Catalysing SDG Synergies in the Amazon Region
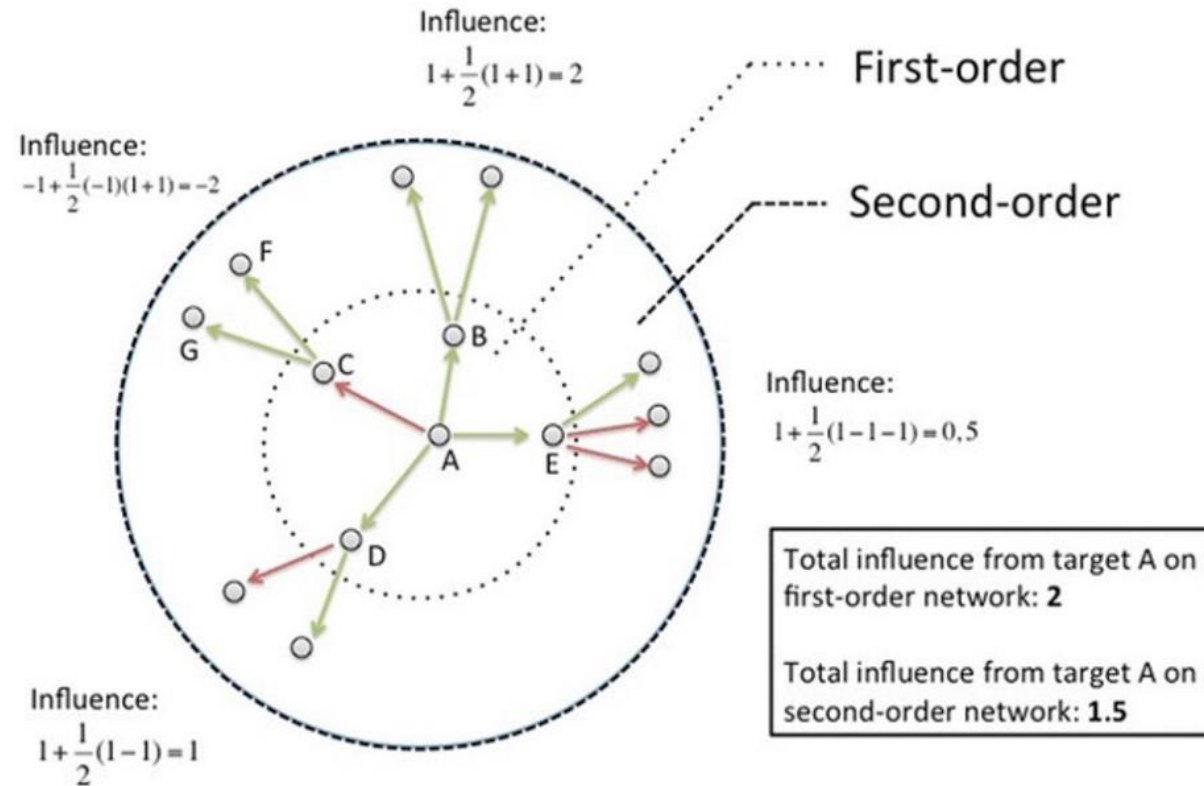
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Water (SDG 6), energy (SDG and climate in the amazon region

Approach 1: SDG Synergies

- Making effective policy often means **balancing sets of highly connected but very diverse targets.** Striking the right balance can **unlock synergies** that bring multiple targets closer. The wrong one can see **momentum lost**, and progress on one target pushing others out of reach.

