STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

Mohd Idham Mohd Yusof
Faculty of Forestry and Environment
Universiti Putra Malaysia

Mariani Ariffin
Faculty of Forestry and Environment
Universiti Putra Malaysia
**INTRODUCTION**

**ENDORSEMENT**
The SDGs was endorsed by the world leaders in UN Summit for Sustainable Development in September 2015. Aimed of attainment in 2030.

**COMPOSITION**
- 17 Goals
- 169 Targets
- 231 Indicators

**REPORTING**
The Voluntary National Review (VNR)
UN SDGs Report

**IMPORTANCE OF ENGAGEMENT**
16.7 - “to ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision making at all levels”.

**POINT OF DISCUSSION**
Through multiple empirical research types, various stakeholders engagement models have been proposed and often established by SDGs leading organizations. SDGs engagement is crucial at global, national, sub-national and local level.

**STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT**
Engagement in promoting, enabling legislations and policies and ensuring inclusive participation of many parties (Brizuela & Tuncalp, 2017) via bottom-up strategies.
AIM OF DISCUSSION

Describe the primary stakeholders in the implementation of SDGs

Analyse the challenges in engaging the SDGs stakeholders and ways to overcome the identified challenges.
The database search string used keywords such as “Sustainable Development”, “Sustainable Development Goals,” “SDGs,” “Global Agenda,” “Agenda 2030,” “Stakeholders,” and “Actors”.

The review procedure consists of several stages namely searching, selection, and thematic development.

The paper is also supported by SDGs documents from the UN and other international organizations.

Review of literatures derived from different journals extracted from online repositories that provide high-quality academic writings such as Emerald Insight, Scopus, and Web of Science.
STAKEHOLDERS IN SDGs

1992 EARTH SUMMIT

“Major Groups” for UN Agenda 21 - “women, children and youths, indigenous peoples, non-governmental organizations, local authorities, workers and trade unions, business and industry, the scientific and technological community and farmers.”

RIO+20 CONFERENCE

Major Groups and other Stakeholders (MGoS) representation had included local governments, voluntary organizations and foundations, refugees and families, the elderly, and the disabled.

This paper has identified a broad range of SDGs stakeholders covering groups of individuals and institutions positioned at the global and country levels.

The arrangement of stakeholders in this work is based on the multilevel and recursive process of sustainability as proposed by Schwaninger (2015).
Structural Preconditions for Sustainable Development – a Multilevel View
Source: Schwaninger (2015)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[The United Nations (UN), the Group of Twenty (G20), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, the European Union]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[National Government, Sub-national Government, Local Authorities, the Political and Non-Political Executives, Legislature, National Scientific Organizations (NSOs), Statistical Offices, Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs)]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Businesses, Industries and Companies, Workers and Trade Unions]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Civil Society and Community-based Organizations (CBOs), Volunteers]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Children and Youths, Women, Ageing Population, Farmers, Neighborhood Organizations, Indigenous People, Refugees, Persons With Disabilities (PWDs), and other marginalized societies]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media</td>
<td>Pineda-Escobar (2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDGs Region &amp; Country</td>
<td>Institutional Arrangements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Ghana [Sub-Saharan Africa] | • Established a High-Level Inter-ministerial Coordinating Committee comprised of Ministers and Directors from 11 ministries and agencies under the supervision of the President  
• Parliament | UN DESA |
| Cyprus [Northern Africa and Western Asia] | • The Department for the Environment of the Ministry of Agriculture has become the focal point for the SDGs | UN DESA |
| Pakistan [Central and Southern Asia] | • Established a SDG Unit in its Planning Commission  
• Parliament as SDGs Task Force | UN DESA |
| Malaysia [Eastern and South-Eastern Asia] | • National SDG Council (Chaired by the Prime Minister)  
• National Steering Committee (Chaired by the Director General of the Economic Planning Unit)  
• Parliament | Economic Planning Unit (2017) |
| Colombia [Latin America and the Caribbean ] | • Established the High-Level Inter-Agency Commission for the Preparation and Effective Implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda.  
• Engaging the local authorities | Pineda-Escobar, (2018), UN DESA |
| New Zealand [Australia and New Zealand] | • Statistics New Zealand and New Zealand Treasury | New Zealand VNR 2019 |
| Norway [Europe and Northern America] | • Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Norwegian Embassies, Consulates and the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation | Nygård (2017) |
To ensure that “no one is left behind” during the SDGs negotiation process.

Different political system will prevent uniformed SDGs collaboration and multi-sectoral integration (Karlsson-vinkhuyzen et al., 2018; Mao et al., 2019).

Empowering public servants as the driving force in engaging stakeholders, SDGs policymakers, and implementers.

The need for stakeholders to have knowledge about SDGs.
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The government must engage with its formal and informal stakeholders in SDGs’ policy cycle.

This obligation can be pursued with strong political will and commitment and treated SDGs stakeholders as partners and empowered them with specific projects and initiatives unique to SDGs.

Further studies on each stakeholder position in the SDGs and on the relevant theories governing the engagement process should be carried out to enrich the literature. A meaningful engagement among the stakeholders needs to be qualitatively defined to provide a substantive interpretation from their points of view.

A comparative analysis could also be undertaken to determine stakeholder engagement practices in different countries and regions.
TERIMA KASIH / THANK YOU
www.upm.edu.my