Examining regional progress in implementing the SDGs from the parliamentary perspective

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Overview

1. The Agenda 2030
2. Progress in implementing the SDGs
3. The role of parliament in realizing the SDGs
The Agenda 2030

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequalities
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Climate Action
14. Life Below Water
15. Life on Land
16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
17. Partnerships for the Goals

Sustainable Development Goals
Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development: not more of the same
SDG principles

- **UNIVERSALITY**
  - Implies that goals and targets are relevant to all governments and actors
  - Universality does not mean uniformity. It implies differentiation (What can each country contribute?)

- **INTEGRATION**
  - Policy integration means balancing all three SD dimensions: social, economic growth and environmental protection
  - An integrated approach implies managing trade-offs and maximizing synergies across targets

- **NO ONE LEFT BEHIND**
  - The principle of ‘no one left behind’ advocates countries to go beyond averages
  - The SDGs should benefit all – eradicating poverty and reducing inequalities
  - Promotion and use of disaggregated data is key
Progress in implementing the SDGs
SDG Index and Dashboard Report 2017

LAG AREAS
Infant and child malnutrition, food security, early childhood health, maternal health

LAG AREAS
Life under the sea, loss of biodiversity, land degradation

LAG AREAS
Job informality, youth employment gaps, female employment gaps, resilient infrastructure, multidimensional inequalities

A green rating on the SDG Dashboard denotes SDG achievement, and is assigned to a country on a given SDG only if all the indicators under the goal are rated green. Yellow, orange and red indicate increasing distance from SDG achievement.
For more information on the dashboard methodology, refer to part 2. Full metadata on the indicators used is available at www.sdgindex.org
Source: Authors' analysis
Great progress in reducing poverty

Poverty rate: National
Poverty $5.5 (2011 PPP)

- Andean Region
- Central America
- Latin America & the Caribbean
- South Cone

Percentage %


43.5%
24.0%

Source: LAC Equity Lab tabulations of SEDLAC (CEDLAS and the World Bank) and World Development Indicators.

Note: Since the numbers presented here are based on SEDLAC, a regional data harmonization effort that increases cross-country comparability, they may differ from official statistics reported by governments and national statistical offices. In cases where data are unavailable for a given country in a given year, values have been interpolated using WDI data to calculate regional measures. The number of poor is based on total population from WDI. The LAC aggregate is based on 17 countries in the region for which microdata are available at national level. Urban and rural poverty rates are not available for the LAC aggregate or subregions. Only connected points are comparable over time. Non-comparability may arise from using other periods, methodological changes in the underlying survey, amongst others. “Argentina only has urban coverage. Updated Octo.”
Middle class vs. vulnerability

Since 2010

- 32% + 40% + 13%
- 19% + 17% less than 1%

Since 2012

- 1% + 4% less than 1%

* 2011 PPP
A middle class society?

Over 50% of the population in either poverty or vulnerability
Income inequality has decreased too...

**Inequality trends**

**Gini coefficient**

**Country:**
- Values multiples

**Indicator:**
- Gini coefficient

**Year:**
- 2000 to 2017

**Source:** LAC Equity Lab tabulations of SEDLAC (CEPAL and the World Bank) and World Development Indicators (WDI).

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*Argentina only has urban coverage.

*Updated April 2019*
... but remains high

Trends in the average economic inequality within countries, by world region – 1988-2013

Violence levels

Homicide rate, 2016
Number of intentional homicide deaths per 100,000 people.

Source: UN Office on Drugs and Crime's International Homicide Statistics
Note: Intentional homicides are estimates of unlawful homicides purposely inflicted as a result of domestic disputes, interpersonal violence, violent conflicts over land resources, intergang violence over turf or control, and predatory violence and killing by armed groups.
Unsustainable development pathways

- Africa
- Middle East/Central Asia
- Asia-Pacific
- South America
- Central America/Caribbean
- North America
- EU
- Other Europe

World Biocapacity in 1961

World Biocapacity in 2012

Sustainable Development
Politics is increasingly questioned...

Satisfied with functioning of political system*

*Based on Latinobarometro’s question: "En general, ¿Diría Ud. que está muy satisfecho, más bien satisfecho, no muy satisfecho o nada satisfecho con el funcionamiento de la democracia en (PAÍS)?"
And so is democracy?

*Based on Latinobarometro’s question: "¿Con cuál de las siguientes frases está Ud. más de acuerdo? 1) La democracia es preferible a cualquier otra forma de gobierno; 2) En algunas circunstancias, un gobierno autoritario puede ser preferible; 3) A la gente como uno, nos da lo mismo un régimen democrático que uno no democrático".
Role of parliament in realizing the SDGS
“We acknowledge also the essential role of national parliaments through their enactment of legislation and adoption of budgets and their role in ensuring accountability for the effective implementation of our commitments”.

Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (para 45)
Current level of engagement

Survey on the institutionalization of the Sustainable Development Goals in the work of parliaments

Questionnaire was distributed on 15 June 2018 to parliaments around the world. A total of 10 responses were received from the IPU GRULAC Group, corresponding to 41.7% of the GRULAC membership.
Question: “Has parliament training sessions or awareness raising activities for parliamentarians and parliamentary staff?”

Awareness raising and training

For parliamentarians

- No: 38%
- Yes: 56%

For parliamentary staff

- No: 48%
- Yes: 46%
Parliamentary debates

Question: “Has parliament held plenary debates on the SDGs?”

- Yes: 50%
- No: 49%
- Don't know or NA: 1%
Parliamentary committees

Question: “Have any parliamentary committees published any report on the SDGs?”

- Yes: 64%
- No: 25%
- Don't know or NA: 11%
Parliamentary mechanisms

Question: “Are there any parliamentary mechanisms specifically dedicated to the SDGs?”

52% Yes
34% No
14% Don't know or NA
Budget engagement

Question: “Has parliament taken action to ensure the SDGs are reflected in the national budget?”

- Yes: 53%
- No: 30%
- Don’t know or NA: 17%
Ensuring government accountability

Question: “Has the government submitted reports to parliament about the implementation of the SDGs?”

- Yes: 51%
- No: 45%
- Don't know or NA: 4%
National coordination

- NCM does not exist
- Does not know if NCM exists or NA
- Parliament participates in NCM
- Parliament does not participate in NCM
- Does not know if parliament participates on NCM or NA

![Pie chart showing distribution of responses](chart.png)
Voluntary National Reviews

Participated in the official delegation
- Yes: 41%
- No: 39%
- Don’t know or NA: 20%

Involved in preparation of VNR report
- Yes: 43%
- No: 41%
- Don’t know or NA: 16%
HALF
FULL
THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!