

**IMPLEMENTATION OF SDGs THROUGH INSTITUTIONAL LEADERSHIP**

A complex path towards its achievement

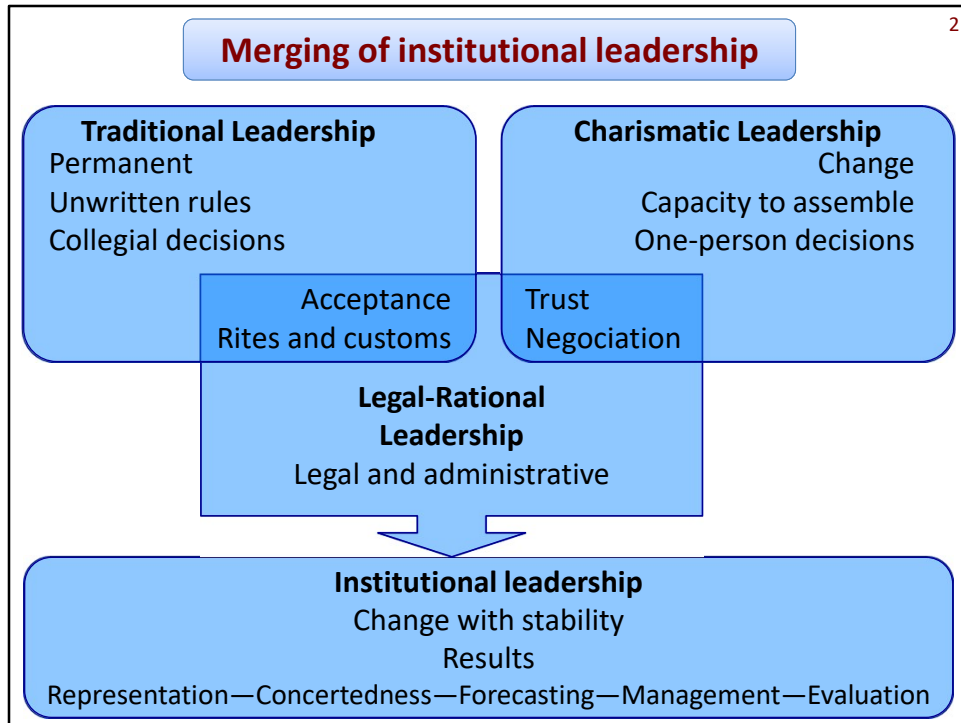


**1. Implementation** is the decisive process for SDGs

**2. Institutional leadership** is the key factor

**3. Reciprocity** is a must

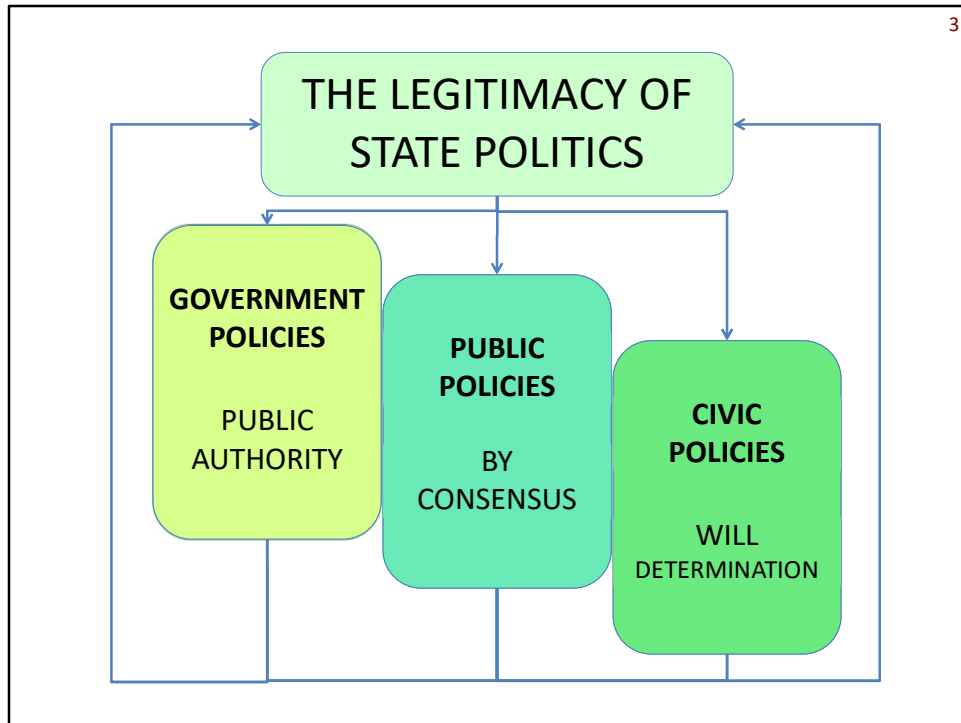
José R. Castelazo  
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In the merging of institutional leadership we can turn to Max Weber's model of authority translated to leadership. In that frame we can think in traditional leadership which is permanent, usually managed by unwritten rules, the decision making process lies in the collegial agreements by the council.

