



AVPN Southeast Asia Summit 2020

Policy Workshops 1 & 2
Key Takeaways

FEBRUARY 2020

01

BUILDING CAPACITY FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTION'S ENGAGEMENT FOR SDG FINANCING



1 The traditional paradigm must be challenged and steps must be taken to overcome rigid bureaucratic structures. Public sector stakeholders must now **reimagine their roles within society** to stay relevant amidst evolving dynamics between civil society, businesses, and governments.

2 Governments must be **active observers and firm supporters of private sector**. They must keep their ears on the ground, assimilate the demands of social investors and non-state actors, and empower funders and non-governmental organisations to take leading roles through participation.

“GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ENGAGED IN IMPACT-INVESTING POLICIES EXPLAIN HOW THEY ADVANCE THIS AGENDA - BY TAKING ON THE MULTI-FACETED ROLE THEY PLAY AS LEADERS, MARKET STEWARDS, ENABLERS, AND DIRECT MARKET PARTICIPANTS, BEING BOTH PROACTIVE AND RESPONSIVE TO MARKET NEEDS.”

3 Governments must also **leverage on existing intermediary networks and platforms**. Platforms and networks are receptive to the flow of demand and supply in the market, fluid enough to move between both to bolster collaboration, and influential in circles where governments may not have the bandwidth to extend resources towards.

4 **Inventing tripartite partnerships** requires governments to identify the tools they have, and taking a holistic approach to create instruments that can strengthen relationships and the synchronisation of work carried out by multi-sectoral stakeholders.



02

STAKEHOLDERS IN THE CONTINUUM OF CAPITAL

- Crowding-in of investments remains crucial but since impact investors are mostly foreigners, there is the issue of facing higher interest rates. While there is a growing interest in innovative finance mechanisms such as blended finance, the sector is still at a nascent stage. Hence, **governments must find concrete ways to leverage domestic capital** and keep their focus on catalytic capital as well as various financial tools.



- It is important for the private sector to **recognise that they have an urgent responsibility to take ownership** in promoting and implementing the SDGs in their respective sectors. Efforts to mainstream SDGs into the national development agenda does not lie solely on the government. Hence, it is important to **form a common language** to help business owners understand, commit to, and collaborate in investing in the SDGs.
- Academic institutions should always **tap into data-based evidence to inform policy**. However, they will still be faced with limitations and constraints as policy formulation goes beyond evidence and knowledge. Hence, **the process of informing policy requires close collaboration** with national, state, and local governments, CSOs, multi-lateral and bilateral institutions, as well as donors.

“FUNDING THE SDGS IS NOT ONLY ABOUT HAVING A GOOD DISCUSSION, BUT IT REQUIRES EFFORT, COMMITMENT, AND COLLABORATION.”

02

STAKEHOLDERS IN THE CONTINUUM OF CAPITAL

- It should be imperative for countries to **foster** the development of activities that have their origins in individual creativity, skill, and talent through creative and social enterprises. There is a pressing need for businesses to **reinvest their surpluses into social objectives** as it is the most efficient way to relieve some of the government's fiscal burden into development aid.



- To ensure accountability and trust amongst beneficiaries, **acquiring consent** from both the communities and the people within the organisation, and ensuring that social organisations are **engaging with the right government interventions** holds key. Making sure that everyone is still pushing the agenda is vital to the continuation of projects. When higher risks are involved, it is even more important for the government and philanthropies to work together.

03

A GLIMPSE INTO INDONESIA'S EXPERIENCE



- 1** The government is taking on the role as an **enabler** for promoting, catalysing, regulating, coordinating, and implementing multi-stakeholder partnerships for the implementation of the SDGs.
- 2** To reinforce the partnerships with private sectors, CSOs, political institutions, the media, universities, communities, and professionals, the **Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS)** enacted **Article 15** to promote multi-stakeholder engagement.
- 3** **Collaborative efforts** in Indonesia looks like this: Academia and experts are involved in proposing a policy paper or formulation before it gets implemented by the private sector. Civil society and the media mainly aid in facilitating projects through dissemination and advocacy. The government takes on a regulatory role of monitoring and evaluating data and development indicators.



About AVPN

AVPN is a unique funders' network based in Singapore committed to building a vibrant and high impact social investment community across Asia. As an advocate, capacity builder, and platform that cuts across private, public and social sectors, AVPN embraces all types of engagement to improve the effectiveness of members across the Asia Pacific region.

The core mission of AVPN is to increase the flow of financial, human and intellectual capital to the social sector by connecting and empowering key stakeholders from funders to the social purpose organizations they support.

With over 600 members across 34 markets, AVPN is catalysing the movement towards a more strategic, collaborative and outcome focused approach to social investing, ensuring that resources are deployed as effectively as possible to address key social challenges facing Asia today and in the future.

Email:

policy@avpn.asia
info@avpn.asia

Address (Singapore Headquarters):

Union Building, 171 Tras Street, #10-179,
Singapore 079025

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