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## Tables and Figures

**Table 1: Powers and provisions within the Act**

The Act	Public Services Boards (PSBs)	Future Generations Commissioner (FGC)
Requires public bodies to act in the pursuit of SD, defined as the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being, and to report on this action	Membership must include the local authority, the local health board, the Welsh fire and rescue Authority and Natural Resources Wales, and invite several other public bodies	Promote SD, through acting as a guardian of future generations
Establishes seven well-being goals. Public bodies are required to set well-being objectives to contribute to these, which are examined by the Auditor General for Wales	Work to improve the well-being of their local area by contributing to the well-being goals through assessing and setting local objectives	Monitor and assess the extent to which well-being objectives set by public bodies are met
Creates national indicators measuring progress towards achieving the well-being goals	Undertake local well-being assessments	Advise and assist public bodies, PSBs and the Auditor General to act in accordance with the Act
Establishes PSBs in local authority areas and a FGC	Publish local well-being plans	Conduct reviews of public bodies and produce Future Generations reports

**Table 2: The Five Ways of Working and the Seven Well-being Goals**

The Five Ways of Working	The Seven Well-being Goals
Long-term	A prosperous Wales
Integration	A resilient Wales
Involvement	A healthier Wales
Collaboration	A more equal Wales
Prevention	A Wales of cohesive communities
	A Wales of Vibrant culture and thriving Welsh Language
	A globally responsible Wales

**Figure 1: The Governance Structure in Wales**

Adapted from: Wales Centre for Public Policy (2019)



**Table 3: Key limitations of current research on sustainable development policy implementation**

	Issue	Consequence	Sources
1	A focus on policy formulation rather than implementation	Policy formulation is unable to fully explain why SD policies succeed or fail	Boehmer-Christiansen (2002); Liberatore (1997); Marshall (1997); Zeigermann, (2018)
2	Analysis of implementation at multiple scales/levels is lacking	Implementation often occurs at the local or front-level; without case studies or interviews, analysis lacks detail about how policies are implemented	Lafferty & Meadowcroft (2000); Volkery et al. (2006); Voisey & O’Riordan (1997); Miola & Schiltz (2019)
3	Lack of clear theoretical and methodological frameworks	A lack of engagement in theory and/or no methods sections leads to a lack of understanding and reflection on how and why policies are (not) implemented	Douglas (2014); Qi & Wu (2013)
4	Limited understanding or study of politics	Many studies do not mention politics; studies that do often focus on politics as the role of politicians and party politics	Quental et al. (2009); Robinson (2004); Meadowcroft & Steurer (2018); Hak et al. (2016)

**Table 4: PSBs**

	Case Study A	Case Study B	Case Study C	Case Study D
<b>Geography</b>	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
<b>Member Organisations</b>	9	12	12	9
<b>Degree to which the PSB is seen as ‘successful’ by national actors</b>	Moderately successful	Successful	Less successful	Moderately successful
<b>Number of interviewees</b>	3	4	2	3
<b>Number of documents</b>	7	7	7	7

**Table 5: Documents collected**

<b>Document</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
<b>Draft well-being plans</b>	19	Highlight the changing translation and interpretation of the Act at the local level; negotiations over these; and the roles and interpretations of different local players
<b>Well-being plans</b>	19	Highlight the changing translation and interpretation of the Act at the local level and negotiations over these
<b>FGC and WG feedback</b>	38	Highlight what is considered 'good' implementation and understanding versus others
<b>WG documents</b>	1	Highlight evolution of the legislation, powers allocated to different players, and meaning of SD and other terms
<b>Minutes of PSB meetings</b>	12	Highlight agreements and disagreements over meaning