

## ALBANIA

SDG era in Albania started based on a long and successful experience of eradicating extreme poverty and reducing the risk of social exclusion, ensuring high quality basic universal education and promoting gender equality and empowerment of women. Albania has embraced the Global Partnership, designed to make a strong contribution to the attainment of Agenda 2030 and is fully committed to implement the Agenda 2030 in the context of the National Strategy for Development and Integration and the European Integration process.

The accession to European Union is the overarching priority and the most important strategic ambition of the country as the EU Integration process has full political consensus and nation-wide support as a solid way in achieving a sustainable future for the people of Albania. The success of the European Integration process, culminating with the European Commission's unconditional recommendation in April 2018 to open accession talks with Albania, has been guided by the progress and completion of many complex and inter-related reforms, among which five areas are identified as priorities in this process:

- public administration reform, stable institutions and a modern, professional and depoliticized civil service;
- strengthening the independence, efficiency and accountability of judicial institutions;
- increasing the fight against corruption;
- increasing the fight against organized crime;
- ensuring the protection of human rights, including property rights.

The Albanian Government has affirmed full commitment to the Agenda 2030. The coordination and the leadership of the process is provided by the Inter-Ministerial Committee on the SDGs, chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister of Albania and comprising key government institutions as well as other stakeholders from the business community, civil society, academia and international organizations, including the technical support provided by the Department of Development and Good Governance in the Prime Minister's Office and the contribution of the United Nations agencies in Albania. The Albanian Parliament has unanimously approved a resolution confirming Albania's commitment to Agenda 2030 as it plays an important role in monitoring the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

The scope of the Voluntary National Review is to provide information on the process of implementing the SDGs in Albania and the results achieved. The focus of the report highlights the progress around the key government priorities, which include:

- Innovative and citizen-centered public services;
- Recovery and financial consolidation of the energy sector;
- Fostering innovation and competitiveness, Foreign Direct Investments and domestic investments;
- Integrated water management;
- Integrated land management;
- Financial structural reform.

The report integrates the progress achieved through two important transformational processes, the justice sector reform - designed to strengthen the judiciary system, and the urban renaissance program - aimed at transforming and promoting important features of Albania, with a great focus on upgrading the development centers across the country. The Voluntary National Review elaborates on Albania's people centered efforts in leaving no one behind, by focusing on two important aspect of the theme, relevant to building resilient societies: women empowerment and social inclusion.

To support the implementation of the Agenda 2030, Albania has prepared an SDG baseline report which indicates that 140 SDG targets (83% of the SDG targets) are directly tied to specific components of the National Strategy for Development and Integration 2016 – 2020 pillars. The linkages between Albania's policy goals and the SDG targets in the national strategies and policy documents, depict 134 SDG targets (79% of SDG targets), linked to the specific objectives of the national strategic policy framework. This framework is most harmonized with the SDG targets in Goal 3 “Good health and well-being”, Goal 7 “Affordable and Clean Energy”, Goal 8 “Good Jobs and Economic Growth” and Goal 9 “Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure”, while the least harmonization is with Goal 14 “Life Below Water”.

The achievement of the SDGs in Albania would require further and substantial commitment and cooperation of all the relevant stakeholders in the country. Key challenges in this process include the efforts of establishing the national vision for the year 2030, particularly in the most relevant policy areas for Albania, the identification of policy gaps and acceleration of action in priority areas, the prioritization the SDGs in the local context and the strengthening of the institutional capacities of all the key stakeholders engaged in the process, including the monitoring and reporting institutions.

## ANDORRA

La principauté d'Andorre est, par sa taille, sa situation géographique, son économie et son histoire, un cas spécifique. C'est la raison pour laquelle, ce premier Examen National Volontaire (ENV) en détaille certains aspects particuliers permettant de mieux appréhender la mise en œuvre des ODD et doit être considéré comme un point de départ soulignant l'engagement des autorités et de la société andorrane, pour la mise en œuvre de l'Agenda 2030.

### **L'appropriation des ODD**

Depuis 2016, le Gouvernement travaille à l'appropriation des ODD à tous les niveaux de décision et à leur diffusion auprès de la société civile et de l'Administration publique. En outre, chaque action soumise à l'approbation du Conseil des ministres doit être associée aux ODD de sorte qu'ils deviennent la base des décisions de l'exécutif andorran.

Le Ministère des Affaires étrangères a également aligné son Plan Directeur annuel pour la coopération internationale sur les ODD. Les secteurs privé et financier andorrans ont par ailleurs intégré l'Agenda 2030 dans leurs stratégies de responsabilité sociale des entreprises en faveur du développement durable.

### **Un processus de révision participatif et inclusif**

Une équipe interministérielle a été mise en place pour la rédaction du rapport et l'accent a été mis sur la collecte des données statistiques. Les instances nationales représentatives de la population ont été sollicitées afin de participer au processus rédactionnel.

Le Gouvernement a lancé une consultation publique sur internet accompagnée d'une campagne de sensibilisation et d'information sur l'ENV. Ce processus de participation très positif a permis de relever les sujets auxquels plus d'importance devrait être accordée, favorisant l'intégration de l'Agenda 2030 par la population.

### **Mise en œuvre des ODD**

Ce premier ENV met l'accent sur 8 ODD, les 6 Objectifs fixés par les Nations Unies pour l'année 2018, ainsi que l'ODD 4 et l'ODD 13, qui revêtent une importance particulière pour la Principauté. En effet, en raison des ressources humaines limitées de l'Administration andorrane, il s'est avéré difficile d'examiner la totalité des Objectifs. Il a donc été décidé de centrer ce rapport sur les ODD liés à l'environnement, compte tenu des progrès obtenus par

tous les secteurs. Néanmoins, il était primordial d'aborder l'ODD 4 aux vues de son caractère transversal dans la réalisation du développement durable.

L'Examen a mis en lumière, non seulement les politiques publiques, mais aussi les initiatives du secteur privé et de la société civile. Le rapport détaille, entre autres, les actions menées par le Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Agriculture et du Développement Durable, dont le projet de Loi sur la transition énergétique et le changement climatique, la création de l'*Agence de l'Énergie et du Changement Climatique*, le Plan National des Déchets, la Stratégie Nationale de la Biodiversité et la Stratégie pour l'environnement atmosphérique. Y est également présenté le programme RENOVA pour la réhabilitation des bâtiments.

En matière d'éducation, trois systèmes éducatifs gratuits et de libre choix participent à la profonde cohésion sociale du pays. L'Education au Développement durable est un concept clé du Système Educatif Andorran qui intègre également de façon transversale l'éducation aux droits de l'homme et à la citoyenneté démocratique. Par ailleurs, l'amplitude du réseau andorran des Écoles Vertes illustre l'importance accordée au respect de l'environnement et de la biodiversité.

Le processus de révision a favorisé la communication entre le secteur public et privé et a permis de partager les expériences dans la mise en œuvre de l'Agenda 2030 et d'ouvrir la voie à de futures collaborations. Ainsi, le rapport détaille le travail de la Fondation *ActuaTech*, les projets de l'Observatoire andorran du développement durable et les initiatives des banques andorraines pour les ODD.

## **Conclusions**

L'ENV a mis en exergue les bonnes pratiques de l'Andorre, mais aussi les défis auxquels le pays doit faire face. Parmi eux, la nécessité de renforcer la production de données statistiques compte tenu du besoin croissant de statistiques officielles. Afin d'y remédier, le Gouvernement a approuvé le Plan Statistique 2018-2021, un outil fondamental pour réguler et systématiser l'activité statistique de l'Andorre.

Les résultats de l'ENV dévoilent un élan d'actions et une véritable sensibilité à tous les niveaux pour les ODD. Ce premier ENV doit être appréhendé comme un bilan initial des actions de

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mise en œuvre de l'Agenda 2030 qui permettra son intégration plus approfondie dans les futures politiques nationales.

## ARMENIA

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS OF THE 2030  
AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT  
VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW (VNR)  
REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA  
**HIGHLIGHTS**

**Report for the UN High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development  
(Transformation Towards Sustainable and Resilient Societies)**

**9 – 18 July, 2018**

The Republic of Armenia is presenting its first Voluntary National Review (VNR) on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the UN High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development this July.

The VNR presents the progress and experience gained by the Republic of Armenia in so far during the nationalization and implementation process of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. It also aims to deliver and reflect on political, legal, practical and behavioral advantages, as well as obstacles and challenges in Armenia's daily life regarding the implementation of the SDGs. Undoubtedly, the process confirms the crosscutting and broad ranging nature of the exercise that most probably will go beyond 2030 and require concerted efforts and commitment at both national and international levels.

The VNR is reflecting on the evolution of the build-up in Armenia towards the implementation of the SDGs since 2015.

**The main messages of the VNR are as follows:**

- The Government of the Republic of Armenia reconfirms its adherence to the implementation of the SDGs agreed at the UN milestone summit in 2015 when the international community collectively pledged that *No one will be left behind*
- The Government of the Republic of Armenia approaches the implementation of the UN SDGs as one of the important instruments of delivering the all-encompassing internal reforms initiated in Armenia
- Since 2015, the country has actively worked on creating the necessary infrastructure for the implementation of the SDGs as a matter of institutional and systemic

approach towards the SDGs implementation (National Council of Sustainable Development under the Prime Minister of the RA, SDG Nationalization Inter-agency task force, Armenia National SDG Innovation Lab - an innovation platform to support the UN SDGs implementation at country level. This is the first in a kind innovation model in the world where the National Government and the UN are joining forces to establish a joint platform to support the acceleration and implementation of the SDGs in a country.). Global metadata of relevant documentation on all indicators has been developed by the National Statistical Service which will help to assess current state of affairs with regard to the SDGs.

- Within the process of SDGs implementation in Armenia the country actively and successfully cooperates with our international partners, the United Nations, first and foremost (MAPS Mission, Armenia National SDG Innovation Lab, UN Global Pulse), as well as a wide range of international development organizations, leading technological and innovation centers across the world (Stanford University Changes Lab, Columbia University SIPA, etc.) to attract the best available experience and expertise, as well as new and innovative instruments of financing the SDGs implementation.

The VNR structurally reflects:

- the rationale for making it part and an important instrument of the internal reforms initiated in Armenia;
- the adoption of the necessary decisions and development of the necessary infrastructure for the efficient implementation of the SDGs in Armenia;
- the success story of the cooperation with the United Nations and other international partners in developing the most relevant and state-of-the-art instruments and innovation platforms for the implementation of the SDGs;
- the initial work already accomplished by the Government towards determining the state of play vis-à-vis SDGs, targets and indicators, nationalization of the SDGs and adoption of a national roadmap for the SDGs implementation in Armenia.

The VNR makes a reference to the topic of this year's HLPF and to the set of specific goals to be reviewed in depth, namely Goals 6, 7, 11, 12, 15, and 17. Reference to the remaining set of the SDGs is also covered in the report.

This first review of the implementation of the SDGs is a starting point for regular, inclusive and continuous process that will guide our future activities in this regard. Among

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other things, it should also strengthen the cooperation between all stakeholders of the process and improve the accountability of the state institutions towards the Armenian society.

## AUSTRALIA

### **KEY MESSAGES - AUSTRALIA**

#### **The SDGs reflect Australia's values and belief in a 'fair go'.**

The SDGs reflect things that Australians value highly and seek to protect, like a healthy environment, access to opportunity and services, human rights, inclusive economies, diverse and supportive communities and our Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures and heritage. Our support for political, economic and religious freedoms, liberal democracy, the rule of law, equality and mutual respect underpin a strong, fair and cohesive society.

Core to the Australian understanding of the SDGs is the Australian value of a "fair go". Like "leaving no one behind", it is a call to action for fairness, justice and equality of opportunity.

#### **This is a 'whole of Australia' endeavour, across the whole Agenda.**

The 2030 Agenda is not just for and about government initiatives and activity: it also involves the business sector, civil society, academia, communities, families and individuals. Australians are already contributing to achievement of the SDGs through their work in the care economy, by volunteering, by preserving the natural environment and through their everyday activity. Australia's youth play a crucial role given their potential to deliver on the SDGs into the future and their stake in the realisation of the Goals.

#### **Australia is committed to the 2030 Agenda, including the SDGs and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development.**

Australia is committed to the SDGs as a universal, global undertaking to end extreme poverty and ensure the peace and well-being of people across the world. The 2017 Foreign Policy White Paper highlights Australia's responsibility to contribute to global efforts to reduce poverty, alleviate suffering and promote sustainable development.

Achieving the SDGs is in Australia's interests: it will contribute to lasting global prosperity, productivity and stability. The SDGs are consistent with Australian Government priorities and long-standing efforts across a range of sectors. Likewise, the Addis Agenda's emphasis on issues like trade and infrastructure investment are in line with Australia's approach to driving growth and prosperity.

Our development assistance supports efforts to build a stable and prosperous world, with a focus on infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness; agriculture, fisheries and water; effective governance; education and health; building resilience and gender equality.

#### **Our response to the SDGs is shaped by our environment, governance systems, institutions, economy, and society.**

Australia is a constitutional, democratic federation of states and territories sharing governance and regulatory responsibilities with the national level of Government. Local governments have a vital role

in local services and regulation. There is coordination and collaboration between all levels of government, supported by a range of existing institutions and processes that ensure accountability and transparency.

The Australian Government has adopted an approach to the SDGs that is appropriate for our national circumstances, with government policy responsibilities and priorities devolved to the relevant agency and level. Other sectors, including Australia's universities, businesses and civil society, are making substantial efforts to raise awareness, form partnerships and address the risks and opportunities inherent in the Agenda.

**The SDGs contain long-standing, complex policy challenges with no simple solutions. They require a joint effort.**

Australia has long recognised the role of sustainable development in ensuring the well-being of the country and its people. Government legislation, regulation and policy already drives us towards many of the environmental, social and economic outcomes enshrined in the SDGs. As approaches and circumstances evolve, the SDGs provide a framework through which governments, businesses, organisations and individuals can conceive of a problem or objective and devise collective action through partnership to drive progress.

Australia's economic success, reflected in 26 years of uninterrupted economic growth, is a product of broad-scale economic, industrial and trade-related reforms. But we continue to grapple with difficult long-standing policy challenges, such as improving health, economic, justice and well-being outcomes for Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. And we will need to address ongoing or evolving ones, such as assisting workers through transitions related to technological and industrial change.

**We have substantial expertise, innovation and experience to share.**

Australians are innovators. We have a highly-educated, vibrant and engaged population, shaped by world-class institutions. We have skills, experience and knowledge that can help deliver on the SDGs and have built partnerships across sectors and borders to address them. We have contributed our expertise to the development of the SDG Indicators and are sharing technology to help others develop the data to track and report.

