

# Evaluating SDGs for the “world we want”: Measurements, innovations and challenges

Parallel Session 20  
14 September 2023,  
9:00 am - 10:30 am

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The World We Want: Quality of Life for All

SDG 12: Minimal progress

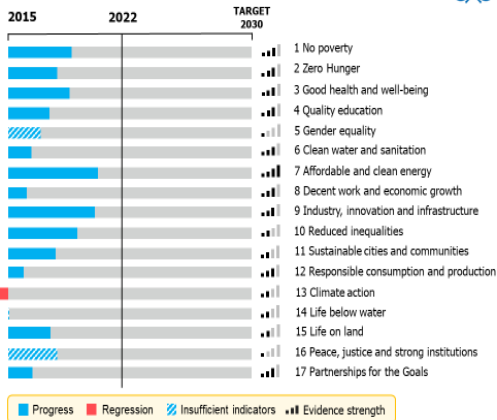
SDG 13: Regressing

**Adverse** affects on quality of life

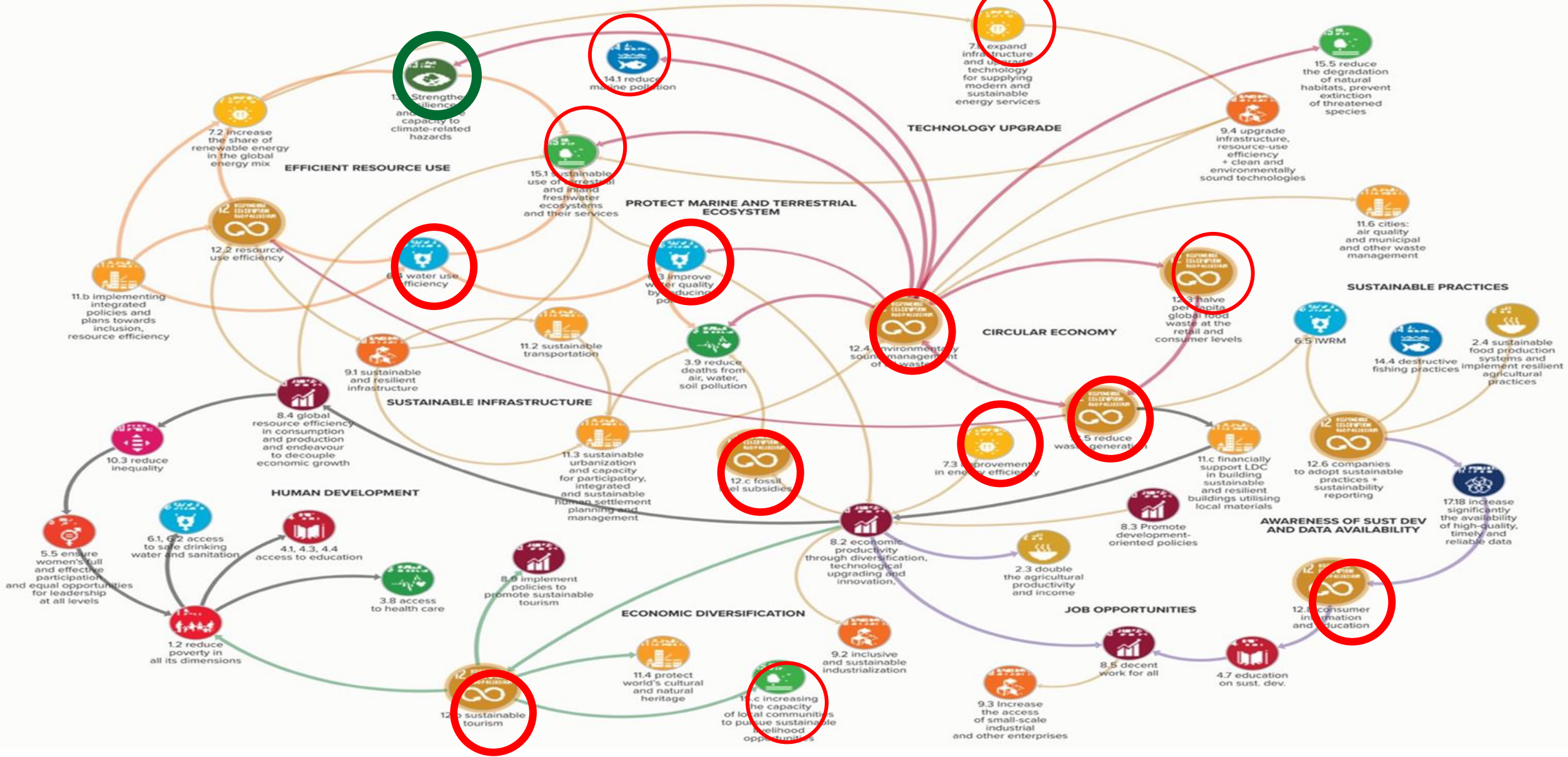
## Challenges

- Realistic indicators – **HUMAN DIMENSION**
