

Integrated priority setting for SDGs planning and implementation

A practical case study on Bangladesh

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Driving Transformative Actions through Integrated and Innovative Approaches




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Integrated priority setting for SDGs: A case study on Bangladesh

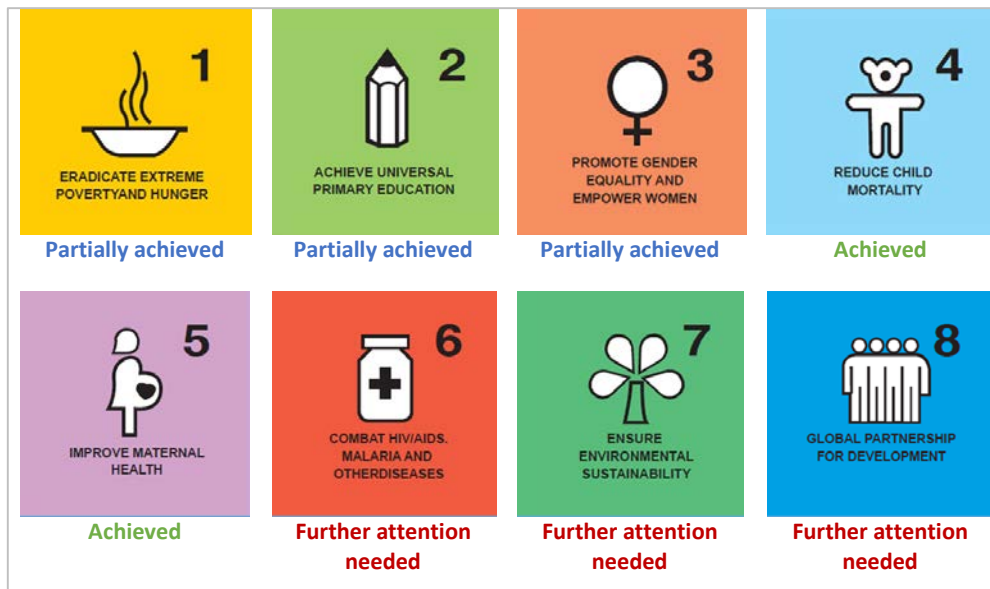
 **Objective and purpose:** To present a case study on integrated priority setting and institutional arrangements for SDGs planning and implementation in Bangladesh

Approach

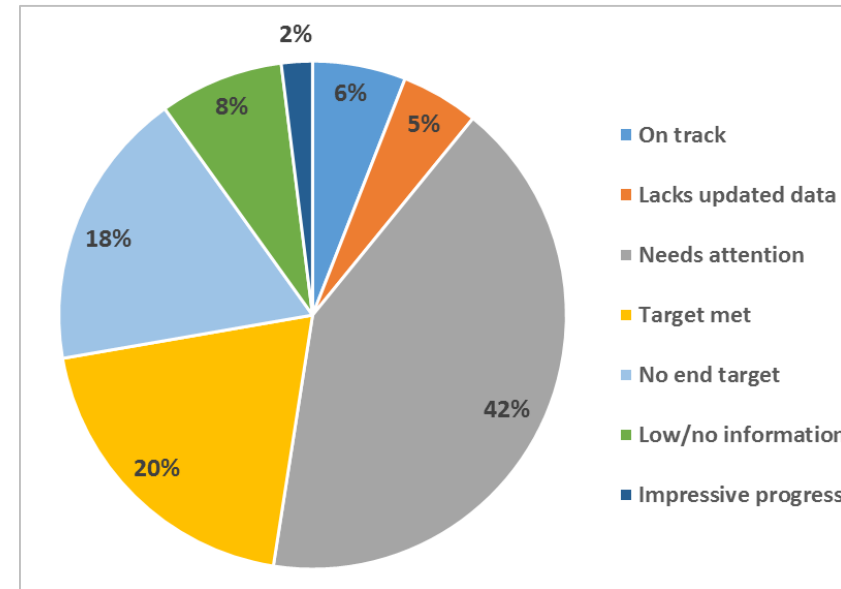
- Review Bangladesh's MDG progress and gaps
- Study SDG preparedness, particularly related to planning
- Consult governmental agency involved in SDG planning (Governance Innovation Unit, PMO)
- Reconcile governmental plans with the findings of SDG interlinkages analysis
- Provide scientific evidence for efficient priority setting and institutional arrangement based on strategic targets identified by SDG interlinkages analysis

Bangladesh's progress in MDG

- Impressive effort in MDGs, strong commitment
- Some gaps need further attention



Bangladesh's MDG progress (by goals)



Bangladesh's MDG progress (65 reported indicator)

Source: Based on GED (2016). Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): End-Period Stocktaking and Final Evaluation (2000-2015)

From MDG to SDG



- Bangladesh started preparing for SDG implementation even before the SDGs were formally adopted
 - Strong political commitment
 - Interministerial SDGs Monitoring and Implementation Committee
 - Streamlining SDGs with national policies and strategies
 - Stakeholders' engagement
- Governmental policies and actions demonstrate clear intent and strong commitment from the highest political offices to successfully implement the SDGs
- The enthusiasm is also equally shared by the civil society



Movements to SDG integration in the context of Bangladesh

- 🌍 Bangladesh's 7th Five Year Plan as the guiding policy document
 - Focus on accelerating economic growth and empowering citizens by making growth inclusive and sustainable
- 🌍 Citizen's Platform's SDG categorisation: "Higher priorities" (7 goals) and "other priorities".
- 🌍 Priorities at the target level
 - Important because targets are so diversified or multidimensional
 - IGES SDG Interlinkages Analysis and Visualisation Tool (V2.0) to identify strategic targets
- 🌍 Challenge for the policymakers
 - How to understand the interactions among the SDGs?
 - How are priorities set and responsibilities allocated?
 - How to allocate resources efficiently within budget constraints?

Priority / key Targets for Bangladesh

Targets that are identified by both GIU-PMO and IGES

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1.1 End extreme poverty | 7.1 Universal access to energy |
| 1.2 Halve national poverty | 7.2 Increase renewable energy |
| 2.2 End malnutrition | 8.1 Sustain inclusive economic growth |
| 2.4 Build sustainable food production systems | 8.5 Decent work for all |
| 6.1 Universal access to safe drinking water | 13.1 Strengthen resilience to climate change |
| 6.2 Universal access to sanitation and hygiene | |

GIU-PMO only

- 3.2 End preventable young children deaths
- 3.6 Halve traffic deaths
- 4.4 Increase skilled workers for decent jobs
- 4.a Improve education facilities
- 5.3 Eliminate forced marriage
- 5.5 Enhance women's participation in decision-making
- 8.6 Improve youth employment
- 9.1 Develop resilient infrastructure
- 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization
- 9.c Universal and affordable access to ICT
- 10.1 Income growth of bottom 40% population
- 10.7 Improve equality of migrants
- 11.2 Universal access to sustainable transport system
- 12.5 Reduce waste generation
- 14.5 Conserve 10 per cent of coastal areas
- 15.1 Sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater
- 15.3 Combat desertification and soil degradation
- 16.9 Provide legal identity to all
- 16.a Capacity building for preventing violence and terrorism
- 17.1 Capacity building for tax collection in developing countries
- 17.8 Enhance ICT in LDCs

