

04–07 September 2022 in Cape Town, South Africa

Global Forum for



Global Forum Network Meeting 2022 — National SDG Advisory Bodies calling to action

Report by the German Council
for Sustainable Development (RNE)





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Foreword

The present point in time marks a major moment for sustainable development policymaking due to two upcoming international summits. The second SDG Summit will be convened in September 2023 during the General Assembly high-level week, serving as the mid-point review on the road towards 2030. In addition, and as proposed by United Nations (UN) Secretary-General António Guterres in his “Our Common Agenda” report, the high-level Summit of the Future will bring together UN member states and other stakeholders in 2024, thereby providing a unique opportunity to strengthen global action for inclusive sustainable development. The commitments made in 2015 are coming to the fore on both summits, which are thus the right places for describing a process, objectives and criteria for updating the Agenda beyond 2030.

Implementation of the 2030 Agenda has been set back in many areas by the multiple crises the world is confronting. In this situation, it would be wrong to deviate attention and resources away from sustainable development pathways. On the contrary, investment in transformation will

increase resilience for future crises and secure the conditions for individuals and societies to flourish. The next Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR), elaborated by the Independent Group of Scientists, will describe what transformation means and how the various levers – governance, economic and fiscal policy, individual and collective action, and the science-policy interface – can be used more effectively to overcome impediments and barriers and transform our world in an integrated and



systemic manner. Governments, civil society, academia, the private sector are all needed for achieving change at national and local levels and for acting together.

Effective action will require strong commitment from and coordination between all stakeholders for the elaboration of national and local plans and strategies, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. The Global Forum is a network of such multi-stakeholder bodies that accelerates SDG delivery through sharing experiences and jointly visioning forward across national perspectives.

Multi-stakeholder platforms, such as SDG advisory bodies, can make effective contributions to Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs), for strategising and strengthening the analytical and critical components of these reports as well as for identifying lessons learned so far. To this extent, the future activities of the Global Forum network and its members can meaningfully contribute to this process.

The Global Forum network is a marketplace for ideas on visions, roadmaps of action, and a pool of knowledge on what works well and what does not. The inspirational and encouraging network meeting

in Cape Town was only possible thanks to the creative initiatives and unique experiences of each member of the Global Forum. It has clearly shown the benefits and impacts that institutionalised multi-stakeholder advisory bodies can have for the implementation of the SDGs.



PROF. DR. IMME SCHOLZ,

Deputy Chairwomen of the German Council for Sustainable Development and Co-Chair of the Independent Group of Scientists

Summary of the Global Forum Network Meeting 2022



The second Global Forum Network Meeting brought together more than 30 international multi-stakeholder platforms, councils, and similar advisory bodies for sustainable development in Cape Town, South Africa. While the network members are as

heterogeneous as their respective national contexts, they all contribute to their national institutional architectures for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by bridging the knowledge and interests of various stakeholder groups, thereby fostering social acceptance and cohesion within society in times of transformation.

Following its founding during the UN SDG Summit in September 2019 and its first network meeting in 2020, this was the second network meeting of the Global Forum for National SDG Advisory Bodies.

Many of the members had continued exchange and implementation of pilot projects since then through working groups, where they jointly organised events, published several studies on the role of SDG advisory bodies¹ and implemented pilot projects aimed at advancing the topic of sustainable development in practical terms.



While the meeting primarily focused on knowledge exchange and peer learning between network members, it also gave opportunity to take a deep dive into South Africa’s journey towards implementing the 2030 Agenda. In interactive exchanges, participants discussed their daily work experiences, limitations as well as levers to overcome barriers in SDG implementation. The joint experience in Cape Town evolved into the demand for a joint call to action, based on the recommendations of UN Secretary-General António Guterres’s proposals in “Our Common Agenda”.



“Since Bogotá, the Global Forum has shown engagement at national and global level, while realising multiple roadmaps for action. There also is a shared awareness that all national advisory bodies are diverse and reflect national contexts.” **YARED TSEGAY, AFRICAN MONITOR**

Day **1**

Accomplishments:
member's
achievements so far

On day one Global Forum members compiled the individual accomplishments, lessons learnt from pilot projects as well as reflected on their respective working contexts with a view to identifying common priorities and focus areas.

Each Global Forum member presented national good practices and accomplishments in a poster format that was accessible to all through a poster gallery. Moreover, a so called “Global Forum Café” allowed exchange about these achievements:

① City Movers towards VLRs – Digital Tracking-Platforms for Municipalities

Locally developed, data-based websites and reports were presented from municipalities in Colombia², Tanzania³, Kosovo⁴, and the Philippines⁵. The VLR for Pereira (Colombia) was also presented at a HLPF Side Event in 2022⁶. These pilots illustrate how local communities around the globe utilize digital reporting on SDGs for strategizing sustainable development in their communities.

② Visualising Stakeholder engagement: SDG Stakeholder Mapping

To enhance the visibility of existing organisational efforts to implement the SDGs, Togo and Benin presented a verified inventory of all relevant civil society organisations that work on the SDGs (↘ Read about the methods, results and lessons learned in a Global Forum project snapshot publication). Such inventories support cooperation, visibility and identification of gaps for action and delivery of the SDGs and hence can be a national instrument to accelerate sustainable development.

