

Module 9: The Way Forward for Agenda 2030

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Module I: Overview of Progress toward Agenda 2030 and the SDGs

I. National Government

- Integrate SDGs into national development plans
- Assess SDG indicators if they overlap with existing national datasets
- Reporting agency dedicated to coordinating overall data
- Establish monitoring and evaluation mechanisms
- Promote sharing of data between local and national government
- Strengthen sources of statistics through capacity building or increasing the financial budget (incl. bureau of statistics and NGOs)
- Strong Political Will

II. Global Governance:

- Support developing countries through capacity building
- Capacity development at all levels (from local to national-level)
- Enhance coordination of SDGs with national development plan
- Provide more disaggregated data (by sector, goal...)

III. Private Sector

- Engage specific ministry to implement actions and activities (Exchange of data between government and private sector)
- PPP Policy to attract private sector with business opportunities
- Incentivize private sectors into SDG focus areas/ national plan

IV. Civil Society and Academia

- Integrate data collected by CSOs and Academia into national system
- Use their closer insights on social challenges to build disaggregated data

Module II: SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation)

I. National Government

- Develop water policies for water access, preventing water pollution, and better water quality
- PPP and Corporate Social Responsibility
- Advocacy and Education
 - Prevent harmful cultural practices
 - Spread awareness of water-borne diseases
 - Promote good practices
- Investment in infrastructure (sanitation system, water pipes...)

II. Global Governance:

- Strengthening Knowledge Sharing (South-South, Triangular Cooperation)
- Strengthen regional agreements on trans-boundary water use and management (Flooding during raining season)
- Technology transfer and Financing
- Guide to whom the investment is directed

Module II: SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation)

III. Private Sector

- PPP and Tax Incentives on water supplies
- Incubation of research (technology), government (law and regulation), and business (production) collaboration
- Business Opportunities in water management

IV. Civil Society and Academia

- Research and advisory services
- Analysis and policy recommendations
- Support advocating good practices on sanitation
- Provide local water supply/consumption patterns
- Mediate international water use conflict and compliance on policies

Module III: SDG 15 (Life on Land)

I. National Government

- Stronger Legal Framework and Enforcement
- Establish action plans
- Advocacy and education on awareness (ecosystem, deforestation, etc)
- Define the protected areas, species, and ecosystems
- Promote eco-friendly industries (eco-tourism, recycling, land use management, etc.)

II. Global Governance:

- Awareness education
- International Cooperation (North-South, South-South)
- Measures for protecting ecosystem as conditions in grant and loan agreements
- Facilitate the Ratification of conventions
- Capacity building and technology transfer

III. Private Sector

- Incentives to take social and ecological responsibilities in the process of production (green certificates...)
- Sustainable Practices: procurement of sustainable raw materials
- PPP
- Research and Innovation for eco-friendly technologies

IV. Civil Society and Academia

- Monitoring Compliance of conventions and regulations
- Awareness and Education
- Provide better quality information for all stakeholders

Module IV: SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities)

I. National Government

- Comprehensive urban development planning/policies
- Develop Policy and Framework for Decentralization (finance, human resources)
- Investment in Infrastructure
- Develop incentives to encourage local governments and agencies to adopt sustainable and inclusive practices
- Promotion of efficient public transportation

II. Local Government

- Promote job opportunities in rural areas to reduce urban migration
- Efficient use of land (multi-story buildings)
- Promote networking and sharing of best practices (waste management practices, preserving natural and historical heritages...)

Module IV: SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities)

III. Global Governance:

- Strengthening and sharing technical know-how
- Focus on long-term investments along with humanitarian supports
- Focus on cross-border issues (migration and refugees)

IV. Private Sector

- PPP in construction, transportation, etc.
- Encourage and incentivize private sector investment in modern urbanization and urban services
- Introduce proper technologies

V. Civil Society and Academia

- Assure needs of minorities and vulnerable groups
- Should be included in the development of urban policies and planning processes
- Monitoring the quality of urban services

Module V: SDG 12 (Sustainable Consumption and Production)

I. National Government

- Legal Framework and Policy Development
 - Public Procurement, Land use, energy, waste, entrepreneurship
- Political Will
- Assist and support research and/or scale up existing research
- Incentivize private sector to involve the green economy/practices
 - Tax exemption, reduction of import duties
- Promote to change standards of norms (Change consumer behavior)

II. Global Governance:

- Facilitate international cooperation and discussion (trade, waste, etc.)
 - Technology transfer

Module V: SDG 12 (Sustainable Consumption and Production)

