

COUNTRY : PHILIPPINES

COMMITTEE : ECOSOC

TOPIC : ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN FRAGILE STATES

HISTORY:

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| The Philippines launched the Social Reform Agenda (SRA) on June 4, 1995 to enable people to have access to opportunities for undertaking sustainable livelihoods espoused under the agenda for change. The SRA is an integrated set of major reforms to enable the citizens to: a) meet their basic human needs and live decent lives; b) widen their share of resources from which they can earn a living or increase the fruits of their labor; and c) enable them to effectively participate in the decision-making process that affects their rights, interests and their welfare. These reforms are perceived to enhance the democratic processes. The SRA is composed of social reform packages providing programs and services for the marginalized sectors of the society in the country's 20 poorest provinces.  CURRENT CONDITION:  In 2015, the Philippines joined the UN community in pledging to put an end to poverty in all of its forms and achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by 2030.  That same year the Government also signed up to reducing vulnerability to risks from disasters (Sendai Framework),  to contribute its share in averting climate catastrophe (Paris Agreement), and to ensuring that all these commitments get sufficiently financed (Addis Ababa Action Agenda).  Ending poverty and achieving sustainable development are aspirations long overdue in realization. The challenge is how to realize these goals in 15 years after so many years of trying to deliver on virtually the same set of promises, and failing.  If the Philippines is to deliver on the more ambitious 17 SDGs in 15 years when it could not fully deliver on the minimalist MDGs during the last 15 years, it needs to recognize and confront serious obstacles, both external and internal, to achieving these goals.  ACTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS:  The country has employed a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach to SDG implementation. National actions are grounded in laws to ensure robustness. Cross-sectoral coordination and orchestration of actions are done through existing institutional mechanisms. Stakeholders are informed and engaged in discussions. The recently-launched SDG website provides a platform for broader engagement, including the youth and the Filipino diaspora.   1. For quality education 2. For quality education 3. To reduce inequality 4. For climate action 5. For peace, justice, and strong institutions 6. To ensure effectiveness of partnerships - |