

Integrating SDGs into national budgetary processes

Elisabeth Hege, Laura Brimont (IDDRI)

IMPLEMENTING THE SDGs THROUGH BUDGETING PROCESSES

As the primary political and economic expression of government policy, the budget seems a natural starting point for the integration of Agenda 2030 and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The aim of this study is to examine why exactly this could be relevant and how it should be carried out, as this is rarely specified by the countries that announce their intention to integrate the SDGs into their budgetary processes. Based on nine case studies conducted through interviews, this study shows that all countries are eagerly looking for support to develop these tools and to participate in the exchange of good practice.

INTEGRATION OF SDGs INTO NATIONAL BUDGETING PROCESSES REMAINS IN ITS INFANCY

We have identified four ways in which countries integrate the SDGs into budgeting processes. Most countries we studied either map their budgets against the SDGs or include qualitative reporting in their main budget document, giving an overview on how the budget is linked to different SDGs. Less often, countries use the SDGs to improve their budget performance evaluation system or as a management tool for resource allocation and arbitration. These approaches are not mutually exclusive and there is scope for better interchange between the four ways of integration. Another step forward would be to link them to public policy evaluation so as to assess the antagonistic or synergistic effects of different programs to improve policy coherence. Courts of audit could play a key role in such evaluations.

PUTTING SDGs INTO POLITICS IS NOT ONLY ABOUT BUDGETING

Integrating the SDGs into budgeting processes faces similar challenges to attempts to incorporate new wealth indicators into the budgetary discussion: indicators can be used as tools for steering public action if they are used at all stages of public policymaking, both upstream to legitimize and institutionalize a phenomenon and to monitor its evolution, and downstream to evaluate the results of a policy strategy. Therefore, the SDGs and the objectives they support have to be recognized as a national priority on the political agenda. This requires parliamentarians, civil society, other political parties and ministries to actually use the SDGs to improve the budget debate. Only then can budgeting processes play a role in putting the SDGs into politics by providing a forum for debate between the different actors and interest groups.

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For any questions on this publication, please contact:

Elisabeth Hege – elisabeth.hege@iddri.org

Laura Brimont – laura.brimont@iddri.org

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1. INTRODUCTION

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development were adopted by all Member states in September 2015. They set an ambitious agenda, aiming to end all forms of poverty, to fight against inequalities, to build peace and tackle urgent environmental issues while also ensuring that no one is left behind. Although private actors such as businesses and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have been called on to play their role in the implementation of the SDGs, national governments are primarily responsible for realizing this transformation. Embedding the SDGs into policy planning at the State level is key towards their achievement.

As the primary political and economic expression of government policy, the budgeting process is inherently related to the integration of the SDGs into national policy planning. The way a State decides what to tax and levy charges on (revenue raising) and where to allocate those resources (expenditure) directly affects the access of citizens to basic services (education, health, etc.), the distribution of wealth, the choice of private investments in economic sectors, etc. An increasing number of countries are considering integrating the SDGs into their budgeting processes. Of the 64 countries that submitted a national voluntary review during the 2016 and 2017 sessions of the High-level Political Forum (HLPF), 23 mentioned ongoing measures to link the SDGs to the national budget, or that they had considered such action. However, these reports are not particularly clear on how they plan to integrate the SDGs into their budgetary processes and why they plan to do this. What could be the added value of the SDGs for their budgeting? Do these countries plan to track the resources allocated to the SDGs, or do they intend to use the SDG framework to better inform decisions

about the allocation of resources? What challenges do they face in doing so? What are the primary objectives of the tools and methods developed?

The objective of this study is to give insights into the different uses of the SDGs in budgeting processes and into the potential added value for SDG implementation. It should be highlighted, however, that the implementation of the Agenda 2030 is not just a matter of financial means, and SDG spending reflects only part of the political effort towards the achievement of the SDGs.

2. METHODOLOGY

This study is largely based on semi-structured interviews, conducted between February and June 2018, with administration representatives from case-study countries.¹ Countries were identified for case studies on the basis of the voluntary national reviews submitted at the 2016 and 2017 HLPF sessions and on an interview with the representative of the French administration on the European Sustainable Development Network (ESDN).² Desk research enabled us to identify three other actors that were interested in the issue of integrating SDGs into budget processes: the International Budget Partnership (IBP), an international NGO working with civil society to make public finance systems more transparent and accountable; the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); and the

1. In addition to our case-study countries for which we conducted in-depth analyses, we also obtained relevant information from other countries.

2. This is an informal network of public administrators and other experts dealing with sustainable development strategies in Europe. The representative of the French administration is Stéphane Bernaudon from the Ministry of Ecological and Solidary Transition.

United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Asia and the Pacific. Interviews with representatives from these organizations helped us to identify further potential case-study countries.

During this pre-sampling phase, we identified about 30 countries that were potentially appropriate for our study. As we did not have the relevant contacts for each one, we contacted 18 of these countries (one in fact being a subnational entity). Then, we interviewed representatives from nine countries, covering a wide geographic range and representing various stages of progress towards the SDGs: Colombia, Mexico, France, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Slovenia, Afghanistan and the Northeast Indian State of Assam. The interviews mostly focused on the state of SDG implementation in each country (political support, institutional arrangements, definition of a strategy, etc.) and the objectives and ways in which the SDGs are used in the budgeting processes. Part 4 of this article presents our initial assumptions regarding the added value of integrating the SDGs into budgeting processes, which we put to the test during our interviews. In addition, we conducted interviews with experts and various NGO (both international and national) representatives. The full list of interviewees can be found in the appendix.

