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**Building back better from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19)
while advancing the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda
for Sustainable Development**

Compilation of main messages for the 2022 voluntary national reviews

Note by the Secretariat

The Secretariat transmits herewith the main messages of voluntary national reviews presented by 45 States members of the high-level political forum on sustainable development at its 2021 meeting, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions [67/290](#), [70/1](#) and [70/299](#).**

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Andorra

[Original: French]

Introduction

La Principauté d'Andorre présente son deuxième rapport national volontaire. Il s'agit d'une analyse exhaustive de l'état de mise en œuvre des 17 Objectifs de Développement Durable dans le pays. Faisant suite à la présentation de son premier rapport en 2018, l'Andorre a mis en place différentes initiatives en faveur du développement durable, telles que le Plan Stratégique National pour l'implémentation de l'Agenda 2030 (2019) ou la Loi pour l'égalité de traitement et la non-discrimination (2019), entre autres. Cependant, les conséquences économiques et sociales de la pandémie de la Covid-19 ont supposé un grand défi pour le pays qui a dû adapter ses politiques dans le but d'établir un modèle de développement plus résilient, inclusif et respectueux de l'environnement.

Effets de la pandémie de la Covid-19

L'économie de la Principauté d'Andorre repose sur un important secteur tertiaire lié aux activités touristiques. Les mesures restrictives pour freiner la propagation du virus de la Covid-19 ont donc eu un grand impact sur l'économie du pays. Par exemple, en 2020, l'Andorre a vu s'effondrer de 40% sa fréquentation touristique, ce qui s'est traduit par une réduction de 10,2% du PIB réel, une augmentation de 50% du taux de chômage, et une diminution de 12% des revenus de l'État. D'autre part, en 2020 le déficit public s'est établi à -99,2 millions

d'euros, l'équivalent de 3,9% du PIB, tandis qu'en 2021 il s'élevait à 77,8 millions d'euros, soit 2,8% du PIB.

Dès le début, les principes de solidarité et de coresponsabilité ont été les priorités du Gouvernement pour favoriser la protection des citoyens. Ainsi, différentes politiques de protection sociale et économique, qui seront détaillées dans le présent rapport, furent instaurées à la suite de l'arrêt de l'activité économique

Les effets de la pandémie de la Covid-19 et les conséquences des crises globales n'ont fait que démontrer les vulnérabilités existantes du pays. Le besoin d'accélérer la diversification économique et de promouvoir la transition énergétique pour avancer vers un modèle de développement résilient, inclusif et durable sont devenus essentiels pour le futur de la Principauté et de ses citoyens.

Face à ce nouveau scénario, le Gouvernement d'Andorre initia en juillet 2020 un procès participatif inclusif pour concevoir le Plan d'Action 2021-2023 (Horizon 2023).

Plan d'Action Horizon 2023

Le Plan d'Action Horizon 2023, pleinement aligné avec les ODD, est un ensemble de politiques et d'actions prévues par le Gouvernement d'Andorre, qui a pour but de donner une réponse immédiate aux conséquences dérivées de la pandémie de la Covid-19, afin d'avancer vers une récupération économique qui pose les bases d'un développement plus durable.

L'Horizon 2023 regroupe 77 actions structurées en 20 initiatives reposant sur trois piliers: bien-être et cohésion, économie et innovation et alliances pour le changement.

Le programme Horizon 2023 tient également compte des négociations pour un accord d'association avec l'Union Européenne qui doit permettre l'établissement d'un cadre juridique assurant la création de nouveaux secteurs économiques et l'internationalisation de ceux qui existent déjà, moyennant la participation au marché intérieur européen. Il inclut aussi la candidature andorrane en tant que Réserve de la Biosphère de l'UNESCO, qui doit impulser le changement de modèle touristique vers un nouveau secteur plus respectueux de l'environnement et qui mette en valeur les traits culturels, paysagers et environnementaux de l'Andorre.

Appropriation du Programme 2030

L'intégration du Programme 2030 continue d'être une priorité pour le Gouvernement d'Andorre. En effet, nous ne pouvons envisager une véritable appropriation des ODD sans la pleine participation de la société andorrane. Celle-ci est pleinement consciente de la nécessité de promouvoir un développement qui assure le bien-être des générations futures. A l'occasion de la rédaction de ce rapport et afin d'évaluer le degré de connaissance et d'intégration de l'Agenda, le Gouvernement d'Andorre a lancé une nouvelle enquête nationale. Contrairement à 2018, le retour de la population, ainsi que l'échange d'expériences avec

les autorités locales, ont été remarquables et se sont avérés indispensables à cet exercice.

Ce deuxième rapport, qui s'articule autour des actions annoncées dans le premier rapport national (2018), énonce les effets de la pandémie de la Covid-19 sur les politiques de développement, et offre aussi une analyse des bonnes pratiques et des défis pour atteindre les objectifs du Programme 2030, tout en rendant compte de la mise en œuvre du Plan d'Action Horizon 2023.

Argentina

[Original: Spanish]

Antecedentes

En septembre de 2015 la Argentina adoptó la Agenda 2030 para iniciar el proceso de su implementación. El país, al adherir a ella, se comprometió al monitoreo de los progresos y la rendición de cuentas a nivel global, regional y nacional. Así, en los años 2017 y 2020, presentó Informes Voluntarios Nacionales ante los correspondientes FPAN de las Naciones Unidas. En 2022, la Argentina presentará su Tercer Informe Voluntario Nacional ante dicho Foro.

Logros

En diciembre de 2019, el Presidente Fernández asumió en un escenario de vulnerabilidades sociales y económicas condicionadas por una deuda externa insostenible (en monto y cronograma de pagos),

posteriormente agravadas por la pandemia del COVID-19. Con un fuerte liderazgo del Estado, se comenzaron a impulsar políticas centradas en las personas, la justicia social y la democracia. Debido a estos cambios en las circunstancias, las políticas y las prioridades de gobierno, en junio de 2020 se comenzó un nuevo proceso de alineación de las metas de los ODS a las estrategias nacionales conducido por el Consejo Nacional de Coordinación de Políticas Sociales y realizado en el ámbito de la Comisión Nacional Interinstitucional de Implementación y Seguimiento de los ODS.

La Argentina considera que la naturaleza integrada, indivisible y universal de la Agenda 2030 hace esencial abarcar los 17 ODS en su conjunto, ya que son todos igualmente importantes. Asimismo, el principio de “No dejar a nadie atrás” no se agota en el desglose de los datos, sino que requiere miradas múltiples.

Se estableció la matriz nacional de ejecución de la Agenda 2030 y monitoreo de los avances que incluye indicadores, políticas públicas orientadas al alcance de las metas de los 17 ODS e inversión presupuestaria vinculada a dichas intervenciones. Se logró así una mayor cantidad y cobertura de las metas para cada ODS y área crítica, reflejando su centralidad en las personas y en la ampliación de derechos.

Las localizaciones de la Comisión Nacional Interinstitucional en las provincias, municipios y otros gobiernos locales continúan en expansión, nutriéndose de la experiencia adquirida y en articulación y

retroalimentación con el nivel nacional. Los espacios de diálogo y de trabajo generados con la sociedad civil y las empresas públicas y privadas prosiguen su construcción a través de la generación de alianzas. La continuada participación en ámbitos como el Foro de los Países de América Latina y el Caribe, el Foro Político de Alto Nivel sobre el Desarrollo Sostenible y la Comunidad de Práctica de los Países que presentan sus Informes Voluntarios Nacionales resulta en orientaciones y aprendizajes entre pares.

Desafíos

Durante la pandemia por COVID-19, la Argentina desarrolló tempranamente acciones de aislamiento y, posteriormente, de distanciamiento social preventivo obligatorio para evitar la propagación del virus con las consecuentes pérdidas en salud y vidas humanas. Asimismo, ejecutó múltiples medidas para reducir su impacto económico, social y sanitario. En la actualidad, las intervenciones que se llevan a cabo apuntan a una recuperación más sostenible, solidaria y justa. En los próximos años, el país deberá redoblar los esfuerzos en un contexto nacional e internacional adverso, particularmente por el fuerte nivel de endeudamiento, asumido por el gobierno anterior, que limita la posibilidad de desarrollo. Sin embargo, el reciente acuerdo con el Fondo Monetario Internacional, asegura que el pago de los compromisos se realizará a partir del crecimiento económico, sin relegar la inversión social, ni limitar derechos. Alcanzar los ODS sigue siendo un desafío y un horizonte para nuestro país. Por eso, en el corto

plazo se prevé profundizar: a) la articulación con otros actores del Estado, de la Academia, de la Sociedad Civil, de empresas del sector privado empresarial y con entidades de las Naciones Unidas; b) la territorialización de la Agenda 2030 y, c) la participación en espacios de intercambios y rendición de cuentas tales como el MERCOSUR, UNASUR, las Comunidades de Prácticas, el Foro Regional para América Latina y el Caribe y el Foro Político de Alto Nivel para el Desarrollo Sostenible . Y, tal como lo explicitara el Presidente Fernández, en su discurso al inaugurar las sesiones del Congreso en marzo de 2020, empezando por los últimos para llegar a todos.

Belarus

[Original: Russian]

Основное сообщение Беларуси по второму добровольному Национальному обзору

С конца 2020 года Беларусь выполняет Повестку дня – 2030 в условиях беспрецедентных незаконных односторонних экономических санкций (ОПМ), которые активно применяют западные страны. Эти действия не только препятствуют выполнению Беларусью Повестки дня – 2030, но и идут вразрез с Уставом ООН и основными конвенциями ООН в области прав человека. Сохранение ОПМ в отношении Беларуси нивелирует достигнутые результаты по ЦУР.

Сегодня уровень прогресса Беларуси по достижению ЦУР сохраняется достаточно высоким и составляет почти 80%.

Беларусь заняла 53-е место в Индексе человеческого развития (2019) и находится в категории стран с очень высоким уровнем человеческого развития. В рейтинге ЦУР Беларуси принадлежит 24-е место (из 165 государств).

ЦУР имплементированы в Национальную стратегию устойчивого развития до 2035 года, а также коррелируются с государственными программами социально-экономического развития.

Беларусь достигла высокого уровня по мониторингу и оценке достижения ЦУР. Создана Национальная платформа представления отчетности по ЦУР; обеспечен доступ к 229 из 267 международных показателей; глобальному уровню соответствуют 166 показателей.

Сформирован унифицированный региональный перечень показателей достижения ЦУР из 145 показателей (85 соответствуют показателям национального перечня, 26 отражают специфику развития регионов).

ЦУР 4. В стране действует новая редакция Кодекса Республики Беларусь об образовании, Концепция развития системы образования Республики Беларусь до 2030 года, Государственная программа «Образование и молодежная политика» на 2021-2025 годы.

Уровень грамотности взрослого населения составляет 99,7%. Охват детей дошкольного возраста подготовкой к школе – 100%. Охват базовым, общим средним и профессиональным образованием занятого населения – 98%.

По показателю «Доступ к базовым знаниям» в Индексе социального прогресса за 2021 г. Беларусь находится на 17-м месте из 163 стран.

В Беларуси также обеспечен гендерный паритет в образовании. Реализуется концепция непрерывного образования. Обеспечивается доступ к образованию обучающимся с особенностями психофизического развития, развито инклюзивное образование.

ЦУР 5. Реализация гендерной политики в Беларуси основана на соблюдении национальных интересов с учетом общепризнанных принципов международного права и прав человека, поддержке традиционных ценностей и культурных устоев белорусского общества.

Беларусь входит в число 22-х стран мира, где индекс человеческого развития женщин равен либо превосходит аналогичный показатель среди мужчин. По индексу гендерного неравенства Беларусь – на 31-й позиции из 162 стран; согласно Глобальному докладу Всемирного экономического форума 2021 года по индексу гендерного разрыва – 33-е место из 156 стран.

Доля женщин на руководящих должностях составляет около 50%; осуществляется поддержка женщин-предпринимателей.

В стране реализуется шестой Национальный план действий по обеспечению гендерного равенства на 2021-2025 годы.

Внедряется Национальная модель репродуктивного здоровья и планирования семьи, которая включает организацию службы мужского здоровья. Беларусь находится в числе 25 лучших стран в рейтинге комфортных условий для материнства.

ЦУР 14. Беларусь находится на водоразделе рек, относящихся к бассейнам двух морей – Балтийского и Черного. Не имея выхода к морям, Беларусь вносит вклад в сохранение морских экосистем посредством охраны трансграничных рек, содействуя сохранению акваторий Балтийского и Черного морей.

В Беларуси разработан принцип бассейнового управления водными ресурсами, что предполагает управление речными бассейнами и улучшение экологического статуса поверхностных водных объектов. Результатом работы должно стать присвоение в 2025 году экологического статуса «хорошего и выше» до 75% водных ресурсов.

ЦУР 15. Беларусь входит в десятку лесных государств Европы.

В стране действует Национальный план действий по сохранению и устойчивому использованию биологического разнообразия на 2021-2025 годы.

Подготовлена концепция проекта Закона Республики Беларусь

«Об обращении с генетическими ресурсами»; принятие запланировано в 2022 году.

В стране действует нормативная система особо охраняемых природных территорий, в том числе имеющих трансграничный характер. В связи со строительством Польшей заградительных барьеров на белорусско-польской границе, часть которых затронет территорию объекта Всемирного наследия ЮНЕСКО «Беловежская пуца», возникает вопрос сохранности этого реликтового леса, его биологического разнообразия и сложившейся экосистемы.

Особое внимание уделяется охране и использованию торфяников, достижению нейтрального баланса деградации земель. Ежегодно сокращается площадь земель, подверженных различным видам деградации почв, в том числе сельскохозяйственных земель, подвергшихся радиоактивному загрязнению в результате аварии на ЧАЭС.

ЦУР 17. Для достижения устойчивого партнерства в Беларуси создана архитектура по достижению ЦУР, в которую входят представители государственных органов, парламента, бизнеса, гражданского общества; осуществляется взаимодействие с учреждениями ООН и другими международными и региональными партнерами.

В новой редакции Конституции Беларуси закреплён тезис о государственно-частном партнёрстве; проведена значительная работа по стимулированию и поощрению партнёрства между государственным и частным секторами.

Беларусь выстраивает своё взаимодействие с государствами на международной арене исходя из партнёрских отношений. Беларусь выступает за формирование глобальных тематических партнёрств в международных организациях и активно принимает участие в этом процессе. Усилиями Беларуси в ООН создано глобальное партнёрство по борьбе с торговлей людьми.

Botswana

[Original: English]

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES IN PLACE FOR INTEGRATING SDGs INTO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROCESS

Botswana successfully integrated the SDGs into national development frameworks. The *SDG planning guidelines* serve as a tool for mainstreaming of SDG indicators into Botswana's medium and long-term development frameworks. Nine ministries piloted the guidelines resulting in several indicators moving from easily feasible to measurable category.

Following the establishment of the National Steering Committee and the SDG Technical Task Force, the Parliament Special Committee on SDGs was set up to ensure sufficient resourcing and accountability for delivering the SDGs.

A FINANCING STRATEGY FOR SDGs IS BEING DEVELOPED

A gender-responsive and climate-smart SDG financing strategy is being developed. The process adopted several good practices including Zero-Based Budgeting, Results-Based Budgeting and the Integrated National Financing Framework.

PROGRESS TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY, BUT CHALLENGES REMAIN

Botswana has made strides towards achieving gender equality, boasting gender parity index of 0.95 vis-à-vis access to primary education. Progress has also been achieved against sexual and reproductive health and rights indicators. There has been a decline in AIDS-related deaths from 5300 (2017) to 5100 (2020). The total fertility rate has declined from 3 to 2.8 births per woman and contraceptive prevalence rate has increased from 53% (2017) to 64.7% (2020). Legislative reforms such as the Sexual Offenders Registry Act of 2021 have been enacted to address violence and exploitation. Also, coordinative mechanisms such as the Inter-Ministerial Committee, have been established to address Gender Based Violence (GBV). However, GBV still remains a challenge, with 1 in 3 women experiencing it in their lifetime. Pockets of unmet need for family

planning exist, where 17% of women of reproductive age have an unmet need for family planning evidence. Although women constitute the largest proportion of the labour force, 55.4% of them remain unemployed versus 49.6% males. Despite legislative and policy reform, Botswana's share of women in public sector decision making and in political leadership remains low. Only 18%, 11% and 25% of seats are held by women at the local government, parliament and cabinet level respectively.

ACHIEVING INCLUSIVE AND QUALITY EDUCATION

The public-private partnerships in the education sector have fostered an inclusive policy environment and strengthened collaborative approaches to teaching and learning. Botswana is implementing multilingualism and aiming to improve access to education for learners with disabilities. In effect, Botswana has developed a diversified education product that recognises different needs of learners.

COVID-19 catalysed the deployment of resources towards e-education, prompting partnerships with private sector to scale up digital access and ensure continuity of education.

Despite high primary and secondary enrolment rates, early childhood and tertiary education lag behind. Though Botswana's public expenditure on education stands at 7.1% of GDP, investment in tertiary education is six times that of basic education. 63.4% of tertiary students come from the top two income quintiles. There is a need to

focus on pre-primary and primary education to strengthen the basic foundations for life-long learning.

STRENGTHENED SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT

FINANCING

Biodiversity management is central to Botswana's development agenda, utilising about 3% of GDP. Tourism contributes about 12% to GDP, most of which is attributable to biodiversity, given that 40% of the land mass is protected.

Botswana initiated public sector budgeting and financing reforms and developed a biodiversity finance plan. It also developed a Community Based Natural Resources Management Program to benefit communities. The National Environmental Fund is in place to support Community Organizations with grants for implementing biodiversity conservation projects. To ensure integrated land use management that support the maintenance of the natural capital, the National Spatial Plan is being rolled out.

BUILDING BACK BETTER FROM THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

The pandemic had a significant impact on SDGs achievement, with an increase in unemployment and a marked slowdown in economic activity. The negative economic impact of COVID-19¹ resulted in reduced foreign reserves.

¹ About 60 percent of the eligible population is fully vaccinated.

In response, an Economic Recovery and Transformation Plan (ERTP) was developed to boost economic activity and incomes and expand productive capacity. Notable initiatives emerging from this include a private sector recovery plan and support for informal sector. The ETRP is also predicated on broad-based partnerships and outlines the means of implementation.

Cameroon

[Original: French]

Malgré une conjoncture nationale peu favorable, le Cameroun continue la réalisation de l'Agenda 2030, pris en compte dans l'élaboration de sa Stratégie Nationale de Développement 2020-2030. Bien que les résultats soient en deçà des attentes, le Gouvernement entend promouvoir un développement durable et inclusif adossé sur un capital humain de qualité.

Dans le cadre du suivi régulier des progrès accomplis vers l'atteinte des cibles de l'Agenda 2030, le Cameroun présentera son deuxième Rapport National Volontaire produit selon une approche participative et inclusive. Ce rapport analyse les facteurs qui soutiennent les tendances positives et ceux qui entravent les dynamiques dans divers secteurs après la pandémie de la COVID-19.

En matière d'éducation, outre l'insuffisance qualitative et quantitative des infrastructures et des enseignants somme toute

supérieure à la moyenne de l’Afrique Subsaharienne, la politique éducative a été fortement influencée par la COVID-19 qui a conduit à la fermeture momentanée des établissements scolaires et la suspension des cours en présentiel. Pour y faire face, un dispositif national intégré d’enseignements à distance a été mis en place, à travers les médias, l’internet et la distribution des supports pédagogiques. Grâce aux dotations budgétaires spéciales affectées au secteur et aux mesures barrières prises par le Gouvernement, les cours en présentiel ont repris avant le début des examens officiels. Cependant, ces mesures d’adaptation n’ont pas profité à l’ensemble des apprenants en raison de leur vulnérabilité et des difficultés d’accès aux TIC.

Concernant l’égalité des sexes et l’autonomisation des femmes et des filles, les violences basées sur le genre se sont accrues avec la survenue de la COVID-19 et des chocs psychosociaux y relatifs. En 2020, près de 62% des femmes et filles ont été exposées aux violences domestiques et environ 56% ont eu un accès réduit aux moyens de subsistance. En outre, la hausse des prix des produits de première nécessité a eu un impact négatif sur le panier de la ménagère. Des mesures d’atténuation ont été prises par le Gouvernement avec notamment la mise en place de projets visant à renforcer l’autonomisation des femmes et des filles.

Au sujet des océans et mers, les actions du Gouvernement en matière de police environnementale et la limitation des activités

maritimes du fait de la COVID-19 ont permis de réduire la pollution marine notamment d'origine terrestre. Des actions de lutte contre l'utilisation des plastiques non conformes ont ainsi permis de réduire la densité de débris en mer ainsi que la pollution marine par les nutriments. De même, la production et la transplantation des plants de palétuviers, la restauration de la mangrove et le nettoyage de plans d'eau envahis par la jacinthe d'eau, ont participé à la restauration des écosystèmes marins et côtiers.

S'agissant de la préservation et de la restauration des écosystèmes terrestres, les progrès réalisés se traduisent par l'augmentation des surfaces forestières et aires protégées aménagées et l'intégration de la protection des écosystèmes et de la biodiversité dans les cadres nationaux de développement. Toutefois, la réduction de l'activité humaine du fait de la COVID-19 a laissé plus d'espace à la faune sauvage, avec un risque plus accru d'interactions entre les espèces, et donc d'émergence d'autres maladies zoonotiques.

En matière de mobilisation des ressources et de partenariat, les recettes budgétaires de l'Etat ont connu une tendance haussière sur la période 2015-2021, imputable en grande partie à la bonne tenue des recettes fiscales dont la part dans les recettes budgétaires est passée de 55% en 2016 à 79% en 2021 grâce à des réformes fiscales ambitieuses. De même, on a assisté à un accroissement des flux d'APD en direction du Cameroun en vue notamment de la mise en œuvre du plan de riposte

contre la COVID-19. En revanche, le volume des IDE a chuté en raison de la pandémie et des perturbations sécuritaires dans certaines régions du pays.

