

***In the pursuit of policy coherence....***

# **Implementing & Measuring the SDGs in the context of complexity and limited capacities in the Pacific**

## **Session IV**

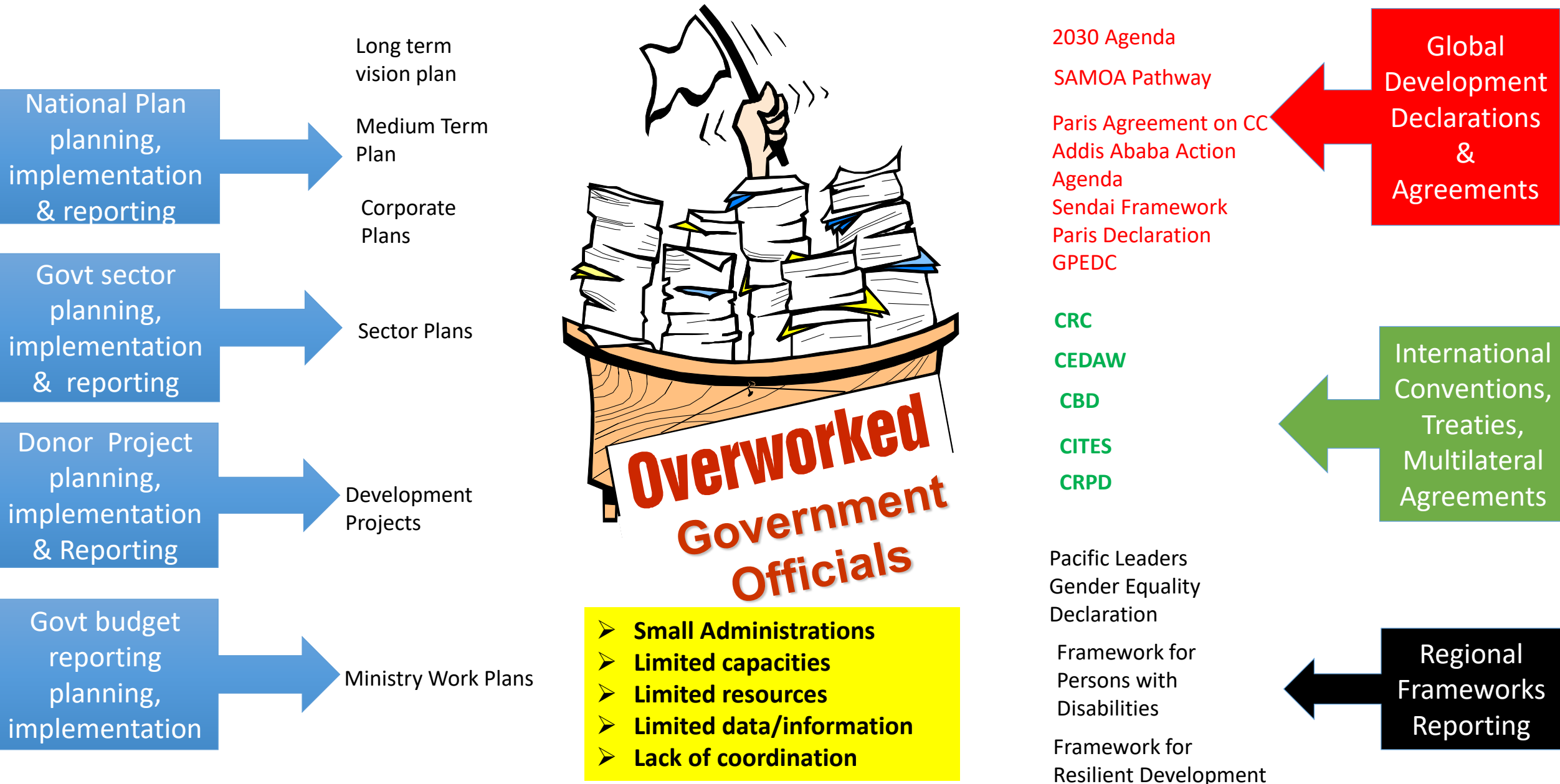
Expert Group meeting on optimising SDGs implementation in the framework of integration and policy coherence

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Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat  
Saturday 13 July 2019  
New York

# Outline

1. Pacific context & approach to implementing & measuring sustainable development
2. Where we are in developing indicators
3. Good practices on SDGs monitoring, data collection and reporting
4. Key challenges & next steps
5. Sectors requiring most data-related support from the UN system

# Complexity of Planning, Implementation & Reporting at country level



# Political commitment to integrated implementation & reporting



2015 – committed to SDGs, called for integrated implementation & reporting on global & regional sustainable development commitments

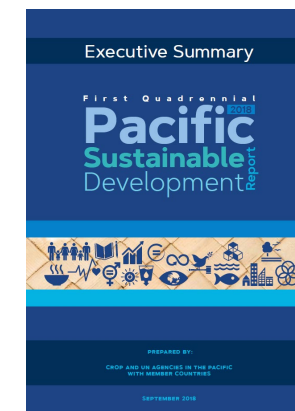
- Contextualise
- Integrate implementation & reporting
- Reduce reporting



2017 – endorsed the *Pacific Roadmap for sustainable Development*



2018 – endorsed the *1<sup>st</sup> Quadrennial Pacific Sustainable Development Report*



# THE PACIFIC ROADMAP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

## Planning & Implementation

- 1 LEADERSHIP & COORDINATION**  
Establishing/strengthening national & regional leadership & coordination mechanisms for sustainable development (National Plans/SDGs/SAMOA Pathway/FPR) implementation & monitoring
- 2 ADVOCACY & COMMUNICATIONS** on the Pacific Roadmap for Sustainable Development and on SDGs/SAMOA Pathway and FPR at all levels across Pacific countries engaging all stakeholders
- 3 REGIONAL PRIORITIES, MONITORING & INDICATORS**  
Regional Priorities established and monitored regionally through Initial Regional set of Sustainable Development Indicators
- 4 INTEGRATED REPORTING**  
Integrated regional Process of Follow up and Review for SDGs/SAMOA Pathway/FPR & PLGED through the 4 yearly Pacific Sustainable Development Report
- 5 SUPPORTING IMPLEMENTATION**  
Coordinated regional support to countries to assess/map the Means of Implementation, tailor SDGs targets/indicators in national development plans/budgets, strengthen national statistical systems & help deliver & report on SDGs/SAMOA Pathway/FPR

