



**United
Nations**

Department of
Economic and
Social Affairs

Effective Governance
and the Quintet of Change for the
Implementation of the
Sustainable Development Goals

2024 Webinar Series

Information Booklet



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



End poverty in all its forms everywhere



End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages



Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



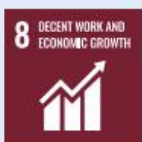
Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all



Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation



Reduce inequality within and among countries



Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts



Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development



Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss



Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels



Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

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Concept Note

Description of Event

The 2024 Webinar Series on Effective Governance and the [Quintet of Change](#) for the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is organized by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division of Public Institutions and Digital Government (UN DESA/DPIDG), through its Programme Management and Capacity Development Unit. The Webinar Series aims at addressing contemporary challenges and opportunities in public administration, including around the key thematic areas of the UN 2.0 Quintet of Change. Through a series of six dynamic webinars, spread out throughout 2024, this series will explore topics such as changing mindsets in public institutions, innovation and digital government, strategic foresight, transparency and accountability, leaving no one behind and localization of the SDGs.

Presentations will be based on the [Curriculum on Governance for the SDGs](#) developed by UN DESA/DPIDG. The [11 Principles of Effective Governance for Sustainable Development](#), which were developed by the United Nations Committee of Experts on Public Administration and endorsed by the United Nations Economic and Social Council in 2018, will also be highlighted. Each webinar will feature expert presentations, case studies, and real-world examples, providing participants with practical insights and actionable strategies. The relevant [Strategy Guidance Notes](#) to operationalize the principles of effective will be highlighted.

Context

In an era marked by rapid technological advancements, evolving socio-political landscapes, and increasing demands for transparency and accountability, effective governance is paramount for sustainable development. The 2024 Webinar Series on Effective Governance for the SDGs and the Quintet of Change seeks to bridge knowledge gaps and foster dialogue among public servants, policymakers, and development partners to navigate complex governance challenges and seize emerging opportunities.

Objectives

This webinar series will serve as a platform to respond to the evolving needs of United Nations Member States, raise awareness of UN DESA/DPIDG's work, and empower participants with knowledge and insights to navigate the complexities of governance in the 21st century.



The main objectives will be as follows:

- To facilitate discussions on key issues shaping current governance practices.
- To showcase innovative approaches and good practices in public administration.
- To foster collaboration and knowledge exchange among diverse stakeholders.
- To empower participants with practical tools and insights to drive positive change in their respective contexts.

Thematic Focus of Each Webinar

Webinar 1: Changing Mindsets in Public Institutions to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Webinar 2: Innovation and Digital Government

Webinar 3: Transparency, Accountability, and Ethics in Public Institutions

Webinar 4: Sound Policy Making and Strategic Foresight

Webinar 5: Localization of the Sustainable Development Goals

Webinar 6: Leaving No One Behind

Methodology

Each webinar will follow a structured format, including keynote presentations, panel discussions, case studies, interactive sessions, and Q&A. expert speakers, including subject matter experts, practitioners, technology leaders, academics, and UN DESA/DPIDG experts will contribute their insights and experiences to enrich the discussions.

Format

The webinars will be conducted in English on Zoom. Each webinar will be 1.5 hours (90 minutes).

Target Audience

The target audience includes:

- Ministries responsible for public service, policy making, innovation, and digital government.
- Public servants from sectoral ministries, including ministries of public service.



- Representatives of development partners involved in supporting public administration capacity development.
- National, sub-national and local authorities.
- Academia, schools and institutes of public administration, civil society and the private sector.
- UN Secretariat, UN Agencies, UN Resident Coordinator Offices (UN RCOs) and other international and regional organizations.

Expected Results

- Increased awareness and understanding of the Principles of Effective Governance for Sustainable Development
- Increased awareness of the Curriculum on Governance for SDGs Implementation and of the Quintet of Change.
- Promotion of knowledge exchange and collaboration among diverse stakeholders.
- Empowerment of participants with practical tools and strategies to drive positive change in public administration.
- Strengthened engagement with UN DESA/DPIDG's work and initiatives.



