

Accelerating SDG implementation and Climate Action in ASEAN





IS ASEAN ON TRACK WITH THE SDGs?

Progress in ASEAN



■ Regress since 2000
 ■ Progress since 2000
 / / Insufficient data
 ■■■ Evidence strength

Anticipated progress in 2030 - ASEAN

ASEAN

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Goal 1 | 1.1 International po | 1.2 National poverty | 1.a Resources mob | 1.5 Resilience of vu | 1.3 Social protectio | 1.4 Equal rights | 1.b Sound Policy fra | | | | | |
| Goal 2 | 2.1 Food security | 2.5 Genetic diversit | 2.3 Agricultural pro | 2.2 Malnutrition | 2.a Investment in ag | 2.4 Sustainable foo | 2.b Trade restrictio | 2.c Food commodit | | | | |
| Goal 3 | 3.1 Maternal mortal | 3.2 Neonatal & child | 3.9 Health impact o | 3.d Risk managem | 3.b R&D of medicin | 3.3 Communicable | 3.c Health financin | 3.4 NCD & mental h | 3.7 Sexual & reproc | 3.6 Road traffic acc | 3.5 Substance abuse | |
| | 3.8 Health coverage | 3.a Tobacco Contro | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goal 4 | 4.c Qualified teache | 4.1 Effective learnin | 4.6 Adult literacy & | 4.3 TVET & tertiary | 4.5 Equal access to | 4.2 Early childhood | 4.4 Skills for emplo | 4.7 Knowledge & sk | 4.a Education facilit | 4.b Scholarships av | | |
| Goal 5 | 5.1 Discrimination a | 5.5 Women in leade | 5.2 Violence agains | 5.3 Early marriage | 5.4 Unpaid work | 5.6 Reproductive he | 5.a Equal economic | 5.b Use of technolo | 5.c Gender equality | | | |
| Goal 6 | 6.2 Sanitation & hyg | 6.6 Water-related e | 6.1 Safe drinking w | 6.4 Water-use effic | 6.3 Water quality | 6.5 Water resource | 6.a Int. cooperation | 6.b Participation of | | | | |
| Goal 7 | 7.3 Energy efficienc | 7.1 Access to energ | 7.2 Renewable ener | 7.a Int. cooperation | 7.b Energy infrastru | | | | | | | |
| Goal 8 | 8.6 Youth NEET | 8.8 Labour rights | 8.5 Employment & c | 8.10 Capacity of fin | 8.4 Global resource | 8.1 Per capita econ | 8.2 Economic divers | 8.3 Development-or | 8.7 Child & forced la | 8.9 Promote sustain | 8.a Aid for Trade | |
| | 8.b Youth employe | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goal 9 | 9.b Domestic techn | 9.c Access to ICT | 9.5 Research & tec | 9.2 Industrialization | 9.1 Infrastructure d | 9.4 Upgrade infrast | 9.3 Access to finan | 9.a Resilient infrast | | | | |
| Goal 10 | 10.1 Income growth | 10.c Transaction cc | 10.2 Inclusion (soci | 10.4 Fiscal & social | 10.3 Inequalities of | 10.5 Global financia | 10.6 inclusive globa | 10.7 Safe migration | 10.a Differential tre | 10.b ODA & financia | | |
| Goal 11 | 11.1 Housing & bas | 11.6 Air quality & w | 11.2 Transport syst | 11.5 Resilience to n | 11.3 Urbanization (h | 11.4 Protect cultura | 11.7 Green & public | 11.a Urban planning | 11.b Disaster risk m | 11.c Sustainable & | | |
| Goal 12 | 12.4 Managing cher | 12.2 Sustainable us | 12.1 Sustainable cc | 12.3 Food waste & l | 12.5 Reducing was | 12.6 Sustainability i | 12.7 Public procure | 12.8 Information on | 12.a Capacity (scie | 12.b Monitor sustain | 12.c Fossil-fuel subsidie | |
| Goal 13 | 13.2 Climate chang | 13.1 Resilience & a | 13.3 Climate chang | 13.a Needs of devel | 13.b Capacity for pl | | | | | | | |
| Goal 14 | 14.5 Conservation c | 14.2 Marine & coas | 14.1 Marine pollutio | 14.3 Ocean acidific | 14.4 Destructive fis | 14.6 Fisheries subs | 14.7 Marine resour | 14.a Research capi | 14.b Small-scale ar | 14.c Implementing i | | |
| Goal 15 | 15.1 Terrestrial & in | 15.4 Mountain ecos | 15.2 Forests manag | 15.5 Loss of biodive | 15.3 Desertification | 15.6 Utilization of ge | 15.7 Protected spe | 15.8 Invasive alien s | 15.9 National & loca | 15.a Financial resou | 15.b Resource mobilization | |
| | 15.c Trafficking of p | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goal 16 | 16.1 Reduction viol | 16.b Non-discrimin | 16.3 Justice for all | 16.2 Violence again | 16.4 Illicit financial | 16.5 Corruption anc | 16.6 Effective instit | 16.7 Inclusive decis | 16.8 Inclusive globa | 16.9 Legal identity | 16.10 Public access to infor | |
| | 16.a Violence, terro | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goal 17 | 17.19 Statistical ca | 17.4 Debt sustainat | 17.8 Technological | 17.9 Capacity build | 17.6 International c | 17.1 Tax & other re | 17.3 Additional fina | 17.10 Multilateral tr | 17.11 Exports of de | 17.2 Commitment b | 17.5 Investment promotion f | |
| | 17.7 Transfer of tec | 17.12 Duty-free ma | 17.13 Global macro | 17.14 Policy cohere | 17.15 Country's poli | 17.16 Global partne | 17.17 Partnerships | 17.18 Data availabil | | | | |