Malgré les mesures prises par l'Etat, plusieurs défis que le Cameroun s'engage à relever demeurent, notamment :

- la mise en place d'un dispositif de veille stratégique et des mécanismes de d'adaptation et de réponse aux chocs et mutations ;
- la production d'un capital humain capable de soutenir l'ambition de développement économique ;
- L'exploitation de nouvelles niches de financement de l'économie ;
- l'appui au dispositif de suivi de la mise en œuvre des ODD.

Côte D'Ivoire

[Original: French]

La Côte d'Ivoire, sous la Haute Egide de **Son Excellence Alassane OUATTARA, Président de la République**, s'est attelée à la prise en compte des agendas 2030 et 2063 dans ses Plans de Développement, dans les politiques sectorielles et locales. Ainsi, le PND 2021-2025, traduction opérationnelle de la vision « Côte d'Ivoire solidaire » ambitionne d'accélérer la transformation structurelle de l'économie pour hisser la Côte d'Ivoire au rang des pays à revenu intermédiaire de la tranche supérieure à l'horizon 2030.

En vue de l'appropriation des ODD, des activités de sensibilisation et de mobilisation des parties prenantes sont menées depuis 2016, afin que chaque citoyen contribue à l'équilibre entre la qualité de l'environnement, l'efficacité économique et le progrès social.

Ce processus a permis de prioriser 40 cibles et d'identifier 11 accélérateurs dont l'un des principaux a été le Programme Social du Gouvernement (PSGouv) 2019-2020. Dans l'optique d'accélérer le rythme de la réduction de la pauvreté et des inégalités, le PSGouv2 a été maintenu sur la période 2022-2024.

Par ailleurs, l'exécution du PND 2016-2020 a permis une réduction substantielle de la pauvreté et d'améliorer l'accès des populations à la santé, à l'éducation, à l'emploi, à l'eau potable et à l'assainissement. Ces réalisations ont permis de consolider la croissance économique malgré un contexte mondial défavorable.

En effet, la résilience de l'économie ivoirienne aux chocs extérieurs, combinée à l'efficacité de son plan de riposte économique et sanitaire, ont permis de contenir les effets de la pandémie de COVID 19 et de réaliser un taux de croissance d'environ 2% en 2020, contre une contraction de 2% en Afrique subsaharienne.

Malgré ses performances, le pays est confronté à des défis liés à l'accès des populations aux services sociaux de base, au maintien d'une croissance économique forte, inclusive, diversifiée et durable, au

développement du secteur privé et à la mobilisation des ressources intérieures pour le financement des ODD.

A l'effet de renforcer la résilience et de lutter contre la fragilité, l'Etat entend accélérer la transformation structurelle de l'économie en multipliant les opportunités de créations de richesses et d'emplois, en particulier pour les jeunes et les femmes.

Le Gouvernement maintiendra un système de santé de qualité et accessible, soutiendra l'opérationnalisation de la Couverture Maladie Universelle et mettra en œuvre des stratégies pour assurer une meilleure acquisition de connaissances, de compétences fondamentales des apprenants et intensifiera les actions de lutte contre l'analphabétisme.

Par ailleurs, le Gouvernement poursuit ses efforts en faveur de l'autonomisation des femmes et des jeunes filles par le développement du capital humain en matière d'inscription et de rétention à l'école, en matière d'amélioration de leur santé sexuelle et reproductive et de leur inclusion financière.

Le Gouvernement articulera également ses efforts autour de la maîtrise, la sécurisation et la mobilisation des ressources en eau. Il facilitera de façon égalitaire, l'accès à l'électricité pour tous les citoyens et assurera la promotion des énergies renouvelables, des énergies propres dans la perspective du développement durable.

Une politique vigoureuse pour un accès à un emploi décent sera menée pour tous y compris les jeunes et les personnes en situation de

handicap, avec l'amélioration de la gouvernance du marché du travail et l'accès à un logement décent pour tous.

Pour faire face aux menaces des changements climatiques, la Côte d'Ivoire maintiendra un cadre de vie sain par des pratiques écocitoyennes, créera des opportunités d'investissements résilients au climat et fera de l'économie verte une source de création d'emplois décents à travers la mise en œuvre de son « pacte vert » contenu dans la stratégie nationale développement durable.

En outre, la Côte d'Ivoire développera une agriculture durable et des chaînes de valeurs inclusives en favorisant une coordination étroite entre les activités agro-sylvo-pastorales et halieutiques et les efforts d'adaptation et d'atténuation au changement climatique.

En vue de faire de produire des données statistiques factuelles et désagrégées, l'Etat s'est engagé à financer les grandes opérations statistiques et à opérationnaliser la réforme du système statistique nationale.

Enfin, le Gouvernement ivoirien, a engagé le processus de localisation des ODD avec l'appui du système des nations unies. A cet effet, les leçons apprises du projet pilote dans la région du Gbêkê seront capitalisées et répliquées sur l'ensemble du territoire par des partenariats entre la société civile, les collectivités territoriales et le secteur privé.

Djibouti

[Original: French]

Examen National Volontaire : Pour une parfaite harmonie entre les objectifs du Plan national de développement de Djibouti et les Objectifs de développement durable (ODD).

I. INTRODUCTION

Depuis l'adoption des ODD en 2015, Djibouti, a souscrit à l'esprit et aux principes de l'Agenda 2030 et a pleinement mis en œuvre les ODD, en les intégrant dès 2016 dans les priorités et objectifs de sa politique « *Vision Djibouti 2035* » et de ses plans quinquennaux de développement, dont la **SCAPE 2015-2019 et le Plan National de Développement « Djibouti ICI (Inclusion, Connectivité et Institutions) » 2020-2024**.

II. ALIGNEMENT DES PRIORITÉS NATIONALES DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ET MISE EN ŒUVRE DES ODD

La SCAPE et Djibouti ICI possèdent un bon niveau d'alignement, à plus de 80%, avec les cibles des ODD. Sur les 107 cibles à prioriser, 55 ont été retenues pour Djibouti compte tenu de ses spécificités et de ses priorités en matière de développement.

53 des 55 cibles prioritaires sont bien alignées sur les priorités stratégiques du pays définies dans « Djibouti ICI ».

La mise en œuvre et le suivi des ODD à Djibouti se font à travers le mécanisme institutionnel en charge du suivi de la Vision 2035 et des plans quinquennaux de développement.

III. PROGRÈS MAJEURS DANS LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DES ODD PRIORITAIRES.

Dans le cadre du principe de ne laisser personne pour compte, Djibouti a enregistré d'importantes réalisations en faveur des groupes les plus vulnérables à travers :

La loi pour la promotion et la protection des droits des personnes handicapées et la création de l'Agence nationale des personnes handicapées (ANPH) ;

L'inclusion des réfugiés dans les systèmes nationaux de santé et d'éducation.



Avec la mise en œuvre du Schéma Directeur de l'Éducation 2010-2019 « **Cap sur la qualité** » et de ses plans d'action triennaux, d'importants progrès sont réalisés dans l'accès, l'équité et la qualité de l'éducation.

- Entre 2015 et 2020, le taux brut de scolarisation a augmenté de 17,95% au primaire et de 15,41% au collège. La parité « Fille/Garçon » est de 0,87 au primaire et de 0,81 au collège en 2020.
- Ces progrès sont obtenus grâce à la scolarisation obligatoire et gratuite de 6 à 16 ans, la construction des écoles de proximité, le démarrage du préscolaire, des mesures incitatives pour les enfants

des milieux et familles défavorisés, l'amélioration des contenus et des méthodes pédagogiques et des enseignants mieux formés.



Grâce aux stratégies nationales d'abandon total des MGF, la réduction de 22,4% de la prévalence chez les femmes dans la dernière décennie est significative.

- La loi portant « **Code de la famille** » de 2002 a permis de protéger les jeunes filles contre le mariage précoce et les femmes contre toutes les formes de violences conjugales (12,6% en 2019).
- En matière de prise de décision, le pourcentage des femmes parlementaires est multiplié par 2,5 et le nombre de femmes ministres a doublé depuis 2015.

La proportion de femmes aux postes de direction a doublé depuis 2017, à 24,8% en 2019.



En matière de gestion et protection des écosystèmes marins et côtiers, 40 hectares sont restaurés et 125 000 mangroves plantées sur 114 hectares. La superficie des aires marines protégées existantes est élargie de 42% en 2019, à 83 535 ha.



Dans le cadre de la préservation et restauration des écosystèmes terrestres, la superficie des sites importants pour la biodiversité terrestre a été étendue à 680 ha, avec 6 aires terrestres protégées à ce jour.

- L'aide publique au développement consacrée à la préservation et à l'exploitation durable de la biodiversité a augmenté de 8,8 millions US\$ depuis 2017.



L'investissement direct étranger (IDE) a doublé depuis 2015, passant à 265 millions US\$ en 2018. L'accès à Internet est passé de 14,1% en 2015 à 24,8% en 2019.

IV. DEFIS MAJEURS

Malgré les progrès réalisés, la mise en œuvre et le suivi des ODD affichent des résultats mitigés dans plusieurs secteurs et rencontrent des lacunes tant dans l'appropriation et l'intégration des ODD dans les politiques sectorielles qu'en matière de disponibilité des données nécessaires.

La gestion des conséquences économiques de la pandémie du Covid-19 aggravées par les conflits dans la corne de l'Afrique constitue le plus grand défi des autorités publiques.

Dominica

[Original: English]

We are Building the World's First Climate Resilient Country

The Commonwealth of Dominica is a small island developing State in the Caribbean, stretching 751 km² with 148 km of coastline and a population of 72,000. It is the only Caribbean island to have retained a colony of pre-Columbian population, the Kalinagos. We are called the "Nature Island of the Caribbean" because of our lush

rainforests, 365 rivers, and the Caribbean's highest mountain peaks, Morne Diablotin.

As a small island, the cornerstone of our development is based on putting our people first, development that is equal and inclusive and which aims to leave no one behind. Our focus on development that is equal, responsive and futuristic to women's empowerment dates as far back as 1978 when we gained Independence - a process led by Dame Eugenia Charles, who was later elected in 1980 as our first female Prime Minister, and who also was the Caribbean's first female Prime Minister. With 44 years of Independence behind us, the preparation of this Voluntary National Review (VNR) is timely and allows us to take stock of the journey we have so far travelled and assess our current development progress.

Our first VNR reflects and reaffirms our commitment to advance the global agenda. We believe that our people must decide the future of Dominica and the preparation of the VNR embodies this thrust, as stakeholder engagement was an important part of the process.

The United Nations places Dominica in the high human development category with an HDI value of 0.742, positioning the country at 94 out of 189 countries. We have recorded positive indicators across several development spheres including improvements in fiscal discipline and management; reduction in poverty; expansion of housing; improvements in educational outcomes; reduction in infant mortality; improved access to safe water; and gender equality. In the area of governance, we have made

advances in rule of law, progress in public sector modernization and enhancement in our foreign policies.

Our story of development, however, cannot be told without mention of our vulnerability to the effects of climate change and other exogenous shocks, such as the COVID-19 pandemic which has further underscored the multi-hazard environment in which we exist. A little short of 5 years ago, in 2017, Dominica was devastated by Hurricane Maria - a category 5 hurricane which resulted in losses amounting to 226 per cent of GDP, causing significant destruction to every sector and community. This event followed on the heels of Tropical Storm Erika in 2015 which cost Dominica 96 per cent of its GDP. The COVID-19 pandemic caused new challenges and impacted the anticipated gains that would have strengthened Dominica's recovery post Maria.

In 2020, Dominica's GDP contracted by 11 per cent, and the country only achieved a modest recovery of 3.7 per cent in 2021. These disasters did not only impact the physical environment or the country's economic growth trajectory, but also exposed Dominica's socio-economic vulnerabilities, inflicting hardship on our people. Notwithstanding, these disasters provided us with a unique opportunity to review our development pathway and create new solutions and ambitions to advance our development prospects. We remain focused and on track!

We recognize that development, underpinned by a resilience agenda, is key to sustainably uplifting Dominicans towards our shared vision for the future. Over the past several years, the Government has promulgated three four key documents to achieve this: The National Resilience Development Strategy; Dominica’s Climate Resilience and Recovery Plan 2020 – 2030; and The Disaster Risk Financing Strategy. These documents represent our roadmap for achieving the 2030 Agenda and are fully aligned with the SDGs. Implemented together, they will enhance policy coherence and help us to aggressively identify key enablers and critical ‘accelerator points’ for lagging SDGs.

As we work to prioritize resilience and to create enduring prosperity for our people, we will be leaning heavily on the knowledge, perspectives and experiences of our partners around the world. We too have much to offer, and through this process we will share our experiences, recommendations and solutions as we journey to build the world’s first climate resilient country and become the gold standard in resilience for SIDS.

El Salvador

[Original: Spanish]

El Salvador ha promovido la apropiación de los ODS con procesos orientados a alcanzar el desarrollo. En primer lugar, ha asumido el compromiso con la Agenda 2030 desde el más alto nivel político, bajo el liderazgo del Consejo Nacional para el Desarrollo

Sostenible (CNDS), coordinado por la Vicepresidencia de la República. En segundo lugar, ha establecido una priorización nacional de ODS que refleja las necesidades primordiales del país y que se ha mantenido desde la adopción de la Agenda 2030. En tercer lugar, ha adoptado instrumentos de planificación estratégica institucional, con el correspondiente presupuesto, que contribuyen a la promoción del desarrollo sostenible. Entre otros, el Plan de Desarrollo Social 2020-2024 y la Agenda Digital 2030 reconocen compromisos concretos en torno al logro de los ODS, orientados a alcanzar la igualdad de género y defender los Derechos Humanos.

La crisis de la COVID 19 se ha transformado en una oportunidad para promover un estilo de gestión pública que no deje a nadie atrás. Así, El Salvador implementó una estrategia de bienestar que ha garantizado la mejora en la calidad y el acceso a la seguridad alimentaria; la prestación de servicios educativos con enfoque de reducción de la brecha digital; la mejora, ampliación e innovación de los servicios de salud, incluyendo el acceso gratuito a vacunas contra la COVID-19; la implementación de medidas para la recuperación social y económica a través de distintos apoyos a MYPES, la generación de empleo, el fortalecimiento de las capacidades de inspección de derechos laborales, y la implementación del Sistema de Información del Mercado Laboral (SIMEL), entre otros; así como la mejora de los apoyos para la adquisición o mejora de vivienda.

Con visión de mediano y largo plazo, avanzamos en la transformación institucional a favor de los ODS y la optimización de las condiciones de vida de la población. Bajo el liderazgo de la Primera Dama, a través de la Ley Nacer con Cariño y la Política Crecer Juntos, se impulsa la articulación del sistema de salud en beneficio de las mujeres y la niñez. A iniciativa del Presidente Bukele, para promover la inversión territorial de forma estratégica y generar condiciones que dignifiquen a la población, se instauró la Dirección de Obras Municipales para la coordinación con las alcaldías y transparentar el uso de fondos. Se suma el lanzamiento del Plan Maestro de Recuperación Agropecuaria en 2021, que busca dar respuesta a una de las causas estructurales de la migración forzada en el sector rural, además de garantizar la seguridad alimentaria y contribuir a los ODS 1 y 2. La Secretaría de Innovación ha impulsado la apropiación estatal de la transformación digital para generar oportunamente datos para la toma de decisiones sobre la Agenda 2030. Asimismo, se creó la Agencia de El Salvador para la Cooperación Internacional, para lograr una mayor alineación de la cooperación con las prioridades nacionales. El Salvador le apuesta al ODS 8 sobre trabajo decente, diversificando la matriz productiva para generar un clima de inversión favorable para el desarrollo agrícola, turístico, energético y digital.

Como país de renta media, El Salvador enfrenta desafíos para cumplir los ODS hacia 2030. Así, el país continúa realizando llamados en distintos espacios de alto nivel para facilitar el acceso a recursos e

iniciativas que coadyuven a una pronta transformación estructural, incluyendo la sostenibilidad de la deuda.

Además, favorece la adaptación al cambio climático y reconoce la responsabilidad de los seres humanos sobre el manejo de los recursos naturales en la Era del Antropoceno, por medio de la transformación energética del país hacia fuentes renovables.

Se ha adoptado una política proactiva frente al problema histórico de inseguridad ciudadana y corrupción, así como también se ha promovido la lucha internacional contra el lavado de activos y el terrorismo, lo que le ha permitido formar parte del Grupo de Acción Financiera de Latinoamérica (GAFILAT).

Por otro lado, destacamos la membresía de El Salvador al Centro de Desarrollo de la Organización para la Cooperación y el Desarrollo Económico (OCDE), con lo que renovamos nuestro interés por ser parte activa de la discusión política en torno al desarrollo y en convertirnos en miembro pleno.

Al cierre de este informe comenzará la construcción e implementación de una Estrategia Salvadoreña para el Desarrollo Sostenible al 2030 y, en el mediano plazo, se fortalecerá un marco jurídico-institucional que garantice un esfuerzo coordinado para el desarrollo sostenible.

Equatorial Guinea

[Original: English]

In 2015, Equatorial Guinea committed to the 2030 Agenda. Since then, several actions have been undertaken to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). However, the path to implementation has been met with significant challenges, which we can overcome together.

A. Country efforts to adopt the 2030 agenda

1. Integration of the SDGs into national planning

After a period of economic and financial adjustment, the Government of Equatorial Guinea decided to reorient the Horizon 2020 National Plan, considering achievements and challenges encountered in its implementation, and with the support of development partners. In compliance with the obligations arising from its membership in the African Union and the United Nations, the Government also decided to integrate the SDGs and Agenda 2063 into its planning schemes.

This decision materialized at the Third National Economic Conference 2019, with the theme "Consolidating Social Equity and Economic Diversification". The National Strategy for Sustainable Development "Equatorial Guinea Agenda 2035" resulted from the conference. Its priority axes for development are:

1. Poverty eradication, integrating SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 17;
2. Social inclusion and sustainable peace, including SDGs 5, 10, 16 and 17;

3. Productivity and Industrialization, covering SDGs 8, 9 and 17;
4. Environmental sustainability, covering SDGs 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 17.

2. Coordination and monitoring mechanisms for the SDGs

The National SDG Coordination Commission monitors the SDGs in the country. It is located in the Office of the Government's presidency and it integrates the public and private sectors, and civil society.

In 2019, a seminar organized to prioritize SDG targets concluded with 158 prioritized targets of the 169 in the Agenda. The National Statistical System has the task of producing 237 indicators that constitute the National Indicator Framework, of which 121 were categorized as "very urgent". The indicator production process began in 2019 with the development of the Second National Household Survey (suspended due to COVID-19 and resumed in 2022).

B. Results achieved in a challenging context

Equatorial Guinea made progress towards the 2030 Agenda during its transition from the Horizon 2020 plan to the Equatorial Guinea 2035 Agenda. The report on the "Road Travelled" in the implementation of the Horizon 2020 Agenda (2008-2017) showed that Equatorial Guinea:

1. Progressed in economic diversification: non-oil GDP increased from 26% of real GDP in 2007 to 42% in 2017;

2. Made substantial progress in infrastructure development: from 600 to 2,530 kms of paved roads between 2007 and 2017;
3. Developed reforms to improve governance and the business climate, such as the 2011 constitutional reform and the creation of the one-stop shop for business registration;
4. Increased the country's installed electricity capacity from 97MW to 394MW between 2007 and 2017.

However, major challenges are hindering the country's ability to make the desired progress. The 2014 oil crisis and the drop in oil prices during COVID-19 significantly reduced export revenues and public revenues related to the sector. This pandemic also hampered economic activity outside of hydrocarbons, due to closures and mobility restrictions. Meanwhile, public spending needs increased to respond to the pandemic and the explosions in Bata on March 7th.

C. The way forward

We have the utmost confidence that we can achieve our purpose by working together, achieving the execution of plans without sparing efforts, promoting synergies and building resilience. It is a purpose that requires dedication, patriotism and transparency. In this regard, Equatorial Guinea commits to:

1. Continue efforts in its economic diversification to reduce poverty, inequalities and improve social and economic resilience;
2. Promote good governance, guaranteeing judicial independence and legal security;

3. Strengthen its statistical capacity and public administration information management to better identify vulnerable populations, develop evidence-based policies, improve transparency and social inclusion to create development opportunities;
4. Improve their business environment and expand Agenda funding opportunities to ensure the success of development plans;
5. Increase investments in human capital, particularly for youth and through a gender focus;
6. Find the balance between economic, social, and environmental needs for the sustainable development of the country;
7. Ensure that development reaches those most likely to be left behind, including by ensuring that development is spread throughout the territory.

Eritrea

[Original: English]

- Eritrea's inaugural voluntary national review report shares the country's experiences, including successes, remaining challenges, and key takeaways, in implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The review is grounded on successes of the country on health-related Millennium Development Goals and is conducted in the spirit of peer learning, mutual exchange, and

transparency. Eritrea seeks to consolidate local ownership of the 2030 Agenda, promote awareness, and strengthen cooperation to progress.

- Sustainable development remains an integral part of Eritrea's long-term vision. The national policies and action plans are aligned with the SDGs and are supportive of Eritrea's progress towards achievements of Agenda 2030.

- Eritrea has fostered a conducive environment for development that promotes inclusive, whole-of-society approaches, leverages the country's diversity and wealth of indigenous knowledge systems, and catalyzes contributions from all regions and communities.

- Eritrea has established cooperative frameworks and partnerships with many bilateral and multilateral partners. Engagement and cooperation are built upon a platform of common principles and trust, with concerted efforts being based on complementarity and guided by locally-defined priorities and needs. Eritrea's diaspora continues to play an active role in assisting development.

- Eritrea's development and nation-building processes are grounded on social justice. Emphasis is placed on ensuring that all citizens can fully participate in, contribute to, and benefit from sustainable development. Laws and policies establish a foundation for inclusive development, while guaranteeing a range of fundamental rights. Legal instruments and protection programs address the specific needs of and catalyze progress for vulnerable groups. These interventions cultivate peace and unity within Eritrea's multiethnic society, mitigate disparities, and help

ensure everyone is empowered and able to enjoy the fruits of sustainable development.