## Accountability & Reporting

S.A.M.O.A Pathway

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

2021

2022

2023

2024

2025

2026

2027

2028

2029

2030

2030 Agenda

Addis Ababa Action Agenda  
Sendai Framework  
Paris Agreement

Voluntary National  
Reviews (VNR) aligned  
to National plan  
reviews & *consider  
peer review*

Pacific Sustainable  
Development  
Report every 4  
years to inform the  
GAHLPF

Pacific  
Sustainable  
Development

Australia  
& Kribati  
VNRs

1st Pacific SDR

Fiji,  
Nauru,  
NZ, Palau,  
Tonga,  
*Vanuatu*  
VNRs

2019 High Level Political Forum

UN Climate Action Summit

UN SDG Summit

Addis Ababa Action Agenda HLM

SAMOA Pathway High Level Review

PNG  
RMI,  
Samoa  
Tuvalu,  
Solomon  
Islands  
VNRs

2nd Pacific SDR

2nd GA HLPF

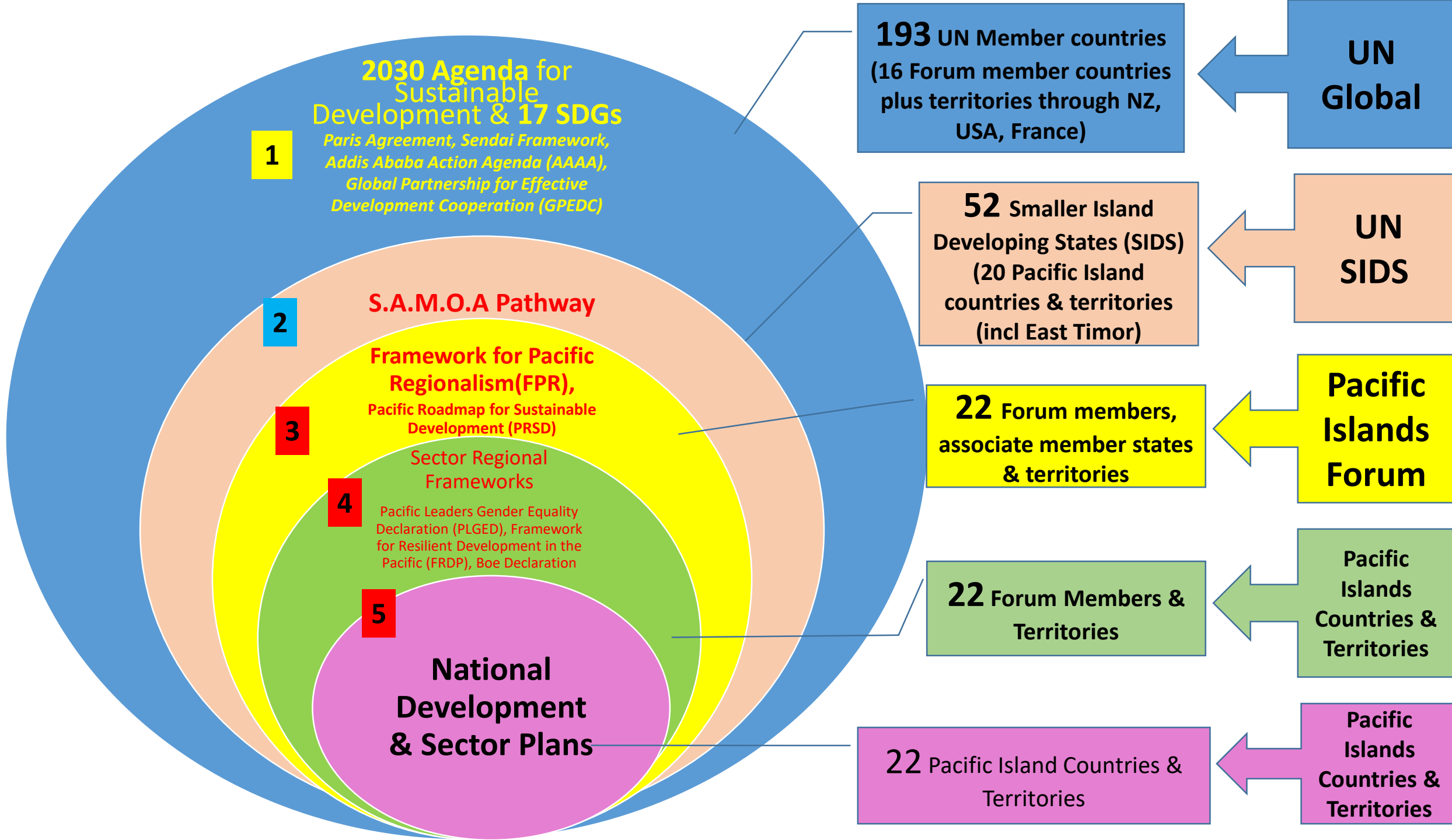
3rd Pacific SDR

3rd GA HLPF

4th Pacific SDR

4th GA HLPF





# Mapping the SDGs against global, regional & national priorities

SDG Targets	SDG Indicators	SAMOA Pathway		Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) for Development Financing		Framework for Pacific Regionalism	Regional Declarations/Frameworks	Regional Coordination Mechanism	Lead Agency/Focal Point
		SAMOA PATHWAY PRIORITY AREA	SIDS PARTNERSHIP	AAAA Priority Areas	AAA Action Area				
		Climate Change							
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies	Para # 31. We reaffirm that small Island developing States remain a special case for sustainable development in view of their unique and particular vulnerabilities, and we acknowledge that climate change and sea-level rise continue to pose a significant risk to small Island developing States and their efforts to achieve sustainable development and, for some, represent the gravest threat to their survival and viability. Para # 32. We also reaffirm that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time, and we express profound alarm that emissions of greenhouse gases continue to rise globally. We are deeply concerned that all countries, particularly developing countries, are vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change and are already experiencing an increase in such impacts, including persistent drought and extreme weather events, sea-level rise, coastal erosion and ocean acidification, further threatening food security and efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development.	Building Capacities for Increased Public Investment in Integrated Climate Change Adaptation Risk Reduction	Protecting our ecosystems for all. All of our actions need to be underpinned by our strong commitment to protect and preserve our planet and natural resources, our biodiversity and our climate. We commit to coherent policy, financing, trade and technology frameworks to protect, manage and restore our ecosystems, including marine and terrestrial ecosystems, and to promote their sustainable use, build resilience, reduce pollution and combat climate change, desertification and land degradation. We recognize the importance of avoiding harmful activities. Governments, businesses and households will all need to change behaviours, with a view to ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns. We will promote corporate sustainability, including reporting on environmental, social and governance impacts, to help to ensure transparency and accountability.		Sustainable development that combines economic, social and cultural development in ways that improve livelihoods and well-being and use the environment sustainably	2015 Pacific Island Forum Leaders Declaration on Climate Change Action 2013	Working ARM of the CROP CEO's Sub-Committee on Climate and Disaster Resilient Development (WARD)	