Webinar 1 on Changing Mindsets, Innovation and Digital Government in the Public Sector

Wednesday, 24 April 2024

Background

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognizes the need to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies that provide equal access to justice, which are based on respect for human rights, effective rule of law and good governance at all levels and transparent, effective and accountable institutions, in line with Goal 16. Indeed, institutions play a critical role in the achievement of all the SDGs and targets. However, the COVID-19 pandemic and other global challenges, including climate change, geopolitical tensions, food insecurity, increasing levels of inequality, have strongly disrupted the implementation of the SDGs and the regular functioning of public institutions and affected key government functions and processes, undermining the effectiveness of government action.

As the world grapples with inter-locking crises, it is essential to rethink governance systems and public sector arrangements, with SDG 16 as a key pillar for transformation. The public sector in many countries continues to face a capacity challenge in delivering change and transformation, particularly in relation to mindsets, capacity, processes, and right skill sets.

Recovering from COVID 19 and other events will require strengthening competitiveness through knowledge and skills upgrading. Also, innovation at national and local levels is needed to create innovative, technology-driven economies and societies. One of the greatest challenges for public servants is to change their mindsets. Changing public servants' beliefs and attitudes (that is, the mindset) for innovation and digital transformation is essential to ensure institutional effectiveness for implementing the SDGs.

This webinar will explore the topic of why changing mindsets in the public sector is critical to promoting innovation and digital government transformation, what new competencies and skills are needed to implement the SDGs, and what are some of the strategies at the institutional, organizational and individual levels that can be pursued to help a mindset shift towards a more agile, innovative and future - oriented public service.

This webinar is co-organized with the Latin American Center for Administration (CLAD) and held in Spanish.

Objectives

- Examine why a change of mindsets in the public sector is needed to implement the SDGs and highlight key strategies to shift mindsets.



- Enhance the understanding of what innovation and digital mindsets in the public sectors are and how to promote them.

Guiding Questions

1. Why do public servants need to change mindsets and embrace new competencies to deliver on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?
2. What are some of the strategies to change mindsets and develop capacities at the institutional, organizational and individual levels across government?
3. How can public administration education and training institutes support a change of mindsets in the public sector?

For more information, please see the official event page online on [CLAD](#) and [UN DESA DPIDG](#).



Agenda*

Wednesday, 24 April 2024 - 10:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. NY Time



Moderator: Leonel Barreto, Project Manager, Latin American Center for Development Administration (CLAD)

10:30 – 10:40 a.m. Introduction to the webinar

10:40 – 11:05 a.m. Changing Mindsets in the Public Sector, **Adriana Alberti**, Chief, Programme Management and Capacity development Unit (PMCDU), Division for Public Institutions and Digital Government (DPIDG), United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA)

11:05 – 11:40 a.m. Innovation and digital mindsets in the public sector, **Cristina Rodriguez-Acosta**, Interregional Advisor, PMCDU, DPIDG/UN DESA

11:40 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. Q&A

* Agenda subject to change



Webinar 2 on Innovation and Digital Government

Wednesday, 29 May 2024

Background

Promoting innovation and digital transformation can help countries deliver services in a more effective and inclusive way, particularly to underserved, rural, physically disconnected, and otherwise marginalized segments of society. Implementing effective, accountable, and inclusive governance and institutions, and pursuing opportunities for innovation and digital transformation could build resilience through progressive structural changes and promote the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Digital government and frontier technologies are bringing great opportunities for SDG implementation while posing risks of further digital and development divides within countries and between developing and developed countries. Frontier technologies are transforming traditional governance models. This requires redefining the roles of the public and private sectors in ensuring that technologies are used to improve public service delivery and the well-being of all.

