

Myanmar National Workshop:
International Practices in SDGs Implementation
30 August 2018 | Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar



Workshop Report



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About the Asia-Europe Environment Forum

Established in 2003, the Asia-Europe Environment Forum (ENVforum) is a partnership of the Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF); ASEM SMEs Eco-Innovation Center (ASEIC); the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida) in cooperation with the Stockholm Environment Institute Asia (SEI); the Hanns Seidel Foundation (HSF); and the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES). During the first decade of its operation, the ENVforum organised over 50 high-level international meetings, roundtables, conferences and workshops, bringing together over 1,200 selected participants from government, ministries, academia, international organisations, NGOs and civil society and also authored seven prominent publications.

The ENVforum aims to foster inter-regional cooperation between Asia and Europe on sustainable development and its environmental dimensions. To support such collaboration, the ENVforum aims to provide a multi-stakeholder platform for knowledge-sharing, capacity building, to offer up-to-date information for policymakers and partner organisations on environmental themes, and to contribute to the formulation of sound political decisions that are mindful of their environmental impacts.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Since 2013, the ENVforum has been actively engaged in the global discussion surrounding the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which were adopted by the UN Member States in the UN Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015. The ENVforum was given its mandate by the ASEM Summit in Vientiane, Lao PDR in November 2012. Going beyond its traditional format, the ENVforum launched a program to contribute to the bottom-up process that supports the implementation and monitoring of SDGs by providing Asian and European countries with key insights into sustainable development planning. The program is based on three pillars:

- It undertakes research on SDGs and their associated indicators;
- It organises knowledge-hub meetings of experts working on SDGs and indicators as well as on the Green Economy; and
- It disseminates the outcomes of consultations to policymakers.

Multi-stakeholder cooperation between international organisations, governments, businesses and the civil society will be required to address a variety of implementation challenges to translate the SDGs into reality. The ENVforum provides a platform for such multi-stakeholder cooperation to take place and supports global discussions with insights gained from its research on SDGs.

Myanmar National Workshop: International Practices in SDGs Implementation



Picture 1: Group photo with panellists

The Asia-Europe Environment Forum (ENVforum) held a national workshop on “*International Practices in SDGs Implementation*” for policy makers from Myanmar. The workshop was held on 30 August 2018 and was co-organised by the Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF) and the Hanns Seidel Foundation (HSF) Viet Nam office, hosted by Ministry of Planning and Finance (MOPF), Myanmar.

The workshop offered government officials from multiple line ministries a platform to discuss challenges the country faces in implementing SDGs and potential steps and measures to be taken following the lessons learnt from other ASEM partners. In doing so, the workshop also launched the Burmese edition of the *Implementation Guide for the Sustainable Development Goals*. This report offers a summary of the proceedings and an overview of the issues discussed during the workshop.

Myanmar National Process of SDGs Implementation



Picture 2: HE U Set Aung delivering keynote address

HE U Set Aung, Deputy Minister for Planning and Finance, Myanmar delivered keynote address focusing on Myanmar’s Sustainable Development Plan (MSDP). He highlighted that the MSDP is beyond SDGs as it is based on national commitments and priorities. The MSDP identifies 5 goals, supported by 3 pillars. Goal 1 “Peace National Reconciliation, Security and Good Governance” and Goal 2 “Economic Stability & Strengthened Macroeconomic Management” rest of the pillar of Peace & Security. Goal 3 “Job Creation & Private Sector-led Growth” is held up by the pillar of Prosperity & Partnership. Goal 4 “Human Resources & Social Development for 21st Century Society” and Goal 5 “Natural Resources & the Environment for Prosperity of the Nation” are supported by the third pillar of People and Planet. Under each goal, Myanmar has identified national strategies and action plans to achieve the goals which are also aligned with the SDGs.