	13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people						Majuro Declaration for Climate Leadership	Gender Working Group	
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalisation of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)		Disaster Risk Reduction				Pacific Islands Meteorological Strategy 2012-2021: Sustaining Weather and Climate Services	Land Resources Working Group (LRWG)	
	13.2.2 Number of countries that have integrated climate change into national policies, strategies and planning		Choseul Integrated Climate Change Programme			Climate change (13.3, 13.a, 13.b)	in Pacific Islands Countries and Territories	Working Group (MSWG)	
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation	13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula		Enhancement of regional strategy on climate change through the Asia-Pacific Network on Climate Change (AP-Net)				SPC Land Resources Division Strategic Plan 2013-2017	Pacific Energy Advisory Group (PEAG)	
								Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG)	

## SDGs relevant to the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030 and the Paris Agreement

9 Goals; 23 Targets; 30 Indicators & 10 Goals, 23 Targets, 23 indicators

2030 Agenda/SDGs	DRR Specific Targets & Indicators	Paris Agreement Specific Targets & Indicators
1. No Poverty	1.5 - 1.5.1, 1.5.2, 1.5.3	1.5 - 1.5.3
2. Zero Hunger	2.1 - 2.1.2; 2.4 - 2.4.1; 2.a - 2.a.1, 2.a.2	2.4 - 2.4.1
3. Good Health & Well Being	3.c - 3.c.1; 3.d - 3.d.1	
6. Clean Water/Sanitation	6.2 - 6.2.1	
7. Access to affordable Energy		7.1 - 7.1.2; 7.2 - 7.2.1; 7.3 - 7.3.1; 7a - 7.a.1; 7.b - 7.b.1
9. Industry Innovation, Infrastructure	9.a - 9.a.1;	9.4 - 9.4.1
10. Reducing Inequality		10.b - 10.b.1
11. Sustainable Cities/Communities	11.5 - 11.5.1, 11.5.2; 11.b - 11.b.1, 11.b.2; 11.c - 11.c.1	11.b - 11.b.1
13. Climate Action	13.1 - 13.1.1, 13.1.2; 13.2 - 13.2.1; 13.3 - 13.3.1, 13.3.2; 13.a - 13.a.1; 13.b - 13.b.1	13.1 - 13.1.1, 13.2 - 13.2.1; 13.3 - 13.3.1; 13.a - 13.a.1; 13.b - 13.b.1
14. Life Under Water		14.2 - 14.2.1; 14.3 - 14.3.1
15. Life on Land	15.3 - 15.3.1; 15.5 - 15.5.1	15.a - 15.a.1; 15.b - 15.b.1
17. Strengthen Partnerships for Sustainable development	17.14 - 17.14.1; 17.15 - 17.15.1; 17.16 - 17.16.1; 17.18 - 17.18.1; 17.19 - 17.19.1, 17.19.2	17.3 - 17.3.1; 17.9 - 17.9.1; 17.16 - 17.16.1; 17.18 - 17.18.1

# Mapping the SDGs against global, regional & national priorities

**SAMOA Pathway Partnerships each Pacific Country has aligned to the the 17 SDGs**

FICs	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS												11 countries						Total No. of Partnerships per Country
	GOAL 1	GOAL 2	GOAL 3	GOAL 4	GOAL 5	GOAL 6	GOAL 7	GOAL 8	GOAL 9	GOAL 10	GOAL 11	GOAL 12	5 CROP Agencies 6 UN agencies						
Cook Islands		1	1			1	4				2	3	7	12	2		3	27	
FSM		1				1	3				1	3	7	12	2		1	26	
Fiji	1	1			1	1	5	1			2	3	10	13	2		3	36	
Kiribati		1	1			1	5	1	1		2	3	7	14	2		2	30	
Nauru						1	4				1	3	7	11	2		1	23	
Niue		1				1	3				1	3	6	8	2		1	23	
Palau				1		1	4				1	3	7	14	2		1	29	
PNG		1		1	1	1	4				1	3	9	15	2		2	34	
RMI					1	1	5				1	3	6	12	2		1	29	
Samoa	1	2	1			2	4	2	1		3	3	6	14	2		2	36	
Solomon Islands	2	1			2	1	5	2	1		2	2	10	13	2		5	39	
Tonga		1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1		2	3	8	11	2		3	35	
Tuvalu						1	4	1	1			2	7	13	2		1	27	
Vanuatu	1	1			2	1	6				1	3	8	12	2		5	34	

## Mapping SDGs targets against Country Plans/Priorities

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# Regional priorities monitoring and indicators

