

Background & Overview – SDGS- SAMOA

Samoa's role in the lead up to the Agenda 2030 summit

- Through Samoa's mission in NY and through representation from capital we have been engaged in the negotiations process – the priority areas of the SAMOA Pathway are integrated into the SDGs.
- Over the last 5 years Samoa has been invited to present to the High Level Political Forum on the progress and challenges faced by SIDS given its chairmanship of the SIDS Conference. The HLPF is responsible for the follow up and review of the Agenda 2030 framework.
- SBS has been represented on the Interagency Experts group meeting to discuss the indicators and application at country level. SBS are conducting ongoing dialogues with different sectors lead agencies to finalise most appropriate indicators and assist in data collection.
- Samoa was a proactive participant at the Addis Ababa Financing for Development Conference where it advocated for the special case of SIDS through the SAMOA Pathway.
- Samoa participated at the COP 21 in Paris in December which resulted in the PARIS agreement on climate change
- Samoa is a Board member of the Green Climate Fund – has had first program approved in 2016

Integrating Agenda 2030 into National Development Strategy

- Direction of national reforms has been defined through Strategy for the Development of Samoa(SDS)
- From the SDS, corporate plans and performance targets are formulated
- For a greater outreach and as part of Public finance management reforms, sector planning was adopted complemented by the Medium Term Expenditure Framework – to enhance link between sector planning and budgetary process

Integration 2030 Agenda cont'd

- Sector planning manual was developed/reviewed to better define the 14 sectors of the economy
- Sector planning ensures coherent outcome based planning – the challenge arises from the significant variation in terms of compliance across sectors
- Budgetary processes still followed ministerial rather than sector settings. Ministries set budgets in line with corporate plans and MTEF
- SDS was developed long before the global consensus was reached on SDS target and indicators, the midterm review showed that SDS is in line with SDGs, SAMOA Pathway etc

Integration cont'd

- Mapping the SDG targets against the national development strategy showed that while the latter was primarily oriented towards national priorities, it also captured well the SDGs global targets.
- Mapping was an essential first for localising the SDGs as well as setting clear guidelines for sectoral plans and policies to align with SDGs
- Samoa opting for the National Voluntary review process in July 2016 was the opportunity to take stock on where we were with the unfinished business of the MDGs and that we needed to reflect on the challenges and lessons learnt

Budgetary processes

- Two main Challenges in our current budget system that undermines policy coherence and outcome based planning.
 1. Disconnect between budgeting and planning processes particularly for sector plans involving more than one ministry.
 2. The negotiation process to secure funding and determine resource allocation takes place at level of ministries rather than sectors. Ministries involved in more than one sector plan are less effective in aligning resource mobilisation to priorities – get fragmented development assistance
 3. Fragmentation aggravated by project based funding by development partners – there is a failure to recognise interdependency of development goals

Monitoring and evaluation framework

- Localised SDG targets properly integrated into the sector plans can be effectively managed by the current M&E framework developed known as SMERF – promotes ownership and coherence. Localisation is thus the process by which SDGs will be implemented in the context of Samoa
- Again the challenges is in the varying degree of compliance with the SMERF across sectors. Sectors that did not comply with planning guidelines do not comply with M& E requirements
- As well some sector coordination units lack the capacity to conduct proper monitoring and evaluation in compliance with the SMERF guidelines. There is a significant gap in evaluation skills

Sustainable Development Goals – implementation partnerships

Goal		Sector Involved	Development partners
1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Finance, Agriculture, Community, MNRE, TCM	Australia, NZ, PRC, Japan, EU, UN, WB, ADB
2	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	Agriculture, Community, MNRE, TCM	Australia, PRC, NZ, UN ADB, WB
3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Health community, Finance – NGOs	Australia, NZ, WB, UN, EU
4	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for	Education, Finance, NGOs	Australia, NZ, UN, ADB, WB

SDGs Cont'd

Goal		Sectors	Development partners
5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Community – all sectors	UN, Australia
6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Water, Environment, IWSA, Finance	EU, Japan, ADB
7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	Energy, Finance, Environment, SOE private sector	UAE, EU, NZ, UN, OPEC, ADB
8	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	TCM, Finance, Community, NGOs, Education, Environment	ADB, WB, Australia, NZ, UN

