

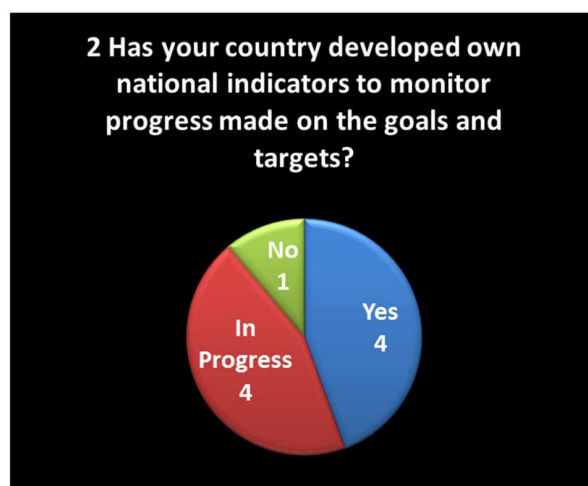
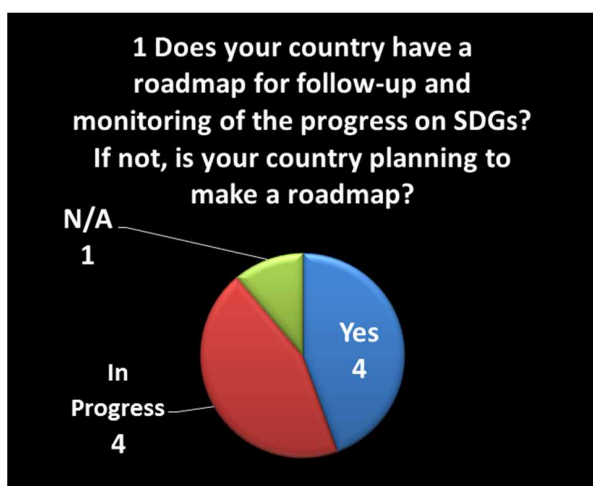
Each Country's Efforts and Practices of Implementing SDGs in the Evaluation Context

Based on the answers to the questionnaire

The 15th ODA Evaluation Workshop
Colombo, Sri Lanka 7-8 February 2018

Findings from the questionnaire

- Countries from which participants answered the questionnaire: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal. Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, Japan



Findings from the questionnaire

3 Has your country established data collection method, including usage of existing data?

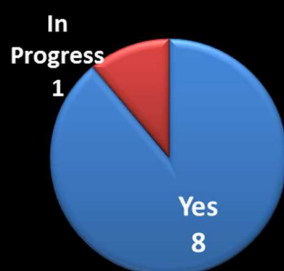


4 Has your country established systematic method to gather all indicators/data in order to manage progress of SDGs achievement?



Findings from the questionnaire

5 Has your country made linkage between achievement of Goals and targets of SDGs and national development strategy and projects?



