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What did the 2020 Voluntary National Review (VNR) reports still not tell us?

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What did the 2020 Voluntary National Review (VNR) reports still not tell us?

1 Introduction and overview

[illegible] 2017 [illegible], 201 , 201 , 2020).[1] [illegible]

Table 2.1
Least reported targets

10.6	Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions
10.a	Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreement
11.a	Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, per-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning
11.c	Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials
12.a	Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production
12.c	Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities
13.a	Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible;
14.3	Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
14.6	By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate sub-

( ) (4).
11. , 12. ., 13, 14.6 (2.1).

S
-2015,

3 Leaving no one behind

2020 R 2016. 70 2020 . 5

Who is considered as being left behind or at risk of being left behind?

3.1). S R 3.1). S

%.5 (.7 (( )-34.2 ( )-14. ( )15.1 ( )-214)-7.6 -5.5 ( )-16)-13.6

Acknowledging and acting on the link between production structure and exclusion.

4 Strengthening partnerships and SDG 17[4]

What are countries focusing on when reporting on SDG 17?

Table 4.1

SDG 17 Targets (or respective indicators) least frequently referred to by number

4 This section considers 43 of the 45 reports presented in 2020, except when referring to the analysis of numbered goals and targets, which considered all 45.

Appendix 4.1

5 Structural transformation for higher productive capacity in the 2020 Voluntary National Reviews (Trudi Hartzenberg, Ksenija Ivanovic, Kori Udovicki and Rolph van der Hoeven)

Introduction

[illegible] 2030 [illegible] 27 [illegible] [8]

"(…) All countries stand to benefit from having a healthy and well-educated work force with the knowledge and skills needed for productive and fulfilling work and full participation in society. We will strengthen the productive capacities of least developed countries in all sectors, including through structural transformation. We will adopt policies which increase productive capacities, productivity and productive employment; financial inclusion; sustainable agriculture, pastoralist and fisheries development; sustainable industrial

2020

(, 2020).

Table 5.1

Search terms and context statistics, number of quotes

	Contexts										
	Economy-wide changes				Targeted		Undetermined		Sustainability/ Environment	Sub-total w/o environment	Total
	Strong		Weak								
	Broad policy docs[a]	Factors of change[b]	Diversification[c]	Industriali-zation[d]	Sectoral strategies[e]	Poverty reduction[f]	Abstract[g]	Policy docs[h]	Environmental[i]	Subtotal w/o environment	Total
Diversification/ Diversify	6	3	29	0	22	9	17	5	14	91	**105**
Industrialization/ Development of industry	1	5	0	4	8	1	9	2	3	30	**33**
Sectoral compo-sition/structure/ development	0	2	1	0	5	3	1	12	0	24	**24**
Structural											

Summary of results and recommendations

5.2.[11]

Table 5.3

Count of all mentions by VNR and context

Lower-middle-income											

References

(201). (201) 143147 0. ///10.1007/ 11205-01 -1 77-1

(201). 10.10 3/ / 7 01 7 3 47.013.15

(2020). 5, 5

(2020). 2020. 5.20. .1. ///45/ 5 2020

Honduras, Gambia, Kenya, Nepal.

Burundi -1 **India** 200 -1 **Republic of Moldova**

(2020) -1
(1) 10 0 031 .2 ( )-12. ( )0.6 ( )- -13.4 ( )-20.2 ( )-12. ( )0.6 ( )3 5.5 1 -1.3 ( )-1. ( )6.4 ( )-1.3 ( )-

(2017)

(2015). (5)

References

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. . , ., & , . . (2002). 5 , 110(4), 730-770.

, ., & . . (2005). 5 5 , 72(1), 10 -133.

, . (2015). 5 . 71 63 .

, 5., & , . (2020). 5 -1 5 , 1 , 104241.

Appendix 3.1 Set of criteria used to analyse SDG 5 in the 2020 VNRs

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Appendix 3.2 Specifc policies and measures some countries adopt to improve on SDG 5

Brunei:

Georgia:

7 Reducing inequality should be a top priority during the COVID-19 pandemic, but isn't: SDG 10 in the 2020 Voluntary National Reviews (Rolph van der Hoeven and Leticia Merino)

Do the VNRs suggest that action is being taken to redress the structural determinants of inequality?

10.1. , 201). 10.4 ( ), 10.5 ( ), R. (7.1).[14] 10.3, ( ), 10 2020 R. (5S , 2020). $ 10 $ 10 10.6 ( ) 10, ( ),

Figure 7.1

Number of 2020 VNR reports that referred to each SDG 10 target (or at least one of its indicators) by number (of a total of 35 countries that referred to anyng (en-GB)/M-5(e)14 (7)113 (

14 One of the indicators of target 10.4, indicator 10.4.1, refers to the labour share of GDP. However, of the 19 countries that reported on target 10.4, only 10 refer to this indicator and provide data.