SDGs Cont'd

Goal		Sectors	Development partners
9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	Infrastructure, Transport, SROS, Finance Communications	UN NZ Australia EU, ADB, WB, PRC Japan
10	Reduce inequality within and among countries	Finance, TCM (migration)	UN WB IMF BILATERAL CTS
11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	Environment – Community – Finance	UN –GEF GCF
12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns *	(Environment, Tourism, Energy, Finance, Agriculture)	NZ AUSTRALIA UN WB

SDGs CONT'D

Goal		Sectors	Development partners
13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*	ALL	ALL
14	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	Agriculture & Fisheries, Environment, TCM, Tourism	USA AUSTRALIA NZ UN JAPAN, PR
15	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	Environment, Agriculture, Water & Sanitation, Community, Finance	UN GEF GCF IUCN Japan

SDGs CONT'D

GOAL		Sector	Development partner
16	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	Community, Law & Justice, Governance, Central agencies	Australia NZ UN
17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	Finance, TCM, PASP	ALL

Tailoring SDGs to national context (immediate)

- Planning – earlier raised public awareness of the SDGs using multistakeholder approaches. NGOs were invited to provide the advocacy and outreach to the communities- ongoing socialisation
- There was a review process of then existing plans and their outcomes mapped against SDGs
- There was early identification for change and criteria for prioritising.
- Localisation of SDG target was based on challenges and priority areas
- New targets were set and formulation of new plans in line with SDGs by integrating localised targets and indicators into national and sectoral plans.

Tailoring SDGs to national contexts

- Over time we were able to initiate work towards policy coherence
- We took stock of financing mechanism and deepened outcome based budgeting including through use of the MTEF
- On M&E we are well into indicator development and data collection. Identified importance of data disaggregation and having review processes, reporting and mechanisms

Development of Tools- integration resources

- SADATA – supports localisation and reflects human rights approach towards the implementation of the SDGs. How can it be used to complement other tools such as the
- UNESCAP Generic Tool for Policy Data Integration
- TA availability from all sources
- Locally developed frameworks
- Region wide and subregional roadmaps and networks

Lessons Learnt

- Importance of the use of existing country processes, systems and institutions in support of contextualisation
- SDG mainstreaming is an ongoing process – hence the importance of the Task Force to coordinate work in this area
- The important focus on inclusiveness and securing citizens' rights to development thus ensuring no one is left behind- strengthens the work including synergies on Human rights and integration of SDGs into SDS
- Centrality of timely and accurate national statistics in monitoring and clear definition of roles with regards collation, validation etc
- The translation of ambition into action implementation relies on increased investment in human and institutional capacities as cornerstones of sustainable and inclusive development.*

Financing for development

Achieving an ambitious 2030 development agenda
SDGs inclusive will require

- an equally ambitious, comprehensive, holistic and transformative approach with respect to the means of implementation, combining different means of implementation and integrating the 3 pillars of sustainable development
- This should be underpinned by effective, accountable and inclusive institutions, sound policies and good governance at all levels

SOLUTIONS

- can be found, including through strengthening public policies, regulatory frameworks and finance at all levels
- unlock the transformative potential of people and the private sector and incentivizing changes in financing as well as consumption and production patterns to support sustainable development
- require a robust monitoring and evaluation approach to facilitate its implementation
- ODA remains important for development but priority will be given to most vulnerable countries

HLPF Sessions

- Be familiar with the fact that both developed and developing countries will be reviewed at the same time
- Learn from the good practices of the review process such as the use of audiovisual presentation to cut down on verbal presentation as well as inclusive but separate reporting by both government and NGOs
- Listen to prior reviews and get a feel of the line of questions and prepare responses
- There are preselected reviewers, respondents to sum up and offer suggestions
- It is not an inquisition!

Samoa's VNR Report- 2016

- Stock take of our processes, systems, policy framework, financing framework
- Review of alignment of Agenda 2030 & SDGs, SAMOA Pathway to the Strategy for the Development of Samoa
- Stock take of thematic review of 'leaving no one behind'
- Stock take of alignment with globally determined indicators – classification of indicators using the Tier system
- Early identification of challenges, gap areas etc

Way Forward

- Target is to submit the first substantive report in 2020
- Continue this integrated approach to tools development in a manageable manner tailored to our capacities and resources
- Building on our coordination systems as we are seeing signs of parallel operations and contested space
- The Task Force has core members representing the Economic (MoF), Social(MWCSD), Environmental (MNRE) pillars of sustainable development plus SBS and MFAT (Chair – point of contact). Please take note of this framework