



REGIONAL KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE

SUPPORTING POLICY COHERENCE FOR
ACCELERATING PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2030 AGENDA

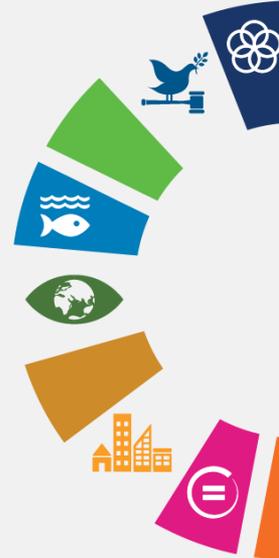


*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

Strategic Planning for Implementing the 2030 Agenda - Emerging Practices and Lessons Learnt

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Bangkok Regional Hub, UNDP





Building Blocks

I. Alignment: Assessing national priorities and SDGs

II. Establishing Institutional Coordination Mechanisms

III. From Planning to Action: Prioritizing SDG accelerators

IV. Integrating SDGs into budgets and financing SDG agenda

V. Data, monitoring, and reporting

VI. Advocacy, resources and partnerships



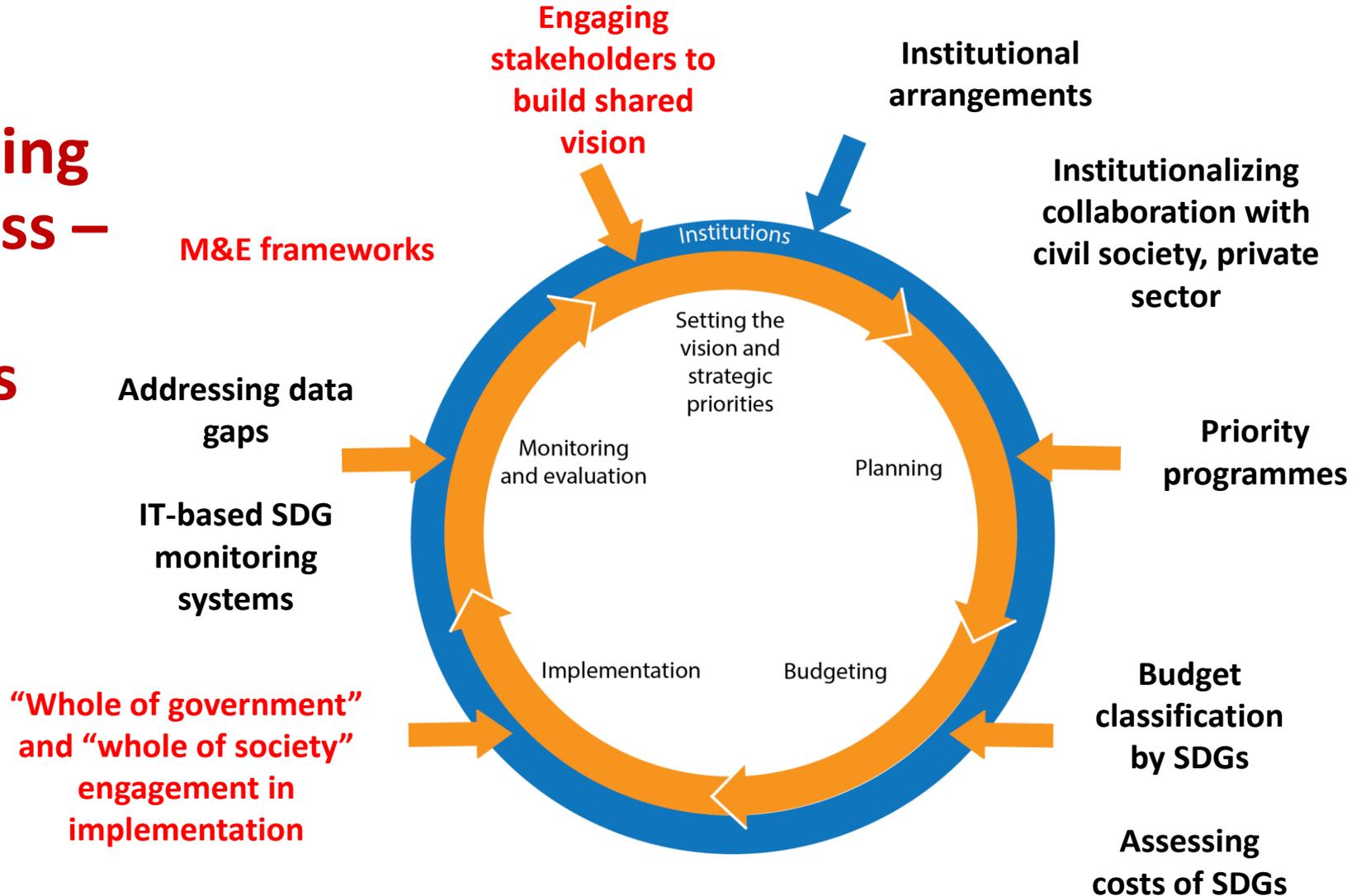
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Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Planning process – entry points





Beyond SDGs - 'ambitions of the 2030 Agenda'

CONTENT

To what extent do plans and strategies cover SDGs and targets?