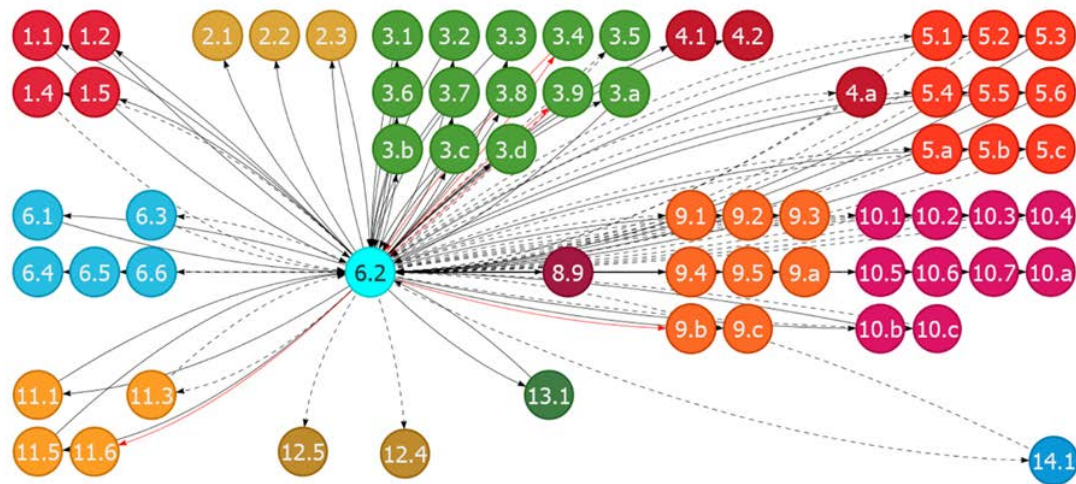
IGES recommendations only

- 1.3 Implement social protection systems to the poor
- 1.5 Build resilience of the poor to climate and other disasters
- 2.1 End hunger
- 2.3 Double agriculture productivity
- 2.5 Maintain agricultural genetic diversity
- 3.3 End epidemics of diseases
- 3.8 Universal health coverage
- 3.b Access to essential medicines
- 5.1 End gender discrimination
- 9.a Enhance international aid to build resilient infrastructure
- 10.a Special trade treatment for LDCs
- 10.b Encourage ODA to LDCs
- 11.1 Universal access to urban housing and basic services
- 12.2 Sustainable resource use
- 17.9 International support for sustainable development
- 17.18 Capacity building for developing countries in

Importance of prioritisation and phased implementation

- SDGs are indivisible in nature and call for leaving no one behind and leaving no goals behind.
- The interlinkages among the goals/targets are not only country and context specific, but also dynamic, i.e. they may change over time depending on the performance of a country on one or more of the goals/targets.
- Planning for SDGS should therefore take a holistic approach covering all the SDGs, with prioritisation to be considered as part of a phased implementation plan, where the priorities are reoriented periodically leading up to 2030.
- The priority/ key targets for Bangladesh explained earlier reflect what the country needs to address at present, but as Bangladesh moves ahead with SDG implementation, varying levels of progress will be achieved across the SDGs, and the dynamics of the relations among the targets will also change.
- Phasing of priorities will there be needed to effectively adopt the crucial integrated approach that will ensure that no one and no goal is left behind.

Target-level interlinkages analysis and institutional arrangements for Bangladesh: An example of Goal 6 (Water)



Key target analysed under this Goal

 Target 6.2 Universal access to sanitation and hygiene

Interlinkages analysis of Target 6.2 on sanitation and hygiene for Bangladesh

Synergistic with Target 6.2

1.1	1.2	2.1	2.2	2.3
3.1	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.8
3.a	3.b	3.c	4.1	5.3
5.6	6.1	9.2	9.4	9.c
10.a	10.b	11.1	1.5	3.3
4.2	5.5	5.b	9.a	11.5
13.1				

Conflicting with Target 6.2

3.9	9.b	11.6	3.4	5.1
6.4				

Linked with Target 6.2 but the nature of the link unavailable (data missing)

1.4	3.5	3.d	4.a	5.2
5.4	5.a	5.c	6.3	6.5
6.6	8.9	9.1	9.3	9.5
10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5
10.6	10.7	10.c	11.3	12.4
12.5	14.1			

Legend

Strong +ve	Weak +ve	Strong -ve	Weak -ve	n.a.
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Statistical information on the linkages

- Target 6.2 is mostly linked with social goals, with some environmental goals and a few economic ones.
- It has a number of reinforcing links (31/64 targets) and a few conflicting ones (6/64 targets).
- The nature of the links for the remaining 22 targets is unknown due to data unavailability, the nature (synergistic or conflicting) could not be identified.

Observations on the nature of the interlinkages of Target 6.2 and its impact on other Goals/Targets

- Sanitation and hygiene has strong influence on the Targets under Goal 3 on Good health and well-being
- Improved sanitation and hygiene policies also reinforce poverty reduction and fight against hunger in Bangladesh.
- The gender dimension of sanitation and hygiene is clear from the critical connection between the Target 6.2's links with Goal 5 on gender equality.
- Sanitation and hygiene is strongly linked with social inclusiveness

Potentially reinforcing and conflicting interlinkages of the key targets for Bangladesh with other targets