③ Advocacy for Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

To foster sustainable development in a region, partners in this working group established regular regional exchange formats and will launch



“We need to identify the gaps in SDG implementation and communicate them to the government. The overall commitment in a country and what keeps the engagement going must be clearly defined.”

FLORENCE SYEVUO, SDGS KENYA FORUM



a regional website to monitor SDG progress and share good practices and ideas for SDG delivery.

④ Stakeholder consensus-building and social acceptance for transformation towards achieving the 2030 Agenda

The discussion highlighted the diversity of existing multi-stakeholder platforms and their specific roles in local implementation of the SDGs, in consensus-building and inclusive deliberation on policies to implement the 2030 Agenda. The discussion also highlighted beneficial conditions for the establishment and maintenance of such active SDG advisory bodies, ...

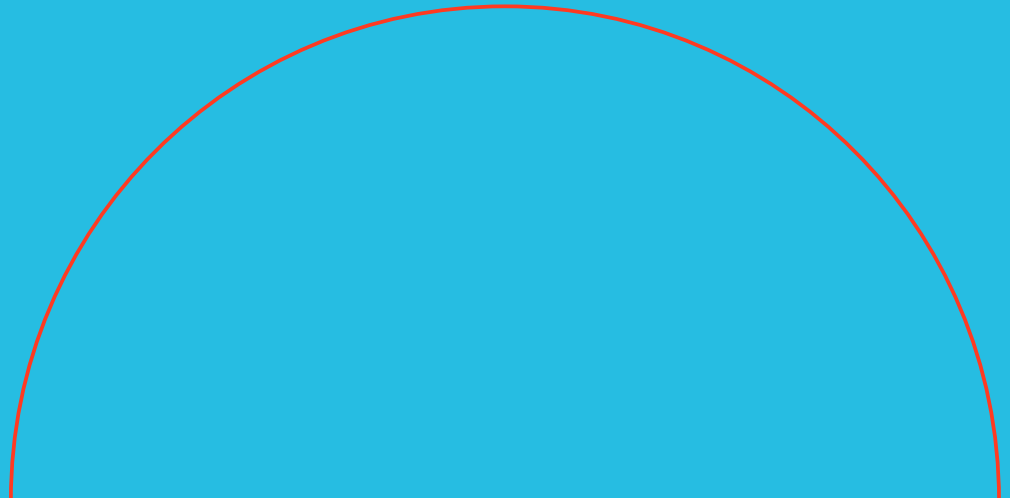
- The respective national government as a whole has committed to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and has created a national sustainability strategy or similar.

- The government favours a permanent and institutionalized platform for all stakeholder groups and can finance their involvement (whole-of-society approach).
- Umbrella structures of the most important stakeholder groups exist to be represented in the national SDG platform.

... as well as the added value that institutionalized multi-stakeholder bodies can bring to the table:

- Accepted, active input into national policy processes for sustainable development (reciprocal relationship with government).
- Provides a platform for permanent engagement of all stakeholders for sustainable development also providing a marketplace of ideas for delivery of SDGs.
- Public relations activities and communication for sustainable development
- Compass function: balancing interests for transformative issues, finding consensus for socially acceptable solutions.

Day ②
Jointly visioning
forward



The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development highlights key issues that call for urgent action at all levels and across all stakeholders. This can only be realized with strong partnerships, all-embracing cooperation and by leaving no one behind. Hence, to implement the ambitious and universal 2030 Agenda, the need to further promote the degree of organisation and collaboration for sustainable development is urgent.

On day two, the Global Forum started forming Communities of Practice (CoP) for 2022/23. Based on the discussions of the most urgent topics and existing barriers and hurdles, as well as the joint identification of entry-points for the work for national SDG advisory bodies, the Global Forum members took forward a process of forming and planning of the communities of practice.



The process of constituting CoPs

Collecting ideas on challenges that need particular attention in order to accelerate SDG implementation