## **BAHAMAS**

### **Introduction**

The Bahamas is a low-lying, small-island, archipelagic developing state. The country has enjoyed the peaceful transition of Government within its Parliamentary democracy over its 45 years as an independent country. The economy, driven by the twin pillars of tourism and financial services, has been generally good, delivering a high quality of life for many. Nevertheless, there are some important negative trends which suggest that many have been left behind as the country progressed.

Youth unemployment, for example, has remained high – rising to as much as 30% in 2015. Some 13% of the population lives in poverty, with 25% of these being children between the ages of 5-14. Key industries are not producing enough growth to drive sufficient employment expansion. Challenges prevail in both the public education and health care systems leading to less than optimal results. The country is experiencing serious infrastructure challenges leading to marked uneven development. Public institutions require strengthening. Finally, like so many small-island developing states, the country's greatest threat is its vulnerability to climate change and sea level rise.

### **Integration of the SDGs into the National Development Plan**

In 2014, The Bahamas began the process of developing a 25-year National Development Plan: Vision 2040. Recognizing the synergies between the National Development Plan and the Sustainable Development Goals, the Government of The Bahamas ensured that the 2030 Agenda was localised into its national development planning process thereby providing a roadmap for the implementation of the SDGs.

### **Institutional Arrangements**

The national process for preparing The Bahamas' SDG review is currently guided by a collaboration between the Economic Development and Planning Unit (EDPU) in the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. However, it is recognized that these institutional arrangements must be strengthened and formalized to ensure that all segments of society are more involved in, and take ownership of, the Sustainable Development Goals.

### **Leaving No-One -Behind**

Strengthening the resilience of groups and communities which are marginalized or have not benefited sufficiently from the success of the country is a key goal of the recommendations of the implementation framework of the SDGs through the National Development Plan. These programmes must consider the special issues of the elderly, youth at risk and the particular, but different challenges for both men and women, as well as the geographical disparities within the country. For this reason, the Government in collaboration with Civil Society, Academia and the Private Sector has created a special zone for a traditionally marginalized region known as the “Over the Hill Community” as a pilot for a comprehensive poverty alleviation strategy focusing on social and economic empowerment, rejuvenation, smart and green technology and programmes which focus on youth and the elderly. This project will be replicated throughout the country.

### **Areas where support is needed for finance, capacity-building, technology, partnerships, etc.**

The Bahamas recognises that in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, the country will also need strong institutions and access to the necessary resources. Notwithstanding the high GDP per capita of the country, The Bahamas remains a vulnerable, developing country. The Government continues to take steps to strengthen its public institutions including, the introduction of a new programme to strengthen its financial and budgetary management systems, programme delivery capacity and the development of a National Statistical System. Strengthening the country’s statistical capacity for the production of high quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data, is particularly critical to support effective policy and decision-making and to ensure the continuous review of the country’s progress in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

### **Conclusion**

The Bahamas understands that meaningful sustainable development is critical for its very survival. The Bahamas is, therefore fully committed to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. These global goals are consistent with and are fully integrated into the country's National Development Plan framework – Vision 2040.

The Bahamas is pleased to present its National Voluntary Report at the 2018 High Level Political Forum of ECOSOC to showcase the work which has been done towards meaningful development for our citizens and residents and also to learn from the experiences of the other 46 countries presenting this year.

BAHRAIN

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

تُمتد مسيرة البحرين التنموية لعقود من الزمن. وتتسارع وتيرتها مع المسيرة التنموية الشاملة لحضرة صاحب الجلالة الملك حمد بن عيسى آل خليفة عاهل البلاد المفدى حفظه الله ورعاه، وصدور "الرؤية الاقتصادية 2030" التي كرست الاستدامة والتنافسية والعدالة بهدف مضاعفة دخل الأسرة الحقيقي بحلول عام 2030. وأولت الحكومة بقيادة صاحب السمو الملكي الأمير خليفة بن سلمان آل خليفة رئيس الوزراء الموقر ومساندة صاحب السمو الملكي الأمير سلمان بن حمد آل خليفة ولي العهد نائب القائد الأعلى النائب الأول لرئيس الوزراء اهتماماً كبيراً بالتنمية الاقتصادية والبشرية والبنية التحتية والحضرية لما حقق الأهداف الإنمائية للألفية بنجاح، ووضع الأسس السليمة لإنطلاق التنمية المستدامة.

### الإنجازات

- تساوي نسبة السكان دون خط الفقر المدقع صفرًا.
- بلغ متوسط النمو الاقتصادي السنوي في العقد الماضي 32% ومتوسط الناتج المحلي للفرد حوالي 22 ألف دولار أمريكي.
- تفوق نسبة الإنفاق على الخدمات الصحية والتعليم والحماية الاجتماعية 35% من إجمالي الإنفاق.
- التعليم الأساسي مجاني وإلزامي، وبلغت نسبة الالتحاق الصافية للمرحلتين الأساسية والثانوية 86.4% على التوالي قاضية بذلك على الأمية. وتبلغ نسبة الالتحاق في رياض الأطفال 82%.

- يحصل السكان على العلاج والأدوية مجاناً، وانخفضت وفيات الأمومة إلى 28.6 حالة وفاة لكل مائة ألف مولود حي مقارنة بـ 226 حالة وفاة لكل مائة ألف مولود عالمياً، وتبدلت وفيات الأطفال دون الخامسة إلى 9 حالات وفاة لكل ألف مولود حي مقارنة بـ 44 حالة عالمياً.
- رسخ الدستور مساواة المرأة والرجل. ومبادرة من المجلس الأعلى للمرأة تم تشكيل لجان تكافؤ الفرص وتطبيق المعايير المستجيبة لذلك، وتولى المرأة البحرينية 55% من الواقع الإشرافي، ومشاركة تبلغ 53% في القطاع الحكومي و33% في القطاع الخاص.
- القطاع الخاص شريك استراتيجي في التنمية ويوفر فرص عمل متكافئة بأجور مرتفعة أسهمت في انخفاض البطالة إلى حوالي 4%.
- استفاد حوالي 65% من المواطنين من الخدمات الإسكانية، ويجري العمل على تشييد خمس مدن مستدامة.
- تغطي شبكات المياه الصالحة للشرب وشبكات الصرف الصحي والطاقة النظيفة 100% من السكان.
- زود صندوق العمل (تمكين) الشركات الصغيرة والمتوسطة بالمهارات اللازمة للنجاح. وضخ أكثر من 2.5 مليار دولار لصالح أكثر من 47,000 مؤسسة وساعد في تدريب أكثر من 120,000 فرد شملت المرأة والشباب وذوي الاعاقة.

## الأولويات الوطنية الرئيسية حسب الأبعاد الكبرى للتنمية وأجندة 2030



الناس

(1) تمكين البحرينيين لرفع مساهمتهم في التنمية، وتحسين مستوى المعيشة مع التركيز على الفئات الأكثر حاجة، (2) الحد من التفاوت بكل أشكاله، وتحقيق المساواة بين الجنسين، (3) تعزيز أنماط تغذية وحياة صحية، وتوفير السكن اللائق، (4) تأمين استدامة الخدمات بكلفة متيسرة، (5) تعزيز التعليم والبحث العلمي والإبتكار وقيم المواطنة والعمل المنتج.



الكوكب

(1) إدارة استراتيجية مستدامة للموارد الطبيعية من خلال تعزيز أنماط انتاج واستهلاك مستدام، (2) تطوير سياسات اقتصادية وحضرية لتحقيق التنمية المستدامة، (3) المساهمة في التصدي للتغير المناخي وأثاره على المملكة، (4) اتخاذ الإجراءات المناسبة لترشيد استخدام المياه والطاقة.



الازدهار

(1) ترسیخ اقتصاد قوي ومتتنوع ونظام مالي ونقدي مستقر، وتأمين بنية تحتية داعمة للتنمية المستدامة، (2) اعتماد سياسات تحقق التقدم الاقتصادي والاجتماعي والتكنولوجي في انسجام مع متطلبات الاستدامة، (3) تعزيز التنوع الاقتصادي ودعم المؤسسات المتوسطة والصغرى ذات القيمة المضافة العالية، التي تولد فرص العمل اللائق للمواطنين، (4) اعتماد سياسات تضمن الاستدام اللائق للقوى العاملة الواقفة وتوفير إطار تشريعي وواقعي يضمن الحماية والحقوق للجميع.



السلام والعدل

(1) تعزيز الامن والاستقرار من خلال تطبيق مبدأ سيادة القانون على الجميع، (2) تحقيق العدالة وتعزيز النظام الديمقراطي والعلاقات الخارجية مع مختلف دول العالم، (3) تعزيز فعالية وكفاءة الأداء الحكومي.

## عدم تخلف أحد عن مسيرة التنمية

يضمن الدستور والسياسات العامة حصول الجميع على الخدمات الأساسية. وتقدم البرامج الحكومية ومشاريع المجتمع المدني الدعم للمعنفات، وذوي الإعاقة، وذوي الدخل المحدود. كما تشمل الخدمات العامة والاجتماعية الوافدين وتتوفر لهم التأمين الصحي والإيواء، والحماية من الفصل التعسفي والتحرر من نظام الكفالة من خلال برنامج العمل المرن الذي يتيح للوافد العمل دون كفيل. كما أطلقت العديد من المبادرات لحفظ حقوق العمالة الوافدة ومكافحة الاتجار بالبشر.

## التكامل الإقليمي والمساهمة الدولية

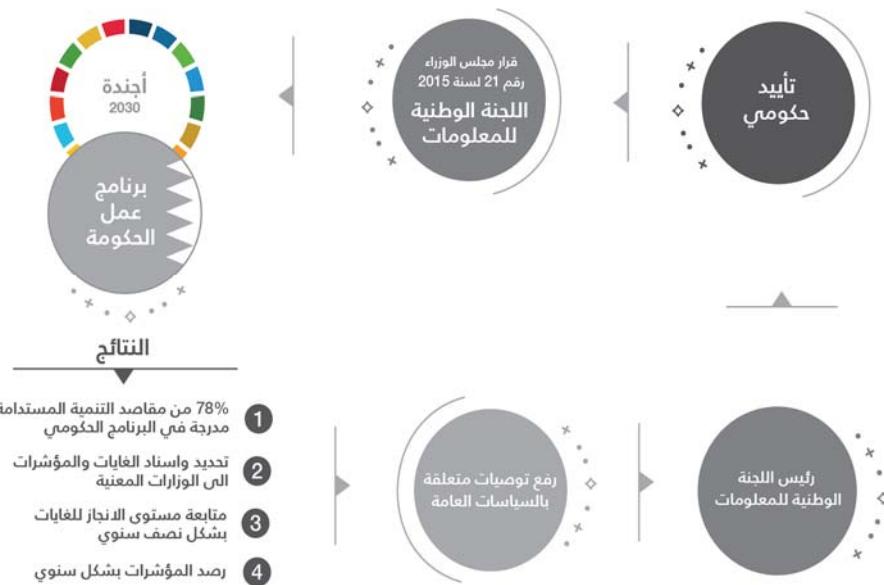
البحرين جزء من منظومة دول مجلس التعاون لدول الخليج العربية. وتكاملها الإقليمي مهم لاستدامة الأمن والاستقرار بها.

تقدم البحرين مساعدات إنسانية للتخفيف من آثار الكوارث وتتوفر أكثر من 600 ألف فرصة عمل دائمة للوافدين. بلغت تحويلاتهم المالية 927 مليون دينار بحريني (أي ما يعادل 2.5 بليون دولار أمريكي) عام 2017 يساهمون بها في تنمية بلدانهم وتخفيف الفقر عن أسرهم.

## آلية التنفيذ

يتم تنفيذ أهداف التنمية المستدامة عبر برامج عمل الحكومة بالشراكة مع القطاع الخاص والمجتمع المدني. ويشتمل البرنامج الحالي على 6 محاور استراتيجية تقاطع مع المجالات الرئيسية لأهداف التنمية المستدامة، وقد بينت المقارنة أن 78% من مقاصد الأهداف مدرجة في البرنامج الراهن. وسيتم الاستمرار على هذا النهج في البرامج القادمة.

### المقارنة التكاملية بين برنامج عمل الحكومة وأهداف التنمية المستدامة



### إعداد التقرير

تقوم اللجنة الوطنية للمعلومات برئاسة سعاده وزير شؤون مجلس الوزراء بمتابعة أهداف التنمية المستدامة ومؤشراتها وربطها ببرامج عمل الحكومة ورصد البرامج والسياسات التي تتحقق هذه المقصود وقياس التقدم المحرز لها . وأشارت اللجنة ومتابعة من اللجنة التنسيقية على إعداد التقرير الوطني من خلال فريق تولى جمع المعلومات والبيانات من التقارير القطاعية والتقارير الوطنية المقدمة للمنظمات الدولية .

تم عقد ورش عمل تشاورية وأخذ بخرجاتها في عملية إعداد التقرير.

### العملية التشاورية



جلسات وورش العمل التشاورية المنظمة من قبل اللجنة الوطنية للمعلومات



32 جهة من برلمانيين  
وأكاديميين ومهتمين  
90 مشارك



88 جهة ومؤسسة خاصة  
100 مشارك



106 منظمة غير حكومية  
220 مشارك

### تحديات حالية ومستقبلية

تواجه البحرين كونها من الدول الجزيرة الصغيرة النامية التحديات التالية:

● يهدد تغير المناخ الموارد المائية والزراعية والتنوع الحيوي والمنشآت الساحلية والبني التحتية

والصحة. ويطلب ذلك نقل وتوطين التقنيات الخضراء المناسبة وتوفير التمويل اللازم وبناء القدرات

الوطنية ورفع الوعي المجتمعي.

● إستدامة الاقتصاد المزدهر لتوفير بيئة جاذبة للاستثمار وفرص عمل مجذبة ومتكافئة للمواطنين.

● تعزيز دور الإحصاءات الوطنية المبنية على الأدلة لتحسين جودتها وشفافيتها للرصد المنظم

مؤشرات التنمية المستدامة

● التصدي لظاهرة التطرف والإرهاب والنزاعات والنأي بالمجتمع البحريني عنها لصون ترابطه ووحدته

والحفاظ على المكتسبات الوطنية التنموية.

تؤكد البحرين مجدداً إلتزامها بأهداف التنمية المستدامة لتحقيق رفاه المواطنين وإستدامة الموارد للأجيال القادمة.

## **BENIN**

### **Déclaration liminaire**

Faisant suite à la priorisation des cibles des ODD, le Bénin, en 2018, a procédé à l’alignement de l’ensemble des documents de planification, sur ses cibles prioritaires.

Ainsi, nous avons successivement aligné le Programme d’Action du Gouvernement (PAG), le Plan National de Développement (PND) et son premier cadre quadriennal opérationnel, le Programme de Croissance pour le Développement Durable (PC2D) sur les cibles prioritaires des ODD. Pour renforcer le lien entre la planification, le budget et les ODD, une application a été développée. Cette application permet de mesurer le degré de sensibilité des activités des Ministères aux “ODD” à travers l’examen de leur Plan de Travail Annuel. Cet exercice vise dans une démarche d’apprentissage progressif à amener les Ministères à rendre la marche quotidienne vers le développement en faveur des ODD.