Key targets	Interlinked targets																							
	1.2	1.3	1.4	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5	3.3	3.8	4.1	5.1	5.4	5.a	6.1	6.2	7.1	8.5	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	
1.1	10.7	10.a	10.b	10.c	11.1	11.2	11.5	15.9																
	1.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.6	6.1	6.2	7.1	8.5	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	
1.2	10.6	10.7	10.a	10.b	10.c	11.1	11.2	11.5	15.9															
	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.3	3.8	4.1	5.4	6.1	6.2	7.1	8.5	8.8	10.1	10.4	11.1	11.2	11.5	
1.3	12.c	13.1	15.9																					
	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.3	3.8	4.1	6.1	7.1	9.1	9.a	10.1	10.4	10.7	11.1	11.2	11.5	11.b	11.c	13.1	14.2	
1.5	15.3	15.9	16.1																					
	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.a	1.b	2.2	2.3	3.1	3.2	3.3	4.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.a	5.b	5.c	6.4	
2.1	7.1	7.2	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.a	10.b	10.c	12.3											
	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.a	1.b	2.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	4.1	4.2	4.5	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.a	5.b	
2.2	5.c	6.4	7.1	7.2	12.3																			
	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.a	1.b	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.a	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.9	4.2	5.1	5.5	5.a	6.1	6.2	6.3	
2.3	6.4	6.6	7.1	7.2	7.3	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.10	8.a	8.b	9.3	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	
	10.6	10.7	10.a	10.b	10.c	11.5	12.3	12.4	13.1	14.1	14.4	14.6	14.7	15.1	15.2	15.3	15.5							
2.4	1.3	1.5	2.1	2.3	2.a	3.3	4.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	7.1	7.2	7.3	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	
	8.10	8.a	8.b	11.5	12.2	12.3	12.4	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.a	13.b	14.1	14.2	15.1	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.8	15.9	
2.5	15.a	15.b	15.c																					
	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.a	1.b	2.3	2.a	3.b	4.2	6.4	9.5	9.a	12.3	12.a	13.1	15.3	15.5	15.6	17.6	17.7	17.8	
3.3	17.9																							
	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.a	1.b	2.2	2.3	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.8	3.a	5.1	6.1	6.2	6.3	8.1	8.5	8.6	10.2	11.1	
3.8	12.4																							
	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.a	1.b	2.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.a	3.b	3.c	5.1	6.2	6.3	8.1	8.5	
3.b	8.6	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.a	10.b	10.c	11.1	12.4											
	2.2	2.5	2.b	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.a	3.c	3.d	6.2	6.3	8.a	9.5	9.a	10.a	12.4	12.a	
4.1	14.6	15.c	17.6	17.7	17.8	17.9	17.10	17.11	17.12															
	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.a	1.b	2.1	2.2	2.3	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.c	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.5	
5.1	5.b	7.a	8.6	8.7	8.b	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.a	10.b	10.c	12.8	13.3	13.b	16.a					
	1.1	1.4	1.b	2.1	2.2	2.3	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.b	5.2	5.5	5.a	5.c	6.2	8.5	8.6	10.1	10.2	
6.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.a	10.b	10.c	11.2	11.7	13.b	16.1	16.2	16.7	16.b									
	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.a	1.b	2.1	2.2	2.3	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.9	3.d	4.1	4.2	4.a	5.2	5.4	6.2	6.3	6.4	
6.2	6.5	6.6	7.1	7.2	7.3	8.4	9.1	9.4	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.a	10.b	10.c	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.5	
	11.6	11.7	11.a	11.b	11.c	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.a	12.b	12.c	13.1	15.1						
6.2	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.3	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.a	3.b	3.c	3.d	4.1	4.2	4.a	
	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.a	5.b	5.c	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.9	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	

Legend: Strong +ve Weak +ve Strong -ve Weak -ve n.a

Initial recommendations for institutional arrangements for Target 6.2 in Bangladesh

- Appropriate institutional arrangements needed for effective implementation
- Governmental mapping of relevant ministries/divisions (target level)
- Inst. arrangement could be further enhanced based on SDG interlinkages analysis results

Lead/Co-Lead	Associates	
Lead: LGD	<i>Ministries and divisions that are identified by both GED and the authors</i>	
	MoE; MoEF; MoF; MoHFW; MoPME; MoWCA; SID	
	<i>Additional provided by GED</i>	<i>Additional recommended by IGES</i>
	MoInf; PMO	<p><u>Strong links</u> CD; ERD; GED; ICTD; MoA; MoC; MoFL; MoInd; MoLE; MoST; MoTJ; PTD; RTHD</p> <p><u>Weak links</u> FD; LJD; MoCA; MoCAT; MoDMR; MoEWOE; MoFA; MoHA; MoHPW; MoSW; MoWR; RDCD</p>

Conclusion

- Effective implementation of the SDGs with optimal resource use calls for **prioritising** the goals and targets and **progressive stage-based planning**. This prioritisation should be based on scientific evidence and with due consideration of the country situation, keeping in mind that the **priorities should change over time** to eventually consider the whole set of SDGs and the associated targets.
- In this context, the **draft priority targets** identified by the Governance Innovation Unit of the Prime Minister's Office of Bangladesh and the **key targets** recommended by IGES provide a basis for further fine-tuning the priority list in the first instance. Further analysis using the IGES SDG Interlinkages Tool in consultation with the concerned government authorities will help to fully link the two sets and develop a refined list of priority targets.
- Adopting an integrated approach in implementing the SDGs requires a solid understanding of **the trade-offs** and **synergies** associated with the goals/targets. Innovative instruments such as the IGES SDG Tool can help identify these interlinkages among the goals and targets.

