CDP Committee for Development Policy

Independent Experts Thinking Ahead

SDGs
Gender equality
Poverty
Productive capacity
Technology
Globalization
LDC support measures
The world economy
Public health
Financial crisis
Smooth transition
Migration
Development strategy
LDC criteria
Governance
Aid effectiveness
LDC graduation
LDC category
Climate change
Employment

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT G**O**ALS

2018 VNR Reports Analysis

46 VNRs analysed

Focus on **leaving no one behind**, **quality education**, **the global partnership** and **overall importance assigned to individual SDGs**

Findings presented at the **High-level Political Forum** on Sustainable Development

Purpose

Identify key issues in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda

Highlight diverse country practices to promote mutual learning

Tools

Systematic content analysis

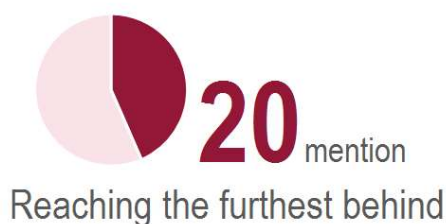Machine learning-based algorithm

How does it fit in?

Complements (not duplicates) existing work of other UN entities and civil society
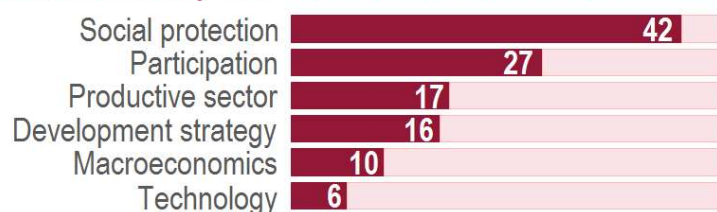
United Nations Committee for Development Policy (CDP)
2018 Voluntary National Review (VNR) Reports on Leaving No One Behind (LNOB)
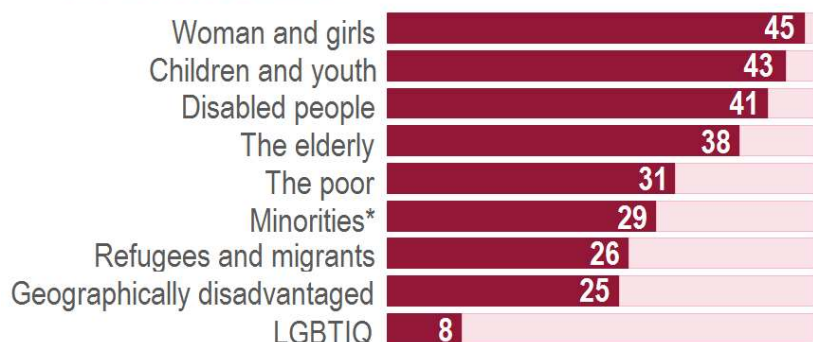
VNRs of
46 COUNTRIES

LNOB mentioned in most VNRs, but strategies to address most marginalized often missing

41 mention
Leaving no one behind

20 mention
Reaching the furthest behind

5 mention
Groups being pushed behind

Key areas identified as crucial to achieve LNOB, but many not mentioned in VNRs

Area	Count
Social protection	42
Participation	27
Productive sector	17
Development strategy	16
Macroeconomics	10
Technology	6

Who is left behind?

Group	Count
Woman and girls	45
Children and youth	43
Disabled people	41
The elderly	38
The poor	31
Minorities*	29
Refugees and migrants	26
Geographically disadvantaged	25
LGBTIQ	8

* Include racial, ethnical, religious and indigenous groups

Countries (columns of the matrices above): Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Benin, Bhutan, Cabo Verde, Canada, Colombia, Dominican Rep., Ecuador, Egypt, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Ireland, Jamaica, Kiribati, Lao PDR, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Namibia, Niger, Paraguay, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan, Switzerland, Togo, UAE, Uruguay, Viet Nam

Lesser known groups mentioned at risk of being left behind

Count	Group
14	Unemployed
7	Homeless/slum dwellers
7	Orphans
6	Informal sector workers
6	Vulnerable families
5	Single parents
4	Victims of domestic and sexual violence
3	Farmers
3	Victims of human trafficking
3	Drug/alcohol addicts
2	People in conflict with law
2	People living with HIV/AIDS
1	Children without birth register

United Nations Committee for Development Policy (CDP)
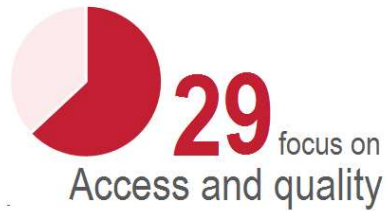## 2018 Voluntary National Review (VNR) Reports on Quality Education

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

VNRs of

46 COUNTRIES

Access to or quality of education - what do VNRs report?