Dans la même logique, nous avons lancé le processus de *costing* des cibles prioritaires des ODD. Notre démarche méthodologique toujours inclusive, a associé toutes les parties prenantes y compris les Organisations de la Société Civile (OSC), le secteur privé et les universitaires, les collectivités locales et les Partenaires Techniques et Financiers (PTF). La démarche a privilégié l’identification pour chaque cible prioritaire des goulots d’étranglement, des accélérateurs ainsi que le package d’interventions. Ces packages d’interventions sont évalués afin de faire ressortir leurs coûts de mise en œuvre.

Le cadre de mise en œuvre a été aussi renforcé et clarifié. Afin de mieux coordonner les différentes interventions en faveur des ODD, nous avons réalisé un mapping des PTF et des OSC. Cet exercice a permis d’identifier d’une part, les cibles prioritaires à forte concentration des partenaires et qui requièrent un niveau de coordination important et, d’autre part les cibles prioritaires peu couvertes par les partenariats, et qui appellent davantage d’attention.

Enfin, pour améliorer le financement des ODD, le Gouvernement du Bénin a décidé de procéder à l’Evaluation du Financement du Développement pour faciliter la mise en place d’un Cadre Intégré pour la mobilisation des ressources. En outre, le Gouvernement du Bénin saisit

l'opportunité de ce Forum Politique de Haut Niveau (FPHN) axé sur la résilience pour adopter deux documents importants dans le financement de l'environnement et du climat. D'abord, un document de Programmes-Pays pour le Fonds Vert pour le Climat afin de mettre en cohérence les initiatives majeures en faveur de l'environnement et du climat et un document de Politique Nationale sur les changements climatiques.

En accord avec les ODD de la thématique centrale du présent FPHN, le Bénin a fait quelques avancées mais surtout a pris d'importantes résolutions. Au niveau de **l'ODD 6**, la proportion des ménages béninois ayant accès à l'eau potable est passée à 45% et 55% respectivement en milieu rural et urbain ; le Gouvernement vise à atteindre les 100% à l'horizon 2021, soit dix (10) ans plus tôt. Pour ce qui est de **l'ODD 7**, la limitation de l'offre nationale fait stagner le taux d'électrification national. Pour remédier à cette situation, l'objectif du Bénin à l'échéance 2021, est d'atteindre l'autosuffisance en matière énergétique avec un bon niveau de mix énergétique où l'énergie renouvelable occupe une place importante. Au niveau de **l'ODD 11**, l'accélération du taux d'urbanisation s'est accompagnée de plusieurs défis. Nous avons mis en place un programme d'assainissement pluvial de Cotonou pour lequel, les ressources estimées à 476 millions USD ont été mobilisées, suivi de la mise en œuvre de l'asphaltage qui permettra d'améliorer la voirie de toutes les grandes villes du Bénin. Au niveau de **l'ODD 12**, le Gouvernement a donné un signal fort en faisant adopter une loi portant interdiction de la production, de l'importation, de la commercialisation et de l'utilisation de sachets en plastique non bio dégradables. Enfin en ce qui concerne **l'ODD 15**, le Bénin s'est doté d'une note de politique sur la neutralité de la dégradation des terres et d'un plan d'actions en matière de gestion durable des terres et foresterie.

A cette étape d'opérationnalisation des ODD, je puis dire au nom du Président de la République, Son Excellence Monsieur Patrice TALON et de tout son Gouvernement que le Bénin est prêt pour des progrès plus importants et plus remarquables dans la mise en œuvre des ODD.

**Abdoulaye BIO TCHANE**  
**Ministre d'Etat chargé du Plan**  
**et du Développement**

## **BHUTAN**

### **Bhutan's Main Message for Voluntary National Review 2018**

1. Guided by the development philosophy of Gross National Happiness, Bhutan is committed to realizing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Bhutan will graduate from the Least Developed Country category on completion of its 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan period (2018-2023). The 12<sup>th</sup> Plan will be Bhutan's transition plan to non-LDC status during which concerted national efforts will continue towards implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
2. Bhutan is well on track in implementing the SDGs. Having made great progress in its socio-economic development, the incidences of income poverty reduced from 23.2 per cent in 2007 to 8.2 in 2017, while multidimensional poverty fell from 12.7 per cent in 2012 to 5.8 in 2017 respectively. Income inequality, on average, has remained at a minimal level; and the economy has grown at an average of 7.5 per cent along with structural changes. The share of the industry to total GDP has increased to 41.5 per cent in 2016 from 11.5 per cent in 1980, and service sector contributed about 42 per cent to the total GDP. Bhutan's population today is increasingly urbanized, young, and educated with half the population below 28 years; and unemployment under 2.5 per cent.
3. Despite the progress made, Bhutan is confronted with the following challenges in its development efforts:
  - a. In ensuring that no one is left behind, Bhutan faces last mile challenges. In the 12<sup>th</sup> FYP, Bhutan aims to eradicate poverty, reduce inequality and address the needs of vulnerable groups. It endeavours to reduce income and multidimensional poverty to less than 5 per cent. The Gini coefficient increased slightly to 0.38 in 2017 from 0.36 in 2012, indicating a need to assess existing policies and programmes. Further, addressing the needs of vulnerable groups through targeted interventions is a priority. Promoting gender equality and empowering women and girls has been identified as one of the sixteen national key result areas. Fourteen different vulnerable groups have been identified through a Vulnerability Baseline Assessment. Bhutan is currently in the process of drafting the National Disability Policy and National Gender Equality Policy.
  - b. Enhancing productive capacity to develop economic resilience is vital to sustainable graduation and achieving the SDGs. While the economy has grown steadily over the years, hydropower remains to be the major contributor to the economy and efforts to optimally tap the potential of this resource continues. Bhutan aims to diversify investments into tourism, organic agriculture, mining, and cottage and small industries, with the objective to increase the share of national revenue from non-hydro sectors to over 75 per cent and attract approximately Nu. 10 billion (\$150 m) in FDIs. Although the overall unemployment is low, youth unemployment remains high at 11 per cent. Initiatives will be undertaken to establish '*entrepreneurship ecosystem*' so as to provide a platform for innovation to generate green jobs through the participation of corporate and private sectors.

- c. Bhutan aims to further develop its human capital and needs to take advantage of its demographic dividend. While tremendous progress has been made in education with near 100 percent school enrolment, initiatives to improve the quality of education including learning outcomes, inculcate innovative and creative mindset, and enhancing employability will be undertaken.
  - d. Sustainable graduation and effective implementation of the Agenda 2030 are contingent on the availability of adequate and timely resources. This necessitates a Financing Needs Assessment to develop a resource mobilization strategy for the effective implementation of the SDGs. Bhutan will explore both domestic and external financing mechanisms. Measures to increase domestic revenues through expansion of tax base and improvement in revenue collection systems will be pursued. Given Bhutan's effective implementation of ODA and its relations with international development partners, Bhutan will further explore innovative financing opportunities with multilateral and bilateral partners. FDI and PPP will be key financing measures; and efforts to improve the ease of doing business are ongoing. In view of Bhutan's commitment to conservation, international green financing opportunities will also be explored.
4. Bhutan looks forward to receiving the support of the international community to ensure the hard earned developmental gains are not derailed by the perils of climate change and natural disaster; and that the institutional capacity including human resources are in place.

## CABO VERDE

### CABO VERDE VNR 2018

#### MAIN MESSAGE

**1. The Strategic Sustainable Development Plan (PEDS): the vehicle for implementing the SDGs in Cabo Verde**

Ensuring alignment with the SDGs and with universal principles of human rights, the Strategic Sustainable Development Plan (PEDS 2017-2021) constitutes the main vehicle for Cabo Verde to fulfill the sustainable development agenda. As such, the collaboration of cooperation agencies and local and international partners is vital for the financing thereof.

**2. Investments in good governance, gender equality and human rights, reproductive health and the development of human capital have been key for Cabo Verde's development achievement.**

Cabo Verde graduated to the status of Middle Income Country in 2007, thanks to its investments in sexual and reproductive health and a particular emphasis on maternal-child health, a key factor in the demographic transition, combined with investments in good governance and in the development of human capital, in education, health and volunteer work, which enhanced participation and citizenship.

**3. As a SIDS, a MICS and a highly indebted and vulnerable country, Cabo Verde requires alternative, non-traditional mechanisms and indicators for accessing development financing.**

In line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, Cabo Verde urges the international community to collaborate with small island developing states and middle income countries in accessing financing, using new mechanisms and partnerships that encourage greater public and private financial participation in these economies and the use of methodologies and indicators that go beyond economic growth.

**4. Localization of SDGs and focus on the most vulnerable groups as a key integrated strategy in order to ensure that No One is Left Behind**

Localization of development management instruments and on state reform to reduce the inequalities and regional asymmetries, with greater efforts in terms of financing to increase the value of local economies, focus on people and highly vulnerable groups and promote alignment

with the SDGs. Decentralization, as a best practice of integrated policy that contributes toward ensuring that no one is left behind and achieving the SDGs on a local level. Municipal Strategic Sustainable Development Plans (PEMDS), are an example of participation within the framework of local multi-stakeholder platforms and promotion of the SDGs.

**5. Achieving universal and sustainable access to energy, water and sanitation is crucial to sustainable development and to leaving no one behind, and requires considerable support from existing partners**

Equitable, universal and sustainable access to energy, water and sanitation is among the greatest challenges for the country, and is crucial for the building of its economic, social and environmental resilience, requiring technical and financial partnerships to the development of renewable energies, with impact in the reduction of tariffs and water losses, and improvement of access to water and sanitation

**6. Investment in the blue economy is an example of integrated policy for Cabo Verde's sustainable development**

Valorization of the blue economy as an important vector in Cabo Verde's dynamic integration into the world economic system, contributing to security, sustainable development of marine resources, improving its tourism sector and shipping services. Investments in the blue economy contribute to inclusive economic growth and reduction of inequalities, optimizing conditions for the construction of economic, social and environmental resilience as a best practice of integrated policy for achieving the SDGs.

**7. Commitment to the enhancement of the national statistical system and development of global governance indicators**

Cabo Verde's international leadership of the Praia City Group is a sign of its strong commitment to support the implementation of the SDGs at the global level and to the strengthening of its own statistical system as a necessary condition for operationalizing the principle of "Leaving No One Behind" and for being able to measure the country's progress toward the SDGs. This requires support from the international community to carry out the priorities of the National Statistical Development Strategy for the 2017-2021 period.

**8. Cabo Verde's dynamic insertion in the world economic system**

## UNEDITED VERSION

Making Cabo Verde a relevant country in the middle Atlantic in economic, security and diplomatic terms and the promotion of freedom and democracy is the main orientation of its development process, which also values the various generations of the Cabo Verdean diaspora community, namely its contribution to development financing and promotion of the country's image.

## **CANADA**

### **Canada's Voluntary National Review – Report Synopsis**

The 2030 Agenda presents Canada and the world with a historic opportunity to positively shape how societies of tomorrow grow and develop sustainably and inclusively to the shared benefit of all. It is an opportunity to build a more prosperous and resilient future where the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development are advanced in a balanced and integrated way, “leaving no one behind”.

Canada is committed to implementing the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals at home and abroad. As Prime Minister Justin Trudeau said in his address to the UN in September 2017, “the SDGs are as meaningful in Canada as they are everywhere else in the world.”

Canada's Voluntary National Review underscores the Government of Canada's commitment to implement all 17 SDGs and the principles that underpin the 2030 Agenda, including “leaving no one behind.” As Canada's first review, this report takes stock of national actions, achievements and challenges, and identifies next steps in implementing the 2030 Agenda. Canada's implementation of the 2030 Agenda is a work in progress. While Canada has attained an overall high standard of social and economic development, three million Canadians still struggle to satisfy their basic needs. Indigenous peoples, women, youth and the elderly, the LGBTQ2 community, newcomers to Canada, and persons with disabilities are more likely to face poverty, discrimination, and social exclusion.

Canada is responding to these challenges through concrete actions to reduce poverty, advance gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, narrow the socio-economic gaps that exist between different groups, foster inclusion and celebrate diversity, and improve equality of opportunity for all.

While Canada has a relatively small population, it also has a large landmass, most of it located in the Northern half of the Northern hemisphere. These factors contribute to relatively heavier energy and transportation. To respond to these national circumstances, the Government of Canada is taking firm action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and support clean technology and innovation.

Canada's priorities at the global level align with its priorities domestically. In June 2017, Canada announced its Feminist International Assistance Policy, which seeks to eradicate poverty and build a more peaceful, inclusive and prosperous world. Canada firmly believes that promoting gender equality and empowering women and girls is the most effective way to achieve this goal and drive progress on all SDGs.

#### **National Strategy and Coordinating Structures**

The Government of Canada's policies, programs and priorities are already well-aligned to the SDGs. Canada's 2018 Federal Budget allocated new funds to establish an SDG Unit, which will ensure effective 2030 Agenda coordination across federal departments and agencies and with Canadian stakeholders, and to track Canada's progress on the SDGs. Federal departments and agencies have been tasked to further examine how their policies and programs are contributing to the 2030 Agenda's goals and targets. Canada will mainstream a gender-responsive perspective in the implementation of the SDGs, consistent with its emphasis on gender equality as a cross-cutting priority.

The Government will launch a process in the coming months to develop a national strategy on the 2030 Agenda through collaboration with all levels of government, Indigenous peoples, civil society and the private sector. Data is key to developing solutions to challenges facing the implementation of this Agenda, to ensure no one is left behind, and to track progress on the SDGs. As such, this report includes validated Canadian data for the SDG Global Indicator Framework.

### **Partnerships**

Canada recognizes that innovative, multi-stakeholder partnerships are essential to achieving the 2030 Agenda, including to mobilize additional sources of capital in support of the SDGs. Across Canada, governments, organizations and individuals are already answering the 2030 Agenda's call to action and convening new partnerships to respond in new ways to the challenges we collectively face. Going forward, the Government of Canada will strengthen efforts to bring together all segments of society in Canada around the SDGs, including in the development of the national strategy. Canada will also continue to work with its domestic and international partners to foster new and innovative solutions to realize this historic and transformative Agenda.

## **COLOMBIA**

### **Informe Nacional Voluntario de Colombia – 2018**

#### **Resumen Ejecutivo**

En 2016, Colombia presentó su primer informe nacional voluntario. Un año después de la adopción de la Agenda 2030, Colombia tenía varios avances para compartir con los demás países, particularmente en la etapa de alistamiento. La incorporación temprana de los ODS en el Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2010-2014 del Gobierno Nacional y los Planes de Desarrollo Territorial 2016-2019 de los gobiernos subnacionales, la creación de una institucionalidad intersectorial orientada a liderar la implementación de los ODS en el país, y la alineación entre las negociaciones de paz y la Agenda 2030 fueron los principales hitos presentados en el primer reporte.

