FORGING NEED-BASED, DEMAND-DRIVEN PARTNERSHIPS
National Enabling Environments for Fostering Effective Partnerships

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LOCALIZING THE SDGS: TRANSFORMING GLOBAL GOALS INTO LOCAL REALITIES

- Partnerships based on specific needs and priorities of countries
- Take into account the existing gaps in capacities and resources at national level
- Catalyzing and motivating effect of partnerships and their role in
  - fostering innovation
  - sharing experiences
  - leveraging capacities and resources
Number of national plans (at least 14), strategies and policies are already in place

- 7th Five Year Plan (2016–2020)
- Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 (From 7FYP)
- National Sustainable Development Strategy 2010–21
- National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) 2015 (Draft)
- National Health Policy 2011
- Health Population and Nutrition Sector Development Program (HPNSDP) 2011–16
- National Education Policy 2010; Primary Education Development Program (PEDP III) 2011–16 (extended to June 2017)
- National Women’s Development Policy (NWDP) 2011
- Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 (From 7FYP)
- Power System Master Plan (PSMP) 2010
- National Skills Development Policy (NSDP 2011)
- National Industrial Policy 2015 (draft)
- Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) 2009
- National Plan for Disaster Management (NPDM) 2010–2015
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDGs</th>
<th>7th FIVE YEAR PLAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. No Poverty</td>
<td>Eradicate Poverty and Reduce Inequality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Zero Hunger</td>
<td>Ensure sustainable Food Security and Nutrition for All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Good Health &amp; well Being</td>
<td>Universal Access to Health &amp; Family Planning Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Quality Education</td>
<td>Ensure Quality Education and Skills for All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Gender Equality</td>
<td>Achieve gender Equality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Clean Water &amp; Sanitation</td>
<td>Safe Drinking Water to be Made Available to All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Partnerships for the Goals</td>
<td>Ensure International Cooperation and Partnership for Sustainable Development</td>
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</table>
Bangladesh’s progress towards attaining SDGs

SDG 17: Partnerships for the GOALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Benchmark year 2000</th>
<th>Current status</th>
<th>Target by 2030</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>8.7 (2014)</td>
<td>No target</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>5.1 (2013)</td>
<td>No target</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband Subscriptions per 100 inhabitants</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>2.4 (2015)</td>
<td>No target</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>14.4 (2015)</td>
<td>No target</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) disbursed to developing countries (Constant Billion USD)</td>
<td>219.8</td>
<td>468.9 (2014)</td>
<td>No target</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.19</td>
<td>17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries (million USD)</td>
<td>1.25 (2006)</td>
<td>47.8 (2013)</td>
<td>No target</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EX: NATIONAL ENABLING ENVIRONMENT BANGLADESH BANGLADESH DELTA PLAN 2100

• Project of the General Economics Division of the Bangladesh Planning Commission funded by the Government of the Netherlands

• SDG’s will certainly be part of BDP strategies.

• The specific objectives of the BDP 2100 are:
  • To support an enabling socio-political climate for BDP 2100 formulation and implementation process.
  • To create a common and inclusive and documented knowledge base.
  • To develop a Delta Framework and prepare a draft act for the establishment of a Delta Framework.
  • To create together with main stakeholders a delta vision, delta goals and measures.
  • To facilitate entrepreneurship of the private sector.
  • To promote regional and sectorial developments on the short term for future governance of water, land
  • and related resources and spatial planning in Bangladesh delta.
BANGLADESH DELTA PLAN 2100
Partners to GoB/GoN:

- Euroconsult Mott MacDonald
  - Project Management
  - Water Governance
  - Institutional Expert
  - Hydrological Modelling
- CEGIS
  - River Morphology
  - Agriculture
  - Fishery
  - Policy Planning
- IWM
  - Water Modelling
  - Computational Hydraulics
  - Morphological Modelling
- Unesco IHE
  - Water Management
  - Capacity building
- Ecorys
  - Marco-Economist
  - Finance Modelling
  - PPS-Constructions
- Deltareas
  - Water Resource Management
  - Coastal / Land Reclamation
  - Hydrodynamics
  - Modelling
- Wageningen UR
  - Climate Change
  - Adaptive Land and Water Management
  - Food Security
- Witteveen + Bos
  - Spatial Development
  - Designs for Water, Infrastructure
  - Construction Projects
- Defacto
  - Spatial Planning
  - Design Ateliers
# BANGLADESH DELTA PLAN 2100: NOT THE MOST PRACTICAL PROPOSAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conditions to Foster Multistakeholder Partnerships</th>
<th>Why BDP is not the Most Practical approach</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ownership</strong></td>
<td>Eight (Twynstra, Mott McDonald, Climate Adaptation Services, Ecorys, Defacto, Deltares, Alterra, and Weeteveen BOS) out of ten consultancy firms are from outside Bangladesh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accountability</strong></td>
<td>What guarantee will the NGOs involved in the implementation of BDP2100 provide should the plan drive the delta to a path of failure and further destruction?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transparency</strong></td>
<td>expected that such a monumental project will be discussed in the Parliament and in open public forums. Yet, not much is known about the details of the project in the public domain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Missing the SDGs</strong></td>
<td>Bangladesh needs to devote more resources to improve national capability building that will be necessary to implement land and water management projects in the context of SDGs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Absence of transboundary river issues</strong></td>
<td>falls short in addressing the importance of an integrated water resources management plan for the GBM basins, involving all co-riparian countries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SNOWBALLING RESPONSIBILITY FOR EARLY WARNING SRI LANKA (SAME IN OTHER COUNTRIES)

• Whose responsibility was it anyway?
• Meteorology Department - Wind Speed 80 Km/h
• has not been conveyed properly to the fishermen
• fishermen ventured off to sea June 07-08, 2013
• recovered the bodies of around 54 fishermen
• 07 reported missing and 12 people received injuries
• translate monitoring – Early Warning
• lapse in communication regarding the weather warning – Department of fisheries, disaster management –use of mobile phones
• Communication & Inter agency coordination for Early Warning is critical – responsibilities needs to be clearly identified/ defined
EX: NATIONAL ENABLING ENVIRONMENT SRI LANKA INTER AGENCY COORDINATION AND COMMUNICATION AT NATIONAL LEVEL

• opportunities for increasing coordination across sectors and levels of government to ensure policy coherence and achievement of all the Goals, including whole-of-government approaches for planning, implementing and monitoring the SDGs

• Inter Agency Coordination Committees

• breaking down mental silos that prevent change; creating horizontal coordination groups; promoting inclusive institutions; and improving data collection and statistical analysis to monitor and review progress at national and sub-national levels.
The Lead Coordination Agency in Sri Lanka

Ministry of Sustainable Development and Wildlife Conservation (MoSDW) provides an option for an integrated approach to coordinating the sustainable development needs and criteria of the country.

The MoSDW has established the Sustainable Development Division (SDD) and has commenced work on a National Sustainable Development Roadmap that will lead towards the formulation of Policy and institutional framework, strategy and action plan towards ensuring the sustainable development goals in Sri Lanka.
MAIN ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
Function as the central agency to undertake sustainable development responses and interventions;
Liaise with sectoral agencies at national and sub-national levels for identifying priorities and developing mechanisms to implement national policies on sustainable development;
Facilitate Sustainable Development related research and distribution of research results to trigger policy reforms and actions;
Facilitate and coordinate national and international commitments to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs including monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

The work-wheel demonstrates the work track of the SDD
THANK YOU

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