3. SOME BASICS ABOUT BUDGETING

National budgetary processes are complex political and technical exercises and it is therefore worth summarizing some of the main characteristics here. We can define a national budget as the instrument used to forecast a State's revenue and to authorize its expenditure for a financial year. "Forecast" and "authorize" are the most important words in this definition: a budget is an *ex-ante* estimate of public expenditures, not an *ex-post* accounting document describing the expenditures (even if the budget for the next financial year may be adopted only after the definitive ruling of the budget for the previous year). Parliamentary voting on budgets is also a structural point of representative democracy, as it symbolizes citizen consent to taxation and the decisions taken regarding allocation. In most of the representative democracies, the budgeting process involves three main actors: the government, usually a finance ministry, which proposes the budget; the parliament, which can modify and authorize the budget, though its scope differs from one country and political regime to another; and a court of audit, which controls the execution of the budget and the management of public funds. It should be

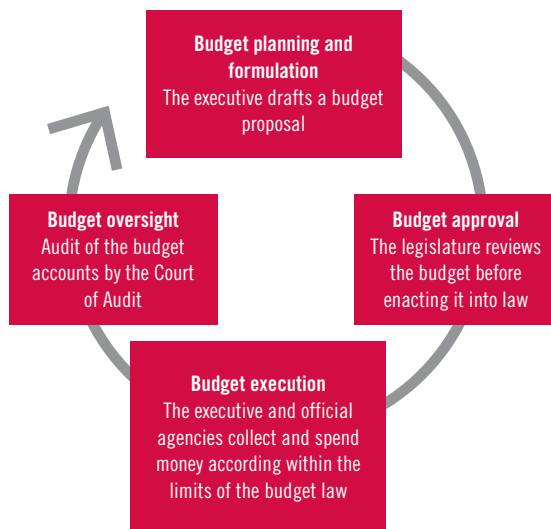
noted that in many countries national budgets are to a large part characterized by inertia: typically, a major proportion of a national budget concerns the basic functions of State (administration, infrastructure maintenance, education, health-care, etc.), which is renewed from year to year. Political debates focus on the margin, on only a small part of the budget.

Since the 1990s, more and more countries have adopted performance-based budgeting. This trend is linked to the emergence in the 1980s of the New Public Management approach, which basically aims at steering public action according to performance. Performance-based budgeting derives from performance indicators, the use of which has become increasingly significant in steering public action and State governance. This means that budget credits are organized according to political objectives, each one monitored with goals and indicators. This performance-based logic is relatively in line with that of the SDGs, organized according to goals, targets and indicators.

Budget processes vary widely across countries, yet we can define four main steps in the national budget cycle, involving different actors (Figure 1) (Ramkumar, 2008). The upstream component of the budgeting process is budget planning and formulation, which is coordinated by finance ministries. During this phase, ministries are required to produce a budget proposal for the next period. Many countries try to encourage cooperation between ministries: in France, the budget is organized according to "missions" that correspond to public policies (culture, health, security, etc.), some of which are interministerial (at least in theory). Then the Ministry of Finance negotiates with each ministry, taking the budgetary constraints into account, before the head of government makes the final judgment. The second step is budget approval, when the legislature reviews and amends the budget. As mentioned above, the role and the scope of parliaments varies from one country to another: in many countries, including France, the government budget is not amended to any great extent. The third step concerns budget execution and implementation by a government, its different ministries and official agencies. The final step is budget evaluation and oversight, during the execution of the budget and at its closing. This downstream step mainly involves parliament—which votes on the definitive ruling of the budget—and courts of audit. Yet the role of parliament in the evaluation of government action is relative: in France, the parliamentary debate on the definitive ruling of the budget lasts on average 4 to 5 hours, while the budget proposal debate lasts

an average of 150 hours!³ In the United Kingdom, parliament has more control over the process due to the country's political history.

Figure 1. National budget cycle



Source: IDDRI

Finally, it should be noted that the State budget is generally just one component of public spending. In France there are three public budgets: the State budget, the social security budget and the budget of local authorities. The budgetary organization varies widely across countries. In Germany, hospital investment expenditure is funded by federal States (Länder) while the running costs are funded by health insurance funds (social security). In France, major funding comes from social security. The difference between countries in terms of budgetary organization makes it difficult to draw comparisons between international budgets.

4. WHY INTEGRATE THE SDGs INTO BUDGETARY PROCESSES?

At the beginning of our study, we had several assumptions about the reasons for incorporating SDGs into the budget process. The first was that it can improve policy coherence, which is one of the main objectives of the SDGs (Vaillé and Brimont, 2016). Coherence can have two meanings in a budgetary context: firstly, a coherent budget avoids conflicts between different resource allocations, i.e. that one budget decision does not have a negative effect on another. For example, budget proposals for transport and agriculture must go

hand in hand with climate objectives. Second, a coherent budget should be in line with a State's international commitments, among which is the 2030 Agenda. Even though such commitments are rarely binding,⁴ they encourage successive governments to keep these medium-term objectives in mind and incorporate them into their political actions and thus their budgets.⁵ So, a budget aligned with the SDGs means that it should reflect the goals and targets of the SDGs and avoid conflict between them. This poses the question as to whether administrations are able to identify the budgetary requirements that specific goals or targets deserve. For example, where does professional education fit in the SDG classification? How do you determine budget expenditure for road infrastructure knowing that it could benefit Goal 9 (Infrastructure) and Goal 11 (Sustainable Cities) but also damage Goal 13 (Climate Action) and Goal 15 (Life on land)? We have to be aware that budget structures do not correspond to that of the SDGs. With this in mind, how can we assess budget coherence according to the SDGs?