Hoy, dos años después, los esfuerzos adelantados por el país para la implementación de los ODS hacen necesario presentar un segundo reporte. Con la firma del Acuerdo de Paz, inicia una nueva era donde la construcción de una paz estable y duradera permitirá a la sociedad colombiana concentrarse en alcanzar un verdadero desarrollo sostenible. Para avanzar en este sentido, se diseñó una política nacional: el Documento CONPES 3918 “Estrategia para la Implementación de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS) en Colombia”. Este documento presenta la visión del país a 2030, e incluye un esquema de seguimiento con indicadores nacionales, metas cuantificables, responsabilidades institucionales y un ejercicio de priorización y regionalización mediante un conjunto de “metas trazadoras” con la capacidad de impulsar avances en las demás metas de cada ODS. Incorpora también un plan de fortalecimiento estadístico y una estrategia territorial, buscando maximizar la apropiación y utilidad de los ODS en la transformación de las realidades territoriales, respetando su autonomía y sus prioridades. Por último, comprende una estrategia de interlocución y promoción de alianzas con actores no gubernamentales con el objetivo de institucionalizar el diálogo y consolidar la Agenda 2030 como una agenda de país, de todos los colombianos.

De forma paralela, se ha avanzado en otras iniciativas para apoyar la implementación de los ODS de manera transversal. Se puso en funcionamiento una página web ([www.ods.gov.co](http://www.ods.gov.co)) donde los ciudadanos pueden acceder a la información actualizada que ofrecen los indicadores nacionales sobre los avances del país con respecto a las metas planteadas y ejercer control social. Se han desarrollado ejercicios de rastreo de recursos de las diferentes fuentes públicas domésticas y su destinación a cada ODS, como punto de partida para la construcción de una Estrategia de Financiamiento. Adicionalmente, se está desarrollando una iniciativa conjunta con el Sector Privado para que las empresas provean

información que permita visibilizar sus esfuerzos y contribuciones a los ODS en el país, complementando la información oficial.

Siguiendo los lineamientos de la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas sobre el seguimiento y revisión a la Agenda 2030, este informe incluye los avances del país en los ODS 6, 7, 11, 12 y 15. Incluye el marco de política pública diseñado para atender las prioridades y los retos del país en estas materias junto con los avances y tendencias en los indicadores nacionales fijados para el seguimiento de la Agenda. Este análisis se desarrolla con enfoque de género, y con especial énfasis en los grupos y las comunidades que requieren mayor atención, buscando no dejar a nadie atrás. Se incorporan también los resultados de una serie de diálogos regionales desarrollados en diferentes zonas del país donde existen desafíos particulares y donde se han identificado experiencias exitosas que aportan al cumplimiento de los ODS que deben ser visibilizadas, compartidas y potenciadas. Estas experiencias están fundamentadas en alianzas (ODS 17) entre los diferentes niveles de gobierno, la sociedad civil, las comunidades y otros actores, que se han empoderado para transformar realidades de los territorios en pro del desarrollo sostenible enfocados en cada uno de estos 5 ODS.

Finalmente, el reporte resalta los desafíos que persisten y que deben ser atendidos para el efectivo cumplimiento de los ODS a 2030 en los próximos años. Es así como este Gobierno deja las bases para que los próximos líderes sigan construyendo sobre lo construido. La meta es tener en 2030 un país en paz, con una economía productiva y sostenible, que ofrezca oportunidades de desarrollo y vida digna para todos sus habitantes sin distinción.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

### MENSAJES PRINCIPALES INFORME NACIONAL VOLUNTARIO 2018

#### REPUBLICA DOMINICANA

República Dominicana muestra logros importantes en el cumplimiento de la Agenda 2030, pero enfrenta desafíos en la superación de brechas económicas, sociales, ambientales, institucionales y de políticas.

**El país tiene un sólido compromiso con la Agenda 2030** con un nivel de alineamiento del 72% entre los ODS y la Agenda Nacional de Desarrollo (END 2030).

**Se ha mantenido un robusto crecimiento económico con tasas superiores a los demás países de la región.** Desde los noventa, la tasa de crecimiento promedio anual del PIB es de más del 5%, y en los últimos cuatro años ha superado el 6,5% promedio anual. Los niveles de Pobreza se han reducido del 40% en 2003 al 25.5% para pobreza monetaria y 21% para la pobreza multidimensional actualmente. El ingreso per cápita ha incrementado de US\$4,196 a US\$7,112 en la última década colocando al país como una economía de ingreso medio alto. Sin embargo, se requiere de mejores resultados y mayor eficacia de las políticas públicas en términos de abordar problemas estructurales en materia de ocupación, inequidades de género y calidad de los servicios públicos.

**El desempleo se ha reducido en los últimos años de 7.7% en el 2014 a 5.1% en el 2017.** Aun persiste una alta tasa de informalidad mientras que el desempleo afecta especialmente a la juventud, mujeres y hogares pobres. La política nacional de empleo debe hacer énfasis en esas poblaciones.

**Siendo una de las principales actividades de la economía y la principal generadora de divisas, el turismo creció sistemáticamente en 10.6% en los últimos cuatro años, aunque debe diversificarse.** Los sectores Agropecuario y Agroindustrial producen más del 85% del consumo local, las manufacturas han perdido peso en la economía, a pesar de que las políticas públicas se han esforzado por expandir el acceso al crédito de las pequeñas industrias. Los impactos ambientales del turismo son poco conocidos y deben desarrollarse indicadores que aproximen a la sostenibilidad de la actividad. La manufactura explica menos de 14% del PIB, y ha venido perdiendo empleos. Las estadísticas oficiales no recogen datos sobre las pequeñas industrias. Urge desarrollar indicadores para hacer mejores políticas.

**Casi el 90% de la población tiene acceso a la telefonía móvil pero sólo la mitad al Internet y apenas un 27% tiene acceso propio por computadoras o tabletas.**

**La población viviendo en tugurios se ha reducido, pero todavía el 12.1% vive en asentamientos informales y en viviendas inadecuadas.** Estas son vulnerables a eventos meteorológicos extremos, los cuales impactan frecuentemente al país. Un desafío es monitorear sistemáticamente la vivienda y el impacto de los desastres para diseñar políticas de resiliencia.

**Los esfuerzos por promover la producción y consumo sostenible son incipientes.** El país cuenta con un marco legal propicio, pero con pocos indicadores que soporten las políticas.

**Ha habido progresos hacia un Estado transparente, pero, el camino hacia niveles satisfactorios de transparencia, institucionalidad y justicia es todavía largo.** Las tasas de crímenes y homicidios se han incrementado en los últimos años. Indicadores muestran barreras para el acceso a la justicia y evidencias de corrupción y desconfianza en instituciones.

**La restricción fiscal es una barrera para la Agenda 2030.** La presión tributaria es de 14% del PIB, la Ayuda Oficial al Desarrollo no alcanza el 0.1% del PIB. En 2017 la deuda del sector público fue de 48%

del PIB. La inversión extranjera directa oscila entre 3% y 4% del PIB y las remesas alcanzan el 8% del PIB.

**Hay avances de planificación, se incorporan los compromisos internacionales a la planificación nacional, aunque hace falta una vinculación entre planificación y presupuestos públicos.** También hay insuficiencia de indicadores sobre desarrollo sostenible, particularmente los medioambientales.

**Se trabaja en identificar objetivos y combinaciones de políticas que impulsen las sinergias y aceleren el avance de la Agenda 2030** mediante cinco objetivos: 1. Reducir de la pobreza multidimensional, 2. Mas competitividad y empleos decentes, 3. Promover la producción y el consumo sostenible, 4. Lograr poblaciones resilientes al cambio climático y otros riesgos, y 5. Lograr una institucionalidad del Estado sólida e incluyente.

El Informe Nacional Voluntario se enfoca en los aceleradores 1 y 3, y pasa balance a la oferta de políticas y las brechas que persisten.

## ECUADOR

# ECUADOR

Como parte de su compromiso con la implementación de la Agenda 2030, Ecuador presentará por primera vez en 2018 un Examen Nacional Voluntario que recoge los aportes de los sectores gubernamental, privado, academia, sociedad civil, gobiernos locales, bajo un criterio de corresponsabilidad y participación colectiva para trabajar juntos en la promoción del crecimiento económico sostenido, el desarrollo social y la protección ambiental, el combate a las desigualdades y a la discriminación. Aspira a no dejar a nadie atrás y a beneficiar a todos. Los aportes son el fruto de jornadas de consultas realizadas con dichos actores a nivel nacional sobre los avances y retos en la implementación de los ODS así como otros insumos que recogen los esfuerzos para alcanzar el desarrollo sostenible.

#### HITOS DE LA IMPLEMENTACIÓN DE LA AGENDA 2030 Y LOS ODS EN ECUADOR



\* Compromete a todos los actores sociales a trabajar juntos para promover el crecimiento económico sostenido, el desarrollo social, la protección ambiental, el combate a la desigualdad y a la discriminación.

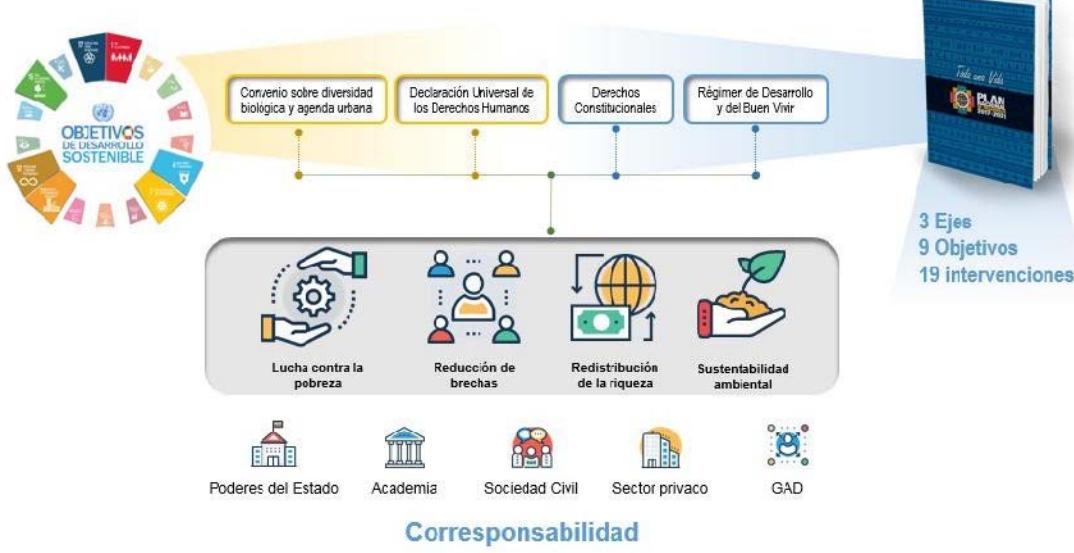
\*\* Enfatiza la garantía de derechos constitucionales y el desarrollo de las personas a lo largo del ciclo de vida.

Fuente y Elaborado por: Secretaría Nacional de Planificación y Desarrollo, Senplades

**El Plan Nacional de Desarrollo “Toda una Vida 2017 -2021”** es la hoja de ruta de la planificación nacional, incorpora elementos innovadores para la garantía de derechos y el desarrollo de las personas a lo largo del ciclo de vida. La reivindicación del diálogo plural y democrático en el diseño, seguimiento y evaluación de las políticas públicas es sin duda un elemento innovador para el desarrollo sostenible nacional y la transparencia en la gestión pública.

El Ecuador ha establecido mecanismos para la alineación, seguimiento y evaluación de su planificación con los objetivos de la Agenda 2030. El Decreto Ejecutivo N° 371, suscrito por el Presidente Lenín Moreno en abril de 2018 declara “como política pública del Gobierno Nacional, la adopción de la Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible, orientada al cumplimiento de sus objetivos y metas en el marco de su alineación a la planificación y desarrollo nacional”.

#### ARTICULACIÓN ENTRE LOS ODS Y LA PLANIFICACIÓN NACIONAL DE ECUADOR



Puente y elaborado por Secretaría Nacional de Planificación y Desarrollo. Servindi

Para lograr la consecución de los objetivos y metas nacionales se han desarrollado una serie de acciones específicas, conocidas como “Intervenciones emblemáticas”, que guían la planificación nacional hacia el logro progresivo de la Agenda 2030 y dan cuenta de posibles soluciones a las problemáticas que aquejan a los ecuatorianos<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Se ha incluido un glosario al final para facilitar la comprensión de estas políticas públicas.

INTERVENCIONES EMBLEMÁTICAS\* PARA CUMPLIR CON LOS GRANDES OBJETIVOS



Los esfuerzos de Ecuador para avanzar en la planificación de su desarrollo sostenible

PROCESO PARTICIPATIVO DE CONSULTAS PARA ANALIZAR LA CONSECUCIÓN DE LOS ODS



El país encamina sus esfuerzos hacia el fin de la pobreza (ODS 1) en todas sus formas a través de acciones que atienden a la población más vulnerable, creando oportunidades y cerrando brechas de acceso a servicios sociales. La tasa de pobreza multidimensional del país, que mide carencias en las dimensiones de educación, trabajo y seguridad social,



salud, agua y alimentación, hábitat, vivienda y ambiente sano; se registró en 36,2% a 2015 y se espera su reducción a 27,4% hasta el 2021.

La garantía al acceso universal al agua (ODS 6) es una prioridad para el gobierno ecuatoriano; la estrategia de “Agua Segura y Saneamiento Para Todos” se está implementando con criterios de priorización que responden a la correcta gestión de los servicios básicos de saneamiento, a través del fortalecimiento de la capacidad institucional en los diferentes niveles de gobierno y el fortalecimiento de los procesos internos para alcanzar la eficiencia y sostenibilidad de los servicios.

A nivel nacional se trabaja en la construcción de una Agenda Urbana tomando en consideración el Plan de Acción para la implementación de la Nueva Agenda Urbana adoptada en la III Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre la Vivienda y el Desarrollo Urbano Sostenible realizada en Quito, Ecuador en octubre de 2016 (ODS 11).

Se ha dado impulso al desarrollo de acciones concretas que permitan el fomento de la producción nacional con responsabilidad social y ambiental (ODS 12), combatiendo la obsolescencia programada y promoviendo el consumo ambientalmente responsable.

La prioridad de la temática ambiental (ODS 15) se refleja en la gestión sostenible de los recursos naturales, la conservación, el aprovechamiento y la equitativa distribución de los beneficios de su uso, con programas como “Reverdecer Ecuador”, “Programa Integral Amazónico”, “Programa Socio Bosque” con los cuales se ha contribuido a mantener a más del 16% del territorio nacional bajo conservación o manejo ambiental.