INTEGRATION

To what extent are interlinkages – synergies and trade-offs considered and addressed?



AMBITION/ INCLUSION

To what extent do plans and strategies meet ambition of 'leaving no one behind and 'reaching the furthest behind first'?



IMPLEMENTATION

To what extent are priorities reflected in resource allocation? How is implementation being monitored? Followed-up? What are key bottlenecks?

Coherence among international agendas and processes

2030 Agenda, Samoa
Pathway, Sendai

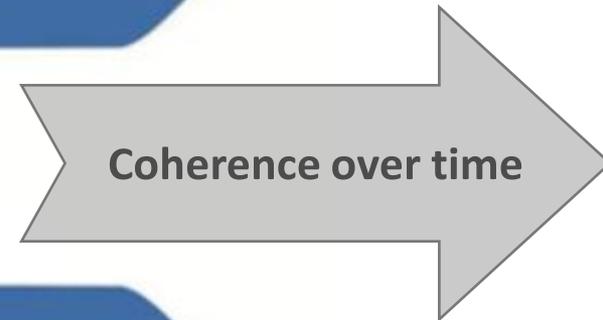
**Coherence between economic;
social and environmental policies**

Integrated Approaches
Systems Thinking



**Coherence between global goals
and national contexts**

Localizing SDGs, national to sub-national



**Coherence between different
sources of finance**

Public, Private,
International and Domestic

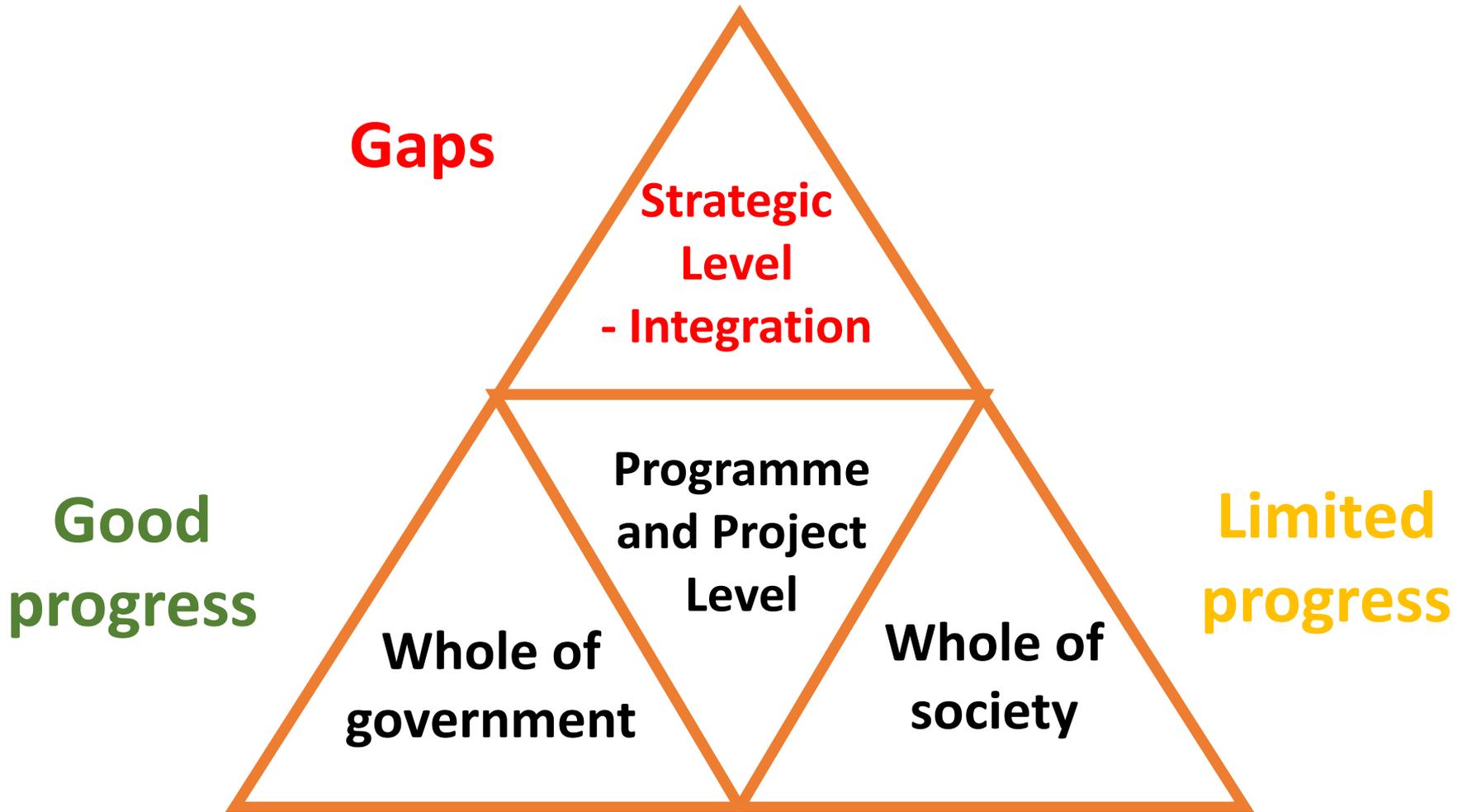
**Coherence between diverse actions
of multiple actors and stakeholders**