Figure 1:MSDP Goals and Pillars (Source: MDI 2018)

HE U Set Aung shared that the purpose of the MSDP is to transition sectoral planning into strategic planning. He noted that sectoral planning often leads to diverging goals due to the different ministerial bodies working in siloes. Therefore, moving forward, under the respective action plans, each ministry and line-ministries would propose projects to achieve the action plans. This would lead to enhanced coordination among government agencies and more transparent and predictable policy directions. HE U Set Aung stressed the negative consequences of ad hoc policy-making and therefore identified the need to embody the policy implementation matrix.

HE U Set Aung concluded his address on the MSDP process with a focus on the implementation aspect. He shared interesting implementation mechanisms employed including using qualitative scoring analysis for project identification; project categorisation under ‘PPP-able’, ‘ODA-able’ or blended financing; and a project bank featuring transparent procurement systems for PPP transactions under bidding, tender or swiss challenge, or by development partners.

Building on HE U Set Aung address, **Ms Daw Thi Dar Nwe, Senior Operations Specialist from Myanmar Development Institute** delivered a presentation on Myanmar’s national progress on SDG implementation. She first introduced Myanmar Development Institute (MDI) which works with the Government of Myanmar to strengthen its capacity to analyse, formulate and implement Myanmar’s long-term development. In doing so, MDI is a member of the MSDP drafting team which provided high-level technical input and advisory services, ensuring that broad-based consultation and dialogue with key stakeholders is maintained.

Setting the current context of Myanmar, Ms Daw Thi Dar Nwe shared that Myanmar has moved up the Human Development Index, attaining the Medium Human Development status ranked 145 out of 188 countries. The conditions in Myanmar have significantly improved, especially in areas such as the proliferation in solar energy use, health and literacy, telecommunications and per capita income. More importantly, Myanmar has fulfilled the eligibility criteria to graduate from the Least Developed Country (LDC) status for the first time in 2018.

Despite these successes, Ms Daw Thi Dar Nwe noted that there are still more to be achieved through the MSDP. She reiterated that the MSDP localises and contextualises Myanmar’s commitments to the 2030 Agenda and other regional commitments such as the ASEAN Economic Community and Greater Mekong Sub-region initiatives. Founded upon the objective of policy coherence across the government, MSDP provides an overall framework for coordination and cooperation across all ministries, states and regions.

Ms Dar Thi Dar Nwe concluded by sharing that the main challenges faced by MSDP. One pressing issue shared was financing the MSDP. Myanmar is looking at overcoming this using the “Project Bank” which a depository of specific programmes and projects linked to specific actions and strategies contributing the achievement of the 5 MSDP goals. With this, Public Investment Programme (PIP) would be formed, allowing Myanmar to transition for single-year planning cycles to medium- and long-term planning and budgeting.

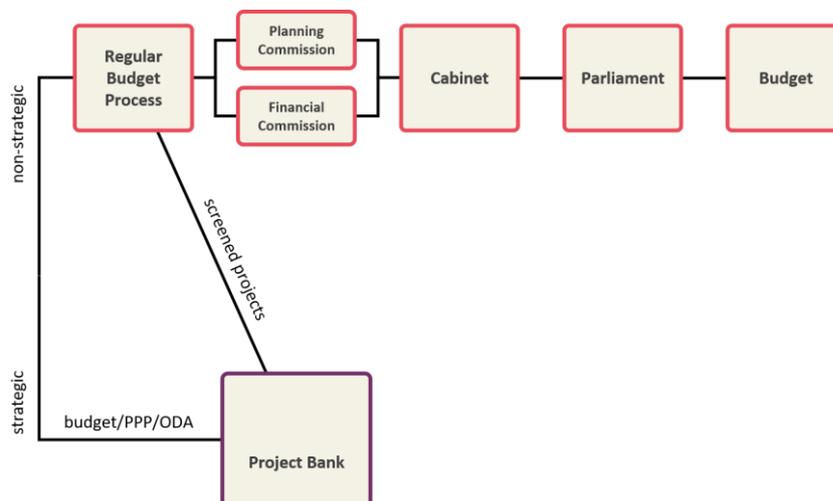


Figure 2: The Project Bank Pipeline (Source: MDI 2018)

Another identified challenge was a coherent and consistent government-wide monitoring and evaluation (M&E) which is critical in the implementation of the MSDP. Additionally, in terms of MSDP and SDG progress tracking, there are still gaps in the availability of data and actual indicators.