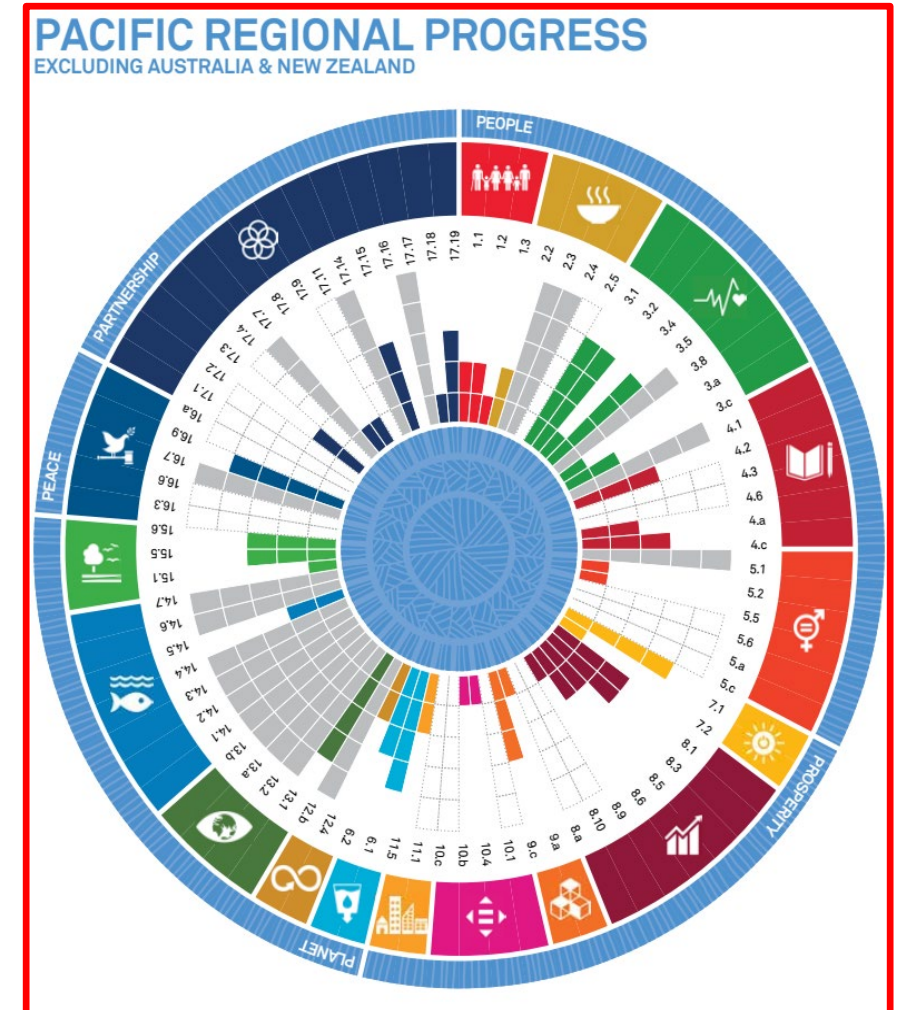
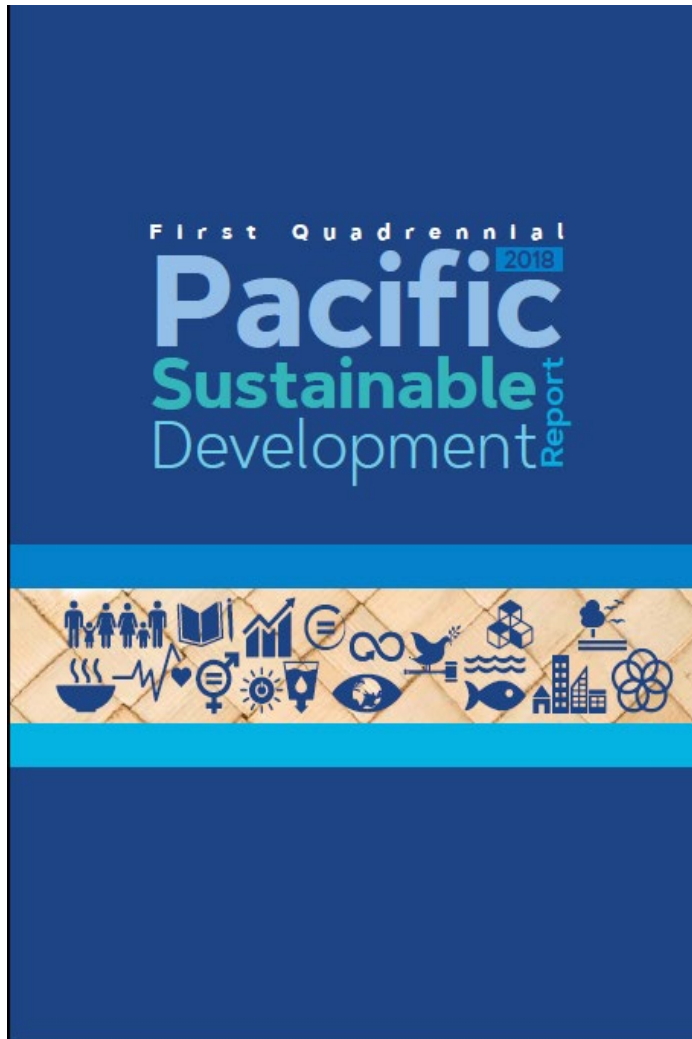
- The region will focus on three key types of **Pacific priorities**:
  - Regional transboundary issues of climate change (and disaster risk management) and oceans (including integrated oceans management).**
  - Unfinished business of MDGs & common priority issues at country level– NCDs and cervical cancer; improving connectivity; empowering women, girls and people with disabilities; reducing inequality and improving quality of education.**
  - Means of Implementation; SDG 16 and 17; Effective institutions and partnerships for the 2030 Agenda**

SDG	Global # of SDGs indicators	# of selected Pacific SD indicators	%
SDG1 No Poverty	12	5	42%
SDG2 Zero Hunger	14	7	50%
SDG3 Good Health & Wellbeing	26	16	62%
SDG4 Quality Education	11	8	73%
SDG5 Gender Equality	14	11	79%
SDG6 Clean Water & Sanitation	11	3	27%
SDG7 Affordable & Clean Energy	6	4	67%
SDG8 Decent work & Economic Growth	17	9	53%
SDG9 Industry, Innovation& Infrastructure	12	3	25%
SDG10 Reduced Inequalities	11	7	64%
SDG11 Sustainable Cities and Communities	15	5	33%
SDG12 Responsible Consumption & Production	13	4	31%
SDG13 Climate Action	7	5	71%
SDG14 Life Below Water	10	9	90%
SDG15 Life on Land	14	6	43%
SDG16 Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions	23	7	30%
SDG17 Partnerships for the Goals	25	18	72%
Pacific Proxies		5	
	241	132	55%