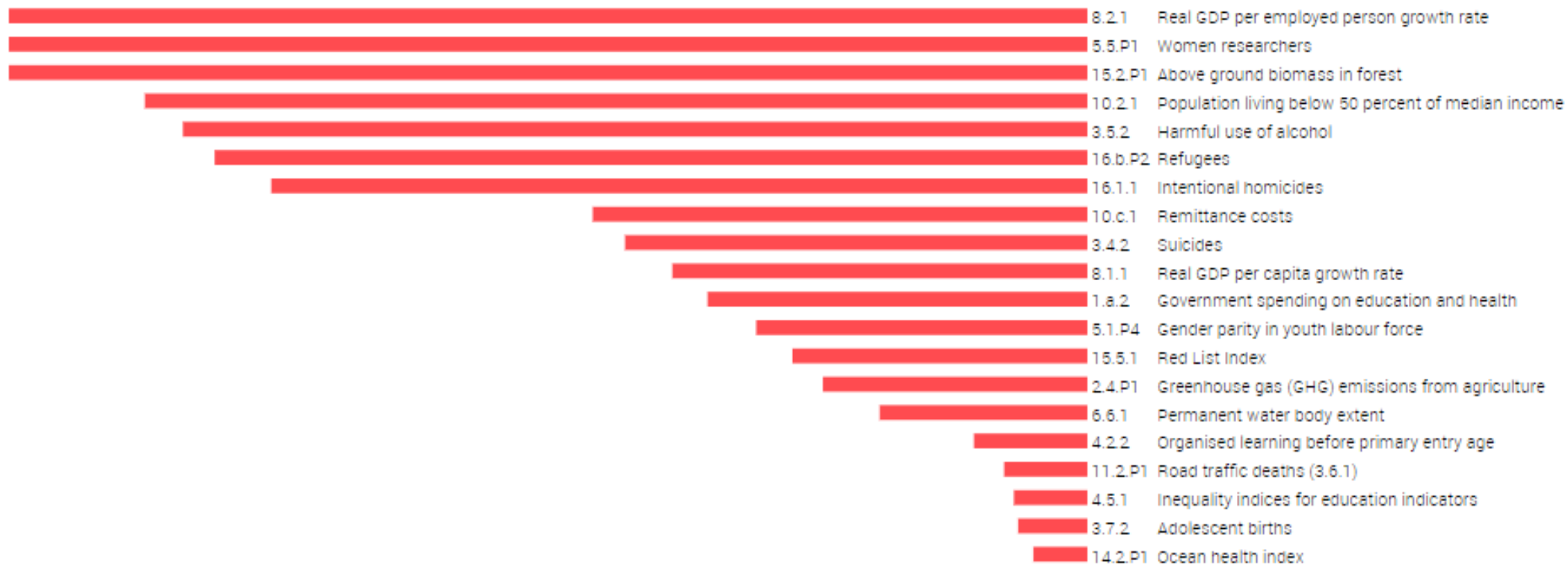
- MAINTAIN progress to achieve target
- ACCELERATE progress to achieve target
- REVERSE trend to achieve target
- Insufficient data