Asia-Europe Environment (ENVforum) and its Involvement in the 2030 Agenda Implementation

Ms Nur A'in RAZAK, Project Officer from Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF) introduced the Asia-Europe Environment Forum (ENVforum) and its work on the 2030 Agenda. In doing so, she first gave brief introduction on ASEF and its mandate. She shared that ENVforum aims to contribute to the formulation of sound decisions across all sectors that are mindful of their environmental, social and economic impacts and of the future generations. ENVforum's main objective is to foster inter-regional cooperation between Asia and Europe on sustainable development and its environmental dimensions. She then highlighted the capacity-building initiatives organised in the ASEAN region to support policymakers in mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda. Ms RAZAK concluded her introductory session by giving an overview of the workshop's programme.

SDGs Implementation – Voluntary National Review (VNR) Experiences

In the next session, participants benefitted from the sharing of Lao PDR's and Viet Nam's experience in SDGs mainstreaming process and the presentation of the country's VNR at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF).

Mr Kalouna Nanthavongduangsy, Deputy Director General of Department of Planning, Ministry of Planning and Investment, Lao PDR, shared Lao PDR's experience in SDGs localisation and voluntary national review. He first gave an overview of the Laotian SDGs mainstreaming process which comprised of political will and commitment, embodied by the Lao PDR SDG Strategic Plan; planning; implementation; and monitoring and evaluation. It was interesting to note that there was a presidential decree to form the National SDGs Steering Committee which includes the National SDGs Secretariat and Focal Points, SDG Reporting Owners and SDG Indicator Owners which are responsible for the implementation. Under the 8th National Social Economic Development Plan (8th NSEDP), nearly 60% of the indicators are linked to SDG indicators, while the remaining SDG indicators will be integrated in the future 9th and 10th NSEDP. The 8th NSEDP was prepared with a view towards the graduation of Lao PDR from the least developed country category and the challenges the country would face during this transition process.

Mr Kalouna Nanthavongduangsy shared the planning process for the SDG implementation, emphasising its characteristic as a feedback loop. The process is as illustrated in Figure 4 below. He then outlined the responsibilities of the SDG Indicator Implementation (SDGi) Owners; SDG Reporting Owners (SDGr); and the National SDGs Secretariat and Focal Points.

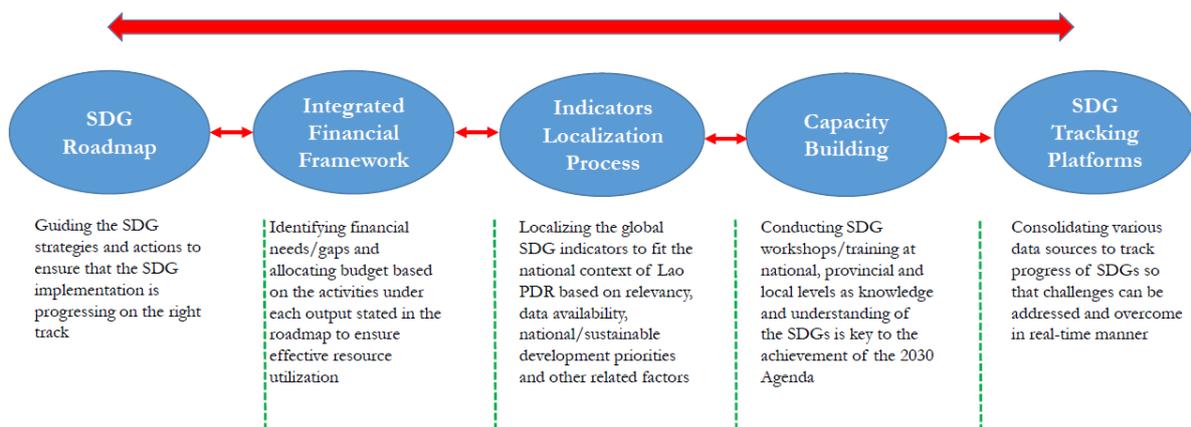


Figure 3: Planning process (MPI Lao PDR 2018)