6 Has your country established a feedback system to give the review results to each ministry?



Findings from the questionnaire

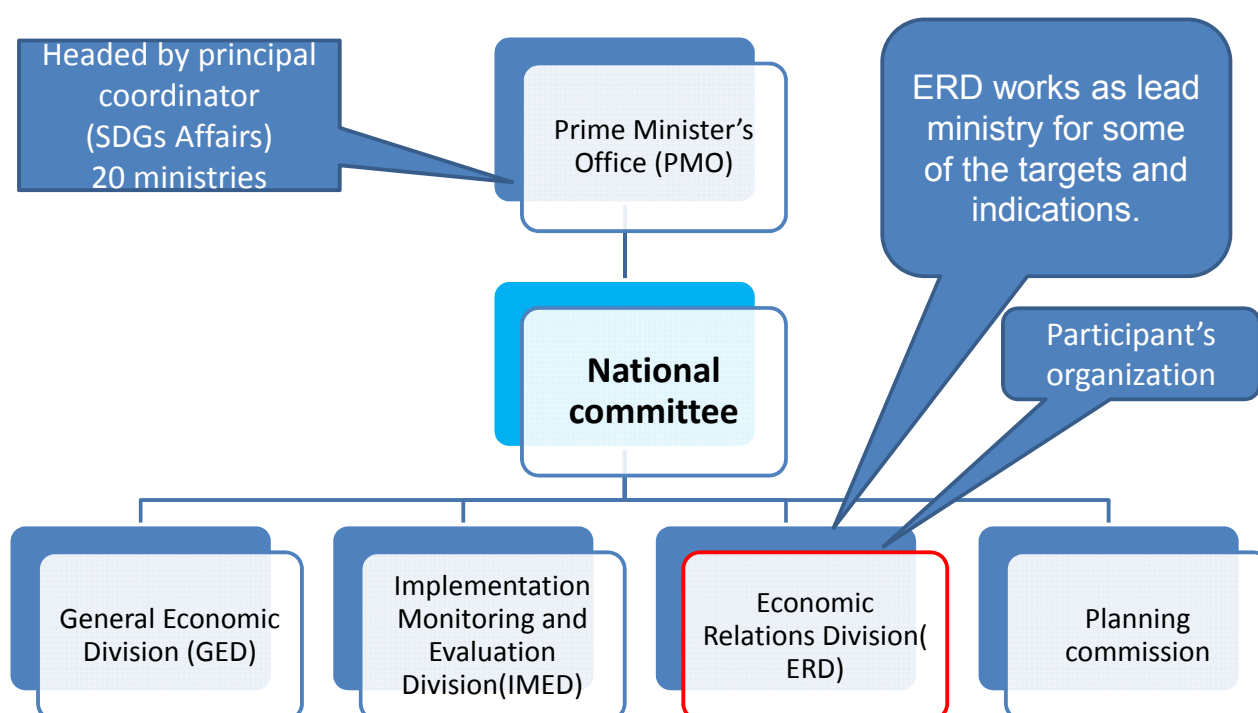
7 Has your country developed an action plan towards SDGs in each ministry?



8 Has your country established a feedback system to give the review results to citizens of your country?



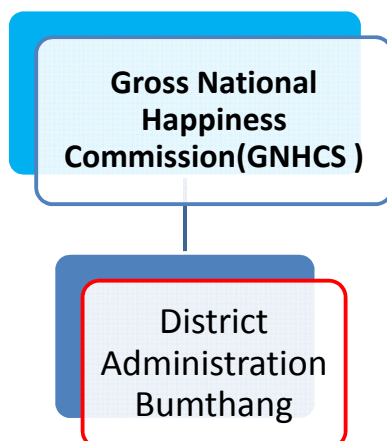
Follow-up and Monitoring of SDGs and Challenges -the case of Bangladesh-



Follow-up and Monitoring of SDGs and Challenges -the case of Bangladesh-

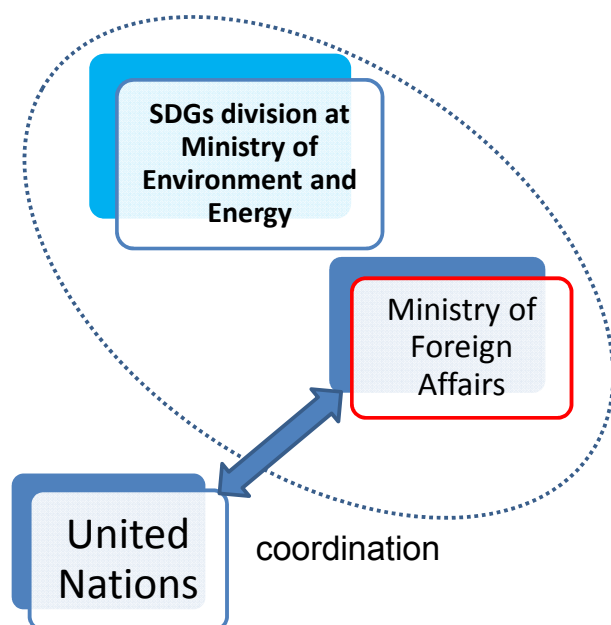
- **Involvement of experts**
 - Experts were/are involved in preparing SDGs need assessment & financing strategy.
- **Coordination among stakeholders**
 - The whole society approach - including civil society, academia, media, businesses and people from all states.
 - Inter-ministerial consultation workshops were organized for creating and reviewing appropriate tools for monitoring the implementation of SDGs.
- **Monitoring system**
 - SDGs Tracker (an online database) was developed under the Prime Minister's Office, and all stakeholders will provide data.
- **Challenges/Areas that need support from DPs**
 - Data collection method
 - 928 billion additional amounts would be needed to implement SDGs fully during 2017-2030 (15% from external sources)