29 focus on **Access and quality**

6 focus on **Quality only**

2 focus on **Access only**

9 VNRs reference up to two issue areas, but lack systematic focus on access and/or quality

Quality of education moving to the forefront, but access still relevant

Category	Issue	Count
Quality	Quality education in Development Strategy	16
Quality	Quality of education as concern	9
Quality	Teaching and learning quality	11
Quality	Digitalization of teaching technologies	18
Quality	Curriculum adjusted for modern economy	13
Quality	STEM subjects and computer skills	18
Quality	Education in sustainable development	14
Quality	Bridge between training and labor market	21
Quality	Vocational education/training	24
Quality	Adult learning/lifelong learning	17
Access	Early learning	25
Access	Primary school participation	14
Access	Survival in secondary school	14
Access	Unequal geographical access	10
Access	Access of poor to education is prioritised	9
Access	Inclusive education: actions	25
Access	Inclusiveness of education is emphasized	22
Access	Access to education in Development Strategy	14

Country columns: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Benin, Bhutan, Cabo Verde, Canada, Colombia, Dominican Rep., Ecuador, Egypt, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Ireland, Jamaica, Kiribati, Lao PDR, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Namibia, Niger, Paraguay, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan, Switzerland, Togo, UAE, Uruguay, Viet Nam

Examples of country-specific issues mentioned in VNRs

Australia and **Canada** mention poverty within the indigenous population as an obstacle for obtaining high quality education

Kiribati mentions dual education to bridge the gap between training and labor market

Lao PDR works towards addressing non-performance of teachers through skills upgrading, quality assurance and improved human resources policies
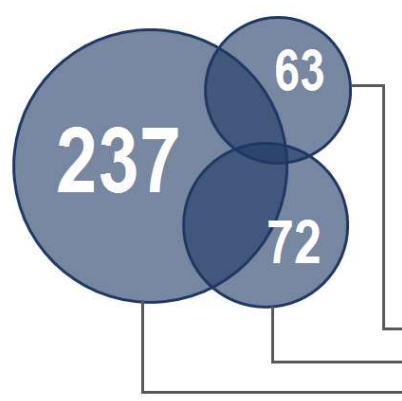
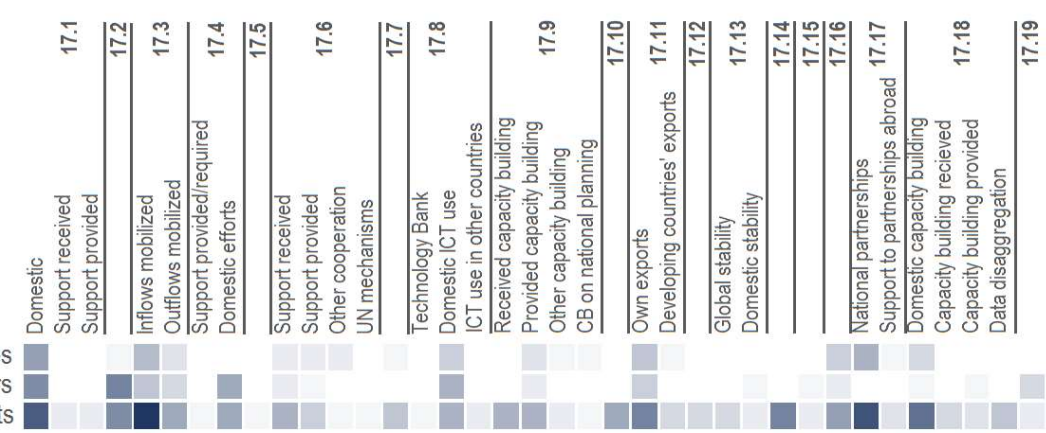**Romania** works towards including older people into education

United Nations Committee for Development Policy (CDP)
2018 Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) Reports on Global Partnerships