Digital government transformation and innovations are not merely about technologies. They refer to a process of fundamental change requiring a holistic approach that puts people first and revolves around their needs, including the furthest left behind, while mitigating risks associated with the use of technologies. Change should be value-driven and institutionalized across all government levels and society with the aim of supporting the implementation of the SDGs. It also entails fundamental changes in the mindsets of public servants and people across society. Embracing a digital mindset and digital literacy (to be aware of opportunities and risks of the new digital world) is essential for the public sector.

Promoting innovation, digital government and changing mindsets needs to be a strategic priority. The goal is to engender innovative, technology-driven economies and societies. Institutional arrangements should also be strengthened to support closer collaboration among policymakers, technology producers, innovators, knowledge management platforms, universities, research institutions, private firms, and consumers.

This webinar will discuss some of the lessons learned to create a supportive environment for innovation and digital transformation in the public sector. The role of emerging technologies, such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), will be examined. Challenges and opportunities will also be discussed.

Objectives

- To explore approaches to fostering innovation and digitalization in the public sector context.



- To explore conditions for successful innovation in digital transformation in the age of AI.
- To better understand the public sector skills required for promoting innovation and digitalization in the public sector.

Guiding questions

1. What are some of the good practices around digital government and innovation in public service delivery? What type of strategies have been more successful?
2. What are some of the key mindsets needed for the public sector to adopt emerging technologies such as AI for enhanced public service delivery? What are some of the best practices?
3. What role do training institutions and human resource departments play in equipping the public sector to navigate the challenges of digitalization?



Agenda*

Wednesday, 29 May 2024 – 9:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m. NY Time



Moderator: Nosipho Dhladhla, Information Management Officer, DPIDG / UN DESA

9:00 – 9:10 a.m. Introduction by the moderator

9:10 – 9:25 a.m. Key factors for Innovation in the Public Sector, **Adil Khan**, School of Social Sciences, University of Queensland, Australia

9:25 – 9:40 a.m. **Armando Guio Español**, Affiliate, Berkman Klein Center for Internet and Society, Harvard University

9:40 – 9:55 a.m. Innovation and digital mindsets in the public sector, **Cristina Rodriguez-Acosta**, Interregional Advisor, PMCDU, DPIDG/UN DESA

9:55 – 10:25 a.m. Discussion and Q & A

10:25 – 10:30 a.m. Key Insights by the moderator

* Agenda subject to change



Webinar 3 on Transparency, Accountability and Ethics in Public Institutions

Wednesday, 19 June 2024

Background

“Corruption is the ultimate betrayal of public trust”

Secretary-General António Guterres¹

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development cannot be realized without transparent, accountable and ethical public institutions. Goal 16 of the 2030 Agenda highlights the need to substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms (Target 16.5). The Principles of Effective Governance for Sustainable Development, developed by the Committee of Experts on Public Administration (CEPA) and adopted by the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in 2018, also emphasize the need for accountability, integrity, transparency and independent oversight.

Corruption undermines in many different ways governments’ ability to provide effective, inclusive and accountable services, particularly to the vulnerable groups. It has a negative impact on government’s ability to serve the public interest and erodes people’s trust in public institutions. For instance, in a survey of 35,777 people to commemorate the United Nation’s 75th Anniversary, 68 percent stated that things about government corruption will not get better by 2045². It also results in loss of resources, which are essential to address the needs of those left behind. Curbing corruption could deliver an additional \$1 trillion in tax revenues annually across the world, or 1,25 percent of global gross domestic product³. This loss has negative impacts on peace, stability, security, the rule of law, gender equality, the environment and human rights, and is thus detrimental to the achievement of the SDGs. In particular, the devastating consequences of corruption bear on the poor, marginalized and people in vulnerable situations, and some types of corruption, including petty corruption, can disadvantage women disproportionately. Furthermore, corruption can be even more damaging in times of crisis, such as conflicts and pandemics.

UN DESA is committed to supporting Member States in developing their capacities to curb corruption, including through capacity development activities, the [Toolkit on Transparency, Accountability and Ethics in Public Institutions](#), part of the UN DESA [Curriculum on Governance for](#)

¹ United Nations (October 15, 2020). Corruption is the ultimate betrayal of public trust. Statement by UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres on corruption in the context of COVID-19. Retrieved from <https://www.un.org/en/coronavirus/statement-corruption-context-covid-19> (last accessed on January 22, 2020).