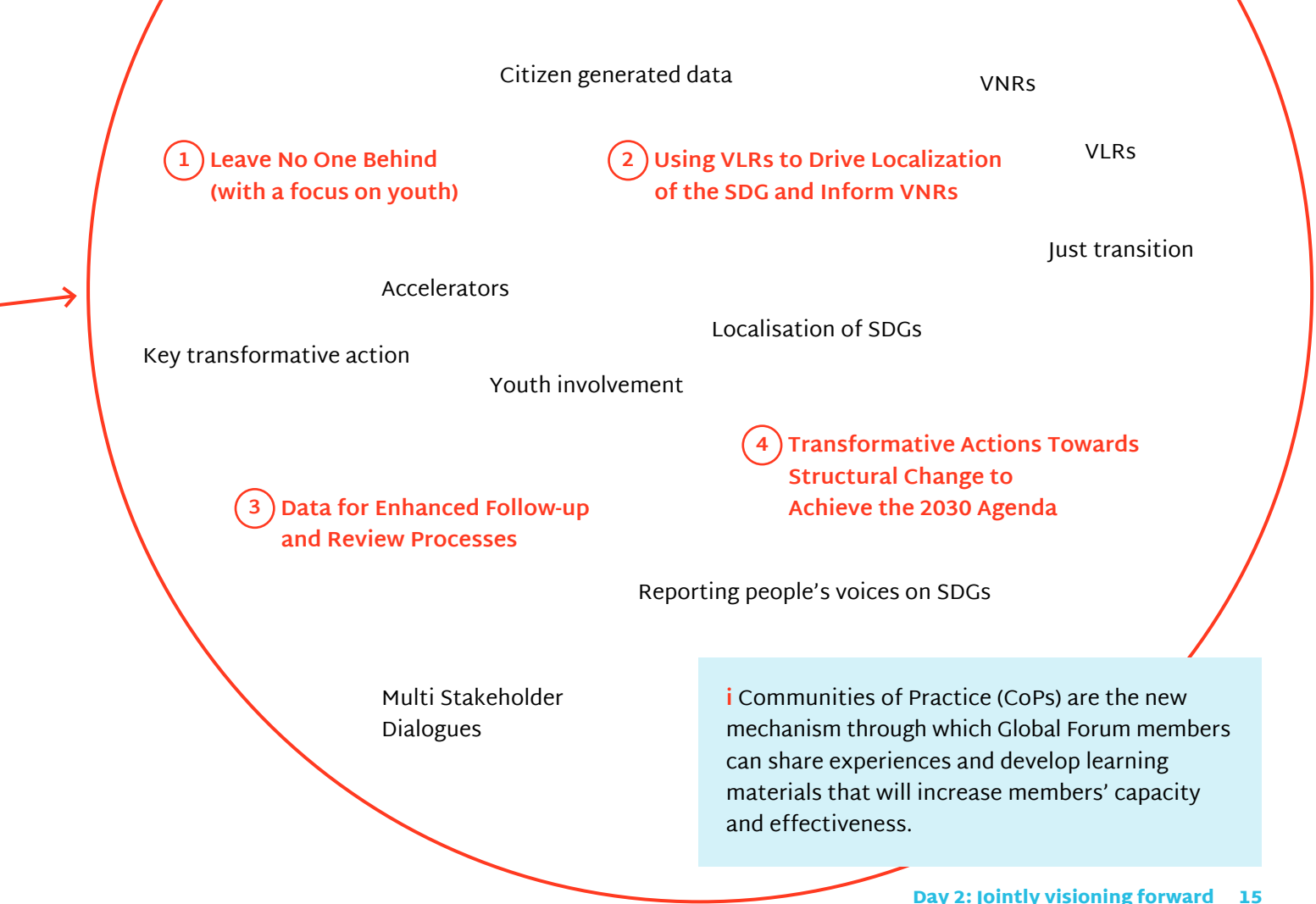


Listing of the areas of practice that are shared amongst Global Forum members



Clustering the ideas into areas of practice relevant for multi-stakeholder advisory bodies





In four parallel sessions, the members converged to deliberate and strategize within the four Communities of Practice:

① Using VLRs to drive localization of the SDGs and inform VNRs

This CoP aims to gather experience, develop, and share best practice on various challenges surrounding VLRs, such as linking VLRs to the development process of VNRs, achieving governmental recognition of VLRs, empowering local stakeholders for developing VLRs, creating local fora for VLRs, and how Global Forum members can support that. The CoP plans to meet regularly online and produce several outputs such as guidelines, summaries of best practice and ‘how to’ notes aimed at providing practical insights on these issues.

② Data for enhanced follow-up and review processes

The CoP on data aims at improving the availability and use of data to inform follow-up and review processes. The CoP proposed to support leveraging data from non-traditional sources to bridge data gaps. Three inquiry areas have been developed to create a data ecosystem prototype for non-official data: (1) Exploring an enabling legal and policy framework for production and use of non-official data; (2) Defining the data quality standards for non-official data; (3) Developing proposals for data use, accessibility, and visualisation.

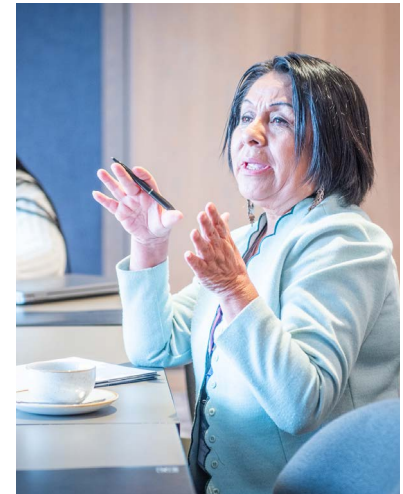
③ Leave No One Behind (with a focus on youth)

This CoP will focus on inequalities faced by marginalised groups, such as youth, women, people with disabilities, LGBTQ+ communities, refugees, indigenous people, and others and address the challenge of how advisory bodies can contribute to education and knowledge sharing about SDGs

towards youth and other marginalised groups. This CoP will enable members to connect, share their experiences and learn from best practices. While projects and programmes are context-specific, the goal would be to identify overriding principles.