The second assumption was that SDGs can increase accountability. To this end, forging links between budgets and SDGs, especially the indicator framework, can reveal the progress of a country towards the SDGs and help assess the government's performance. While most countries use performance-based budgeting that relies on results indicators, the SDGs could add an additional, holistic layer of criteria to evaluate the sustainability of a budget. The SDGs could serve as an evaluation framework to provide a more comprehensive assessment of budget proposals and therefore increase transparency for non-governmental actors, notably parliament and civil society. This may increase government accountability, although this greatly depends on what is presented and measured: budget allocations, actual spending, results... However, as mentioned in the introduction, the publishing of indicators does not necessarily mean they will have an impact on the public debate, especially if the indicator is fairly technical and/or becomes lost among several hundred other indicators for assessing budget performance. A third assumption was that SDGs could help make national budgets more comparable and thus contribute to the global ranking of sustainable

3. Carine Riou, public finance and taxation expert, personal communication.

4. The recent decision of the Trump government to withdraw from the Paris agreement highlights the fragility of international commitments.

5. "Closely aligning budgets with the medium-term strategic priorities of government" is the second out of ten principles of good budgetary governance, established by the OECD Council on budgetary governance.

development policies. We could for instance imagine that each State could include an analysis of their budget according to the SDGs in the progress reports that are annually submitted to the HLPF. This could play a positive role in the transition towards sustainable development if it promotes exchanges between policymakers and experts from different countries and feeds the international debate with collective intelligence. It could also serve as a tool for civil society to hold States accountable for their commitments. This brings us back to the issue of the identification of the budget lines that contribute (or not) to the goals and targets mentioned in relation to the first point.

5. HOW DO COUNTRIES INTEGRATE THE SDGS INTO THEIR BUDGETARY PROCESSES?

5.1. Improving the budget proposal narrative

The first method by which governments integrate SDGs that we identified is that they include qualitative—and more rarely quantitative—elements on SDG implementation in the budget documents they propose to parliament. These reports can take different forms. In Finland, during the preparation of the 2018 budget, the Ministry of Finance asked each ministry to include a short paragraph under each of the main titles in the budget proposal. In these paragraphs, ministries provided information on how sustainable development would be reflected in their sectoral policies during the 2018 financial year. In Norway, each ministry is responsible for one or more SDGs. As in Finland, each ministry writes a paragraph about their activities in relation to the goal(s) they are responsible for, both from the domestic and international points of view to demonstrate the link between their budget proposal and its contribution to achieving the SDGs. These draft paragraphs are sent to other ministries for review, before the Ministry of Finance compiles the texts and includes them in a chapter on SDG implementation, which is added to the main document of the budget proposal. In Sweden, ministries are encouraged to show the link between their area and the SDGs in budget documents in a descriptive way. In the document presenting the 2016 budget, the SDGs were mentioned around 100 times,⁶ and around

200 times⁷ in 2017 according to our interviews. The SDGs are handled differently by different ministries, some reference them more often than others. There was little connection made in the social sectors. To use the SDGs in these sectors, a discussion process is required to define what the SDGs on poverty eradication and universal health care, for example, could mean for Sweden, and how they could be used to discuss the main challenges to tackle in a country like Sweden.

Several lessons can be learned from these experiences. Firstly, the political will to incorporate sustainable development elements into budget proposal documents has in some countries existed before the arrival of the SDGs. In Norway, a chapter on climate change has been included in the report to parliament for 11 years, while the country developed its own sustainable development indicators in 2005.⁸ Secondly, budget documents have an official size limit and do not allow space for a comprehensive report on all SDGs and targets. Thus, the SDGs need to be organized and a focus needs to be found that reflects the national context. Finland has carried out an independent gap analysis and chosen two overarching themes for national SDG implementation (carbon neutral and resource-wise Finland), these two themes can then be reflected in the budget document. They plan to include a concrete analysis on the link between budgetary appropriation and SDGs in the General Strategy Outlook section of the budget that will concentrate on one of the focus areas in the Government's implementation plan.

Hence, integrating the SDGs in the budget document requires the previous identification of the most challenging goals or targets. The SDG framework is inherently broad in that it concerns all countries in the world, and reporting on the targets that have already been reached would make no sense. The Norwegian Forum for Environment and Development, a network of 50 NGOs from different sectors⁹ which monitors SDG implementation, explained that their accountability work could be more targeted if the government had an action plan for SDG implementation that

6. <https://www.regeringen.se/49d951/contentassets/e926a751d9eb4c978c4d892c659ebc8e/budgetpropositionen-for-2017-hela-dokumentet-prop>

7. <https://www.regeringen.se/4a6e13/contentassets/79f6d27416794f0bb146c792e02b65fc/budgetpropositionen-for-2018-hela-dokumentet-prop.-2017181.pdf>

8. Remember that Norway has a long history with sustainable development since it is a former Norwegian Prime Minister, Gro Harlem Brundtland who chaired the the World Commission of Environment and Development in charge with the report *Our Common Future* (1987) considered as the birth of the concept of sustainable development.

9. Mainly development, environment, peace, human rights and humanitarian aid, covering many of the goals of the SDGs.

identifies clear national objectives and indicators based on the specific challenges faced by that particular country. The need for a national translation of the SDGs and their targets and indicators into a strategy or action plan, was underlined several times during the interviews.