Follow-up and Monitoring of SDGs and Challenges -the case of Bhutan



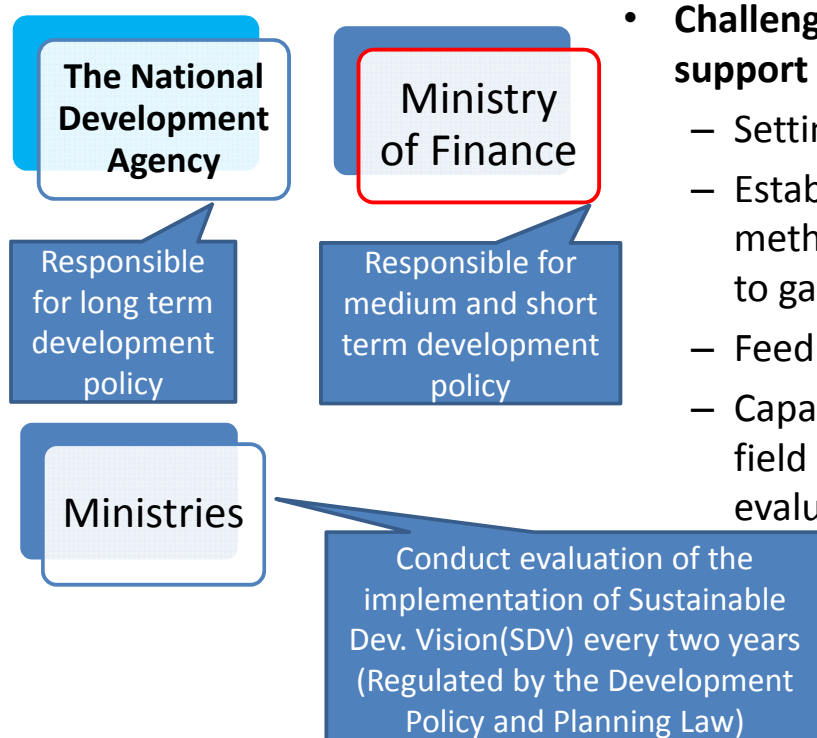
- **Linkage between SDGs and NDS**
 - SDGs evaluation is linked with the National Evaluation System where SDGs targets are integrated with 12 Five Year Plans(FYP) and programs.
- **M&E framework**
 - M&E of SDGs shall be conducted in a manner that is harmonized with the M&E of the FYP to avoid duplication of efforts.
- **Challenges/Areas that need support from DPs**
 - Improvement of data coordination and data ecosystem

