



Maintaining the Momentum

Voluntary National Reviews of Progress on the SDGs

A Guide for Library Participation

- 1) *Voluntary National Reviews are a way for UN Member States to report on national progress towards the SDGs*
- 2) *They should be prepared in consultation with all actors, including civil society (and so libraries)*
- 3) *They are an opportunity for libraries to highlight their contribution to development and build new relationships and partnerships*

Introduction

The UN's 2030 Agenda is not just about the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It also includes a major focus on creating measures and processes to monitor progress. This brief looks at how one key element of this – voluntary national reviews of Member States' progress towards achieving the SDGs – can represent an opportunity for libraries.

The basis for these reviews comes from General Assembly Resolution 67/290, which calls on governments to use the annual High Level Political Forum (HLPF) to share experiences. In doing so, they can help others – and themselves – advance more quickly towards achieving the SDGs.

Therefore, alongside statistical reporting and thematic debates, there are 'Voluntary National Reviews' (VNRs), where Member States choose to submit a report and present on their own efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda.

Around 50 countries a year do this, with the main limit on capacity being the time available to hear interventions. In 2019, a record number of countries – 51 – will undertake one. You can find the list on the next page. Ten countries have already signed up to do a VNR in 2020.

This guide offers more information on **why countries do VNRs**, the **principles they should follow in preparing them**, and **why libraries can benefit from being involved**.

UN General Assembly Resolution 67/290

Paragraph 84: *The [High Level Political Forum], under the auspices of ECOSOC, shall carry out regular reviews, in line with Resolution 67/290. Reviews will be voluntary, while encouraging reporting, and include developed and developing countries as well as relevant UN entities and other stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector. They shall be state-led, involving ministerial and other relevant high-level participants. They shall provide a platform for partnerships, including through the participation of major groups and other relevant stakeholders. ([link](#))*

VNR Countries in 2018

Africa: [Algeria](#), [Burkina Faso](#), [Cameroon](#), [Central African Republic](#), [Chad](#), [Congo \(Republic of\)](#), [Cote d'Ivoire](#), [Eritrea](#), [Eswatini](#), [Ghana](#), [Lesotho](#), [Mauritania](#), [Mauritius](#), [Rwanda](#), [Sierra Leone](#), [South Africa](#), [Tunisia](#), [Tanzania](#)

Americas: [Brazil](#), [Chile](#), [El Salvador](#), [Guatemala](#), [Guyana](#), [Saint Lucia](#)

Asia-Pacific: [Cambodia](#), [Fiji](#), [Indonesia](#), [Iraq](#), [Kuwait](#), [Mongolia](#), [Nauru](#), [New Zealand](#), [Oman](#), [Pakistan](#), [Palau](#), [Philippines](#), [Timor Leste](#), [Tonga](#)

Europe: [Azerbaijan](#), [Bosnia and Hercegovina](#), [Croatia](#), [France](#), [Iceland](#), [Israel](#), [Kazakhstan](#), [Liechtenstein](#), [Serbia](#), [Turkey](#), [Turkmenistan](#), [United Kingdom](#)

Why Do a Voluntary National Review?

For the **United Nations**, the objective of VNRs is to provide a means of monitoring progress towards implementing the 2030 Agenda. In doing so, they should take account of all the 17 SDGs, as well as the resources used to achieve them.

For **Member States**, they are a chance to consult and reflect on their overall approach. They should be an opportunity to identify areas of strength and weakness, build partnerships, and seek the advice and input of other countries in order to make faster progress.

For **civil society – and for libraries in particular** – they are a chance to engage in the national development process. The next section offers more information about the involvement of stakeholders such as libraries in VNRs.

What Principles Should Governments Follow in Preparing a Voluntary National Review?

Once a government has volunteered to undertake a Voluntary National Review, it is expected to prepare a report. There is guidance from the UN on the [overall process](#), (translations into other UN languages are available on [this page](#)) as well as the [structure](#) that this should follow.

To do this, the **government should create a coordination structure**, which can link together all relevant ministries or agencies. This should benefit from the resources and staff necessary to do a good job.

This structure will be responsible for gathering inputs from across government, as well as other data and evidence. Importantly, it should **develop a stakeholder engagement plan** to include civil society.

The guidance emphasises the importance of stakeholder consultations; '*All stakeholders, including all levels and sectors of government, civil society and the private sector, members of parliament, and national human rights institutions, [should be] involved in the review and implementation processes*'.

The Perfect Voluntary National Review should...