The usefulness of this kind of report relies on its use by non-governmental actors, notably parliament and civil society. Although too early to say for sure, Finland appears to be well on its way to strengthen accountability within the budget process due to the SDGs. This has occurred because from the very beginning civil society has been allowed to participate in the deliberation process on how to link the SDGs to the national budget, through the organization of a multi-stakeholder workshop. To enhance the process, the Ministry of Finance organized a multi-stakeholder workshop in November 2017. The aim of the workshop was to discuss and gather ideas on how sustainable development could be identified and made more visible in the budget, and how the link could be developed between the budgetary process and the sustainable development agenda. The findings of the workshop are being used in the preparation of the 2019 budget and beyond.

In Norway where the SDGs have been integrated into the main budget document since 2016, the accountability feedback loop functions quite well. The Norwegian NGO Forum for Environment and Development often refers to the SDG chapter in the budget report (Forum, 2017). In their 2017 report on SDG implementation in Norway, they discuss the relevance of the information provided by the government, highlight neglected issues and provide recommendations. For example, the NGO stated with regret that “In the 2017 National Budget, Goal 3 is hardly mentioned, stating only that public health in Norway is good, that healthcare is good, and that health is a priority in Norwegian development assistance” and that “The government has also avoided mentioning that Norway’s budget for renewable energy development assistance was almost halved between 2014-2015 and 2016-2017” and that “the measures presented as examples do not show any plans to stimulate a generally lower consumption pattern among Norwegian consumers, despite the fact that it is clear that most Norwegians use far more resources per capita than the capacity of the planet can tolerate.” In conclusion, the government’s report on the SDGs in the budget process facilitates the accountability role of the NGOs, which is key to push forward SDG implementation at the national level (Hege and Demailly, 2018). We must add that Norwegian civil society is accustomed to commenting on the budget proposal and that there is a culture of debate around budget

proposals with civil society organizations (CSOs) being invited to participate in parliament during the debate. This practice can, of course, facilitate the accountability role of independent actors in the budget process, including the control of the government’s commitment to SDG implementation.

Finally, our observations led us to conclude that countries tend to limit reporting to SDGs directly related to the activities of the respective ministries. While this might increase accountability, it does not automatically improve policy coherence. One way to achieve this would be to ask ministries to report on the interlinkages with targets that are not part of their core activities. If a country uses the SDGs to define national priorities, each ministry could also be asked to report their contributions to the same set of targets.

5.2. Mapping and tracking the budgetary contribution to the SDGs

The second way to account for the SDGs in the budget process is to monitor the budget according to the SDGs. The Mexican government links its budgetary programs¹⁰ to SDG goals so they can determine the percentage of a goal linked to any budgetary program and conversely the number of budgetary programs linked to each goal (Ministry of Finances and Public Credit and UNDP, 2017). The Colombian government is currently doing similar work, having developed an automatic analysis text tool to identify links between budgetary programs and each SDG goal.¹¹

Nepal and the Indian State of Assam have gone a step further, coding their budget according to the SDGs to keep track of the allocation of resources to each SDG goal (UNDPa and UNDPb, 2017). These two examples have tracked SDG relevant resources at the budget line level. Figure 2 shows the results of this mapping.

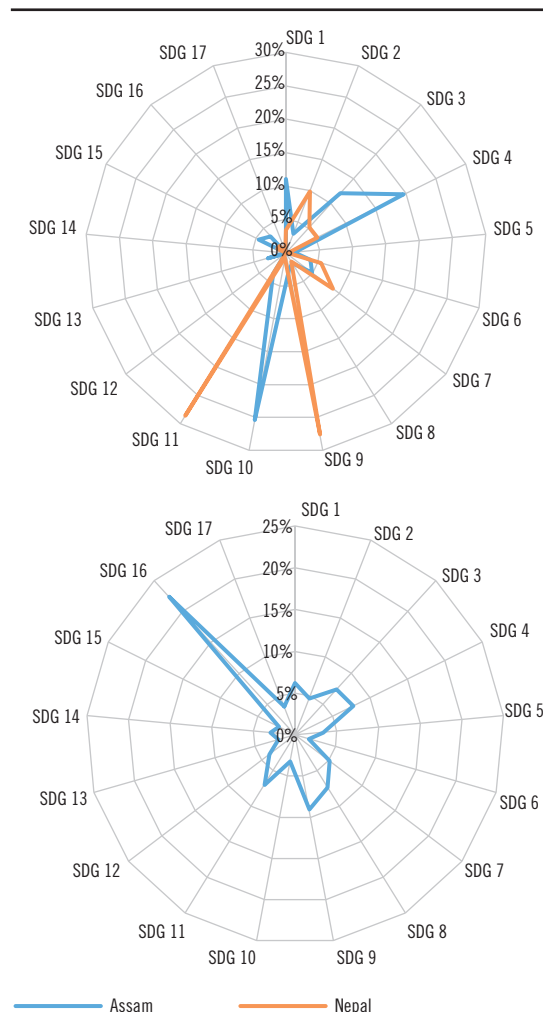
Mapping the contribution of budget programs to the SDGs or the tracking of SDG-relevant budget lines is not easy as they often apply to several SDGs. Generally, the assumptions underlying the mapping and tracking system used were made by each ministry or department, which means that there can be variation between countries. Often, these exercises were only partially accomplished. In Nepal, SDG coding was only done for development programs and did not take into account defence or general administration that was not directly related to any of the SDGs. In this way, SDG

10. Expenditure category with a common objective.

11. At the time of our study, they were still at the pilot project stage.

coding was applied to roughly two thirds of the total budget. Moreover, SDG coding only concerns the State budget, which, as mentioned in section 3, is only one component of public spending. Moreover, it does not include the budget for local authorities. However, Colombia plans to make its text analysis tool available to the local authorities so that they could implement the same organizing principle as the central State.