Follow-up and Monitoring of SDGs and Challenges – the case of Maldives



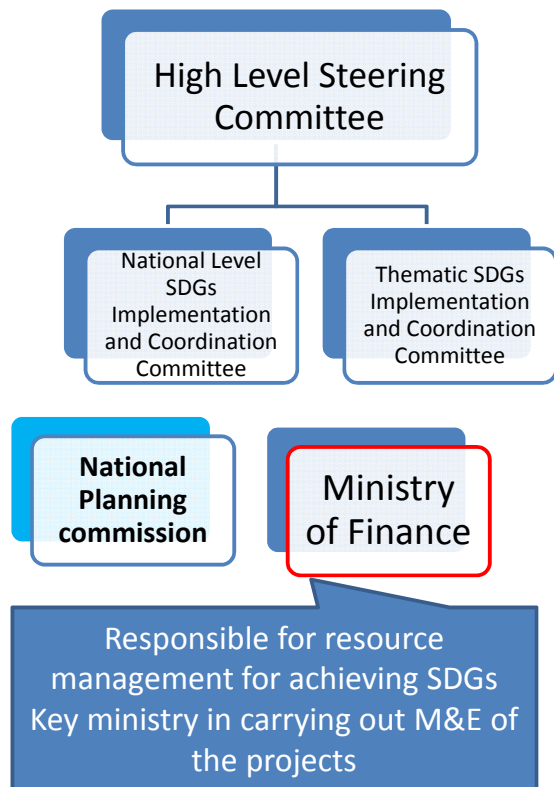
- **Challenges/Areas that need support from DPs**
 - Strengthening data management and integration of data system
 - Development of SDGs action plan and advocacy material for various target groups
 - Cost of SDGs implementation
 - Development of monitoring and reporting framework and mechanism

Follow-up and Monitoring of SDGs and Challenges – the case of Mongolia



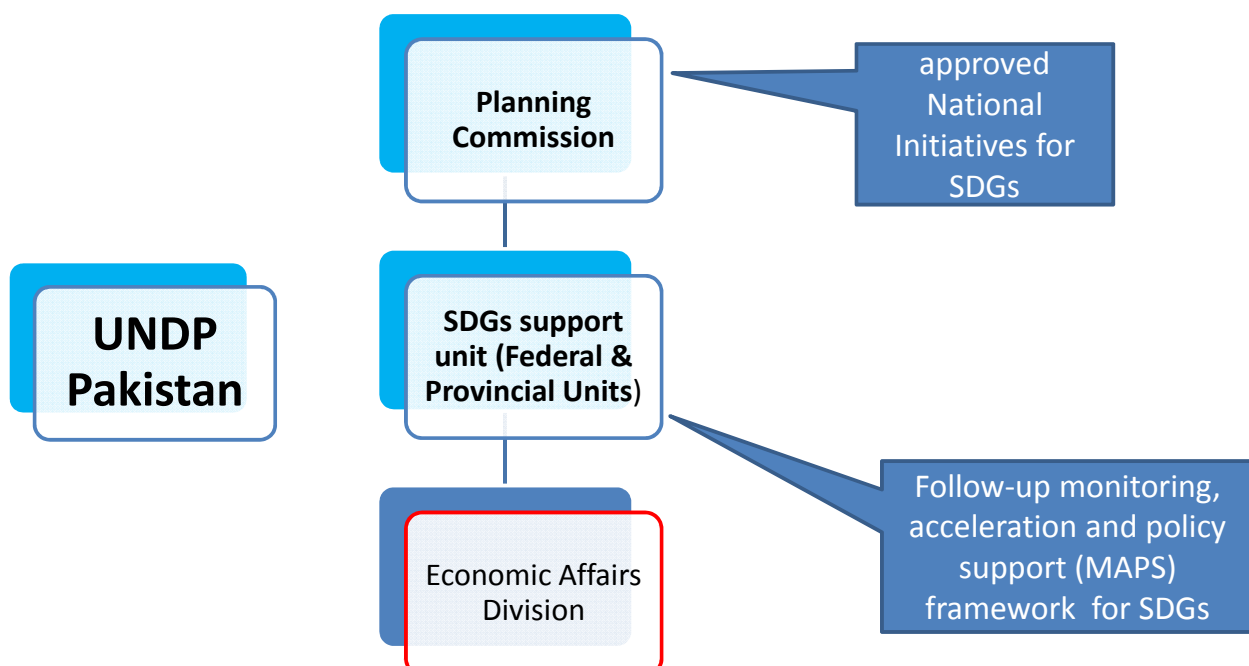
- **Challenges/Areas that need support from DPs**
 - Setting national indicators
 - Establishment of data collection method and systematic method to gather all indicators/data
 - Feedback mechanism
 - Capacity development in the field of multi-dimensional policy evaluation