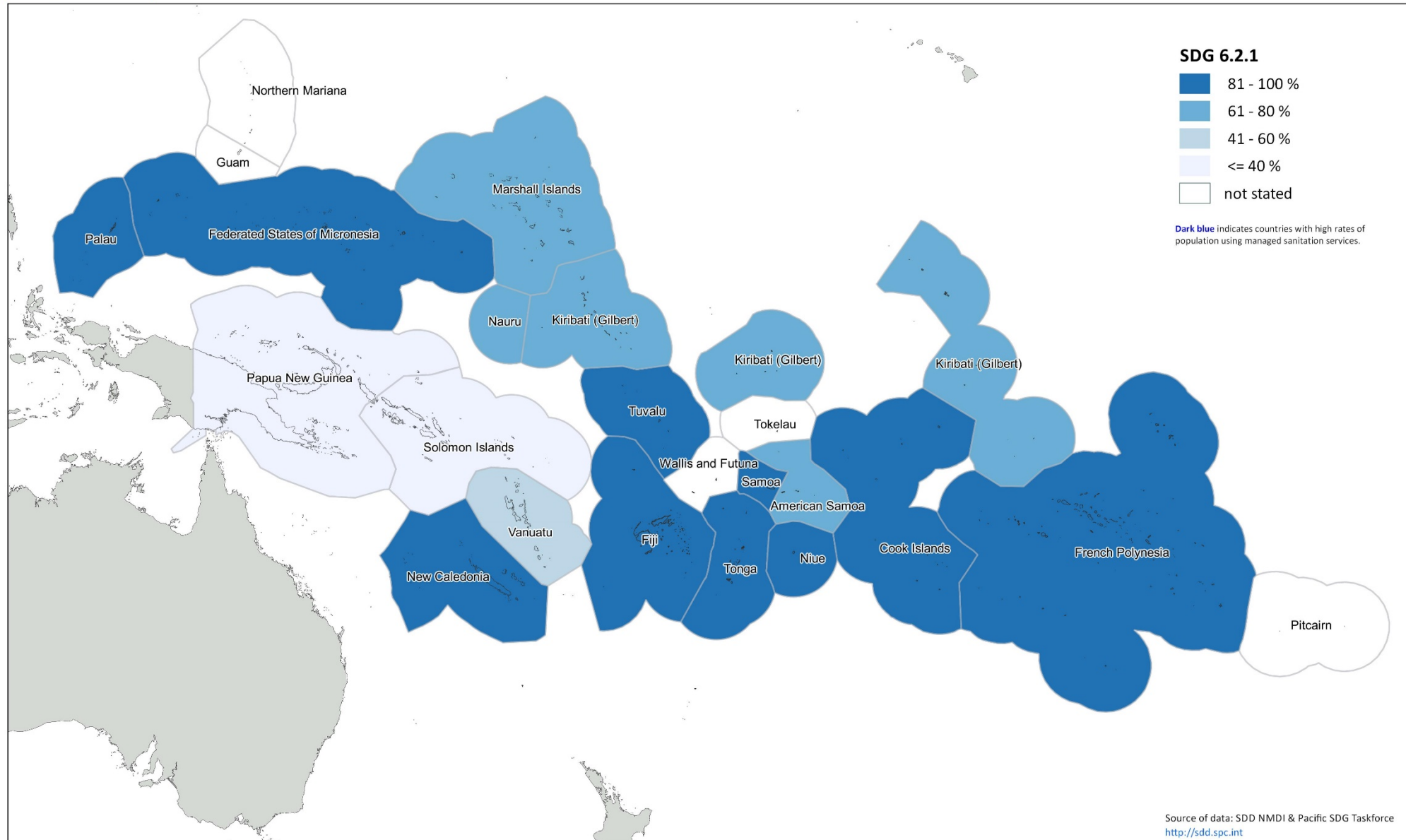
# INTEGRATED REPORTING

Integrated regional Process of Follow up and Review for SDGs/SAMOA Pathway/FPR & PLGED through the 4 yearly Pacific Sustainable Development Report

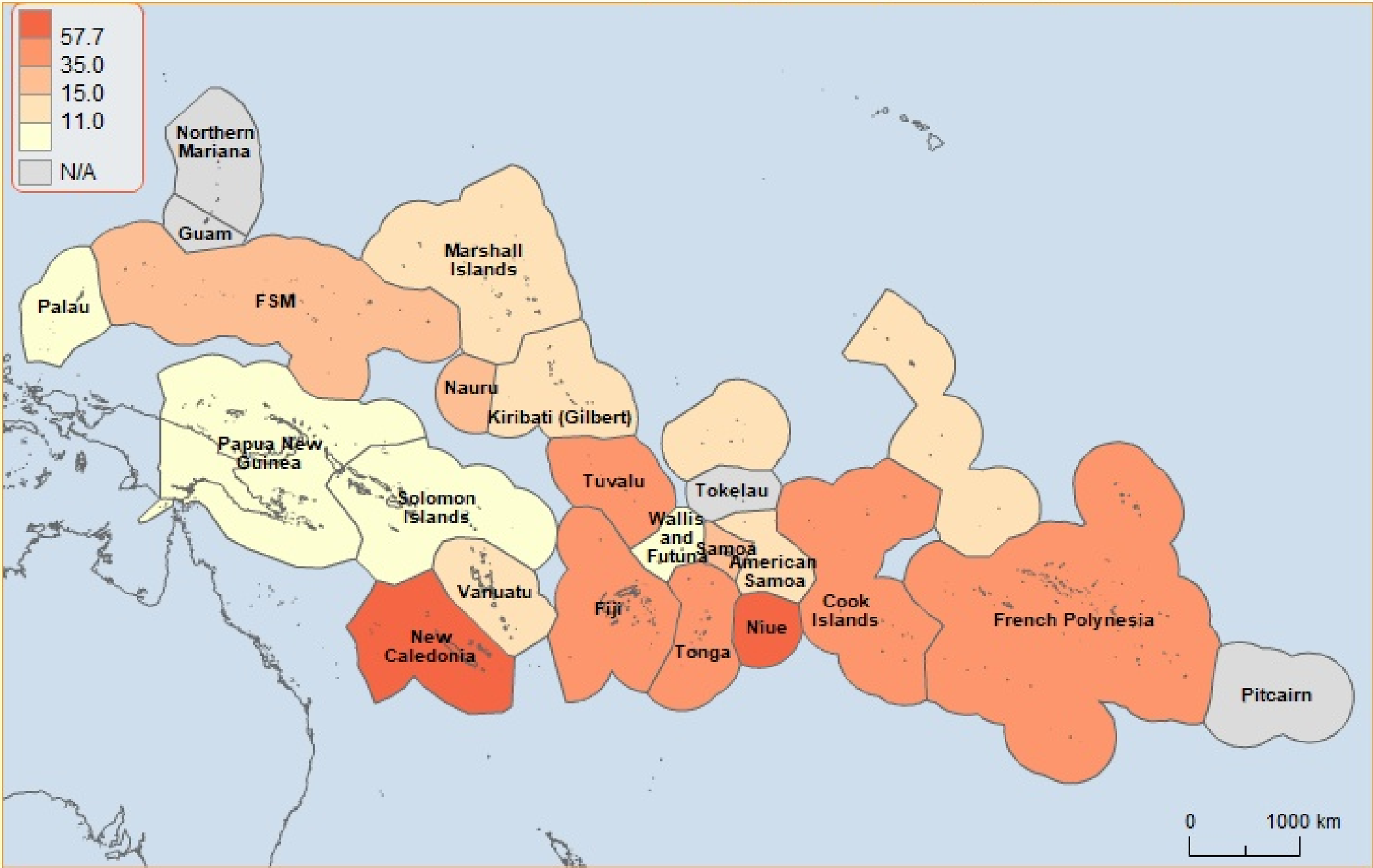
<https://pacificdata.org/content/17-goals-transform-pacific>