On track indicators

ASEAN

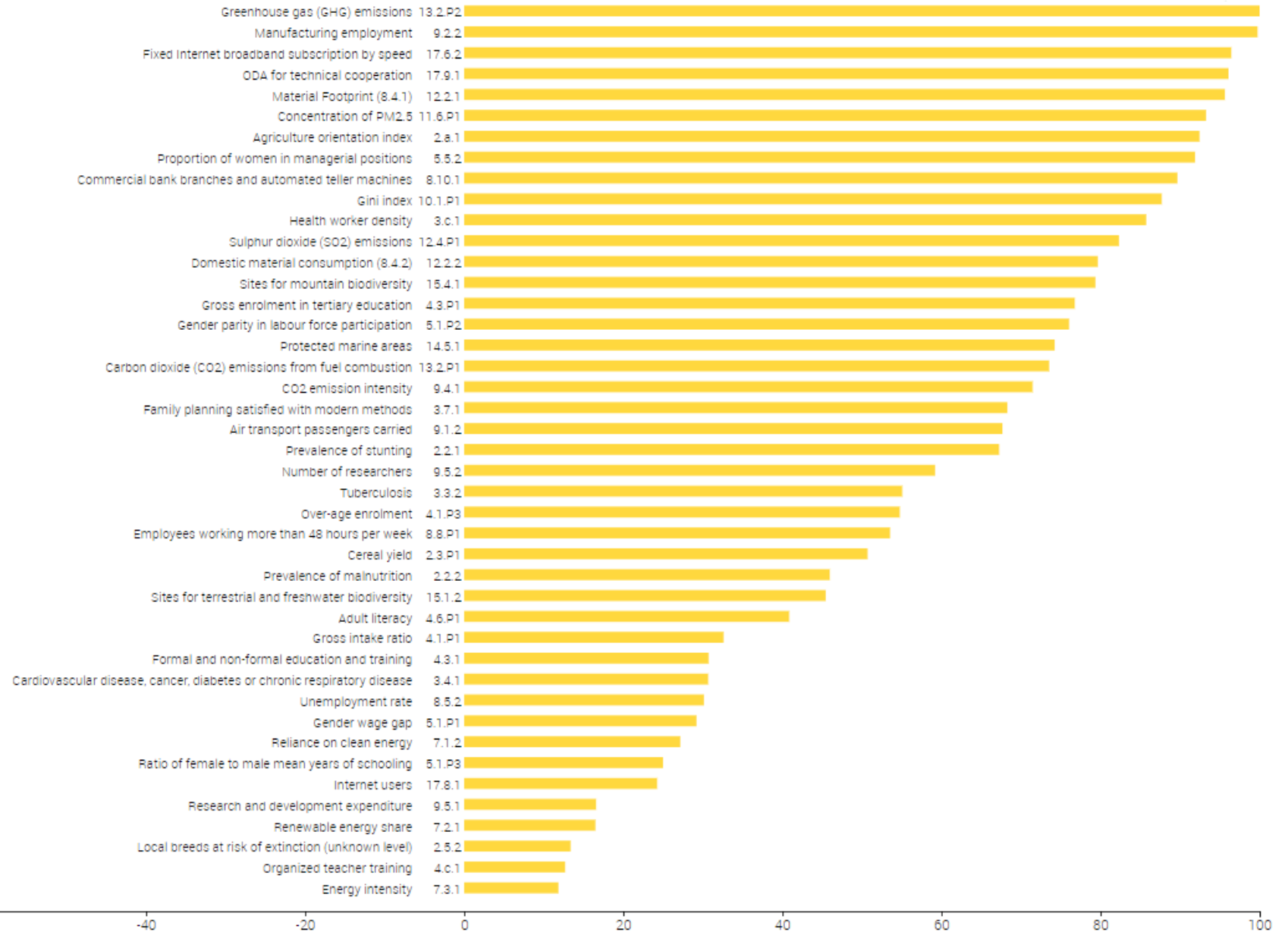
| | |
|----------|--|
| 1.1.1 | International poverty |
| 1.2.1 | National poverty |
| 2.1.1 | Prevalence of undernourishment |
| 3.1.1 | Maternal mortality |
| 3.1.2 | Births attended by skilled health personnel |
| 3.2.1 | Under-five mortality |
| 3.2.2 | Neonatal mortality |
| 3.3.1 | HIV infections |
| 3.3.3 | Malaria |
| 3.9.3 | Unintentional poisoning |
| 3.b.1 | Population covered by all vaccines in national programme |
| 3.d.1 | Health capacity and emergency preparedness |
| 4.1.P2 | Net enrolment in primary education |
| 5.5.1 | Seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments |
| 6.2.1 | Open defecation practice |
| 7.1.1 | Access to electricity |
| 8.10.2 | Adults with a bank account |
| 8.6.1 | Youth not in education, employment or training |
| 8.8.1 | Occupational injuries |
| 9.2.1 | Manufacturing value added |
| 9.b.1 | Medium and high-tech industry value added |
| 9.c.1 | Population covered by a mobile network |
| 11.1.P1 | Open defecation practice (urban) |
| 15.1.1 | Forest area |
| 15.2.1 | Sustainable forest management |
| 17.19.1 | Financial resources to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries |
| 17.19.P1 | ODA to Statistical capacity building |
| 17.4.1 | Debt service |