Figure 2. Budget mapping for Assam and Nepal (expenditure) and Mexico (number of budgetary programs)



Source: IDDRI, with data from UNDPa and UNDPb, 2017, and the Mexican Ministry of Finance and the UNDP, 2017

The evidence gathered *via* mapping and tracking exercises could be used for management purposes to orient budget choices and identify priority areas for funding in the context of budget constraints. Which seems to be at least partly the case in Assam.

Categorizing spending around the SDGs does not enable us to know how the spending

actually impacts SDG achievement. While it improves spending transparency, accountability could be increased by the addition of performance indicators, as is the case in Mexico (see 5.4). This would enable clear connections between spending and outcomes to be established.

To go a step further than mapping budget programs or allocations in relation to the SDGs, countries could evaluate how different allocations actually impact on SDG achievement. This is even more challenging but would allow for a more profound evaluation and reflection process, ideally including parliament.

It is striking to note that there is a wide difference in the use of the SDGs in the budget process depending on the country type. High-income countries use the SDGs more as a framework for making qualitative reports on the budget proposal (see 5.1), while low and middle-income countries mainly map the budget according to SDGs to enable the tracking of expenditure on the different goals and/or targets. This could be linked to the desire to meet the expectations of international donors. Hence, a pilot project developed in Colombia aims to signal investment needs to international private and public donors. Thus SDG coding could be seen as an extension of the existing practice of international aid, like gender budgeting, pro-poor budgeting, or “climate-friendly” budgeting. Another reason to explain this difference is that these countries were already involved with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the UN’s development framework that ran from 2000 to 2015, which were replaced by the SDGs. There has been criticism that at the time of the MDGs there was no adequate monitoring of the flow of public financial resources invested in the global goals (Schouten, 2015). The lack of national ownership and transparency sometimes made it difficult to hold governments to account for their contribution to the global agenda. Nevertheless, a number of initiatives did exist to monitor MDG-related spending, such as the Government Spending Watch,¹² a joint initiative by Development Finance International and Oxfam (Budlender, 2017).

5.3. Using the SDGs as a management tool for negotiations

Budgets are about prioritization, negotiation and arbitration between different ministries and line agencies. However, as explored in part 3, there is generally very limited leeway for these decisions

12. <http://www.governmentspendingwatch.org/>

due to budget inertia. Some countries mentioned that ministries use the SDGs and the targets to justify their budget proposals and negotiate for more money. In Norway for example, this does happen but it remains an exception and the SDGs are used as one of many arguments. In Assam, the SDGs are now a tool for line departments to obtain priority funding (UNDPa, 2017). In Finland, although the picture is not yet totally clear, the administration hopes that the SDGs will be a beneficial tool that might be able to better direct resource allocation decisions towards sustainable development. As the SDGs are very much in line with general political objectives in Finland, there is a chance that this notion could become reality.

In Afghanistan, the SDGs will be used as a framework to select which grant applications from the provinces will obtain central government funding. So, they will become the main selection criteria for grant applications proposed by the provinces. The idea is that each grant application describes how it will contribute to the SDGs, enabling the Ministry of Economy to prioritize development projects that are the most interesting. It is also planned to use this framework to better follow-up on projects that are implemented on the territory by public or private actors. This example must be understood in the context of a very limited State budget and a high dependency on international donors.

In summary, SDGs are surprisingly used as a management and negotiation tool during the drafting of the budget. However, given the relatively little space for new options from one budget to another, the actual consequences in monetary terms remain limited. Moreover, they are rarely the only tool and using the SDGs in this context requires high-level political support for the goals. Without the SDGs reflecting political priorities, it seems difficult to use them as a negotiation tool. In this regard the French case is interesting because it is currently at the beginning of this process and of the design of its roadmap.

Finally, countries that plan to use the SDGs as a negotiation tool in the budgetary process should keep in mind two facts. First, many targets cannot be achieved simply by the addition of more money. They also need policies, public norms and regulations. Second, SDGs should be used not only to address the question: “how much should we spend and where?”; but also “how can we spend it better?”.

5.4. Improving budget performance evaluation

The SDGs and their targets and indicators can be used to improve a budget performance evaluation system.

Mexico, for example, is revising its budget performance indicators in light of the SDGs. Here it was actually the department responsible for performance budgeting that initiated the integration of the SDGs into the budget system. Mexico has had a budget performance monitoring system for around twenty years and continuously tries to link it to international commitments. The office in charge of budget performance monitoring initiated the integration of the SDGs into the budgetary performance evaluation system. They looked at the SDG indicators and asked ministries what factors they already measure. Most issues were covered, but this exercise enabled the identification of indicators that have to be adapted, especially when it comes to environmental issues.

According to the department in charge of this exercise, the advantage of replacing national performance indicators with international ones is to allow international comparability—provided that other countries do the same—which thus increases accountability. Secondly, the 2030 Agenda provides a long-term framework, and its indicators give some stability and credibility to the evaluation system compared to national indicators that can be changed according to politicians.

In an interministerial document (CICID, 2018), France announced in February 2018 that it will align its budget performance indicators with the SDGs “where relevant and possible”. France is currently in a process of designing a roadmap for SDG implementation that should be ready by 2019. Integrating the SDGs into the national budget will be one of the topics discussed in the series of multi-stakeholder workshops that will feed into the roadmap.

Slovenia has clearly linked the SDGs to national objectives and adapted them to their national context and challenges, prior to adopting 30 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to evaluate national development including budget performance. These KPIs indirectly reflect the SDGs but have been nationally translated. This national translation is important to make the SDGs suitable for budget performance evaluation. First, the targets need to be translated into clear national objectives. Many SDG targets are formulated as trends with only relative targets. Therefore, Slovenia has carried out a gap analysis and adopted the Slovenian Development Strategy 2030, which has 12 goals and a national development policy program. The country has also developed 30 result-oriented KPIs to influence future budgets, underlining that it makes no sense to have SDG-aligned KPIs for a budget that was not originally planned with the SDGs in mind. Hence the need to translate the SDGs into long-term national political targets. Slovenia also plans to integrate strategic development plans from 2020 onwards.

So as the Slovenian example demonstrates, using the SDGs for budget performance evaluation requires some effort to adapt the targets and indicators. In addition, it makes more sense to integrate the SDG indicators in a performance budget evaluation system if they have also been integrated into national political targets. What can maybe be done at a lower cost, is to disaggregate existing budget performance indicators. This could deliver important information that could be used to better take into account the “leave no one behind” principle in policy design. Using the SDGs for performance evaluation increases accountability. When it comes to coherence, this depends on the design of the evaluation system and whether or not the indicators reflect interlinkages. The revision of budget performance indicators in light of the SDGs, if not carried out purely as a token gesture, may prove useful, in that the SDGs provide a comprehensive and coherent framework.

6. DISCUSSION

6.1. Is integrating the SDGs into budgetary processes useful?

It is very difficult to say whether the approaches and tools developed by different countries are actually useful for making real progress on reducing inequalities, for protecting biodiversity and achieving the national challenges required by the SDGs by 2030. What does emerge, at least to some extent, is whether the tools developed actually contribute to the broader objectives discussed in section 4, which examines the benefits of integrating the SDGs into budgetary processes. Do they, as expected, improve coherence, accountability, and international comparability?

The involvement and leading roles given to finance ministries was often cited by the countries concerned as an advancement in terms of coherence. It strengthens coherence in the sense that it forms a link between the SDGs as medium-term strategic goals and the budget. But does it also strengthen coherence in the sense that it reduces conflicting expenditure? To date we have not been able to observe this in the countries interviewed, but this may be due to the fact that the use of these tools is still in its infancy. However, we did not get the impression that the tools were specifically developed for this purpose. An exception might be Finland that, in addition to a summary of budgetary appropriation relevant to the focus areas in the government’s implementation plan aligned for the SDGs, has also committed to analyse harmful subsidies.

As far as accountability is concerned, the qualitative indicator that we used in our questionnaires is to what extent parliamentarians, NGOs or supreme audit institutions use the approach to hold the government to account for their commitment to achieve the SDGs. In most of the countries, SDG integration into the budgetary process is not yet very advanced. It is therefore too early to say whether the tools are being taken up by different actors to hold the government to account.

In Norway where the SDGs have been integrated into the main budget document since 2016, the accountability feedback loop functions quite well. In some countries, SDGs have been used as a tool to improve budget transparency. Whether this information increases accountability is not a trivial matter. It depends on what additional information is made transparent. Presenting budget allocations does not show how much money is actually spent and invested on different targets. Nor does it say whether the way the money is spent actually produces an outcome. This calls for performance indicators and evaluation.

Making SDGs visible, either through mapping or qualitative reporting, does not necessarily mean there would be more effort and/or money for the SDGs. Research on the new indicators of wealth shows that indicators can be used as tools for steering public action if they are used at all stages of public policymaking, both upstream to legitimize and institutionalize a phenomenon and to monitor its evolution, and also downstream to evaluate the results of a policy strategy (Demailly *et al.*, 2015). In other words, they have to be used in the political debate, both by the government itself but also by external actors like parliament and civil society. Surprisingly, in some of the countries the SDGs are actually used as a negotiation tool. Given the transversal and broad nature of the SDGs this seems counterintuitive at first. In Afghanistan for example, the SDGs have been translated into a tool to guide and prioritize funding of different development projects. In other cases, ministries use them as an argument to obtain priority funding, although the argument is only one amongst several and is not the strongest one. In general, to be used as a management tool for guiding allocation choices, a significant effort needs to be made to translate the SDGs to the national context and development challenges. The budget is about priorities and making choices. As such, the SDG framework is too broad to be used directly for this purpose. The SDGs can, however, be used as an opportunity to discuss and identify the medium-term sustainable development challenges in a country. Once this has been done, these priorities should guide budget choices and could be formulated as objectives,

measured by indicators, including budget performance indicators (e.g. as is the case in Slovenia).

As far as international comparability is concerned, none of the countries studied go as far as to revise their budget classification system. Mostly for good reasons because revising budget classification systems is costly and although the SDGs are there to stay until 2030, it is not clear what will happen afterwards, as some interviewees pointed out. Nevertheless, the international character of the SDGs is actually of value, which is why Colombia revises its performance indicators to align them with the SDGs. This, they hope, will increase transparency with respect to the international community, including donors. Although international comparability can increase accountability *vis-à-vis* peers and donors, there are limits to their use in international budget comparability. The SDGs need some translation to the national context before they become sufficiently operational to be integrated into a state budget. This works well, so long as these choices do not contradict SDG principles, because it strengthens national ownership. However, there is a trade-off between national translation of the SDGs and international comparability.