² United Nations (September 2020). The Future We Want. The United Nations We Need. Update on the Work of the Office on the Commemoration of the UN’s 75th Anniversary, p. 67. Retrieved from https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/un75report_september_final_english.pdf

³ International Monetary Fund (April 2019). Fiscal Monitor: Curbing Corruption. Chapter 2 (pp. 39-66), p. 43. Retrieved from <https://www.imf.org/-/media/Files/Publications/fiscal-monitor/2019/April/English/ch2.ashx>



[the SDGs](#), and the [online training course on Transparency, Accountability and Ethics in Public Institutions – Understanding and Assessing Corruption](#).

Against this backdrop, this webinar will examine integrity and effective anti-corruption in public institutions through three interlinking factors:

1. Transparency of government, which enables people and civil society to hold governments to account.
2. Accountability, which can be enhanced by strengthening oversight institutions and involving stakeholders in decision-making.
3. Transforming mindsets of public servants to adopt ethical standards, who as change agents play an enabling role in integrity transformations, upholding effective governance and anti-corruption measures in support of sustainable development.

The webinar will highlight some key insights on how to foster and promote transparency, accountability and ethics in public institutions. Challenges, opportunities and good practices will also be examined.

Objectives

To explore the importance of building transparent, accountable and inclusive institutions to foster effective governance, prevent corruption and gain public trust.

To explore the relationship between transparent, accountable and ethics in public institutions and the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

To better understand the public sector skills and mindsets required for promoting transparency, accountability and ethics in the public sector.

Guiding questions

1. What are some of the good practices to promote transparency, accountability and ethics in the public sector? What type of strategies have been successful?
2. What are some of the ways that transparent and accountable public institutions and ethical public servants have advanced the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs? What are some of the ways in which corruption have hampered the progress?
3. What are some of the key skills and mindsets required from public servants to uphold and promote transparency, accountability and ethics in the public sector?



Agenda*

Wednesday, 19 June 2024 - 9:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m. NY Time



Moderator: Gregory McGann, DPIDG / UN DESA

9:00 – 9:10 a.m. Introduction by the moderator

9:10 – 9:25 a.m. Presentation on key concepts

9:25 – 9:40 a.m. Innovative practice from Thailand, **Torplus Yomnak**, Assistant Professor of Economics, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand and Director, Knowledge Hub for Regional Anti-Corruption and Good Governance Collaboration (KRAC)

9:40 – 9:55 a.m. Enhancing Transparency, Accountability and Ethics in Public Institutions, **Anni Haataja-Beeri**, Programme Management Officer, PMCDU, DPIDG/UN DESA

9:55 – 10:25 a.m. Discussion and Q & A

10:25 – 10:30 a.m. Key Insights by the moderator

* Agenda subject to change



Webinar 4 on Sound Policy Making and Strategic Foresight

Wednesday, 10 July 2024

Background

Sound policymaking, one of the eleven principles of effective governance for sustainable development, which were developed by the Committee of Experts on Public Administration (CEPA), is designed to implement effectiveness. To achieve their intended results, public policies are to be coherent with one another and founded on true or well-established grounds, in full accordance with fact, reason and good sense. This webinar will focus on strategic foresight, one of the eight commonly used strategies for addressing the principle of sound policymaking.

Policymakers are often more comfortable projecting from the past rather than imagining the future, and strategic planning approaches often incorrectly assume that the future will be an incremental iteration of the past or the present. A strategic foresight approach starts by exploring the future, typically beyond the planning horizon, before considering implications for the present. It is defined as an organized, systematic way of looking beyond the expected to engage with uncertainty and complexity.