La lucha contra la corrupción y le mejoramiento de la calidad en la prestación de servicios públicos se trabajan con estrategias como: “Calidad y la calidez de los servicios públicos”, para un Estado más cercano a la sociedad (ODS17).

## Glosario

 <p>Comité Interinstitucional Agua Segura y Saneamiento para Todos</p>	Busca manejar y aprovechar de manera integral el recurso hídrico desde la conservación, uso eficiente y tratamiento final, garantizando el acceso, calidad y cantidad.
 <p>Misión Ternura</p>	Impulsa el desarrollo infantil integral de menores de 5 años con énfasis en los 1000 primeros días de vida a través del diseño e implementación de mecanismos de política pública y coordinación interinstitucional.
 <p>IMPULSO JOVEN</p>	Persigue motivar, capacitar, fortalecer, empoderar y proteger; así como, mejorar las capacidades y generar mayores oportunidades para los jóvenes ecuatorianos.
 <p>TODOS ABC</p>	Fortalecimiento de capacidades en la población con analfabetismo y brindar una oferta educativa dirigida a jóvenes y adultos que no han concluido el bachillerato, con énfasis en sector rural.
 <p>PREVENCIÓN DE DROGAS</p>	Prevención integral y control de las drogas para evitar, retrasar y reducir las consecuencias de carácter sanitario, económico, social y de seguridad ciudadana del consumo de drogas.
 <p>EDUCACIÓN SUPERIOR</p>	Fortalecer y ampliar el sistema de educación superior, universitaria y técnica y tecnológica, con criterios de calidad, inclusión y pertinencia con las necesidades de desarrollo del país.
 <p>CALIDAD Y CALIDEZ DE LOS SERVICIOS</p>	Mejora de la calidad y la calidez de los servicios que presta el Estado, con énfasis en los grupos de atención prioritaria y poblaciones en situación de vulnerabilidad.
 <p>MENOS POBREZA MÁS DESARROLLO</p>	Busca reducir la pobreza extrema por ingresos, fomentando la corresponsabilidad, generación de condiciones de movilidad social ascendente, así como el fortalecimiento de las capacidades de las nuevas generaciones (BDH variable).

	<b>ESTRATEGIA NACIONAL POR EL EMPLEO</b>	Fomento a las inversiones productivas, priorizando la innovación y las oportunidades de encadenamientos para la generación de empleo y trabajo de calidad.
	<b>Casa para todos</b>	Busca garantizar el derecho a un hábitat seguro y saludable y a una vivienda adecuada y digna para la persona en extrema pobreza.
	<b>MINGA AGROPECUARIA</b>	Consolidación de la producción nacional y el desarrollo, garantiza el acceso a los recursos productivos, mercados, creación de emprendimientos, generación de empleo digno en el sector rural
	<b>MIS MEJORES AÑOS</b>	Busca precautelar y garantizar el bienestar de las personas adultas mayores en condiciones de vulnerabilidad, otorgándoles una vida digna y saludable.
	<b>LAS JOAQUINAS</b>	Generación de las condiciones necesarias para aquellos sujetos que tienen la responsabilidad de brindar cuidado a las personas con discapacidades severas y enfermedades catastróficas.
	<b>LAS MANUELAS</b>	Garantiza la atención especial a personas con discapacidad y grupos de atención prioritaria mediante mecanismos de respuesta integrales.

## EGYPT

### Key Messages of Egypt VNR 2018

- Egypt is committed to progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Egypt's Sustainable Development Strategy, Egypt Vision 2030, is in line with SDGs. The national strategic plan's three dimensions (economic, social and environmental) are based on ten pillars covering broadly the SDGs. The plan provides programs, policies and measurable indicators in order to put Egypt on the right path toward sustainable development.
- Egypt embarked on a very comprehensive and home grown economic reform program that is supported by the international financial institutions starting November 2016. The Government of Egypt took very bold and timely measures as well as overdue reforms to put the economy on the path towards a more stable resilient economy. After a challenging year, economic fundamentals are stabilizing with reduction in fiscal deficit, curbing in the rate of inflation, waning in external deficit and increasing in the growth rate of output; all of these are met with increased confidence from domestic and international investors. The Government of Egypt is committed to pursuing its agenda of economic reforms to create an enabling environment for inclusive growth and sustainable development.
- Egypt is mindful of the vulnerable groups who are likely more adversely affected by stabilization and reform programs. In order not to leave anyone behind, the Government of Egypt has scaled up its social protection programs and has improved their target mechanisms. In addition, the Government of Egypt is allocating more resources to the more deprived areas to provide better quality of public services and infrastructure.
- Egypt is pursuing an ambitious plan to upgrade its infrastructure across all sectors and all regions within the country. The energy sector witnessed a substantial upgrade in its capacity to produce, transport and distribute electricity. Egypt increased its capacity to produce electricity by at least 15 Gigawatt of electricity using very advanced, sustainable and efficient technologies. Indeed, the energy strategy aims at increasing the share of the renewable energy to reach 42% by 2035. The government has also enacted major reforms in the legal framework of its electricity sector opening the door for increased participation of the private sector and effective regulatory role of the state. All of these efforts in the energy sector are consistent with Egypt's vision to become the energy hub of the Eastern Mediterranean.
- Egyptian network of highways witnessed major extensions and improvements. The national highway project is a much needed project to link distant parts of Egypt beyond the main cities and the Nile Valley in order to create economic opportunities and to expand beyond the narrow valley.
- The growing population consisting mainly of youth represents both a challenge and an opportunity. It is a challenge since the government needs to continuously scaling up the country's infrastructure and housing units especially for low income groups. This explains Egypt's heavy investment in infrastructure projects as well as social housing projects. On the other hand, this young sizeable population would be an asset if these young people obtain adequate quality education and training that prepare them for the fourth industrial revolution.

- Water scarcity within Egypt and regionally is a key challenge for the growing population; especially that the agricultural sector consumes almost two thirds of its supply of fresh water. Ensuring sustainable water resource management is a matter of high priority to the Government of Egypt.
- Egypt Vision 2030 and the 2030 Agenda are implemented by engaging all stakeholders. The role of the private sector and the civil society is key in the realization of these goals. The inclusivity and transformability aspects of the 2030 Agenda and its national counterpart necessitate active contribution of the private sector and the civil society in the achievement of all the goals. The Government of Egypt realizes this fact and is capitalizing on the positive synergies between the governmental efforts, private sector efforts and civil society efforts to achieve this ambitious agenda.

## **GREECE**

### **HIGHLIGHTS**

Greece is strongly committed to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 SDGs, as they provide an ambitious and transformative framework for a new, fair and sustainable development path, which ensures a balance between economic growth, social cohesion and justice as well as protection of the environment and of the country's unique ecological wealth. Ensuring that "no one is left behind" is a high political priority for Greece, which is now exiting a period of prolonged economic crisis.

Through an open dialogue within all government units and with a wide array of stakeholders, an in-depth stock-taking and mapping exercise has been carried out, in 2017, to define the county's starting point. The exercise resulted in the endorsement of eight National Priorities for adapting the 17 SDGs to national needs and circumstances, also in line with the recently adopted National Growth Strategy:

- Fostering a competitive, innovative and sustainable economic growth
- Promoting full employment and decent work for all
- Addressing poverty and social exclusion, and providing universal access to quality health care services
- Reducing social and regional inequalities and ensuring equal opportunities for all
- Providing high-quality and inclusive education
- Strengthening the protection and sustainable management of natural capital as a base for social prosperity and transition to a low-carbon economy
- Building effective, accountable and transparent institutions
- Enhancing open, participatory, democratic processes and promoting partnerships

The country's first Sustainable Development Strategy dates back to 2002; however it is now that Greece has adopted a truly strategic approach, anchoring sustainable development at the highest political level and ensuring political ownership. For building a robust long-lasting institutional mechanism to coordinate national efforts for achieving the SDGs, Greece has successfully endorsed (i) a "whole-of-government" approach, with an active operational Inter-Ministerial Coordination Network, steered by the General Secretariat of the Government, a key centre-of-government entity, and (ii) a "whole-of-society" approach with a strong stakeholder engagement in the gap analysis and stock-taking process, enhancing transparency, partnership and accountability.

As detailed in the country's VNR Report, the unprecedented economic crisis forced a focus towards economic policies that often create divergence, rather than contributing to achieving sustainable development. Thus, the country had to balance out through measures for equitable growth by improving the business environment and encouraging investments, promoting social and solidarity economy, supporting human capital, research and innovation, and fostering sustainability in sectors such as agriculture, tourism and infrastructure.

On the social pillar, and with a particular outlook to regional cohesion, policy priorities have been focusing on addressing urgent gaps related to unemployment, particularly for youth and women, social inequalities and the inclusion of immigrants and vulnerable population groups. These have been implemented through a robust social security system, the establishment of a minimum guaranteed income for all, universal access to quality health care services, a reduced social residential electricity tariff, support for "energy communities", and free access to quality education for everyone at all education levels.

On the environmental pillar, progress has been achieved in all related SDGs. Key national priorities include the shift towards a low carbon circular economy and improvement in waste reduction, reuse and recycle for creating new jobs and increasing resource efficiency. Firmly committed to the Paris Agreement objectives, Greece is already in a good place to meet its national GHG reduction targets earlier than 2030. Successes also include the full application of Integrated Water Resources Management

principles considering both social aspects and ecosystem needs, significant increase in RES penetration and progress towards the full digitalization of land-uses (in land and sea), ensuring a high protection status of the county's ecological wealth.

Building effective, accountable and transparent institutions and enhancing participatory and democratic processes, is pursued in Greece by expanding e-governance tools, fighting corruption, protecting human rights and enhancing strong partnerships within borders, between all stakeholders, and beyond borders.

Capitalising on the VNR experience, next steps will include the elaboration, in 2019, of a National Implementation Plan for the SDGs, consistent with the National Growth Strategy, engaging all stakeholders at all stages, as well as the active involvement of the Hellenic Parliament in the overall follow-up and review process of the SDGs implementation.

## **GUINEA**

### **RNV 2018- Guinée**

#### **-Les messages clés-**

Après la fin de l'épidémie de la maladie à virus Ebola, la Guinée est dotée d'une Vision d'une Guinée Emergente à l'Horizon 2040 et a bâti, sur cette base, un Plan National de Développement Economique et Social (PNDES) 2016-2020 comme instrument de mise en œuvre quinquennale de ladite vision.

Le PNDES tient compte des principaux Agendas régionaux notamment, la Vision 2020 de la CEDEAO, la Vision 2063 de l'Union Africaine. Le PNDES est aligné sur les ODD et est le cadre unique pour toutes les interventions au développement. La bonne mise en œuvre du PNDES offre ainsi une garantie de progrès dans l'agenda 2030. Pour cette raison, le Gouvernement a mis en place un dispositif approprié de suivi évaluation tirant les leçons de la conduite des programmes de développement antérieurs.

La Guinée est partie prenante de la dynamique de renforcement de l'Etat et de consolidation de la paix en tant que pays fragile. Pour répondre à ce souci, le Gouvernement a souscrit à l'Accord de Partenariat de Busan (Corée du Sud) en 2011. Cet Accord présente les bases d'un nouveau partenariat mondial pour l'efficacité de l'aide et intègre la problématique du développement durable avec une attention particulière dans les pays en situation de conflit et de fragilité à travers le New Deal pour l'engagement international dans les Etats fragiles.

En outre, le New Deal à travers ses cinq piliers est considéré par le Gouvernement comme un cadre accélérateur de l'atteinte des objectifs du PNDES ainsi que pour la mise en œuvre des ODD.

La formulation de la vision à l'horizon 2040 et du PNDES, qui s'est appuyée sur les ODD ainsi que sur l'initiative New Deal en faveur des Etats Fragiles, montre la liaison importante entre le développement durable et la fragilité. A cet égard, le Gouvernement Guinéen organisera un colloque national sur le Développement Durable et la Fragilité en juin 2018.

Après deux années de mise en œuvre du PNDES, la République de Guinée s'est portée volontaire pour présenter son premier Rapport National Volontaire (RNV) sur les ODD au Forum Politique de Haut Niveau du Conseil Economique et Social des Nations Unies en Juillet 2018.

Dans ce RNV, la Guinée considère les questions de résilience et de durabilité des ressources, des écosystèmes et des modes de vie comme des priorités, dans le cadre du thème principal du forum politique de haut niveau 2018: Transformation vers des sociétés durables et résilientes.

Le cadre institutionnel de préparation du RNV 2018 s'est basé sur un processus de collaboration entre les Institutions Nationales concernées par la mise œuvre des ODD et les PTF. Il comprend des organes de préparation, qui sont le Comité de Pilotage, la Commission Consultative d'Experts et l'équipe du Secrétariat Technique. Un atelier de concertation qui a réuni toutes les parties prenantes en Guinée.

Au fur et à mesure que le pays avance, des défis dans plusieurs domaines, notamment la localisation parfaite des cibles et indicateurs ODD, l'amélioration de l'implication de toutes les parties prenantes au Guinée dans la mise en œuvre des ODD, l'ajustement du dispositif institutionnel de mise en œuvre des ODD, la mobilisation des ressources et la disponibilité et gestion des données, devront être résolus.

Par ailleurs, ci-dessous, quelques mesures nécessaires pour améliorer le développement durable du pays:

- l'amélioration de la gouvernance;

- l'accroissement et l'amélioration du capital humain;
- la réduction des inégalités;
- l'accès aux services sociaux de base;
- le renforcement des capacités de collecte, de traitement et de diffusion des données statistiques ;
- la poursuite de la vulgarisation et l'appropriation des ODD au niveau national et local.

Aussi, la Guinée s'appuiera sur le partenariat public- privé et sud- sud et sur les financements novateurs pour la mise en œuvre des ODD.

Encore, la Guinée envisage de produire le RNV annuellement, et organisera des ateliers de concertation et de validation à l'issue de la préparation de chaque rapport.

La République de Guinée compte beaucoup sur ce forum politique de haut niveau pour partager et discuter avec la communauté internationale les difficultés qu'elle rencontre dans son processus d'implémentation des ODD.

Ainsi, la Guinée est consciente des limites qui sont à la base du bilan mitigé OMD et que des dispositions sont réunies pour que le bilan ODD soit bien meilleur.

## HUNGARY

Hungary looks back on a long history in its commitment to sustainability, sharing the view that our global future depends on the success of achieving the holistic, integrated and participatory implementation of the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, with the primary aim of eradicating poverty in the world. Establishing inclusive, sustainable and resilient societies based on solidarity leaving no one behind can provide solid grounds for prosperity and peace everywhere.