## 6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services including a hand washing facility with soap and water



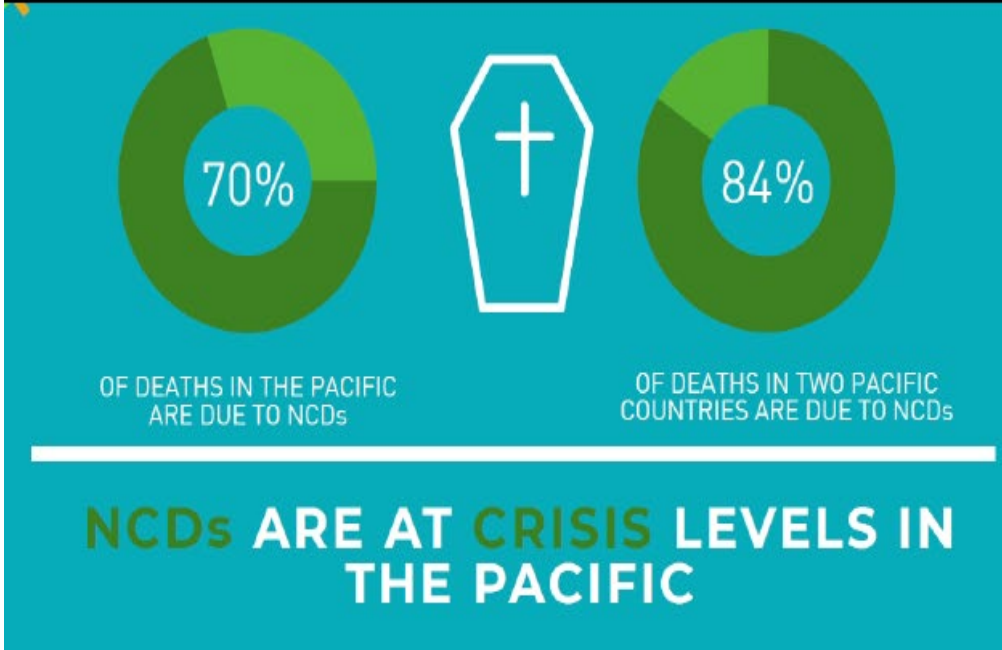
IT-1.4.1 | Individual access to internet - internet users per 100 population (Census, DHS, MDG 8.16)