- Notwithstanding challenges, including illegal, unjust sanctions and a difficult regional geopolitical context, great strides have been achieved towards:

- Universal health coverage, with investments in expanding health infrastructure, equipment, medicines, and personnel. Maternal and child mortality have been significantly reduced, the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel has risen, routine vaccination coverage rates are nearly universal, HIV prevalence and new infections have declined, and there have been major inroads against malaria, tuberculosis, hepatitis B, and neglected tropical diseases.
- Climate change mitigation and adaptation, halting biodiversity loss, reducing land degradation, and restoring ecosystems are priorities. Water and soil conservation programs are being expanded, enclosures and protected areas have been established, greening and irrigation schemes are proceeding, and a vast network of terraces, dams, and ponds has been constructed. There are plans for desalination of sea water for domestic use and economic sectors, while degraded land is being restored and rehabilitated. Renewable energy remains a focus, with initiatives to improve energy efficiency and promote clean alternatives ongoing. The summer holiday program amongst the youth has

been effective in promoting advocacy for environmental management.

- Developing infrastructure, raising agricultural production and productivity, and ensuring food and nutrition security, while access to electricity, water, sanitation, and hygiene, among other services, have been expanded, with notable expansions in rural areas. Also, youth and adult literacy rates have increased, enrolments have grown, gender gaps have narrowed, and education remains free across all levels.

- Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, Eritrea has maintained among the lowest death and infection rates in Africa, with a high recovery rate, and minimal community transmission. Success has been based upon sustained aggressive action; clear communications from authorities; public buy-in and solidarity; and past experience in controlling endemic and communicable diseases. Although measures have been implemented to alleviate its impacts, COVID-19 has led to many disruptions.

- Many areas for improvement remain. Strong local and global partnerships will help accelerate progress, scale up successful interventions, and support a sustainable and equitable COVID-19 recovery. Technical and financial cooperation are required to enhance sustainable management of natural resources, address climate change impacts, enhance disaster preparedness, introduce clean technologies, and promote a just energy transition. Cooperation is also essential for attaining universal health coverage, provision of essential health services, and further improvement of

the well-being of the population. There is need to strengthen the national statistical system and build capacity with regard to data generation, analysis, and dissemination of timely, high quality, and disaggregated data which will enhance the monitoring infrastructure for tracking progress and support evidence-based planning.

Ethiopia

[Original: English]

Ethiopia's development aspiration is aligned with the fundamental principles of sustainable development. Ethiopia's current development agenda is rooted in the country's vision of making Ethiopia an "*African Beacon of Prosperity*". The Vision is realized through the implementation of the Ten-year Development Plan (TYDP, 2021-2030).

Ethiopia integrates Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into the TYDP during the preparation of the plan in a multisectoral and multi-stakeholder consultation processes. The previous Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP-II) was also aligned with SDGs with overall alignment score of 78.4 percent. SDGs have been integrated into the budget system by allocating the lion's share of the budget to pro-poor sectors and a dedicated budget to SDGs.

Ethiopia's VNR 2022 report focuses on reviewing the progress in the implementation of the 17 Goals. The preparation of the VNR 2022 report benefited from broad-based stakeholder consultations.

Status of the SDGs Progress

Unlike the 2017 VNR report, the 2022 VNR report assesses the progress along with five pillars (5Ps): People (1,2,3,4 and 5), Prosperity (7,8,9,10 and 11), Planet (6,12,13,14 and 15), Peace (16), and Partnerships (17).

People

Ethiopia has achieved significant strides in reducing poverty and hunger, and improving health, education and gender outcomes. Poverty declined from 23.5 percent in 2015/16 to 19 percent in 2019/20.

Ethiopia has also made progress in increasing enrolment rates, reducing stunting and wasting, and improving both maternal and child health. The government allocated on average 61 percent of budget to pro-poor sectors in 2015/16-2020/21. Implementation of synergistic social protection programmes helps protect the most vulnerable groups of the population to ensure that no one and no place are left behind. But both domestic and global shocks have adversely impacted the progress of this pillar.

Prosperity

Ethiopia has made substantive progress in achieving economic growth and improving key infrastructures. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita expanded by 6.03 percent per year between 2015/16 and 2020/21. Access to infrastructure improved with increased access to electricity and reduced share of rural population located within 5km of an all-weather road. Fully electrified by renewable energy sources,

the Addis Ababa light railway and the Ethio-Djibouti railway facilitate bulk transport and reduce carbon emissions and pollution. However, the COVID-19 pandemic, internal conflict and drought have taken a heavy economic toll by lowering the expected dividend from the country's comprehensive reform.

Planet

Addressing climate change and other environmental issues has featured prominently in the highest leadership level around the *Green Legacy Initiative (GLI)* aimed forest-landscape transformations and better livelihoods. Around 18 billion seedlings planted since 2019. Ethiopia has shown improvements in providing drinking water services, with access to clean drinking water reached 58.5 percent in 2020/21. Forest coverage has increased to 19.5 percent due to massive mobilization of citizens in natural resources conservation.

Peace

While recurring internal conflicts caused casualties and damaged economic and social infrastructures, Ethiopia has made efforts to ensure peace and accountability through establishing democratic institutions and legal reforms. The government has established an independent National Dialogue Commission to facilitate an inclusive dialogue and reconciliation process that would build consensus and lay a firm foundation for nation building.

Partnerships

The country benefited from increased Official Development Assistance, Foreign Direct Investment and remittance inflows. Ethiopia has undertaken far-reaching reforms, including establishment of the Ethiopian Diaspora Agency and Trust Fund to coordinate and mobilize the global diaspora community in the national development activities. However, the global environment has become unfavorable and hostile for effective cooperation which could deter the implementation of SDGs, some of which are national responses to global challenges. Ethiopia stands ready to cooperate with other countries to strengthen means of implementation going forward.

Good practices

Green Legacy Initiative (GLI) aims to combat land degradation, deforestation and climate change, promote eco-tourism and ensure food security through local inputs and mass mobilization in urban and rural areas.

Synergistic social protection programmes such as the productive safety net programme which combines social protection with broader development and livelihood through protection, prevention, and promotion of the vulnerable groups.

Challenges

- Inadequate finance and weak institutional capacity for policy delivery;

- Unfavorable and hostile global environment for SDGs implementation.

Areas of Required Support

- Financial support to implement SDGs;
- Capacity building in integrated planning, implementation, statistical system and reporting.

Gabon

[Original: French]

Introduction

Malgré les contraintes de financement liées aux baisses des cours du pétrole de 2014 et 2019, puis à la Covid-19 en 2020, le Gabon a poursuivi l'appropriation et la mise en œuvre des ODD.

Globalement, des avancées sont enregistrées dans le domaine de l'environnement, mitigées dans les secteurs sociaux, alors que des efforts restent à consentir dans les ODD prospérité et paix.

Principaux résultats

Concernant l'Éducation, le pré-primaire a été généralisé. Le taux net de scolarisation est d'environ 88%, avec une parité de genres parfaite. Des progrès significatifs dans l'alphabétisation et une redynamisation de la formation professionnelle au niveau des modules de formation comme des plateaux techniques.

La volatilité des cours mondiaux du pétrole et la crise sanitaire de covid-19 ont réduit l'effort de réalisation des infrastructures scolaires et de recrutement des enseignants, ce qui élève les redoublements (30%), les abandons au primaire, des classes surchargées au primaire comme au secondaire, conduisant ainsi le Gouvernement à lancer un vaste et urgent programme de construction de salles de classe.

Sur l'égalité des genres, le Gabon entend renforcer les droits des femmes, leur leadership et leur autonomisation économique et financière.

Sur les droits, la loi portant élimination de toutes les formes de violences faites aux femmes a été adoptée et des dispositions discriminatoires du Code civile et du Code pénal abrogées. Sur la participation des femmes en politique, on compte actuellement 18% au Parlement, l'objectif fixé par la loi n° 09/2016 du 5 septembre 2016 fixant les quotas d'accès des femmes aux élections politiques étant de 30%, et de 34% au Gouvernement.

Pour accélérer l'autonomisation socio-économique et relever d'autres défis, le Gabon a élaboré une Stratégie Nationale Gabon Égalité et décrété la période 2015-2025 Décennie de la Femme.

Concernant la vie aquatique marine, le Gabon a adopté les lois n°5/2005 portant Code des Pêches et de l'aquaculture, et n°002/2014 portant orientation du développement durable, pour une exploitation

durable des ressources aquatiques et contribuer à l'éclosion de l'économie verte.

Plus spécifiquement, le Conseil National de la Mer a été créé par décret en date du 25 septembre 2014 pour planifier et coordonner l'action en mer et une Stratégie maritime intégrée élaborée en 2017. En 2020, neuf parcs marins et onze réserves aquatiques représentant 63,7% des aires marines étaient protégées à des fins de préservation et de conservation.

Le trafic illicite des ressources halieutiques et le piratage maritime le long du Golfe de Guinée, sont des défis majeurs de sécurité côtière pour le pays.

A propos de la vie terrestre, le Gabon est à 88% forestier. Il fait partie du Bassin du Congo qui constitue actuellement le second puits de carbone au monde.

Le braconnage est en net recul et la déforestation reste faible, suite à la mise en place des plans d'aménagement des forêts à long terme, d'un système de certification de gestion forestière et de 13 parcs nationaux, dont deux inscrits au patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO. La proportion moyenne des zones clés pour la biodiversité (ZCB) était de 93,61% en 2020 et l'indice de couvert végétal montagneux de 99,97% actuellement.

Malgré son engagement en faveur du climat, l'aide publique au développement pour la biodiversité reçue est en baisse car, le Gabon n'est pas suffisamment pris en compte dans le REDD.

Concernant le partenariat le Gabon finance son développement sur ressources propres ou sur emprunts extérieurs. Depuis 2014, les fluctuations des cours du pétrole érodent ses recettes budgétaires, les Investissements Directs Étrangers sont faibles et l’Aide Publique au Développement presque nulle.

Afin de financer son *Plan d’Accélération de la Transformation (PAT 2021-2023)*, en plus de l’optimisation de son assiette fiscale, de la lutte contre la fraude fiscale, des partenariats publics privés, le Gabon entend recourir aux mécanismes de financements innovants, capter davantage les fonds mondiaux pour le climat et l’environnement, en particulier la finance carbone dans le cadre de la monétisation des services écosystémiques.

Par ailleurs, le Gabon entend développer davantage les capacités des services en charge des statistiques, afin de systématiser la redevabilité, le suivi et l’évaluation.

Gambia (Republic of The)

[Original: English]

Since the adoption of the SDGs in 2015, the country made efforts to accelerate its implementation and ensuring ownership; effectively mainstreaming the SDGs into the national development planning framework; the National Development Plan (NDP), sector and regional strategic plans, and other national policies. Following the

submission of its first VNR at the HPLF in July 2020, post-VNR consultations were conducted across all administrative regions to present the status of SDG implementation, engage citizens on the impact of Covid-19, and gather feedback on how to accelerate attainment the SDGs and the NDP. These helped enhance ownership and reporting of progress on the SDGs. The consultations helped inform the national Covid-19 Response Plan and identify the most important SDGs to accelerate for the Decade of Action.

The COVID-19 has added new levels of complexity across a number of risks, structural vulnerabilities, and resilience factors that have persisted in The Gambia's SDGs narrative. GDP contracted from 6.1% in 2019 to -0.2% in 2020 due to the effects of lockdown measures including trade disruptions and a huge drop in tourism receipts a main source of revenue for the country with adverse effects on livelihoods.

The COVID-19's pandemic also had disproportionate impact on vulnerable populations such as daily wage earners, market women who had to cope with restricted and reduced market hours, and young workers (those between the ages of 15 and 24) who were at a higher risk of job loss and income reduction.

The pandemic has magnified challenges in the Gambia's healthcare system. The lack of a suitable isolation facility, inadequate number of health professionals combined with insufficient medical equipment, created additional pressures far beyond the capacity national health system. The pandemic also had significant impact on

the education sector due to the closure of schools and other educational institutions in accordance with COVID-19 prevention measures.

Classes conducted online or via radio were not equally accessible to all students negatively impacting inclusive and equitable quality education, as well as opportunities for lifelong learning for all.

COVID-19 has heightened the threat to food security which is also being fuelled by climate change and biodiversity loss, recurring extreme weather events. Droughts and erratic rainfall patterns spells are linked to significant crop failures, declining agricultural production and productivity affecting rural livelihood opportunities, undermining the country's attainment of Zero hunger and poverty reduction efforts. This pressure on food security is being compounded by the rising food prices resulting from the Russia-Ukraine war.

On the main themes of this year's VNR, the country is registering progress; with improvements in access to quality education. The country has established a new Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare and a Women Enterprise Fund as part of its commitment to gender empowerment. The country was recognised last year as the only country worldwide that is Paris Agreement Compatible and on track to meet the targets of the 2015 Paris Climate Agreement. The Gambia Climate Change Fund has been established and the government is working on developing a climate change budget code.

In the drive to *“build forward better from the COVID-19 while advancing the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable*

Development”, the Government continues to implement policies and programmes to enhance resilience and inclusivity.. These policies and programmes include the Programme for Accelerated Community Development (PACD), launched mainly to address disparities in socio-economic opportunities and access in rural and urban areas. Since the submission of the Gambia’s first VNR in July 2020, the implementation of the PACD has been progressing with the provision of potable water, and electrification of rural communities. In addition, a social protection programme has recently been launched and initiatives within it include a social safety net project (NAFAA), establishment of a women empowerment fund, the youth empowerment fund, the passing of the health insurance bill and the disability bill.

Moving forward, government intends to implement a recovery focused national development plan (2023 -2027) that is green, builds resilience, and leaves no one behind. The long-term nature of recovery would also be addressed in the upcoming development vision 2050. Through these two development planning frameworks, government will additionally pursue greater coherence and coordination of its SDGs implementation while contributing to a re-invigorated global partnership for development (SDG 17) across relevant sectors, risks and stakeholders and within the context of an integrated national financing framework (INFF).

Ghana

[Original: English]

Policy and institutional environment

The “whole-of-government” and “whole of society” approach have been sustained as the plans and budget of planning bodies at all levels of the country respond to the 2030 Agenda. This multistakeholder approach was demonstrated in the fight against COVID-19 and more dominantly within the health sector. An all-inclusive government and private sector approach was adopted that aimed at strengthening vital health services and capacity development. The climate action ambitions have also been stepped-up in the revised commitments under the Paris Agreement.

Effects of COVID-19

Government had to reprioritise its investment to protect life at the expense of other sectors that were necessary for the SDGs. This decision is encapsulated in the President’s statement “*We know how to bring the economy back to life. What we do not know is how to bring people back to life*”. Government increased investment in medical laboratories, particularly those capable of conducting PCR test from 2 to 16 nationwide in 2020.

The prioritisation resulted in GH¢17.7 billion (or 4.6% of GDP) in unplanned expenditure to contain the pandemic since 2020. Additionally, the country recorded a revenue shortfall of GH¢13.7 billion and a drop-in real GDP growth rate from the average performance between 2017 to

2019 (7.0%) to 0.5% in 2020. These affected investments needed to sustain the country's trajectory.

Other socio-economic effects included 36% of firms closing during the 3-week partial lock down and over 38% of firms reducing their workers' wages. Outpatient department attendance, childhood immunisation and all-cause mortality performed below their respective targets. About 35% of basic school children and 28% of SHS students could not be engaged in any form of learning while at home largely due to lack of access to computers, phones and textbooks.

Status of SDGs

These developments have reversed the progressive trends observed in poverty reduction, pro-poor expenditure particularly education and social protection. Family planning acceptor rate, and net enrolment ratio amongst others.

This notwithstanding, the country has sustained the achievement of gender parity, increased access to drinking water services and electricity coverage reaching 87.7% and 86.6% in 2021 respectively.

Other indicators requiring attention include unemployment rate which increased from 8.4% in 2017 to 13.4% in 2021. Additionally, only a third (33.4%) of households' solid waste are collected.

Measures Towards Recovery

Further to recovery efforts, emergency preparedness and response strategies have been integrated into national development agenda (2022-2025). A three-and-a-half-year GH¢100 billion Ghana

COVID-19 Alleviation and Revitalisation of Enterprises Support (Ghana CARES) was instituted in 2020, and a strategy for domestic vaccine production has been rolled-out to establish a National Vaccine Institute. A programme (YouStart) to support youth-led start-ups and small businesses with soft loans up to GH¢50,000 has also been set-up. An infectious disease centre has been established with the support of the Ghana COVID-19 Private Sector Fund. Call Data Records of mobile phone users were innovatively used to gather evidence on the effectiveness of COVID-19 restrictions policy and provided recommendations.

Impact of Recovery Measures

Real GDP growth increasing from 0.5% (2020) to 5.4% in 2021. Waves I to III COVID-19 tracker surveys (June 2020-December 2021) show the following:

- Households with children under 15 years eating fewer meals than usual reduced from 21.4% to 17.7%;
- Households that reported reduced incomes declined from 77.4% to 68.2%;
- Households that needed healthcare and were able to assess it increased from 93.9% to 95.7%;
- Children missing vaccination reduced from 29.4% to 20.6%;
- Children engaged in any type of learning activity increased for primary (62.2% to 71.3%) and secondary (72.0% to 79.8%).

Emerging challenges

The need to restore the economy amidst current global and national economic challenges such as rising oil prices, fiscal deficits, depreciation of the local currency, and youth unemployment.

Broadening social protection coverage for the vulnerable including

PWDs towards social and economic inclusion. Addressing

infrastructure inadequacies in key sectors such as health, education,

and sanitation services as well as supporting digitalisation drive.

Mitigating impacts of climate change and variability for green growth.

Emerging Opportunities

Improving innovative resource mobilisation through

partnerships, integrated national financing frameworks and harnessing

the benefits of the Africa Continental Free Trade Area Agreement

towards addressing financing gaps for the SDGs. Leveraging on the

demographic dividends.

Greece

[Original: English]

The **VNR process** was led by a designated Working Group set up in 2021 within the Presidency of the Government, in close cooperation and consultation with all ministries, the Hellenic Statistical Authority and key stakeholders, including the Hellenic Parliament, regional/local authorities, social partners, civil society, guided by a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach. Over the last

years, **stakeholders** from a wide range of sectors have increasingly mainstreamed the sustainability principle and the SDGs into their strategic priorities, objectives and actions.

Greece's second VNR reflects **challenges and strategies** related to three crises: the aftermath of a ten-year national depression, with persisting economic and social issues, the consecutive COVID-19 pandemic which put a significant strain on the national health system and the economy and, before this is over, the repercussions of a war outbreak within the European continent causing deep global concern.

In spite of the adversities, Greece remains fully committed to the Agenda 2030. The 17 Goals are embedded in all its major binding political plans. Compact strategies are launched, policies are elaborated and institutional reforms are designed to accelerate the full implementation of the SDGs and to build back better from the COVID-19 pandemic. Greece is also reported as one of only two countries in the European Union (EU) that managed to not move away from any of the 17 Goals (2021).

SDG implementation in Greece was affected by the pandemic, albeit not invariably: plans to improve the accessibility and effectiveness of health services were negatively influenced, policies for clean energy advanced mostly undeterred and digitalization of public services was largely accelerated.

Systemic **challenges** escalating for decades are not favored by the crises. Of particular concern are weak demographic rates, higher

female and youth unemployment and a low record on gender equality. Moreover, the pandemic brought out long overdue reforms in the health sector; the justice and waste management systems have exceeded their operations limit causing complications to the society, economy and environment.

Several long-standing challenges are showing significant **progress**; inter alia, poverty, unemployment, poor housing, sanitation, income disparities, early school-leaving, female participation in senior management, share of RES in energy consumption, greenhouse gas emissions, road accident fatalities and homicides.

In 2020, the EU member states agreed on an ambitious comprehensive plan to **build back better** from the pandemic and to make European societies and economies more sustainable, inclusive and resilient. This overarching plan is supported by a temporary recovery instrument, the EU Recovery and Resilience Facility.

The Greek Recovery and Resilience Plan coherently introduces forward-looking reforms and investments aimed at accelerating transition towards a sustainable growth model and fostering its economic, social and institutional resilience. It is financially supported by a budget of EUR 31.164 billion up to 2026 and structured around four key pillars inextricably linked to the core priorities of the SDGs, including: (i) green transition, (ii) digital transition, (iii) employment, skills and social cohesion, and (iv) private investment and economic and institutional transformation. All SDGs are considerably served by

the national Plan, though emphasis is reasonably placed on healthcare sustainability and economic productivity, which increasingly emerged during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Greece has also integrated the sustainability principle and the SDGs into the better regulation agenda, the national budgetary process and the overall financing framework for sustainable development.

Attributing particular importance to the protection and support of the disadvantaged, the Government over the last two years has endorsed a number of National Action Plans (NAPs) and Strategies that mainstream the principle of **leaving no one behind** in public policies and reform measures. For the first time, NAPs for youth, children's rights, child protection from sexual abuse, the rights of people with disability and those of the LGTBQI+ were launched, along with updated strategies for gender equality and Roma.

At **international and regional levels**, the country continues to play an instrumental role in promoting initiatives supporting the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda, through the establishment of partnership schemes, the adoption of comprehensive legal and policy tools and the launch of cooperative initiatives, in the fields of trade and investments, development, environmental protection, sustainable use of natural resources, cultural and natural heritage, peace, security, human rights and the rule of law.

Grenada

[Original: English]

Introduction

The Government of Grenada (GoG) signaled its commitment to implementing the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030, driven by the sustainable development goals (SDGs), through the development of its long-term National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP), 2020-2035. Developed with the full involvement of the people of Grenada and other key stakeholders, including the public and private sectors and the civil society. Grenada's main messages in the VNR include strong buy-in and national ownership embedded in the principle of: 'no one left behind' as the country moves towards 'realizing its full potential through sustainable economic, social and environmental progress for all'; policy and the enabling environment which includes: alignment with the NSDP, engagement with the SDGs; structural problems, challenges; and next steps.

