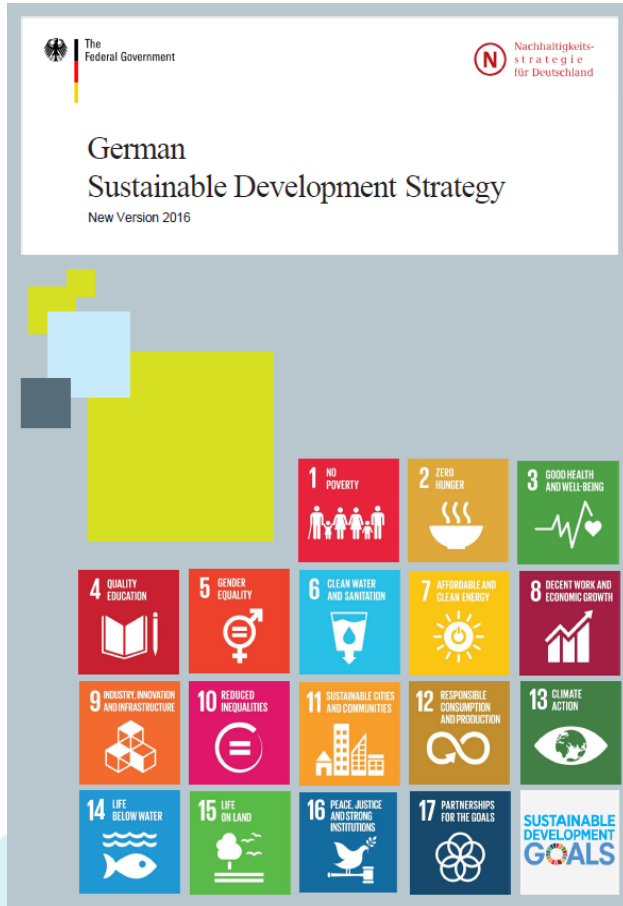




**Nasjonal strategi for bærekraftig utvikling**  
**Det tyske eksempelet**  
**av**  
**Jan-Gustav Strandenaes**  
**seniorrådgiver**  
**Pure Consulting**

# Germany has used the concept sustainability (Nachhaltigkeit) for more than 300 years

2



- This requires economically efficient, socially balanced and environmentally sustainable development, **constrained only by the planetary boundaries of our Earth** together with the objective of a **life in dignity for everyone**
- The boundaries of our planet's resilience, as identified by an international team of scientists in 2009, define a **“safe operating space”**, within which development, global justice, prosperity and a **“good life”** can be achieved and permanently secured. According to this research, **humanity has already left the safe operating space with regard to the loss of biological diversity, the disruption of biogeochemical cycles of nitrogen and phosphorous, climate change and land-system change.**

# Our Sustainable Development Strategy is the compass that will keep us on course.



- **Global targets – national responsibility**
- 2015 brought a new momentum to international politics. World leaders gathered in New York adopted a global agenda for sustainable development – the 2030 Agenda. In Paris in 2015, they reached a follow-up agreement on international climate protection.
- **For this reason**, we have to change our thinking in many areas in Germany.
- The Federal Government **has committed** to the ambitious implementation of the 2030 Agenda.
- **All federal institutions** are called upon to contribute to achieving the targets with activities in their own fields

# Sustainability management



- At the heart of the German Sustainable Development Strategy is a **sustainability management system**: goals with time-frames for their attainment, indicators for continuous monitoring, rules for management and definitions for institutional configuration.
- **The twelve management rules** define general requirements for sustainable policy-making.
- The guiding principle of sustainability should be considered in **every law and every decree from the start**. Sustainability is therefore enshrined in the Joint Rules of Procedure of the Federal Ministries as a **mandatory criterion** when assessing the impact of the Federal Government's proposed laws and regulations.

# Key responsibilities



## Status of the indicators



Goal will be (almost) reached



Development is heading in the right direction, but between 5% and 20% of the goal will not be met



Development is heading in the right direction, but a gap of more than 20% will remain



Development is heading in the wrong direction

- Sustainability involves all areas of political activity. Due to its overarching, cross-cutting relevance and special significance, **responsibility for the German Sustainable Development Strategy lies with the Federal Chancellery.**
- To further strengthen the coherence of political measures, **Ministry Coordinators for Sustainable Development will be appointed in all ministries as central contact persons.**

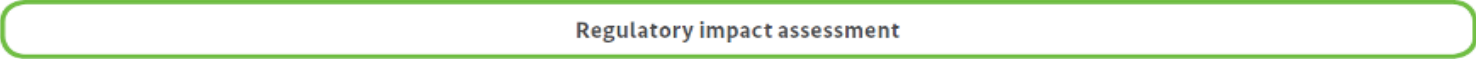
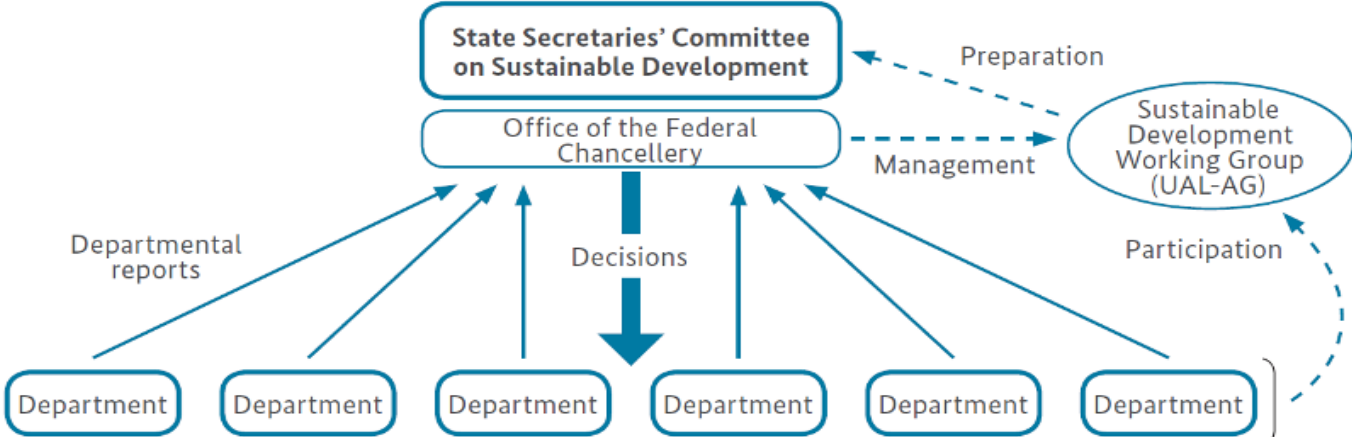
# The organisational architecture



## Sustainability Management

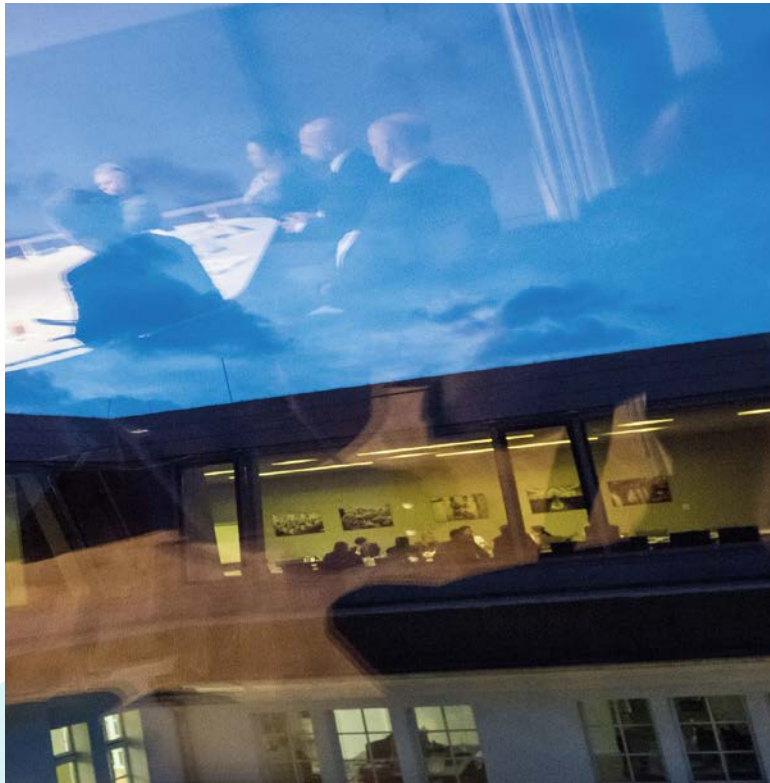


Participation in meetings and contributions to reports by invitation



**Tyskland har hatt  
bærekraftstrategier siden 2005, og  
siden da gjennomført tre Peer  
Reviews. De gjennomføres nå  
annethvert år av uavhengige peers.**