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

VNRs of **46** COUNTRIES

Referencing at least **ONE** of the 19 targets of SDG 17: **45** COUNTRIES

Targets

17.1 Domestic resource mobilization
17.2 ODA targets
13.3 Additional external financial resources
17.4 Debt
17.5 Investment promotion regimes for LDCs
17.6 STI cooperation
17.7 Promote ESTs
17.8 Technology bank; ICT use
17.9 Capacity building
17.10 Multilateral trade
17.11 Increase exports
17.12 DFQF
17.13 Global macroeconomic stability
17.14. Policy coherence
17.15 Policy space and leadership
17.16 Global partnerships
17.17 Partnerships
17.18 Statistical capacity building
17.19 New measures of progress

How are the 19 targets of SDG 17 in the VNRs covered?

Overall coverage

63
237
72

(A) Concrete actions/strategies
(I) Use of indicators
(R) Reference to targets

Across the targets coverage

0 ——— 21
Least to most references in VNRs
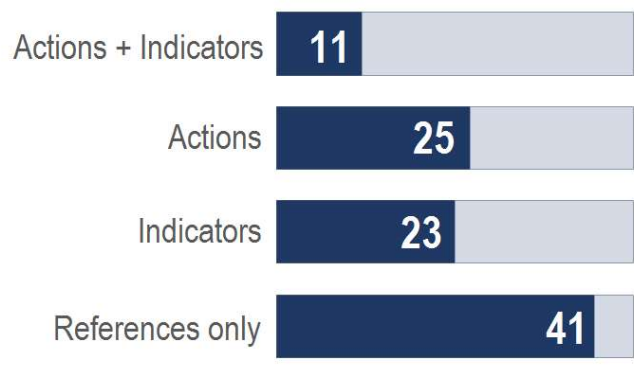

How do countries cover SDG 17?

Unequal coverage of targets

1 VNR **vs** **33** VNRs
mention

17.5 Investments for LDCs
17.3 External financial resources

↳ "Orphan targets":
17.5 & **17.15**
=Mentioned in **3 or less** VNRs

Unequal coverage of specific measures

Actions + Indicators: **11**
Actions: **25**
Indicators: **23**
References only: **41**

Unequal emphasis on SDG 17

3 countries providing concrete **actions** for at least **4 targets**:
Australia, Colombia, Mali

vs

1 country covering **no target**

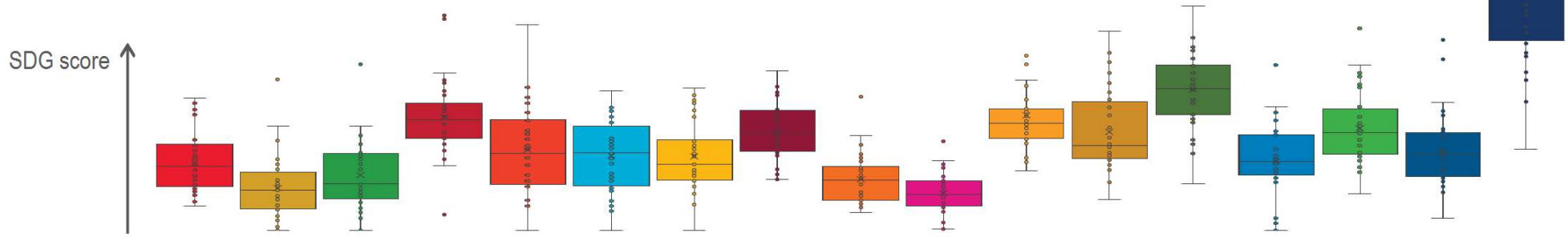## How balanced are the individual SDGs represented in the VNRs?

Machine learning-based algorithm, measuring relative focus VNRs assign to individual SDGs

Great variations across SDGs

Climate challenges recognized?
Inequalities neglected?

SDG 10 least attention   VS   SDG 17 most attention

SDG score

Great variations across countries - reflecting variety of national priorities and approaches

Albania
Armenia
Australia
Bahamas
Bahrain
Bhutan
Cabo Verde
Canada
Egypt
Greece
Hungary
Ireland
Jamaica
Kiribati
Lao PDR
Latvia
Lebanon
Lithuania
Malta
Mexico
Namibia
Poland
Qatar
Romania
Saudi Arabia
Singapore
Slovakia
Sri Lanka
State of Palestine
Sudan
Switzerland
Viet Nam