Government, civil society, private sector,
International and regional organizations





Preliminary findings





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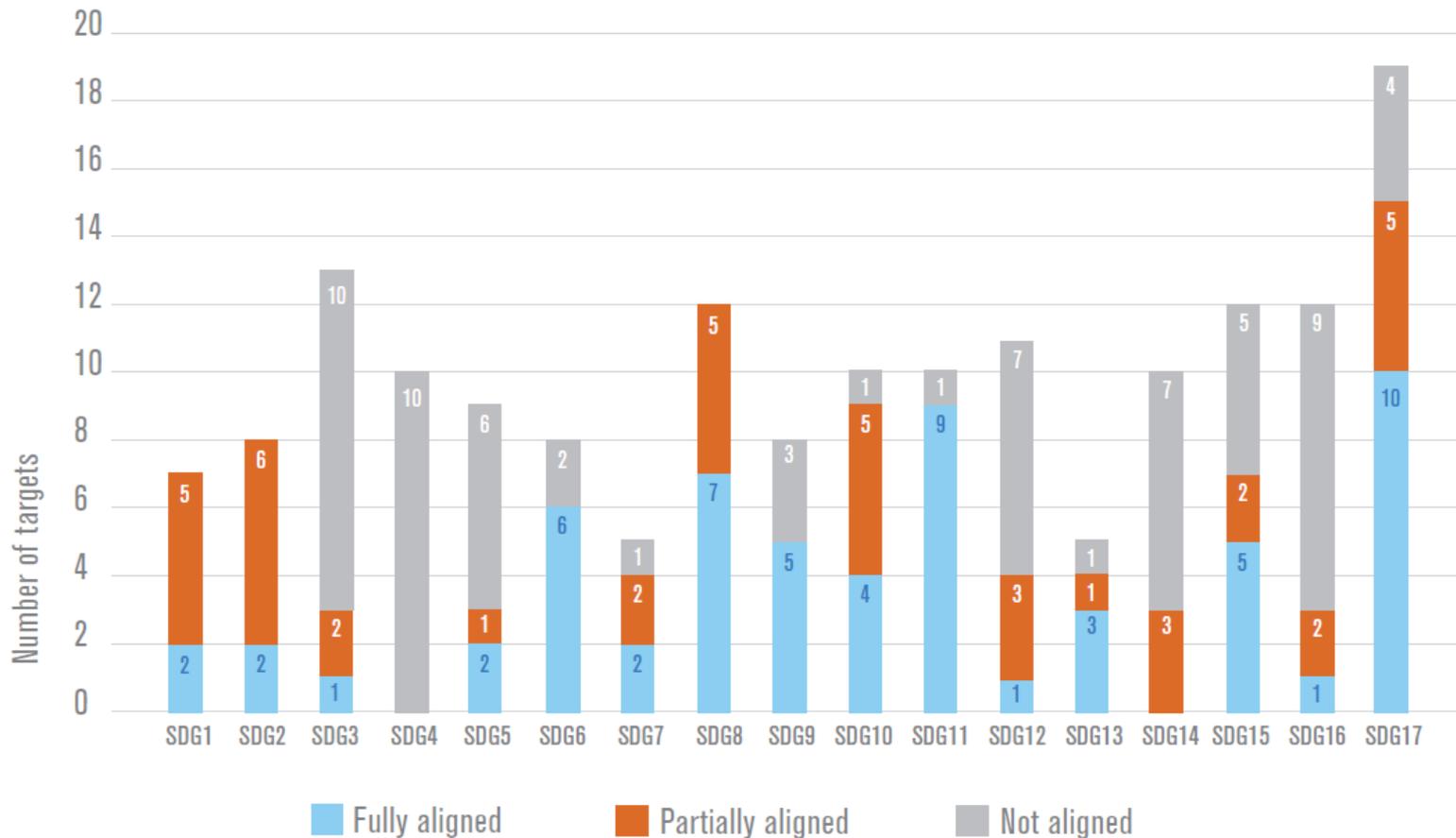
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Resilient nations.

Alignment with SDGs - Bangladesh

Alignment of SDG targets with the 7th five-year plan

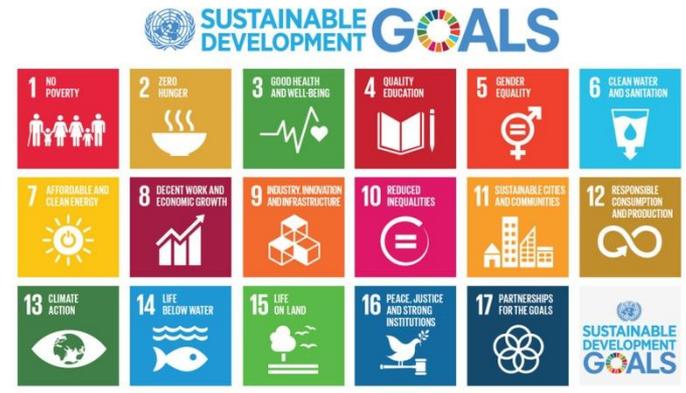
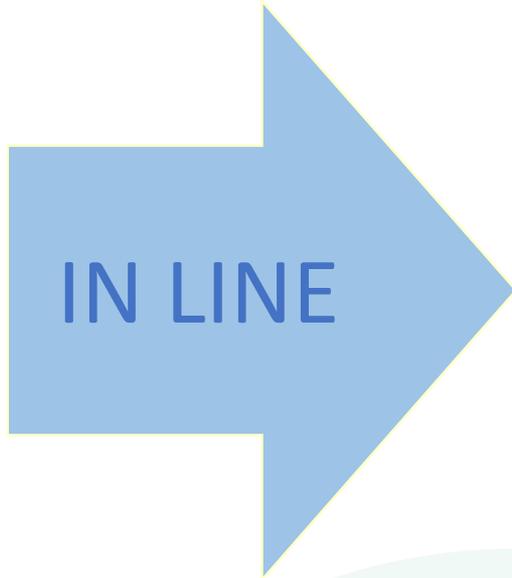


Theme of Eleventh Malaysia Plan

“Anchoring growth on people”

“Leaving no one behind”

- 1
People are the bedrock of the nation
- 2
Preparing people for the future
- 3
Everyone enjoys growth and development



Aligning Strategies and Policies - Mongolia



GOVERNMENT OF MONGOLIA

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

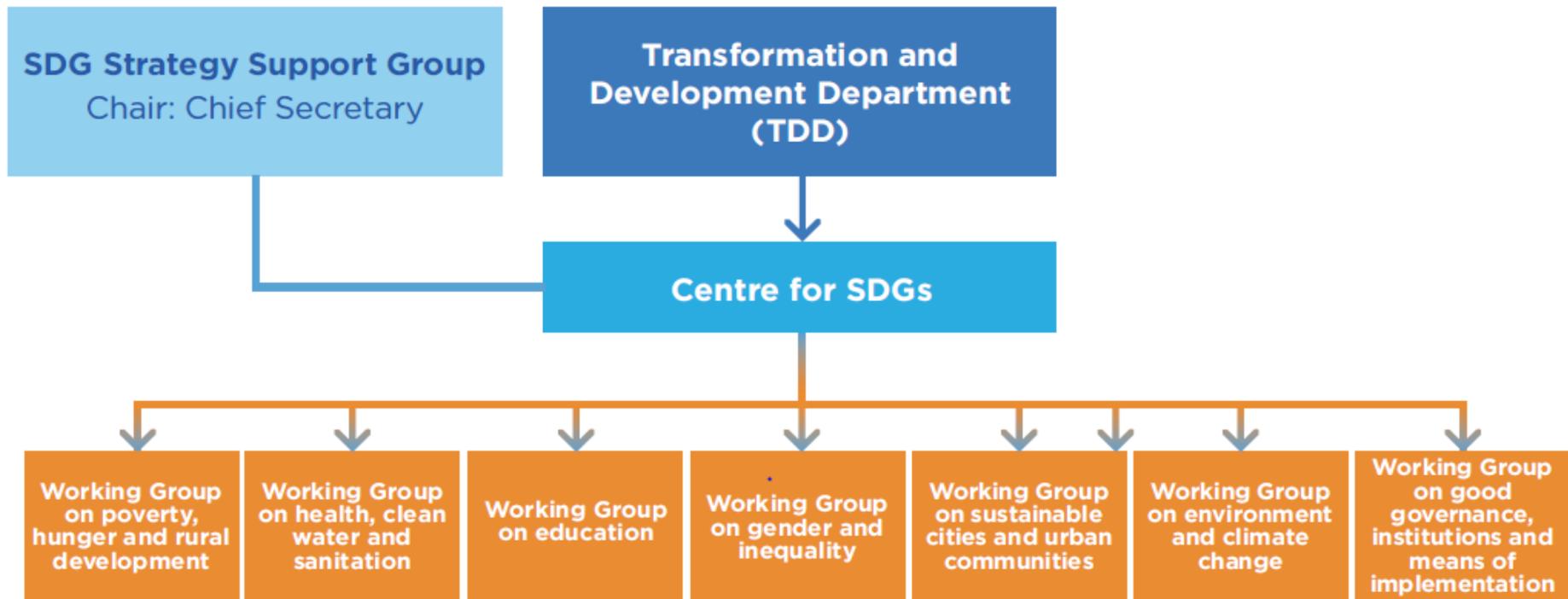
PLAN FOR REVIEWING DEVELOPMENT POLICIES AND IDENTIFYING TARGETS

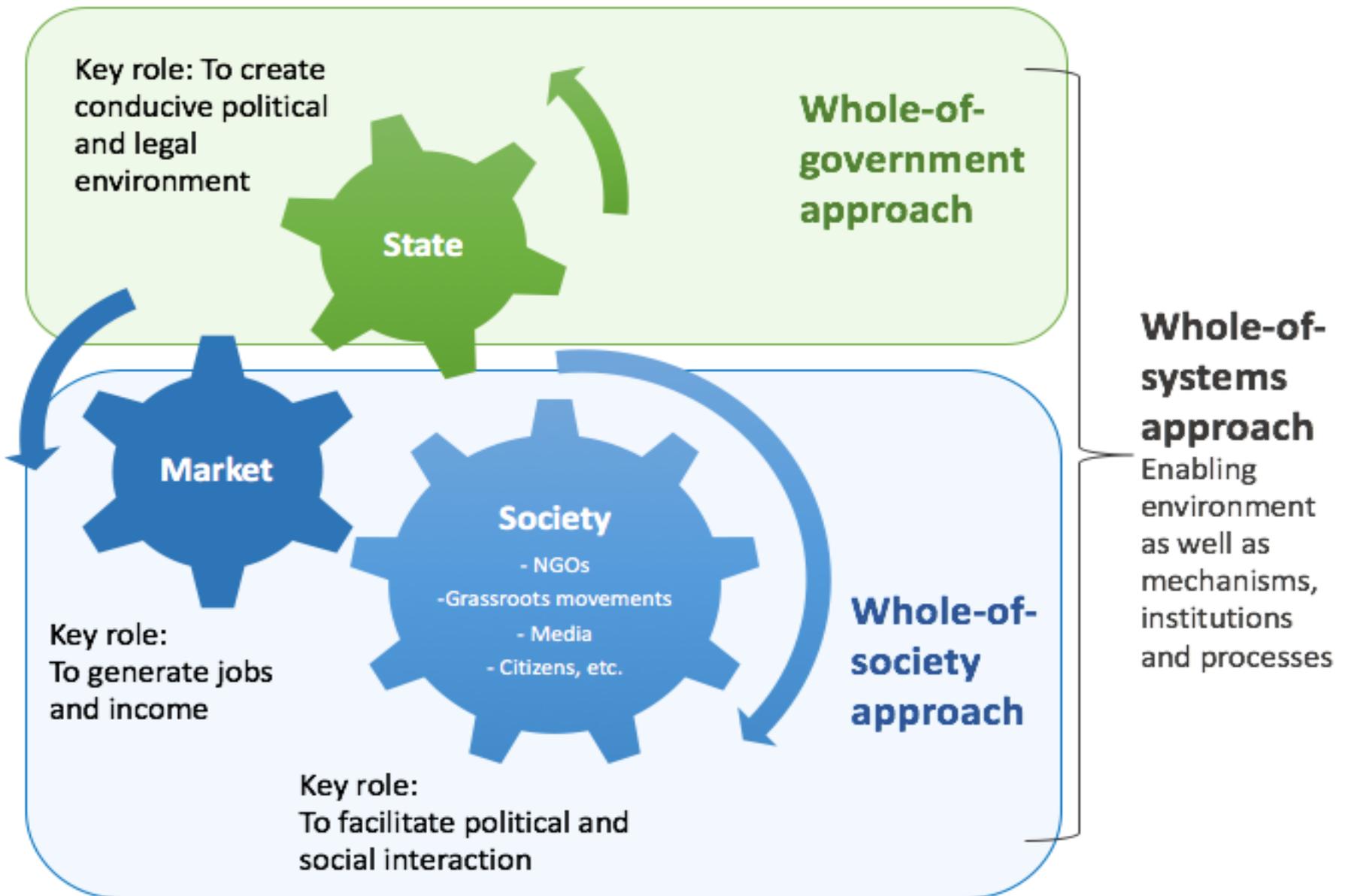
PLAN FOR REVIEWING POLICY DOCUMENTS USING AN INTEGRATED GUIDELINE:





Institutional Coordination Mechanisms - Assam



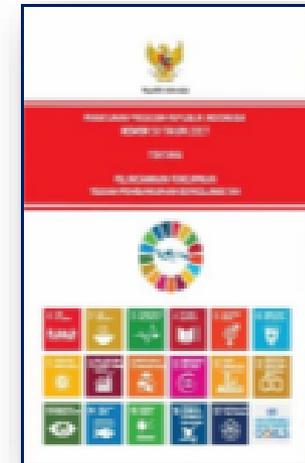


Indonesia

**Presidential Decree No. 59 Year 2017
regarding Achieving the SDGs**

SDGs

National Coordination Team



Steering Committee

Lead by the President of the
Republic of Indonesia

Implementing Coordinator

Lead by Minister of National Development
Planning/Bappenas

Implementing Committee

Lead by Deputy Minister for Maritime and
Natural Resources, Bappenas

Expert Team

Secretariat

Government,
parliament, civil
society,
philanthropy
academia,
business

Working Group of Social Pillar

**Working Group of
Economics Pillar**

**Working Group of
Environment Pillar**

**Working Group of Justice and
Governance Pillar**



Partnership Principles



SDG Platform



Source: Adapted from Randy Wrihatnolo, Bappenas

Government: regulatory framework, planning & budgeting, implementation, M&E, reporting

Parliament: policy & regulation, budget allocation and oversight, monitoring implementation

Philanthropy & business: advocacy, capacity building, programme facilitation, resource mobilization

Civil society, media: advocacy, dissemination, capacity building, programme facilitation and implementation, M&E

Academia, experts: research, implementation, capacity building, data innovation....



Alignment of Budget (Investment) - Nepal

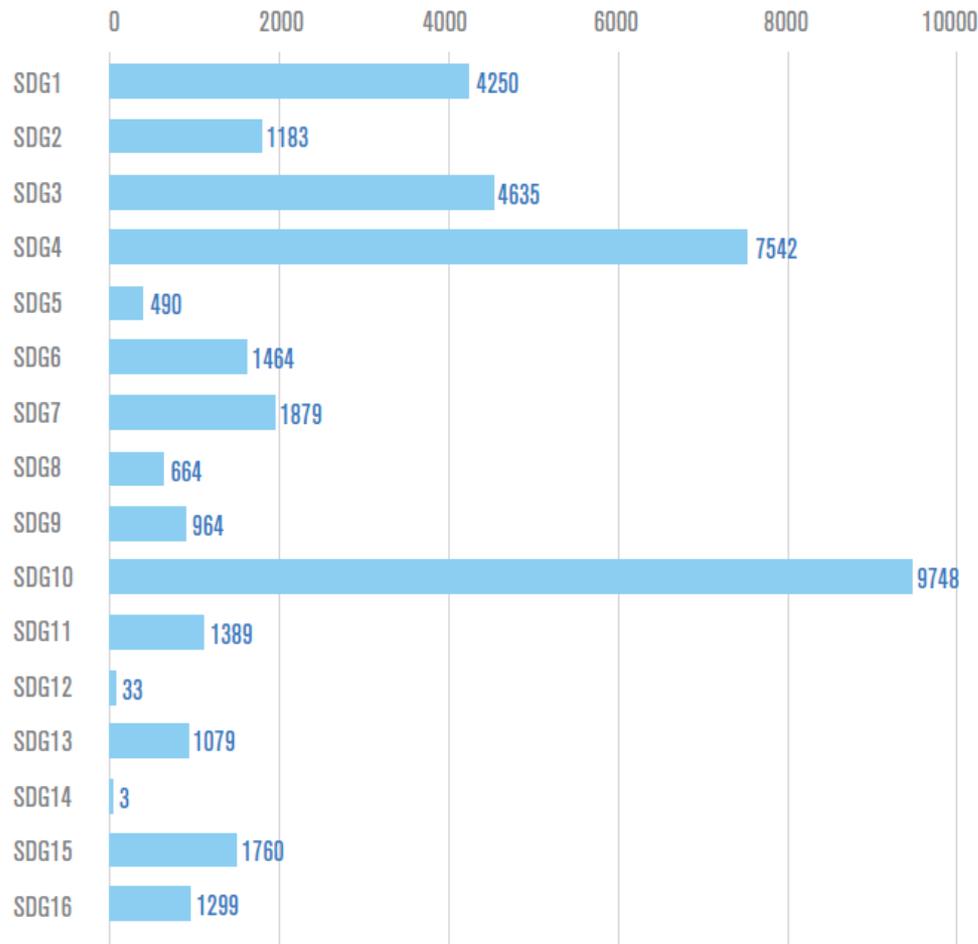
SDGs classification of programmes and budget for FY 2016/17

| SDG | Number of programmes | Amount (Nepali Rs million) | Share of development budget, percent |
|--------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| SDG 1 | 49 | 20,910 | 3.42 |
| SDG 2 | 92 | 60,447 | 9.88 |
| SDG 3 | 45 | 31,639 | 5.17 |
| SDG 4 | 17 | 32,078 | 5.24 |
| SDG 5 | 6 | 2,073 | 0.34 |
| SDG 6 | 26 | 33,577 | 5.49 |
| SDG 7 | 35 | 53,841 | 8.8 |
| SDG 8 | 19 | 8,832 | 1.44 |
| SDG 9 | 96 | 168,901 | 27.59 |
| SDG 10 | 8 | 4,377 | 0.72 |
| SDG 11 | 39 | 175,123 | 28.61 |
| SDG 12 | - | - | - |
| SDG 13 | 6 | 2,056 | 0.34 |
| SDG 14 | - | - | - |
| SDG 15 | 24 | 8,692 | 1.42 |
| SDG 16 | 19 | 8,422 | 1.38 |
| SDG 17 | 3 | 1,227 | 0.18 |
| Total | 484 | 612,097 | 100% |



Alignment of Budget - Assam

Allocation of resources by the SDGs in the state budget, 2017/18 (in INR 10 million)