Foresight methods can be used at all stages of policy and planning cycles in a range of ways to address different kinds of policy outcomes. A foresight-based approach is instrumental in ensuring that strategic policies and plans, such as national strategies, regional-level visions, local development plans, or frameworks for development cooperation, are developed to ensure a more equitable future, and incorporate diverse voices and perspectives. Instead of attempting to provide solutions for current challenges, strategic foresight encourages decision makers to explore the likely nature of future challenges. Strategic foresight emerges as a powerful tool for navigating uncertainties and shaping proactive policies and strategies. This webinar aims to explore the significance of strategic foresight in government planning and provide insights into its practical applications and benefits.

Objectives

- Enhance understanding of strategic planning and foresight sector to address future complex challenges.
- Strengthen capacities on systems thinking and strategic foresight for policy coherence and long-term planning in the public sector.

Guiding questions

1. How does strategic foresight differ from traditional planning and why is it important?



2. What are some of the key elements of a strategic foresight framework for government agencies?
3. What are some of the ways in which governments can identify emerging trends and signals of change?
4. How can governments foster a culture of strategic implementation?
5. How can governments measure the effectiveness of strategic foresight initiatives?



Agenda*

Wednesday, 10 July 2024 - 9:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m. NY Time



Moderator: DPIDG / UN DESA

9:00 – 9:10 a.m. Introduction by moderator

9:10 – 9:25 a.m. Understanding Strategic Foresight

9:25 – 9:40 a.m. Frameworks and Methodologies

9:40 – 9:55 a.m. Building Foresight Capacity

9:55 – 10:25 a.m. Discussion and Q&A

10:25 – 10:30 a.m. Key Insights by the moderator

* Agenda subject to change



Webinar 5 on Localization of the Sustainable Development Goals

Wednesday, 28 August 2024

Background

Engaging subnational governments and local communities in the design, implementation and monitoring of public policies fosters inclusive and participatory implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). To effectively decentralize and bring government to the people, public sector capabilities at subnational levels and steps to ensure the financial stability of subnational authorities must be promoted. Decentralization outcomes also depend on the quality of multi-level governance mechanisms in pursuit of whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches to the challenges of sustainable development.

UN DESA has developed 5 strategy guidance notes to operationalize the principle of subsidiarity, one of the principles of effective governance for sustainable development developed by the Committee of Experts on Public Administration (CEPA). Subsidiarity is based on the principle that to promote government that is responsive to the needs and aspirations of all people, central authorities should perform only those tasks which cannot be performed effectively at a more intermediate or local level. CEPA has identified five commonly used strategies for promoting subsidiarity, namely: (1) fiscal federalism and decentralization; (2) strengthening urban governance; (3) strengthening municipal finance and local finance systems; (4) enhancement of local capacity for prevention, adaptation and mitigation of external shocks; and (5) multilevel governance.

The guidance notes argue that localization of the SDGs is not limited to integrating the global goals in local development plans but extends to strengthening decentralization, urban governance and local finance systems, and requires subnational authorities to be capable of effectively preventing and responding to external shocks. The benefits of decentralizing appropriate public sector functions and finances to subnational levels of government, and attention to multi-level governance arrangements are also covered. The guidance notes, available [here](#), include information on how governments can both assess the current status and measure progress to ensure that governance systems address long-term challenges.

Objectives

- Provide a platform to share knowledge and guidance on how to promote inclusiveness and subsidiarity for sustainable development.
- Identify major challenges and opportunities for the localization of the SDGs.
- Increase understanding and awareness of the competencies and skills needed to apply the principle of subsidiarity with an emphasis on institutions at all levels.



- Highlight peer learning opportunities and research networks in specific practice areas.

Guiding questions:

1. What are some of the strategies and policies required to more effectively localize the SDGs?
2. How can resources be allocated to support local governments and stakeholders in implementing SDG targets and initiatives?
3. How can we ensure alignment between national development plans and localized SDG strategies to maximize effectiveness and coherence?
4. What mechanisms are being established to ensure active participation and representation of local communities in the localization process?
5. How can challenges related to capacity building, data availability and monitoring mechanisms at the local level be addressed?