Mr Kalouna Nanthavongduangsy then shared Lao PDR's VNR experience, characterising it as inclusive, transparent and participatory and based on a two-pronged approach: evidence-based and whole-of-society approach. The following was the outcome of Lao PDR's VNR:

Table 1: Lao PDR VNR Outcomes (MPI Lao PDR, 2018)

Outcome	Progress	Challenges
Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GDP growth rate of 7% on the average for the past five years, 92% of households in Lao PDR having access to electricity in 2016 and hydropower sector is a major source of growth over the past two decades 84.5% of villages with access to all-season road access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Widening inequality with increased Gini coefficient Low usage of clean fuels and technology by households Inadequate social protection Low and limited access to finance by SMEs High skill gaps and shortage of qualified labour 70% of workers in agriculture and fishery sector while the sector contributes only 21% of GDP
Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Declining national poverty rate from 46% (1992) to 23% (2015) and 18% (2018) Improving well-being (under-5 mortality rate more than halved from 1990 to 2015, decreasing TB and Malaria cases) 86%, 77% and 80% of households owning mobile phones, TV and motorbikes respectively Declining proportion of the undernourished Positive sign in primary school enrolment rate Leveraging on natural endowment (water) with proper Water Resources Law in place 76% and 71% of population having access to improved sources of drinking water and improved sanitation facilities respectively 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing road accidents death rate by twice since 2006 Volatile weather making people in the agriculture falling into poverty Open defecation High disparities in safe water and sanitation coverage among the urban and the rural
Environmental Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vientiane Sustainable Urban Transport Project and Bus Rapid Transit system and Luang Prabang (ASEAN Environmentally Sustainable City Award) Lao PDR Action Plan for Pakse Declaration on ASEAN Roadmap for Strategic Development of Ecotourism Clusters and Tourism Corridors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing urban population requiring more investment in city and transport infrastructure and policies Unaligned government methodology and data collection with international disaster data collection initiatives such as EM-DAT

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numerous ecotourism, cultural and historical and world heritage sites 58% of forest area in Lao PDR with effective ban on logging from production forests Localized SDG 14 to fit the landlocked country status 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the SDG 12 indicators still lacking robust measurement systems
Cross-Cutting Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High share of women in the National Assembly Embracing ASEAN partnership and UN Partnership Framework Monitoring framework of Vientiane Declaration on Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (2016-2025) being in line with global partnerships for effective development cooperation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women and girls lacked access to education and health Securing financing for SDGs Implementation Strengthening public debt management

As part of the key lessons learnt in Lao PDR’s experience, Mr Kalouna Nanthavongduangsy emphasised political will, i.e. government’s strong commitment, as the driving force of SDG implementation. He also highlighted the need to integrate SDGs localisation into national development strategies. Additionally, administrative data needed to be harmonised, streamlined and strengthened, and institutional and statistical capacities needed to be enhanced. Also, in order to reach the most disadvantaged groups, he noted that collaboration and coordination across line ministries and between central and local levels were essential. Finally, he stressed that the progress of all these were also dependent on availability of funds.

To give insights on Viet Nam, **Ms. Thu Trang NGUYEN, Project Manager of Hanns Seidel Foundation Vietnam**, shared the country’s SDGs process and VNR experience. Ms NGUYEN first presented the evolution of the Vietnamese national development plan to various sectoral plans and the Vietnamese effort to diffuse the SDGs according to the different relevant line ministries and sectoral bodies. The National Action Plan signed in 2017 integrated the 2030 Agenda and envisioned 17 VSDGs and 115 targets overall. Currently, on the roadmap for the implementation of NAP, the terms of reference, which was first drafted in April 2017 and has undergone a series of inter-ministerial consultations and review, is now being submitted to the Prime Minister to be integrated into a Prime Minister Decision.



Figure 4: VSDGs nationalisation process (Source: HSF, 2018)

Ms NGUYEN then shared the lengthy drafting process of the Viet Nam VNR which spanned from its early brainstorming stage on March 2017 to its presentation at the HLPF on July 2018. During the HLPF itself, Viet Nam was the last country to present and was given 3-min video presentation, 10-min presentation and 5-min question and answer session.

While the outcome at the HLPF, with less than 20 minutes in total to showcase the country’s progress, seemed underwhelming as compared to the more than a year-long drafting process, Ms NGUYEN emphasised that the lessons learnt during the process itself were valuable. She noted that Viet Nam was able to benefit from full financial and technical support from development partners and active participation of local and international NGOs. There was also sufficient data to report on goals which were included in the MDGs which Viet Nam has already implemented successfully (SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8).

However, as reporting on all 17 SDGs was a comprehensive task requiring high level of coordination and data compilation, there were a few difficulties faced including inactive line-ministries and lack of data on several goals. Additionally, in their efforts to engage stakeholders, while they were successful in engaging civil society organisations, including local and international NGOs and development partners, and local community, they had limited success in engaging the private sector. Inter-ministerial coordination was also identified as an area to improve.

In the discussion session moderated by **Ms Grazyna PULAWSKA, Project Manager from ASEF**, the topics ensued included strategies to engage the private sector in the drafting of VNRs and the mobilisation of funds required for the mammoth task.

SDGs Implementation – International Case Studies

Mr Simon Hoiberg OLSEN, Senior Policy Researcher, Sustainability Governance Centre, Institute for Global and Environmental Strategies (IGES), presented on the Asian Development Bank’s (ADB) project on “*Strengthening the Environment Dimensions of the SDGs*” which took stock of how 15 countries integrated the environment-related SDGs, especially SDG 12, 14 and 14, into their development strategies and plans. He shared the findings of the research, focusing on the challenges faced and good practices by countries at different stages of the policy process.

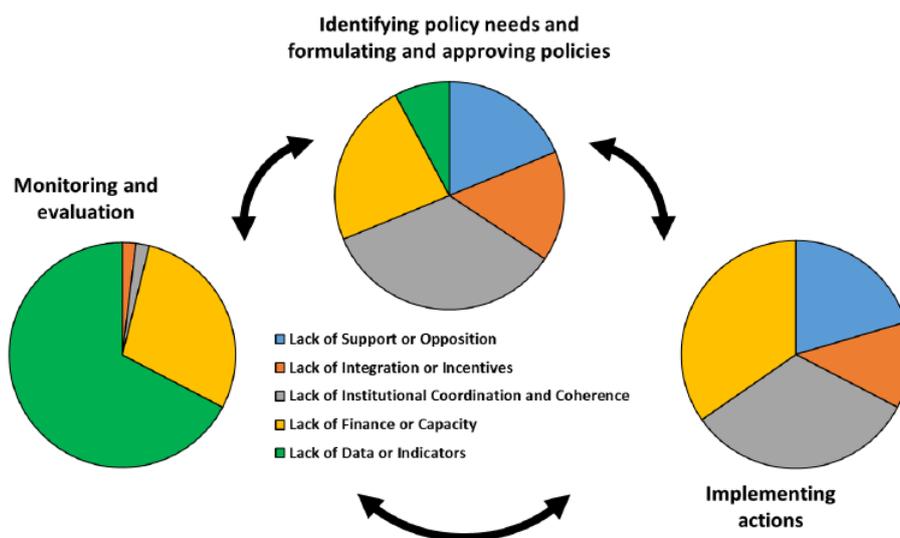


Figure 5: Challenges at Different Stages of the Policy Process (ADB, n.d.)

At the first stage of identifying policy needs and formulating and approving policies, they found that the public awareness, i.e. non-civil servants, on SDGs was low. There was also a lack of awareness and understanding of the systemic relationships between economic, social and environmental dimensions, and a lack of effective inter-

ministerial coordination arrangements. The project found a need for tools and methods to improve stakeholder engagement which is vital from the early stages of policy assessment and formulation.