Have countries reported progress on reducing inequality?

43

10

10.1 10.2 (4.1),

Table 7.1

Progress on inequality, reported in the 2020 VNRs

References

? ( ) (2020), -1 , ? 2020. ://

? (201) ( ) ? . 4 , /5 /201 / ?/4 , , ://

(2020) ( ) ? ? 50. /5 /2020/ ?/50. ://

( ) (2021), -1 , , - ://

5 (5) (2020), 2020 , ://27027 2020.

(201), ( ), ? 10 , 5 , ? , ://10.1007/ 7 -3-030-14000-7 10

8 Pandemic preparedness and consequences for SDGs (Sakiko Fukuda-Parr and Haya Hadad)

Introduction

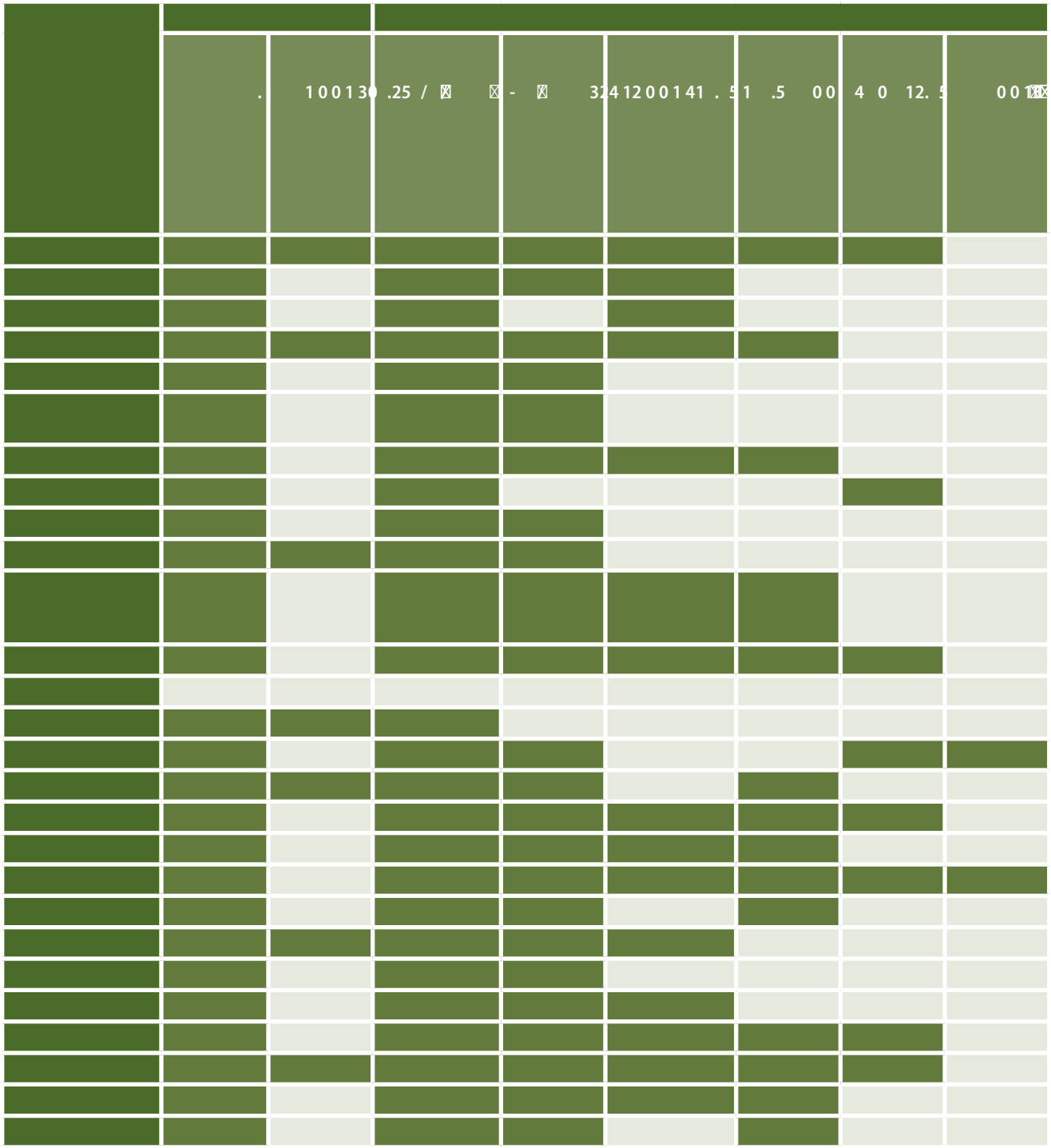
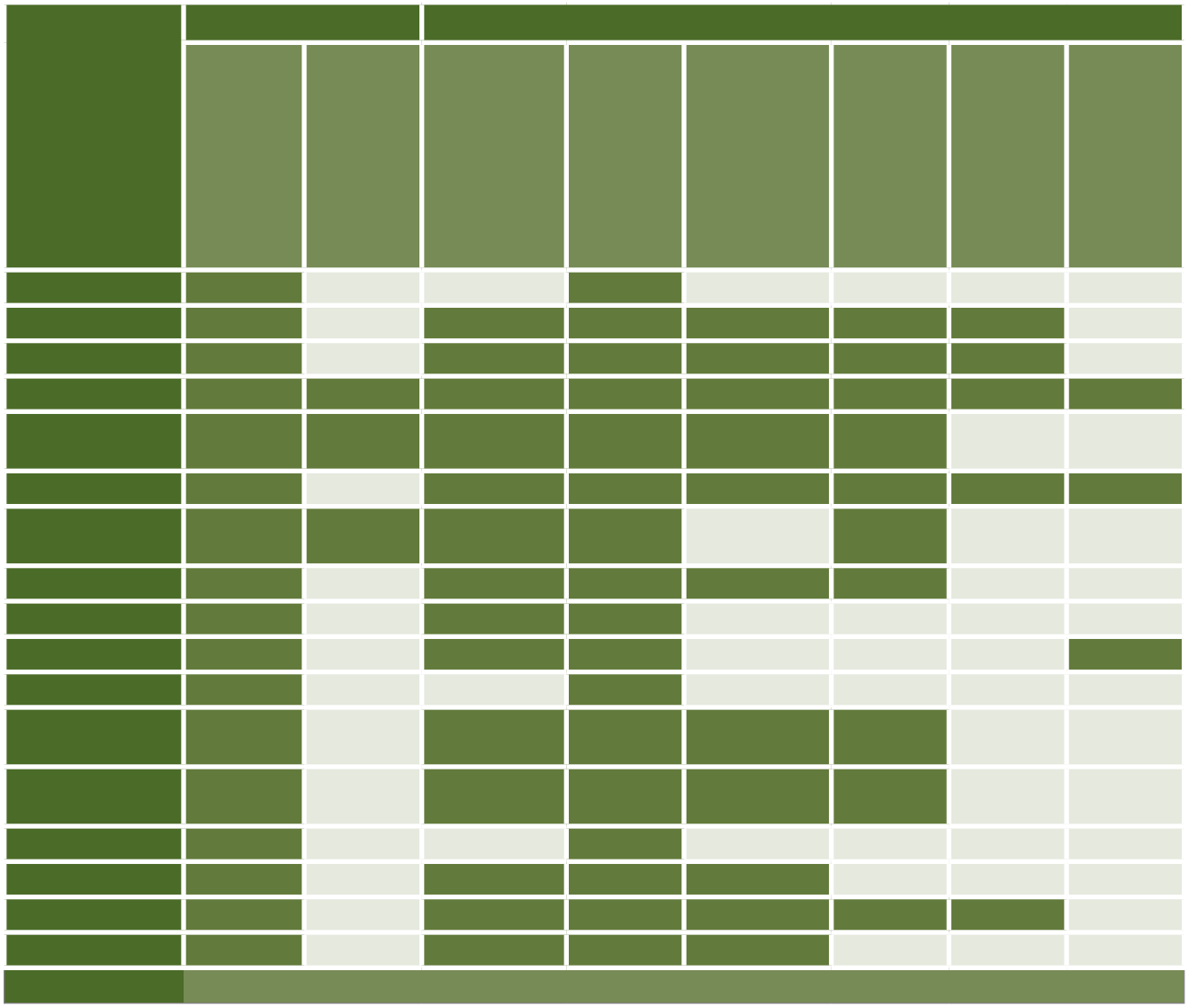
[illegible] 2020, [illegible] -1 [illegible] 2030 [illegible] -1 [illegible]

(-? , 2021). - 44 2030 (?, 2020).

2021 2020, 2020, S 2030

Pandemic preparedness and target 3.d

-1 2005 200 1 1 - S 1 0 , ( ) S S 3. , 13 3 S R (R) 1 6 R, 10 45 R 3. , 27 45 (.1).

Figure 8.1

References to pandemic preparedness and COVID-19 in the 2020 VNRs (number of reports referring to each issue)