Our country, as co-chair of the Open Working Group (OWG) on Sustainable Development Goals, feels special dedication to the efficient realization of the universal and transformative 2030 Agenda at all levels and is committed to reinforcing the international cooperation aiming at its accomplishment. During the OWG consultations, Hungary put particular emphasis on building the Sustainable Development Goals and targets on the overarching principles of guaranteeing **human rights, solidarity and global partnership** and considers encompassing the human rights based approach in the implementation process of the 2030 Agenda of utmost significance.

Hungary is convinced that the transformation towards a sustainable world can only be guaranteed if the three pillars of sustainable development are equally strengthened. The **social pillar** is reinforced by Hungary's **holistic family policy**, the main aims of which are to empower families and to achieve a lasting turn in demographic trends. To underline its dedication to family values, the Government declared 2018 the Year of Families. The **economic pillar** is supported by several measures to improve the productivity of the economy. The Hungarian Government aims to create a **work-based society** by the introduction of several programmes for extending employment as well as for enhancing the competitiveness of the enterprises of all sectors. The other important component of boosting sustainable and inclusive economic growth is the intention of the Government to consolidate Hungary as a **knowledge and innovation-based nation**. The **environmental pillar** has always been the centre of the concept of sustainability in our country. Hungary holds the opinion that **clean water supply and sanitation** is one of the greatest concerns of the future of mankind, playing a crucial role in furthering sustainable development and peace.

After the adoption of the sustainable development framework a coordination mechanism was set up with the involvement of all the line ministries and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade being responsible for the coordination of the national implementation. In the first phase of the national implementation, the coordination process was performed in the framework of the already existing IDC Inter-ministerial Coordinative Committee. The government decision to submit Hungary's Voluntary National Review in 2018 created a **multi-stakeholder platform** in 2017, which greatly enhanced both policy coherence for sustainable development and the national implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The platform incorporates the Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO) and other consultative stakeholders, e.g. CSOs, the academia and the business sector. Concerning follow-up and review, the HCSO has been proactive in advancing the realization of the SDGs both at the national and at the global level. According to their record, **75% of the global SDG indicators** are available in Hungary.

The first Voluntary National Review of Hungary is a **stocktaking exercise**, an overview of where the country stands in the process of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. All the line ministries gave their inputs to the review by analysing the policies and strategies of their scope of authority in depth and presenting them in a comprehensive way by applying a cross-sectoral

approach. Besides the government sector, **the strategic stakeholders** – HCSO, the Office of the Ombudsman for Future Generations, NGOs, the academia, the business sector, the youth – also gave their contributions to the review. The final report covers the policy areas of all the sectors of the country, assuring **the holistic and inclusive process** of both the accomplishment of the 2030 Agenda and the preparation of the Voluntary National Review.

Reporting on all the 17 SDGs has provided an important opportunity to assess national policies and strategies in relation to the SDGs, to map the ones that have a significant impact on achieving the 2030 Agenda and to present the best practices that our country is pleased to share with others. The possibility to evaluate the implementation level of the national strategies, policies and best practices will be ensured in a subsequent report in the future.

## **IRELAND**

### **Main Messages from Ireland's Voluntary National Review 2018**

Ireland is proud to have played a significant role in the development and adoption of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, as co-facilitator, together with Kenya, of the intergovernmental negotiations. Ireland will continue to show leadership as the Sustainable Development Goals [SDGs] are implemented, both at home and across the world.

While Ireland adopted its first national sustainable development strategy more than two decades ago, the SDGs require a step change in the integration of national social, economic and environmental policy. To this end, Ireland has recently prepared a SDG National Implementation Plan 2018-2020. This Plan provides a framework for how Ireland will achieve the SDGs domestically by 2030, and support their global implementation. It reflects Ireland's 'whole-of-government' approach to the SDGs, which will see the mainstreaming of the SDGs across national policies and through its engagement abroad. The SDG National Implementation Plan is also based on the fundamental commitment of the 2030 Agenda to leave no-one behind and to reach the farthest behind first.

The SDGs underline the linkages between national sustainable development and Ireland's global engagement, particularly through the work of *Irish Aid* (Ireland's official overseas development assistance programme). The Government will publish a new White Paper on International Development in the second half of 2018, which will further strengthen the alignment of Ireland's aid programme with the SDGs. Expanding Ireland's global reach and impact is a priority for the Government and our engagement with the 2030 Agenda will take place within this context.

While several existing national policies take account of our SDG commitments, the linked processes of developing the SDG National Implementation Plan 2018-2020 and preparing Ireland's first Voluntary National Review [VNR] have provided an opportunity for enhancing cross-Government awareness of, and engagement with, the SDGs. This has been particularly salient in relation to assessing the level of alignment with existing national policies. As part of the National Implementation Plan, Ireland has mapped existing policies and programmes against each of the 169 SDG sub-targets and, while policy alignment will be an ongoing process, this mapping exercise indicates significant potential in national

policies to achieve the Goals.

The National Implementation Plan and VNR processes have also provided a focus for stakeholder engagement, and Ireland will increase its efforts to promote national

stakeholders' meaningful engagement with, and participation in, SDG implementation.

A national stakeholder forum will have its inaugural meeting in June 2018.

In order to provide a comprehensive assessment of national progress towards achieving SDGs, Ireland considered it important that its first VNR address all 17 of the Goals, in each case providing information on progress to date and outlining Ireland's policy response to the Goals and targets. In order to highlight the interlinkages between the national and global levels, Ireland's VNR also addresses how Ireland is supporting each of the SDGs globally, including through our official development assistance programme.

The timing of this first VNR, coming shortly after the adoption of the SDG National Implementation Plan, is particularly useful in providing a baseline against which Ireland's future SDG progress can be measured. The VNR is also timely in that many of the measures through which Ireland will achieve the SDGs will take place within the context of **Project Ireland 2040**, which was launched in February 2018 and is the Government's overarching policy initiative to make Ireland a better country for all our people, a country that reflects the best of who we are and what we aspire to be. Project Ireland 2040 is made up of the **National Planning Framework to 2040** and the **National Development Plan 2018-2027**.

Ireland is committed to delivering its second VNR to the 2022 session of the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.

## **JAMAICA**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Jamaica has demonstrated its commitment to achieving sustainable and inclusive development through Vision 2030 Jamaica, the country's first long-term national development plan. The Voluntary National Review (VNR) Report for Jamaica coincides with the preparation of the 4<sup>th</sup> successive Medium Term Socio-Economic Policy Framework (MTF) 2018–2021, which is the mechanism for prioritization, planning, review and monitoring of the implementation of Vision 2030 Jamaica. The MTF is underpinned by the three dimensions of sustainable development (social, economic and environmental), inclusiveness and equity, all consistent with the 2030 Agenda. Jamaica's main messages in the VNR include strong national ownership and commitment to the SDGs; systematic and integrated framework for monitoring and implementation of national development priorities; key development achievements since 2015, and priorities for 2018–2021; inclusiveness and participation of stakeholders; challenges; and next steps.

### **NATIONAL OWNERSHIP**

Vision 2030 Jamaica represents the country's commitment to good governance, democratic principles and participation of the citizenry in national development. This commitment has been extended to the 2030 Agenda, through national and sector specific consultations with stakeholders to identify and align the country's development priorities. Localization of the SDGs is framed in Vision 2030 Jamaica, resulting in a seamless integration; additionally there is a 91.3 per cent alignment between both. The Road Map for SDGs Implementation approved by the Cabinet in June 2017 identified the MTF as the primary vehicle for monitoring the implementation of Vision 2030 Jamaica and the SDGs.

### **INTEGRATED FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING IMPLEMENTATION**

The national coordination mechanism for the 2030 Agenda comprises the National 2030 Agenda Oversight Committee (NAOC); the Thematic Working Groups; and the 2030 Agenda SDGs Core Group (Core Group). The NAOC established in 2017, reports through the Ministry of Finance and the Public Service to Cabinet and Parliament and provides policy and strategic advice for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs. The NAOC is a technical body of high-level representatives from government, civil society groups, private sector, academia, trade unions, political directorate and youth. The Core Group comprises the PIOJ, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade (MFAFT), and the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN).

## Data, Monitoring and Reporting

National consultations convened in March 2016, to assess Jamaica's data and statistical capacity for monitoring the SDGs indicators, highlighted that Jamaica currently produces 66 indicators. STATIN has lead the process to establish a coordinated National Statistics System. Jamaica's engagement with the Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGS) provides for continued opportunities to advocate for support to develop national and regional statistical capacity.

## INCLUSIVENESS, STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION AND PARTNERSHIP

A Communications and Advocacy Roadmap 2018–2021 has been developed to inform communications and stakeholder engagement regarding the SDGs. The process of sensitization began in 2017 to “Localise the SDGs”, under the theme **“The Jamaica We Want: Vision 2030 Jamaica advancing the SDGs...Leaving no one behind”**.

## PERFORMANCE 2015–2018 & PRIORITIES FOR 2018–2021

Under MTF 2015–2018, critical strides were made in achieving medium term development outcomes as Jamaica maintained its position among countries with a High Human Development ranking and improved in key indicators of human capital development, made significant gains towards macro-economic stability and improved in key prerequisite areas for growth.

Under MTF 2018–2021, the country will continue the Economic Reform Programme (ERP), which has been credited with macro-economic gains, and provide greater focus to economic growth and job creation. The revision, formulation and implementation of several critical social policies and strategies to address the changing demographics will be pursued to harness the demographic bonus. The country will also advance approaches of climate-proofing for development and continue the pursuit of policies to strengthen sustainable management of the environment and build the country's resilience to natural and man-made disasters.

## CHALLENGES

Jamaica continues to be affected by challenges, triggered by vulnerabilities and external economic shocks including: the impact of natural disasters, negative effects of climate change, and high levels of indebtedness. Jamaica is challenged to implement policies that will trigger fast and sustained progress towards the goals in a context of limited fiscal space.

## NEXT STEPS

Accelerating SDGs implementation will require focus on:

- Implementation of national priorities in MTF 2018–2021

- Strengthening the national statistics system
- Improving the M&E framework
- Identifying mechanisms and strategies for financing the SDGs
- Improving policy coherence and building capacity in policy integration and the use of goal-oriented, evidence-based, and participatory frameworks to formulate, implement and review policies and strategies for sustainable development
- Ongoing SDGs communication and advocacy programme.

## KIRIBATI



**SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
GOALS**

# Kiribati Development Plan Mid-Term Review & Voluntary National Review

## KEY MESSAGES

A Small Island State of 33 atolls spanning 3.5 million square kilometers of ocean, Kiribati is faced with a number of development challenges, including climate change. While rated as one of the poorest countries in the Pacific, there has been remarkable progress since 2014. Increasing employment opportunities in the public and private sector have been complimented by increases in overseas worker schemes, but unemployment is still high. However, economic progress relies heavily on the continued performance of the national fishery, which can be volatile and is also under threat from climate change.

Recent years have seen significant advances in school enrolment rates, basic literacy, and numeracy, particularly for girls and young women. There have also been improvements in universal accessibility, despite the high costs of service delivery and limited capacity at tertiary institutions.

Kiribati's health challenges are stark: under 5 and maternal mortality rates remain among the highest in the Pacific; malnutrition is a common issue; non-communicable disease prevalence is high; water issues are acute; and Tuberculosis is persistent.

Gender-based violence and wider gender issues are a key social and economic issue.

Climate change is a serious challenge for Kiribati, affecting almost every facet of daily life. From acute water shortages, tidal inundation, seawater intrusion, and heat and storm events, Kiribati risks reversing recent development gains through climate events and ongoing impacts. There are significant capital works underway in transport, water, power, sanitation, coastal protection and food security, but the pace of climate change threatens to outpace these measures. Importantly, climate change has the potential to disrupt the largest economic resource available to Kiribati – the tuna fishery – through anticipated impacts on tuna migration and spawning patterns across the Pacific.

### **The SDGs in Kiribati**

Following the launch of the SDGs in September 2015, the Government issued the preliminary indicators to all government agencies, community groups, development partners and private sector organisations. This led to the formation of the Kiribati Development Plan (KDP) 2016-19 and a national set of indicators.

In addition to the four-yearly national plan, the Kiribati Government also has a 20-year vision for the development of a wealthy, healthy, and peaceful nation. Covering the period out to 2036, the *Kiribati Vision 20* (or KV20) is designed around the enabling environment and social benefits from the key economic sectors of tourism and fisheries.

As the KDP broadly aligns to the 2030 Agenda, the integration the Mid-Term Review of the KDP with the Voluntary National Review (VNR) aims to assess national goals alongside international and regional commitments in a single report.

### **The Process for the Review**

The Development Coordination Committee (DCC) is the main governing body that coordinates and reports on all development activity in Kiribati including the review of the KDP.

Following the appointment of a special SDG Taskforce from among DCC members, an intensive consultation period commenced with all stakeholders. Each partner was educated on the importance of the SDGs, data collection, and the timeline for the Review. Stakeholder consultations identified issues with capacity constraints; competing priorities; limited stakeholder engagement; lack of alignment between the national, regional and global indicator sets; insufficient resources; lack of baseline data; and poor capacity to collect and analyze data.

The Review of the KV20, KDP and SDG indicators highlighted several areas of indicator fragmentation and poor data collection. In particular, some global, regional, and even national indicators are currently beyond the capability of Kiribati to effectively measure and report on.

Stakeholders verified what data was available and reviewed the final report prior to it being tabled with the High-Level Political Forum.

### **Outcomes of the Review**

Follow the Review, national goals and indicators will be realigned for the second half of the four-year term of the KDP. Together with the developing framework for the KV20, there is substantial scope to further reduce fragmentation. Time and resource constraints during the Review also meant coverage of the outer islands has been limited – future reviews should aim to provide better coverage of both urban and rural Kiribati, leaving no one behind.

Kiribati continues to face limited institutional and financial capacity to effectively monitor and implement the SDGs. Continued support by development partners is important and valued, especially in light of the potential graduation of Kiribati from least developed country status. To this end, Kiribati extends the invitation to donor partners to continue their support towards achieving the SDGs.

## LAO

### Main Message of the Voluntary National Review (VNR) of Lao PDR

#### Introduction

Strategically located in South East Asia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) is a land-locked, multi-ethnic and mountainous country with a population of around 6.5 million. With a young population, Lao PDR is projected to benefit from the demographic dividend. Lao PDR is progressing towards graduation from Least-Developed Country (LDC) status.

The Lao PDR's VNR report focuses on all 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and its own localized SDG 18 while highlighting the prominent linkages between the 2030 Agenda and the national development Vision 2030 particularly the Eighth National Social-Economic Development Plan (NSEDP) of Lao PDR (2016 - 2020) and progress and challenges of each SDG.