At the second stage of implementing actions which looked at the financing landscape in countries, they found limited capacity, including financial, technical, manpower and policy mandates, at the local levels. For example, there was a lack of awareness on the tools and methods available to link national SDGs plans with financing and investment opportunities and sources. Additionally, there was a dire lack of statistical data and frameworks to propose roadmaps for targets.

At the last stage of monitoring and evaluation, the project found a lack of data for indicators which prevented environmental policymakers in some countries from making environment-related targets a priority. There is a need for capacity building and more disaggregated data to identify disparities across regions and socioeconomic group. One good practice found was that some countries were using context appropriate proxies based on their needs and circumstances.

To conclude, Mr OLSEN shared the key takeaways from the project. Despite the presence of good practices that strengthened action on environmental dimensions and their linkages to other goals, the awareness and understanding were still shallow, and the scope of the good practices were narrow. He also highlighted the existence of decision-making tools and analytical approaches which could help countries integrate the environmental dimensions of the SDGs into development plans and action.

Introduction to the Implementation Guide

As this workshop also served as a publication launch for the Myanmar edition of the Implementation Guide, **Ms Grazyna PULAWSKA, Senior Project Manager from ASEF**, gave an insightful introduction to the implementation guide using tailoring as a metaphor to explain contextualisation of the global goals – matching expectations with reality to be satisfied with the outcome. She explored the 3-step methodology discussed in ENVforum’s publication entitled “*Implementation Guide for the Sustainable Development Goals*”. She recommended looking at the 3 steps as first course of action to achieve what is possible given the current state of resources available, and then subsequently expand more with additional resources.

In *Step 1: Baseline assessment of SDGs alignment with national goals*, Ms Pulawska stressed the importance of setting priorities and garnering the support of high-level political figures which could translate into political will crucial for the implementation of SDGs. She also highlighted that some goals can only be implemented if regional and global cooperation and commitment are in place. Using the tailoring metaphor, this step is deciding which outfit suits the best on the wearer.

Step 2: Customising based on priorities and capacity focuses on the existing foundations in the country, selecting targets and indicators that are already reflected and measured on the country level. Ms Pulawska related this step to alterations of outfit to fit the wearer without changing the style.

Step 3: Developing implementation and monitoring framework was likened to the process of making the outfit including planning on the fabric and other materials needed. Ms Pulawska again stressed the importance of priority setting and focusing on what is needed and relevant for the country. She reminded participants that the UN framework is a global one, hence with global indicators. On country-level, defining national indicators is important.

In her presentation, Ms Pulawska included an additional resource mobilisation step. This includes stakeholders’ involvement, integration of SDGs in the national planning and consistent bridging of gaps during programming period, awareness raising and climate funding.

Setting up National Follow up and Review Mechanisms

Dr Wah Wah Maung, Director General, Central Statistic Organisation (CSO), Myanmar, gave a presentation on Myanmar’s national follow-up and review mechanism. She shared that early prompt action for baseline data assessment has started since 2016 and there have been a few capacity building workshops with different development partners on awareness raising and data assessment including metadata. She also shared the results of the 2016 joint data assessment by CSO and UNDP which stated that while only 44 of the SDG indicators have readily available data, data for the remaining 98 could be computed with existing data sources.

Dr Wah Wah Maung then shared Myanmar’s M&E strategies in the context of the MSDP. CSO Myanmar recently hosted a workshop on developing Myanmar’s national indicator framework of monitoring and evaluation for MSDP, in cooperation with Development Assistance Coordination Unit Myanmar, UNDP and MDI. She then shared the action plan and timeline of MSDP indicator framework as outlined in figure 6 and also the 13 task teams formed. The set of criteria to be considered when choosing suitable indicators for MSDP included alignment with MSDP strategy, data availability, approval from relevant departments and degree of impacts.