III. Private Sector

- Incorporate green initiatives into corporate social responsibility
- Participate in research and development (New technologies)
- Promote sustainable practices (charging plastic bags)
- Industrial symbiosis business centers
- Creation of networks among private companies (World Business Council for Sustainable Development)

IV. Civil Society and Academia

- Public awareness and education
- Academia can support the development and testing of new technologies
- Support entrepreneurs for sustainable production, especially for women (clean cook stoves)

Module VI: SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy)

I. National Government

- Law enforcement and long-term sustainable plan for sustainable energy (clean energy, energy efficiency)
- Incentives for Clean Energy (tax exemption, subsidies)
- Encourage electric, hydrogen, and hybrid vehicles
- Open competitive energy markets to private sector
- Capacity building on operation and maintenance

II. Global Governance:

- Cooperation with neighboring countries
- Facilitate technology transfer and knowledge sharing
- A dedicated entity may help giving more attention on energy
- Encourage public and private investment from both national and international sources

Module VI: SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy)

III. Private Sector

- Install small electricity power stations
- Trade electricity into the national grid
- Empower local domestic companies (encourage technology transfer)
- Access to financial resources (lower interest rate/subsidies) for companies investing in renewables

IV. Civil Society and Academia

- Raise awareness and make community to get involved in saving energy, energy efficiency, and knowledge sharing
- Research and Development
- Implementation of small renewable energy projects
- Teach communities (women/housekeeper) substitute for firewood

Module VII: SDG 17 (Partnership for the Goals)

Agenda: Waste Management Initiatives

- **Shared Measurement:**

- Estimation and classification of waste
- How much is the waste reduced?
- How X number of employment is made by X number of business using recycled materials to produce

- **Mutually Reinforcing Activities**

- Pilot Projects
- Government, Private Sector, Civil Society, and Foreign Visitors

- **Continuous Communication**

- Activities + Communication = Bazaar
- Use of Media (Radio, TV ...)
- Periodic Community Meeting

- **Backbone Support**

- NGOs, CSR from private sector, Committee to support the whole agenda, Government

Agenda: Over and Poor Fishing Practices

- **Shared Measurement:**
 - Coordination Body and Permanent Dialogues
 - Economic value of a more sustainable fishery
 - Improvement and long-term viability of the fishing sector
- **Mutually Reinforcing Activities**
 - Regulations and Agreements (prevent over fishing...)
 - Monitoring and Reporting apps
 - Media attention and campaigns
 - Enforcement of Flow
 - Renewal of Licenses
- **Continuous Communication**
 - Coordinate stakeholders, incl. private sector, and discuss challenges together
 - Dialogues and continuous communication
 - Table of Engagement
- **Backbone Support**
 - Creation of independent body/taskforce and coordination body

Agenda: Enhancement and Diversification of Energy Mix (Hydro Power)

- **Shared Measurement:**
 - Indicators for making feasibility report (SDG 7.1.1, 7.2.1)
 - Category: Cost, Execution of Project, Progress
- **Mutually Reinforcing Activities**
 - Start mobilizing the available resources and arranging the deficient funds from donors
 - Collaborative/Coordinate with other ministries
 - Regulatory framework for procurement rules
 - Create the steering committee
- **Continuous Communication**
 - Steering committee should oversee the needs of stakeholders at every level and allocate challenges to corresponding entities for the best solution
 - Partnership, Coherence, and Coordination
- **Backbone Support**
 - Central Government

Module VIII: SDG 13 (Climate Action)

I. National Government

- Integrate climate change into the national development strategies and align them to the PA
- Cooperation among ministries and local government
- Develop monitoring mechanism
- Establish early warning system, post disaster management
- Facilitate more research on climate change
- Community-based adaptation activities/projects
- Raise public awareness

II. Global Governance:

- Capacity building to tap the financial resources (green bond, GCF)
- Facilitate regional cooperation, South-South cooperation
- Balance resource allocation between adaptation and mitigation

Module VIII: SDG 13 (Climate Action)

III. Private Sector

- Comply with international norms and standards to reduce and report carbon footprint (Make carbon reporting publicly available)
- Challenges in regulating multinational companies
- Increase the CSR activities
- Change the cultural practices and norms from SMEs

IV. Civil Society and Academia

- Research, information sharing, raising public awareness especially at local level
- Small scale community-based project
- Expand educational opportunities in Environmental Engineering/Climate Change etc.

Case Studies: Country Representatives

- **Swaziland**
- **Myanmar**
- **Bangladesh**
- **Cambodia**
- **Iran**
- **Tajikistan**
- **Sudan**
- **China**
- **Bhutan**
- **Morocco**

Thank you