

Supporting the achievement of SDGs in CSNs - Implementation Challenges

Debapriya Bhattacharya, PhD

Chair, Southern Voice on Post-MDG International Development Goals

&

Distinguished Fellow, Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD)

<debapriya.bh@gmail.com>

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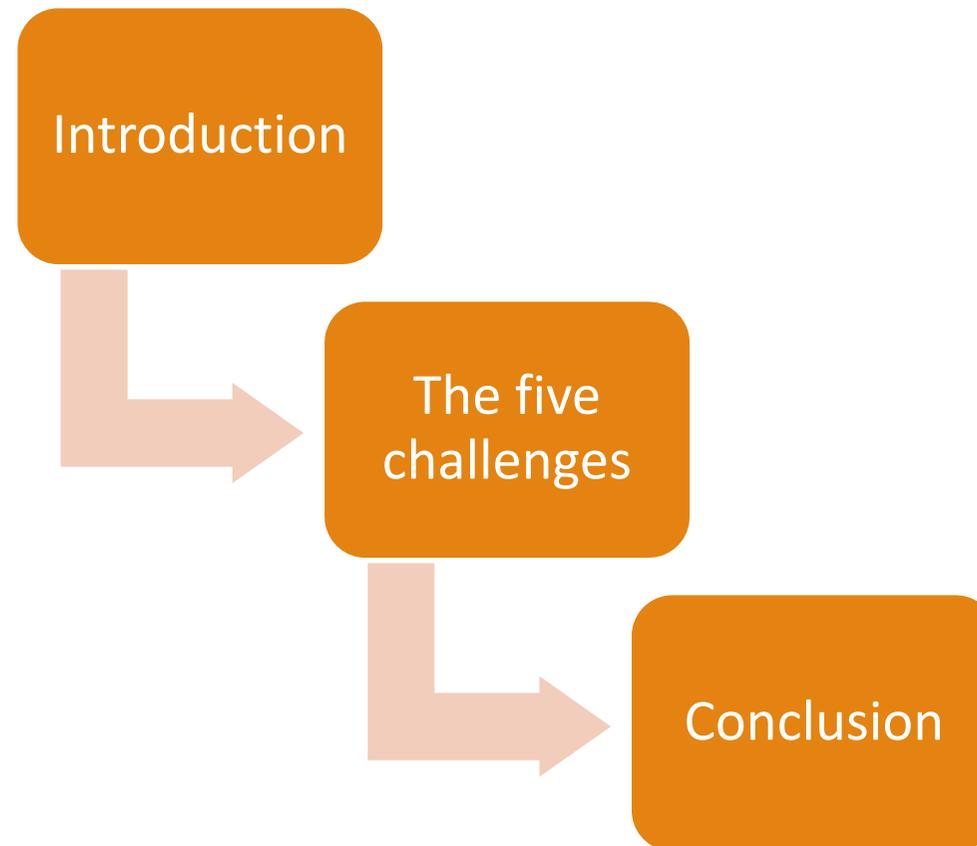


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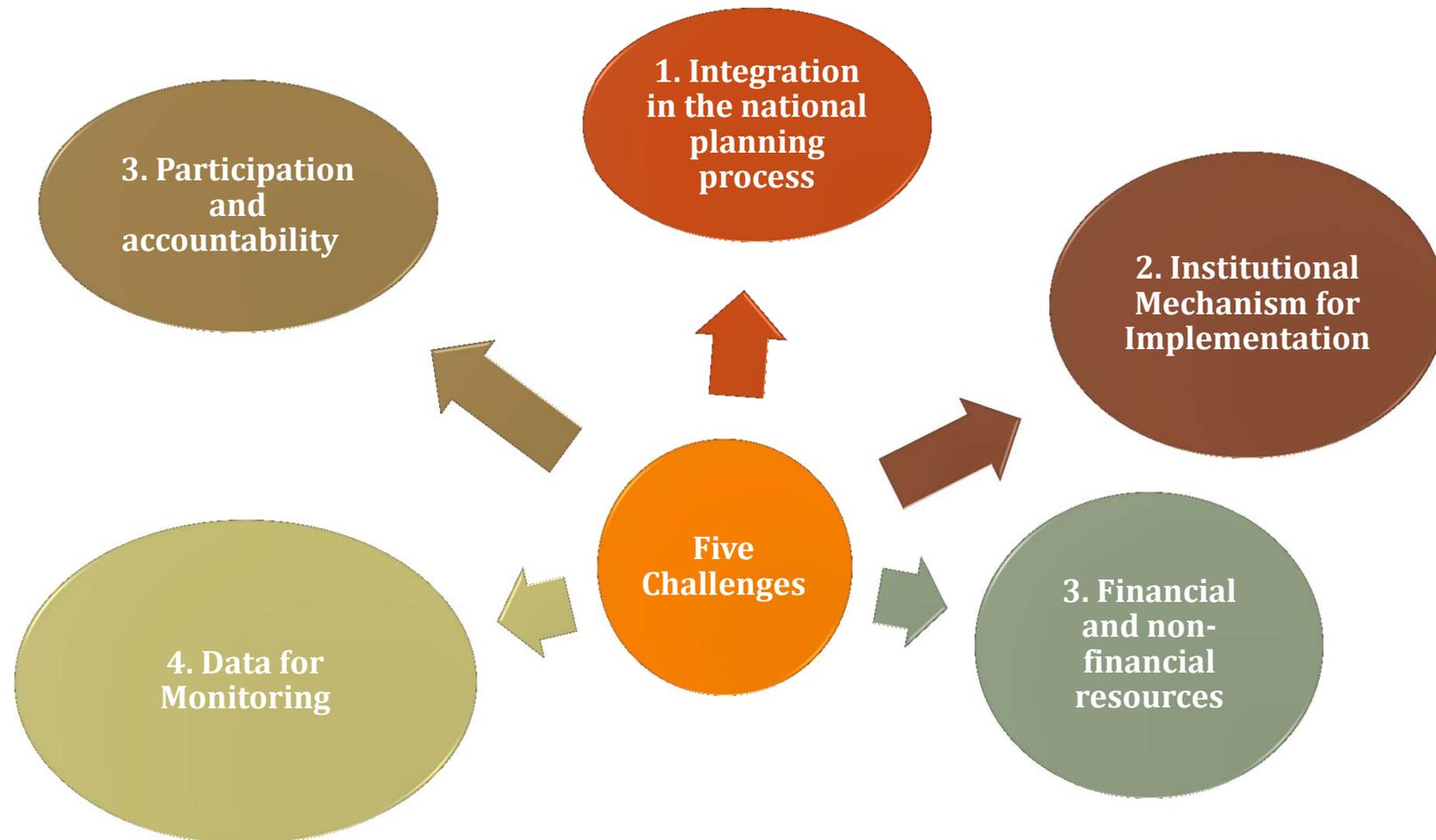
- At the seventieth session of the UN General Assembly on 25 September 2015, the member states have adopted the declaration *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*
- 17 Goals with 169 Targets will come into effect on 1 January 2016 and will guide the international development agenda over the next 15 years
- The indicators will be finalised by the UN statistical Commission in early 2016
- “Follow-up and review” mechanism is being given shape with HLPF at the centre
- Debates on implementation of SDG are being widely discussed across the world

Introduction

□ SDGs related to CSNs

- 12 Goals and 24 targets directly mention Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) or Small Island Developing States (SIDS)
- Key issues identified:
 - Increased investment to enhance agricultural productive capacity for LDCs
 - Resource mobilisation to implement poverty alleviation programmes for LDCs
 - Increased Financial assistance (health, scholarships, Aid for Trade, ODA etc) for CSNs
 - Increased Technical assistance (ICT, Sustainable buildings, Climate change, ocean health, education, energy etc) for CSNs
 - Sustain Per Capita Economic Growth (at least 7% for LDCs)
 - Facilitate Sustainable Infrastructure Development for CSNs
 - Capacity-building support to increase data availability for LDCs and SIDS
 - Many more

Challenges of SDG Implementation at Country Level



Challenge 1: Integration in the national planning process

- **2030 Agenda document proclaims**
 - *Cohesive nationally owned sustainable development strategies will be at the heart of our efforts*
 - *All member states are encouraged to develop practicable ambitious national responses to the overall implementation of this Agenda*
 - *Member states are also encouraged to conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and sub-national levels which are country-led and country-driven*
- The SDGs declaration has included commitments from several international processes including Third International Conference on Financing for Development (2015)
- The declaration also looked forward to COP21 (December 2015)

Challenge 2: Institutional Mechanism for Implementation

- ❑ **Who should lead the process?**
- ❑ **Under the leadership of the head of the state's Office an interministerial body may be constituted**
 - Involve national parliament and local government institutions
 - The government may form a set of task forces involving both government and non-government experts
- ❑ **Arrangements between Central-Local Government and GO-NGOs**
 - Coordinated actions from different institutions will be needed even at the local level
 - Capacity building at grassroots level is needed to ensure delivery
 - Need for regional approach
 - GO-NGO partnership for implementing SDGs

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_3787

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3: Financial and non-financial risks

Implementing SDGs

SDGs in all countries will require additional global financing in the range of **\$5 trillion to \$7 trillion** per year up to 2030 (CESDF)

Developing countries will need between **\$3 trillion and \$5 trillion per year** in financing for basic infrastructure (roads, rail and power stations; water and sanitation), food security and rural development, climate change mitigation and health and education (UNCTAD estimates)

At current levels of public and private investment, there will be a **financing gap of \$2.5 trillion** for aforesaid five sectors (equivalent to 3.2% of world GDP)