

Starting Strong on the SDGs in Asia

National Readiness Studies

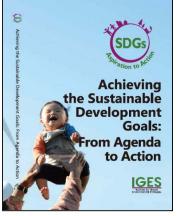
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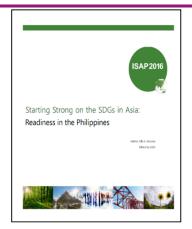


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The Sustainable Development Goals









Analytical Framework for Readiness

- 1. National development planning framework
- 2. Coherence and linkages to national goals
- 3. National implementation framework
- 4. Means of implementation (financing, capacity, technology)
- 5. Challenges and solutions

Readiness in Bhutan





- Has aligned existing development plans with the SDGs.
- Gross National Happiness Commission will manage policy coordination and sustainability assessments.
- Awareness raising for civil servants and the public aim to consolidate support within and beyond government.

Readiness in India

- Has undertaken a comprehensive mapping of the SDGs against national programmes.
- Governmental and multi-stakeholder workshops have discussed implementation arrangements.
- Key and related ministries have been delegated responsibilities for different SDGs and targets.
- Indicators and capacity for monitoring remain priorities. Some state governments such as Assam are outpacing national efforts.



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Readiness in the Philippines





Readiness in South Korea

- Local Councils for Sustainable Development (LCSDs) have previously spearheaded sustainability activities.
- Their focus has frequently been on solving local environment problems rather than promoting more holistic views of sustainability.
- Determining the roles of national ministries in the domestic response to the SDGs will be critical to reflecting these holistic views in policy and practice.











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Summary of SDG Readiness

	Bhutan	India	Philippines	Korea
Existing planning framework	Five year development plans	Five year development plans	Six year development plans	Five year development plans
Coherence between SDGs & national goals	Strong synergies with GNH	Moderate synergies with existing goals	Strong synergies with previous development plans	Some synergies with green growth
Implementation arrangements	GNH commission and multi-level implementation structure	NITI Aayog and some proactive state govs	NEDA well positioned to mainstream SDGs	MOFA will need to work with MOE and other agencies Local governments and NGOs could support national efforts
Financial and other MOI	TBD	Alignment with existing budget	Alignment with existing budget Some resources already allocated	TBD

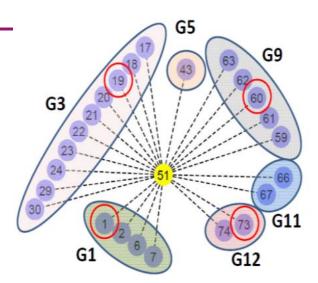
Key Messages

- Governments need a quick, decisive start to realise the SDG's transformational vision.
- The current 15 years is not much time to achieve the aspirations set forth in the 2030 agenda.
- Starting from scratch is often unnecessary.
- Institutional responses to Agenda 21, JPoI, NSDS, MDGs (for developing countries) can provide a foundation for kick-starting initial actions on the SDGs.
- Four need areas require attention for countries to continue along a transformational path:
 - 1. Integrated planning and improved policy coherence;
 - 2. Enhanced capacity to mobilise and deploy financial resources;
 - 3. More and better data, easily available to all, to track progress and ensure accountability; and
 - 4. Strengthened capacity to form multi-stakeholder partnerships.

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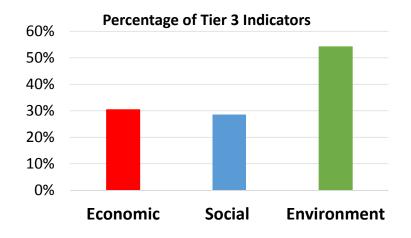
Integration & Partnerships







Data & Funding







IGES Future Work on the SDGs



1. Capacity Building SDGs fundamentals (Awareness of the 2030 agenda)

Prioritisation of goals

Means to ends --> action planning Follow up monitoring and review

2. Governance Research Stocktaking of stakeholder responses to the SDGs

Including the integrated planning, data collection,

financing, and partnerships

3. Data and analysis Availability of data (with proxies)

Analysing trends and correlations