#### Institutional Mechanisms

The National Steering Committee for SDGs implementation has been set up by the Presidential Decree in 2017 chaired by the Prime Minister, with members of the Committee from all concerned ministries and agencies. The National SDGs Secretariat (the Secretariat) and SDGs focal points in line ministries have also been appointed to lead and take ownership of each SDG and to ensure coordination and collaboration within the Government while working with United Nations agencies and Development Partners to get necessary support.

#### Prioritization and Linkage between NSEDP and 2030 Agenda

The Government of Lao PDR is strongly committed to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the implementation and achievement of the SDGs. Lao PDR was among the earliest countries to localize the SDGs and integrate them into its national planning framework. Nearly 60 percent of the Eighth NSEDP indicators are linked to SDG indicators. The remaining SDG indicators will be integrated into the Ninth and Tenth NSEDPs.

In September 2016, Lao PDR has adopted its own additional SDG 18 called "Lives Safe from Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)". Bombs dropped during the Indochina War (1964-1973) made Lao PDR the most heavily bombed country in terms of bombs dropped per capita. Given the impacts of UXOs contamination, SDG 18 is one of Lao PDR's top priority goals.

#### Methodology of the Review

Based on the principle of leaving no one behind and for an inclusive, participatory and transparent VNR process, the Secretariat organized a series of consultations in 2017 and 2018 with stakeholders from government, the National Assembly, private sector, academia, non-profit associations, international non-governmental organizations, the UN

agencies and Development Partners. Additionally, SDGs discussion has been infused into the agenda of the Round Table Meetings over the past two years.

## Progress and Challenges

Recent years of high economic growth have helped Lao PDR to meet two of the three inter-related criteria for LDC graduation, in the 2018 review of the Committee for Development Policy. Progress towards the SDGs will fulfill the criteria for LDC graduation.

Lao PDR has made remarkable progress in many areas, among others, in poverty reduction with nearly 100% of citizens having gained access to electricity, 99% of net enrolment in primary schools, improved literacy rate, quality vocational training and health care, increased number of females holding important positions in public and private sectors and implementing frameworks for environmental friendly economic growth. Despite such progress, there remain challenges including insufficient financial and human resources, the widening inequality and income disparities with challenging infant mortality and school dropout rate, difficulty of accessing finance for SMEs, unavailability of updated data, especially disaggregated data, shortage of qualified staff undertaking monitoring and evaluation of the goals and inadequate knowledge and awareness of SDGs among public officials and citizens. Economic growth still largely relies on natural resources.

## Lessons Learnt and Way Forward

- The first lesson drawn from the VNR process is that SDGs localization has to be sequenced to converge seamlessly with the development of national plans.
- Second, the Government's strong commitment to the 2030 Agenda has been a driving force for early localization, integration and reporting on the SDGs.
- Third, administrative data systems in many goal areas still need to be harmonized, streamlined and strengthened while enhancing institutional and statistical capacity building.
- Fourth, collaboration and coordination across line ministries and between central and local levels need to improve, so that interventions can converge to reach the most left behind groups.
- Fifth, the Government will continue to identify development financing needs for implementing the 2030 Agenda.

## LATVIA

### Latvia's Main Messages

#### **Political Will and Inclusive Process**

On the Centenary of the Republic of Latvia, the Government and stakeholders involved in the Voluntary National Review process present Latvia's progress in attaining the SDGs and addressing the sustainable development challenges for post 2020.

Latvia has mainstreamed the SDGs into the planning system. The planning process is inclusive, with elected representatives focusing on evidence-based decisions to ensure transparency, policy coherence and political responsibility. The Review, agreed by stakeholders in a participatory process and approved by the Cabinet of Ministers, sets the baseline for all 17 SDGs. It will serve as a useful reference and measurement tool for all stakeholders as they further integrate the economic, environmental and social dimensions of sustainable development both in Latvia and globally.

#### **Evidence Based**

Each assertion in the Review is backed up by solid evidence and contributions from stakeholders, introducing best practice, were also included. A mapping was done of 169 SDG targets towards goals and target indicators in the *Sustainable Development Strategy of Latvia until 2030 (Latvia 2030)*, the *National Development Plan 2020 (NDP2020)* and sectoral policies. A mid-term impact assessment was done in 2017 on achieving the targets set in *NDP2020* and *Latvia 2030* that included data on progress, expert opinion surveys and investment analyses.

#### **Key Challenges**

Latvia will focus on areas in which progress must be accelerated. Latvia's sustainable development challenges are concentrated in two vectors:

1. Ensuring an Innovative and Eco-Efficient Economy
2. Reducing Income and Opportunity Inequality

As stated in *Latvia 2030*, progress will be achieved through ensuring sustainability of strategic resources - human resources, nature, culture, digital capital and finances (both at public and private levels). *Putting people first* is the overarching development approach set by the Parliament. Improvements in health, education and decent work are fundamental for solving the challenges along both vectors.

#### **Main Challenges in the Economy:**

- Increasing productivity of the economy, including through the efficient and productive use of resources;

- Introducing a system to reduce and pre-empt skills mismatches in the labour market;
- Improving labour by providing high-quality adult education, promoting return migration and access to expertise from abroad, ensuring access to housing, etc.
- Increasing the share of pupils with higher level competencies;
- Increasing the share of society that is healthy and fit for work;
- Attracting investments to the productive economy;
- Increasing private and public investment in research and innovation;
- Implementing the Latvia Data Driven Nation Concept;
- Adapting to climate change, reducing GHG emissions;
- Promoting wider use of renewable energy;
- Reusing and recycling more waste.

### **Main Challenges in Reducing Inequalities:**

- Reducing emigration and encouraging return migration;
- Balancing work and family life;
- Strengthening regional centres, ensuring "intelligent shrinking", including with regard to road infrastructure and housing and public transportation on demand in areas of low population density;
- Encouraging accumulation of assets by individuals (housing, savings, etc.);
- Involving more people in adult education and retraining for more productive work;
- Decreasing share of pupils with low competencies;
- Increasing access to health care, in particular, to maternal and child health care, access to specialists and diagnostic services for low-income persons and persons at risk of occupational injuries or illnesses;
- Developing individualised plans for persons in need of services aimed at elimination of inequality;
- Creating a minimum income system, adequate funding for social support.

### **Conclusions and Next Steps**

This analysis reveals the challenges to be addressed in Latvia's medium term policy from 2021. The challenges will be addressed in 2018 and 2019 through our inclusive policy making process. Some specific policy impact assessments, as well as specific policy proposals are still to be completed, public discussions still need to take place on some issues. Improvements will be achieved by restructuring activities, focusing on specific target groups, reallocating investments, etc. The envisaged transformations will multiply gains, for example, widespread digitalization and increasing competencies of school children will offset costs, and are essential for achieving all of the SDG targets.

The Cabinet of Ministers will decide on Latvia's medium term goals, indicators and their targets within available funding limits on the basis of proposals submitted by the National Development Council and respective line ministries. Through this

process, Latvia will succeed in reducing inequality, ensuring inclusive growth and transforming its economy towards innovation and eco-efficiency, leading to an increased contribution to the global sustainable development agenda.

## **LEBANON**

### **Lebanon VNR**

#### **Agenda 2030 and SDGs**

#### **Main Messages**

Lebanon is a high middle-income country with a democratic political system, a liberal economy based on entrepreneurship and largely relies on services, and a society characterized by cultural diversity and openness. Following the election of a new President in October 2016 and the formation of a national conciliation government in December 2016, the Government's engagement towards Agenda 2030 accelerated, while adopting a localization approach. A National Committee to oversee the roll-out of the SDGs was formed chaired by the Prime Minister. In addition to representatives from all line ministries, this committee also includes civil society and private sector representatives to generate wide ownership of the agenda. Thematic groups have been formed along "4Ps" together with a statistical task force. The initial focus of the committee has been the VNR and a national website for SDGs was created and populated. Three workshops to raise awareness on SDGs, promote inclusion, and launch VNR preparations were conducted. Regional consultations with civil society also took place. In addition, a parliamentary committee on SDGs was established.

Lebanon's past performance on the MDGs was mixed, with the country still facing development challenges, including on poverty reduction and environmental sustainability. The situation was highly exacerbated by the impact and spill-overs of the Syria crisis. While Lebanon has shown exceptional solidarity by temporarily hosting 1.5 million displaced from Syria, this has come at a high cost, compounding pre-existing development challenges, and stretching Lebanon beyond its limits.

Today Lebanon's political scene has found a promising equilibrium. Domestic political unity coupled with support from the international community made it clear that Lebanon's political and economic stability are essential, including for the overall region, and need to be preserved. This was demonstrated during the ISG meeting, and the three conferences in support of Lebanon that followed.

**"People"** are at the core of the government's focus. Poverty rates, already high before the Syrian crisis, have worsened since then. The communities hosting the majority of displaced lack the

resources and capacities to address the increased demand on public and social services. This has not halted the government's efforts towards creating a better environment for all through pursuing national programs that enhance social assistance packages for the most vulnerable Lebanese (such as the National Poverty Targeting Program), and to provide education for all through the Reaching All Children with Education Program. Despite the challenges, many positive developments have taken place in Lebanon's health system with improved quality of services and coverage. Women's rights constitute one of the cornerstones of the government's approach; while gender parity scores positively in education, efforts are intensified to improve women's participation in political and economic spheres.

With "**prosperity**" in mind, but also with "people" at the core of its thinking, the government presented to the CEDRE conference its Vision for Stabilization, Growth and Employment, outlaying its plan to spur economic growth, create decent jobs and provide a conducive environment for private sector investment in the medium to long term. Consultations around the vision with relevant stakeholders, including civil society, took place. At the core of this vision is an ambitious Capital Investment Plan (CIP), outlining priority infrastructure projects to support the recovery of economic growth, as well as sectoral and structural reforms. The potential of projects to contribute to meeting SDGs was one of the selection criteria for the CIP. At the same time, the budgets of 2017 and 2018 were passed and are projecting a decline in the deficit through a number of fiscal measures.

Meanwhile, the government is striving to ensure a better "**Planet**" for its citizens. Water and air pollution together with solid waste management, remain the main impediments to environmental sustainability and are addressed in a medium-term infrastructure investment plan covering water, waste water, solid waste, transport, electricity, telecom, as well as tourism and industry. The government's sectoral strategies on water and electricity aim to increase the share from renewable energy.

The government is cognizant that none of the SDGs can advance without "**peace, justice, and strong institutions**", through cross sectoral efforts along the public sector modernization and good governance initiatives currently underway and the access to information law voted last year. Improving government statistics will definitely constitute a crosscutting reform that facilitates mapping SDGs and targets and will ultimately serve to improve policy making.

The parliamentary elections held in May 2018 and the subsequent government formation will constitute new grounds for taking forward the government's medium-term vision while covering all

dimensions of sustainable development, with well-chosen priority challenges to be tackled.

## **LITHUANIA**

### **Lithuania**

#### **Main messages**

Lithuania finds it very important to implement the 2030 Agenda at both national and international levels. Lithuania has carried out an analysis of compatibility which showed that most of the SDGs and their targets are reflected in the national strategic planning documents.

To ensure coherence and integration of economic development, solution of social problems and protection of environment, Lithuania has a system of institutional and strategic planning based on the principles of sustainable development.

A group of experts has been established for drawing up the voluntary national review of 2030 Agenda implementation, it involved representatives of various ministries, non-government organisations and municipalities.

Lithuania has distinguished the following priority areas: **reduction of poverty, social exclusion and income inequality, promotion of employment; strengthening of public health; increasing the quality of health care and accessibility of health services; development of innovative economy and smart energy; quality education; development cooperation.**

**In the poverty, social exclusion and income inequality reduction** area Lithuania has made some progress but it has been faced with challenges. In 2016 exposure to poverty risk or social exclusion affected 30% of the Lithuanian population. Therefore, the state is implementing significant reforms which contribute to the increase of retirement pensions, promotion of employment opportunities, favourable financial conditions for families and increase of state-subsidised income.

**Strengthening of public health and increasing the quality of health care and accessibility of health services** are inseparable from sustainable development. To ensure a healthier society, Lithuania has focused on alcohol prevention, healthy nutrition and morbidity reduction. While increasing the accessibility of quality and acceptable public health care services, Lithuania has implemented integrated health care service models, analysed and assessed possibilities to provide public health care services that meet the new present-day needs of the population and increased the variety of services.

**Innovative solutions and smart energy** are the basis of Lithuania's modern and sustainable economy. By encouraging undertakings to use raw materials with greater efficiency, optimise production processes and reduce waste generation and air pollution, Lithuania has focused on the promotion of eco-innovation and investment in new technologies. The implementation of the National Energy Independence Strategy strengthens the country's energy security, competitiveness and promotes energy prosumerism. Lithuania has built a liquefied natural gas terminal and launched Lithuanian-Swedish and Lithuanian-Polish intersystem power links. The share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption accounts for almost 26%, and heat from renewable energy sources exceeds 46%.

**Quality education** is another goal of particular importance for Lithuania. Considerable attention is given to accessibility and quality of early age education,

the improvement of general education, learning outcomes and inclusive education development. The Lithuanian population is among the most educated nations in the world. Since 2011, Lithuania has been a leader among the European Union Member States by number of the population aged between 25 and 64 with secondary and/or higher education. In order to provide more favourable conditions for high-quality education, Lithuania intends to implement an extensive reform of the education system involving pre-school, primary, general and higher education as well as adult education and training.

Despite the challenges arising at the national level, Lithuania has distinguished **development cooperation** as one of the priorities. Lithuania contributes to poverty reduction and implementation of other SDGs by providing multilateral and bilateral assistance to partner countries worldwide. One of the fundamental principles of the Lithuanian development cooperation policy is partnership with a partner country, the international community of donor countries, international organisations, international financial institutions, local government authorities, civil society, including non-governmental organisations, and the domestic and foreign private sector.

In addition, Lithuania devotes much attention to the **sustainable development of cities and communities**. The new general plan of the territory of Lithuania is being developed. It will become the key instrument for ensuring inclusive and sustainable urban development, reducing the socio-economic exclusion of cities and the negative impact of built-up territories on the environment, and securing the protection of natural and cultural heritage.

Lithuania is determined to continue the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and contribute to the solution of global problems by making use of the opportunities provided by the SDGs.

## **MALI**

Premier exercice du genre dans le pays, l'examen volontaire national 2018 a couvert l'ensemble des activités menées dans le cadre de l'opérationnalisation des ODD depuis leur lancement en Février 2016. Pour sa réalisation, un Comité de pilotage, composé des représentants des Départements ministériels, de la Société civile, du Secteur privé et du Parlement, a été mis en place ; ce Comité a choisi en son sein un sous-comité restreint chargé de l'élaboration proprement dite du projet de Rapport Volontaire National. La version finale du projet a été examinée par le CP puis soumise à la validation d'un Atelier national convoqué le 15 Mai 2018 avec la participation de plus de 120 Participants.