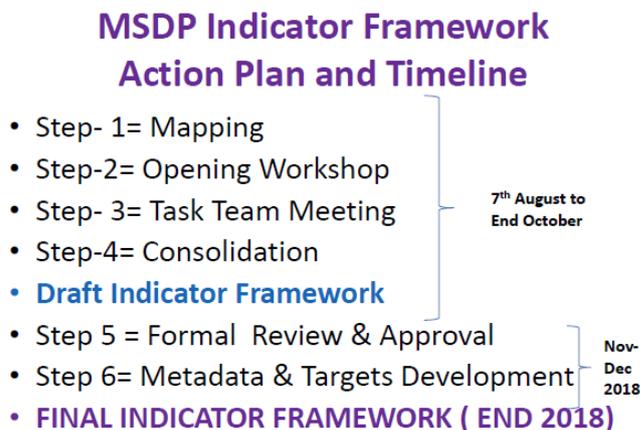


Figure 6: MSDP Indicator Framework Action Plan and Timeline

Dr Wah Wah Maung concluded her presentation with the challenges Myanmar faced which centred on the limited resources available and availability of accurate and reliable disaggregated data. Following up, she added that awareness raising campaigns on SDGs should include the general public and private sector. She stressed that planning and budgeting process should be inclusive and participatory. Additionally, there is a need to ensure effective aid management to avoid donors’ fragmentation. Finally, she underlined the importance of the 3 Cs: Cooperation, Coordination and Collaboration to avoid misalignment within and between governmental bodies.

Mr Dinh Khuyen NGUYEN, Deputy Director, Statistical Standard, Methodology and IT Department, General Statistic Office (GSO) Viet Nam, shared Viet Nam’s experience in setting up national follow up and review mechanisms. Setting the current context, he shared that Viet Nam is currently building a roadmap for the implementation of VSDGs which included 17 goals and 115 targets, and in the process of localising the SDG indicators. Viet Nam has already presented its VNR at the 2018 HLPF. Its statistical strategy implementation plan to monitor and report on SDGs has also been approved by the Minister of Planning and Investment.

Mr NGUYEN shared that GSO Viet Nam is the main focal point for all statistical activities. Their general main tasks included coordinating statistical activities between line ministries; developing national survey programmes; and giving statistical expertise to Ministries on various matters. As such, GSO Viet Nam also assumed the role of the focal point in monitoring and evaluating SDG implementation. In this regard, GSO has developed the aforementioned Viet Nam statistical strategy implementation plan; is developing VSDG indicators and its metadata; defined the responsibilities of line ministries to collect data; and aggregates and disseminates SDG data. Additionally, GSO Viet Nam regulates the statistic tools to monitor and report SDG implementation. In doing so, it has issued the list of National Statistical Indicators System and regulates data collection mechanisms.

Mr NGUYEN concluded his presentation by sharing the progress of integrating the global indicators into the national level.

In the discussion session moderated by Ms Grazyna PULAWSKA, Project Manager from ASEF, one main issue brought up was the consistency of reporting system. In this regard, Myanmar has organised 10 clusters including environmental cluster as a focal point while Viet Nam regulates survey data for consistency.

Round Table: Issues and Way Forward for Practical Implementation of SDGs

To conclude the workshop, **Dr Wah Wah Maung, Director General, CSO, Myanmar**, moderated a roundtable to look at what needs to be done for effective implementation of SDGs.

The roundtable began with key issues that should be addressed in the country for effective SDGs implementation. There was a consensus among all panellists that there should be better coordination within the government, focusing on vertical alignment and horizontal integration of government, and between stakeholders. Mr Kalouna Nanthavongduangsy highlighted that strong commitment from government could result in a focal point who would help coordination and collaboration.

On the issue of the role of private sector. Mr OLSEN from IGES recommended including businesses into meetings and workshops to promote public-private dialogue and understanding of needs. Ms PULAWSKA from ASEF stressed the need for a mutually beneficial solution which does not harm their business model. In the topic of SCP, she highlighted the power of demand-side pull – businesses as profit-driven entities will change according to consumer patterns. Mr OLSEN added that there should also be harmonisation of overarching plans with foreign direct investments (FDI) to channel private funds into SDG implementation.