6.2. In what other ways is it possible to integrate the SDGs into national budgetary processes?

During our desk research and interviews, we came across additional ideas about how countries could integrate the SDGs into their budgetary processes. Although we have not so far observed any instances of countries taking up these ideas, it is nevertheless worth sharing them and briefly discussing their value.

An International Monetary Fund blogpost suggests that an international organization should design a universal SDG budget classification system (Poghosyan, 2016). The advantages would be increased international comparability and a clearer overview than would otherwise result from the sporadic introduction of budget tagging systems applied to cross-cutting SDGs such as gender¹³ or climate change¹⁴. The risk is ending up with budget databases that are overcrowded with information that will not necessarily be used and might even dilute the focus on the most pressing issues.

Another risk of a universal SDG budget classification system is decreased national ownership and the domination of the policy agenda by donors (Ibid, 2016).

Another more pragmatic suggestion would be to introduce SDGs one by one and start with budget tagging systems for cross-cutting SDGs like gender, climate, nutrition and so on. This would be less complicated and methodologies for integrating some of the SDGs already exist. Although interlinkages can be made evident, this strategy does not, however, provide the most coherent overview that the SDGs are able to provide. What is interesting is that some of the countries we interviewed already integrate gender-responsive budgeting or climate budgeting, but do not plan to link these methods with the SDG budgeting tool they are developing.

Given the high level of civil society participation in the making of the SDGs, one of our interviewees described the SDGs as a “perspective of citizens of their societal problems”. The SDGs are formulated as problems to resolve by 2030, organizing and reporting on the budget around these goals might be more attractive for citizens than organizing it around thematic areas like education, etc. One could think of the SDGs as a basis for developing a budget-reporting dashboard for citizens. Although the information necessary to create such a dashboard is available in some countries, we have not observed any instances of this information being used for any such highly visual dashboard for citizens.

Some of the countries publish a qualitative report on the SDGs when they present their budget. Another option would be to publish a set of indicators at the same time, which show the state of the country based on a limited set of SDGs or SDG-based indicators. This could fuel the budget debate and make it a less technical and more political debate. France has started experimenting with the use of 10 “wealth indicators” that are complementary to GDP (such as carbon footprint or healthy life expectancy). The 2015 “Sas Act” requires the government to publish an annual report upstream of budget discussions that provides details on France’s progress. Unfortunately, this report and these indicators have not become firmly established in the French political debate—we are still waiting for the latest report—but the SDGs could be an opportunity to give them a new lease of life.

A network of German NGOs has organized a series of debates on the relevance of SDGs for the German budget. In one study, an NGO called the Global Policy Forum recommends linking the SDGs to spending reviews that are there to assess the actual impact and efficiency of programs and measures in specific policy areas. Assessing the

13. Gender-responsive budgeting already exists in more than 30 countries.

14. Examples of countries that have integrated a climate focus into their budgets include Bangladesh, Indonesia, Nepal and the Philippines.

impact of a budget on all SDGs at once would not be manageable, but the NGO recommends that the SDGs should be linked to spending reviews in a continuous cycle (Martens, 2017).

Finally, although the focus of this report is on governments, it is worth mentioning that a number of tools are available for CSOs to use the SDGs in their budget advocacy. Examples include the analysis of the State budget from an ecological, social and human rights perspective, or designing an alternative State budget that better reflects the commitment to these goals, and that can be used as an advocacy and awareness-raising tool (Martens, 2017).

6.3. Conditions for a successful integration of the SDGs into budgetary processes

There are different ways to integrate the SDGs into national budgetary processes. Some are quite complicated and time-consuming. The ultimate goal of all of these different tools should be to make progress tackling the challenges and the worrying long-term trends that are highlighted by the Agenda 2030 and its SDGs. Whether these tools help to make SDG implementation a higher priority in countries and encourage the appropriate budgetary decisions depends on a number of factors that are linked to a country's broader SDG implementation strategy and the mobilization of actors around these global goals. Based on our interviews we identified a number of factors that make tools more likely to have a real impact on the budgetary orientations of a country to the benefit of the SDGs. Three characteristics seem especially important to ensure that SDG integration into budgetary processes is a useful exercise.

Table 1 gives a summary of the potential conditions for success according to the country interviewed. Countries intending to integrate the SDGs into their national budgets may find it useful to consider these conditions before starting the process.¹⁵

The first relates to the broader SDG implementation strategy of a country. To what extent does a government translate the broad SDG framework to suit its national context and sustainable development challenge? As mentioned above, the SDGs require some translation to adapt to the national context before becoming sufficiently operational for their integration into a State budget. It is

easier to link the SDGs to the budget if there is a national implementation plan or strategy that formulates national priorities. These priorities can be cross-sectoral.¹⁶ This process can be supported by an independent gap analysis but, ultimately, it also involves political decisions. Thus, high-level political support is an important condition for success.

The second is the degree of involvement of finance ministries. Is such a ministry piloting or supporting the exercise? Did it even initiate the exercise? Or does it reluctantly follow or even block its progress? The latter was reported in some interviews, and it was found to severely compromise the success of SDG integration into the budgetary process in terms of increasing coherence and accountability. Another issue is whether a Ministry of Finance uses the SDGs as a management tool to negotiate on allocations and to avoid conflicts within the overall State budget. One signal that the SDGs have an impact, at least marginally, as an argument in budget negotiations, is that ministries actually voice their concerns on some SDGs and use them to defend their proposals and fight for their budget share.

Thirdly and finally, to impact the political debate and increase accountability, it is essential that the tools developed are taken up by actors such as NGOs, parliamentarians and supreme audit institutions, as these actors are crucial in holding governments to account regarding their commitments to the Agenda 2030.