④ Transformative action towards structural change to achieve the 2030 Agenda

The CoP on transformative action aims to foster learning and dialogue, and to broker knowledge on transformative action toward structural change to achieve the 2030 Agenda. The CoP will focus on understanding the enabling environment for the transformative actions and on developing transformative actions at all levels. The CoP aims at assessing the systemic challenges that hinder transformation and acceleration, such as economic and financial systemic barriers, intersectional inequalities, and at identifying best practices and innovations with transformative potential and documenting the findings.



Day ③

Just climate and
sustainability
transition – insights
from South Africa





On day three, a public event explored South Africa's journey towards implementing the 2030 Agenda. The topic of the political panel was the country's journey towards implementing the 2030 Agenda, particularly in terms of how South Africa has integrated the SDGs into national policy processes. Speakers discussed the role of various stakeholders contributing to the transformation of key development sectors. As panellists contributed:

- **Lusanda Batala**, Senior Sector Expert, Department of Planning, Monitoring, and Evaluation (DPME)
- **Namhla Mniki-Mangaliso**, Senior Executive, Private Office of the President of South Africa
- **Natasha Primo**, Head of Organisational Research, City of Cape Town
- **Prof. Willem Fourie**, Coordinator, South African SDG Hub, University of Pretoria
- **Sixolile Ngcobo**, Provincial Manager, Commission for Gender Equality/South Africa CSO Working Group on SDGs Steering Group Member



“Advisory bodies have the potential to add a lot of value by helping to navigate complexity and build consensus across different stakeholders, within and between different sectors. Advisory bodies are key informants and should be at the centre of decision making.” **NAMHLA MNIKI-MANGALISO,**
PRIVATE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF SOUTH AFRICA



South Africa has integrated the National Framework for Sustainable Development (NFSD) into its overarching long-term development framework, the NDP, creating a strong alignment of the national planning tool with Agenda 2030 and African Union Agenda 2063. It has established a national SDG coordination mechanism, including the National Development Stakeholders Forum. In 2020, the Cabinet approved a national policy development framework to ensure stakeholder participation in national policymaking. This is a robust framework to ensure stakeholder engagement in key policy processes for sustainable development. Given the complexity of transformation, the role of various stakeholders in guiding this transformation roadmap in South Africa was discussed. Questions from the Global Forum members and other guests resulted in the following insights:

Youth involvement in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda received particular emphasis, with both difficulties in creating an engaged dialogue and individual programs to support the integration of young people into the South African labour market addressed.

Gender issues appeared as a particular example of the obstacles that implementation of the SDGs experiences along different impact chains. For example, it was explained that, on the one hand, there is great expression of will regarding the implementation of SDG 5 using gender budgeting, but there is a lack of capacity to effectively implement such frameworks unless they are legally binding.



The Secretariat of the Global Forum

Since the establishment of the Global Forum in 2019, the German Council for Sustainable Development (RNE) has held the role of interim secretariat and in this capacity, together with the Steering Group, initiated a process to select a new secretariat. The new secretariat of the Global Forum is now being co-hosted by the African Monitor Trust (South Africa) and The Partnering Initiative (TPI, United Kingdom), who officially took up their new role in August 2022.

African Monitor (AM) was founded in 2006 as an independent pan-African organisation and is dedicated to contributing to the rapid realisation of the continent's development potential, with the vision to develop a just society where basic needs are met, human rights are upheld, and good governance is entrenched. Through the inclusion and strengthening of African voices within decision-making processes and development agendas, African Monitor focusses on the delivery of development commitments and their impact on local

communities. African Monitor has hosted the Open SDG Club South Africa in 2019 and 2020.⁷

The Partnering Initiative (TPI) is a pioneer in the field of multi-stakeholder partnering and cross-sector collaboration for the delivery of the SDGs by improving the conditions for successful partnerships across all levels. Founded in 2003, TPI works with partner organisations and associates in over 20 countries as well as with high-level international actors and organisations. Based on its experience and cutting-edge thinking, TPI has developed foundational concepts, tools, and frameworks on all aspects of partnering, which are put in practice all over the world.⁸

*Contact the new secretariat
by sending an e-mail to
Lina.KuKulsKyte@tpiglobal.org*



“Young people are more than instruments but need to be part of the equation made by governments and global leaders since they are the representatives of future generations. Especially in the areas mental health, online spaces, education, migration and citizenship, urgent action is needed with regard to supporting youth.”

ROSHNI NUGGEHALLI,
WADA NA TODO ABHIYAN (WNTA)



