

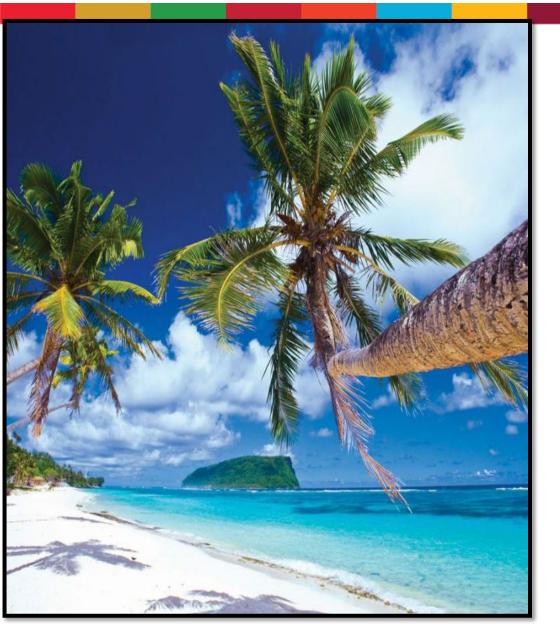
## Technical Workshop in support of the Fourth International Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS4)

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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Apia, Samoa 11-13 March 2024





# **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



## **Global agendas**

#### **SDG progress in the Pacific, 2023**

2015	2023	Target 2030		
			1	No poverty
			2	Zero hunger
			3	Good health and well-being
				Quality education
			° 🖗	Gender equality
			<b>P</b>	Clean water and sanitation
				Affordable and clean energy
			·	Decent work and economic growth
				Industry, innovation and infrastructure
				Reduced
-			Alifa	Sustainable cities and communities
			8 0 0	Responsible consumption and production
			°°°	Climate action
				Life below water
				Life on land
				Peace, justice and strong institutions
			°	Partnerships for the goals
	1			





Progress

Regression

Insufficient indicators

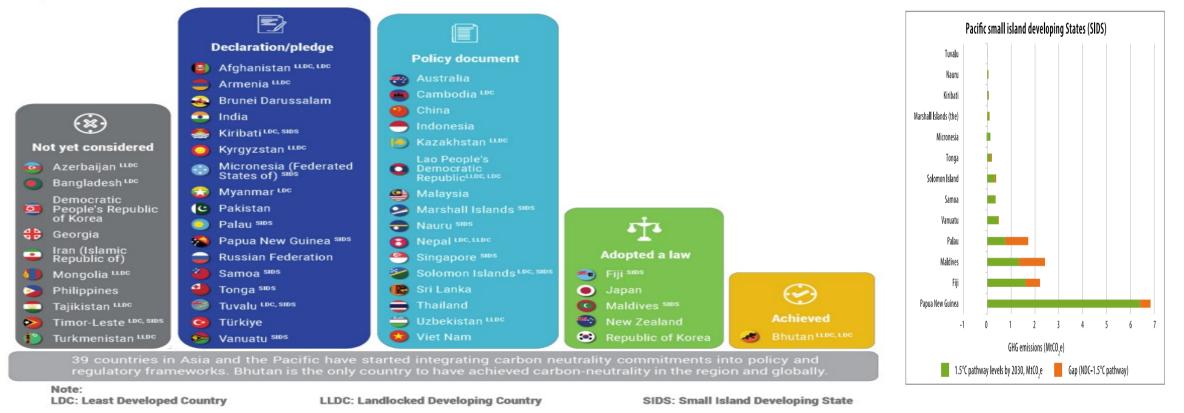
Evidence strength



## **Global agendas**

#### **Paris Agreement – Climate action**

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



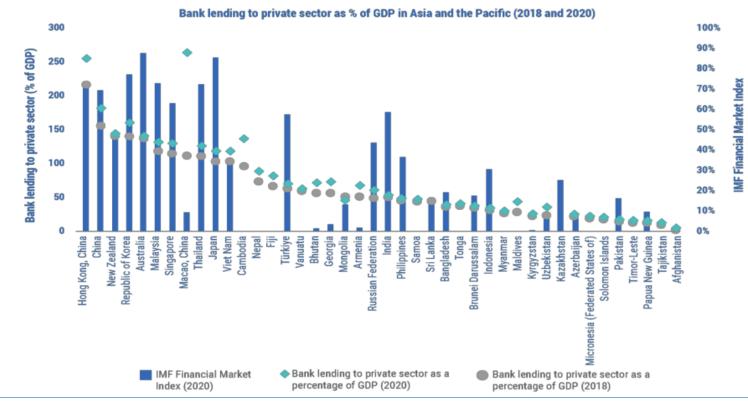
Source: ESCAP based on ESCAP, UNEP, and UNICEF (2022).



## **Global agendas**

#### Addis Ababa–Financing for development

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



ESCAP FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT SERIES NO.5 **SUSTAINABLE FINANCE** BRIDGING THE GAP IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC



Source: ESCAP based on World Bank, World Development Indicators and IMF, Financial Market Development Index Database.<sup>153</sup>

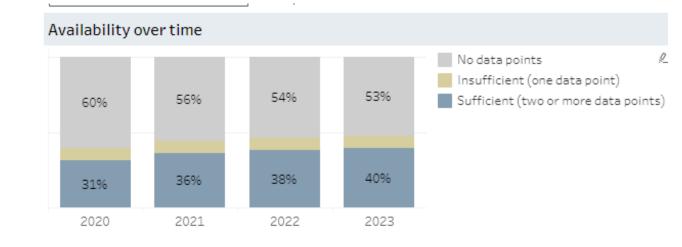
Note: Values on bank lending to private sector are from 2018 and 2020, while IMF Financial Market Index values are from 2020. Countries

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



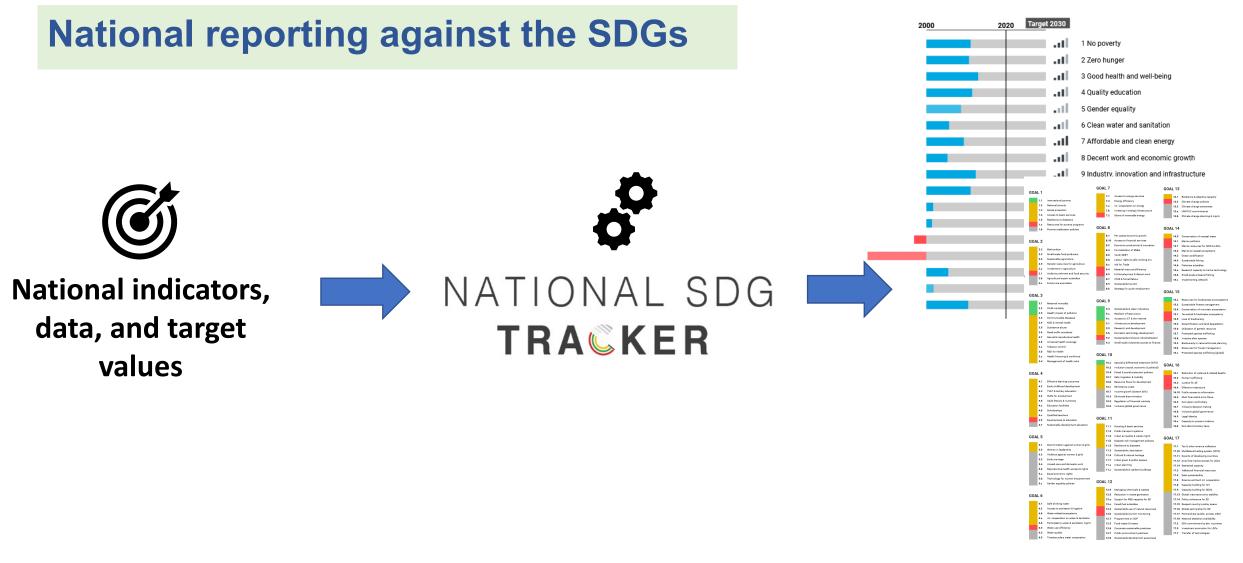
Availability of indicators by countries and territories

Australia	135			25	71	
New Zealand	126			24	81	
Fiji	122			39	70	
Samoa	119		36		76	
Tonga	Tonga 114			33 8		84
Papua New Guinea	a 108		38		85	
Vanuatu	107		40		84	
Solomon Islands	107		34		90	
Kiribati	101		35		95	
Palau	87 25		25		119	
Micronesia (F.S.)	84		28	119		119
Marshall Islands	83		33	115		115
Tuvalu	82		27			122
Cook Islands	81		20	130		130
Nauru	77		27	127		127
Niue	51 17		163			
New Caledonia	51 <mark>8</mark>		172			
French Polynesia	45 <mark>12</mark>		174			
Guam	36 9		186			
American Samoa	30			194		
Northern Mariana Islands	29 195					
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Number of indicators









## 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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Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific