

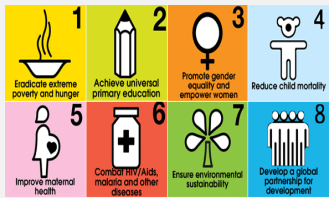


# Agenda

- **Background**
- **Objective, scope, methodology,**
- **Snapshot of the DMCs and the SDGs**
- **The framework and results**
- **Governance building blocks**
- **Key governance issues**
- **An example**
- **Application and good practices**
- **Key findings**

# Background

## Millennium Development Goals



- 8 goals
- 18 targets
- 48 indicators
- Significant results
- Challenges remain
- Many lessons learned

## Sustainable Development Goals



- 17 goals, 169 targets, 233 indicators, eleven months since announcement
- More than 150 countries are committed and accountable
- The SDGs are aspirational, and it acts as a roadmap to create the world by 2030 from Economic, Social, and Environmental aspects
- The positive differences

### More



- ✓ comprehensiveness
- ✓ inclusiveness and equity
- ✓ paths to financing development
- ✓ leverage

## Key Questions

- What kind of role can ADB play?

“customize support to local circumstances...take into account the Agenda 2030...both internal actions and external engagement will reflect the new global goals”

- How can Sectors and Thematic Groups help the DMCs?

- what is the current status at ADB?

## GovTG’s Role and Approach

- SDG 16 and 17 are inherent to the SDGs
- How to look beyond SDG 16 and 17 for both internal operations and collaborations with other teams

# Objective, scope, and methodology

## Objectives

Measure, prioritize, determine, provide

## Scope and Limitations

Focused on the DMCs, SDG 1 thru 15, SDG 16 and 17 are inherent to the agenda, limited to suggesting detailed project design

## 1. DMC Context

- To build a context around 40 countries' adoption of SDGs
- Resources utilized are major news agencies and official governments websites
- Six aspects include:



Leaders' address



Dev. Strategy



Position paper



Resource allocation



Focal point

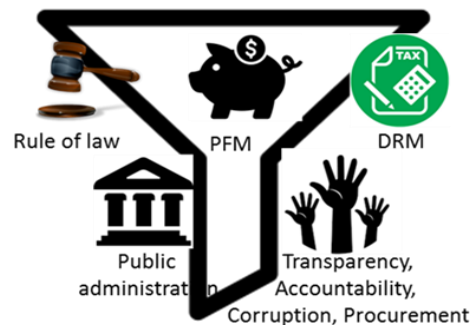


Int'l collaboration

## 2. Governance and SDGs

- To identify the relationship between governance and SDGs and prioritize SDG targets that represent key governance issues
- Analyzed all of the goals, targets, and indicators
- CP A and the Grading Scale

**17 goals, 169 targets,  
233 indicators**



**Grading scale 1 to 3**

## 3. Application

- To determine whether key governance issues are being addressed in relevant projects
- Create a list of best practice examples and findings from 2016 that will help the review or consultation process



# Snapshot of the DMCs and the SDGs



**15%** incorporated the SDGs and **73%** discussed the MDGs

Only 6 countries specifically incorporated or discussed the SDGs, while 29 countries discussed, reported, or linked the MDGs with their national developments.



**100%** commitment

All leaders have publicly committed to the SDGs in their statements with words like “absolutely committed”, “wholeheartedly support”, “pledge”, and “mainstreamed”.



September 25<sup>th</sup> and 27, 2015  
Announcement of the SDGs



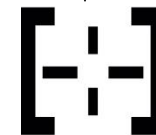
**3%** talked about money

A few countries publicly announced or budgeted certain amount of money for support.



**95%** have int'l cooperation

Those countries are engaging policy dialogue and consultations mostly with UN agencies on SDGs related strategies and plans

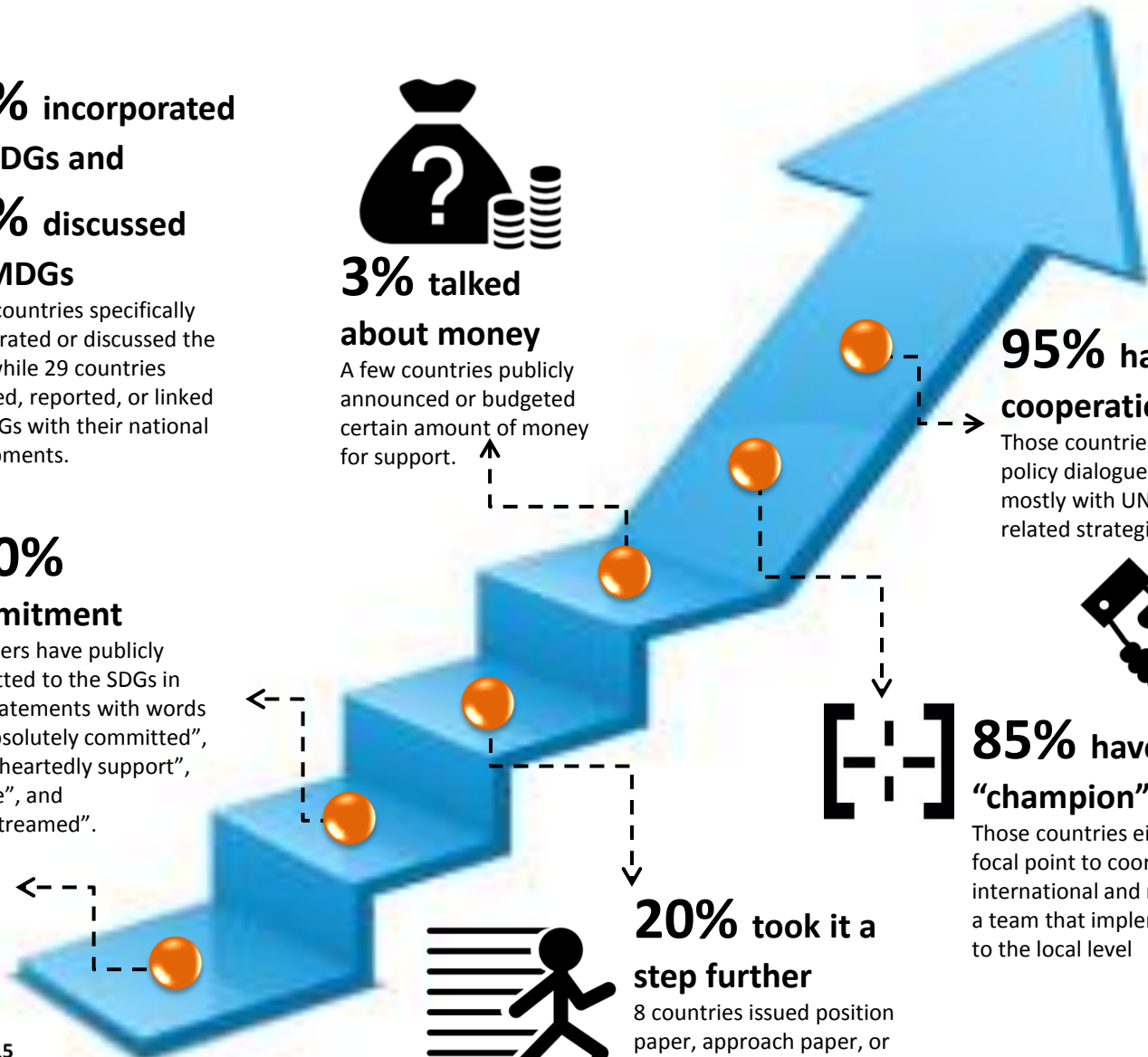


**85%** have a SDG “champion”

Those countries either have a focal point to coordinate between international and national level, or a team that implements execution to the local level

**20%** took it a step further

8 countries issued position paper, approach paper, or already has provinces localizing the SDGs.

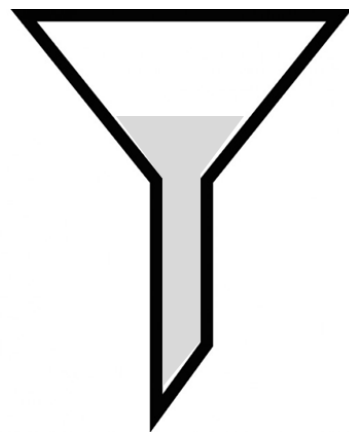


# The framework and results

**CPA Criteria for 17 goals, 169 targets, 233 indicators**

**Grading scale 1 to 3 utilized CPA's public sector management institutions five criteria of governance:**

1. Property rights and rule based governance
2. Quality budgetary and financial management
3. Efficiency of revenue mobilization
4. Quality of public administration
5. Transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector



**8 SDG targets that are less relevant:**

- 2.5...maintain the genetic diversity of seeds...
- 3.3...end the epidemic of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria...
- 10.c...reduce...cost of migrant remittances...
- 12.4...achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals...
- 14.3...minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification...
- 14.6...prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies...
- 15.3...combat desertification...
- 15.8...reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land...



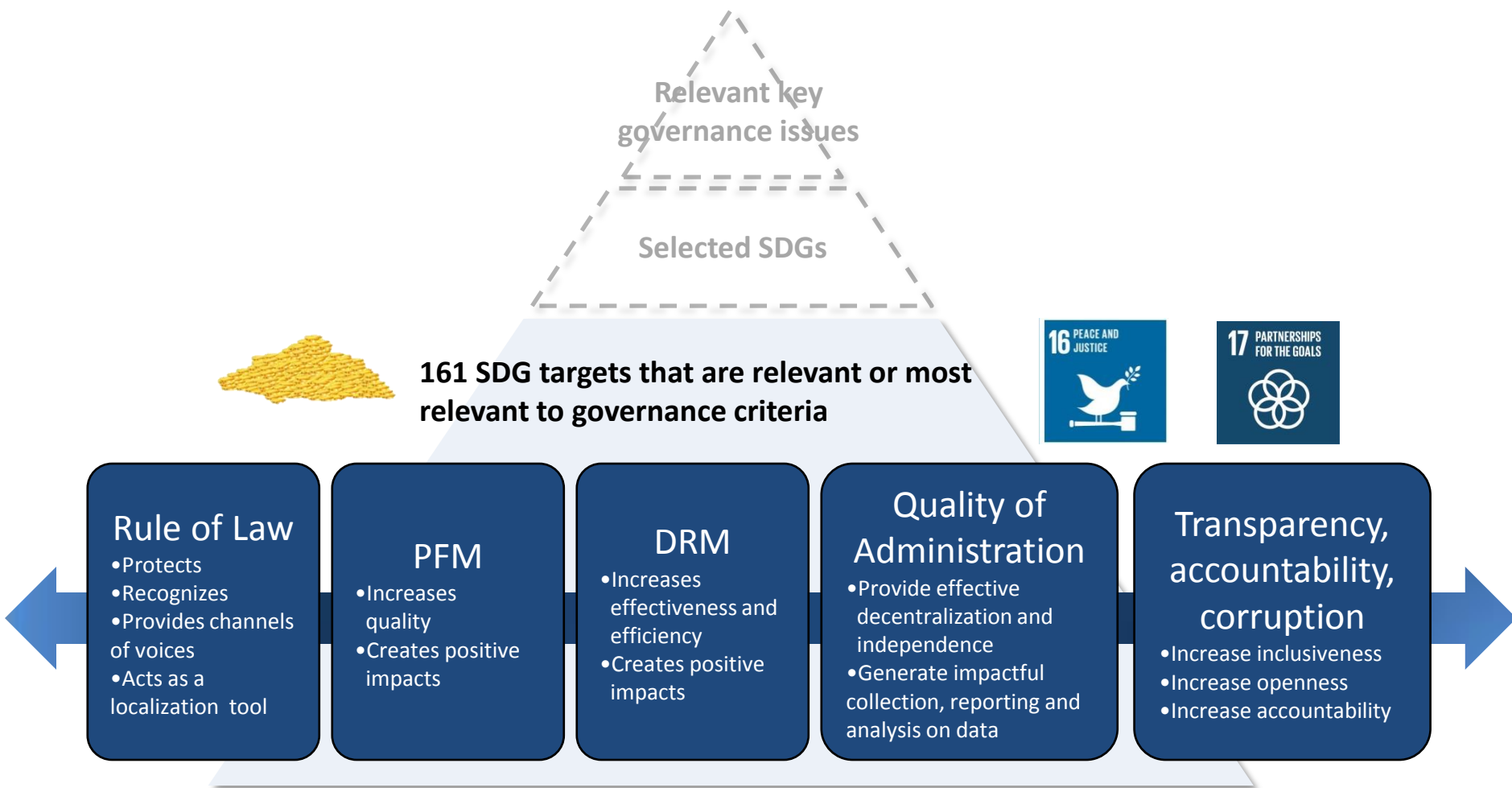
**161 SDG targets that are relevant or most relevant to governance criteria**



**Out of the 161 SDG targets, 35 represent key governance issues**



# Governance building blocks



# Key governance issues

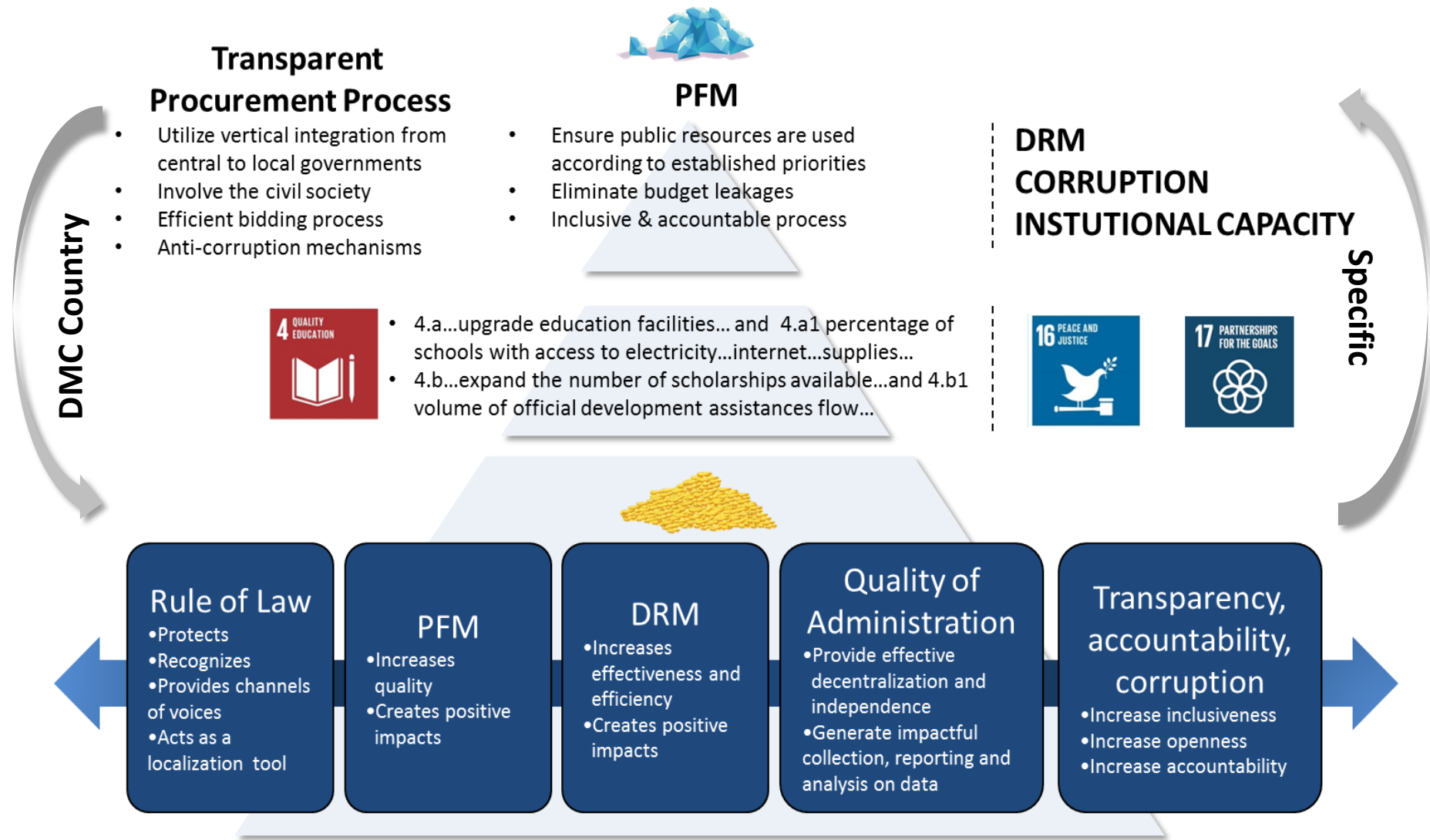



Out of the 161 SDG targets, 35 represent key governance issues. Those 35 targets are grouped below by criteria, 5 targets have two key governance issues. 1.a, 6.a, 7.a, 15.a, 15.b


|                  | 1. Rule based governance  | 2. Quality financial management  | 3. Revenue Mobilization   | 4. Quality of public administration   | 5. Transparency, accountability, and corruption   |
|------------------|---|--|---|---|---|
| SDG Targets      | 7 targets including 2.3, 5.a, 8.8, 10.3, 11.3, 14.c, 15.1   | 21 targets including 1.a, 1.b, 2.a, 3.b, 4.b, 5.c, 6.a, 7.a, 7.b, 8.a, 8.b, 9.5, 9.a, 10.b, 11.4, 11.c, 12.a, 14.a, 14.b, 15.b                       | 6 targets including 1.a, 7.a, 10.a, 12.c, 15.a, 15.b  | 2 targets including 13.3, 13.b  | 4 targets including 4.a, 6.a, 6.b, 12.7   |
| Governance Focus | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Individuals' property rights</li> <li>•Human rights</li> <li>•International laws</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Heavy sector and program focused investments</li> <li>•Development assistances to other countries</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The use of subsidy and tariff</li> <li>•International resource commitments</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Capacity building on key development issue</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Procurement practices and anti-corruption</li> <li>•Transparency through civil participation</li> </ul> |



# An example



 161 SDG targets that are relevant or most relevant to governance criteria

 35 SDG targets that represent key governance issues

# Application and good practices



- The Local Water Utilities Administration water district development sector
- The Henan Hebi Qihe River environmental improvement and ecological conservation
- The Angat Water Transmission Improvement
- The Dhaka water supply network improvement
- The Shandong groundwater protection



- The Uttar Pradesh major district road improvement
- The National Motorway M-4 Gojra-Shorkot-Khanewal section
- The Bihar New Ganga bridge



- The Ceylon electricity board supporting electricity supply reliability improvement

Considered key governance issue and addressed relevant governance matters through

- the DMF
- result chain
- project design

| DESIGN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK   |  |
|---|--|
| Impact the Project is Aligned with  |  |
| Ecosystem services in the Qihe River basin restored for 2010–2020 and Hebi City Urban Flood and Waterflood  |  |
| Results Chain   | Performance Indicators with Targets and Baselines  |
| Outcome   | By 2022:   |
| Integrated environmental management in the Qihe River basin in Hebi city demonstrated   | a. Total population in Hebi city benefiting from improved sewerage system increased to 435,000 (2 baseline: 270,000) |
|   | b. Public satisfaction with water  |
| <b>D. Poverty and Social</b><br>24. Uttar Pradesh is one of the poorer and less developed states in India, with per capita income less than half the national average and about 30% of population below the poverty line. <sup>10</sup> Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for 80% of the state's population; trade and nonagricultural labor are its other sources of income (footnote 3). This also applies to the project area of influence, which covers 12 districts with a total population of 34.8 million. <sup>11</sup> Infrastructure services along the road corridor are basic, with drinking water mostly accessed through government-provided hand pumps. While rural areas are not connected to the grid, most urban settlements have electricity. |  |

# Key findings

After analyzing 40 DMCs, 17 goals, 169 targets, 233 indicators:

## 1. DMC Context

1. The approach to SDGs should start with **prioritization**
2. The importance of **tracking and monitoring DMCs'** adoption progresses and achievements towards the SDGs

## 2. Governance and the SDGs

1. With rigorous analysis beyond the goal level, there are **35 SDG targets** that represent key governance issues
2. **Governance building blocks** and the **framework**

## 3. Application

1. The SDGs were not discussed **explicitly**.
2. **Linking** the DMF and the SDGs was difficult
3. There are different paths to help DMCs achieve the SDGs and **contributions** come in different forms
4. Lack of a clear **bank-wide approach** to governance perspectives in the SDGs on operations and resources



# Annex 1 List of the DMCs

- Group A (ADF-only):

Afghanistan, Bhutan, Cambodia, Kiribati, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tajikistan, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

- Group B (Blend):

Armenia, Bangladesh, Georgia, India, Federated States of Micronesia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam

- Group C (OCR-only):

Azerbaijan, People's Republic of China, Cook Islands, Fiji, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Turkmenistan

# Annex 2 SDG targets with key governance issues

- 1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions
- 1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions
- 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
- 2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries
- 3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all
- 4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
- 4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries
- 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws
- 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels
- 6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
- 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management
- 7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology
- 7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support
- 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
- 8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries
- 8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization



# Annex 2 SDG targets with key governance issues contd.

- 9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending
- 9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States
- 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
- 10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements
- 10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes
- 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
- 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
- 11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials
- 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities
- 12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production
- 12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities
- 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
- 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities
- 14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries
- 14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets
- 14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"
- 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements
- 15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems
- 15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation