



Voluntary National Reporting on the SDGs in the Pacific

Pacific Tripartite High Level Forum on
Climate Change and Decent Work in the Pacific
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SUSTAINABLE GEALS





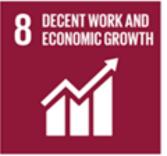


























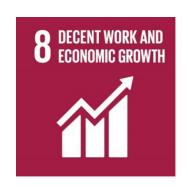






2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development

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".

DW, SDGs and the ILO Declaration for the Future of Work

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."

SDG implementation and review: 3 levels

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



Number of Countries 2019 51 2018 46 2017 43 2016 22 0 20 40 60

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

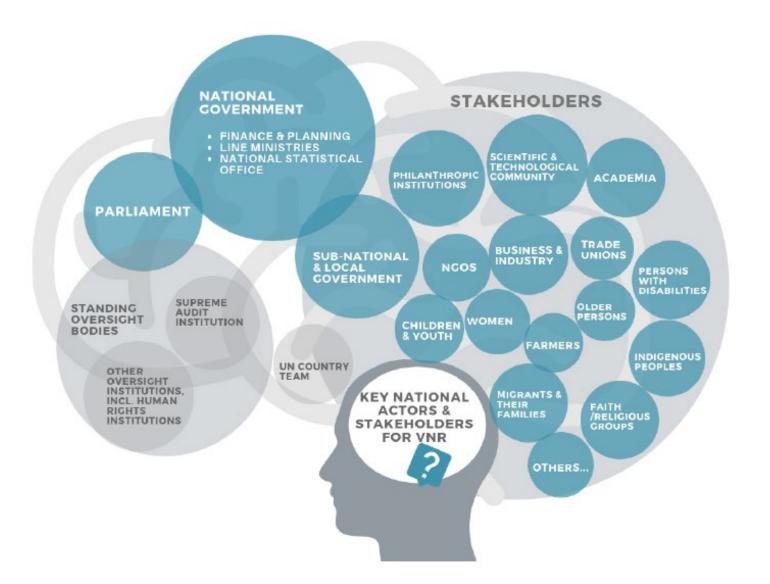
Submission of Final Reports

> 14 June 2019

2019 VNR
Presentation
HLPF NY
15-18

July2019

Who is engaged in VNRs?



"Major Groups" and "other stakeholders"

UN Voluntary common reporting Guidelines for VNR at the HLPF SD / Handbook

- Prepared by the UN SG in Dec. 2015, updated in Dec. 2017.
- 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

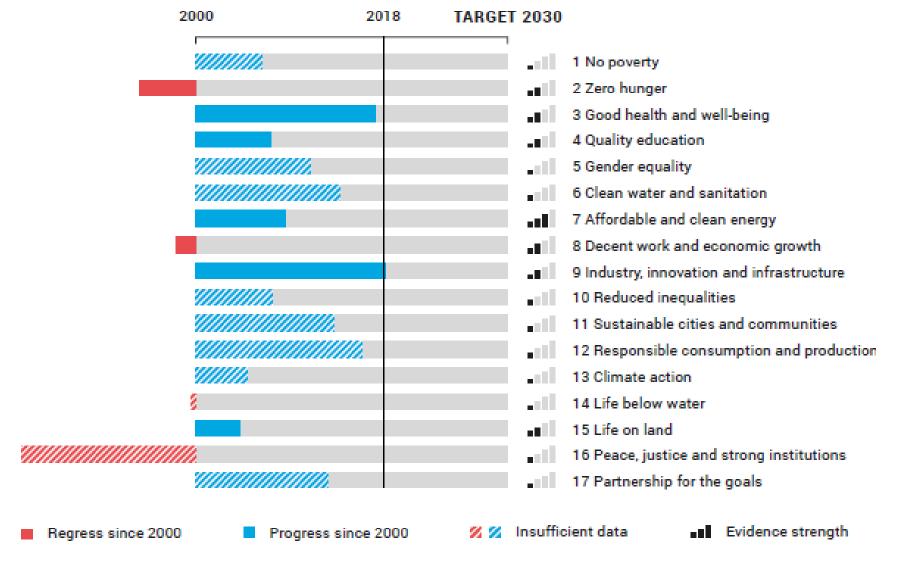


Figure 40 - Snapshot of SDG progress in 2018: Pacific

SDG progress in 2018: Pacific



Source: ESCAP Asia and Pacific SDG Progress Report 2019, p.44

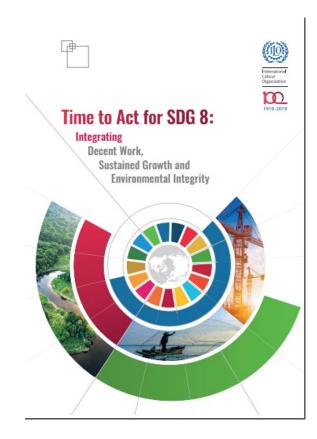
Progress towards achieving SDG 8: ILO view

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!