Samoa

VNR - Voluntary National Review 2020 (First VNR report: 2016)

The 2030 Agenda is explicitly grounded in human rights norms and standards, making a rights-based approach central to achieving its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the pledge to leave no one behind.

The UN Human Rights Office (OHCHR) provides tools and approaches that can help integrate existing human rights information and analysis in the VNRs. These tools can effectively guide national progress monitoring and identifying relevant acceleration points.

International Human Rights Mechanisms

Reports prepared by and for the human rights mechanisms (Universal Periodic Review, Treaty Bodies, Special Procedures) carry a wealth of data and information relevant to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Interested in the Universal Human Rights Index? More details are available from uhri.ohchr.org/Goals/SDGS

How are independent experts linking their work with the 2030 Agenda? To find out, visit tinyurl.com/SP-2030

Special Procedures

Since 2016, Samoa was visited by the UN independent expert focusing on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice.

Visit tinyurl.com/Special-Procedures for more information.

Universal Periodic Review (UPR)

Samoa was last reviewed by the UPR in May 2016. The country received 129 and supported 92 recommendations, touching upon a variety of SDGs.

The country’s next review under the UPR will take place in May 2021, with the State report deadline of February 2021. Systematically linking the VNR and the UPR reporting processes can benefit both reports and ensure improved coherence in relevant policies, programmes and follow up to both the 2030 and the human rights agendas.

Visit tinyurl.com/UPR-WSM for more information.

Treaty Bodies

Since 2016, Samoa was reviewed by the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and Committee on the Rights of the Child.

Visit tinyurl.com/TB-WSM for more information.

Source: Universal Human Rights Index
Promoting meaningful, safe and inclusive participation

One of the central principles of the 2030 Agenda is the requirement for all its processes to be as participatory and inclusive as possible. Special efforts are often needed to reach out to those at risk of being left behind or not being heard.

Those affected by government’s decisions should be able to communicate their needs and interests as well as support tailoring, implementing and reviewing public policies and programmes.

Guidance and practical recommendations on participation, developed by OHCHR, aim to help secure inclusive and accountable SDG implementation.

Human rights-based approach to data (HRBAD)

Data collection, disaggregation and analysis is a crucial tool for SDG implementation and reporting on progress made. However, devising disaggregation of indicators (or not) is not a norm or value-neutral exercise.

A human rights-based approach to data has much to offer. It can bring together relevant data stakeholders and develop communities of practice that improve the quality, relevance and use of data and statistics in line with international human rights norms and principles.

Guidelines for States on the effective implementation of the right to participate in public affairs
Visit ohchr.org/participationguidelines

Practical recommendations for the participation of civil society in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.
Visit undocs.org/A/HRC/41/41/Add.2

Human rights indicators: Tools for measuring progress
Visit tinyurl.com/HR-indicators

Human rights-based approach to data: Leaving no one behind in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
Visit tinyurl.com/HR-to-data

Human rights indicators tables
Visit tinyurl.com/IND-tables

National mechanisms for reporting and follow up (NMRF)

All States have established structures or processes for 2030 Agenda and for human rights reporting and implementation.

Systematically connecting these structures and making sure they work hand in hand will improve coherence and reporting quality as well as help secure greater participation and ownership.

Practical guide to effective state engagement with international human rights mechanisms
Visit tinyurl.com/NMRFguide

National and sub-national structures for the 2030 Agenda implementation, monitoring and reporting

National structures for human rights reporting and follow up and bodies with a human rights mandate (e.g. national human rights institutions)

National recommendations tracking database (NRTD)

OHCHR can support countries in establishing a national recommendations tracking database.

An online database, developed from the good practices in Paraguay, Samoa, and Uganda, can be customized to allow for clustering recommendations, assigning responsibilities to relevant ministries or other bodies, monitoring activities and budget allocations, and recording 2030 Agenda and human rights implementation status in real time.

The database is currently available in Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

If interested, contact nrtdsupport@ohchr.org for more information.

See also:youtu.be/Ybz2ecDeNA0

For more information, please click on the hyperlinks indicated by the bold text.