



Citizen's Platform for SDGs, Bangladesh
এসডিজি বাস্তবায়নে নাগরিক প্ল্যাটফর্ম, বাংলাদেশ



2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Process and Key Issues

PRESENTED AT
NATIONAL SEMINAR ON
**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS): CHALLENGES OF
IMPLEMENTATION IN BANGLADESH**

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I. Introduction



- ❑ One year has lapsed since the member states have adopted the declaration *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* at the seventieth session of the UN General Assembly on 25 September 2015,
- ❑ 17 Goals with 169 Targets came into effect on 1 January 2016 and will guide the international development agenda over the next 14 years
- ❑ A global indicator framework comprising a list of 230 unique indicators was adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission at its 47th Meeting in March 2016
- ❑ “Follow-up and review” mechanism is being given shape with High Level Political Forum (HLPF) at the centre
- ❑ Debates on implementation of SDG are being widely discussed across the world



I. Introduction



❑ **Lessons learned from MDGs in the lead up to the SDGs**

- A lack of consultation at the design stage led to many stakeholders seeing the MDGs as donor-centric
- The MDGs was inadequate to fully take into consideration different national contexts and verifying starting points in terms of development progress
- The MDGs were also designed with little attention as to how they might be implemented
- Discussions regarding financing the development agenda began only after the MDGs had been adopted
- While financing was at least considered, albeit at a late stage, discussions regarding the *means of implementations* (Mols), such as institutional set-up and coordination between partners, were entirely absent
- In addition, MDG monitoring and evaluation systems were also perceived as weak
- Rahman et al. (2014) showed that those countries that did perform well had already prioritised issues highlighted by the MDGs, such as poverty, health, and education



I. Introduction

- ❑ Three streams lead to SDGs





I. Introduction

SDG 2030 Agenda

Not a very perfect agenda, but expresses a global consensus of high aspiration, based on a fine political balance





2. Key elements of the SDGs



It is critically important to keep the key elements of SDGs in perspective

- ❑ The synthesis report of the Secretary General on the post-2015 agenda, “The road to **dignity**: ending poverty, transforming all lives and protecting the planet” was published in December 2014
- ❑ The report presents **six elements** for delivering on the SDGs which “... would help frame and reinforce the **universal, integrated** and **transformative** nature of a sustainable development agenda ...”

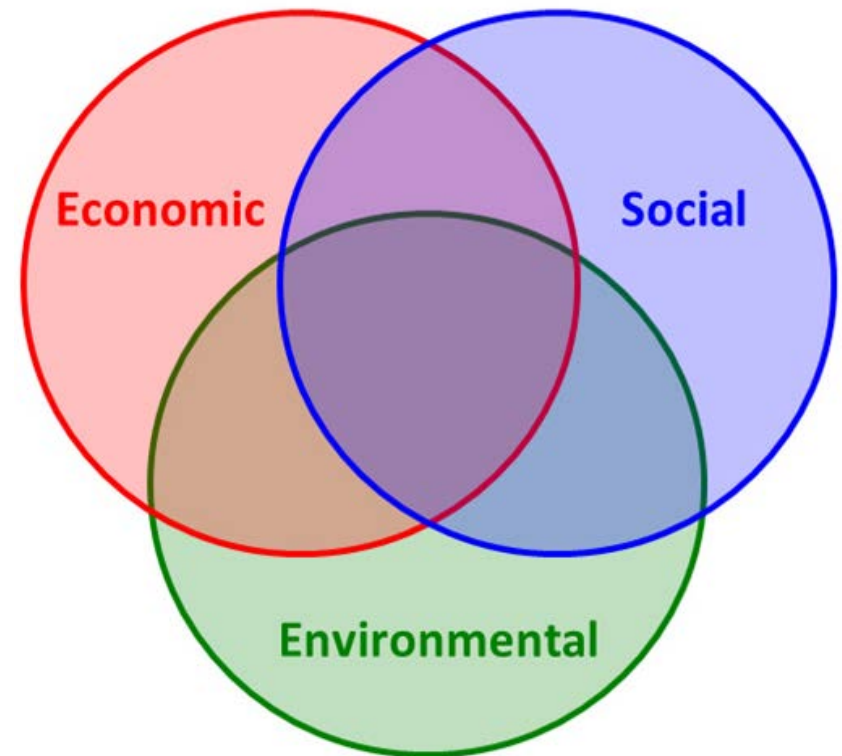


2. Key elements of the SDGs

New areas of SDGs will call for greater effort and resources at the country level

- ❑ Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy
- ❑ Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure
- ❑ Goal 10: Reduced inequalities
- ❑ Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities
- ❑ Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production
- ❑ Goal 13: Climate action
- ❑ Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions

Three pillars of Sustainable Transformation





3. Distinguishing features of the SDGs

Leave no one behind

- ❑ SDGs are inclusive in nature
- ❑ Recognizing that the dignity of human person is fundamental, it is expected that the goals and targets met for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society.
- ❑ Endeavor will be made to reach the furthest behind first

Universality

- ❑ Sustainable Development Goals and targets are universal which involve the entire world, developed and developing countries alike.
- ❑ SDGs are accepted by all countries and is applicable to all, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities

Integrated and transformative

- ❑ SDGs are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimension of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental
- ❑ SDGs are transformative which aims to shift the world on to a sustainable and resilient path

Country prioritization

- ❑ Targets are defined as aspirational and global, with government setting its own national targets guided by the global level of ambition but taking into account national circumstances.
- ❑ Methodology yet to be fully developed, but emphasis should be on weaker areas of MDG achievement
- ❑ No bias for stronger areas of MDG achievement
- ❑ Must integrate Goal 10 (Reduced inequality) and Goal 16 (Peace, justice and strong institutions)
- ❑ Should not opt for the lowest possible measure



3. Distinguishing features of the SDGs



Means of implementation (MoI)

- ❑ MoI targets are included under each goal
- ❑ Separate Goal (17) for MoI

Systemic issues

- ❑ Creating conducive environment through global trading system
- ❑ Intellectual property rights
- ❑ Technology transfer
- ❑ Climate change

Synergies among targets

- ❑ Progress in ending poverty cannot be achieved without also addressing food security and macroeconomic policies to promote full and productive employment. Success in these areas will also lead to better health and wellbeing

Trade-offs

- ❑ Increasing agricultural land use to help end hunger could reduce biodiversity, overuse and pollute water resources, and have negative downstream effects on marine resources – all of which could ultimately exacerbate food security

Ownership trap

- ❑ Current global development architecture are creating doubt among developing countries of falling into an ownership trap



4. Parallel processes

UNFCCC Paris Agreement on Climate Change

- Adopted after the SDGs in December 2015. The 21st Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP21/CMPI) convened in Paris and adopted the Paris Agreement

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

- Adopted before the SDGs at the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, held from 14 to 18 March 2015 in Sendai, Japan

Education 2030: Incheon Declaration

- Adopted before SDGs. The declaration at the World Economic Forum in May 2015, constitutes the commitment of the education community to Education 2030, which is reflected in SDG4

Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA)

- Adopted before SDGs. In July 2015, the Heads of State and Government and High Representatives gathered in the *Third International Conference on Financing for Development* and adopted the AAAA

Tenth WTO Ministerial Conference in Nairobi

- Adopted after the SDGs. The WTO's 10th Ministerial Conference was held in Nairobi, Kenya, from 15 to 19 December 2015.



5. Follow-up and review mechanism



Elements of an effective follow-up and review mechanism

□ Framework

- The follow up and review mechanism may be broad conceptualized at three levels,
 - *Policy making and oversight* – provided by the ministers and senior officials
 - *Provision of data and information and technical analysis* – provided by Secretariat and experts from the member states
 - *Validation of the process* – ensured through multi-stakeholder participation in public forum (including the private sector and other non-state actors)
- Annual HLPF
 - The forum meets every year under the auspices of the ECOSOC
- Four Yearly Summit
 - HLPF will meet every four years at the level of Heads of State and Government under the auspices of the General Assembly
- UN Regional Commissions
 - The five UN regional commissions (UNECA, UNECE, UNECLAC, UNESCAP, UNESCTWA), among others, share a key objective of promoting of regional implementation of internationally agreed development goals, particularly the SDGs



5. Follow-up and review mechanism



Elements of an effective follow-up and review mechanism

❑ Operational tools and modalities

1. National Voluntary reporting
2. Thematic reporting
3. Integrated reporting

❑ Data and information

- Availability of relevant, timely and comparable data and statistics constitute the fundamental basis for having a credible monitoring and review mechanism

❑ Resources

- Mobilisation of necessary resources – human, financial and institutional in favour of a monitoring and review mechanism demands concerted and targeted efforts



5. Follow-up and review mechanism



Elements of an effective follow-up and review mechanism

❑ Popular participation

- To what extent the member states are willing to demonstrate their political commitment towards a global/regional follow-up and review mechanism will largely define the substance of the mechanism

❑ Feedback loop

- There has to be a feedback loop in the monitoring and review mechanism to ensure compliance of the commitments undertaken by the country reviewed

❑ Integration among national (sub-national) – global – regional (sub-regional) reporting



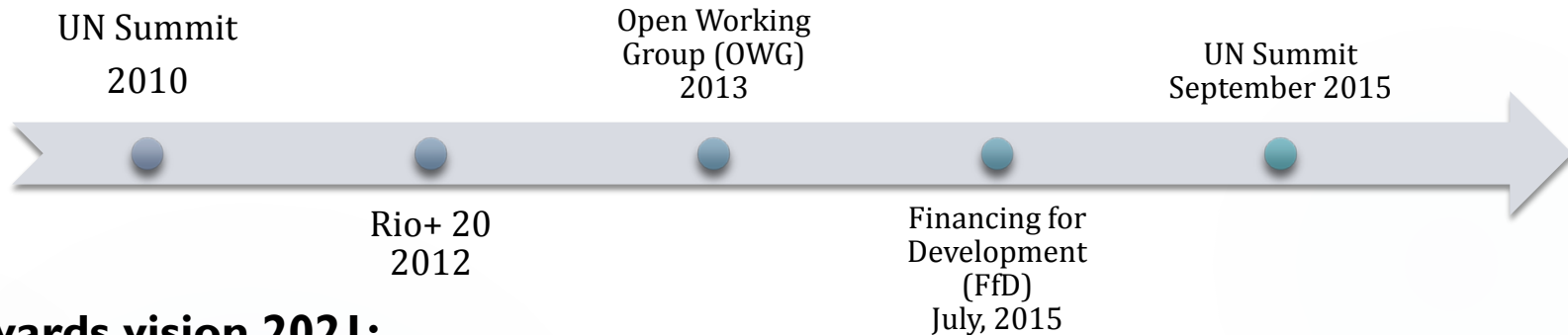
6. Implementation challenges with regard to the SDGs



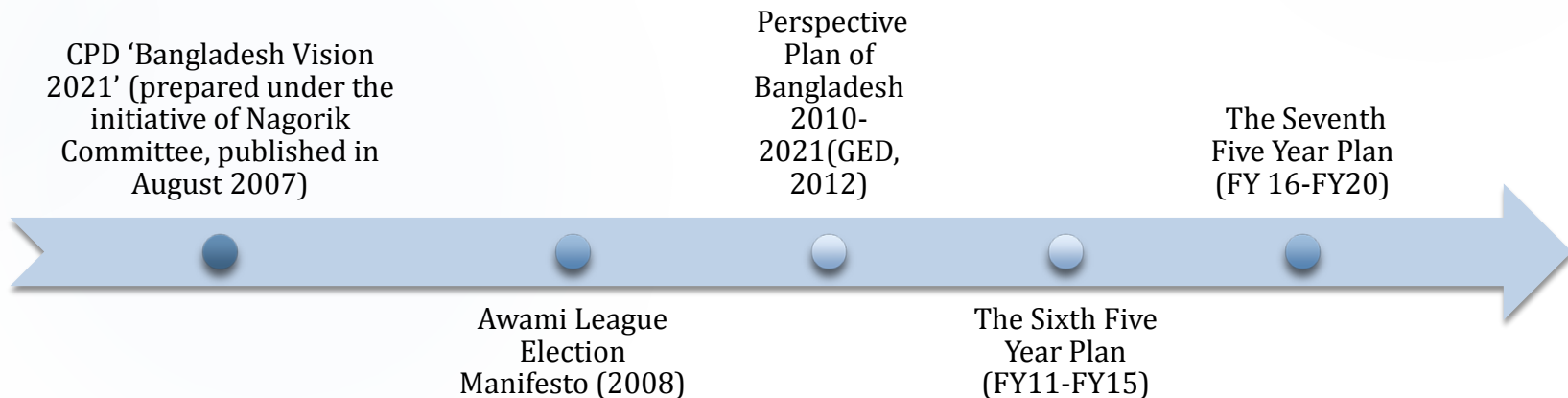


7. SDG 2030 Agenda in Bangladesh

Post-MDG process:



Towards vision 2021:



- Additional two long term visions: Vision 2041 and Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100



7. SDG 2030 Agenda in Bangladesh



Bangladesh in SDGs negotiation process

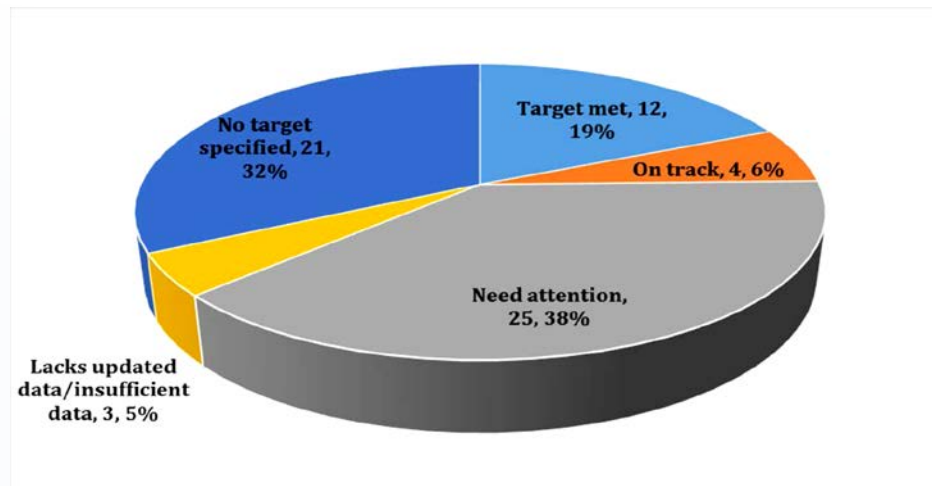
- 1st round of National Post-2015 consultation process between November 2012-May 2013, led by GED. Bangladesh submitted its report in 2013, proposing 11 goals
- 2nd round of post-2015 consultations, led by the UN Development Group (UNDG) took place in 2014 on the 'means of implementation' -Bangladesh investigated 'participatory monitoring for accountability'
- Till date, Bangladesh has prepared eight MDG monitoring reports.
- According to the recent Bangladesh MDG Report (2015), the country wants to be an 'early starter' in the implementation process of the SDGs



7. SDG 2030 Agenda in Bangladesh

- For most indicators of MDGs; progress has been made although the respective targets were not met.

Bangladesh's MDGs Progress Status in terms of 65 Indicators reported by MDG Monitoring Report 2015



Source: Bangladesh's MDG Progress Report 2015 (GED)

- To keep in mind: Many of the MDGs Indicators will continue into the SDGs



8. SDGs and Seventh FYP

- While formulating the Seventh Five Year Plan (7FYP) for the period of 2016-2020 document, SDGs were supposed to be taken into consideration so that the global development agenda can be illustrated in the national plan
- Among the 17 SDGs – 11 Goals are better integrated in the existing national prioritisation processes.

Better integrated Goals

Goal 1: Poverty

Goal 2: Hunger and nutrition

Goal 3: Health

Goal 4: Education

Goal 5: Gender equality

Goal 6: Water and sanitation

Goal 7: Energy

Goal 9: Infrastructure, industrialization and innovation

Goal 11: Cities and human settlements

Goal 13: Combat climate change

Goal 17: Global partnership

Lesser integrated goals

Goal 8: Inclusive growth, Employment

Goal 10: Inequality

Goal 12: Sustainable consumption and production

Goal 14: Conserve and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources

Goal 16: Governance

Goal 15: Ecosystem and biodiversity



9. Institutional framework for SDGs implementation



- ❑ In November 2015, the GoB established an inter-Ministerial committee on 'SDG Monitoring and Implementation' as part of her highest level commitment
- ❑ The Principal Secretary of the PMO chairs the committee, with the GED of the Planning Commission, serving as the Secretariat
- ❑ Secretaries of 11 key ministries/divisions comprise the membership of the committee
- ❑ The Committee has already started working on priority setting and contextualising global goals with the national ambitions requesting all ministries to identify relevant goals and targets and reflect these in their respective sectoral plans, as well as in newly introduced Annual Performance Appraisal (APA)
- ❑ GED will prepare a National Action Plan for implementing the SDGs based on the inputs prepared by ministries/divisions in a phased manner, following the three cycles of five year development planning in Bangladesh
- ❑ The Prime Minister will be reported by the inter-ministerial Committee in every six months



9. Institutional framework for SDGs implementation

- ❑ The planning commission has also conducted a mapping of all the concerned ministries/divisions by SDG areas
- ❑ Also mapped existing policies and actions proposed by 7FYP

Ministry/division wise responsibility matrix for all SDG

SDGs	Lead Ministries/Divisions
Goal 1: No poverty	CD; GED; MoEF, MoDMR; FD
Goal 2: Zero hunger	MoA; MoFood; MoHFW; MoInd; ERD; MoC; FD
Goal 3: Good health and well-being	MoHFW; MoHA; RTHD; MoLE; MoEF; ERD
Goal 4: Quality education	MoPME; MoE; ERD
Goal 5: Gender equality	MoWCA; MoSW
Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation	LGD; MoA; MoWR; ERD
Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy	PoD; EMRD; ERD
Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth	FD; MoC; MoInd; MoA; GED; MoLE; MoYS; MoCAT; MoCA; BFID
Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure	RTHD; LGD; MoInd; MoEF; MoST; MoA; ERD; ICTD; PTD



9. Institutional framework for SDGs implementation

Ministry/division wise responsibility matrix for all SDG

SDGs	Lead Ministries/Divisions
Goal 10: Reduced inequalities	GED; LJD; FD; ERD; MoEWOE; MoC; BFID
Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities	MoHPW; RTHD; MoR; MoCA; MoDMR; LGD; MoWCA; ERD
Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production	MoFA; MoEF; MoF; MoA; LGD; MoInd; IMED (CPTU); MoE; MoPME; ERD; MoCAT; FD
Goal 13: Climate action	MoDMR; GED; MoEF
Goal 14: Life below water	MoWR; MoS; MoST; MoFL; MoEF; MoD
Goal 15: Life and land	MoEF; ERD; FD; MoFA
Goal 16: Peace, Justice and strong institutions	MoHA; MoWCA; MoFA; LJD; LPAD; BB; CD; MoPA; GED; ERD; LGD; MoInf
Goal 17. Partnerships for the goals	IRD; FD; ERD; PMO (BoI); BB; MoST; PTD; MoEF; ICTD; GED; MoC; PMO (PPPA); SID (BBS)

- GED has initiated a project to estimate the cost needed to implement SDGs in Bangladesh



10. Challenges Ahead

- ❑ Mainstreaming SDGs in National development agenda would be continued as a major challenge
 - How can the national priorities of developing countries be reflected in the universal framework of the SDGs and vice versa?
- ❑ Universality Vs. Country specific: Implementation challenges associated with this are
 - Architecture: What architecture is required at the global and national levels?
 - Accountability: Who is responsible for what?
 - Financing: How will it be resourced ?
 - Political will at country level is another concern
- ❑ Monitoring and accountability
 - How to balance complex reporting requirements for ensuring monitoring ?
- ❑ What role can different stakeholders (e.g. private sector, academia, civil society, international development partners) play in implementation and monitoring?



11. Citizen's Platform on SDGs

- ❑ A citizen's platform comprising eminent personalities and academicians of Bangladesh was launched in June 2016 to help achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) effectively and efficiently.
- ❑ Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD) works as the secretariat of the platform.
- ❑ The major objective of the platform is to monitor the overall SDG implementation process from national to local level, and provide necessary observations to ensure that the process is on track with particular focus on *Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions*.
- ❑ It conducts necessary research and analysis on the implementation process, shares the findings with experts and in public dialogue, and influences the policymakers towards achieving the targets.
- ❑ The platform has been joined by 40 leading civil society organisations as partners, who are engaged or preparing to engage themselves with the activities related to the SDGs. The number of civil society groups is expected to increase.



12. Concluding remarks

- ❑ An ambitious global development partnership launched at a time of challenging international environment
- ❑ Systemic issues should be given attention to at every opportunity
- ❑ Political will – global, regional and national – will be of the critical essence
- ❑ Need to have a strengthened accountability and legitimacy process



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



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1 NO POVERTY



2 ZERO HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE ACTION



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

*Thank You
for
Your Attention*

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