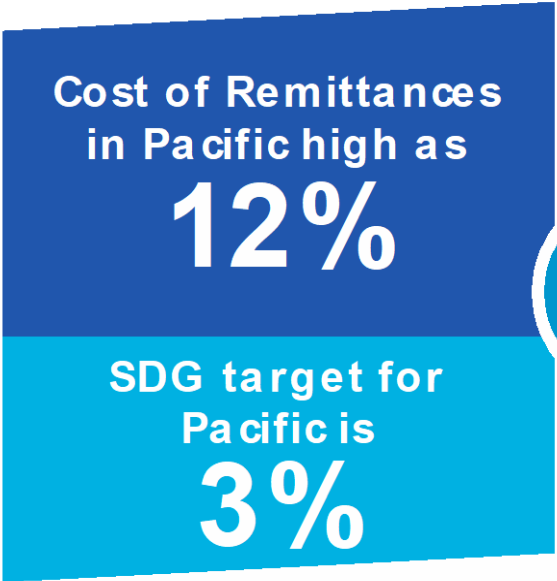




Cost of natural disaster to GDP:  
Fiji 30% and Vanuatu 64%



Regional progress





# Where are we in developing indicators – National level

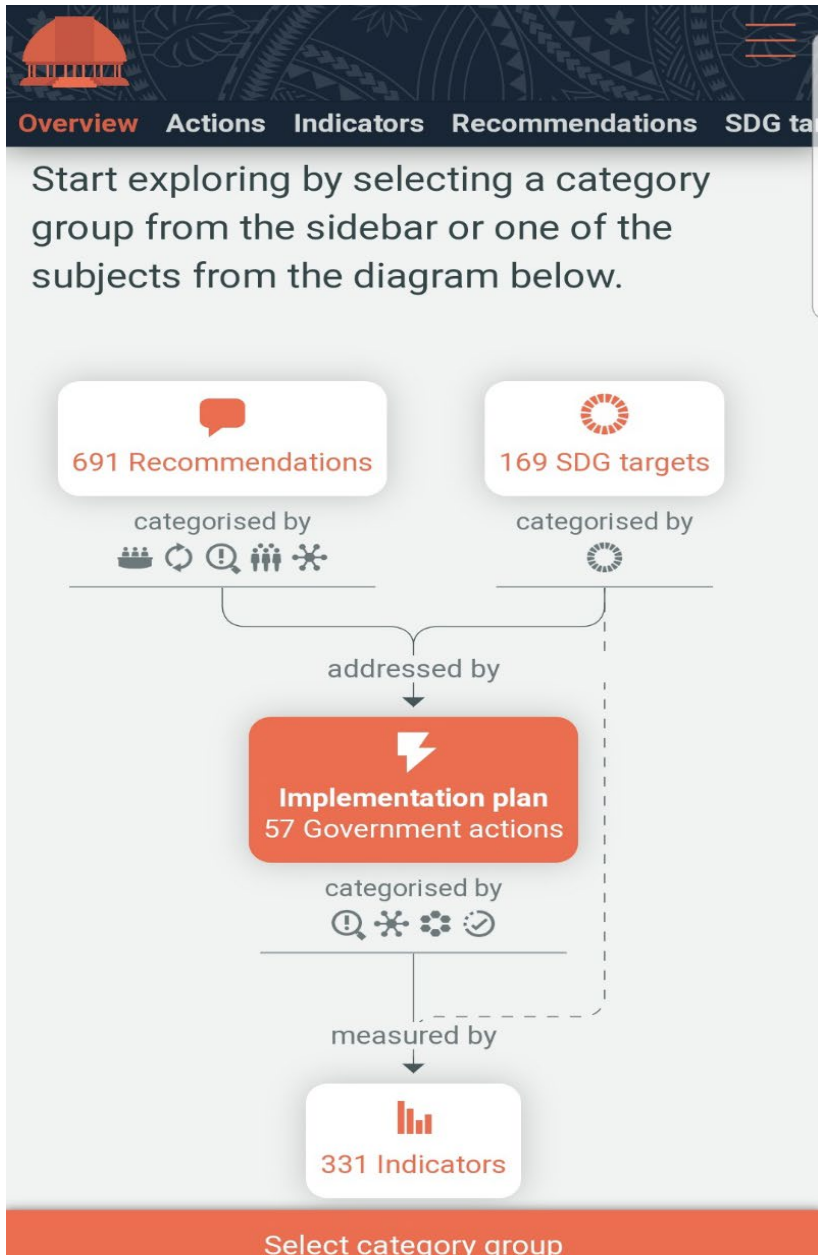
- Most of the Pacific countries have either mapped or are in the process of mapping the SDGs against National development plans
- Some have integrated SDGs into their National Monitoring processes – Cook Islands, Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu
- Indicators range from 150 to more than 400 in some of the countries

## **Tonga National Poverty definition**

- those that experience both low income and are also materially and socially deprived;
- those vulnerable because of deprivation socially perceived necessities (items and activities) that the Tongan majority consider that no-one should go without; and
- those vulnerable because of income - measured at the household level and takes into account both monetary (e.g. wages) and non-monetary sources (e.g. self-production).

## **New Zealand Living Standards Framework and Indicators Aotearoa NZ**

# Good practices at the national level on SDGs monitoring, data collection and reporting



- SADATA - Samoa through NZ and UN support established a tool –initially to manage and monitor their human rights recommendations and progress – added SDGs and considering adding Aichi and Multi-lateral Environment Agreement indicators

<https://sadata-production.firebaseio.com/>

- Vanuatu
  - Annual Development Report
  - M&E unit in the PMs office, M&E focal points in all line ministries
  - Vanuatu NSDP baseline/SDGs indicators survey
- Vanuatu, Tonga and Samoa have developed national databases for their data, information

# Challenges

## **Regional Level**

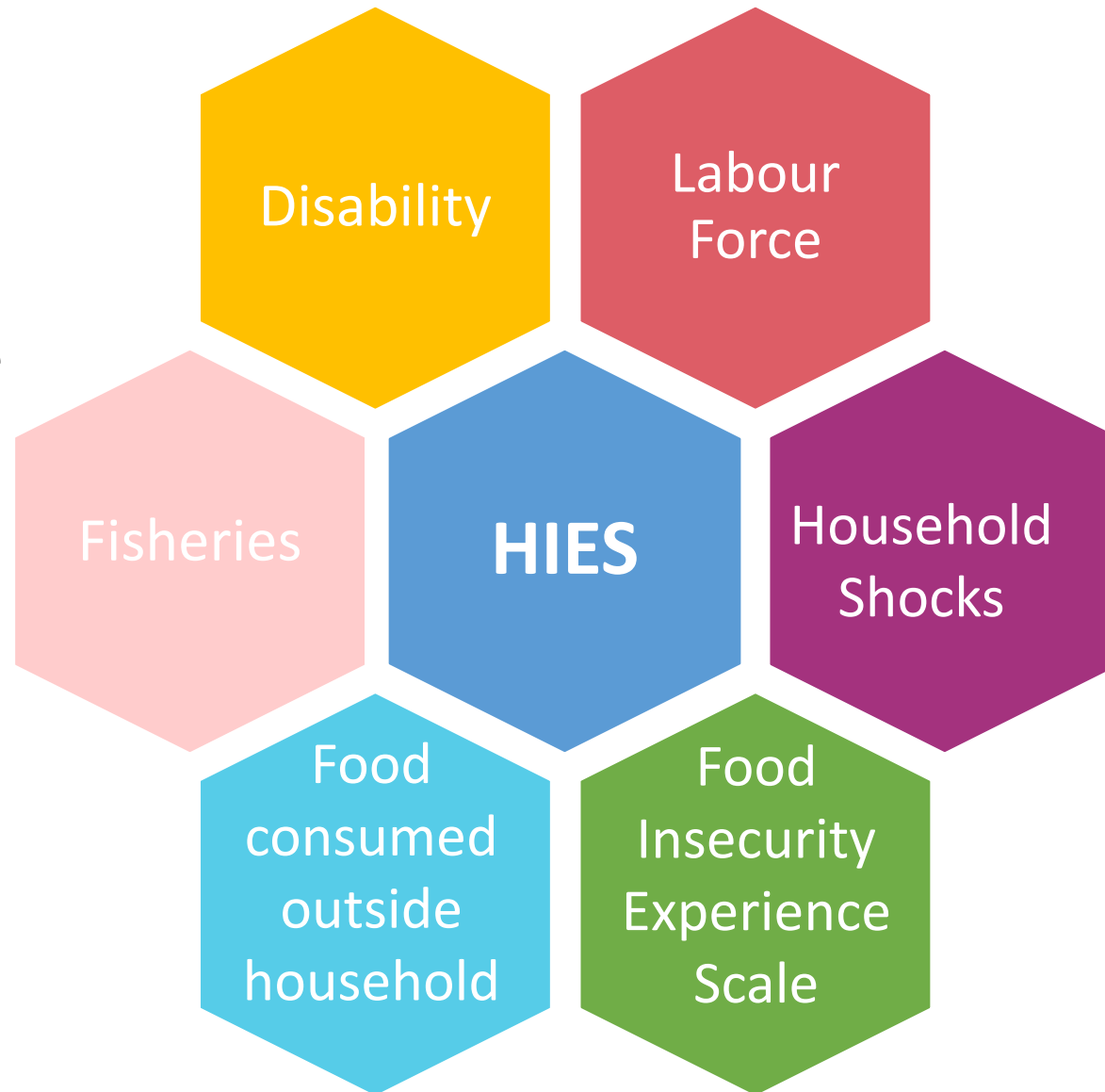
- Only 48% of PSDI can be measured
- Lack of disaggregation of data across countries
- Silo approach to statistical capacity building