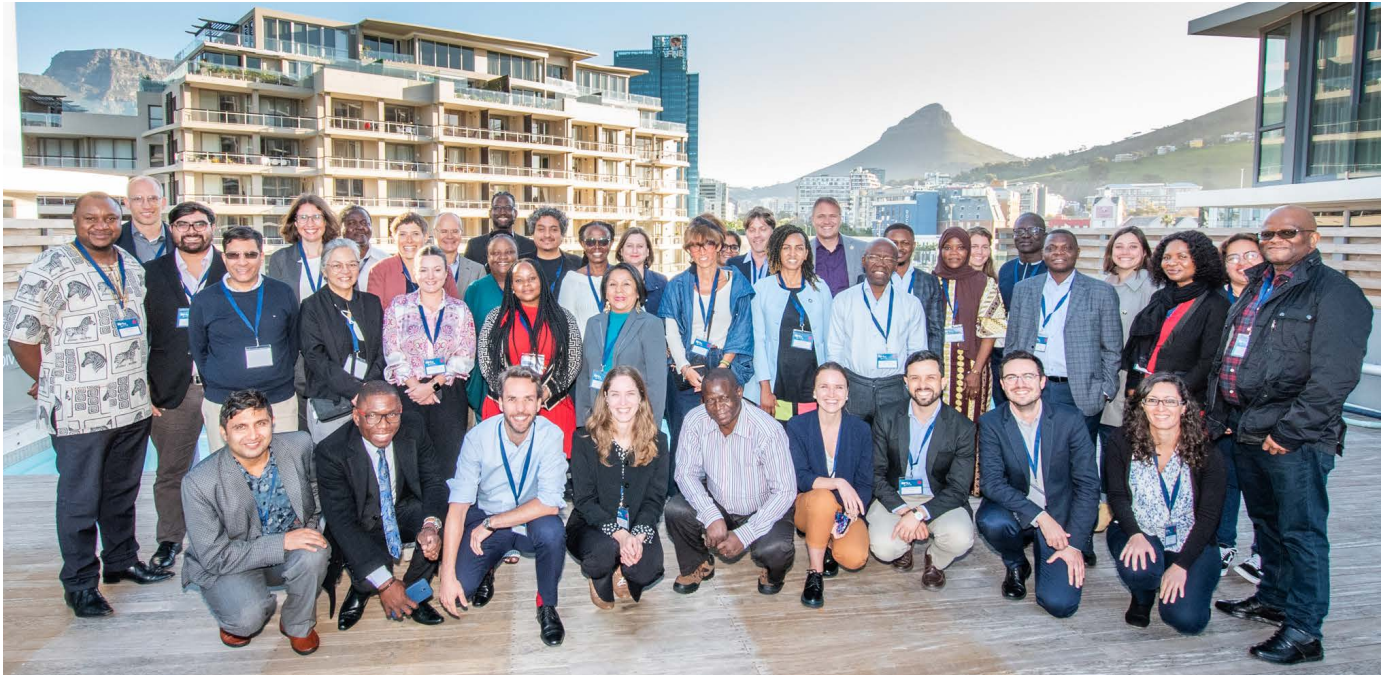
List of Participants

COUNTRY OR REGION	PARTICIPANT'S NAME	ORGANISATION/INSTITUTION
Benin	Armand Vignon	Maison de la Société Civile (MdSC)
Colombia	David Gomez	ProPacífico
Chile	Carlos Miranda	Fundación para el Desarrollo Social (FUDESOC)
Ecuador	Sofía Suárez	Grupo Faro
Europe	Michiel de Vries	European Environment and Sustainable Development Advisory Councils (EEAC) Network
Finland	Eeva Furman (virtual participation)	Finnish Commission for Sustainable Development
Georgia	Nana Janashia	Caucasus Environmental NGO Network (CENN)
Germany	Andreas Gude	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
Germany	Laura Bannan-Fischer	German Council for Sustainable Development (RNE)
Germany	Hannah Janetschek	German Council for Sustainable Development (RNE)
Germany	Felix Meyerhoff	German Council for Sustainable Development (RNE)
Germany	Marc-Oliver Pahl	German Council for Sustainable Development (RNE)
Germany	Jessica Suplie	German Embassy Pretoria
Germany	Pia Becker	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Ghana	Beauty Emefa Narteh	CSO Platform on SDGs Ghana
Hungary	Gabór Bartus	National Council for Sustainable Development (NFFT)

India	Roshni Nuggehalli	Wada Na Todo Abhiyan (WNTA)
International	Claire Schiettecatte	Institut de la Francophonie pour le développement durable (IFDD)
International	Tom Harrison	The Partnering Initiative (UK)
International	Lina Kukulskyte	The Partnering Initiative (UK)
International	David Horan	Stakeholder Forum
International	Amson Sibanda	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)
International	Friedrich Soltau (virtual participation)	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)
Jamaica	Carlos Applewhaite	Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ)
Kenya	Florence Syevuo	SDGs Kenya Forum
Kosovo	Dora Musa	Institute for Development Policy (INDEP)
Mexico	Alfredo González Reyes	2030 Agenda National Council, Gobierno de Mexico
Nepal	Arjun Bhattarai	Nepal SGD Forum
Panama	Armando Espino	Fundación para el Desarrollo Integrado Sustentable (FUDIS)
Peru	Carmen Mollo	Asociación Nacional de Centros (ANC)
The Philippines	Marichu Lopez	Jaime V. Ongpin Foundation
Senegal	Salimata Bocoum	Conseil des Organisations Non-Gouvernementales d'Appui au Développement (CONGAD) / Sightsavers
South Africa	Saliem Fakir	The African Climate Foundation
South Africa	Ameerah Abrahams	African Monitor Trust
South Africa	Joseph Eliabson	African Monitor Trust
	Maniragena	