- Localization
- Policy incoherence
- Fragmented approaches across sectors
- Capacity limitation at local government
- Mismatch of financing and outcomes
- Low priority to monitoring systems and data gathering – methods, timelines and **beneficiary perspectives**
- Data access and availability
- Lost opportunity in using technology

### SDG Progress in Asia-Pacific 2023



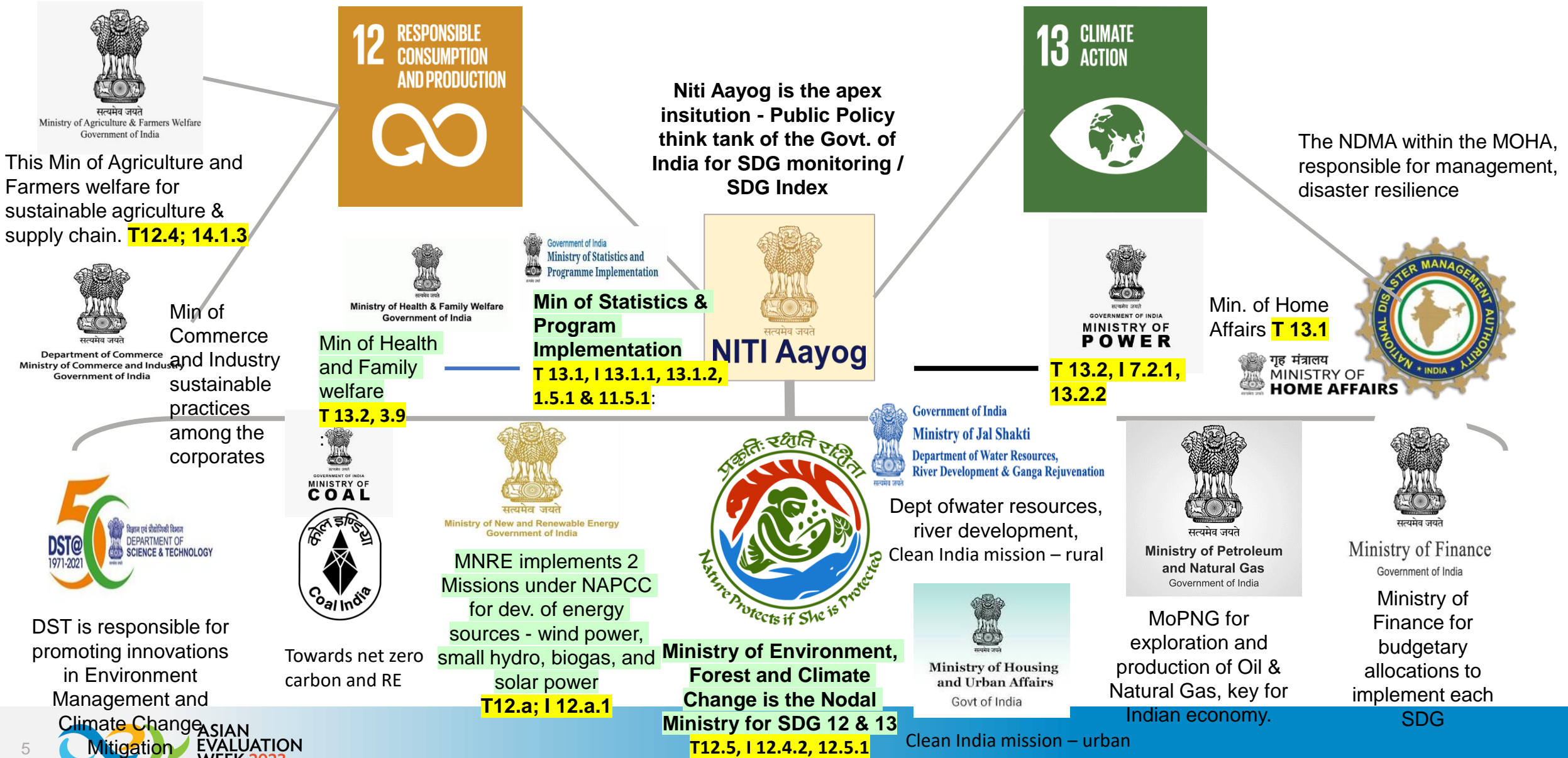
# SDG 12 and 13 are central to SDGs & SDG 14.15.16