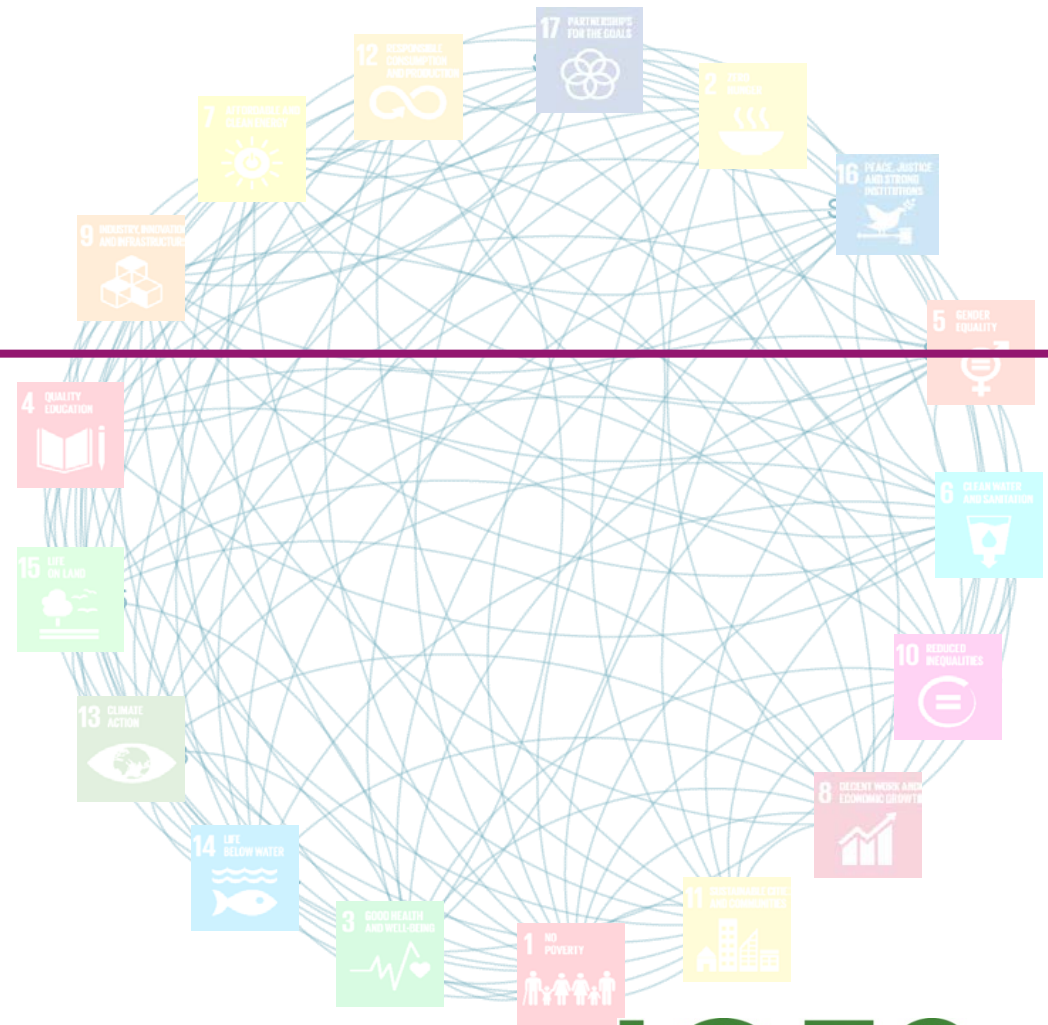
Conclusion

- 🌍 **Inter-agency collaboration** is needed for policy coherence and integrated implementation of the SDGs. Bangladesh's already completed a mapping of relevant agencies could be further enhanced by taking into consideration the interlinkages of the goals and targets. This will help **minimise conflicting policies** across the targets, and improve the overall integrated implementation by **fostering synergies, synchronising the activities** of various ministries, and **avoiding repetitive works** by various agencies.
- 🌍 **Ensuring data availability** and management will help monitor the country's progress in implementing the SDGs and adjust policies accordingly.
- 🌍 The SDGs are indivisible and call for leaving no one behind and leaving no goals behind. The **initial prioritization, phased implementation** and then **regular review of progress** should lead Bangladesh to **reorient its SDG priorities** periodically leading up to 2030. It is only through such phasing of priorities that Bangladesh can effectively adopt the crucial integrated approach, ensuring that no one is left behind.

Thank you

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