Agenda*

Wednesday, 28 August 2024 - 9:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m. NY Time



Moderator: Cristina Rodriguez-Acosta, Interregional Advisor, DPIDG / UN DESA

9:00 - 9:10 a.m. Introduction by moderator

9:10 – 9:25 a.m. Challenges and Opportunities of Localizing the Sustainable Development Goals (**UCLG**)

9:25 – 9:40 a.m. Capacities Needed to Localize the Sustainable Development Goals, Dr. **Najat Zarrouk**, President, IAISIA, Director, African Local Governments Academy (ALGA)

9:40 – 9:55 a.m. Innovative Practices to Localize the Sustainable Development Goals

9:55 – 10:00 a.m. Local Online Service Index (LOSI), **Deniz Susar**, Governance and Public Administration Officer, DPIDG / UN DESA

10:00 – 10:25 a.m. Discussion and Q&A

10:25 – 10:30 a.m. Key insights by the moderator

* Agenda subject to change



Webinar 6 on Leaving No One Behind

Wednesday, 25 September 2024

Background

The concept of leaving no one behind is at the heart of the 2030 Agenda, where it serves as a guiding principle for global efforts towards achieving sustainable development by 2030. In recent years, digital technologies have helped to confront the COVID-19 threat and keep people connected. Digital and emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence, are dramatically changing the world and offer huge potential for progress for people and planet in the future.

But communities and individuals are being left behind. They are facing tremendous technological challenges, with almost half of the world's population having no access to the Internet. The poorest and most vulnerable, particularly in developing countries, lack access to digital technology and other critical life-changing technologies. Science, technology and innovation are perpetuating and deepening divides and patterns of discrimination and inequality within and between countries. Issues such as artificial intelligence, data-aggregation technologies and virtual reality can bring new economic, environmental, social, and governance opportunities, but at the same time increase and re-define the groups that are left behind.

This webinar will examine some of the elements of leaving no one behind and innovative solutions that have used digital technologies for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Bridging the digital divide is a critical priority for ensuring that no one is left behind, including the development of affordable technology, skills and availability of productive services. Digital inclusion requires collaboration and cooperation across government and private sector organizations. A whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach is needed to drive digital inclusion initiatives that ensure equitable access to digital technologies and opportunities for all citizens, leaving no one behind.

Leaving no one behind is also one of the principles of effective governance for sustainable development, which were developed by the Committee of Experts on Public Administration (CEPA) and endorsed by ECOSOC in 2018. The webinar will also examine some of the strategies to operationalize the principle of leaving no one behind as articulated by CEPA in its principles of effective governance for sustainable development.

Objectives

- Enhanced knowledge and capacity among participants to design, implement, and evaluate effective digital inclusion strategies and programmes.
- Strengthened partnerships and collaboration among governments, international organizations, civil society, and the private sector to advance digital inclusion agendas.



- Commitment to action and concrete steps to prioritize digital inclusion as a policy objective and ensure that no one is left behind in the digital age.
- Innovation and the adoption of emerging technologies to address barriers to digital inclusion and create new opportunities for marginalized populations

Guiding questions

1. What are the challenges and barriers to ensure that no one is left behind, including in digital inclusion?
2. What are some good practices and policy initiatives needed to ensure that digital technologies are accessible and affordable?
3. How can governments foster a whole-of-society approach to empower marginalized groups to participate in digital decision-making processes?
4. How can the strategies for the principle of leaving no one behind, as expressed in the principles of effective governance for sustainable development, support digital inclusion?



Agenda *

Wednesday, 25 September 2024 – 9:00 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.



Moderator: Saras Jagwanth, Interregional Advisor, DPIDG / UN DESA

9:00 - 9:10 a.m. Introduction by moderator

9:10 – 9:25 a.m. Challenges and Opportunities

9:25 – 9:40 a.m. Innovative Practices from the UNPSA

9:40 – 9:55 a.m. Capacities Needed

9:55 – 10:25 a.m. Discussion and Q&A

10:25 – 10:30 a.m. Key insights by the moderator

* Agenda subject to change



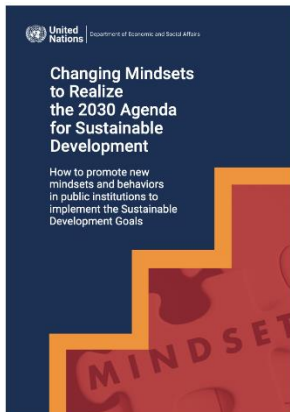
Organizer

The Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (UN DESA)

The Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat is a vital interface between global policies in the economic, social and environmental spheres and national action. The Department works in three main interlinked areas: (i) it compiles, generates and analyses a wide range of economic, social and environmental data and information on which States Members of the United Nations draw to review common problems and to take stock of policy options; (ii) it facilitates the negotiations of Member States in many intergovernmental bodies on joint course of action to address ongoing or emerging global challenges; and (iii) it advises interested Governments on the ways and means of translating policy frameworks developed in United Nations conferences and summits into programmes at the country level and, through technical assistance, helps build national capacities.



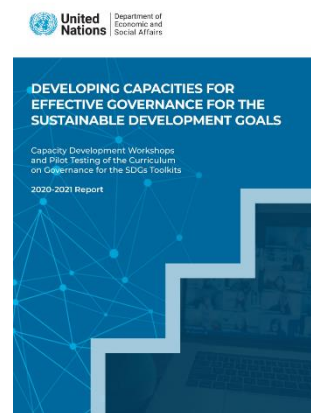
Useful Readings and References



Report on Changing Mindsets to Realize the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The idea of producing a publication on Changing Mindsets to Realize the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was conceived in 2019 as a follow-up to the workshop on “Mobilizing and Equipping Public Servants to Realize the 2030 Agenda”. The workshop brought together worldwide experts on the subject matter of changing mindsets and allowed for insightful discussions with many schools of public administration. It was organized by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) during the United Nations Public Service Forum in Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan.

The publication is intended as a companion document to the Curriculum on Governance for the Sustainable Development Goals and its Toolkit on Changing Mindsets in Public Institutions to Implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development developed by UN DESA, Division for Public Institutions and Digital Government (DPIDG). UN DESA/DPIDG’s mission is to support governments in strengthening their capacities to translate the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other internationally agreed goals into institutional arrangements, strategies, and programmes for effective service delivery and participatory, accountable, and inclusive decision-making processes.



Curriculum on Governance for the Sustainable Development Goals

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognizes the need to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies that provide equal access to justice and that are based on respect for human rights (including the right to development), on effective rule of law and good governance at all levels and on transparent, effective and accountable institutions”. Goal 16 of the 2030 Agenda specifically calls for effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Indeed, institutions play a critical role in the achievement of all the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and targets. However, public sector reforms needed to implement the SDGs continue to be a major and vexing challenge in many countries. The 11 Principles of Effective Governance for Sustainable Development, developed by the UN Committee of Experts on Public Administration and endorsed in 2018 by the Economic and Social Council, provide



practical, expert guidance to interested countries in a broad range of governance challenges associated with implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The Curriculum Toolkits address the 11 Principles of Effective Governance. The Curriculum on Governance for the Sustainable Development Goals aims to provide a holistic and integrated framework for capacity development in the area of governance and public institutions. It 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.

CEPA Strategy Guidance Notes

UN DESA's work is supported by a growing series of strategy guidance notes on the many facets of effective governance for sustainable development which embody the knowledge and experience of hundreds of committed expert practitioners and academics from around the world. UN DESA gratefully acknowledges their very generous contribution of time and effort to thinking deeply about how to build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels and deliver on the shared vision for people and planet embodied in the 2030 Agenda.

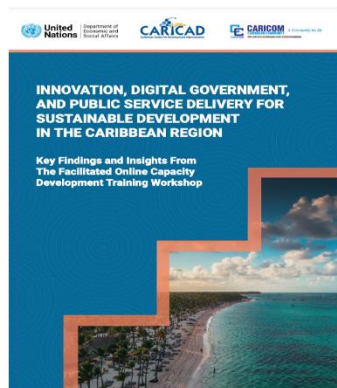


In reading these strategy guidance notes, individuals in government ministries and agencies who are less familiar with a topic will be able to understand the fundamentals. Those who have taken initial steps with limited follow-through or impact will be able to identify how to adjust elements of their practice to achieve better results and to better embed and institutionalize the strategy in their

organizations. Finally, those who are more advanced will be able to recognize the practices which contribute to its success. practical, expert guidance to interested countries in a broad range of governance challenges associated with implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Report on Innovation and Digital Government for Public Service Delivery

This report summarizes presentations and outcomes of a facilitated online training workshop on Innovation, Digital Government and Public Service Delivery for Sustainable Development, which was



jointly organized by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, through the Division for Public Institutions and Digital Government (UN DESA/DPIDG) and the SIDS Unit of the Division for Sustainable Development Goals (DSDG), in collaboration with the Caribbean Centre for Development Administration (CARICAD) and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), and with the participation of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UN ECLAC), among others.

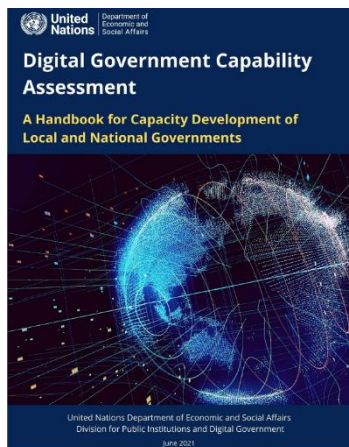




UN E-Government Survey 2022

The United Nations E-Government Survey 2022 is the 12th edition of the United Nations' assessment of the digital government landscape across all 193 Member States. The E-Government Survey is informed by over two decades of longitudinal research, with a ranking of countries based on the United Nations E-Government Development Index (EGDI), a combination of primary data (collected and owned by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs) and secondary data from other UN agencies.

This edition of the Survey includes data analysis in global and regional contexts, a study of local e-government development based on the United Nations Local Online Service Index (LOSI), consideration of inclusion in the hybrid digital society, and a concluding chapter that outlines the trends and developments related to the future of digital government. As with all editions, it features extensive annexes on its data, methodology and related pilot study initiatives.

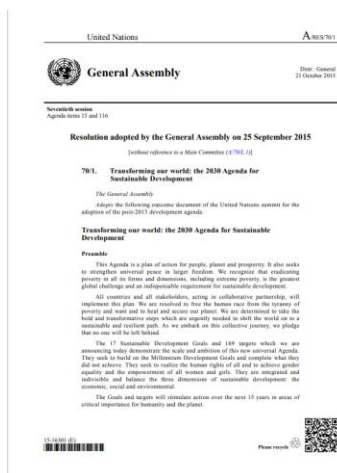


Digital Government Capability Assessment Handbook

The Digital Government Capability Assessment (DGCA) is a six-dimension framework of enablers to engage governments in discussions towards digital government transformation. Considering that digital government requires a multifaceted response from governments, the dimensions of the DGCA contain various statements which could guide governments in understanding gaps and policy entry points.

Completing a DGCA will help civil servants build new understanding of the level of digital government capability that exists in a country as a foundation for continued efforts to innovate and lead in the area of digital government and public service delivery. A DGCA is not meant to be used to benchmark capability, but rather to develop an understanding of current capability and to inform decision making about where investments are needed to increase innovation and digital government capability leading to improvements in public service delivery.





Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 25 September 2015: Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

This Agenda is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. It also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom. We recognize that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development.

All countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership, will implement this plan. We are resolved to free the human race from the tyranny of poverty and want and to heal and secure our planet. We are determined to take the bold and transformative steps which are urgently needed to shift the world on to a sustainable and resilient path. As we embark on this collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind.



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