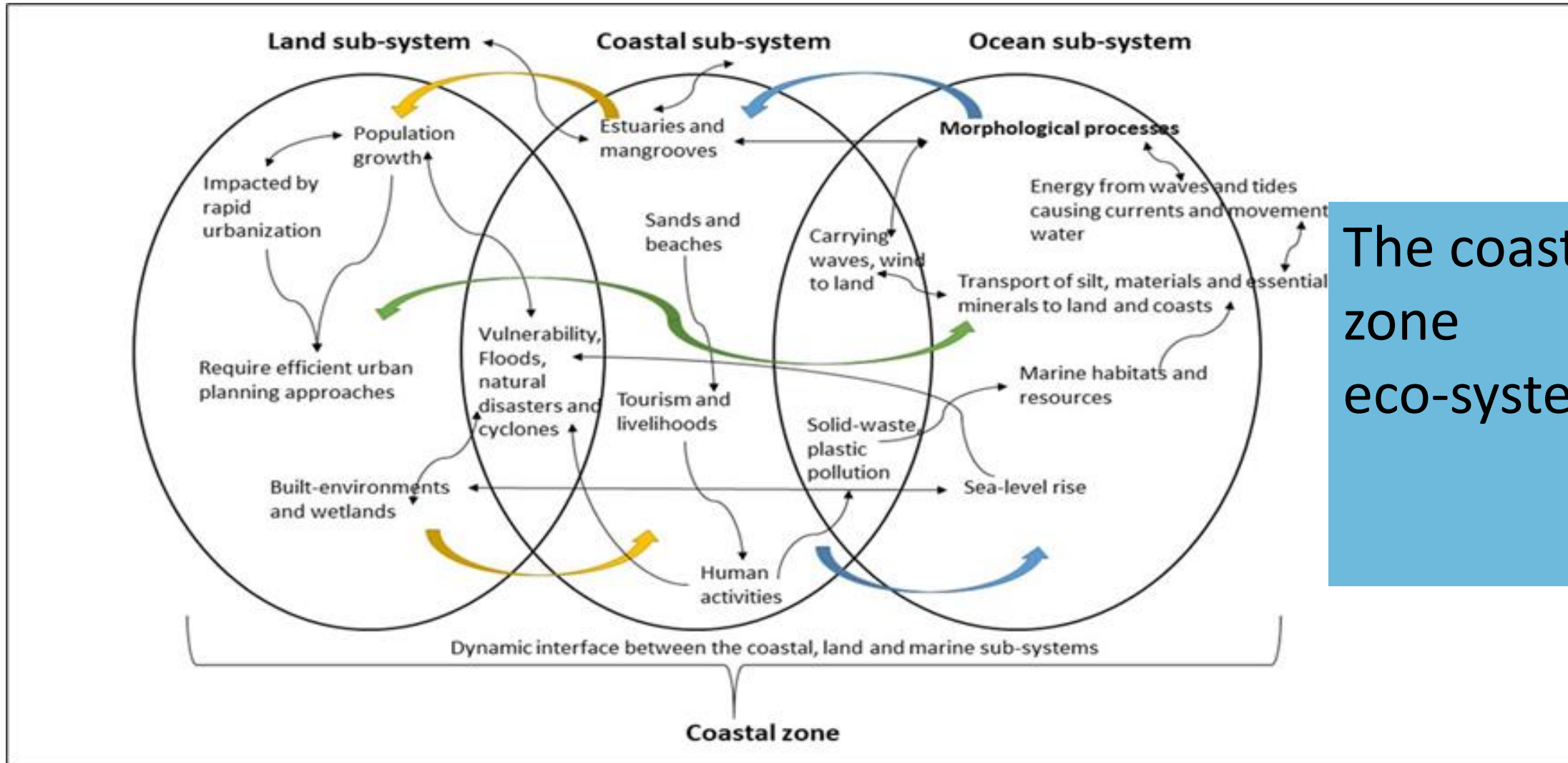
\*This visualisation map is to stimulate discussion and does not provide a comprehensive overview of all interlinkages

# Institutional arrangement in India to deliver SDG 12 & 13: key roles /indicators

GOI, Niti Aayog. (2021b). SDG INDIA INDEX & DASHBOARD 2020-21 PARTNERSHIPS IN THE DECADE OF ACTION.  
[https://www.niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/SDG\\_3.0\\_Final\\_04.03.2021\\_Web\\_Spreads.pdf](https://www.niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/SDG_3.0_Final_04.03.2021_Web_Spreads.pdf)



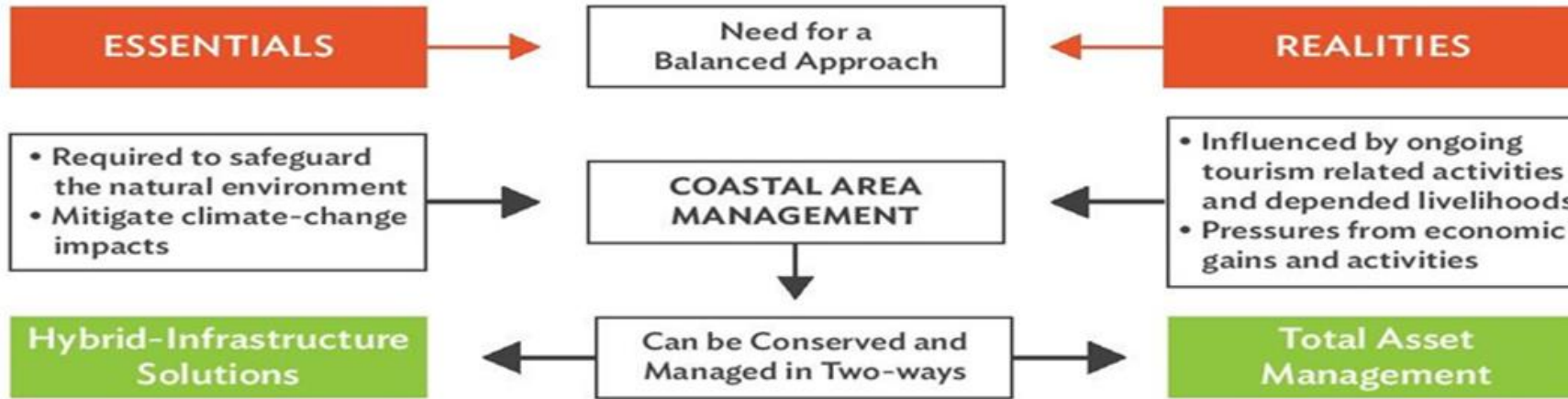
# ILLUSTRATION: LOCALIZATION



The coastal zone eco-systems

Source: Sandhu. S.C., et al, Resilient Coastal Cities for Enhancing Tourism Economy: Integrated Investment Planning Approaches, ADBI Working Paper Series, 2019

# Illustration continued: Integrated development



**Total asset management (TAM):**

**Nature based solutions for designing coastal infrastructure for climate adaptation and resilient cities for local governments**

## Physical Gray-Infrastructure • Nature-based Solutions

Green	Gray	Hybrid
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protecting the living shorelines, e.g., through mangroove systems</li> <li>Using natural buffers for flood control eg: seagrass, oyster reefs, sand-dune systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Using hard-infrastructure solutions such as sea-walls, canals, pipes, waste-water treatment and filtration plants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Using combination approaches of green, gray and blue infrastructure such as grass and other natural buffers, natural restoration techniques alongside hard solutions like embankments, etc.</li> </ul>

## Built Assets • Human Resources Assets • Natural Assets • Cultural Assets

- Focused on Operation and Maintenance of built infrastructure
- Inclusion of ecological and social dimensions
- Green, gray and hybrid solutions
- Safeguarding the natural environment
- Protection of social and cultural heritage
- Understanding the regulatory environment

- Increase economic competitiveness
- Increase livability and longevity of assets
- Foster greater resilience

Arjan L, Sandhu S.C., Rau S. in Susantono, B. Ed., & Guild, R. Ed. (2021). Creating Livable Asian Cities. Asian Development Bank.

<https://doi.org/10.22617/SGP210110>

IEDs Annual Evaluation  
Review (2021) showed  
uneven progress on  
SDGs in the Asia  
Pacific Region-Post  
Covid

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**The Asia and Pacific region is unlikely to meet any of the SDGs by 2030 at current trajectory.**

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By 2030 the data for 20% of **SDG indicators will be worse than they were in 2015.**

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**SDG targets relating to poverty, hunger, gender equality, and reduced inequalities within and between countries are not expected to be met.**

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**Promising gains in food security, women's role in decision-making, and access to basic sanitation services**

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East and Northeast Asia have made the greatest progress on SDG 2 (end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture), **Pacific lags the rest of the region.**

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**SDG 10** (reduce inequality within and among countries), Southeast Asia has regressed, while North and Central Asia are on track

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Developing countries worldwide face an additional **SDG financing gap of \$1.7 trillion this year** if they are to meet the 17 SDGs by 2030. The estimated shortfall is in addition to the existing gap of \$2.5 trillion in annual SDG financing (OECD estimates).

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# Fast Tracking the SDGs? Drivers of Transformation: What can Policy Makers Do?

## 1. Setting the direction: re-orientation by governments, private sector, civil society and others.

- “Grand Challenges **Thailand**,” a joint initiative by the National Research Council of Thailand and the Thailand Research Organization Network, brings together researchers, development.

## 2. Aligning systems and institutions: to address systemic issues.

- In 2018 **Indonesia** issued its first “green sukūk” (“green” Islamic bond), becoming a front-runner in mobilizing Islamic finance for SDG achievement.
- **Singapore** decided to share risk via attractive profit-share agreements and state funding helped more than double the number of start-ups between 2003 and 2016, making the country a preferred location in South-East Asia for start-ups and venture capitalists.

2020, Fast-tracking the SDGs: Driving Asia-Pacific Transformations, United Nations, Asian Development Bank, United Nations Development Programme, Thailand

# Fast Tracking the SDGs? Drivers of Transformation: What can Policy Makers Do?

## 3. Sustaining the momentum for change:

- Effective decentralization, investment in institutional learning, harnessing the data revolution: To deliver on the “**Digital Bangladesh** by 2021” vision, more than 5,000 one-stop digital centers work to provide easy, affordable and reliable access to quality public services and cover some 150 services such as birth registration and bill payment

## 4. Policymaking for dealing with tradeoffs and complexity:

- “Beyond-GDP” indicators of progress, capturing environmental, social and economic dimensions of the 2030 Agenda better support **policy coherence**. Such indicators complement the SDG indicator framework.
- Since 2019, **New Zealand’s** national budget holds leaders accountable for the impact that national economic performance has on people’s well-being.
- **Bhutan’s** policy and planning systems’ alignment with “Gross National Happiness” has inspired global happiness rankings.

2020, Fast-tracking the SDGs: Driving Asia-Pacific Transformations, United Nations, Asian Development Bank, United Nations Development Programme, Thailand

# G20: The New Delhi Leaders Declaration (NDLD), Sept 09, 2023

One Earth, One Family, One Future



## THE NEW DELHI DECLARATION

### ON UKRAINE WAR



**ALL STATES** must act in a manner consistent with purposes and principles of UN charter in its entirety.

**THEY MUST REFRAIN** from threat or use of force to seek territorial acquisition against territorial integrity and sovereignty or political independence of any state; also from use or threat of use of nuclear weapons is inadmissible.

**PEACEFUL RESOLUTION** of conflicts, and efforts to address crises as well as diplomacy and dialogue are critical.

**"THERE WERE** different views and assessments of the situation."

**"TODAY'S ERA** must not be of war."

### ON GRAIN/FOOD/ENERGY SECURITY



**CALLS ON** Russia and Ukraine to ensure immediate and unimpeded deliveries of grain, foodstuffs, and fertilizers/inputs from Russia and Ukraine.

**EMPHASISING** importance of sustaining food and energy security, called for cessation of military destruction or other attacks on relevant infrastructure.

**POTENTIAL FOR** high levels of volatility in food and energy markets remains.

### ON ECONOMIES & FINANCIAL MARKETS



**"WILL PROTECT** the vulnerable, through equitable growth and enhancing macroeconomic and financial stability."

**REAFFIRM** April 2021 exchange rate commitment made by G20 finance

ministers and central bank governors.

**ENDORSE** financial stability board's high-level recommendations for regulation, supervision and oversight of crypto-assets, activities.

**FINANCE MINISTERS** and central bank governors will discuss taking forward the cryptocurrency roadmap at their meeting in October.

**RENEW** our commitment to ensure a level-playing field and fair competition by discouraging protectionism, market distorting practices.

### ON CLIMATE CHANGE



**NEED TO ACCELERATE** efforts to phase down unabated coal power, in line with national circumstances.

**WILL WORK** towards facilitating low-cost financing for developing countries to support their transition to low carbon.

**WILL PURSUE** and encourage efforts to triple renewable energy capacity globally through existing targets and policies, in line with national circumstances by 2030.

**REITERATE** our commitment to take action to scale up sustainable finance.

**REITERATE** use of carbon pricing and non-pricing mechanisms and incentives toward carbon neutrality and net zero.

**RECOGNISE** need for increased global investments to meet our climate goals of the Paris agreement.

**NOTE NEED OF** \$5.8-5.9 trillion in pre-2030 period required for developing countries, in particular for their needs to implement their emission targets.

**CALLS ON** parties to set an ambitious, transparent, and trackable New Collective Quantified Goal of climate finance in 2024, from a floor of \$100 billion a year.

### ON GLOBAL DEBT VULNERABILITIES



**COMMIT TO** promoting resilient growth by urgently and effectively addressing debt vulnerabilities in developing countries.

**CALL FOR** swift conclusion of the debt treatment for Ethiopia.

### ON HEALTH



**REMAIN COMMITTED** to strengthening global health architecture.

**WILL ENHANCE** resilience of health systems and support development of climate-resilient and low-carbon health systems in collaboration with multilateral banks.

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