- Be led by national governments
- Take account of all the dimensions of development, and the resources needed to achieve it
- Look to the long-term
- Identify challenges and gaps, as well as successes
- Be transparent and participatory, including reporting by stakeholders
- Focus on people, and in particular the poorest and most vulnerable
- Use existing platforms and processes where possible
- Be based on evidence

What Makes Libraries Special as Stakeholders?

'Stakeholders' means anyone with an interest in delivering development. As such, all types of library can be involved, although the type of engagement may differ. National libraries may be involved through discussions across government, while library associations are part of civil society. Importantly, all should be involved.

Libraries have a particularly strong case for involvement as institutions which are not only talking about the SDGs, but also delivering them. Depending on the national situation, they may also benefit from natural sympathy, and not be seen as a threat, in the way a pure protest movement may be.

These consultations can take place through **face-to-face workshops, online platforms, focus groups, written comments** or by other methods. The guidelines give examples from Sierra Leone (regional meetings), Brazil (engagement with the cultural sector), Belgium (a sustainable development fair) and Kenya (where civil society representatives are part of a formal committee advising the SDG Coordinating Department). Governments are then supposed, in their reports, to explain how they have involved civil society at all levels.

Clearly, not all countries will follow this guidance. Some may focus purely on successes, others only certain SDGs. You can find examples of reports previously submitted on the dedicated [UN website](#).

The full list of themes that the report should cover are noted in the box below.

The (Suggested) Structure of a VNR Report

- 1) Opening Statement (from a Minister)
- 2) Highlights
- 3) Introduction (the context and objectives of the review)
- 4) Methodology (how was the review prepared, who was involved)
- 5) Policy and Enabling Environment
 - a. Creating Ownership of the SDGs (how were all groups, including civil society, engaged?)
 - b. Incorporation of the SDGs in national frameworks (what has the government done to implement the SDGs? Is there a National Development Plan?)
 - c. Integration of the Economic, Environmental and Social Dimensions of the SDGs
 - d. Leaving No-One Behind (how have vulnerable groups been identified and supported?)
 - e. Institutional Mechanisms (how has the government organised itself to deliver the SDGs?)
 - f. Structural Issues (what fundamental issues have been faced)
- 6) Progress on Goals and Targets (how is the country doing on all of the SDGs and targets?)
- 7) Means of Implementation (what resources are being mobilised? What is missing?)
- 8) Next Steps (what is planned for the future)
- 9) Conclusion
- 10) Annexes

In terms of deadlines, governments should submit their main messages by 17 May 2019, and then final reviews by 14 June 2019.

The grand presentation of the 2019 VNRs will take place on 16-18 July 2018, at the UN in New York. Countries can present either individually, or as part of a panel, and then face questions from other

Member States and civil society organisations. Some Member States bring a representative of civil society to New York to take part in the formal presentation. Given the number of countries under review, there may only be around 15min for each presentation and questions put together.

What's in it for Libraries?

As highlighted above, there is a strong expectation that countries should consult with stakeholders in preparing the report. This could go from a call for written submissions to invitations to take part in meetings or focus groups. These are great opportunities for libraries and library associations to talk about what they are doing, both in raising awareness of the Sustainable Development Goals, and in implementing them.

If done properly, the process can also open doors. Libraries can underline their role as an essential partner in development, from the local to the national level. They can build up new links with other civil society organisations, and show other government ministries how important they are.

How to Get Involved?

To get involved, you can plan for a contribution to your national reform process. To do this, you should find the answers to the following questions:

- 1) Who is coordinating the voluntary national review in your country? You may be able to find a name by clicking on the name of your country in the box on p2, and looking at the 'focal point' tab. If information is not available, use other contacts to find out who is responsible.
- 2) Find out if there is a particular focus for the VNR (i.e. particular SDGs)? They should not be looking only at some SDGs, but with a focus on education, employment and access to information, these are good subjects for libraries.
- 3) How will they seek the views of civil society? Is there a formal consultation to which you can respond? Are there special meetings?
- 4) What deadlines are there? Make sure you don't miss them, and act to meet people as quickly as possible.

Once you know this, you can prepare a library contribution to the voluntary national review process. This could include, for examples:

- 1) An overview of why libraries and the access to information and other services they provide support development.
- 2) A summary of relevant data, based on Library Map of the World and the Development and Access to Information Report. IFLA can provide this.
- 3) A set of examples of what libraries are doing to promote the SDGs and their implementation. You can use the examples provided for IAP Updates. If your government has chosen a particular focus for the report, reflect this in your examples.
- 4) An analysis of what is going well – and what more could be done – in realising the potential of libraries to deliver development.

Let us know if you'd like to be involved – contact da2i@ifla.org.