Besides, and in the same frame, we can think on charismatic leadership, meaning change capacity to assemble, and to lead by one person decisions. The traditional leadership resorts to rites and customs which provide legitimacy and acceptance while charismatic leadership demands trust and negotiation.

The legal-rational leadership is a guarantee of change with stability; it is invested with representation, concertedness, capable of forecasting and prepared to lead during the whole process assisted by evaluation.



State politics has been always a matter of dimensions; by definition is multifaceted. At the highest level the constitutions and the law building of rules offers the opportunity to construct government policies, public policies and civic policies.

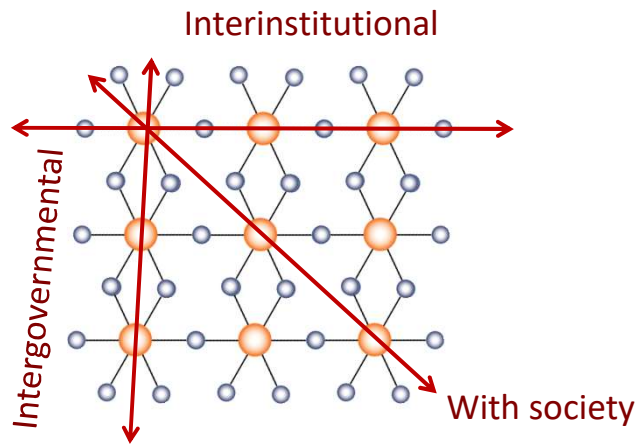
The government policies implies the exercise of authority in the name of the State, therefore, protected by law cannot be delegated to other social actors.

In contrast, Public policies are based in consensus, thus they offer the possibility to combine authority plus social organized energy to share responsibilities and to reach together not only agreements but results.

Civic policies are the evidence of the citizens will, who determine to participate with responsibility in the day to day life without interventions of government or private agencies as they are aware of the value of privacy. In sum, State politics feeds the three kinds of policies as well as their performance feeds back the main source of social organization and its activity, that is legitimacy.

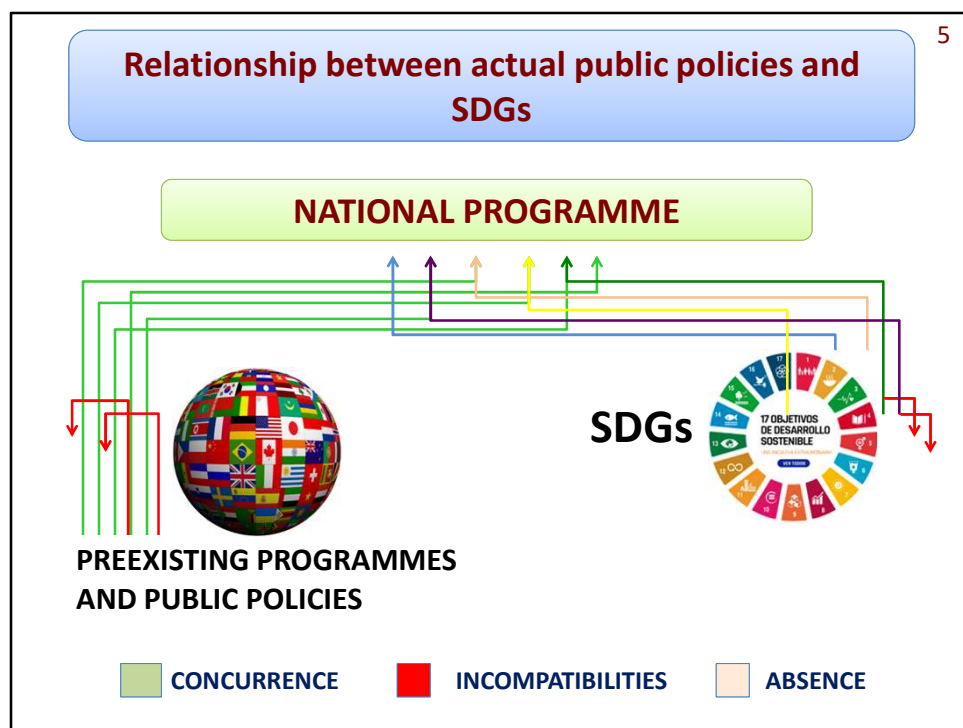
**TRANSVERSAL POLICIES PROMOTES INTERACTION**

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**All policies are interdependent because they cannot longer be confined to a single institution, sector or order of government.**

In this logic, we can state that all policies are interdependent because they cannot longer be confined to a single institution, sector or order of government.



No nation is in zero grounds about the targets and indicators proposed by SDGs.

In each country we have preexisting programmes and public policies, what we have to do is to establish the concurrence of actual public policies incompatibilities or absence giving the expectations of the 2030 Agenda; the path towards the SDG's .



In this complex task we have to take into account the risks of SDGs implementation.

It is important to attend the rule of Law, otherwise it would be impossible to reach trust in institutional leadership.



**IMPLEMENTATION OF SDGs  
demands trustworthy, democratic  
and effective institutional  
leadership.**

We have to be conscious that implementation of the SDGs demands trustworthy, democratic and effective institutional leadership.