# Change – Opportunity – Urgency: The Benefits of Acting Sustainably



- The 2018 Peer Review on the German Sustainability Strategy
- Report by the International Peer Group chaired by Helen Clark
- Berlin, May 2018



# Germany has a strategy for sustainable development – not many countries do



- **In the Peer Review: There are 11 chief recommendations, several of which address the questions of institutions**  
Each of these recommendations are supplied with more specific sub-items, in all there are **67 added recommendations to the 11 main ones.**

# Germany has a strategy for sustainable development – not many countries do



- The Peers handed the report to Chancellor Merkel – and the government accepted a majority of the recommendations in an updated strategy published in January 2019



**Hva kan vi lære av Tyskland  
og andres arbeid med  
nasjonale strategier for  
bærekraft – og hvorfor er  
dette viktig?**

# Den globale referansen



- The UNDESA High Level Political Forum, HLPF, under ECOSOC er den globale koordineringsinstansen for 2030 Agendaen og de 17 Bærekraftmålene.
- Land rapporterer på ulike Bærekraftmål etter et vedtatt system gjennom såkalte Voluntary National Reviews, VNRs
- Over 200 slike rapporter er levert.

# Disse rapportene viser at:



- Alle land har etablert en nasjonal koordineringsinstans for Bærekraftmålene. Noen er opprettet for å rapportere for det året landet har annonsert at de vil gjøre en VNR, andre har mer permanente instanser. Slike rapporter er tynne på substans.
- De land som har en helhetlig nasjonal bærekraftstrategi for Agenda 2030, har mer substans i sin rapportering enn de land som bare har en strategi for ulike fagdepartement i forhold til SDGene.
- De land som har en helhetlig nasjonal bærekraftstrategi og en funksjonell konsultativ multistakeholder mekanisme, har mer substans i sin rapportering enn de land som har en helhetlig nasjonal strategi for Agenda 2030

# Hvorfor en nasjonal strategi?



- Hva skal vi kollektivt som nasjon gjøre i forhold til 2030 Agendaen?
- Bærekraft er en helhetlig sak – ved å velge noen deler, er å fragmentere bærekraft
- Bare ved et helhetlig overblikk kan man gjennomføre en oversiktlig risikoanalyse og en helhetlig SDG tilpasning
- Grønne byer er eksempler på helhetlige tilnærminger
- Bærekrafttemaer er komplekse temaer – de må behandles helhetlig
- En helhetlig strategi sier noe om hvilke krav, forventninger og muligheter som finnes
- En helhetlig strategi gir også mulighetsoppnåelse, man kan måle effekten og vurdere gjennomføringen
- En helhetlig strategi gir mulighet for et nytt tanke sett.

