Voluntary National Reporting on the SDGs in the Pacific

Pacific Tripartite High Level Forum on Climate Change and Decent Work in the Pacific
24-27 July 2019, Port Moresby, PNG
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2015 - 2030 Agenda for SD
UN global SDGs 2015 - 2030

17 SDGs
169 targets
232 indicators (244 with those repeat) + National and Regional Indicators

UN SG Ban Ki-moon: “Most inclusive development agenda the world has ever seen”.
UN SG António Guterres: “The 2030 Agenda is our roadmap and its goals and targets are tools to get there”.

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
3 GOOD HEALTH
4 QUALITY EDUCATION
5 GENDER EQUALITY
13 CLIMATE ACTION
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
16 PEACE AND JUSTICE
DECENT WORK IS NOT JUST A GOAL – IT IS A DRIVER OF SD

**Agenda 2030:** places DW for all, and the ILO’s mandate and purpose of social justice, at the heart of policies for sustainable and inclusive growth and development.

- Linked to ending all forms of discrimination and achievement of the fundamental principles and rights at work
- Social justice and the centrality of DW and productive employment offers conceptual and operational means to identify gaps and actions to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

**ILO Centenary Declaration:**

- **Human-centered agenda for the future of work.**
- Strongly aligned with SDG 8, saying that shaping a fair, inclusive and secure future of work “is fundamental for sustainable development that puts an end to poverty and leaves no one behind.”
### National level
- Ambitious national responses: National Development and SD Development strategies

- **Reviews of progress (VNRs)**
  Voluntary National Review: The 2030 Agenda encourages Member States “to conduct regular and inclusive **reviews of progress at the national and sub-national levels which are country-led and country-driven**” *(p.79)*

### Regional and sub-regional level
- Regional commissions to contribute to regional review
- Opportunities for peer learning, including through:
  - voluntary reviews,
  - sharing of best practices and
  - discussion on shared targets.

### Global level: HLPF in NY
- Annual progress report on the SDGs prepared in cooperation with the UN system, based on the global indicator framework
- **Presentation of VNR**
How can VNR process support national implementation of the 2030 Agenda

- Strengthens
  - Political will
  - National Ownership
  - Institutions
  - Coordination

- Identifies area where support is needed

- Provides an important communication tool

- Changes mindsets

- Draws lessons and provides critical reflections on the process

- Provides impetus to continue national implementation after VNR has been presented
VNR globally and in the Pacific

2019 (51 countries)
- 1st time: Fiji, Palau, Tonga, Vanuatu, Nauru.
- 2nd time: 10 countries, none in PIC

2020 (32 countries)
- 1st time: PNG, SI, Micronesia
- 2nd time: 12 countries, Samoa
Timeline for 2019 Voluntary National Reviews

Global Preparatory Meetings
October 2018 - Geneva,
February 2019 - Bonn

Regional Preparatory Workshop
(with regional commissions)
27-29 March 2019, Bangkok

Submission of main messages
17 May 2019

Submission of Final Reports
14 June 2019

2019 VNR Presentation
HLPF NY 15-18 July 2019
Who is engaged in VNRs?

“Major Groups” and “other stakeholders”
UN Voluntary common reporting Guidelines for VNR at the HLPF SD / Handbook

• It provides a framework for certain common elements within reports.

According to Guidelines VNRs should:

• Be open, inclusive, participatory, support reporting by all relevant stakeholders
• Be people-oriented, gender-sensitive, respect human rights and have particular focus on poorest, most vulnerable
• Maintain a longer-term orientation, identify achievements, challenges, gaps and critical success factors
• Help to mobilize the necessary means of implementations and partnership
Best practices

- Start early
- Designate coordinator(s)
- Engage broad range of stakeholders early
- Focus on quality, not quantity
- Include statistic annex
- Address implementation of 17 SDGs, not only those under in-depth review at the HLF in a given year
- Include analyses, lessons learned and examples
- Avoid mere listing of programs and strategies
- Showcase both strengths and weaknesses
- Identify areas where additional support is needed
- Spell out next steps in implementation
- Include employers organisations and trade unions
The Pacific

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<tr>
<th>SDG Goal</th>
<th>2000 Progress</th>
<th>2018 Progress</th>
<th>Target 2030</th>
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<td>1 No poverty</td>
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<td>2 Zero hunger</td>
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<td>3 Good health and well-being</td>
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<td>5 Gender equality</td>
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<td>6 Clean water and sanitation</td>
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<td>7 Affordable and clean energy</td>
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<td>8 Decent work and economic growth</td>
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<td>9 Industry, innovation and infrastructure</td>
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<td>10 Reduced inequalities</td>
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<td>11 Sustainable cities and communities</td>
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<td>12 Responsible consumption and production</td>
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<td>14 Life below water</td>
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<td>15 Life on land</td>
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<td>16 Peace, justice and strong institutions</td>
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<td>17 Partnership for the goals</td>
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- Red: Regress since 2000
- Blue: Progress since 2000
- Yellow: Insufficient data
- Green: Evidence strength

Source: ESCAP Asia and Pacific SDG Progress Report 2019, p.44
Progress towards achieving SDG 8: ILO view

ILO 2019 Report “Time to ACT for SDG8: Integrating Decent Work, Sustainable Growth and Environmental Integrity”:

➢ The progress is slowing down in many areas of the world.

To support the SDG8: need for urgent acceleration of efforts.

Failure to make headway on SDG 8 would impede progress towards other Goals - eradicating poverty, reducing inequalities, promoting peace, and achieving gender equality.
Lessons and way forward

Low awareness and involvement

• Responsible agencies for the VNR and HLPF: usually ministries for economic development + foreign affairs. Participation of labour ministries (or the key counterpart ministries of the ILO) is limited in many countries.

• While CSO are often heavily involved in the VNR preparation, social partners’ (E & W) participation is quite limited.

• As a result areas where the ILO and social partners made good progress are not highlighted

Action: Active involvement of Tripartite in VNR: L&E Min, E & W

Problem: SDG8 achievement is not progressing

Action: Urgency in acceleration of effort: DW for all is the vehicle to achieve sustainable development and social justice
Thank you!