Alignment with Grenada's NSDP Strategic Framework

The NSDP represents Grenada's commitment to inclusive governance, which is supported by the three national goals:

- High human and social development: putting people at the center of sustainable development; Vibrant, dynamic, competitive economy with supporting climate-and-resilient infrastructure Environmental sustainability and security;

- Vibrant, dynamic, competitive economy with supporting climate-and-resilient infrastructure;
- Environmental sustainability and security.

Policy and Enabling Environment

The Government of Grenada's long-term NSDP, and the Medium-Term Action Plan (MTAP) 2020-2022 serves as the first stage of implementing the NSDP, which is built on the key pillars of sustainable development: economy, society and environment, and supports eight national outcomes; three strategic goals and the Vision 2035.

The alignment of the SDGs with the national goals and outcomes and strategic actions is captured in the NSDP. All seventeen (17) SDGs are addressed by the two hundred and seventeen (217) strategic actions that were identified to drive the development vision 2035 for Grenada.

Engagement with the SDGs

Grenada has also embarked on a data-driven approach to measuring progress towards the SDGs spearheaded by the Central Statistical Office (CSO). As it relates to analysis and reporting, from 2020-2021 data was gathered and reported using each of the 17 SDGs and Grenada's National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP) 2020-2035.

Structural Problems/Challenges

Grenada's progress with the SDGs demonstrates its commitment to the successful implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030. However, key challenges and structural issues will need to address to ensure the country is on a pathway to sustainable development, driven by the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. These structural issues and challenges include:

1. Lack of adequate financing & access to finance: resources are desperately needed to implement projects and programs that will enhance progress with meeting the SDGs. Alignment of the annual Budget Projects to the different SDGs;
2. Limited individual capacity – is great need for increased technical expertise: Qualified individuals with the skill sets, knowledge base and experience in a myriad of areas, including project identification, development, management, and implementation;
3. Inadequate Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Systems- need for proper M&E system to generate record and analyze data.
Grenada's 2020-2021 SDG Progress Review Report was done using international data sources with many SDGs unable to be assessed due to the unavailability of information and lack of tools to capture the requisite data;
4. Reduction in GDP – narrow fiscal space for the introduction of sustainable economic and transformational programs and to

address the regression experienced due to the shock generated by COVID-19;

5. Reallocation of funding to COVID-19 initiatives - as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government of Grenada had to reallocate funds to mitigating the COVID-19 pandemic;
6. Economic shock & increased unemployment - Grenada is challenged by a relatively high youth unemployment rate and also among females. Moreover, as the country continues to grapple with the economic fall-out due the COVID-19 pandemic, this rate may rise going forward, which would serve as a significant barrier to achieving SDG8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) overall and attaining some of its specific targets.

Next Steps

The Government of Grenada has pledged to continue to work on a goals-based development pathway, by:

- integrating the SDGs into its national plan as the starting point for their implementation;
- collection of data that can strengthen strategies for the attainment of the SDGs;
- development of projects to facilitate the achievement of the SDGs;
- restructuring of projects and reallocation of funds that can lead to the attainment of SDGs.

Guinea-Bissau

[Original: French]

Faits saillants

La Guinée-Bissau dispose d'un **énorme potentiel en termes de capital naturel, humain et culturel** pour son développement durable. Cependant, le **financement du développement reste un défi majeur** qui nécessite la mobilisation de fonds provenant de diverses sources. Le gouvernement demeure convaincu que la planification durable est la solution à toutes les vulnérabilités structurelles et il est optimiste et engagé à poursuivre le chemin vers le développement, en veillant à ne laisser personne pour compte.

Alignement des politiques Nationales sur l'Agenda 2030

La Guinée-Bissau **souscrit pleinement aux Objectifs de Développement Durable (ODD)**, en plaçant le développement humain inclusive au centre. La Stratégie Nationale vise à placer le pays sur la voie d'une société prospère qui favorise l'augmentation du niveau de vie de tous d'ici à 2025. Le Plan National de Développement (PND 2020-2023) prévoit des investissements substantiels dans la santé, l'éducation, développement du secteur productif et des infrastructures. Dans le cadre de son engagement envers les ODD, le gouvernement est engagé à aligner le PND sur l'Agenda 2030 et l'Agenda 2063 de l'Union Africaine.

Réussites

Le gouvernement a adopté **une approche multisectorielle de l'atténuation du changement climatique et de l'adaptation** à celui-ci, fondée sur sa vision ambitieuse de la résilience climatique. Plaçant les personnes au centre de ces mesures, le Plan se concentre également sur les groupes les plus vulnérables. En outre, plus de 26,3% de son territoire a été classé comme zones protégées, conformément aux exigences des objectifs internationaux d'Aichi en matière de biodiversité.

S'appuyant sur des partenaires au développement, le pays s'est fermement positionné pour profiter des possibilités offertes par les récents événements et processus de transition afin de récolter des avantages en matière de développement et consolider les acquis et jeter les bases d'une relance de l'économie post COVID-19.

Défis

En tant que petit État Insulaire en Développement, la Guinée-Bissau présente des vulnérabilités et des défis contextuels et structurels qui entravent les efforts déployés pour réaliser l'Agenda 2030. Le pays fait face à des **défis au développement multidimensionnels et interdépendants** qui nécessitent une approche intégrée. Le développement économique reste complexe, avec des forces politiques et économiques qui se chevauchent, cependant, il existe des secteurs offrant de grandes perspectives de développement.

En 2015, la Guinée-Bissau a **adopté le Programme d'action d'Addis-Abeba pour le financement du développement et l'Accord de Paris sur le changement climatique**, qui reflètent les priorités actuelles du pays. Cependant, le pays connaît des **niveaux élevés de pauvreté**, deux citoyens sur trois souffrant d'une pauvreté multidimensionnelle, et environ 70% de la population, dont la moitié de femmes, vit en dessous du seuil de pauvreté. Le **secteur de la santé** est confronté à des défis majeurs et la **qualité de l'éducation** reste une préoccupation et fait l'objet d'un développement substantiel.

Un aspect majeur de la richesse réside dans ses **ressources naturelles et sa biodiversité**. Mais le pays est l'un des plus vulnérables au changement climatique et l'élévation du niveau de la mer a commencé à affecter la région côtière, menaçant 70% de la population vivant le long de la côte.

L'évaluation des progrès vers les ODD a été limitée par le manque de données et l'absence d'un cadre institutionnel approprié pour le suivi de leur mise en œuvre. Les progrès vers la réalisation des ODD ont souffert de lacunes rédhibitoires dans la disponibilité et la qualité des données permettant de suivre les progrès. En décembre 2020, seuls 27,9% des indicateurs nécessaires au suivi des ODD dans une perspective de genre étaient disponibles.

Atouts

La Guinée-Bissau est **un pays jeune**, ce qui offre une grande opportunité au développement social et économique. Le pays est **riche**

en habitats naturels, en ressources et en composition ethnique et religieuse de son tissu social.

Pour conclure, la Guinée-Bissau a réalisé ces dernières années, des **progrès significatifs dans la consolidation de la paix, de la démocratisation et des réformes institutionnelles**. Ce faisant, le gouvernement a cherché activement à suivre une voie solide vers la réalisation de l'Agenda 2030 du Développement durable, à savoir la prospérité économique, la justice sociale et la protection de l'environnement. Aujourd'hui, le gouvernement voudrait profiter de ce Forum Politique de Haut Niveau pour tendre la main à tous les partenaires au développement afin qu'ils puissent soutenir cet effort national.

Italy

[Original: English]

Italy supports the vision and guiding principles set out in the 2030 Agenda aimed at fostering peaceful, just and inclusive societies, which are free from fear and violence, and strongly reaffirms that there can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development. Italy recalls the UN General Assembly Resolution² on the aggression against Ukraine and deplores such a

² “A/ES-11/L.1”

shattering blow against the 2030 Agenda, a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity to strengthen peace in larger freedom.

Italy's second voluntary national review is the result of a year long collective process involving different levels of government and actors and it is aimed at further strengthening the implementation of the 2030 Agenda by analyzing progress achieved so far since the first VNR and by providing a common vision to move forward. This process is built on participatory mechanisms set in place at national and local level to implement the National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) and the Three Year Planning Document for International Cooperation.

Italy's VNR includes three thematic deep dives on policy coherence for sustainable development (PCSD), on localizing the SDGs through the NSDS and on stakeholder engagement. It also includes voluntary local reviews prepared by local authorities cooperating with central institutions in the NSDS implementation as well as a position paper drafted by the National Forum for Sustainable Development in collaboration with the National Council for Development Cooperation.

The VNR, integrated with the territorial approach, reflects and valorises effective multilevel governance enacted by Regions, Autonomous Provinces and Metropolitan Cities in declining national sustainability objectives at local level. Supported by coordination mechanisms established between central and local authorities, such

process is proving crucial to boost a coordinated and deeper integration of the SDGs in national and local planning processes.

The contribution of stakeholders, reflected in the position paper for the VNR, is key to further increase, also by strengthening links with local initiatives, the active role into the policy cycle of Non-state Actors, including youth and under-represented categories.

The severe impact of COVID 19 on the economic and social textures of Italy has halted progress in SDG implementation³, widening inequalities and social exclusion, increasing poverty and weakening social capital in particular in terms of education and training. Long months of strict lockdowns affected the most vulnerable, in particular, younger generations, elderly and especially women that have been increasingly overburdened with care responsibilities.

Italy's efforts to recover from COVID 19, supported by the European Union through the Recovery and Resilience Facility, are aimed at building a more sustainable and resilient future by aligning short and medium term recovery measures with long-term overarching sustainable development objectives.

Effective governance mechanisms, both horizontal and vertical, supported by a whole-of-society approach ensure that policy responses for a sustainable recovery are crafted considering interlinkages and potential risks, including spillover and transboundary effects. It is in this context that Italy has decided to institutionalize policy coherence

³ [“2021 SDGs Report.”](#) – Istituto Nazionale di Statistica

by including a National Action Plan (NAP) on PCSD as an Annex to the NSDS. Elements of the NAP, informed by thorough consultations linked to the NSDS implementation and revision processes, have benefited from the scientific support of OECD through the Structural Reform Support Programme of the European Commission.

A coherent framework of indicators is conducive to pursuing a unitary approach to the 2030 Agenda implementation. Italy can count on a system of “Equitable and well-being indicators” that integrates the traditional economic indicators, as well as on the NSDS set of indicators and the annual SDG National Report compiled by ISTAT, all of which are undergoing a process of mutual fertilization.

International development cooperation is for Italy at the core of the implementation of the external dimension of the 2030 Agenda. The NSDS incorporates our Three Year Planning Document for International Cooperation. Symmetrically the latter fully reflects the principles and vision of the 2030 Agenda, of which it adopts logic, spirit and timeframe.

Italy worked successfully to uphold its development cooperation policy with a considerable growth of its budget share. Its approach is deeply rooted into 2030 Agenda main message of global and equitable development to strengthen peace in larger freedom.

Jamaica

[Original: English]

PREAMBLE

Jamaica's presentation of its second Voluntary National Review in 2022 reflects continued commitment to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Vision 2030 Jamaica – National Development Plan (NDP). The national development planning framework, implemented through successive 3-year Medium Term Socioeconomic Policy Frameworks (MTFs), is strategy-based and policy-driven and employs an integrated evidence- and results-based management approach that informs institutional processes and partnerships. In 2021, the SDGs were over 95 percent aligned with Vision 2030 Jamaica.

PEOPLE

Rates of poverty and extreme poverty have trended downward, post Agenda 2030 to 11.0 percent in 2019, which is attributed mainly to key social interventions, increased remittance flows and declines in unemployment.

Threats to food security include climate change impacts and a decrease in agricultural production due to inward migration. During the Pandemic, food shortages were reported among families, more so, among female headed households. The health sector has expanded the promotion of wellness, however challenges remain. The reduction in communicable diseases including HIV AIDS and NCDs which remain a leading cause of death, have been prioritized. Sustainable health

financing is required to improve service delivery and respond to challenges.

The government allocates one of the largest shares of its budget to the education sector, signalling commitment to building human capital. There is equal access to education for both sexes, however within the 17 to 24 age cohort, females were more likely to be enrolled in school and programmes targeting unattached youth. At the tertiary level, males, persons from the poorest quintiles and from rural areas are underrepresented. There is need to address challenges in education for children with special needs.

Overall, the measurement of gender development indicates medium to high equality in achievement between sexes. Progress on gender equality requires more attention to gender mainstreaming and data to measure progress and research on root causes of inequality. The development of a multidimensional poverty index is underway to improve targeting of interventions and address group-based inequalities.

Jamaica remains committed to leaving no-one behind, and through policy, legislation and programming, prioritizes the most vulnerable.

PLANET

In 2020, Jamaica updated its Nationally Determined Contributions with more ambitious emissions reduction targets and a broader sector scope. Jamaica also surpassed the 2020 targets of SDG

14 for conserved marine areas, introduced new legislation for forest management and control of invasive species and increased forest areas under protection. The country continues to build adaptive capacity for climate action and resilience. Challenges remain in the pace of reduction in fossil fuels use and the flow of financing to propel the move to renewables.

PROSPERITY

Prior to the COVID-19 Pandemic, positive trends were observed in key economic indicators, of note, unemployment and debt, which reached historic lows. The Pandemic intensified longstanding threats to development: low levels of training among the labour force, lack of diversification, underemployment, as well as high levels of informality.

PEACE

Safety and access to justice has been prioritized through a combination of measures to improve safety and access to justice. Enacting legislation, social interventions, capacity building in the security and justice sector, and promoting equal access to justice have been among the priorities advanced.

PARTNERSHIPS

Financing for development remains a challenge, with limited fiscal space to support key development priorities. Innovative financing mechanisms have been pursued, including efforts to channel private financing to national development priorities and the SDGs, and improving efficiencies in the use of domestic financing. The domestic

financing framework is also being strengthened through the phased implementation of the Results Based Budgeting Programme and the planned costing of the MTF for more effective resource allocation.

International development partners have been consistent in supporting advances in key sectors. Further interest for SIDs and MICs include addressing country eligibility for access to concessional financing, supporting universal social protection and decent work as well as investing in global digital cooperation and connectivity to close the digital divide.

As we recover from COVID-19, Jamaica's focus remains on improving the livelihoods of citizens through sustainable, inclusive approaches to development and solidifying the country's reputation as a key international partner.

Jordan

[Original: Arabic]

- يأتي إعداد هذا الاستعراض في وقت يواجه فيه الأردن مجموعة من التحديات غير المسبوقة، والتي يشكل التعامل معها واستثمار الفرص التي توافرها أساساً للتحويل إلى المستقبل والعبور بالأردن إلى المثوية الثانية بقوة وثقة. حيث يشهد الأردن تحولات تشريعية وسياسية واقتصادية جذرية لتوفير البيئة اللازمة وتذليل العقبات أمام العودة بالأردن إلى الريادة في الإقليم، وتشكل مبادئ العدالة والمساواة وحقوق الإنسان أساساً راسخاً ونبراساً هادياً خلال مسيرة التحويل.
- فاقمت التبعات التي يتحملها الأردن نتيجة الازمة السورية واستضافة أكثر من 3 مليون من اللاجئين السوريين في الأردن الأعباء على الموازنة العامة والمجتمعات المستضيفة

والخدمات العامة، وفي الوقت الذي دأب الأردن فيه على توفير الحماية والرعاية لموجات اللاجئين التي أدت بدورها الى امتصاص نسبة كبيرة من منجزات ومكتسبات التنمية، تعرّض الاقتصاد الأردني لأزمة جديدة نتيجة تداعيات جائحة كورونا تركت أثراً سلبية على مختلف أوجه النشاط الاقتصادي في عام 2020، مُسببة انكماشاً في الاقتصاد بنسبة 1.6%. هذا وقد تجلت آثار الأزمة الروسية الأوكرانية مؤخراً في تعطيل سلاسل الإمداد وزيادة أسعار النفط والسلع الأساسية، مما سينعكس على جهود التعافي من الجائحة.

- تم إطلاق البرنامج التنموي التنفيذي التأشيري (2021-2024) وبرنامج أولويات عمل الحكومة (2021-2023) ليؤسساً لمرحلة التعافي من الجائحة، آخذين بعين الاعتبار أبعاد التنمية الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والبيئية المستدامة، وضرورة إرساء سيادة القانون ومكافحة الفساد، وتعزيز العمل على مبدأ عدم ترك أحد خلف الركب، من خلال المشاريع التي تخص المرأة والشباب والمجتمعات الفقيرة والريفية والأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة واللاجئين. كما شرع الأردن ومنذ عام 2018 على تنفيذ مصفوفة إصلاح تضمنت إجراءات على صعيد السياسات والإصلاحات الهيكلية لتحسين القدرة التنافسية للاقتصاد، وتسريع وتيرة النمو، وخلق فرص العمل. وتم تطوير استراتيجية متوسطة الأجل لإدارة الدين العام، بهدف ضمان تلبية الاحتياجات التمويلية للحكومة والتزاماتها المتعلقة بالسداد مع اتباع تدابير ضبط المالية العامة.
- يستضيف الأردن ما يقارب الـ 4 ملايين لاجئ يتلقون الرعاية والخدمات الأساسية، والتي من ضمنها الرعاية الصحية والتعليم، حيث يحتضن ثاني أكبر نسبة في العالم من اللاجئين مقارنة مع عدد المواطنين، وبالرغم من موارده المحدودة إلا أنه ما زال يقدم مختلف الخدمات للاجئين كالرعاية الصحية الشاملة والعلاج في المستشفيات الحكومية، وخدمات التعليم والرعاية الاجتماعية وغيرها، كما كان من أول دول العالم التي بدأت بإعطاء اللقاح للاجئين مجاناً.
- للحد من ظواهر التغير المناخي، أقر الأردن وثيقة المساهمات المحددة وطنياً التي تعتبر من أكثر الوثائق طموحاً ضمن الامكانيات الوطنية.

- في إطار مكافحة الفقر، تم اعداد الاستراتيجية الوطنية للحماية الاجتماعية للأعوام 2019-2025، وتتضمن محاور العمل اللائق والضمان الاجتماعي، والمساعدات الاجتماعية، وتمكين الخدمات الاجتماعية، ويجري العمل على تضمينها محورا شاملاً يتعلق بالاستجابة للازمات والصدمات كجائحة كورونا مثلاً.
- نجحت الاستراتيجية الوطنية للشمول المالي 2018-2020 في تحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة المتعلقة بزيادة وصول المؤسسات الصغيرة وغيرها من المؤسسات إلى الخدمات المالية ورفع مستوى الشمول المالي في المملكة من 33.1% إلى حوالي 50%، وكذلك تقليص الفجوة الجندرية من 53% إلى 29%.
- يحظى الأمن الغذائي باهتمام وأولوية خاصة في الأردن، وتمت صياغة أول استراتيجية وطنية للأمن الغذائي للأعوام 2021-2030، حيث تهدف إلى تحقيق رؤيتها "حماية سكان الأردن من انعدام الأمن الغذائي وضمان الحصول على إمدادات غذائية آمنة ومستقرة ومغذية وبأسعار معقولة في جميع الأوقات" بنهاية عام 2030.
- يعتبر الأردن الهدف الخامس في قلب عملية التنمية الشاملة والمستدامة بكافة أبعادها، دون أن يستثنى احد عن الركب. ويستمر باتخاذ الإجراءات الكفيلة بتمكين المرأة وتفعيل مشاركتها في الحياة الاقتصادية والسياسية، وذلك من خلال تنفيذ الاستراتيجية الوطنية للمرأة للأعوام 2020-2025، وإدماجها ضمن البرنامج التنفيذي التأشيري للحكومة، وتوجيه التمويل اللازم لتنفيذها؛
- وفي إطار السعي لتسريع الجهود للتعافي الاقتصادي، يجري العمل لتطوير رؤية وطنية وخطة شاملة للأعوام القادمة للانتقال نحو المستقبل بهدف تحرير الإمكانيات لتحديث الاقتصاد، والتي ستسهم في الجهود الوطنية في الوصول لأهداف التنمية المستدامة، من خلال ترجمتها إلى خطط عمل عابرة للحكومات، بما يضمن تحقيق النمو الشامل، وما يرتبط به من استحداث فرص العمل وزيادة الإيرادات التي تنعكس بالتالي على مستوى معيشة المواطنين.
- ختاماً، وفي الوقت الذي يعمل الأردن فيه جاهداً لتوفير سبل النجاح والاستدامة لمتطلبات ومنجزات خارطة الطريق لأجندة التنمية المستدامة، لا بد من مساندة المجتمع الدولي

للأردن للتعامل مع التحديات الناجمة عن الصراعات في المنطقة والتغير المناخي لتمكينه من الاستمرار في أداء دوره كعامل أمن واستقرار في الإقليم، خاصة فيما يتعلق بتعزيز التعاون الإقليمي والتكامل الاقتصادي، وذلك بهدف الاستفادة من فرص تطوير وتسهيل التجارة البينية، وربط خدمات البنى التحتية في قطاعات الطاقة والنقل والسكك الحديدية والتجارة، وتطوير إمكانات الأردن لجعله مركزاً إقليمياً في العديد من المجالات بما في ذلك الأمن الغذائي، ومكافحة الأمراض والأوبئة، وقطاع اللوجستيات، وتبادل الطاقة.

Kazakhstan

[Original: Russian]

Основные сообщения Республики Казахстан

Казахстан с первых дней независимости проводит поэтапную работу на пути к устойчивому развитию.

В 2019 году Казахстан представил первый Добровольный национальный обзор (ДНО) и подтвердил свою приверженность достижению Целей в области устойчивого развития (ЦУР).

Спустя три года страна представляет второй ДНО с целью оценки прогресса и демонстрации реализации задач, поставленных перед страной в предыдущем выпуске ДНО.

Первый обзор определил основные направления, по которым в среднесрочной перспективе Казахстан продолжил

работу на пути к устойчивому развитию. За трехлетний период в данных направлениях достигнуто следующее:

- В систему государственного планирования Республики Казахстан внедрены требования о необходимости учета национальных индикаторов ЦУР при разработке стратегических и программных документов.

- Утвержден перечень национальных индикаторов ЦУР, по актуальным индикаторам определены прогнозные значения до 2030 года.

- В 2019-2021 годы в Казахстане при поддержке Азиатского банка развития и Программы развития ООН (ПРООН) проведена Оценка финансирования развития (ОФР). В результате определены некоторые ограничения и возможности, которые влияют на прогресс в достижении ЦУР:

- необходимость определения общих объемов потребности в финансировании;
- растущее давление на расходы, связанные с Covid-19;
- слабая бюджетная интеграция ЦУР;

➤ наличие большого потенциала неправительственных организаций и благотворительного сектора.

- Проводится активная работа по обеспечению гармонизации бюджетного планирования с ЦУР.

Пока Казахстан находится на начальном этапе интеграции ЦУР в бюджетное планирование. С целью оценки взаимоувязки бюджетных затрат с задачами устойчивого развития проведена Быстрая комплексная оценка бюджетных программ.

Эффективное распределение бюджетных средств с учетом принципов ЦУР требует проведения анализа, позволяющего выделить гендерные проблемы разных категорий населения. В 2020 году при поддержке ООН-женщины разработана методика проведения гендерного анализа на примере Акмолинской области. В рамках данного Обзора, экспертами Института экономических исследований проведен небольшой гендерный анализ в сферах образования, здравоохранения и социальной защиты в разрезе регионов.

Также при поддержке ЮНИСЕФ разработан механизм формирования бюджета для детей, который будет использован при проведении анализа по Индексу благополучия детей.

- Казахстан усиливает работу в сфере охраны окружающей среды. В 2019 году основано Министерство экологии, геологии и природных ресурсов. Создается водно-энергетический консорциум Центральной Азии (ЦА), а также ведется региональное сотрудничество в бассейне Аральского моря в рамках инициативы «Blue Peace Central Asia»

В рамках нового Экологического кодекса усовершенствовано управление отходами, их переработкой и потреблением.

- Казахстан активно сотрудничает с международными партнерами. При поддержке в 2021 году ПРООН и Европейского союза запущена региональная Платформа обмена знаниями по ЦУР для стран ЦА. Основная цель Платформы – оказание содействия достижению ЦУР в Казахстане, Кыргызстане, Узбекистане,

Таджикистане и Туркменистане путем интеграции усилий в региональном масштабе на основе мониторинга и процесса финансирования ЦУР.

- Гражданский сектор и бизнес начали активно подключаться к локализации ЦУР. Одним из хороших примеров является работа Фонда устойчивого развития сельских территорий (Фонд). Фонд реализует стратегию устойчивого развития в 4-х сельских территориях при поддержке бизнеса и гражданского общества.

За трехлетний период с момента первой презентации ДНО Казахстан осуществил ряд важных мероприятий по достижению ЦУР. В частности выработаны меры по адресной социальной поддержке населения, начата работа по разработке комплексной национальной стратегии финансирования проектов в области устойчивого развития, ведется работа по углеродной нейтральности экономики.

Кроме того, ведется активная работа по вовлечению населения в процесс реализации ЦУР. В процесс подготовки ДНО вовлечен широкий круг населения путем проведения выездных семинаров в регионах страны. В обсуждении

проекта ДНО приняли участие более 2500 граждан страны, из числа представителей местных исполнительных органов, гражданского общества, независимых экспертов, лиц с ограниченными возможностями, пенсионеров, представителей академического круга, молодежи (школьники и студенты), представителей частного сектора и других заинтересованных сторон.

Проект ДНО, как и каждая отдельная глава, прошел через открытые публичные обсуждения в микрогруппах с участием представителей государственных органов и международных организаций, гражданского сектора и независимых экспертов.

Проведение деловой игры «Миссия – 2030» во всех 17 регионах страны позволило выявить приоритетные направления реализации ЦУР для каждого региона страны и составить портрет каждого региона. Также в ходе выездных мероприятий в 17 регионах Казахстана путем голосования определены следующие актуальные ЦУР:

- ЦУР 1 «Ликвидация нищеты».
- ЦУР 3 «Хорошее здоровье и благополучие»;

- ЦУР 4 «Качественное образование»;
- ЦУР 6 «Чистая вода и санитария»;
- ЦУР 8 «Достойная работа и экономический рост».

Поэтому в Обзоре будет представлен детальный анализ по данным ЦУР.

В ходе подготовки ДНО удалось не только вовлечь все заинтересованные стороны, но и наладить диалог между представителями правительства, населения и бизнеса.

В данном Обзоре представлена готовность предпринять серьезные действия по реализации глобальной Повестки дня путем совершенствования институциональных механизмов, инструментов и планов, которые уже существуют или нуждаются в создании.

Latvia

[Original: English]

Latvia's second Voluntary National Review (VNR) evaluates progress, challenges and presents new initiatives to accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as reflected in the national framework - Latvia's Sustainable Development Strategy to 2030, new policies and other government commitments.

The VNR shares stakeholder insights, best practise, and highlights emerging factors potentially transformative for all of the SDGs.

Over the past three years, Latvia has completed one mid-term planning period, started implementing the National Development Plan for 2021-2027 (NDP2027) and the European Green Deal, addressed the COVID-19 pandemic and the impact of Russia's military aggression against Ukraine and its consequences, while increasing cooperation at the global level.

All countries are intricately connected in the web of sustainability, and as 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development points out, **there can be no sustainable development without peace**. Latvia expresses deep concern about the impact of Russia's military aggression, supported by Belarus, against Ukraine and other conflicts on the rules based international order and multilateralism, affected populations and polarization of societies, as well as the ripple effect in food and energy markets and on the most vulnerable across the world. The war on Ukraine is a clear violation of the UN Charter and international law, and accountability for the crimes perpetrated must be ensured.

Latvia is proud of its stable gains in Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (SDG 16) and Partnerships for the Goals (SDG 17) that contribute to societal resilience, including the threefold increase in financing for bilateral development cooperation between 2021 and

2022, with the overall aim to direct 65% to promote good governance, the rule of law and democratic participation.

Progress is best evaluated at the target level, as improvements *within* each SDG can vary widely. However, generally, data show that results in Sustainable Cities and Communities (SDG 11) and Decent Work and Economic Growth (SDG 8) have increased despite the COVID-19 pandemic, supported by improvements in Innovation and Infrastructure (SDG 9). Gains in Clean and Affordable Energy (SDG 7) have been high, but affordability is a growing concern requiring new solutions for just transition. Good Health and Well-being (SDG 3) shows improvement in all but healthy life years and out of pocket expenditures, and healthcare is becoming more efficient and accessible regionally.

Challenges include a stagnating level of inequality between people and regions in Latvia (SDG 10), and an increase in the poverty risk (SDG 1) for older persons, despite a recent reform of the minimal income level that reduces the depth of poverty.

Regarding SDGs to be reviewed in-depth at the 2022 HLPF: Quality Education (SDG 4) is continuously improving. Although most Gender Equality (SDG 5) indicators are high, increasing wage disparities are disconcerting. Life on Land (SDG 15) is stagnating, but there are inland waters improvements in Life below Water (SDG 14).

Regarding climate, it is important to consistently advance on SDG 13, SDG 7 and SDG 12 to meet 2030 climate commitments and to

develop solutions for climate neutrality by 2050 while ensuring that low-income households are not disproportionately affected. This was reiterated in stakeholder input to the VNR. **The transition to an innovative and eco-efficient economy must reduce inequalities, leaving no one behind.**

Latvia is committed to achieving sustainable development even when confronted with crises. Internationally, Latvia has donated vaccines, participated in the COVAX mechanism and provided humanitarian aid. Nationally, Latvia's Parliament added a COVID Addendum to the NDP2027, directing the government to accelerate action in health, education, digitalisation, et.al., reenforcing the principle that we remain true to our sustainability goals, while prioritizing our actions for the vulnerable.

Our VNR shares three **accelerators of change** that recently have emerged in Latvia: sustainable finance, space for inquiry and well-informed dialogue online and offline, and the mission approach to managing urgent and complicated challenges.

Next steps are agreed in the National Development Plan 2021-2027 that was co-created in an inclusive multi-stakeholder process. Macro indicators are focused on reducing inequality and regional disparities, improving productivity, increasing trust. New sectoral policies cover all SDGs. In the medium term, Latvia will advance sustainability through participative, democratic decision making and in a fiscally responsible manner. Through our actions and behaviour

change, we shall defend the rights of future generations. We shall also soon embark on a nation-wide discussion on Latvia 2050 to provide the government a long-term vision for action beyond 2030.

Lesotho

[Original: English]

- 1. Over the past two decades, Lesotho has made strides in poverty reduction, with poverty declining from 56.6% in 2002 to 49.7% in 2017 and multidimensional child poverty dropping from 65.4% in 2014 to 45.5% in 2018.** However, poverty is mostly concentrated in the rural areas and hard to reach areas. For instance, urban areas recorded a strong poverty reduction from 41.5% in 2002 to 28.5% in 2017, while poverty in rural areas changed slightly from 61.3 per cent to 60.7 per cent, adding to an already large urban-rural gap.
- 2. The economic disruptions caused by COVID-19 led to a loss of wages for many households, thus reversing poverty reduction gains.** For instance, more than 40,000 people fell into poverty nationally as a result of a 5 per cent decline in household consumption expenditure. In rural areas, poverty increased by 2.12% in 2020.
- 3. While Lesotho has made significant investments in improving access to basic and tertiary education, however, many school-age children, especially in rural areas, are not in school and education quality is low.** The COVID-19 pandemic worsened the learning crisis: while many children dropped out of school due to COVID and those

who remained in school learned very little. There are notable drop-out rates among adolescent girls. The COVID-19 pandemic has exposed the glaring gaps in Lesotho's education system, ultimately reversing some of the progress made towards the achievement of SDG 4. Some of the impact of the long absence from school due to COVID-19 is evident in the decreased learner performance in the Junior Certificate and School Leaving examinations.

4. **To counter the COVID-19 effects, the Government undertook several initiatives to build a resilient and equitable education system.** The initiatives include:

- Implementation of accelerated teaching-learning curriculum in response to reduced opportunity to learn;
- Engagement of temporary assistant teachers to fast-track teaching-learning to address lost time;
- Launch of learning passport (e-learning) and learner packs for primary school education and revision booklets for secondary school education;
- Inclusive assistive technology devices for special education needs.

5. **The existence and application of the dual legal system contradicts the principles of gender equality and a universal approach to gender issues as the system allows discrimination on the basis of culture and tradition.** The country is in the process of enacting The Counter Domestic Violence Bill and harmonizing the

provisions of the system through the amendment of the Laws of Lerotholi (1903). The Amendment Bill (2022) for the latter seeks to remove all legal restrictions imposed on women regarding full exercise of their rights in harmonization with the Legal Capacity of Married Persons Act (2006). More attention is required on the existing violence against women and girls; and gendered harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage.

6. Natural resources play a fundamental role in sustaining Basotho, particularly for the rural poor whose livelihoods depend heavily on rangelands, indigenous plant species, wetlands and ecotourism. More than 65% of communities are rural poor and derive their livelihoods from the exploitation of natural resources. Their livelihoods are threatened as Lesotho is losing approximately 40,000 tonnes of soil per year. The situation is caused by among others mismanagement of natural resources as well as terrain and topography that make the country susceptible to degradation and biodiversity loss. To reverse the situation, the Government is implementing a number of initiatives for restoration and protection of wetlands and forests through an integrated catchment management system. The country needs to scale up action to disseminate green energy technologies to lessen pressure on biodiversity and to build the resilience of communities, particularly vulnerable households, to climate change hazards.

7. To accelerate SDGs implementation, the country has introduced tax modernisation aimed at improving domestic resource mobilisation by bringing about collaboration between all institutions to effectively enable compliance. The country continues to strengthen partnerships through engagement of the diaspora and the private sector. During the Covid 19 pandemic, the private sector organised itself and pulled together resources to finance the country's purchase of Covid vaccine. However, building back from the pandemic, strengthening domestic resource mobilisation remains critical and the call for international community for partnership cannot be overemphasised in accelerating the SDGs implementation while investment in implementing the second National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (2022/23-2026/27) will be of utmost importance to close the current data gaps.

Liberia

[Original: English]

1. Since 2019, the world is still experiencing and feeling the impacts of the highest level of a health emergency (COVID-19 pandemic). The disaster has evolved into global public health and economic crisis that has affected the global economy; overshadowed gains made, and hampered numerous efforts geared toward sustainable development, and growth. Moreover, Russia's invasion of Ukraine has increased the global economic pressure, and thus decreased any hope for post-COVID-19 pandemic economic

recovery. Before the COVID-19 pandemic, Liberia was still recovering from the Ebola epidemic that caused thousands of lives and overwhelmed the already post-war economy.

2. **Liberia's recovery process was faced with** binding constraints such as a legacy of entrenched inequality in access to development opportunities and basic social services, widespread infrastructure deficits, and pervasive poverty (which has been on the rise since 2014) coupled with low domestic productivity, lack of value addition, and the susceptibility to constant external shock. These constraints have been the greatest barriers to sustaining peace and accelerating growth and sustainable development. As a result, more than half of the population 50.9 percent are living below the national poverty line and 52 percent below the international poverty line, having limited access to basic services such as electricity, water, roads, sanitation, etc. Moreover, gains made in Human Development Index (HDI), and life expectancy at birth have been unsustainable.

3. However, over the years, progress has been made with the support of development partners through the implementation of the Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development (PAPD) despite the economic pressure and challenges brought by the Covid-19 pandemic. To date, the economy has been expanded by 3.6 percent from the 3 percent in 2020 and is projected to expand by an average of 4.9 percent in 2022-23. This is an improvement, which is due to the establishment of a sound foundation for macroeconomic stability; reduced inflation (13.1 percent to 6 percent); increased fiscal space for investment in critical infrastructure and programs;

and rationalizing and consolidation of public debts. Currently, the recovery in the price of main export commodities, on the back of renewed international demand, has boosted the value of exports and improved the trade balance.

4. Furthermore, access to quality education, health care delivery services, social protection, and other basic social services have increased. In addition to sustaining the peace, an independent judicial system has been built and maintained, which will continue to be strengthened by ongoing judicial reforms with a particular focus on increasing access to justice and the rule of law, and reducing corruption. The government and partners have deepened their commitment to achieving the goals of the 2030 Agenda through the creation of an enabling environment to promote a more inclusive and participatory development approach for the achievement of development results. In so doing, the government, development partners (DPs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), and the private sector have committed themselves to the signing of the Liberia 2022 Action Dialogue Joint Statement purposely to establish a multi-stakeholder platform to advance the effectiveness of development cooperation; increase the alignment of DPs programs to the PAPD; enhance implementation and achievement of high-level results by following up and monitoring of the PAPD and 2030 Agenda; and promote mutual accountability.

5. Finally, going forward, there will be continuous and increased efforts in strengthening national institutions and creating an enabling environment for inclusive and sustainable growth through transparency and

accountability in the public sector, support for agriculture value chain development, and bridging the infrastructure gaps. In addition, the government will continue to boost private sector development by improving the business climate and unlocking key investment opportunities in the country. By this, the government and partners will continue to set new priorities and national targets in response to the current realities; shift opportunities and momentum when necessary; reallocate resources; promote holistic decentralization; tackle corruption, build human capital; promote business climate reform; and increase access to basic social services with a specific focus on **“Leaving No One Behind”**.

Luxembourg

[Original: French]

Le Luxembourg en transition

« Préserver et préparer l’avenir »

Le Luxembourg de 2022 n’est plus celui de 2017, année de sa première VNR. Même si, à première vue, les immenses défis auxquels il se trouvait confronté à l’époque sont toujours bien présents, et encore davantage pour certains, il a pourtant opéré une transformation profonde de son approche en matière de développement durable. La volonté politique est là, la méthode et les outils ont été mis en place, l’ensemble des acteurs est mobilisé.

Dans son rapport VNR de 2022, le Luxembourg a comme objectif de partager avec les pays membres des Nations unies les

mesures prises et les bonnes pratiques mises en place en faveur de l'Agenda 2030.

Dans le premier chapitre intitulé « **2017-2022 : Quels pas avons-nous faits ?** », le Luxembourg entend exposer les progrès réalisés depuis 2017, notamment le Plan national pour un développement durable avec ses 10 champs d'action prioritaires pour une mise en œuvre de l'Agenda 2030 au et par le Luxembourg.

Dans ce chapitre seront également mis en lumière la nouvelle approche de la coopération luxembourgeoise, ainsi que les priorités en matière de droits humains et de politique migratoire.

La partie finale de ce premier chapitre sera consacrée à la méthode mise en place pour assurer le monitoring et l'évaluation globale du progrès accompli pour chacun des Objectifs de développement durable.

Le chapitre II « **Quels progrès dans l'atteinte des ODD ?** » se concentrera – après un bref exposé des défis de développement durable du Luxembourg - sur l'évaluation des indicateurs de développement durable élaborés pour donner une vue d'ensemble du développement durable au Luxembourg, cela notamment par voie de graphiques et d'infographies. Un sous-chapitre sera dédié à la pandémie du Covid-19 et ce qu'elle a révélé du Luxembourg, à savoir la grande résilience que le pays a montrée face à cette crise.

Le chapitre III « **Quelles actions clés ?** » exposera les principales actions/mesures/politiques mises en place depuis 2017 pour

faire face à ces défis, ainsi que les structures visant à impliquer et accompagner les acteurs du territoire. Un éclairage particulier sera donné à la cohérence des politiques en matière de développement durable, l'aménagement de son territoire, les objectifs et la gouvernance en matière de climat et d'énergie, la protection de la biodiversité et des ressources naturelles, le combat contre l'exclusion sociale et la pauvreté, la transformation de l'économie, la voie vers une mobilité décarbonée et la construction d'un écosystème de la finance durable.

Dans son chapitre IV « **Un engagement commun** », le rapport VNR du Luxembourg explicite son approche participative de la politique de développement durable avec, notamment, les consultations dans le cadre du Plan national pour un développement durable et de la VNR 2022. Au-delà de ces deux contextes, une structure de participation citoyenne a été mise en place dans le cadre de la grande consultation urbano-architecturale *Luxembourg in Transition* visant à produire des scénarios d'aménagement du territoire de soutien à une neutralité carbone en 2050. Un Conseil de citoyens (Klima-Biergerrot) a été institué avec la demande de formuler à l'adresse des parlementaires et du gouvernement des recommandations pour réussir la mise en œuvre concrète du Plan national énergie et climat remis par le Luxembourg à la Commission européenne et ainsi ancrer ce document théorique dans la vie quotidienne de la population. Des

efforts sont entrepris pour affermir ces expériences de démocratie délibérative et mener à un modèle plus structuré et pérennisé.

Ce chapitre sera également consacré au développement de partenariats entre acteurs, tant dans le cadre de la politique de coopération au développement luxembourgeoise que dans la coopération transfrontalière. Un focus sera jeté sur une initiative du secteur privé en faveur de la mise en œuvre de l'Agenda 2030 dans les entreprises. Finalement, le rapport VNR du Luxembourg a fait le choix de présenter deux initiatives pour souligner l'importance de l'échange et de la diffusion de pratiques inspirantes qui permettent d'avancer plus vite dans la mise en œuvre des ODD.

Le dernier chapitre sera dédié à des conclusions politiques.

Malawi

[Original: English]

1.0 Introduction

The 2022 Voluntary National Review (VNR) is the second report for Malawi. It provides an overview of the progress made since the first VNR in 2020, and catalogues key actions needed for Malawi to achieve most of SDGs by 2030. This VNR comes soon after Malawi launched the Malawi 2063 (MW2063) vision and its operational plan, MW2063 First 10-Year Implementation Plan (MIP-1) for the period 2021 to 2030 aimed at graduating Malawi to a middle-income country and meeting most of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

2.0 Country ownership and Institutional mechanisms

Malawi has domesticated SDGs into the national development agenda to ensure that they are implemented within the national mechanism. Using the Integrated Planning and Reporting Tool (IPTR), MIP-1 is 82% aligned to the SDGs. The implementation and reviews of the SDGs is coordinated through Pillar and Enabler Coordination Groups (PECGs) which comprise government institutions, development partners, civil society organisations, private sector organisation and academia.

3.0 Leaving no one behind

To ensure an inclusivity, the government of Malawi is undertaking initiatives to protect and uplift vulnerable and marginalized people in Malawi some of which are:

- Affordable Input Programme that targets poor farming households to access subsidized farm inputs to enhance farm productivity;
- Implementation of the National Social Support Programme II (2018-2023) with mechanisms for scaling during disasters;
- Gender mainstreaming in all programs, projects and plans to achieve gender equality. Malawi has developed the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security making it the second country in Africa to do so;
- Setting up the National Children Commission to promote and protect the rights of children, especially the most vulnerable;

4.0 Progress on SDGs

Malawi is registering progress, albeit slow, on most of the SDGs. Without drastic and strategic interventions, Malawi is unlikely to meet thirteen of SDGs. At the current rate, Malawi is likely to meet SDGs 3, 6, 12, and 13. Of major concern is the slow progress on ending poverty in all its forms where the proportion of Malawians living below the national poverty line has marginally improved from 51.5% in 2016 to 50.7% in the current reporting period.

5.0 Means of implementation

Malawi has domesticated SDGs into the national development plans, the MW2063 and MIP-1 thus ensuring the SDGs are implemented at all levels and financed domestically. Establishment of PECGs has ensured that stakeholders including development partners, civil society organization, private sector institutions coordinate in financing and implementing SDGs.

6.0 Data management

Absence of statistics on key indicators and particularly gender disaggregation makes it hard to identify challenges in time and glosses over inequalities. Malawi is working to strengthen the National Statistical Systems to enhance data collection, analysis and monitoring.

7.0 Key challenges

- The recent spike in prices especially farm inputs poses clear danger reversing progress in food security and poverty reduction;
- Corruption remains a key challenge compromise quality of public services delivery especially infrastructure development;

- Natural disaster as manifested in the recent cyclones which are hitting Malawi increasing regularity and intensity poses major risk to national development;
- Prolonged COVID-19 has caused global and national economic slow-down and has reversed the progress that the country was making in the development space.

8.0 Way forward to accelerate SDG implementation

- Despite Malawi making progress in implementing the SDGs, there are still room for improvement in some of the SDGs. Malawi is making efforts to accelerate implementation the SDG, by among others:
- Developed COVID-19 Socio-Economic Recovery Plan (SERP) which identifies key socioeconomic investments in select productive sectors to be front-loaded for Malawi to build back much faster from the effects of COVID-19;
- Improved financing mechanism for SDG implementation through the Joint SDG Fund. The Fund is a financing coordination mechanism where priorities are set and resources mobilized jointly by government, UN and development partners;
- Strengthen the data system for effective monitoring and evaluation to track progress for implementation of the SDGs;
- Building institutional capacity for efficient delivery of service to the public and improved governance.

Mali

[Original: French]

Le Mali, en dépit d'un contexte général difficile, s'est engagé à présenter son second Rapport National volontaire (RNV), preuve de la volonté affichée, de mettre en œuvre les Objectifs de Développement Durable (ODD), en cohérence avec le Cadre Stratégique pour la Relance Economique et le Développement Durable (CREDD 2019-2023).

L'élaboration du RNV 2022 intervient dans un contexte marqué par une crise sanitaire sans précédent et la persistance de la crise sécuritaire depuis 2012 avec des conséquences socio-politiques ayant conduit à un embargo économique et financier sur le pays.

C'est pourquoi, nous partageons aussi la pertinence du thème du Forum Politique de Haut Niveau "Reconstruire au mieux après la pandémie de la Covid 19 tout en avançant dans la mise en œuvre des ODD".

La pandémie a fait reculer les progrès des ODD, complexifiée davantage la situation avec des lacunes dans les services de santé, la sécurité alimentaire, la paix, la sécurité et les changements climatiques. **L'impact économique du COVID-19 a été désastreux pour le Mali avec une croissance qui est passé de 5% en 2019 à -1,2% en 2020.**

Pour riposter, le Gouvernement a adopté des mesures visant à atténuer ses effets sur les populations et sur l'économie nationale.

Des efforts considérables ont été fournis par le Gouvernement pour la mise en œuvre des 17 objectifs avec l'appui du « SGD Fund » à travers le Programme conjoint « Financer le Développement du Capital humain ».

L'évolution des cinq objectifs retenus pour le Forum politique de Haut Niveau 2022 se présente comme suit :

ODD 4 (Accès à l'éducation de qualité)

La crise sécuritaire a eu des impacts sur l'évolution normale des indicateurs de l'éducation. Son impact le plus évident a été un déplacement massif des populations, notamment les femmes et les enfants scolarisés et la fermeture de plusieurs écoles dans les régions affectées par la crise.

ODD 5 (Égalité entre les sexes): des progrès significatifs ont été faits avec par exemple l'adoption de la loi n°2015-052/ du 18 décembre 2015 instituant des mesures pour promouvoir le genre dans l'accès aux fonctions nominatives et électives. Ainsi, lors des élections de 2020, la proportion de sièges occupés par les femmes a été multipliée par 3 en passant de 9,5% à 27,89%.

Le Conseil National de Transition, qui joue actuellement le rôle de Parlement, compte 26,45% de femmes, ce qui constitue un effort encourageant pour la promotion de l'égalité homme-femme. Des efforts restent à fournir en matière de violences faites aux femmes, surtout dans un contexte de crise et d'accès aux postes nominatifs et électifs.

ODD 14 (Vie aquatique) : à première vue, le pays sans accès à la mer ne semble pas directement concerné par cet objectif. La crise avec la CEDEAO marquée par un embargo sur le pays a démontré l'importance de cet objectif pour le pays.

ODD 15 (Vie terrestre) : au vu de l'évolution favorable pour la plupart des indicateurs, de fortes chances existent pour l'atteinte de cet ODD si des mesures spécifiques sont prises pour augmenter la proportion de la surface émergée totale couverte par des zones forestières qui a connu un léger recul en 2018.

ODD 17 (Partenariats pour la réalisation des Objectifs) : l'évolution des indicateurs de cet objectif laisse augurer de bonnes perspectives à l'horizon 2030 si les efforts ayant permis le regain de la performance de 2019 des services de recettes se poursuivaient.

Conscient des enjeux de l'Agenda et de la nécessité de l'inclusivité pour l'atteinte des objectifs, le Gouvernement a adopté un dispositif inclusif et participatif qui implique tous les acteurs de la vie socioprofessionnelle du pays.

À l'examen des tendances d'évolution des indicateurs, certains défis ont pu être identifiés portant sur la mobilisation des acteurs et des ressources financières, le défi statistique, la communication.

Ces défis doivent être pris avec davantage de robustesse et les maigres ressources publiques gérées avec davantage de rigueur budgétaire, une amélioration de la gouvernance politique et institutionnelle à tous les niveaux et bien sûr un réarmement moral

important des citoyens pour l'unité, la paix, la justice sociale et le vivre ensemble de tous les instants.

Montenegro

[Original: English]

Sustainable development goals (SDGs) are an integral part of the National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS). Review of the NSDS implementation by 2021 showed progress with achievement of four SDGs (1, 8, 9 and 12); assessment of trends for the remaining goals was not possible due to a lack of data. It is necessary to step up NSDS implementation, monitoring and evaluation efforts.

Agenda 2030 and the EU accession process are highly complementary. Nearly two thirds of SDG targets (109 out of 169) are closely linked to EU policies, especially those from chapters: 27 on environment and climate change; 23 and 24 on the rule of law, freedom and security; and 19 on social policy and employment.

Financing and coordination for sustainable development have been enhanced through programme budgeting and Eco-fund establishment, restructuring of the National Council on Sustainable Development, and by positioning the Office for Sustainable Development (OSD) within the Government's General Secretariat. The need for continuous efforts to foster implementation mechanisms and accelerate attainment of SDGs remains.

In the first year of COVID-19 pandemic, GDP fell by 15.3%; registered unemployment (annual average) rose by 13.4% compared to

2019. Lowered wages were received by more than a fifth of workforce. Available evidence suggests vulnerable groups were disproportionately affected. Children were affected in several ways, including through an increased number and intensity of domestic violence cases. COVID-19 had a profound impact on education.

At-risk-of-poverty rate⁴ of 22.6% was lower in 2020 compared to previous years. Positive trend has been also recorded for poverty, social exclusion and material deprivation of children, but the rate (38.6%) remains high and worrying. Poverty is increasing in the north with the rate four times higher compared to the southern region. Effective social and regional development policies are necessary to achieve SDG 1.

Some progress with the achievement of SGD 4 is evident: number of children in early education increased, accessibility was improved and free textbooks provided. Education is becoming more inclusive and equitable, yet inequalities remain as regards vulnerable groups. Quality of education is emerging as the key issue, referring both to infrastructure and learning results and outcomes.

Gender policies (SDG 5) contributed to greater participation of women in public life, with a growing share (albeit certain fluctuations) of Parliamentary seats being held by women. Number of violence cases with a court epilogue is also increasing. Nevertheless, traditional gender roles and stereotypes persist, especially inside the house, but

⁴ Share of population with income below the national poverty line.

also in politics and on labour market. Gender equality index suggests Montenegro is lagging behind the EU average and within the region.

Development of policies to protect marine and terrestrial biodiversity (SDGs 14 and 15) is predominantly driven by the EU accession. Significant progress has been achieved with protected areas: in 2020, 13.41% of land area was designated for protection. As of 2021, protection regime was introduced for 0.98% of marine area. Challenges remain, in particular with sustainable forest and protected areas management, and protected species.

Close to 1.55 billion euros has been disbursed from the national budget for institutions, programmes and measures related to SDGs 4, 5, 14, 15 and 17 over the period 2015 – 2020. Of this amount, 1.2 billion (78%) was for education. Gender equality expenditure was 4.2 million (0.3%), with a strong declining trend. Expenditure for protection of marine and terrestrial biodiversity (112.4 million) doubled over this period, while 222 million (14%) have been set aside for diverse interventions related to SDG 17. Public spending for the five goals were at the level of 6 – 7% of GDP annually.

The NSDS plan for phased introduction of SDG indicators into statistical system (77 by 2018, additional 91 by 2020) was not implemented. Lack of indicators hinders assessment of achievements and formulation of adequate policies. Absence of clearly defined parameters, procedures and responsibilities for data collection requires decisive actions and clear assignments for the coming period.

Wide consultations were carried out in the course of VNR preparation; institutional mechanisms, regional meetings and online tools have been used. Office of the Protector of Human Rights and its network of Golden Advisors for children's rights made an especially valuable contribution. The process of VNR preparation has been coordinated by the OSD, with support of the UN system in Montenegro.

Netherlands

[Original: English]

Four countries, one Kingdom

The four countries of the Kingdom (Aruba, Curaçao, the Netherlands and St Maarten) collaborated closely on the second Voluntary National Review. Significant contributions were also made by stakeholders. Partnership is at the heart of our efforts to achieve the SDGs by 2030.

Assisted by the UN, Aruba and Curaçao have drafted national plans linked to the SDGs and to the Multicountry Sustainable Development Framework for the region. St Maarten has linked its national vision, aimed at resilience, capacity building and sustainable development, to the SDGs. The Netherlands' Plan of Action for national SDG implementation, evaluated in 2021, recommended strengthening the link between policies and the SDGs by means of a national strategy. A major step was the introduction in 2019 of an 'SDG

check' of new policies, which includes an assessment of the potential impact on developing countries. Progress has been made in the area of statistical monitoring. Statistics Netherlands (CBS) annually publishes the Monitor of Wellbeing and the SDGs and will from now on also publish a Monitor for the Caribbean islands of Bonaire, St Eustatius and Saba (part of the Netherlands). Recently, Aruba and Curaçao have also expanded their sets of indicators.

A good basis, but efforts must be stepped up

The Kingdom is well placed to achieve the SDGs, although work remains to be done. Data show that the European part of the Kingdom scores well on tackling inequality; decent work and economic growth; innovation; strong institutions; education; and water management. Its biggest challenges are biodiversity restoration and further accelerating the climate and energy transitions. The Caribbean part of the Kingdom faces bigger challenges, while their resources and capacity are more limited. The consequences of climate change, such as sea-level rise, biodiversity loss and extreme weather, increase existing vulnerabilities and restrict economic opportunities, particularly in agriculture and tourism.

The SDGs demand a comprehensive approach. For this VNR, progress on the SDGs has therefore been reviewed on the basis of six major entry points, as defined in the Global Sustainable Development Report (2019). The resultant overall picture is that governments in the four countries have formulated ambitious objectives on making the

economy and the energy and food systems more sustainable, while leaving no one behind. Human rights are the basis for the SDGs. Effectiveness can be markedly improved by aiming for concrete targets, adopting a comprehensive approach, enhancing policy coherence and scaling up innovative solutions. Further developing sustainable business models is also crucial. For the countries in the Caribbean, investment in digitalisation and capacity is vital for economic growth and resilient societies.

Voluntary Subnational and Local Reviews

More than a third of the municipalities and a number of provinces in the Netherlands have embraced the SDGs. The Association of Netherlands Municipalities (VNG) has conducted a Voluntary Subnational Review which will also be presented to the UN this year. The city of Amsterdam will present its first Voluntary Local Review.

Involvement of society at large

There has been a sharp increase in the involvement of society in SDG-implementation in the Kingdom. The platform ‘SDG Nederland’ now counts over 1,200 member organisations. The annual report presented to Dutch parliament each year on SDG progress in the Netherlands is the result of a collaborative effort by government, the business community and financial sector, NGOs, local authorities, knowledge institutions, youth organisations and the Netherlands Institute for Human Rights. Young people have amplified their voice

and the government has adopted their suggestion for a ‘generational impact assessment’. Stakeholders in Curaçao and Aruba are also involved in drafting national development plans and VNRs. In Curaçao the national SDG committee encompasses platforms for people, planet and prosperity, which bring government and stakeholders together. The Aruban government, too, has worked actively and successfully in recent years to increase the involvement of wider society – NGOs, academic institutions and the private sector. St Maarten has launched an awareness campaign and held national dialogues to inform citizens on sustainable development. Moreover, it added the SDGs to the educational curriculum.

The Kingdom has also contributed to SDG-development through its global partnerships and will continue to do so.

Pakistan

[Original: English]

Pakistan is committed to achieving SDGs with a focus on building forward better in the Decade of Action following the spirit of inclusivity, equity and sustainability.

Commitment towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- Implementation of the 2030 agenda in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic provided an opportunity to rethink our

- priorities inter alia to build forward better in the decade of action;
- National Economic Council sub-committee on SDGs is established to provide highest level oversight and strategic guidance;
 - For effective legislations on SDGs implementation 20 sub-groups of parliamentary task forces on SDGs are formed at the National parliament;
 - Development program are SDGs tagged for effectively tracing the contribution of development programs towards SDGs;
 - Pakistan and Sri Lanka are twinning for the current VNR. It is opening multiple avenues for a longer term South-South cooperation on SDGs.

Inclusive and Equitable Sustainable Development

- Pakistan's progress towards inclusive development is evident from the reduction in poverty by 2.4 percentage points and inequality by 1.7 percentage points during 2015-16 to 2018-19;
- World Bank recognised Pakistan's social protection program as fourth largest program (according to the coverage) globally providing 16.9 million households during COVID-19;
- Disability disaggregated data is available in national surveys allowing for targeted programs for eliminating inequalities and discriminations in all its forms;

- The parliament of Pakistan passed Transgender Protection Act 2018 to protect the rights of inheritance, education, employment and health along with right to vote and hold public office;
- Opening up the policy of digital and financial literacy for all led to an increase in mobile phones penetration amongst 50 percent of the population. In addition, Pakistani startups spotted 2nd position in South Asia in 2021.

Localization key strategy for SDGs Acceleration

- Stunting reduction programs such as the Nashounama program are started to reduce the prevalence of stunting; percentage of stunting was 37.6 percent in 2017-18, on average declining at 1.44 percentage points;
- Food security dashboard⁵ was instrumental in tracking food shortage at district level during COVID-19. It tracks agriculture production, food consumption patterns, generate early price alerts and seasonal availability of essential agricultural food commodities;
- COVID-19 provides and impetus to invest in health sector. In the year 2020 public investment in the health sector was increased by 410 percent; 152 health facilities were equipped across all districts during COVID-19;

⁵ Available at https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/PK_Food_Security_Working_Group_Dashboard_20220115.pdf

- Sehat Sahulat Card, a Health Insurance scheme, is successfully implemented, covering more than 60 percent of the population;
- Adult Literacy Program established over 170,190 adult literacy centers increases the literacy and numeracy skills to approximately 3.98 million adults, especially females;
- Pakistan is committed to increase the renewable energy share to 30 percent by 2030;
- World Economic Forum recognised Pakistan as one of the countries committed to the challenge of initiating a green recovery to protect nature and create much needed employment;
- Ban on the use of plastic bags, tree plantation, indus basin ecological restoration etc are among the major climate mitigation and adaptation strategies implemented in the last three years.

Resilient Recovery from Covid-19

- Recovery from COVID pandemic requires cautious but aggressive strategy that saves lives, saves livelihood and salvage economy;
- The smart lockdown policy and other pandemic containment measures have minimized socio-economic shocks;
- For rigorous monitoring and strategic decisions National Command and Operation Center (NCOC) was established to steer the pandemic situation and propose the required directions;

- Existing EPI immunization program infrastructure during COVID-19 was adopted for COVID-19 testing and vaccination;
- Approximately 20.63 million lost their jobs or experienced reduction or loss of income during the first wave of pandemic, i.e., April to July 2020. Nonetheless, path towards normalcy started soon after July 2020 towards V shaped recovery;
- Government stimulus package lessened the adverse impact on poverty, food security and upgrade health infrastructure;
- Digitization of the economy is per se the best outcome of pandemic. Several mobile phone applications such as vaccination certificate, grocery apps, citizen portal etc, and one window service centers improved the overall governance, and service delivery.

Philippines

[Original: English]

No Filipino is poor; no one is hungry. Filipino families live together; there is work-life balance. Everyone feels secure over their entire lifetime.

This is the *AmBisyon Natin 2040* of the Philippines (AN 2040). A 2040 strategic vision that has guided the Philippine Development Plans (PDPs) on the country's priorities in 6-year increments. The PDP 2017-2022 lays the foundation for inclusive growth, a high-trust and resilient society and a globally competitive knowledge economy. Realizing that the World We Want,

as elaborated in the 2030 Agenda through the SDGs, aligns with the Life We Want, through AN 2040, the Philippines has mainstreamed the SDGs in the strategies of the PDP.

This is the Philippines' third VNR. The first was a stock-taking of lessons learned from the implementation of the MDGs; the second reported on the progress in addressing these lessons. This year, we had hoped to report on more progress towards a whole-of-society implementation and further gains in SDG outcomes. COVID-19, unfortunately, reversed some gains and forced us to re-prioritize strategies. However, the inroads we have made on means of implementation remain. We are enhancing these institutional mechanisms to quickly recover and accelerate progress.

SDG Implementation 2016-2020

In 2016, the Philippines noted ingredients for the successful implementation of a long-term agenda:

1. Multi-stakeholder commitment spanning the long-term
2. Financing plan
3. Resiliency-building
4. Clear assignment of responsibilities
5. Effective monitoring

By 2019, the strategies to attain the SDGs were mainstreamed in our PDP 2017-2022. After our second VNR, but before the pandemic, the focus was to broaden stakeholder engagement, strengthen commitment, mobilize more resources, and to implement the community-based monitoring system (CBMS), a mechanism to monitor SDG outcomes even at the household level.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT. The Sub-Committee on the SDGs (SC-SDGs) is a platform for a whole-of-society engagement for the SDGs. Technical Working Groups (TWGs) consisting of agencies responsible for the SDGs on Economic, Social, Environmental and Governance were established. This structure is mirrored at the subnational levels. The SC-SDGs includes a Stakeholders' Chamber consisting of private sector and civil society for each of the four TWGs.

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION. Fiscal programming in the Philippines is deliberated in the Development Budget Coordinating Committee (DBCC). The SC-SDGs is placed within the DBCC. This facilitates the inclusion of SDG-focused programs in government expenditure. A law was also enacted to ensure funding for SDGs, using receipts from sin taxes.

MONITORING. The SDG Watch, regularly compiled by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), and the CBMS, to be implemented by local government units, are the mechanisms for SDG monitoring at the national and subnational levels, respectively.

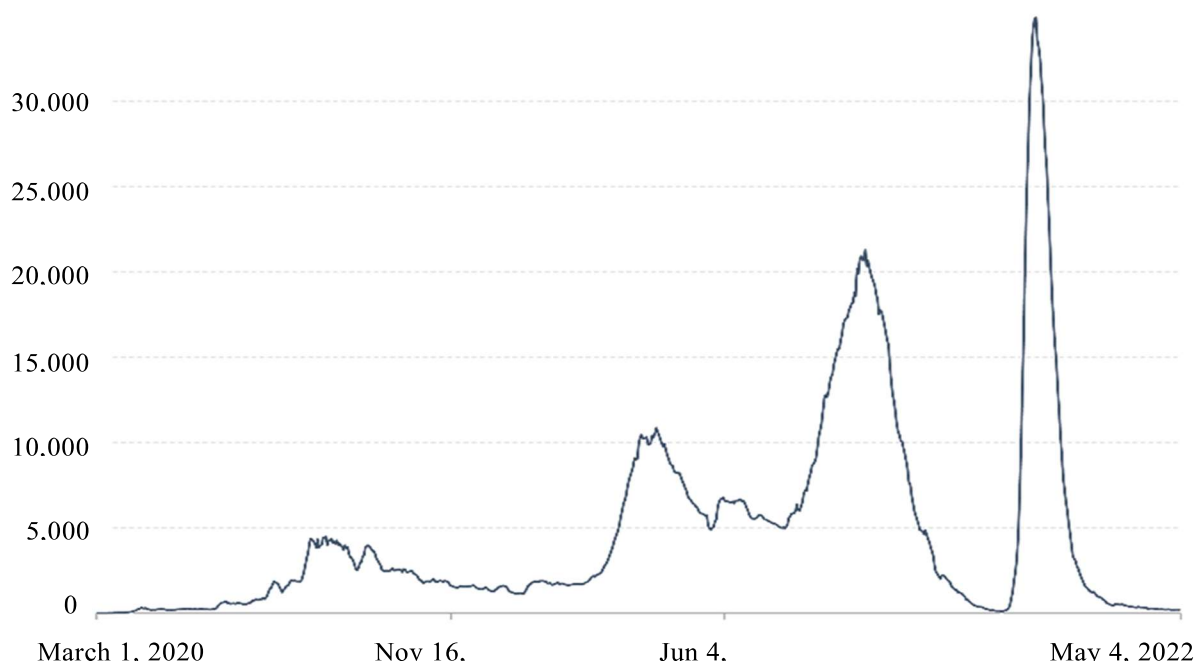
SDG Implementation 2020-present

The Philippines, as with the rest of the world, was adversely affected by COVID-19. The graph below shows the trend in daily confirmed cases, which was over 30,000 at one time, but is now less than 200.

Daily new confirmed COVID-19 cases

7-day rolling average.

Source: JHU CSSE



The government's pandemic response was, initially, to restrict mobility, then to accelerate vaccination, when vaccines became available. The former led to economic contractions, as much as -16.9 percent in the second quarter of 2020; unemployment rate went up to 17.6 percent. However, financial assistance was provided to those furthest behind. During the first semester, 2021 compared to 2018, income of families from the bottom eight deciles increased by 5.5%, on average, while those in the 9th and 10th decile declined by 1.5% and 5.5%, respectively.

As we learned to balance economic activity and risk mitigation, the Philippines is now on its way to recovery. This experience has amplified the urgency of building resiliency and promoting innovation. The list of strategies should now include financial inclusion, savings mobilization, insurance coverage and effective social protection. There should also be greater

emphasis on innovation, beginning with developing 21st century skills, encouraging research, promoting collaboration and building the knowledge economy. These new strategies should build into the previous initiatives on stakeholder engagement, resource mobilization and monitoring.