South Africa	Emily Klinger	African Monitor Trust
South Africa	Puseletso Maile	African Monitor Trust
South Africa	Yared Tsegay	African Monitor Trust
South Africa	Natasha Primo	City of Cape Town
South Africa	Sixolile Ncobo	Commission for Gender Equality / South Africa CSO Working Group on SDGs Steering Group
South Africa	Lusanda Batala	Department of Planning, Monitoring, and Evaluation (DPME)
South Africa	Teresa Kroesen	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
South Africa	Thulani Mahlangu	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
South Africa	Nomsa Tibane	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
South Africa	Namhla Mniki-Mangaliso	Private Office of the President
South Africa	Willem Fourie	South African SDG Hub, University of Pretoria
South Africa	Dineo Seabe	University of Cape Town
Tanzania	Stephen Chacha	East Africa Hub, Development Initiatives
Tanzania	Reynald Maeda	United Nations Association (UNA) Tanzania
Togo	Augustin Kola	Groupe de Travail des Organisations de la Société Civile pour les ODD (GT-OSC-ODD)
Uganda	Richard Kimbowa	Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development (UCSD)

Our Network

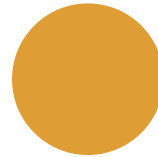
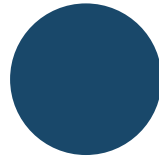
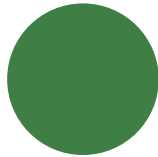
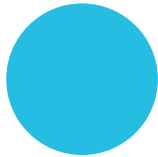


Global Forum for



National SDG
Advisory Bodies

National SDG Advisory Bodies — Joint Call to Action





We, as a network of National SDG Advisory Bodies, call for all governments and national stakeholder groups to support the United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres’s proposals in “Our Common Agenda”.⁹

In September 2022, SDG advisory bodies from more than 20 countries gathered in Cape Town, South Africa, to discuss the role of institutionalised SDG multi-stakeholder advisory bodies in accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and achieving sustainable transformation. The representatives of the advisory bodies reflected on the various strategic topics raised by Secretary-General António Guterres in his report “Our Common Agenda”. As suggested in his report, we would like to call on all respective national governments and other stakeholders to take bold action, by taking concrete steps at both national and local level and bridging them with international tools and mechanisms.

We call on all governments and national stakeholder groups to focus specifically on the following topics that are relevant for institutionalised stakeholder processes and platforms:



① Specific steps to account for the interests of future generations

Secretary-General Guterres calls for solidarity with future generations, inclusion of young people and establishment of long-term intergenerational thinking.

OUR COMMON AGENDA, PAGE 43 FF

Along these lines, we call for systematic youth engagement in national political decision-making processes as key to safeguarding the interests of future generations and upholding the principle of leaving no one behind, especially focusing on disadvantaged youth groups. We call for all young people to be equipped with the knowledge, financial support and ongoing exchange formats to represent their voices as equals. In national

decision-making, youth representatives must fulfil roles where they have true bargaining power for crucial societal transformations for sustainable development.

Hence, we fully support the suggestions for a “youth in politics” index as an indicator of youth involvement, in combination with measures and financial support to remove barriers and enhance political participation of young people. Internationally we welcome the establishment of a United Nations Youth Office and call for regional youth conferences on a continental level, and engagement forums that integrate the perspective of young people and future generations in regional policy processes as well as UN processes.

We commit to working closely together with youth representatives from our countries in the run-up to the 2023 SDG summit and the Summit of the Future in 2024.



② Renew social contract across a scale and rebuild trust by transforming institutions and systems

We are encouraged by the Secretary-General's call for 'A vibrant social contract that guarantees the conditions for people to live a decent life, leaving no one behind and enabling all to participate in society, as promised in the 2030 Agenda.'

OUR COMMON AGENDA, PAGE 27

The network members support the call for renewed social contracts based on human rights and designed to “leave no one behind” as the foundation of the renewed commitment to institutional transformation across scales and rebuilding trust in international institutions and systems.

We call for a renewed commitment to international agreements and treaties, including the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development and the Paris Agreement. We understand that achieving the SDGs and the Paris Agreement will require profound, structural changes across all societal sectors; these transformations are needed to reshape the relationship between nature and people in the context of economies; that requires deep, deliberate, long-term structural changes in resource use, infrastructure, institutions, technologies and social relations that must be undertaken in a short time. This requires transforming the enabling environment that fosters accelerated delivery and commitment to action.

We call for an agenda for action and accelerated delivery based on strengthened means of implementation. Rebuilding trust will require delivering on international agreements and treaties and transforming institutions and systems to be “fit for purpose”.



③ To develop strategies for achieving the “how” of preserving global public goods, such as oceans, atmosphere and rainforests

To protect global commons beyond national jurisdictions, Secretary-General Guterres calls for strengthening the governance for global public goods and global commons.

OUR COMMON AGENDA, PAGE 48FF

decide on, the transparent utilisation of funds for global common goods. All contributing countries must have the chance to take part in the fund’s decision-making processes.

Moreover, we request to map the areas where we need more and larger-scale protection of ecosystems and global public goods, to activate new and meaningful stakeholder engagement, to sensitise on the need to protect global public goods, to redistribute existing financial investment, to attract additional investment in protection measures, and to create clear incentives for the protection of global public goods.