# The World in 2050 – key transformational elements

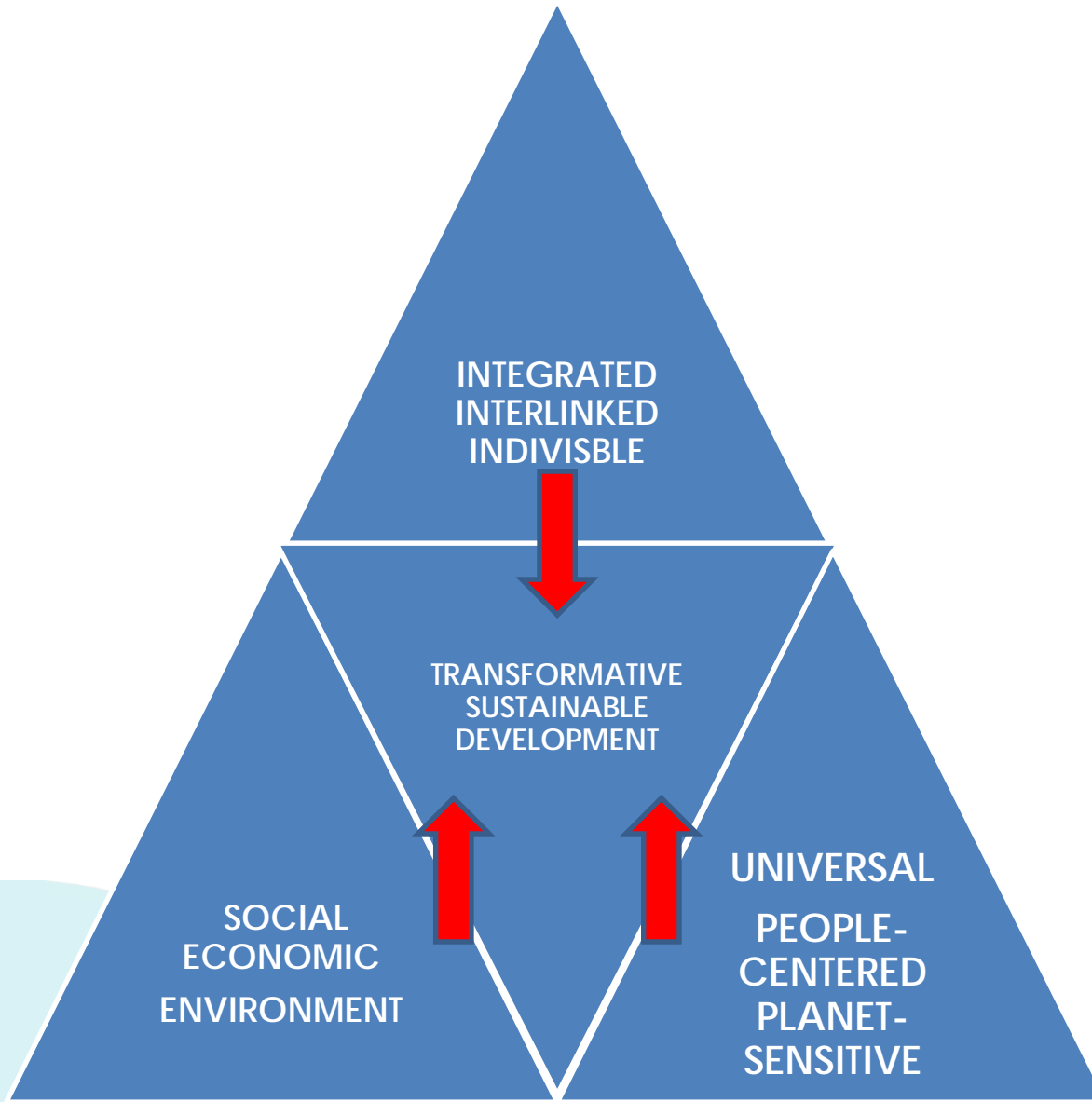
## the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis in Vienna



- Substantial advances in human capacity
- Responsible consumption and production
- Decarbonize the energy system and provide affordable energy for all
- Achieve nutritional food and clean water, safeguard the oceans and the biosphere
- Transforming our cities
- Science, technology and innovation for sustainable development, the digital revolution

- Need a framing narrative for a transformation to sustainable futures
- Identify the transformation needs
- Quantify the timing and cost of transformation
- Identify measures including public awareness deliberation, social activism and democratic oversight of science and technology to overcome obstacles to change
- Solid governance measures







# UNDESA – sustainable development has reached political legitimacy



- Stadig fler nasjoner utvikler nasjonal strategier og ser fordelene av det
- Norge hadde sin siste nasjonale strategi i 2002
- Er det kanskje på tide at vi nå får en ny en? Flere instanser ønsker seg en slik en
- «Den som venter på enkle svar, venter ikke bare forgjeves, men på bekostningen av å oppnå bærekraft»

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# TAKK FOR OPPMERKSOMHETEN

- Jan-Gustav Strandenaes
  - Seniorrådgiver
  - PURE Consulting
- 
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