There is bound to be many more challenges, but the biggest is to remain steadfast in our commitment to achieve the *World We Want*.

Saint Kitts and Nevis

[Original: English]

Introduction

We are pleased to present our first Voluntary National Review, reaffirming our commitment to implementing the Sustainable Development Goals and share with the international community the institutional arrangements in place to accelerate the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis.

Our development initiatives pre-COVID-19 targeted accelerating economic growth with a focus on employment, resulting in a fall in levels of poverty, improved social services, and expanded social protection to poor and vulnerable households. Work continues to exploit the blue, green, orange and knowledge economies.

People and Prosperity

Saint Kitts and Nevis has been hit hard by the pandemic, especially given its reliance on tourism for economic growth and employment generation. GDP fell from a pre-COVID-19 growth rate of 4.8% (2019) to -14.4% (2020). The pandemic caused massive disruption to people's lives and affected the implementation of the SDGs in key areas such as poverty reduction, good health care, quality education, decent work, and economic growth.

The top priority of the Government was the health and protection of its citizens, as well as providing support to cushion the social and economic fallout from the pandemic. The Government implemented prompt public health interventions which proved effective in controlling outbreaks. As of March 2022, 82.8% of the adult population had received their first dose and 77.7% were fully vaccinated against COVID-19. The holistic wellbeing of the individual continues to be prioritized, through the delivery of quality and accessible health care, and policies that focus on equity/human rights, shared responsibility, prevention and control of NCDs, mental health, food security and nutrition.

The Government expanded its social protection service provision in response to the pandemic, with the Poverty Alleviation Programme and a food voucher programme playing important roles. The support package for employees, self-employed, vulnerable groups, and businesses, in 2020 amounted to 3.7% of GDP. Lessons learned highlight the critical role social protection plays in the national

emergency response, and the importance of social protection in post-pandemic recovery, including strengthening household resilience and skills relevant to the emergent labour market.

Notably, the pandemic fostered the full integration of technology in education delivery, and catalyzed efforts at robust and inclusive curriculum reform. Furthermore, formulation of a new National Social Protection Policy has emphasized greater coherence and performance, and a life-cycle approach, in social protection delivery.

Planet

Saint Kitts and Nevis is very vulnerable to climate phenomena. Several cyclones and hurricanes have affected the country since 1950. With about 15.2% of the population living in low-lying coastal zones, the threat of storm surge and sea-level rise is real. Drought has been identified as a critical hazard making water scarcity a significant challenge. Given the centrality of groundwater sources to the national water supply, keeping and protecting the underground water resources is crucial. The negative impact of the country's CO² emissions and material footprint on its human development index score is estimated at 4.6 tonnes per capita⁶. Saint Kitts and Nevis is a signatory to several climate change related international agreements and has integrated climate change into development planning, through the formulation of the National Determined Contributions (NDC) and the pursuance of

⁶ <https://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/KNA>

funding to address climate change issues. The updated NDC pledges an ambitious 61% reduction in CO² emissions by 2030.

Partnership and Peace

These could only be accomplished by strengthening regional and international cooperation to address the issues and challenges faced. The Federation remains resilient and has responded quickly and strategically to emerging challenges and is simultaneously working on an economic recovery strategy and updating its National Development Plan for the period 2023-2037, to be fully aligned with the 2030 Agenda, Sendai Framework, Samoa Pathway, NDC, and National Gender Equality Policy. Violent crimes have declined significantly through an increased focus on social intervention and rehabilitation programmes, modernization of security infrastructure, and reform of the judicial system. A National Sustainable Development Coordinating Committee, incorporating private sector and CSO representatives, has been established and efforts are being made to fully integrate the SDGs through medium-term planning, including key principles such as no one left behind and gender mainstreaming for which the United Nations is providing support.

Sao Tome and Principe

[Original: English]

The Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe (STP) has taken the United Nations Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development as the basis of its development policy, to enable Santomeans to have a better future, in balance with their natural ecosystems.

In recent years the country has made significant progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, especially in the health and education sectors, which are key areas for the development of human capital. STP has consistently reduced maternal and infant mortality rates, and communicable diseases, including malaria, which is no longer the main cause of mortality. Concerning education, the country has achieved gender parity in basic education and has been achieving high schooling rates at different levels. These results have contributed to the graduation of the country from the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) category, foreseen for December 2024.

However, as a Small Island State (SIDS) and one of the smallest economies in Africa, STP still faces many challenges in its efforts towards sustainable development, especially in terms of human and financial resources, necessary to implement the 2030 Agenda. On the other hand, given its archipelagic nature and location, STP remains highly vulnerable to climate change. Indeed, in recent years, STP has been faced with rising sea levels, deforestation, intense and uncontrolled rainfall, floods, and landslides, with a devastating effect on food crops production and exports. Furthermore, there has been a decrease in precipitation, with negative impacts for water supply.

These development issues hamper activities linked to the agriculture, tourism and fishing sectors, movement of people and goods, with devastating impacts on the economy and directly endanger the lives of the populations.

The combination of the impacts of external shocks, namely the effects of the Covid-19 Pandemic and the Ukraine-Russia War, impose a pressing need for STP to build resilience and strengthen human capital development, either through adaptation and mitigation measures or through structural transformation and economic diversification.

This scenario requires the country to redouble its efforts to achieve the SDGs, especially by strengthening technical and institutional capacity and building more resilient socio-economic infrastructures, which requires substantial resources that, unfortunately, the country does not have. STP advocates that global action is needed to combat climate change, supporting the leadership shown by the SIDS, particularly in renewable energy.

With a maritime territory 160 times larger than the land surface, the sea can become the main driver of development for STP. Aware of the importance of activities linked to the oceans, STP has developed a Blue Economy Transition Strategy. However, exploiting the potential for promoting the blue economy requires the country to strengthen good governance and transparency, consolidate the democratic rule of law and, in a joint effort with the international community, create the conditions to

address insecurity and combat maritime crime, especially maritime piracy and illegal fishing.

Considering the costs associated with insularity, STP advocates for a greater attention, or even positive discrimination, and strong support from the International Community in order to implement the 2030 Agenda successfully and inclusively. The country has been introducing policy measures, in line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and others are planned, to attract new partners and to explore innovative financing mechanisms, strengthen South-South cooperation, and enable it to effectively achieve the SDGs.

STP will soon integrate the Middle-Income Countries category but considering its insularity factor and the inherent effects of the LDC graduation, it calls on development partners to guarantee the continuity of the different forms of external support, with a view to continuing and sustaining the trajectory of sustainable development.

To accelerate the process of achieving the SDGs by 2030, STP is strongly committed to improving the national development plan, the production of data that respond to the indicators through the establishment and domestication of a national SDG indicator framework, investing in economic diversification, reforming the justice system, generating sufficient wealth to reduce current levels of poverty and social inequalities, improving resilience to the effects of climate change, identifying and defining public

policies targeted at the most vulnerable social classes that are lagging behind and preventing anyone from being left behind.

Senegal

[Original: French]

Un leadership politique affirmé sur l'Agenda 2030

La mise en œuvre de l'Agenda 2030 au Sénégal se fait dans un contexte de stabilité politique, économique et sociale. Toutefois, le pays est confronté à certains défis liés (i) à la lutte contre la pauvreté, (ii) la promotion de l'équité et l'égalité de genre, (iv) à la résilience face aux effets du changement climatique et (v) de la pandémie de Covid-19.

Aujourd'hui, le second PAP (2019-2023) du Plan Sénégal émergent (PSE), référentiel des politiques publiques de l'Etat, s'aligne parfaitement aux cibles des ODD. Le suivi s'effectue conformément au dispositif national à travers le Cadre harmonisé de suivi-évaluation des Politiques publiques (CASE, 2015), placé sous l'autorité du Chef de l'Etat. Ainsi, le Ministère en charge de l'Economie et du Plan en assure le monitoring et le rapportage annuels de manière participative et inclusive.

Une croissance économique forte, inclusive et durable

La mise en œuvre des ODD, à travers le PSE, a permis de réaliser des progrès significatifs grâce aux investissements publics.

Pour atteindre l'objectif de croissance forte et durable, l'Etat mise sur des secteurs à fort potentiel de croissance et d'emplois. En effet, le Sénégal a enregistré des niveaux de croissance économique de plus 6% en moyenne sur la période 2014 à 2019.

En ce qui concerne le développement du capital humain, le Gouvernement poursuit ses efforts visant à mettre en place une éducation de qualité, obligatoire pour tous les enfants de moins de 16 ans ainsi que l'amélioration de la santé des mères et des enfants de moins de cinq ans. Pour ce qui est de la protection des groupes vulnérables et la lutte contre l'extrême pauvreté, le Sénégal a réduit l'incidence de la pauvreté à 37,8% en 2019, soit le taux le plus bas au sein de l'espace UEMOA, à travers le programme national de transfert monétaire couvrant près de 400 000 ménages.

Dans le domaine du partenariat pour l'atteinte des ODD, le Sénégal encourage toujours l'engagement financier des partenaires au développement pour l'atteinte des ODD, comme prévu dans le Programme d'action d'Addis-Abeba sur le financement du développement de 2015.

Des effets négatifs de la Covid-19 sur la mise en œuvre des ODD

La pandémie de Covid-19 a impacté négativement tous les secteurs socioéconomiques, entraînant un ralentissement sans précédent de la croissance (1,3% en 2020). Elle a fortement entravé les efforts du Gouvernement dans la mise en œuvre de l'ODD1 ; l'ODD2 ; l'ODD7 et l'ODD8, mais également le développement du Capital

humain. Pour limiter ses effets néfastes, le Gouvernement a mis en place un plan de résilience économique et sociale (PRES 2020) de 1 000 milliards de FCFA, soit 7% du PIB réel.

Accélérer la mise en œuvre des ODD et cibles prioritaires

Le Sénégal privilégie la territorialisation des ODD par leur intégration effective dans les plans locaux de développement. En matière d'éducation, l'accent est mis sur la diversification et la qualité de l'offre, particulièrement dans les régions sensibles de Diourbel, Louga, Matam, Tambacounda et Kaffrine.

Le Sénégal a aussi pris des mesures urgentes en faveur de l'inclusion des femmes dans la production de la richesse nationale et de l'employabilité des jeunes, à travers le programme d'entrepreneuriat rapide pour les jeunes et les femmes ((DER, 2018) et le programme d'urgence pour l'emploi des jeunes (PUEJ, 2021).

En vue de renforcer le monitoring et le rapportage des ODD, le Sénégal s'est engagé à devenir un champion des données inclusives par la production de données complètes, détaillées, ventilées et régulières pour « ne laisser personne pour compte ».

Enfin, pour mieux financer la mise en œuvre de l'Agenda 2030, l'adoption du Cadre national de financement intégré (INFF) va diversifier les sources de financement public et privé, à travers les partenariats publics-privés (PPP) et des investissements verts.

Somalia

[Original: English]

The Federal Republic of Somalia (FGS) is honoured to present its first Voluntary National Review report on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. Over the last decade, Somalia has made significant progress towards implementing institutional reforms as demonstrated by the country's sustained economic growth and significant political developments. Somalia's Ninth National Development Plan aligns and mainstreams the Sustainable Development Goals across the Government's agenda. The National Bureau of Statistics has developed an online data visualising dashboard and an online goal tracker to monitor the performance of the SDGs. Wide-ranging consultations have been undertaken with civil society, Government and the private sector as well as a dedicated session with Somalia's youth who comprise over 70% of the population. Somalia is committed to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals despite the many challenges beyond its control.

Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative

During the last five years, Somalia has dedicated intense efforts to improving macroeconomic stability through a comprehensive set of reforms including financial governance and debt management, adopting a poverty reduction strategy and supporting inclusive growth. In March 2020, International Monetary Fund and the World Bank's International Development Association determined that Somalia

had met the conditions to begin receiving debt relief under the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative which would see Somalia's debt reduced from \$5.2billion to £557million once it reaches the HIPC Completion point. For Somalia, debt relief and regaining access to financial resources would mean lasting change by strengthening and diversifying the economy and introducing sustainable job creation as well as developing infrastructure; all of which shall raise millions of Somalis out of poverty.

Poverty

Nearly seven out of 10 Somalis live in poverty, the sixth-highest rate in the region. Poverty averages at 69 percent among nomadic pastoralists, agro pastoralists and IDPs; by contrast poverty in urban areas is lower at 60 percent. The Federal Republic of Somalia has prioritized poverty reduction and promoting inclusive growth in its 'Ninth National Development Plan'. In implementing poverty reduction, the Somali Government has launched the 'National Social Protection Policy' through which the "Baxnaano" programme was introduced in 2019 to support 188,677 households through nutrition linked cash transfers. This programme reached over a million of the poorest and most vulnerable Somalis.

Education

The right to education is a fundamental human right as is recognised by article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; however, only 53 percent of children and 55 percent of youth

attend school in Somalia. The education sector is highly privatized. Access to education is mostly limited to households with financial means and those without are deprived of basic education. However, despite these challenges, in 2017 the Federal Government approved the national curriculum and curriculum resources were distributed to all primary and secondary schools. Furthermore, the Somali Government has, in collaboration with Partners, supported 377,213 children to attend school and trained 2,217 teachers to enhance capacity.

Access to Information and Mobile Money

Somalia made substantial progress on access to 3G mobile data with an increase from 38.7% in 2016 to 65.2% of the population in 2017. In mobile money use, Somalia is a leader with over 70% of the adult population using this service regularly.

Health

Somalia has reduced maternal mortality from 732 in 2015 to 692 per 100,000 live births. Considerable effort has been expended to increase access to health services through increasing fixed and mobile health clinics, increasing vaccinations as well as training health workers. The Somali Government together with its Partners provided essential health services to 488,745 outpatient department consultations including the immunization of 76,238 children; Further, it provided 87,564 antenatal care visits, 5,958 facility-based deliveries and 516,334 health promotions.

Climate-related shocks

Somalia is one of the most vulnerable countries in the world to climate-related shocks. The last two years have been an exceptionally difficult period exacerbated by persistent drought, floods, locust swarms, and Covid19. For Somalia, the impact of climate change has meant the loss of livelihood for pastoral and agricultural communities, increased conflict over resource scarcity and widespread displacement as well as food shortages. The Government developed the National Water Resource Strategy for the period 2021-2025 which provides actions to safeguard Somalia's water resources.

Sri Lanka

[Original: English]

Aligned with the 2030 Agenda, Sri Lanka envisions an **“Inclusive Transformation towards a Sustainably Developed Nation for All”**, where economic transformation is underpinned by green growth and social inclusivity. Central to this transformation is the integration of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs into policies such as the National Policy Framework – Vistas of Prosperity and Splendour, and the Public Investment Programme 2021-2024.

After the first Voluntary National Review (VNR) in 2018, Sri Lanka faced the 2019 Easter attacks, the COVID-19 pandemic, and currently the external debt crisis. Despite setbacks, implementation of policy measures has continued at the national and sub-national levels to deliver the country's

2030 Agenda commitments. Amongst these, the establishment of the Sustainable Development Council, increasing data availability on SDG indicators from 46 in 2017 to 104 in 2021 and taking steps to mobilize innovative financing for SDGs are notable.

The second VNR is undertaken in 2022 to highlight the country's progress towards the 2030 Agenda. To ensure an inclusive process, stakeholders from various groups were engaged through thematic, national, and sub-national level multi-stakeholder consultations and focus groups for primary data collection and subsequent validations.

Central to inclusive transformation is **Economic Diversification**, broadening the impact of economic growth by supporting prioritised sectors, including manufacturing, and diversifying the reliance of the economy on a few export industries. This is especially considering the economic setbacks, including the balance of payment crisis, experienced due to the pandemic.

To power economic diversification, policies that transform Sri Lanka into a **Blue-Green Economy** have been formulated and implementation underway. These include harnessing underutilised marine resources in a sustainable and regenerative manner, transitioning to renewable energy, agriculture development underpinned by biodiversity and sustainability, and waste management.

Transformation into a Blue-Green economy is led by national and sub-national level policies and strategies for **Protecting Biodiversity and Addressing Climate Change**. Along with robust Nationally Determined Contributions, Sri Lanka rolled out policies that address specific areas of

ecological concern. While climate change disproportionately affects vulnerable communities, government-led climate mitigation efforts could be impacted with fiscal consolidation and the country may have to rely heavily on partnerships to undertake such projects.

Limitations in reaching poor and vulnerable groups during the pandemic highlighted the need for accelerating a **Knowledge-Based and Technology-Driven Transformation** across all sectors. Accordingly, projects are underway for accurate and timely data collection that will enable the Government to respond to emergencies with targeted and effective policy measures.

Whilst consistently performing as a High Human Development country ahead of its regional peers, when adjusted for inequalities (IHDI), Sri Lanka's score falls by 13.9% to 0.673 in the 2020 UNDP Human Development Index. The pandemic has exacerbated inequalities and will likely create further challenges to achieve the 2030 Agenda. For instance, the \$3.2 per day poverty rate increased from 9.2% of the population in 2019 to 11.7% in 2020. Therefore, specific attention is paid to include **Social Inclusivity** in government policies at national and sub-national levels. For example, during the pandemic, cash transfers were made to economically vulnerable households and debt moratoriums introduced for business recovery. **Public Sector Reforms and Innovation**, especially via digitalisation, is central to enabling delivery of inclusive transformation, especially to reach the most vulnerable.

Ensuring all Sri Lankan citizens enjoy the benefits of the envisioned

inclusive transformation requires **Strengthened Law Enforcement and Rights Protection** to safeguard civil liberties, inclusive grievance mechanisms, and efficient legal systems. Projects to increase the efficiency of the legal system are underway, including mechanisms to fast-track achievement of SDG 16 targets through integrated planning and monitoring.

While Sri Lanka ranked 87th of 165 nations in the SDG Index 2021, challenges to achieving the 2030 Agenda remain. Reforming the Sri Lankan economy whilst minimising adverse effects on vulnerable groups is key to achieving macroeconomic stability and overcoming the current economic crisis. Support for structural and innovative reforms in the public sector, will play a crucial role. Owing to limited fiscal space, multilateral and bilateral partnerships, as well as south-south cooperation, can play an important role in addressing these challenges.

Consolidating Sri Lanka's progress to date towards the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, and ensuring such progress isn't derailed, whilst strengthening ownership and implementation mechanisms, is the foremost priority for all stakeholders.

Sudan

[Original: English]

Sudan is fully committed to the implementation of the 2030 SDGs Agenda. The government second VNR for 2022 is based on a

wide consultative process, and with active participation of the National Audit Chamber and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

The SDGs and Poverty Reduction Unit of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning was assigned in 2019 the responsibility of coordinating the implementation of the SDGs, to ensure integration of the SDGs within the government plans.

A transitional government was established after a revolution in December 2019. Positive steps were taken by the transitional government that will help in SDGs implementation. These include: the signature of Juba Peace Agreement, removed of Sudan from the States Sponsors of Terrorism List, reengagement with the international community, and reaching the HIPC's decision point.

However, since the last VNR in 2018, Sudan has been facing immense challenges that affect SDGs implementation. These challenges are mainly:

- political instability;
- inter-tribal conflicts;
- economic instability;
- COVID-19.

Recently, the international community suspended its assistance and frozen the debt relief process because of the army measures on 25th of October 2021, which dissolved the civilian transitional government. The government and all the stakeholders are committed to resolve this issue and reach a political consensus.

Sudan will report on progress related to all SDGs. However, following the theme of the HLPF 2022, Sudan's VNR 2022 will give in depth reporting on: quality education (goal 4), gender equality (goal 5) life below water, and life on land (goals 14 and 15) and partnerships (goal 17). In addition, and given the relevance to Sudan's context, it will also review health and wellbeing (goal 3). The VNR 2022 will include analysis of SDGs interdependence, as well as analysis of leaving no one behind.

Following are key messages on each of these SDGs:

Health: To accelerate the achievement of SDGs on good health, the government will continue to improve child and maternal mortality indicators, and address the remaining challenges which are:

- achieving equity in the health system;
- attaining universal health coverage;
- reducing communicable and non-communicable diseases;
- improving the health information system, research and human resources;
- improving health system resilience.

Education: Education remains a top priority for the Government. Education is facing complex challenges compounded by political instability, impact of COVID-19 pandemic, economic difficulties, inter-communal violence and increased influx of refugees. Efforts exerted by the government and education development partners had positive results on education. The government will aim at

increasing enrollment and retention rates, upgrading learning environment, ensuring quality education and education equity.

Gender: Several fundamental changes in the legislations that discriminate against women were recently implemented. COVID-19 however, has led to increased GBV and early marriage. The government will address gender issues including: enhancing women representation; expanding family planning coverage; empowering women through information technology; securing equitable access to land; eliminating all harmful practices; combat GBV; and ensure equality in the labor market.

Life below water: The marine is facing environmental pollution originating from different activities, compounded by poor data, weak capacities and limited financing. The government plans to address these issues by the developing integrated coastal management plan; demarcating and monitoring of coastal hazard lines; reducing pollution; achieving sustainable fishing; mainstreaming gender in marine environment; developing marine information system; raising awareness; and supporting research.

Life on land: Sudan is facing challenges of land degradation due to the expansion of agriculture and demand for energy. The government will continue its successful collaboration with the international community in environmental conservation. The National High Council for Environment was empowered to coordinate environmental issues. A key entry to resolve the environmental

problems is the sustainable use of natural resources, guided by a national land use plan.

Partnerships: Tax revenues, will be raised by implementing bold reforms within wider PFM reforms. Funding from other domestic sources will also be mobilized. In addition, Sudan requires substantial external financing to progress towards achieving SDGs. Aid coordination unit was established to support on this.

Inadequate funding for statistical work has restricted the production of timely and reliable data. Surveys and censuses are outdated. Administrative data sources are poor, sporadic, and lack necessary disaggregation. Efforts will be made to improve the statistics.

Suriname

[Original: English]

Introduction

The Republic of Suriname reiterates its commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In July 2020, the Santokhi-Brunswijk Administration took office and the new government partners, mutually agreed to work towards a sustainable future for Suriname. The Government considers the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a parameter to work towards sustainable growth and development. Hence, the SDGs are, to a large extent, integrated in the

Multi-Annual Development Plan 2022-2026, which was developed in a broad consultative and participatory process taking into account the specific country context.

Suriname's progress

Suriname's first Voluntary National Review (VNR) was drafted based on a wide consultative process and provides an analysis on the progress regarding SDG's 4, 8, 13 and 17. The VNR Technical Commission, consisting of officials of the ministries responsible for the selected goals, was tasked with the preparation of the Review.

Furthermore, a national SDG committee with representatives of the line-ministries, the Parliament, the National Planning Office, and the General Bureau of Statistics was established to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs. Consequently, an SDG platform has been institutionalized to serve as the link between the government, the private sector and non-state actors. Finally, the SDG Youth Ambassadors program, facilitates the inclusion of youth in the implementation of the SDGs.

The Review highlights:

- i. the efforts and progress in reforms in the education sector including the introduction of new curricula, restructuring technical and vocational education, extending compulsory education up to grade 10, and continued professional development for teachers;
- ii. climate mitigation policy focused on the approval of the Environmental Framework Act, Suriname's classification as one of

- the three carbon negative countries in the world and the adoption of Suriname's Climate Change strategy and action plan;
- iii. revisions in labor legislation and promotion of entrepreneurship to enhance employment;
 - iv. the results of effective partnerships through bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation with the aim to support Suriname's development.

Challenges and constraints

International commodity shocks, the COVID-19 pandemic and the high fiscal and debt burden have weakened the financial-economic situation and social security system in Suriname. The pandemic led to closure of companies and increasing unemployment and exposed the gaps in the education system due to minimal digital advancement in the country for distance learning. Moreover, Suriname is currently facing unprecedented flooding in the coastal and interior areas mainly due to the effects of climate change.

The government has set out its policy strategy, based on its homegrown recovery plan, support from the International Monetary Fund and its medium-term policy framework, focusing on (i) investments and innovation in the economic sectors; (ii) rebuilding of the social security system; (iii) investments in education and health and (iv) strengthening of key institutions.

In the process of mainstreaming the SDGs, the Report exposed challenges related to (1) grasping the technical concept of the SDGs;

(2) awareness of the SDGs across all levels of society; (3) the availability of updated and disaggregated data.

Opportunities and revitalizing partnerships

- **SDG 4:** human capital development is at the core of national development. Continued investments are required to guarantee access to education, educational innovation and reform, emphasizing technical and vocational education;
- **SDG 8:** a positive business and entrepreneurial climate and local content policy can ensure sustainable employment, the best means for combating poverty, crime and violence. The emerging offshore oil and gas industries create opportunities, contributing to prosperity and well-being in the long-term;
- **SDG 13:** utilize the developed policy framework and legislation to mitigate the threat of climate change that Suriname faces due to its low-lying coastal areas. Suriname should maximize its standing as a high forest, low deforestation country, with a forest coverage of approximately 93 percent. Despite this, Suriname does not fully benefit from global arrangements associated with sound forest management;
- **SDG 17:** building and revitalizing strategic partnerships and alliances at both national and international level are critical to contribute to sustainable development, while considering a transition towards a green economy.

The Government of Suriname remains committed to achieving the SDGs, and acknowledges a need for a stronger focus on advocacy

and increased awareness regarding SDGs at community level, while strengthening data collection, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to support evidence-based policy planning and execution.

Switzerland

[Original: English]

Switzerland's third Voluntary National Review (VNR) is based on the 2018-2022 Baseline Assessment. It is published on the new website www.SDGital2030.ch and forms an integral part of the Swiss VNR. The VNR was prepared by the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA) in close cooperation with all Ministries and is founded in a whole-of-society approach. It focuses on the progress achieved between 2018 and 2022 and outlines the key challenges Switzerland is facing to reach the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) by 2030.

Switzerland's thematic priority areas

By the end of this year, we will be nearly halfway through the 2030 time horizon. In international comparison, Switzerland has been able to move towards achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development from a comfortable position in 2016 and since. In areas such as education, healthcare, infrastructure and competitiveness it was and is well on its way.

In addition, important measures have been taken to encourage policy coherence for sustainable development and to highlight interdependencies (trade-offs and synergies) between various SDGs and targets. With the aim

of supporting consistent policy-making, meeting the need for coordination and interconnection, and improving knowledge-sharing, the Swiss Government established a new organizational structure within the Federal Administration at the end of 2018. Since then, the 2030 Agenda has also been embedded in various strategies and initiatives at national, cantonal and communal level, as well as in the working programs and efforts by other stakeholders.

Nonetheless, Switzerland is not entirely on track to achieve all of the SDGs by 2030, whether in domestic or foreign policy. Much action and coordination is still required, especially in those areas that have been set out in Switzerland's new 2030 Sustainable Development Strategy (2030 SDS), which has been adopted by the Swiss Government in June 2021. These are 1) sustainable consumption and sustainable production; 2) climate, energy and biodiversity; and 3) equal opportunities and social cohesion.

Ensuring the prosperity and well-being of society while leaving no one behind is at the heart of Switzerland's commitment until 2030. However, it has high per-capita resource consumption relative to the international and European mean, and this must be kept within the capacity limits of the world's ecosystems. Likewise, a transformation towards sustainable food systems is crucial. Furthermore, greenhouse gas emissions must be cut, biodiversity preserved and restored, energy consumption reduced significantly and the use of renewable energies expanded. Switzerland also works to achieve equal opportunities and promote a life of

self-determination for all, and has set itself the goal of guaranteeing real equality between women and men.

Digital solution to compiling Switzerland's 2022 VNR

For its 2022 VNR, Switzerland has fully digitized its stock-taking process through the means of a customized digital solution called “*SDGital2030*”. Representatives from the federal government, from cantons and municipalities as well as numerous stakeholders from the private sector, science and civil society were invited to participate in the 2018-2022 Baseline Assessment, in order to illustrate their contributions to the implementation of the SDGs. By comprehensively digitizing the process, Switzerland aimed to lower the barriers to participation, to bundle the entire stock-taking – from the collection of information to consultation and translation to publication – in one single process, and to create a database that can be maintained and continuously updated until 2030. The full compilation is available on the new website www.SDGital2030.ch.

Relevance of data and statistics

Statistics and relevant data are essential for measuring the progress of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Therefore, Switzerland complements its VNR by a statistical annex edited by the Swiss Federal Statistical Office (FSO). Indicators verify the effectiveness of the measures implemented and highlight those areas where particular action is needed. In the sense of condensing the statistical information, the *MONET 2030 system*

of indicators was supplemented with further data. Overall, data enables fact-based decision-making and supports democratic debate.

Achieving the SDGs by 2030

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has not lost its relevance – on the contrary. It remains of significant importance to Switzerland, both nationally and internationally. By engaging the whole of society in its implementation, and by submitting its VNR to the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development every four years, Switzerland reaffirms its ambition to contribute to a more sustainable world.

Togo

[Original: French]

CONTEXTE

Le Togo se prépare pour présenter son quatrième rapport sur la mise en œuvre des ODD pour l'édition 2022 au FPHN après ceux de 2016, 2017 et 2018.

MISE EN ŒUVRE DES ODD 4, 5, 14, 15 et 17

➔ ODD 4

Le Togo poursuit sa politique de la gratuité des frais de scolarité adoptée depuis 2008 au niveau de l'enseignement primaire publique qui a été étendue au secondaire en 2021. Par conséquent en 2021, le taux net de scolarisation au primaire est de 94,3%. Les taux de

réention dans le premier cycle du secondaire général et le second cycle du secondaire sont respectivement 71,2% et 71,3% en 2021.

Pour l'enseignement supérieur, des centres d'excellence dans les domaines de sciences aviaires, villes durables en Afrique, maîtrise de l'électricité et protection durable des cultures ont été mis en place.

Pour l'adéquation formation-emploi, 3 instituts de formation en alternance au développement en aquaculture, élevage et bâtiment, énergie renouvelable et logistique ont été opérationnalisés.

➔ **ODD 5**

Depuis 2020, le gouvernement est dirigé par une femme et est composé de 34,30% de femmes. Le parlement est présidé par une femme et 18,68% des sièges sont occupés par les femmes. Elles représentent 35,29% dans l'administration publique, 12,60% des conseillers municipaux et 10,25% des maires.

En matière de Violences basées sur le genre, 21 centres d'écoute et de conseils de victimes ont été créés et 14 111 cas de victimes pris en charge entre 2016-2021.

Pour le bien-être de l'enfant, plusieurs textes législatifs et documents, notamment le code de l'enfant, la politique du bien-être des enfants, la stratégie nationale de justice pour enfant, la feuille de route pour l'enregistrement des naissances et le plan d'action national de lutte contre les pires formes de travail des enfants 2020-2024 ont été rendus disponibles.

➔ **ODD 14**

Pour protéger durablement l'environnement marin et côtier, un programme régional de gestion intégrée du littoral et de lutte contre l'érosion côtière est mis en œuvre. La proportion de côte protégée contre l'érosion côtière est passée de 41,7% en 2017 à 42,34 % en 2022 et le linéaire de côte protégée est passé de 21 170 m en 2018 à 22 270 m en 2021.

Par rapport aux zones économiques exclusives, il est noté la création du port sec franc d'Adétikopé et la mise en place des fenêtres d'accostage fixe au Port autonome de Lomé ayant conduit à l'augmentation du trafic portuaire de 28,8% et à la réduction du temps d'attente des navires en rade de 08 jours à 02 heures en 2021.

➔ **ODD 15**

Les efforts en matière de reboisement et de restauration des paysages forestiers ont permis de faire passer la surface des zones forestières de 24,24% en 2015 à environ 24,66% en 2021 et la proportion des sites importants pour la biodiversité terrestre dans les aires protégées de 447 140 ha en 2018 à 452 800 ha en 2021.

En matière de lutte contre la désertification, de restauration des terres et sols dégradés, les actions menées ont permis de porter la superficie des terres dégradées de 234 000 ha en 2010 à 134 214 ha en 2020 puis à 120 794 ha en 2021.

➔ **ODD 17**

Le gouvernement a lancé en 2021 le programme d'actions pour le renforcement des contributions de la diaspora et du guichet diaspora pour le renforcement de la mobilisation des fonds de la diaspora. Dans

le but de favoriser l'investissement privé, un cadre de concertation Etat-secteur privé a été mis en place et la loi n°2021-034 relative aux contrats de Partenariat public-privé a été promulguée. De même le décret n°2022-002/PR fixant les conditions de coopération entre les organisations non gouvernementales et le Gouvernement a été adopté.

DEFIS ET PERSPECTIVES

- Renforcement de la mobilisation des ressources pour le financement de la mise en œuvre de la Feuille de route gouvernementale Togo 2025;
- Initiation et mise en œuvre d'actions socio-économiques spécifiques et intégrées ciblant les zones les plus défavorisées et vulnérables, à l'instar du programme d'urgence pour le renforcement de la résilience de la région des Savanes;
- Renforcement du système statistique;
- Renforcement des capacités du secteur privé;
- Poursuite des efforts d'amélioration du climat des affaires et d'investissement.

Tuvalu

[Original: English]

Tuvalu is the fourth-smallest country state in the world with 26 km² of land on 9 islands scattered across nearly a million km² of exclusive economic zones. Its population of 12,000 people live on

coral atolls that are no more than 2.5 meters above sea level. The impact of annual cyclones and the rise in sea levels further compound life in Tuvalu.

Since 2015, development aid funding accounted for 30% of total financing with domestic revenues from fisheries licensing and remittances funding most of the remaining economic and social activities in the country. Overseas employment is provided through labour mobility schemes and seafarer contracts on merchant fleets abroad. Still, a good proportion of the labour force is looking for work annually and is constrained by a lack of skills, work experience and job opportunities. Fishery licence earnings are volatile and subject to climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic.

COVID-19 in particular has severely impacted the prices of imported merchandise through its effect on the production and supply chain of both basic food commodities as well as the building and construction industry.

The adverse impacts of Climate Change pervade the entire life of Tuvalu and it is the foremost challenge of the country. Erosion, storm events, tidal flooding, saltwater intrusion, drought conditions and bug infestation of trees and plants, are some of the events that are undoing the progress that has been achieved to date. More funding and technical assistance are needed to continue work on adaptive infrastructure, food security, water, transport, communication, alternative energy, coastal protection and land reclamation. The

expected impact of changing weather conditions on current patterns in the southwest Pacific, will have significant impacts on the pelagic fishing industry, presently the only major source of domestic revenues.

Performance in the social sectors of education and health has been mixed. Issues in education include volatile pass rates in schools, low literacy and numeracy rates and low teacher-pupil ratios with many teachers lacking the right qualifications. In the health sector, many health professionals come from overseas to fill gaps left by local doctors who themselves left for better-paid positions in the region. Mortality rates have not changed significantly in the last three years and the main killer disease continues to be non-communicable diseases. On a positive note, in 2022, Tuvalu remains the only country in the Pacific Island region that is still COVID-19 free.

SDG Review Process in Tuvalu

Stakeholder consultations were the most important phase in the preparation of Tuvalu's VNR Report. There was a lot of appreciation for the policy shift in government towards the internal development of the country. For example, the boat harbour and airfield constructions for all 7 outer islands and the purchase of aircrafts for starting the Tuvalu Airline Service were appreciated. Construction of these national infrastructure projects has already started, along with the ongoing national Solarisation project, and the food security projects responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. There are also important projects in the information and telecommunication sectors that are taking advantage

of opportunities availed in cyberspace. The land reclamation programmes reacting to the rise in sea levels is also another national project critical for the survival of the Tuvalu state and people. Tuvalu is also requesting other states to continue to recognise Tuvalu state when it has gone under and without a geographic territory. A few states have responded positively and Tuvalu has thanked them most sincerely.

However, the good progress achieved thus far continues to be dogged by the operational inefficiency of the public servicing functions of government. Issues with the conflicts between traditional and formal laws, sea transport, diseases and the global impact of COVID-19 and many other problems continue to impede Tuvalu from moving forward.

Imported inflation in the country is significantly higher than in the source supplier countries, mainly Australia, New Zealand and Fiji. Our capital formation is largely borne by our development partners and friends abroad. We continue to rely on their help in building our capacity to earn and run our development ourselves.

United Arab Emirates

[Original: English]

- **UAE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

The UAE delivered its first VNR in 2018, stating the country's strong dedication to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

The UAE's commitment towards sustainable development is at the heart of the country's vision for its future, which is aligned with the SDGs. As an outcome of the Vision 2021, the UAE fulfilled its goals by ranking first worldwide in 152 international index indicators and among the top 10 countries globally, in 425 indicators.

In 2020, the UAE commenced in shaping a comprehensive development plan for the next 50-years, with 10-year intervals across the next 5 decades, strengthening the country's reputation and sustainable development. The "Principles of the 50" serve as guidelines for UAE institutions, to build a sustainable-, diverse economy, and harnessing resources for prosperous growth.

The Centennial 2071 Plan will ensure the UAE's resilience to adapt to future challenges, whilst driving a future-focused government, excellent education, diversified economy, and a cohesive society.

- **UAE NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON SDGS AND
STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT**

The UAE National Committee on SDGs was established in 2017 with the aim to coordinate the implementation of the SDGs across the UAE. It is chaired by the Minister of State for International Cooperation. The Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Centre (FCSC) serves as Secretariat to the Committee and is in charge of reporting and monitoring progress annually.

The Committee comprises 15 federal government entities, and serve as a platform for multi-stakeholder engagement.

The Committee has adopted a whole-of-society approach to implement the SDGs through cross-sectoral collaborations and consultations supporting policy-making processes. The private sector, youth, NGOs, academia, and international stakeholders play a pivotal role in the national implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

- **SDG ENABLING MECHANISMS**

The UAE has been at the forefront of catalyzing change agents for an inclusive, prosperous, and a sustainable future. The UAE has adopted technologies and initiatives to support the social, environmental, and economic sectors, at national level.

Various initiatives and programs have mainstreamed the SDGs as driving themes. A non-exhaustive selection of flagship initiatives includes;

1. **Expo2020 - Dubai**, a purpose-built city and community with SDGs ingrained in its every facet. Expo welcomed 24 million visitors from around the world and 200 million online. The Global Goals week, attended by UN Deputy Secretary General, Amina J. Mohammed, brought the SDGs to life as ‘The World’s To-Do-List’ with commitments from more than 75,000 visitors.
2. **UN Regional Hub** serves as a platform to use Big Data and data science for official statistics and the SDGs. The UAE launched its platform in January 2022, and one of four countries globally to host a regional platform.

3. Government Leaders Programme is an initiative that shapes future leaders, globally. The GLP propels change agents to drive global impact through development programs.

- **MONITORING AND REPORTING ANNUAL PROGRESS TOWARDS SDGs IMPLEMENTATION**

The UAE has centralized reporting and monitoring through the SDG Adaa System (Adaa means ‘performance’ in Arabic). From 2022 to 2030, the Ministry of Cabinet Affairs will monitor the System that serve as an enabler to government entities, to promote, manage, and follow up on SDG implementation. The System raised SDG-awareness to the level of the entirety of the UAE government. A digital ecosystem supports the SDG Adaa System, focusing on sustainability and governance. The ecosystem retrieve metrics from multiple sources to drive sustainable production of data, which support the UAE’s statistical framework.

- **UAE FOREIGN AID**

The implementation of the SDGs is a pursuit not just at the national but also at regional and global levels. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation leads the UAE’s international development cooperation. The UAE has by now expanded its geographical aid to more than 170 countries, including 46 LCDs and LMICs.

- **UAE’S RESPONSE TO THE NOVEL CORONAVIRUS**

In March 2022, the UAE supported the global community with 2,217 tons of medical supplies, 200 medical flights, to 136 countries, in response to COVID-19.

The UAE remains committed to build back better and to accelerate the global implementation of the 2030 Agenda, in a post COVID-19 world.

Uruguay

[Original: Spanish]

En este cuarto Reporte Nacional Voluntario (VNR) que presenta Uruguay ante el Foro Político de Alto Nivel (HLPF) se pone el énfasis en la estrategia que está emprendiendo el país ante el cambio climático.

Atender las causas del cambio climático requiere de una gran coordinación multilateral, razón por la cual el Acuerdo de París busca que los países se comprometan a cumplir con trayectorias de emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero (GEI) que alcancen su máximo cuanto antes y luego registren un descenso. Si bien Uruguay aporta un porcentaje muy bajo al total de emisiones globales de gases de efecto invernadero, los esfuerzos por promover un desarrollo con bajas emisiones de carbono han estado siempre presentes.

La estrategia que está emprendiendo Uruguay es parte de un proceso de construcción e implementación de una política de estado en cambio climático. Este instrumento toma como referencia a la Política Nacional de Cambio Climático y a la primera Contribución

Determinada a nivel Nacional, instrumentos aprobados por Decreto del Poder Ejecutivo en 2017. La Estrategia es una guía para la elaboración de las siguientes Contribuciones Determinadas a nivel Nacional, en particular para la segunda Contribución que Uruguay presentará a la Convención Marco de Naciones Unidas sobre Cambio Climático en 2022 y que propondrá objetivos y medidas a 2030.

Si bien Uruguay representa el 0,04% de las emisiones globales de GEI, los esfuerzos por promover un desarrollo con la menor intensidad posible de emisiones de GEI han estado siempre presentes en los diferentes instrumentos de cambio climático. En este sentido, resulta importante mencionar la Política Energética de Uruguay (2008-2030), a partir de la cual se realizó una transformación estructural de la matriz energética muy rápida, introduciendo generación eléctrica a partir de fuentes alternativas (biomasa, eólica y solar) en alta proporción, siendo el 76% de la potencia instalada y más del 90% de la generación de fuentes renovables. Esto ha permitido desacoplar las emisiones de CO₂ del crecimiento de la economía, en línea con uno de los objetivos de mitigación incluidos en la CDN1 de Uruguay.

Se plantea el desafío de iniciar una segunda transformación que, junto con la Política Nacional de Movilidad Urbana Sostenible que está en proceso de elaboración, permita transitar sendas de descarbonización de aquellos sectores que aún siguen teniendo un peso relativo importante en las emisiones de CO₂. Con este objetivo, se incluye un escenario aspiracional alternativo y tecnológicamente viable

con el conocimiento actual en el sector de la energía (92% de las emisiones de CO₂ del país según INGEI 2017), que incluye: transporte, industria, residencial, comercial y servicios, agro, pesca y minería. Este escenario aspiracional implica una sustitución gradual de las fuentes fósiles utilizadas por fuentes renovables y electricidad; el impulso a los vehículos eléctricos a batería y la incorporación de hidrógeno verde, de manera de minimizar las emisiones remanentes de CO₂ en el largo plazo en ese camino hacia la CO₂ neutralidad al 2050.

Uruguay se propone alcanzar la meta aspiracional de neutralidad de CO₂ al 2050, contribuyendo a alcanzar el equilibrio entre las emisiones antropógenicas de CO₂ y la absorción de CO₂ por los sumideros en la segunda mitad del siglo.

En materia de los GEI no-CO₂, CH₄ y N₂O, fuertemente ligados a la producción de alimentos, Uruguay se propone escenarios alternativos de estabilidad en las emisiones de estos gases al 2050, lo que implicará seguir aportando a la producción mundial de alimentos sin contribuir con calentamiento adicional.

Para que Uruguay pueda aumentar su capacidad de adaptación al cambio climático y resiliencia al clima, y transitar por los escenarios de emisiones y remociones presentados como alternativos, es imprescindible que aumente el flujo de medios de implementación que llegan al país.

La meta de movilización de fondos desde países desarrollados a países en desarrollo no se ha alcanzado en monto ni en lo que a las

condiciones preferenciales de dicho financiamiento refiere. Más allá de esto, Uruguay seguirá trabajando para explicitar las necesidades de apoyo que requiere y reiterar en el contexto internacional, la importancia de llevar a la práctica el principio de las “responsabilidades comunes pero diferenciadas”, que se materializa en el cumplimiento del compromiso sobre el flujo de fondos desde países desarrollados a los países en desarrollo.