There was also a consensus among the country representatives from Lao PDR, Viet Nam and Myanmar that quality data is one of the more critical gaps they would have to bridge. Dr Wah Wah Maung stressed the need to nurture data culture especially among developing countries as these countries are usually more focused on the implementation and place significantly less importance on M&E. While the panellists recognised the possibility of integrating private sector in data collection, the task seemed very challenging. However, Dr Wah Wah Maung shared that in 2017 CSO Myanmar was approached by a rice company to collaborate on a survey on rice. Hence, this illustrated that having private sector involvement in collecting data is realistic and achievable.

The roundtable concluded with a few key messages from each panellist regarding successful implementation of SDGs. They included the importance of multistakeholder partnership and collaboration; integration of SDGs into sectoral planning; and capacity building, especially with local governments and line ministries. Panellists also highlighted the importance of promoting mutual learning among countries to learn from national experiences. There is also a need for countries to become adaptable and flexible as 2030 Agenda would not be a final target, it would be a continuous process as new targets will be set in the future.

International Practices in SDGs Implementation

30th August 2018 | Nay Pyi Taw | Myanmar

WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

Thursday 30th August 2018

Venue: Yadanar Ball Room, Park Royal Hotel, Nay Pyi Taw

08:00 – 08:30

Registration

08:30 – 08:45

Welcome Remarks

HE U Set Aung, Deputy Minister for Planning and Finance, Myanmar

Mr SUN Xiangyang, Deputy Executive Director, Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF)

Mr Achim MUNZ, Resident Representative, Hanns Seidel Foundation Viet Nam (HSF)

08:45 – 09:15

Myanmar National Process of SDGs Implementation

HE U Set Aung, Deputy Minister for Planning and Finance, Myanmar

Daw Thi Dar Nwe, Senior Operations Specialist, Myanmar Development Institute

09:15 – 09:45

Coffee Break & Photo Session

09:45 – 10:00

Asia-Europe Environment (ENVforum) and its Involvement in the 2030 Agenda Implementation

Ms Nur A'in A. RAZAK, Project Officer, Asia – Europe Foundation (ASEF)

10:00 – 10:45

SDGs Implementation – Voluntary National Review Experiences

Mr Kalouna Nanthavongduangsy, Deputy Director General, Department of Planning, Ministry of Planning and Investment, Lao PDR

Ms. Thu Trang NGUYEN, Project Manager, Hanns Seidel Foundation Vietnam

Moderated by Grazyna PULAWSKA, Project Manager, Asia-Europe Foundation

10:45 – 11:15

Q&A Session

11:15 – 11:40

SDGs Implementation – International Case Studies

Mr Simon Hoiberg OLSEN, Senior Policy Researcher, Sustainability Governance Centre, Institute for Global and Environmental Strategies (IGES)

Moderated by Ms Trang NGUYEN, Project Manager, Hanns Seidel Foundation

11:40 – 12:00

Interactive Survey

Moderated by Grazyna PULAWSKA, Project Manager, Asia-Europe Foundation

12:00 - 12:15	Q&A Session
12:15 - 13:30	Lunch
13:30 - 14:15	Introduction to the Implementation Guide Mr Grazyna PULAWSKA, Project Manager, Asia-Europe Foundation
14:15 - 15:00	Setting up National Follow up and Review Mechanisms Dr Wah Wah Maung, Director General, Central Statistic Organisation, Myanmar Mr Dinh Khuyen NGUYEN, Deputy Director, Statistical Standard, Methodology and IT Department, General Statistic Office (GSO) Viet Nam Moderated by Grazyna PULAWSKA, Project Manager, Asia-Europe Foundation
15:00 - 15:30	Q&A Session
15:30 - 15:45	Coffee Break
15:45 - 16:45	Round Table: Issues and Way Forward for practical implementation of SDGs Moderated by Dr. Wah Wah Maung, DG of CSO Discussants: Experts from , Lao PDR, Vietnam, ASEF,IGES
16:45 - 17:00	Closing Remarks Mr SUN XIANGYANG, Deputy Executive Director, Asia-Europe Foundation Dr Wah Wah Maung, Director General, Central Statistical Organisation, Myanmar