



# Transformations for Sustainable Development in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



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Royal Government of Bhutan

Symposium on "Effective Governance and Digital Transformation for Building Back Better and Accelerating the Implementation of Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development"





# Outline



1. SDGs implementation
2. Integrated Monitoring approach
3. Data
4. Challenges..
5. Way Forward







# SDGs Implementation: Mainstreaming of GNH & SDG – Five Year Plans

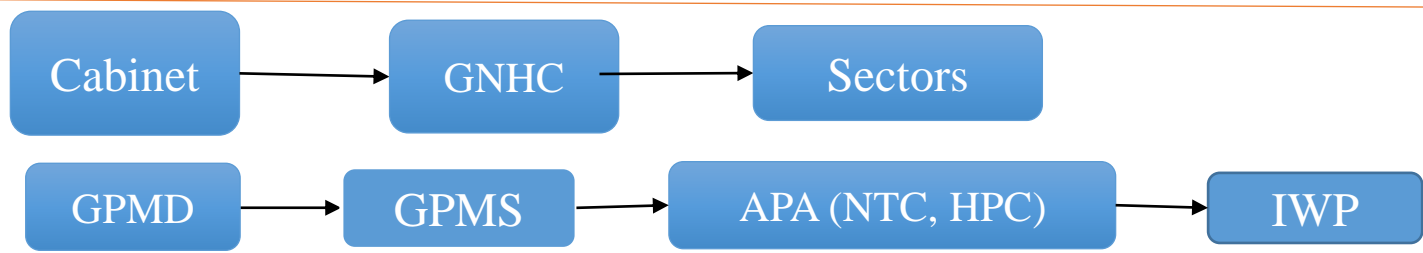






# Monitoring and Supervision-Existing System

National Monitoring and Evaluation System (2006)



Specific to 12th Five Year Plan

- Monthly progress reporting of Flagship, Major Infrastructure projects
- Reprioritization/Reprogramming based on progress in response to COVID-19/emerging issues
- Joint Monitoring (DP & RGOB (PSC))
- Virtual Monitoring
- PSC for major projects, SDPC for SDP projects, PMC for PTA

Audit

- Annual Audit by Royal Audit Authority
- Internal Audit system (2000)- reporting to Head of Agency (HoA)

Budget Monitoring Tool, MoF

- Budget Monitoring Tool – Financial and Physical Progress.

Construction Development Board (CDB)

- Monitoring division- based on project scale- medium and large projects



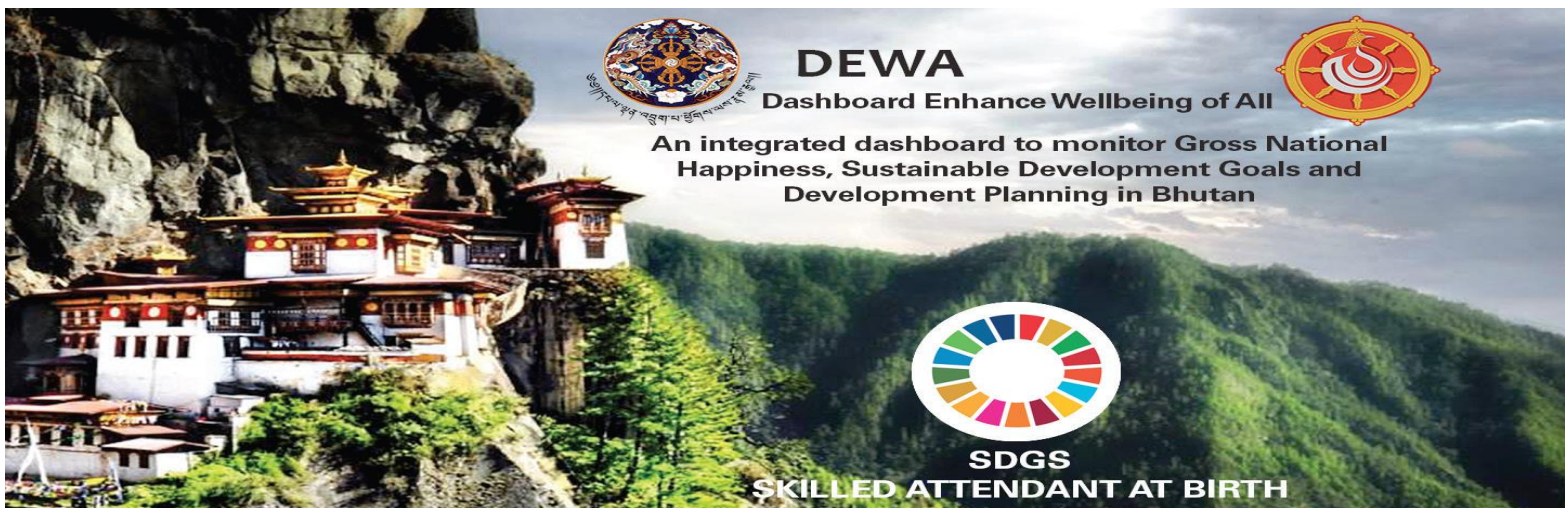




# Monitoring of SDGs: Indicators



- Review of Bhutan's data ecosystem carried out in 2016-17 – Improvement of data and statistics management identified as an operational priority action.
- Strategic plan to improve statistics in Bhutan (July 2020-June 2023) seeks to address these issues by improving data governance and enabling factors.
- Bhutan has developed the DEWA (Dashboard to Enhance Wellbeing of All) Platform—an integrated dashboard to monitor GNH, SDGs and development management in the country.
- It will enable more up to date analysis of SDG indicator status as well as current state of data gaps and availability



