Technical Workshop in support of the Fourth International Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS4)

Session 3: SHARING OF LESSONS LEARNED FROM MONITORING AND REPORTING OF EXISTING INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENTS IN SIDS AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL (2030 AGENDA- (INCLUDING THE VNRS), SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION, PARIS AGREEMENT)

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Overview of presentation

• **Global agendas:**
  • 2030 Agenda & VNRs
  • Paris Agreement -Climate
  • Sendai Framework
  • Addis Ababa- Financing

• **National Reporting against the SDGs**
  • National SDG Tracker

• **Challenges & Lessons Learnt**
  • Reporting against SDGs
  • General reporting against plans/policies
# SDG progress in the Pacific, 2023

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Regression</th>
<th>Insufficient indicators</th>
<th>Evidence strength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goal 1: No poverty</td>
<td>✔️</td>
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<td>Goal 2: Zero hunger</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goal 3: Good health and well-being</td>
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<td>Goal 4: Quality education</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goal 5: Gender equality</td>
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<td>Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy</td>
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<td>✔️</td>
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<td>Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth</td>
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<td>Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructures</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goal 10: Reduced inequalities</td>
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<td>Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities</td>
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<td>Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production</td>
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<td>Goal 13: Climate action</td>
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<td>Goal 14: Life below water</td>
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<td>Goal 15: Life on land</td>
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<td>Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions</td>
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<td>Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals</td>
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Global agendas

Paris Agreement – Climate action

Figure 1.3: Status of carbon neutrality commitments of ESCAP members, 2022.

- **Declaration/pledge**
  - Afghanistan (LDC, LLDC)
  - Armenia (LDC)
  - Brunei Darussalam
  - India
  - Kiribati (LDC, LLDC, SIDS)
  - Kyrgyzstan (LLDC)
  - Micronesia (Federated States of) (SIDS)
  - Myanmar (LLDC)
  - Pakistan
  - Palau (SIDS)
  - Papua New Guinea (SIDS)
  - Russian Federation
  - Samoa (SIDS)
  - Tonga (SIDS)
  - Tuvalu (LLDC, SIDS)
  - Türkiye
  - Vanuatu (SIDS)

- **Policy document**
  - Australia
  - Cambodia (LDC)
  - China
  - Indonesia
  - Kazakhstan (LDC)
  - Lao People’s Democratic Republic (LDC)
  - Malaysia
  - Marshall Islands (SIDS)
  - Nauru (SIDS)
  - Nepal (LLDC, LDC)
  - Singapore (SIDS)
  - Solomon Islands (LDC, LLDC, SIDS)
  - Sri Lanka
  - Thailand
  - Uzbekistan (LLDC)
  - New Zealand
  - Republic of Korea

- **Adopted a law**
  - Fiji (LDC)
  - Japan
  - Maldives (SIDS)
  - New Zealand
  - Republic of Korea

- **Achieved**
  - Bhutan (LDC, LDC)

39 countries in Asia and the Pacific have started integrating carbon neutrality commitments into policy and regulatory frameworks. Bhutan is the only country to have achieved carbon-neutrality in the region and globally.

**Note:**
- LDC: Least Developed Country
- LLDC: Landlocked Developing Country
- SIDS: Small Island Developing State

Source: ESCAP based on ESCAP, UNEP, and UNICEF (2022).
Global agendas

Addis Ababa–Financing for development

Figure 4.1: Bank lending to private sector as % of GDP.

Source: ESCAP based on World Bank, World Development Indicators and IMF, Financial Market Development Index Database.\(^{157}\)

Note: Values on bank lending to private sector are from 2018 and 2020, while IMF Financial Market Index values are from 2020. Countries lacking available data on Financial Market Index were excluded from the analysis.
Challenges of SIDS reporting against SDGs

- Significant data gaps
- Reliance on custodian agencies to provide the data
- Global SDG indicators aren’t always the first choice in country NDPs
National reporting against the SDGs

National indicators, data, and target values

NATIONAL SDG TRACKER
Lessons learnt/Challenges encountered

• Most Pacific SIDS want to tell their own story against the SDGs
  • Not be constrained to the Global Set which contains indicators of lesser relevance and sometimes not measurable

• Identifying additional priority indicators (proxies) is a challenge in practice
  • More we adopt globally/regionally agreed indicators the better
  • But important countries have the opportunity to choose what is best for them
  • New Indicators proposed by country needs to have accompanying metadata and baselines/data

• Target setting at National level is difficult
Other points for consideration (input for Session 6)

Support ESCAP offering countries to develop indicator framework for NDPs and Sector Plans

- Promotes alignment between priority issues and indicators
- Makes best use of existing indicators (such as SDGs)
- Ensures disaggregation suitably addressed
THANK YOU

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