Integrated Approaches to Financing the Sustainable Development Goals at country level

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Integrated national financing frameworks for Sustainable Development
Development Finance Assessments: a tool for aggregation & collaboration
Financing the Sustainable Development Goals in ASEAN

Strengthening integrated national financing frameworks to deliver sustainable development results
The volume of resources is growing -
There is a complex and varying mix of finance across countries

### ASEAN-5

- **Domestic public** 39%
- **Domestic private** 38%
- **International public** 8%
- **International private** 18%

### CLMV

- **Domestic public** 36%
- **Domestic private** 20%
- **International public** 7%
- **International private** 35%

**Revenue**

- **ODA**
- **Portfolio equity**
- **FDI**
- **Public borrowing (domestic)**
- **Public borrowing (int'l)**
- **Remittances**

**Commercial investment**

- **ODA**
- **Portfolio equity**
- **FDI**
- **Public borrowing (domestic)**
- **Public borrowing (int'l)**
- **Remittances**
Flows are on very different trajectories at the country level.

- **Indonesia**
  - Flows show a steady increase over the years with a slight decline post-2015.

- **Cambodia**
  - Flows exhibit a fluctuating pattern with peaks around 2011 and 2013.

- **Philippines**
  - Flows experience a significant rise post-2010 with a peak around 2014.

- **Myanmar**
  - Flows show a mixed pattern, with spikes in 2009 and 2011, followed by a decline post-2013.
Domestic public finance is increasing: ensuring it is mobilised and spent in line with sustainable development objectives will maximise its impact.
Domestic public finance is growing, but remains low for many countries.
Mixed trends in private finance highlight the need to stimulate greater volumes of impactful domestic and international investments
There are mixed trends in domestic and international private investment. The chart illustrates the percentage of GDP from 2005 to 2015 for Thailand, Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar.

Initiatives to maximise the impact of private investment:

- Thailand 4.0
- Myanmar - incentivising investment in poorer regions
- CP Group
- Malaysia social PPPs

Consider how ASEAN can reduce harmful tax competition:

- Code of conduct?
Remittances are important for many communities – though the cost of intra-regional transfers varies

Mobilising finance:
• Saving if costs were reduced to 5% or less: **over $240 million a year**

Maximising impact:
• Supporting financial inclusion
• Diaspora bonds
International cooperation and public financing can play an important catalytic role
Chinese investment is set to continue expanding rapidly.

ASEAN-China agreement to reach two-way investment of $150 billion by 2020.
Financing sustainable development overall requires an integrated approach that mobilises and maximises the impact of all these flows.
Recommendations: country level

1. For strengthening Integrated National Financing Frameworks
   • Establish long-term, holistic financing strategies across flows
   • Systematically cost development plans and policies

2. Establish national level multi-stakeholder roundtables on financing across all resources

3. Develop more holistic policies toward private investment that addresses all its impacts on sustainable development
Thank you!

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-Being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequalities
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Climate Action
14. Life Below Water
15. Life on Land
16. Peace and Justice
17. Partnerships for the Goals