We call for a paradigm shift in financial efforts to protect global public goods for future generations by behaving as good ancestors to them. To revive multilateralism, we call for global funds established under the principles of global public investment¹⁰, allowing all countries to financially contribute to, and politically



④ To move beyond profit and growth as a measurement of success and wellbeing and to achieve the transition to green and circular economies

Addressing risks to our planet requires finding complementary measures to GDP, a global economy that works for all

OUR COMMON AGENDA, PAGE 53

and transitioning to green economies with significant annual reductions in emissions towards the achievement of net zero by 2050.

OUR COMMON AGENDA, PAGE 55

We have witnessed the Millennium Development Goals pass with mixed successes and failures. In 2015, we embraced the universality of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 17 SDGs as a sustainable development roadmap for all countries on this planet. We are already witnessing setbacks to multilateralism caused by multiple crises, including the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change and conflicts, posing complex global challenges to sustainable development pathways.

We call for governments to speed up transition to a green and circular economy and to move to sustainable production and consumption tracks that allow us to reduce the exploitation of natural common goods, as well as to combat widening inequalities between and within countries. Human wellbeing must unite us all, and further diminishing of the precious resources of this planet requires the industrialised countries and societies to shift to green and circular economies in order to reduce their ecological footprints, as well as to develop viable solutions for stranded assets.

Nationally, service delivery and public institutions must be adapted to the 2030 Agenda vision. For their wellbeing, the perspective of citizens on the quality of





public service delivery must be systematically integrated in national development plans and strategies. We support the idea of strong and adaptive approaches to measure sustainability performance that our members already implement.

We support the reallocation of subsidies for fossil fuel to clean technologies, and a renewable energy decade of action. We urgently call for governments to strive for a new level of support for renewable energy to drastically reduce emissions and end energy poverty, thereby tackling multiple SDG targets, in accordance with their capabilities and responsibilities. It is time to remove barriers to a decentralised and small-scale renewables revolution around the globe, in order to spur collective action for a decentralised renewable century for all. Becoming a climate-just planet requires large investments, also including commitments to alleviate energy poverty and enhanced support for local solutions.



5 Inclusive participation of stakeholders to deliver just transitions across all the SDGs

1. food systems
2. energy systems
3. sustainable building and transportation
4. circular economies
5. human wellbeing and capabilities
6. pollution-free environment

Secretary-General Guterres calls for member states to consult with other stakeholders for commitments and governance improvements.

OUR COMMON AGENDA, PAGE 65

He also calls for member states and stakeholders to reflect on his suggestions.

OUR COMMON AGENDA, PAGE 82

We call for a transformation that is based on good governance and honest political decision-making. A transformation that considers the needs of all and leaves no one behind must be accountable and inclusive to all, especially considering vulnerable groups. The needs of future generations, and a healthy life on a healthy planet, must guide this decision-making process towards an honest and just sustainability transition. To this extent, we also call for strengthening and safeguarding the civic space at local, national and international level.

Moreover, we support Secretary-General António Guterres in his plea to end the criticism against science and establish a consensus around facts, science and data as sources of knowledge and the basis for decision-making. In doing so we call for an integrated approach that considers local solutions and traditional



knowledge. The transformation to sustainability requires a joint effort to map all types and kinds of solutions and connect them to scientific knowledge around the globe to accelerate the delivery of the SDGs in this Decade of Action.

Furthermore, we call for the rollout of local and regional sustainable development roadmaps for the 2030 Agenda, including enhancing the capacities of local and regional governments to scale up localisation of the SDGs. This must go along with budget planning taking into consideration the SDGs, better data to improve monitoring, and open, reliable, science-based and honest reporting. Disaggregated data plays an important role in developing specific activities for the most urgent topics and most vulnerable groups.

We call for global solidarity in promoting sustainable agri-food systems in response to the current food insecurity and hunger in Africa and other parts of the Global South due to climate change, the effects of COVID-19 and the Russian invasion of Ukraine. We call for a structural transformation to create sustainable and resilient food systems in the face of future such shocks and stresses.

We are a global network of multi-stakeholder advisory bodies, sustainable development commissions and councils that are actively taking part in national sustainable development policy processes such as the drafting of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs). We create spaces for action, provide marketplaces of ideas, and aim to mediate conflicting interests to foster social acceptance of transformation. We call for a strategic involvement of multi-stakeholder platforms in all strategic policy processes, for sustainable development at local, national and international level, as well as the strengthening of partnerships to achieve the common goal. We can provide a compass function across stakeholder groups for the necessary transition processes, a space to mediate existing resistances and develop ways forward. We support the idea of an annual civil society caucus that our members (for example, Kenya) already organise on a regular basis, and the idea of high-level engagement weeks like the European Sustainable Development week that has taken place annually since 2014. We are very much encouraging other countries to go the same way. Our member organisations are there to support.





“If energy poverty is not addressed, issues of environmental protection cannot be solved, and forests continue to diminish.”