Reverse current track indicators ASEAN



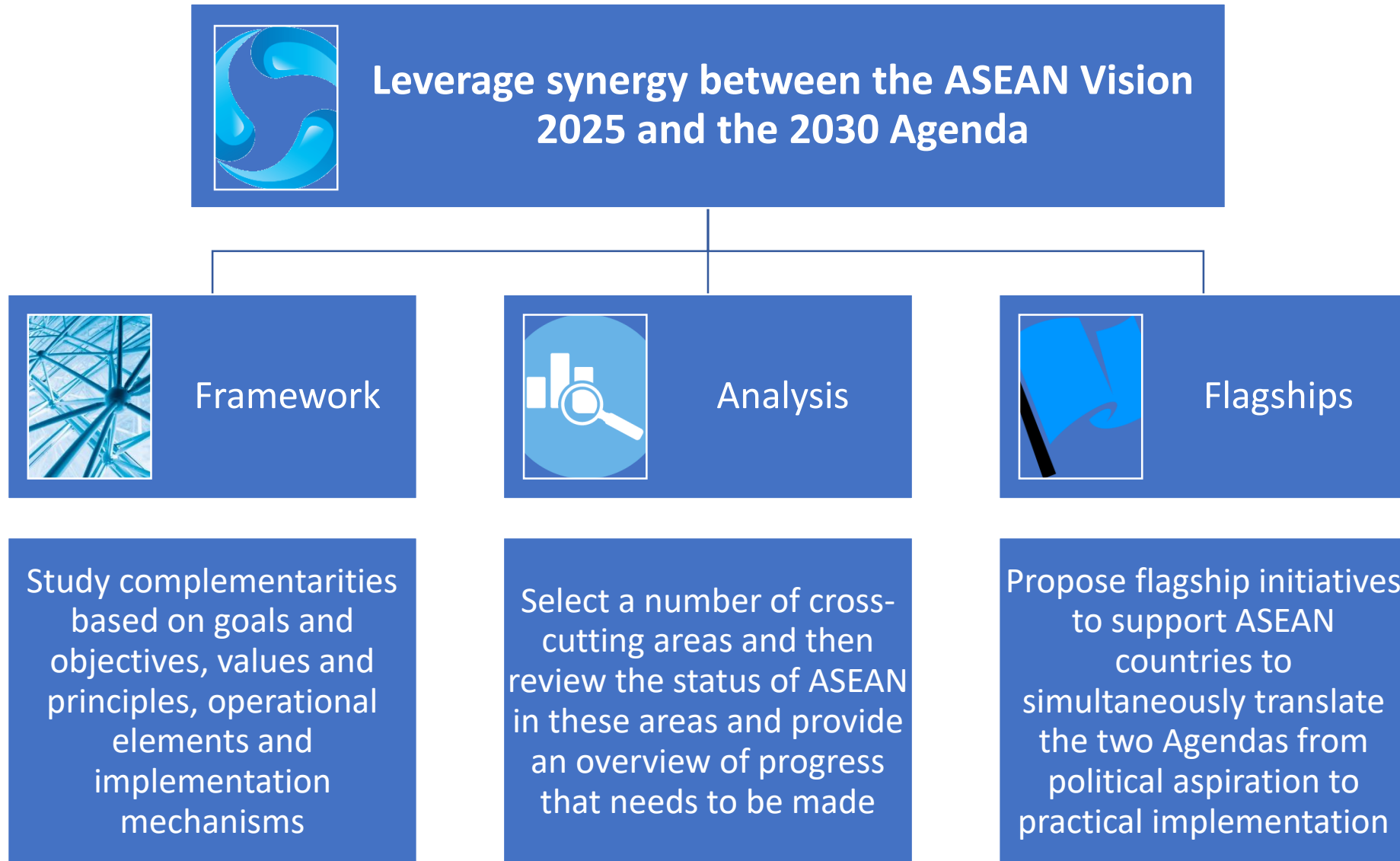
Accelerate current track indicators

ASEAN



Complementarities

Purpose and content of the Complementarities Initiative



5 priority areas for complementarity

Poverty eradication



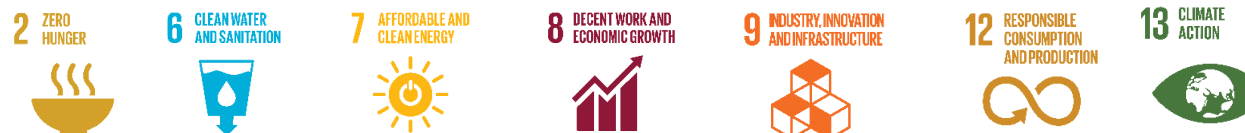
Infrastructure and connectivity



Sustainable management of natural resources



Sustainable production and consumption



Resilience



State and progress in priority areas



Poverty eradication. Successful reduction of absolute poverty. Need to focus efforts to completely reduce undernourishment and ensure a sustainable future for all in ASEAN.



Infrastructure and connectivity. Major improvements will need to occur over the coming decades. The existing trend points in the right direction but even doubling current efforts could leave a gap.



Sustainable management of natural resources. Natural resource use, waste and emissions growing rapidly partly supporting industrialization and urbanization, rising incomes and a growing material standard of living.



Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP). Strong increase in all aspects of consumption. Opportunities on making resource productivity and decoupling of economic activity from environmental pressure an overall policy objective.



Resilience. Considerable gaps in four key capacities to improve resilience of a national economy and society, namely, adaptive, anticipatory, absorptive and transformative capacities.