15. We have not included France and Sweden in the table because although these countries are considering integrating the SDGs into their budgetary processes, this process is not yet very advanced.

16. Some countries avoid using the term “priorities” because of the indivisible nature of the SDGs. Instead they use terms such as “accelerators” or “cross-cutting themes”.

Table 1. Checklist of the necessary conditions according to the case studies for successful SDG integration into the budgetary process

	Assam (Indian province)	Afghanistan	Colombia	Finland	Mexico	Norway	Slovenia
Year in which SDGs were (or are planned to be) integrated into the budgetary process	2016	2019	2018	2018	2018	2016	2020
Extent to which the SDGs have been translated into the national context							
National Implementation Plan or Strategy	X	X	X	X	X		X
Nationally translated targets or priorities*		X	X	X	X		X
Gap analysis to identify national challenges			X	X			X
High level political support for the SDGs	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Degree of involvement of Ministry of Finance							
Exercise Initiated by Ministry of Finance	X			X	X		
Ministry of Finance piloting the approach	X	Ministry of the Economy	National Planning Department	X	X	X	X
Ministries use the SDGs as an argument for their budget proposal	X				X	X	
Extent to which the tool is used by different actors		too early to say		too early to say			too early to say
Parliamentarians use the SDGs in the budget debate	X					X	
NGOs use the SDGs for budget advocacy						X	X
Supreme audit institutions use the SDGs in the budget oversight process					X		X

* Some countries avoid using the term “priorities” because of the indivisible nature of the SDGs, highlighting the importance to work towards the Agenda 2030 as a whole. Instead they focus on a selection of “accelerators” or “cross-cutting themes”.

7. CONCLUSION

To date, 23 countries have announced that they will link the SDGs to their national budgetary processes. Most countries are still at an early stage of working out a relevant way to make this link, while others are starting to experiment with the tools and methods they have developed.

We have identified four ways in which countries use the SDGs in their budgetary processes. Most countries we studied either map their budgets against the SDGs or conduct a qualitative report on the budgetary contribution to the SDGs, which they include in their main budget document. Less often, countries use the SDGs to improve their budget performance evaluation system or as a management tool for resource allocation and negotiation. The different tools identified are not mutually exclusive and could actually support each other. We have also highlighted other ways to use the SDGs in budgetary processes.

As yet, the tools developed for SDG integration into budgetary processes mostly serve to make the government's commitment to the SDGs more transparent. This improved transparency gives a picture of the current budgetary priorities in relation to the SDGs, but it does not automatically lead to more coherent management or to a discussion about the reorientation of resources to better target the most challenging sustainability issues. Neither does it automatically lead to actors using this improved transparency to hold governments to account for their commitments. This requires parliamentarians, civil society, and other political parties and ministries to actually use the SDGs, for example to improve the budget debate. In some

countries, supreme audit institutions or non-state actors like NGOs actually use this information to hold governments to account.

Integrating the SDGs requires a process of translation that links the SDG framework with national objectives. This is most easily accomplished where there is high-level political support for the SDGs. SDG integration can actually be seen as a sign of political commitment, as high-level political support was relatively strong in the majority of countries we studied.

The objective of this study was to give insights into the different uses of the SDGs in budgeting processes and into the potential added value for SDG implementation. This should be put into perspective: first, the implementation of the Agenda 2030 is not just a matter of financial means, and SDG spending reflects only part of the political effort towards the achievement of the SDGs. To be successfully attained, some SDGs need regulatory and legal measures as much as they do financial support, such as Goal 10 (reduced inequalities) and Goal 12 (responsible consumption and production). Secondly, making SDGs visible in the budgeting process does not necessarily mean that more effort and/or money would be made available for the SDGs. Research on the new wealth indicators shows that indicators can be used as tools for steering public action if they are used at all stages of public policy making, both upstream to legitimize and institutionalize a phenomenon and to monitor its evolution, and also downstream to evaluate the results of a policy strategy (Demailly *et al.*, 2015). In other words, they have to be used in the broad political debate, and not only at the budgetary debate stage. ■

Figure 3. Observed ways to integrate the SDGs into the budgetary process and further ideas



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APPENDIX

List of interviewees

Acharya, Sarthi — *Consultant, India*
Bagnall-Oakeley, Hugh — *Save the Children UK*
Beloe, Thomas *UNDP — Bangkok Regional Hub*
Bernaudon, Stéphane — *Ministère de la Transition Ecologique et Solidaire*
Carli, Sabina — *Slovenian UN Youth Delegate, National Youth Council*
Castro, Adriana — *National Planning Department, Colombia*
Darvriot, Pierre-Antonin and Petit, Jérémie — *Ministry of Foreign Affairs, France*
Downes, Ronald — *Budgeting & Public Expenditures Division, OECD*
Hagerup, Silje — *The Norwegian Forum for Development*
Hajdu, Klara — *Ceeweb*
Gary, Aurore — *Action contre la Faim*
Poghosyan, Suren — *Public Finance expert*
Reviriego, Amir Campos — *Fundacion Ciudadana Civio*
Riou, Carine — *University Paris 1*
Rivero del Paso, Lorena — *Ministry of Finance, Mexico*
Schouten, Claire — *International Budget Partnership*
Šooš, Timotej — *Government Office for Development and European Cohesion Policy, Slovenia*
Sroosh, Nabi — *Ministry of Economy, Afghanistan*
Von Knorring, Johanna — *Ministry of Finance, Finland*

Integrating SDGs into national budgetary processes

Elisabeth Hege, Laura Brimont (IDDRI)

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