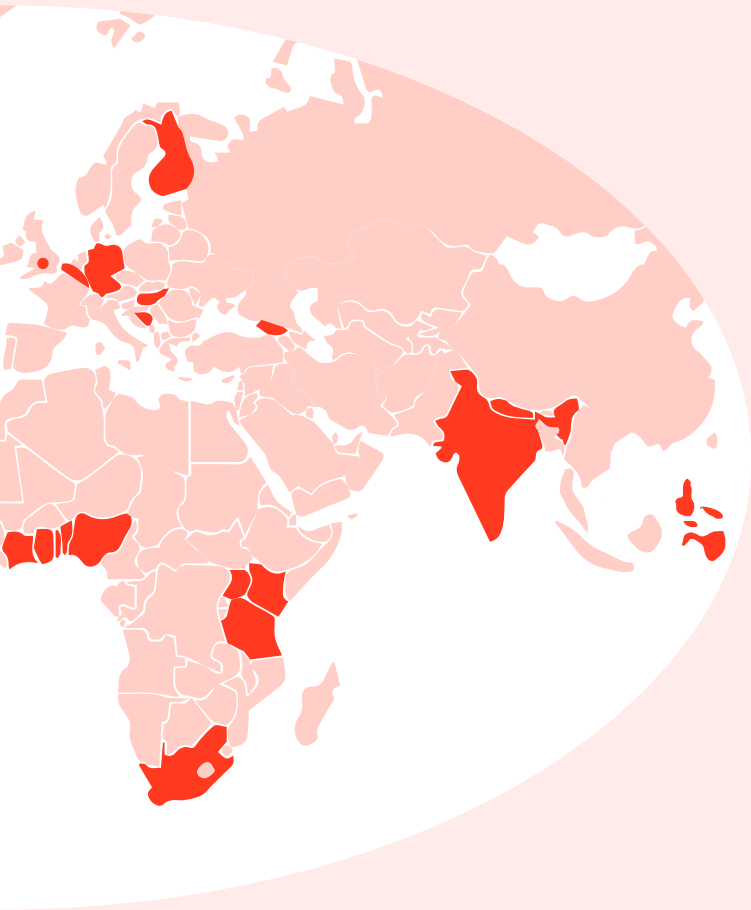
RICHARD KIMBOWA, UGANDA COALITION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (UCSD)



Signatures of the Joint Call

Gabór Bartus	Hungary
Ana Patricia Muñoz	Ecuador
Armando Espino	Panama
Arjun Bhattarai	Nepal
Nana Janashia	Georgia
Richard Kimbowa	Uganda
Augustin Kola Manzama-Esso	Togo
Maria Rosario R. Lopez	Philippines
Carlos Miranda-Rodríguez	Chile
Beauty Emefa Narteh	Ghana
Roshni Nuggehalli	India
Georgette Brou	Ivory Coast
Jan Mertens	Belgium
Ankica Todorović	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Mile Pejčić	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Irena Zubcevic	International
Darian Stibbe	International
Jean Patrice Ngoyi Kasongo	Nigeria





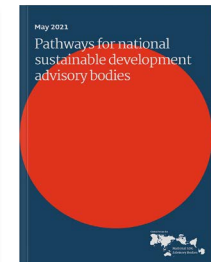
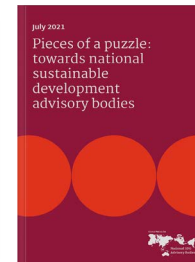
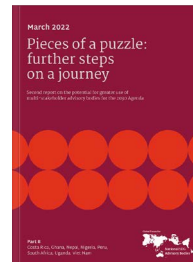
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About the Global Forum for National SDG Advisory Bodies

The Global Forum is a network that connects the knowledge and experience of multi-stakeholder advisory commissions, councils and similar bodies for sustainable development.

This forum for and by national multi-stakeholder advisory bodies is as heterogeneous as the respective contexts its members are in, which vary accordingly in their institutional development, set-up, mandate and role. As a demand-driven network, it constantly evolves its focus in collective processes. With its rich pool of collective knowledge, the forum effectively invites stakeholders and governments around the globe to adapt, implement and jointly accelerate the delivery of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.

Find our studies on diverse governance mechanisms and the potential for establishing and sustaining multi-stakeholder advisory bodies for sustainable development [here](#)





Footnotes

- 1 nachhaltigkeitsrat.de/en/projects/the-global-forum-for-national-sdg-advisory-bodies
- 2 pereira.tracking-progress.org/en
- 3 tanga.tracking-progress.org
- 4 drenas.tracking-progress.org
- 5 baguio.tracking-progress.org
- 6 youtube.com/watch?v=DdBXOBXxZCg
- 7 africanmonitor.org
- 8 thepartneringinitiative.org
- 9 un.org/en/content/common-agenda-report
- 10 globalpublicinvestment.org

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Picture of Prof. Dr. Imme Scholz

André Wagenzik/Florian Bolk © RNE

“Drawing on the common challenges that lie ahead, such as building up renewable energy, phasing out fossil fuels, achieving social justice, facing inflation in food and energy, the solutions for social issues need to be combined with conquering ecological challenges. There is no formula that fits all countries, but the Global Forum Network Meeting allows us to learn from each other.”

MARC-OLIVER PAHL, GERMAN COUNCIL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (RNE)