Source: Government of Assam (2017). Highlights of Budget 2017/18



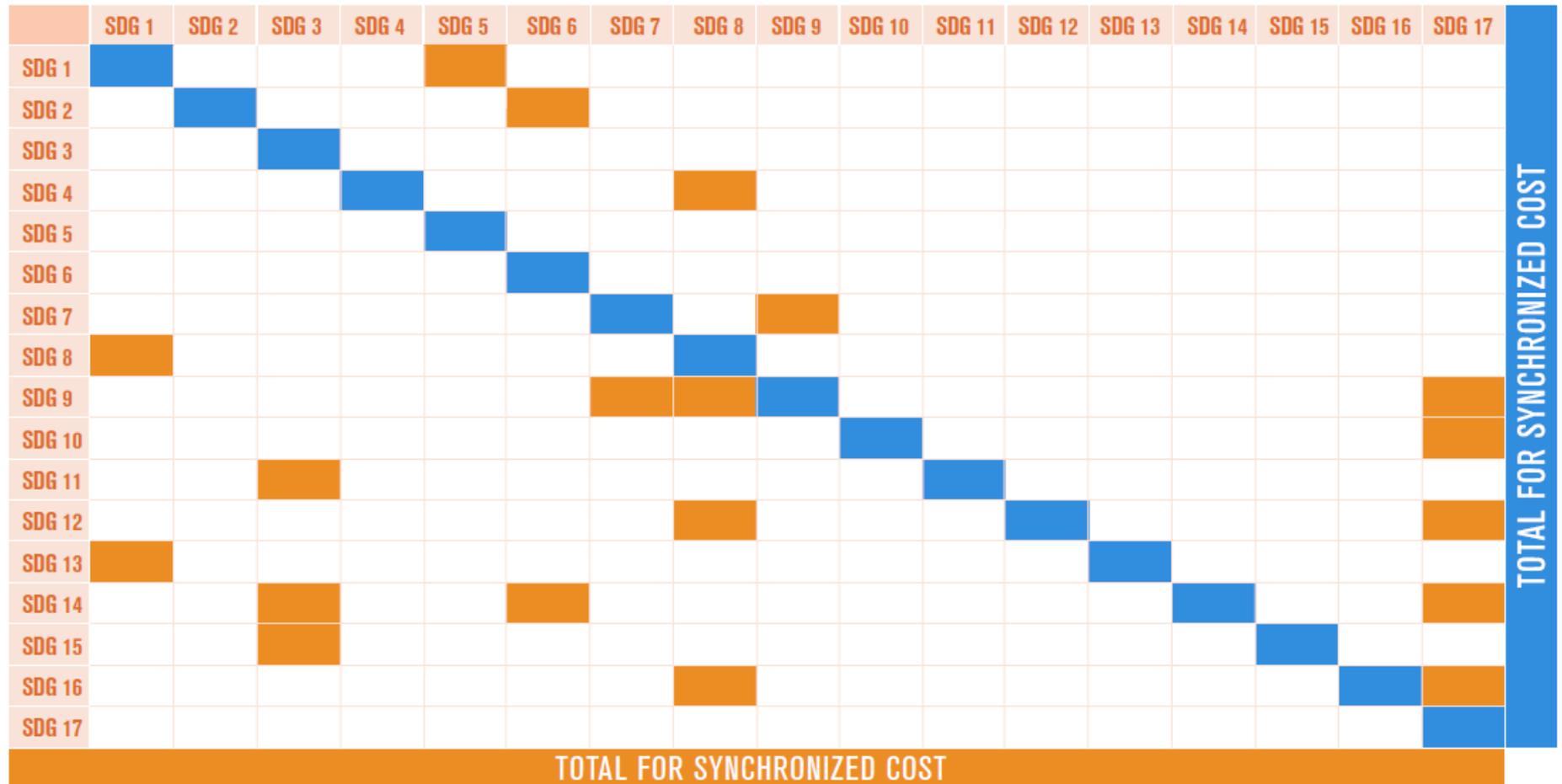
Costing and Financing Strategy - Bangladesh

Financing strategy for implementation of the SDGs (US\$ billion)

| | FY17-FY20 | FY21-FY25 | FY26-FY30 | FY17-FY30 (The entire period from now till 2030) |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Total additional amount from domestic sources (85.11 percent of total) | 107.72 | 257.49 | 430.87 | 796.09 |
| Total additional amount from external sources (14.89 percent of total) | 22.07 | 43.15 | 67.17 | 132.39 |
| Total additional amount from both domestic and external sources (100 percent) | 129.79 | 300.65 | 498.04 | 928.48 |
| Annual average additional amount from domestic sources | 26.93 | 51.50 | 86.17 | 56.86 |
| Annual average additional amount from external sources | 5.52 | 8.63 | 13.43 | 9.46 |
| of which: FDI | 2.73 | 6.45 | 10.70 | 6.91 |
| Grants and aid | 2.79 | 2.17 | 2.74 | 2.55 |



Considering interconnections in costing - Bangladesh





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Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Bangladesh | Indonesia | Malaysia | Nepal | Philippines Assam state, India (subnational)

GOOD PRACTICES INTEGRATING THE SDGS INTO DEVELOPMENT PLANNING



BANGLADESH

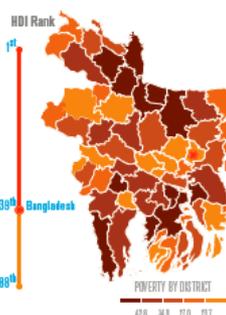
In this brief:

- Country context
- The "whole of society" approach
- Institutional arrangements for achieving the SDGs
- The Development Results Framework and its alignment with the SDGs
- Integrating the SDGs into programming
- Assessing financing needs to achieve the SDGs
- Data gaps for the SDGs

This brief is part of a series produced by UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub, based on case studies commissioned in six Asian countries: Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal and the Philippines at the national level and India at the subnational level in Assam state. The briefs illustrate emerging good practices in integrating the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs into development planning in these countries. They also highlight innovative practices in development planning that can serve as good examples for other countries and regions for their work in planning for the 2030 Agenda. The content of these briefs will be updated to reflect the evolving experiences of the countries involved. We welcome your comments and updates at: uyanga.gankhuyag@undp.org.

POPULATION 162,951,560

HDI 0.579 Medium Human Development



ECONOMY

GDP per capita: US\$ 1359

GDP growth: 6.3% (2010-2016)

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY



GOVERNMENT SYSTEM: Unitary

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (% of GDP)



Country context

Bangladesh is regarded as a remarkable example of progress in poverty reduction and human development, maintaining an annual growth rate above 6 percent for almost all of the past decade and reaching the lower-middle income status in 2014. A sustained decline in poverty enabled Bangladesh to halve the proportion of population in poverty between 1992 and 2012. However, development challenges are formidable – there are about 40 million people living in poverty, of which an estimated 21 million live in extreme poverty.

Bangladesh has a population of 160 million people living in an area of 147,570 square kilometres, which makes it one of the most densely populated countries in the world. Much of the country is in low-lying areas. The country is vulnerable to recurring floods and is highly vulnerable to climate change.

GOOD PRACTICES INTEGRATING THE SDGS INTO DEVELOPMENT PLANNING



MALAYSIA

In this brief:

- Country context
- A consistent hierarchy of plans with flexibility
- Whole-of-society and results-oriented approaches to implementing programmes
- Mainstreaming collaboration in planning and project implementation
- Rigorous monitoring and evaluation
- Linking plans and the SDGs with resource allocation
- Institutions to drive implementation of the 2030 Agenda
- Integrating the SDGs into the planning process

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Country context

Malaysia, a federal state, has a long history of planning for development, premised on the stance that a mature private sector is necessary, but that the government should take a proactive role in development and tackling socio-economic issues, which might not be addressed if left completely to the market.

Over the past decades, Malaysia has witnessed steady economic growth that has substantially improved the well-being of its people. The same growth, which equates to an unimpeded development program in Assam since the 1970s, although the Philippines is

POPULATION 31,187,265

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

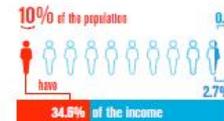
HDI 0.789 High Human Development

ECONOMY

GDP per capita: US\$ 9,503

GDP growth: 5.4% (2010-2016)

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY



GOVERNMENT SYSTEM: Federal

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (% of GDP)



GOOD PRACTICES INTEGRATING THE SDGS INTO DEVELOPMENT PLANNING



THE PHILIPPINES

In this brief:

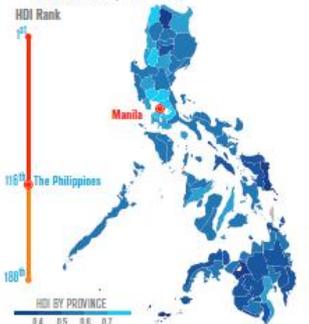
- Country context
- Mapping the Philippine Development Plan against the SDGs
- Incorporating the SDGs into sectoral plans
- Good practices in budgeting
- Tagging programmes and budgets by the SDGs
- Gearing government performance towards results

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POPULATION 103,320,222

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

HDI 0.682 Medium Human Development

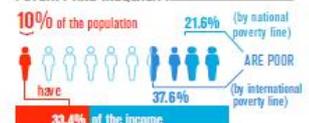


ECONOMY

GDP per capita: US\$ 2,951

GDP growth: 6.3% (2010-2016)

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY



GOVERNMENT SYSTEM: Unitary

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (% of GDP)



Country context

The Philippines is the second most populous country in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). The country has enjoyed accelerated economic growth in recent years, which contributed to poverty reduction. However, 22 million Filipinos still live in poverty, while the level of inequality is the second highest among ASEAN countries. Natural disasters – the typhoons that occur frequently in the Philippines but are recently increasing in intensity – present significant challenges to the progress of development.

The adoption of the 1987 Constitution and approval of the Local Government Code of 1991 set the basis for decentralization and greater autonomy for local governments. The country is divided into 80 provinces, within which there are 229 congressional districts, 117 cities, 145 municipalities, and 1,412

www.asia-pacific.undp.org/action2030

#Action 2030

Guiding Questions

- Are institutions 'fit for purpose' to facilitate policy coherence? – horizontally, vertically, across agendas?
- How to ensure inclusion of multi-stakeholders? beyond consultation to engagement?
- What kind of incentive mechanisms within the public sector can support more integrated ways of working?
- How to strengthen accountability?