## **National / country level**

- Average less than 50% of national indicators can be measured
- Lack of disaggregation
- Limited capacities and poor funding for national statistics offices and statistical systems
- Lack of integration of national statistical systems
- Lack of demand for and capacities for analysis of data

## REGIONAL SUPPORT:

## *HIES Experiment –extra modules added to base HIES*

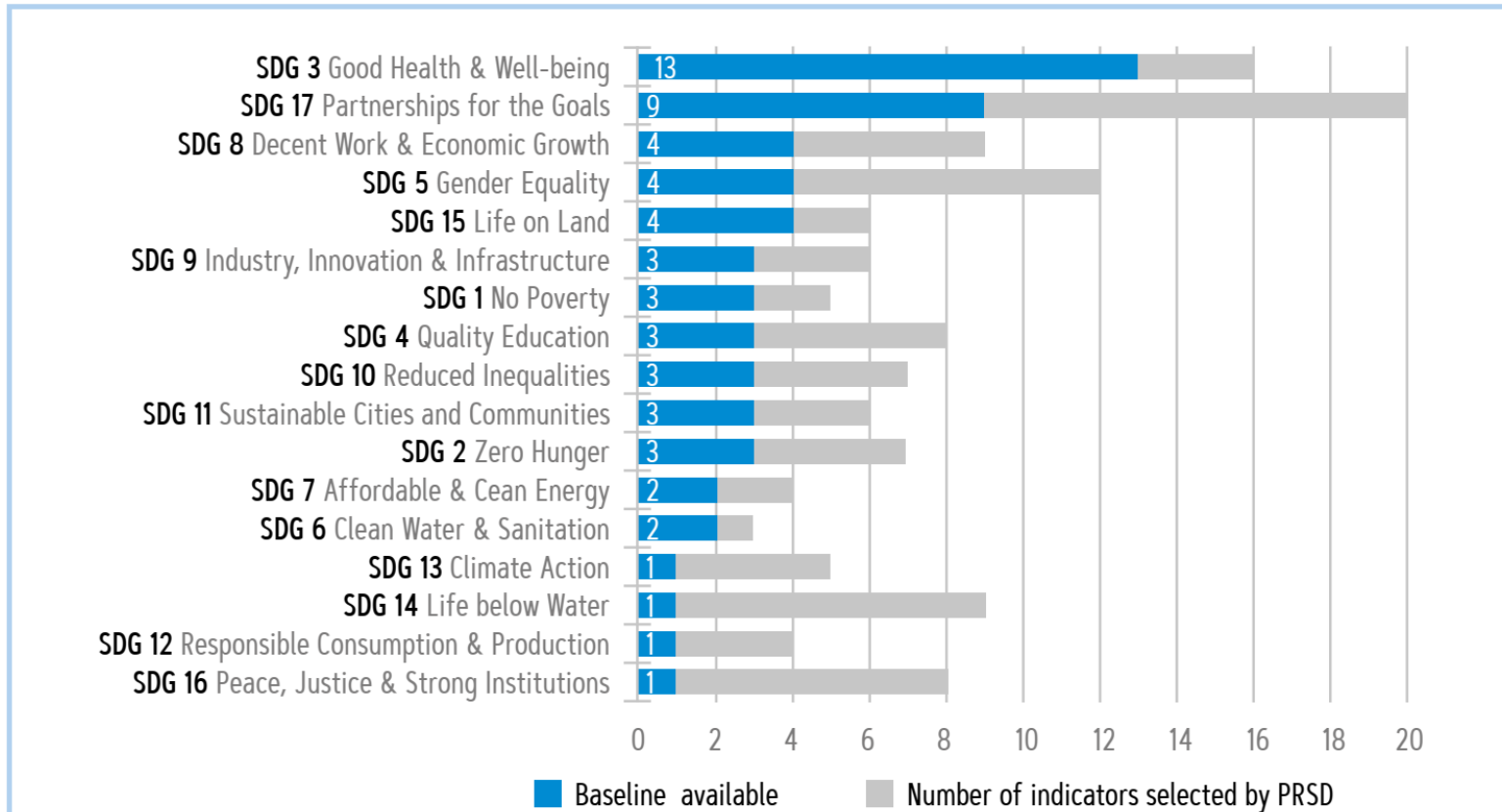


1. **Better tailored questionnaire and survey instruments** –such as Disability Surveys and Vanuatu’s ‘National Baseline Indicator Survey’
2. **Support to Pacific countries in the use of data in VNR reporting**
3. Development of a **regional .stat SDG dashboard** –

- Should be possible to generate poverty estimates disaggregated by disability as required in SDG indicators (if disability prevalence is high enough)
- Use of the tested Labour Force module will promote harmonization and comparability of labour market data across the Pacific, while reducing the time and costs associated with the development of questionnaires, manuals and other survey tools.

# Which sectors require most data-related support from the UN system?

## What can we measure now?



- Environment (SDG12, 13,14)
- Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions
- Gender Equality
- Education