Analytical basis

Influence:
$$1+\frac{1}{2}(1+1)=2$$

Influence:
$$-1+\frac{1}{2}(-1)(1+1)=-2$$

· · · · · First-order

- - - - Second-order

Influence:
$$1+\frac{1}{2}(1-1-1)=0,5$$

Influence:
$$1+\frac{1}{2}(1-1)=1$$

Total influence from target A on first-order network: **2**

Total influence from target A on second-order network: **1.5**
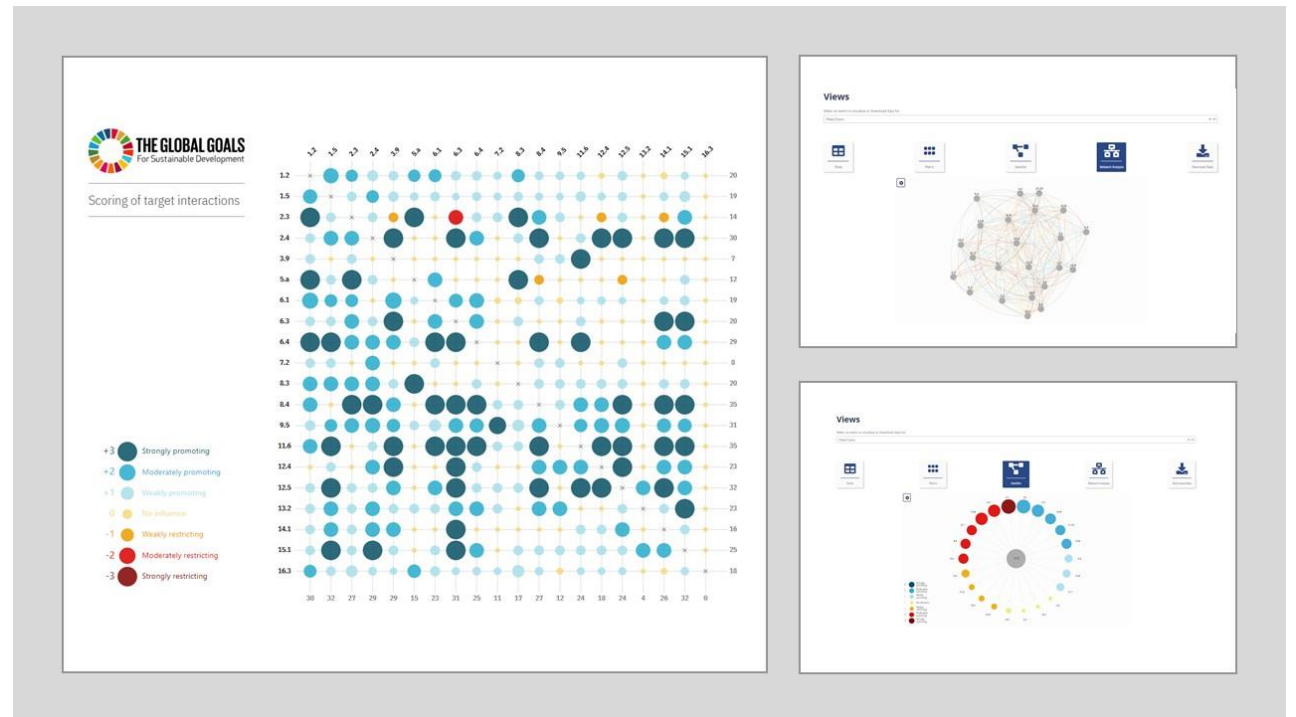
Fuente: Weitz 2019

Examples of aplication

MONGOLIA

A capacity-building process using SDG Synergies led to it being adopted for policy alignment across government sectors, and even inspiring new legislation. In this project,...

SRI LANKA

SDG Synergies is being used in the ongoing project Mapping Interactions between SDG Targets, which aims to inform national policymaking and implementation by providing tailored...

EUROPEAN UNION

A proof-of-concept study applied the SDG Synergies approach to explore how environmental targets interact with other Sustainable Development Goals at the EU level. In 2018,...

COLOMBIA

SDG Synergies was used to explore which environmental-themed Sustainable Development Goals should be prioritized in Colombia's development strategies. In this project, which ran from 2018...

MINING AND ENERGY

The goal of this exercise in 2019 was to improve the coherence between three different policy agendas in the context of Colombia's mining and energy...

SYSTEMS THINKING IN EDUCATION

A very different use of the SDG Synergies tool was tried out in a series of five workshops at EAFIT University, Medellín. Here the aim...

Approach 2: SDG Localization

Both scientists and decision makers recognize that **local and regional governments** play an important role in advancing the 2030 Agenda.

It is also argued that **SDG implementation varies significantly depending on local realities**, such as geographic and physical conditions, population, economic activities and governance systems.

Some of the categories of analysis used are:

- Indicators and early warning systems
- Multilevel governance
- Policy coherence
- Public-private partnerships
- Financing
- Local and decision-makers' narratives
- Public policy instruments
- Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)
- Local knowledge

Final thoughts

- Upcoming applications include Monterrey (Mexico) and Gran Chaco Americano (Bolivia, Paraguay and Argentina)

- Water-energy-climate interlinkages have a direct or indirect impact on the SDGs. However, there is still a lack of a systematic and quantitative analysis of how an integrated approach could promote achieving these SDGs.

- SDG acceleration actions ahead of 2030 could lead to unintended conflicts if decision making is not evidence-based.