks** (the area of the uncolored triangle represents the distance to the ideal)



### By Areas of Analysis



## 3. Datasheet.

<b>1. Championing: 0.6</b>	<b><math>=(0.75+0.84)/2</math></b>	<b>0.79</b>
1.1. Political level of institutional leadership: Does the institutionality lead by heads of state, ministers, cabinet members, or officials with sub-ministerial ranks?	Heads of State	1,00
	Minister	0,75
	Member of the Cabinet	0,50
	Officials with sub-ministerial ranks	0,25
1.2. Championship-related mandate: Does the institutional mandate include SDGs management, participating in the National Development Strategy (or an equivalent document) drafting, promoting policy coherence, SDGs' monitoring, and engaging in the National Budget allocation process?	SDGs management (Advice the president and ministries and other implementation related-tasks)	0,20
	Participating in the National Development Strategy (or an equivalent document) drafting	0,16
	Promoting policy coherence (coordination)	0,16
	SDGs' monitoring	0,16
	Engaging in the National Budget allocation process	0,16
	International representation	0,16
<b>2. Convening:</b>	<b><math>=(0.25+0+0.25+0.75)/4</math></b>	<b>0.31</b>
2.1. Openness to non-governmental stakeholders (CSOs, the private sector, academia, others) in decision-making: Does the institutionality include non-governmental stakeholders'	Non-governmental stakeholders' representatives as part of the policy design and implementation body	1,00
	Non-governmental stakeholders' representatives as part of advisory bodies	0,75



representatives as part of its policy design and implementation body, as advisers, in consultation forecasting incorporated into the institutional implementation mandate, or not consider their participation?	Non-governmental stakeholders' representatives' consultation forecasting (or the possibility of inviting them to joint meetings) is incorporated into the implementation institutional mandate	0,25
	Non-governmental stakeholders' representatives' engagement is not considered	0,00
2.2. Openness to the three government branches (Legislative and Judicial): Does the institutionality include parliamentarians of judicial officers as part of its policy design and implementation body, as advisers, in consultation forecasting incorporated into the institutional implementation mandate, or not consider their participation?	Parliamentarians AND judicial officers are part of the policy design and implementation body	1,00
	Parliamentarians OR judicial officers are part of the policy design and implementation body	0,85
	Parliamentarians AND judicial officers as part of advisory bodies	0,75
	Parliamentarians OR judicial officers as part of advisory bodies	0,60
	Parliamentarians AND judicial officers consultation forecasting incorporated into the implementation institutional mandate	0,25
	Parliamentarians OR judicial officers consultation forecasting incorporated into the implementation institutional mandate	0,10
	Parliamentarians' and judicial officers' engagement is not considered	0,00
2.3. Openness to the governmental technical and local level: Does the institutionality include gov-technical institutions (excluding national statistics offices) and/or local-level government representatives as part of its policy design and implementation body, as advisers, in consultation forecasting incorporated into the institutional implementation mandate, or not consider their participation?	Gov-technical institutions (excluding national statistics offices) AND local level government representatives are part of the policy design and implementation body	1,00
	Gov-technical institutions (excluding national statistics offices) OR local level government representatives are part of the policy design and implementation body	0,85
	Gov-technical institutions (excluding national statistics offices) AND local level government representatives are part of advisory bodies	0,75
	Gov-technical institutions (excluding national statistics offices) OR local level government representatives are part of advisory bodies	0,60
	Gov-technical institutions (excluding national statistics offices) AND local level government representatives consultation forecasting incorporated into the implementation institutional mandate	0,25
	Gov-technical institutions (excluding national statistics offices) OR local level government representatives consultation forecasting incorporated into the implementation institutional mandate	0,10

	Gov-technical institutions (excluding national statistics offices) AND local level government representatives' engagement is not considered	0,00
2.4. Data-based work: Does the institutionality include national statistics offices as part of its policy design and implementation body, as advisers, in consultation forecasting incorporated into the implementation institutional mandate, or not consider their participation?	NSOs representatives are part of the policy design and implementation body	1,00
	NSOs representatives are part of advisory bodies	0,75
	NSOs representatives consultation forecasting incorporated into the implementation institutional mandate	0,25
	NSOs representatives' engagement is not considered	0,00
<b>3. Communicating:</b>	<b>=(0.50+1+0)/3</b>	<b>0.5</b>
3.1. Transparency and accountability: Does the institution have a website or official channel to share information on its work (excluding national SDGs data portals)?	Yes	1,00
	Integrated in another institution (Ministry, Presidency Office, etc.) website	0,50
	No	0,00
<i>If yes, include the web address</i>	<i><a href="https://www.chileagenda2030.gob.cl/">https://www.chileagenda2030.gob.cl/</a></i>	<i>X</i>
3.2. Communication-related mandate: Does the institutional mandate include promoting the 2030/ SDGs awareness raising?	Yes	1,00
	No	0,00
3.3. Communication-related mandate (multi-stakeholders): Does the institutional mandate include promoting multi-stakeholder partnerships?	Yes	1,00
	No	0,00