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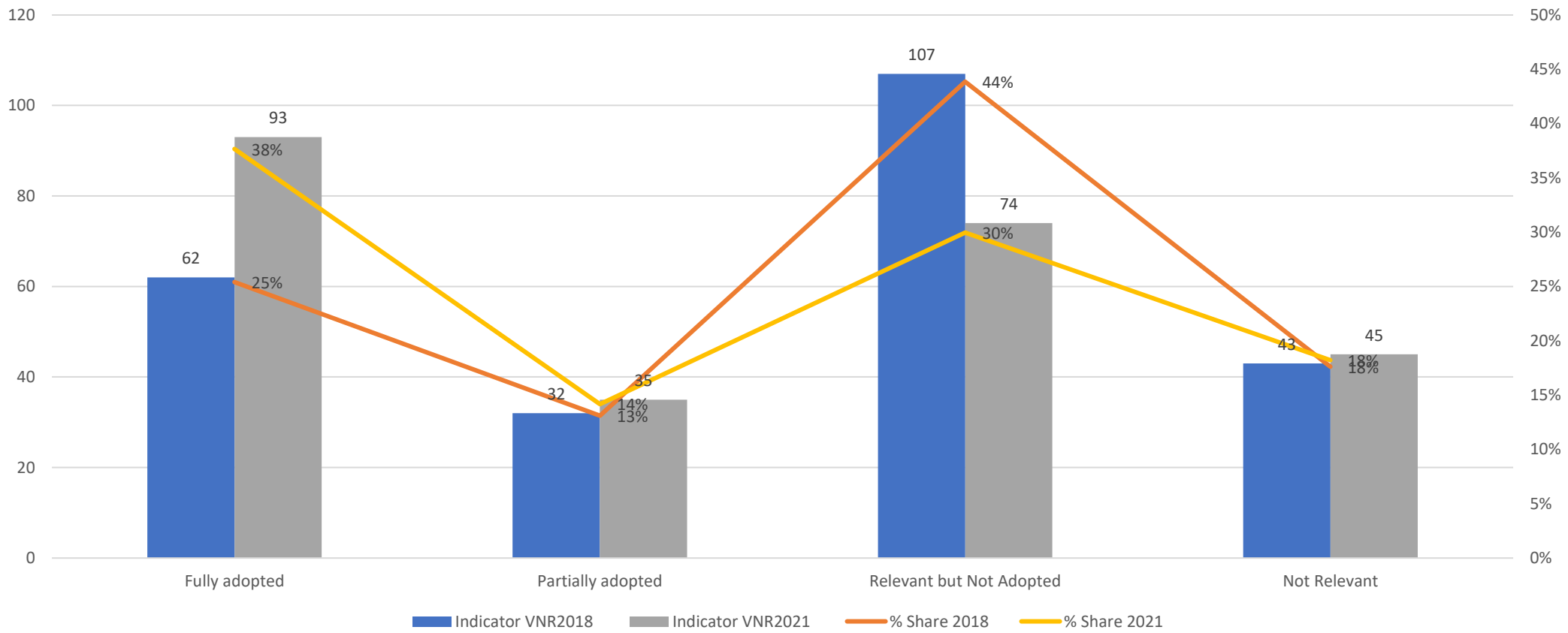




# Monitoring of SDGs: Indicators



SDGs indicators adoption







# Monitoring of SDGs: Indicators



Data availability				
VNR 2018			VNR 2021	
Criteria	Number of indicator	% Share	Number of indicator	% Share
Available	84	34%	100	40%
Partially available	66	27%	61	25%
Not Available	94	39%	86	35%
<b>Total</b>	<b>244</b>		<b>247</b>	







# Challenges..



- Key challenges that remain to be overcome is the affordability and reliability of access to internet
- The sustainability of periodic surveys and census is a big concern, as these are dependent on development partner support, which has decreased over the years.
- Currently, much of the data on the situation of women, children and vulnerable groups, and on nutrition and health are dated.
- Climate-related data gaps







# Strategies/Way Forward



- Strengthening capacities for disaggregated data production, updated and utilisation remains a key need.
- The pandemic has necessitated the collection and digitisation of essential data, with different vulnerability layers geo-referenced to enable support for the most vulnerable households.
- Building on these initiatives, such data could be used for social protection programmes beyond the pandemic response.
- The movement restrictions imposed by the pandemic has necessitated a push to pursue the digitalisation agenda, as digital technologies became essential for continued delivery of essential public services
- As Bhutan embarks towards rapid digital transformation, it has become crucial for it to ensure reliable mobile cellular services, and international and domestic internet connectivity.
- Towards this end, the “Digital Drukylul Flagship Programme” is currently under implementation in the 12<sup>th</sup> FYP.
- Bhutan has also initiated the establishment of a Third International Internet Gateway. Investment in the area of Satellite and emerging technology is being prioritised, with four engineers sent abroad to study satellite development.







# Thank You & Tashi Delek!