Follow-up and Monitoring of SDGs and Challenges – the case of Nepal



- **Challenges/Areas that need support from DPs**
 - Bench mark data is required to monitor the SDGs targets.
 - Existing data from some organizations (i.e. Central bureau of statistics and central bank) is not covered in monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs.

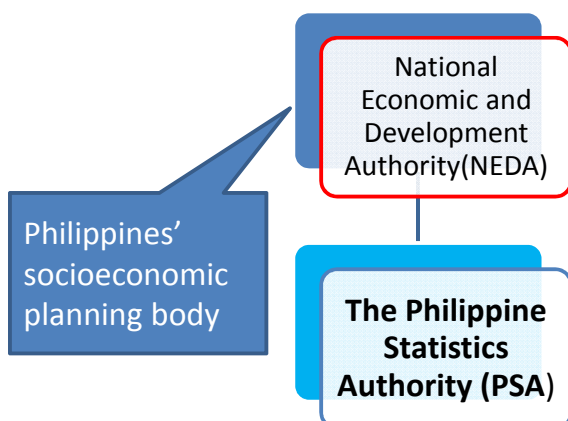
Follow-up and Monitoring of SDGs and Challenges – the case of Pakistan



Follow-up and Monitoring of SDGs and Challenges – the case of Pakistan

- **Linkage between SDGs and NDS**
 - The Parliament of Pakistan has endorsed SDGs as National Development Goals.
 - Pakistan has integrated its national policies with SDGs.
- **Coordination among stakeholders**
 - In order to ensure stakeholder involvement, all line ministries have nominated focal persons, which are part of the consultation process. For localization of SDGs, local government summits and district level SDGs orientation seminars are worth mentioning.
 - Private sector involvement is ensured by the private sector engagement strategy and a comprehensive Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) strategy to channelize activities for implementation of SDGs
- **Challenges/Areas that need support from DPs**
 - Improved coordination among the stakeholders
 - Learning from failure of MDGs

Follow-up and Monitoring of SDGs and Challenges – the case of Philippines

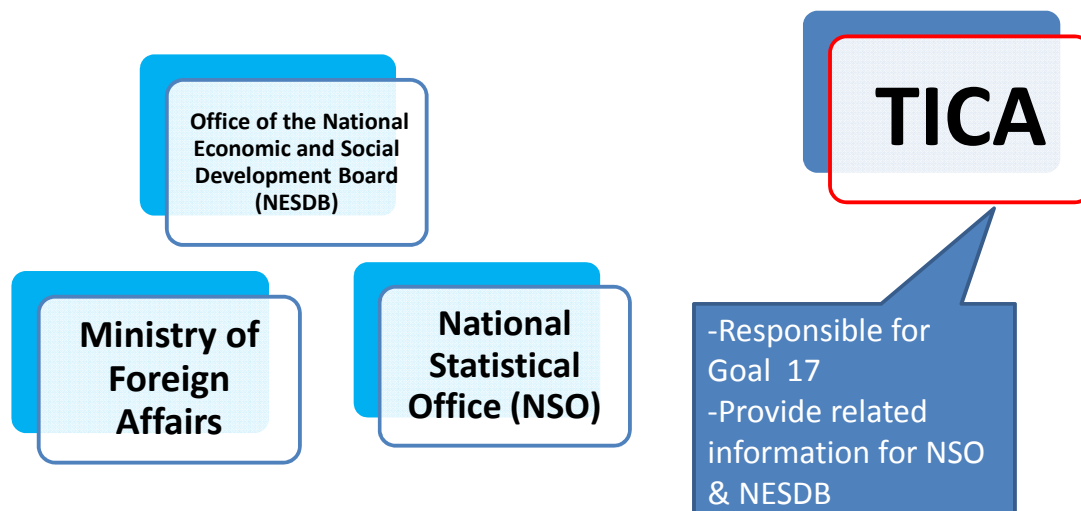


- **Linkage between SDGs and NDS**
 - Currently, the Philippines does not have a separate implementation roadmap for the SDGs
 - The implementation of strategies to achieve the SDGs are integrated in the 2017-2022 Philippine Development Plan and the Philippines Long-Term Vision 2040 (Ambisyon Natin 2040)

Follow-up and Monitoring of SDGs and Challenges – the case of Philippines

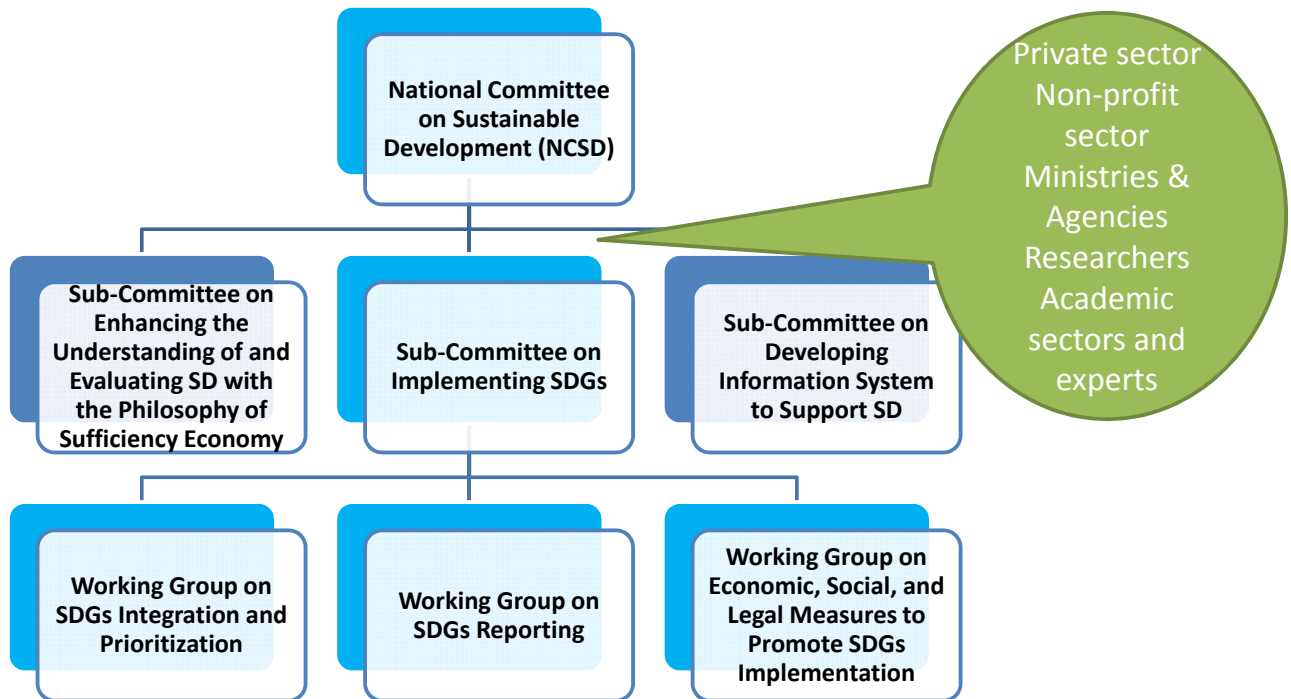
- **M&E system**
 - The national evaluation system in the Philippines is characterized as having several institutional arrangements and following several evaluation frameworks.
- **Coordination among stakeholders**
 - ODA evaluation is conducted both at the national and local levels by the government, with coordination from international funding institutions.
 - e.g. at the national level, post-evaluation was conducted by NEDA in coordination with JICA. Meanwhile, the NEDA-IFAD Joint Supervision Implementation Support Mission assesses the progress of project implementation and resolves implementation issues.
- **Challenges/Areas that need support from DPs**
 - Capacity building and institutionalization of evaluation
 - ✓ Several ongoing impact evaluation studies are commissioned by NEDA, coupled with capacity building for impact evaluation.
 - The limited number of local experts in the field of evaluation (especially for rigorous impact evaluation) and the lack of corresponding resources to tap international experts in evaluation

Follow-up and Monitoring of SDGs and Challenges – the case of Thailand



Follow-up and Monitoring of SDGs and Challenges – the case of Thailand

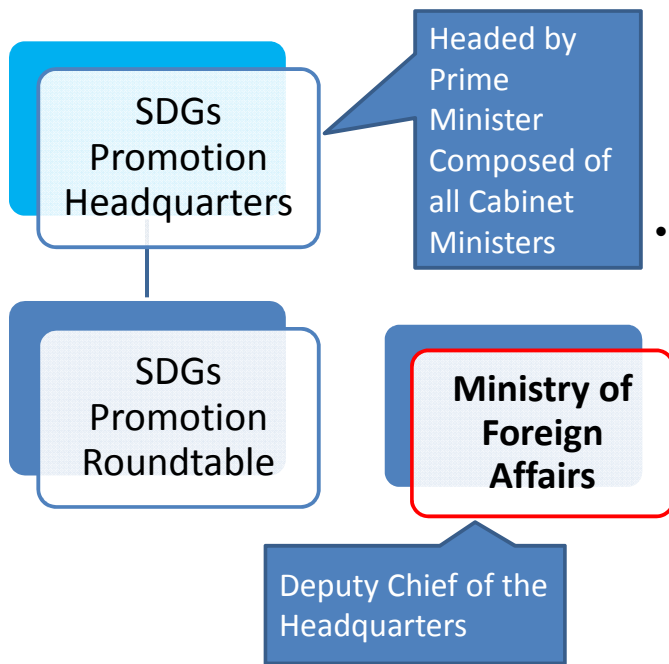
• Thailand's SDG Institutional Mechanism



Follow-up and Monitoring of SDGs and Challenges – the case of Thailand

- **Linkage between SDGs and NDS**
 - The 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan (NESDP) actually transforms the first 5-Year of the 20-Year National Strategy into action.
 - Goals and targets of the 12th Plan reflect the milestones towards achieving the 20-Year National Strategy as well as the SDGs.
 - Now in the process of planning and developing the guideline of National Indicators framework. The NSO will take this role.
- **Challenges/Areas that need support from DPs**
 - NSO has been trying to use admin data to come up with the official statistics, but the data sharing and data privacy concerned is still a challenge for NSO.
 - Data availability
 - Data disaggregation by age, sex and disability
 - Integration of data from different sources such as civil registration DB, reports, surveys and census.

Follow-up and Monitoring of SDGs and Challenges – the case of Japan



- **Linkage between SDGs and NDS**
 - The SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles states eight priority areas that Japan should especially focus on in light of the national context.
- **Coordination among stakeholders**
 - The SDGs Promotion Headquarters decided the SDGs Action Plan 2018. It includes the basic directions of Japan's SDGs Model and its major efforts.
 - Prime Minister Abe instructed all Ministers to steadily implement the Action Plan and to strengthen and expand their respective efforts by mid-2018.

Follow-up and Monitoring of SDGs and Challenges – the case of Japan

- **Challenges**

- The SDGs Promotion Headquarters commits to the SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles that the government will consider when completing **the first round** of follow-up and review **by 2019**

- Japan will conduct the first follow-up and review by 2019. A feedback system to give the review results to each ministry needs be established.