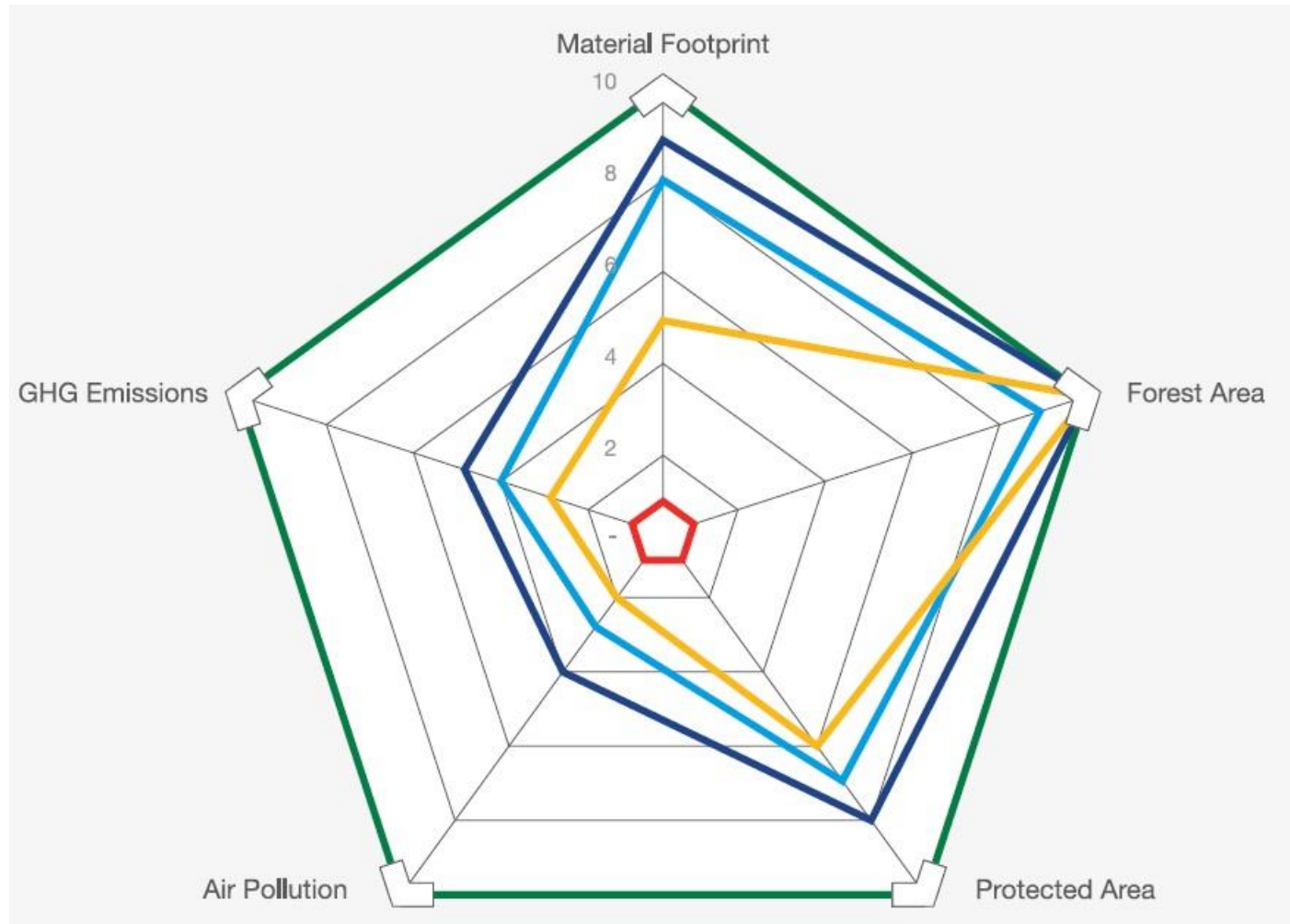
5 priority areas for complementarity



5 priority areas for complementarity



Future scenarios in priority areas: Natural Resources



2000

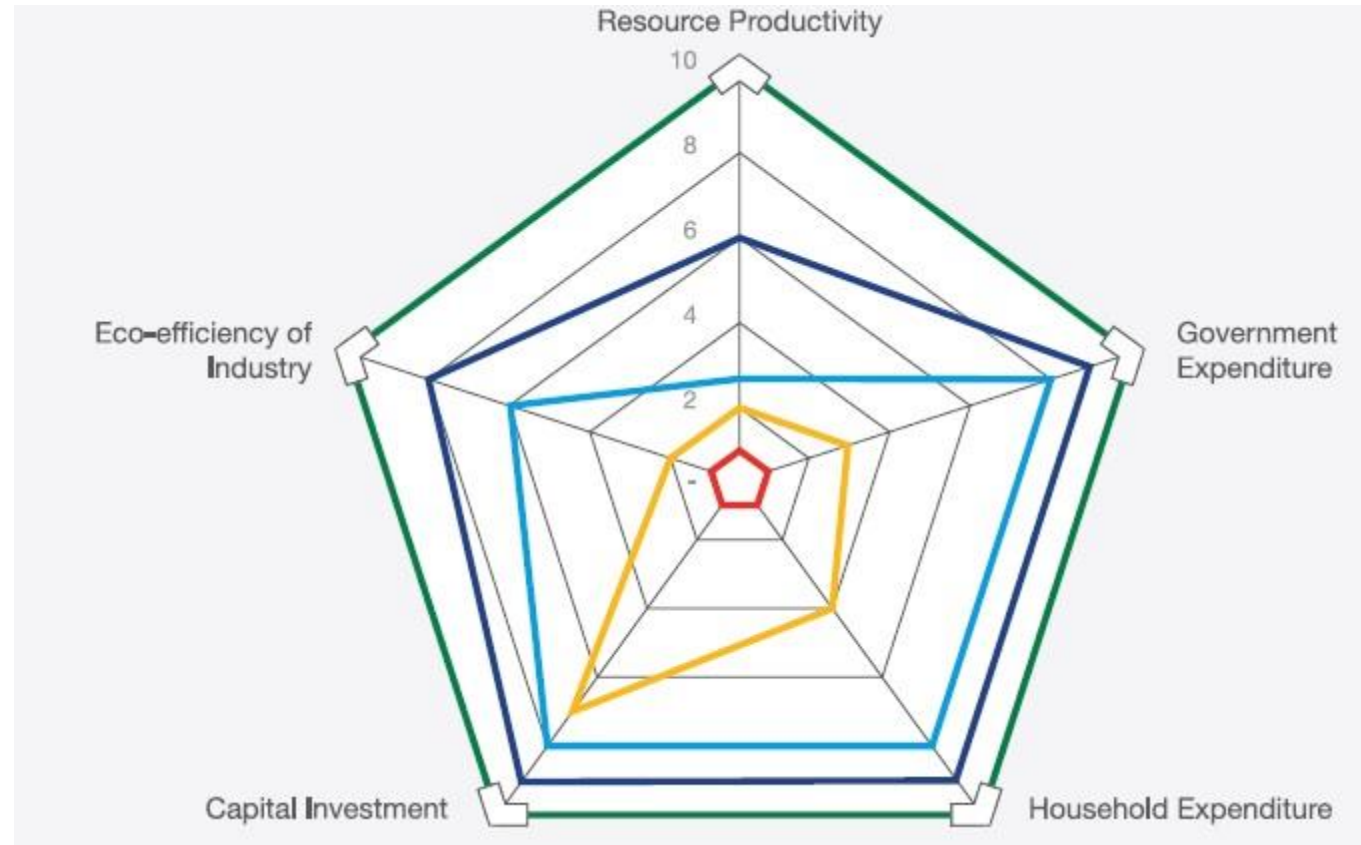
2015

Existing Trend

Doubling Effort

SDG Target

Future scenarios in priority areas: Sustainable Consumption and Production




2000

2015

Existing Trend

Doubling Effort

SDG Target



HOW CAN ASEAN ACCELERATE PROGRESS ON CLIMATE ACTION?

Main messages on climate action in ASEAN

Even with a double effort on current pathway it is impossible to meet GHG reduction for Paris Agreement

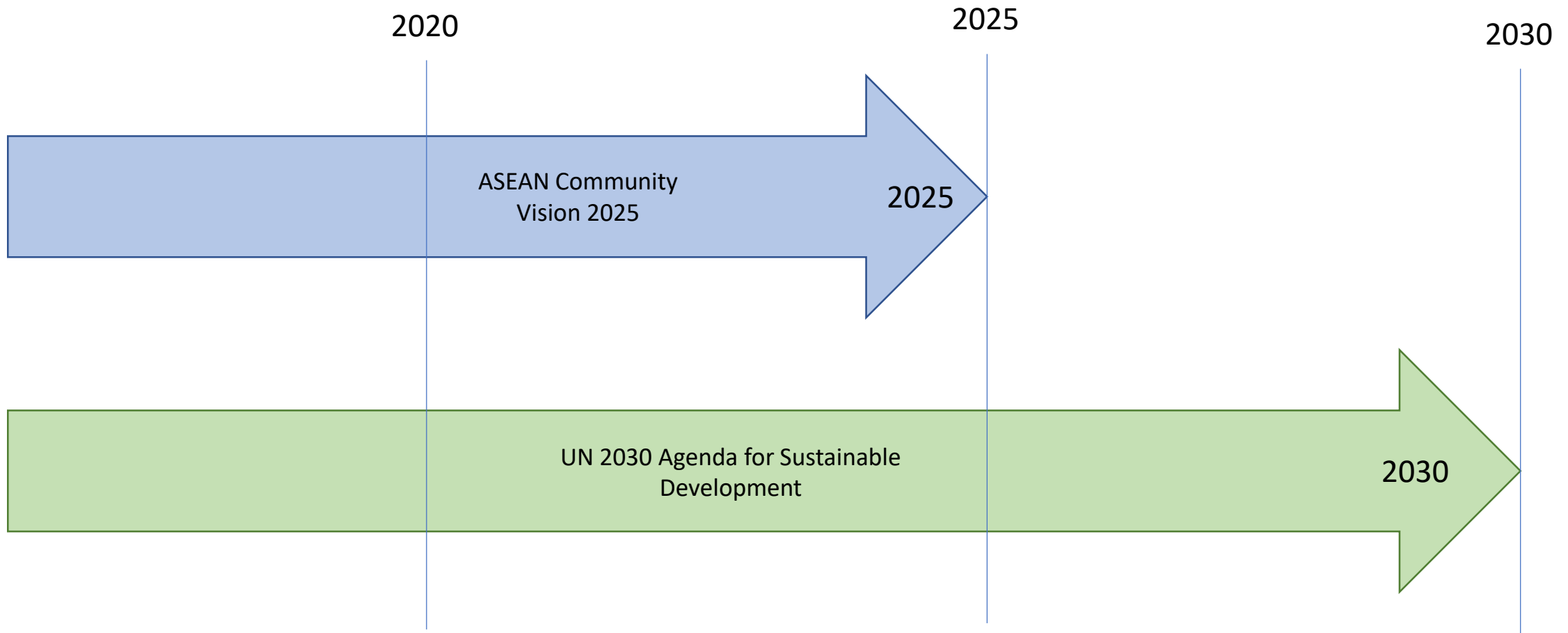
Focus should be given to:

- Agriculture sector
- Manufacturing
- Cities, building/construction

Sustainable consumption and production is key to address all environment issues and particularly GHGs emissions

Climate Finance should focus on these sectors and use SCP as main instrument for acceleration

Acceleration window - five years



Barriers for climate finance

- Awareness on and evidenced-based typology of sustainable business practices; Coordinating enabling environment; capacity of commercial banks on climate finance
- Insufficient institutional arrangements unclear roles and accountability; little monitoring of impact of business loans and no attribution of cost and externalities
- Absence of regulatory policy mandating banks to embed environmental safeguards; no national financial products to support low carbon investments;
- Lack of communications between and lack of institutional capacities of the main institutions involved in climate action.
- No coordination between various levels of action (national, regional, local) and between private and public sector
- Need for “Integrated mechanisms” between entities like the Sustainable Development Councils/Committees, Climate Change Agencies, Central Banks, and in close collaboration with Ministries (Sustainable Development; Environment; Finance; Planning)

Needs for climate finance

- Identify how different sectors relate to climate action and how funding can stimulate further economic development.
- Provide advice to decision makers and to support the communications of cross-sectoral coordination committees with Ministry of Finance.
- Technical advisory services for the development of concrete financial instruments.
- Priority list of sectors for low carbon investments to guide the national banks.
- Strengthening the monitoring and evaluation procedures, and overall financial governance and financial institutions through developing of a green banking law.
- Technical assistance for the development of a national sustainable/green financing roadmap and the supporting regulatory tools and mechanisms
- Training course/module on green banking/climate finance to train staff of the Central Bank and other banks
- Training for cities to become more climate action proactive

Looking forward

Various capacities need to be strengthened including capacities to:

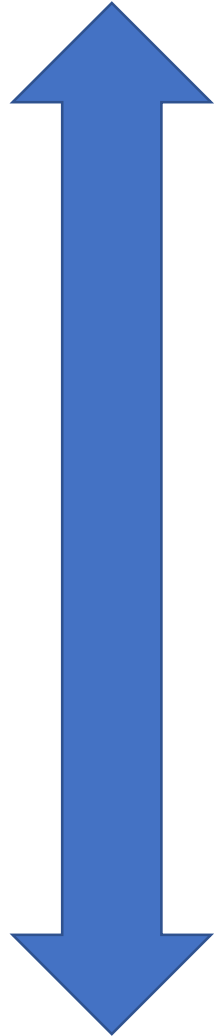
- Develop integrated national climate finance strategies (**planning**) that correspond to NDCs
- Match the best available financial instrument to the specific need (**feasibility**) and then access the instrument (**bankability**)
- Create or strengthen specific climate action instruments (**innovation**)
- Climate action at local level – (**integration**) between national/provincial government work
- Monitor and evaluate procedures, costs and benefits (environmental, economic, social) and overall climate **governance**
- Improve institutional **governance** tools for climate action

Finance

SUPPLY/DEMAND DRIVEN CLIMATE FINANCING



Vertical integratin



Climate Sensitive Urban Plans for local level finance

Integrated Sectoral Plans in priority areas for fast NDC implementation with multi-annual investment portfolios

Information, monitoring and/or reporting systems for GHG-emission

Linking Cities to National MRV system for tracking NDCs and developing City GHG Tracking systems

Align with long term GHG emissions pathways adopted by the countries

Governance