Tirant les leçons de la mise en œuvre des OMD (2015), le Gouvernement s'est activement engagé dans la réalisation de l'Agenda 2030 en prônant une approche participative et inclusive.

D'importants efforts sont envisagés pour la relecture et l'alignement des principaux documents nationaux de planification, (Prospective Mali 2025 et CREDD notamment), des Plans régionaux de développement et de plusieurs politiques et stratégies sectorielles de développement en vue de la prise en compte des ODD prioritaires.

Par ailleurs, la dynamique engagée par le Gouvernement, pour « Ne laisser aucun citoyen de côté », dans l'optique de consolider l'unité nationale et la démocratie a fondamentalement renforcé les synergies dans la formulation et la mise en œuvre des politiques de développement : Programme Présidentiel d'Urgences Sociales, Initiative « Faim Zéro » etc...

Les activités préparatoires, menées dans le cadre de l'opérationnalisation des ODD ont consisté en l'organisation d'ateliers de restitution, de formation et de priorisation tant au niveau régional que national, la mise en place d'un Comité Parlementaire de suivi – évaluation des ODD, et la proposition d'un mécanisme institutionnel de Coordination de la mise en œuvre des ODD.

Le dispositif institutionnel proposé sous le patronage de la Primature, prévoit 5 Groupes thématiques au niveau national, et 3 niveaux décentralisés dans les régions, les cercles et les Communes (CROCSAD, CLOCSAD et CCOSAD).

L'examen volontaire national a aussi permis de dresser l'état des lieux dans différents secteurs, offrant du coup une situation de référence objective pour l'évaluation des progrès réalisés. Pour les ODD sous revue en 2018, la situation peut se résumer comme suit :

**ODD 6 :** Le Programme Sectoriel Eau et Assainissement (PROSEA), adopté en 2006, oriente les efforts nationaux à travers les plans d'actions nationaux d'accès à l'eau potable (PNAEP), les plans d'appui à la mise en œuvre de la GIRE (PA-GIRE), les business-plans de la SOMAEEP-SA et de la SOMAGEP-SA

Le taux d'accès à l'eau potable en 2016 est estimé à : 65,3% en milieu rural, 70,6% en milieu urbain (contre 70% en 2015).

L'accès à un service d'assainissement amélioré et durable est passé de 24% en 2015 à 27% en 2016.

Enfin, le nombre de ménages disposant de latrines améliorées a augmenté de 5 points passant de 25% en 2015 à 30% en 2016.

**ODD 7** : La Politique Energétique Nationale (PEN), adoptée en 2006, continue d'orienter les programmes. Le bilan énergétique du Mali révèle que la biomasse représente environ 80% de la consommation énergétique nationale, tandis que les énergies renouvelables ne représentent que 1%. Le taux national d'accès à l'électricité s'établit à 39% en 2016 contre 36,11% en 2015

**ODD 11** : La Politique Nationale de la Ville (PONAV), élaborée en 2014 agit en synergie avec la Politique Nationale de l'Urbanisme et de l'Habitat (PNUH) et les Schémas Directeurs d'Urbanismes des Centres urbains pour améliorer les conditions de vie des populations.

**ODD 12** : Le processus d'élaboration d'une stratégie nationale de développement durable (SNDD), débuté en 2006, est à sa dernière phase.

**ODD 15** : Au Mali les écosystèmes terrestres connaissent un rythme de dégradation inquiétant dû aux phénomènes naturels (érosions, désertification) accentués par des modalités d'exploitation irrationnelles des ressources.

**ODD 17** : D'intenses efforts d'amélioration de l'efficacité de l'aide sont en cours. Outre la Stratégie Commune d'Assistance Pays (SCAP), préparée avec les PTF et qui est à sa 2<sup>ème</sup> édition, le Gouvernement a mis en chantier les processus d'élaboration de la Politique Nationale de Coopération au Développement (PNCD) et de la Politique Nationale de Gestion de l'Aide (PONAGA) afin de tirer un meilleur profit de toutes les ressources disponibles en matière d'aide publique au développement.

Dans la multitude de cibles et d'indicateurs attachés aux ODD, le Mali a opéré un choix judicieux, susceptible d'assurer un développement harmonieux, durable et porteur de bien être pour ses populations. L'application de l'Accord pour la Paix et la Réconciliation, issu du processus d'Alger et l'amélioration de la gouvernance sont les principaux défis à relever pour y parvenir.

## **MALTA**

### **Malta's Main Messages in preparation of the Voluntary National Review**

As a small island state with limited natural resources, an ever-growing economy and high population density, the concept of sustainable development is at the heart of Malta's economic, social and environmental development. In fact, back in 2012, the Maltese Government adopted the Sustainable Development Act, resulting in a legislative framework which mandated Government to mainstream sustainable development in its policies.

Three years later, the global community came together and adopted one of the most ambitious Agendas the United Nations has ever agreed upon; that of committing each and every State to implement a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) so that by 2030, the world will reach a state of prosperity, protection, and dignity, for both citizens and planet. It is a promise the global community has made to leave no one behind.

Malta recognises the 2030 Agenda as the most comprehensive global development plan thus far and its value lies in its universal and transformative nature. The 17 SDGs and accompanying targets offer a blueprint for a better future; preserving what we have today whilst working towards a better tomorrow. Malta has embraced the 2030 Agenda and Malta's VNR is an opportunity for Malta to share its endeavours with the international community in terms of SDG implementation.

Malta's VNR covers all 17 SDGs, with some being reviewed in more detail than others, depending on their relevance for Malta and data/input available. The VNR follows a simple process, starting by an overview of Malta's country profile in order to place the SDGs in a specific country-context. The VNR provides an overview of Malta's policies in the field of sustainable development. A supplementary section provides an introduction to the Government's ongoing plans to launch *Vision 2050*. The *Vision 2050*, still in draft form at the time of writing, will offer guidelines towards long-term sustainable development in Malta, whilst integrating the 2030 Agenda by offering a framework for the mainstreaming of sustainable development across all levels of Government. Once adopted, *Vision 2050* will offer long-term guidelines towards more efficient resource utilisation and the long-term management of and investment in human, social and material resources, which is particularly relevant for Malta's specific country context.

The VNR provides information on ways through which Malta is increasing SDG ownership through a whole-of-government approach, whilst also sharing information on the methodology followed to conduct the review. Malta's VNR also includes information on its new Official Development Assistance (ODA) Implementation Plan and on the newly set up Malta Development Bank.

The VNR provides information on policies and programmes in place that contribute to sustainable development in general, and to the implementation of the 17 SDGs in particular, informing on measures taking place across the Maltese islands. The VNR also contains input from Malta's National Platform of Maltese Non-Government Development Organisations – SKOP, in terms of work being undertaken by the platform to further awareness and establish a channel of communication among local Development NGOs and the public sector, on development-related issues.

Whilst this is the first VNR to be presented by Malta at the High-Level Political Forum, the preparation of the review has been a useful exercise in engaging all stakeholders in a comprehensive process of consultation, whilst also raising further awareness of the need to break silos and harmonise efforts towards long-term sustainable development.

Malta acknowledges that reaching the goals by 2030 is a challenge for all, and the journey is long and requires the collective efforts of all stakeholders within the international community. Malta remains committed to continue on this journey of sustainability and stands ready to work in partnership with other States and stakeholders in this regard.

## **MEXICO**

### MENSAJES PRINCIPALES DE MÉXICO PARA EL FORO POLÍTICO DE ALTO NIVEL SOBRE DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE

Avance al 18 de mayo de 2018

Desde septiembre del 2015, México ha realizado las siguientes acciones con una perspectiva de largo plazo para impulsar el cumplimiento de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS):

- Desde 2015, México cuenta con un Comité Técnico Especializado de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (CTEODS) como órgano encargado de coordinar las tareas de generación, seguimiento y actualización de datos.
- El Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI) realizó un mapeo de los indicadores globales de la Agenda 2030, en el que identificó que México dará seguimiento a 169 de los 232 propuestos.
- En 2016, el Senado de la República instaló un Grupo de Trabajo para el Seguimiento Legislativo de los ODS.
- En 2017, se instaló el Consejo Nacional de la Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible como mecanismo coordinador para el cumplimiento de los ODS, el cual contará con la participación de sectores clave de la sociedad civil a través de comités temáticos.
- En 2017, la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público (SHCP) realizó un análisis de la contribución de los programas presupuestarios del gobierno federal a las metas de los ODS, identificando la oportunidad y pertinencia de la inversión pública en materia de desarrollo.
- En el ámbito subnacional, la Conferencia Nacional de Gobernadores (CONAGO) instaló la Comisión para el Cumplimiento de la Agenda 2030: a mayo de 2018, 28 de 32 estados cuentan con mecanismos de seguimiento. Algunos municipios también cuentan con comisiones de la Agenda 2030, además de que el gobierno federal elaboró una guía para incorporar el enfoque de la Agenda 2030 en la elaboración de planes estatales y municipales de desarrollo.

- En 2018, se reformó la Ley de Planeación para incorporar las tres dimensiones de desarrollo sostenible, así como principios de equidad, inclusión y no discriminación en la planeación nacional. La reforma estableció que el Plan Nacional de Desarrollo contenga proyecciones a veinte años.
- En 2018, se terminará de elaborar la Estrategia Nacional para la Puesta en Marcha de la Agenda 2030, con la participación de distintos sectores, que definirá prioridades, metas, indicadores y retos a cumplir.
- Los principales partidos políticos y coaliciones en México se han pronunciado a favor de la Agenda 2030 en algunos de sus documentos básicos.

## **1. Participación y apropiación multiactor de los ODS**

En México, la apropiación de la Agenda 2030 ha tenido importantes avances. Para la elaboración de la Estrategia Nacional, se organizaron cinco diálogos regionales con organizaciones de la sociedad civil para integrar sus perspectivas, prioridades y preocupaciones.

Con el sector empresarial se han establecido diferentes canales de comunicación, incluyendo la Alianza por la Sostenibilidad (AxS) —una plataforma de diálogo y acción creada por la Agencia Mexicana de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AMEXCID)— y el diálogo permanente con el Consejo Coordinador Empresarial (CCE) y sus integrantes. La AxS ha instalado cinco Comités de Trabajo en áreas estratégicas, y tanto la AxS como el CCE han participado en el diseño de la Estrategia Nacional.

Con la comunidad académica, ha comenzado la reflexión sobre propuestas de políticas públicas sostenibles, así como la recopilación de información para evidenciar el cumplimiento de los ODS. También se está creando una Red de Soluciones para el Desarrollo Sostenible. Finalmente, se han establecido contactos con la Asociación Nacional de Instituciones de Educación Superior (ANUIES), el Foro Consultivo Científico y Tecnológico (FCCyT) y distintas universidades.

## **2. Desafíos**

En México hay importantes desafíos asociados al fortalecimiento de la participación de diferentes actores. Es importante promover la institucionalización de mecanismos de participación y de cocreación de políticas públicas, retos pendientes son la formalización de mecanismos de participación de la sociedad civil y transitar hacia la implementación;

crear una estrategia de apropiación y difusión efectiva; mejorar mecanismos de medición, revisión y rendición de cuentas; asegurar el mantenimiento en el tiempo de la Agenda 2030 sin importar los cambios de gobierno en cualquier ámbito; garantizar recursos presupuestales para su cumplimiento; fortalecer la capacidad de los gobiernos subnacionales; lograr coordinación institucional, tanto vertical como horizontal; y reforzar la interrelación entre los ODS y el vínculo transversal de la Agenda 2030 con otras agendas globales de desarrollo sostenible.

**NIGER**

REpublique du niger



Ministère du Plan

# FORUM POLITIQUE DE HAUT NIVEAU 2018

## RAPPORT NATIONAL VOLONTAIRE (RNV)

## POUR LE SUIVI DE LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DES OBJECTIFS DE DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE (ODD)

MOTS CLES

MA1 2018

Le Niger s'est engagé dans la mise en œuvre de l'Agenda 2030 en intégrant les ODD dans ses documents stratégiques de développement.

Ainsi, pour un meilleur partage d'expériences avec les pairs, le Niger a souhaité présenter son premier Rapport National Volontaire (RNV) au Forum Politique de Haut Niveau 2018.

Le RNV 2018 du Niger fait un focus sur les 6 ODD retenus dans le cadre du FPHN. Il ressort les points saillants suivants par ODD :

- (i) En matière d'accès à tous à des services d'alimentation en eau et d'assainissement (ODD 6), la situation de référence révèle que 50% de la population utilise des services d'alimentation en eau potable gérés en toute sécurité à l'échelle nationale. Toutefois, il est constaté que 3,4% de la population rurale et 19,6% de la population urbaine seulement utilisent les services basiques d'assainissement. La poursuite de la mise en œuvre du Plan de Développement Economique et Social (PDES) 2017-2021 conduira à une nette amélioration des indicateurs.
- (ii) Pour l'accès de tous à des services énergétiques fiables, durables et modernes, à un coût abordable (ODD 7) : il est à noter qu'au Niger, seulement 3,7% de la population utilisent principalement des carburants et technologies propres en 2015. Pour pallier à cette situation et atteindre l'ODD 7, le Niger s'est doté d'un Plan d'Action Nationale des Energies renouvelables dont la mise en œuvre se poursuit et réduira à terme considérablement le recourt à la biomasse, comme source d'énergie.
- (iii) S'agissant de, faire en sorte que les villes et les établissements humains soient ouverts à tous, sûrs, résilients et durables (ODD11) : il est relevé que la proportion de la population urbaine vivant dans des quartiers de taudis, des implantations sauvages ou des logements inadéquats est de 17,9% en 2012. Cependant, dans le PDES 2017-2021 le Gouvernement a prévu des mesures pour améliorer le cadre de vie dans les villes, faciliter l'accès des nigériens à des logements adéquats mais également renforcer la gestion des déchets solides et autres sources de pollution.
- (iv) En ce concerne les modes de consommation et de production durables (ODD 12) : déjà en 2013, le Niger a adopté un programme décennal dans ce sens afin de promouvoir des bonnes pratiques en la matière. Toutefois, pour l'atteinte de cet objectif des actions supplémentaires et pérennes seront réalisées sur la période de la mise en œuvre du PDES 2017-2021.

- (v) S'agissant de la préservation et de la restauration des écosystèmes terrestres (ODD 15) : des progrès sont enregistrés pour certaines cibles notamment les superficies forestières aménagées et reboisées. Cependant, beaucoup reste à faire et le Gouvernement s'y attèle.
- (vi) Concernant le renforcement des moyens de mise en œuvre dans le cadre du Partenariat mondial pour le développement durable (ODD 17) : le Niger a élargie son assiette fiscale et redynamisé le partenariat privé et institutionnel. Ainsi, le taux moyen de taxation est passé de 26,2% en 2012 à 36,1 % en 2016.

Après la contextualisation de l'Agenda 2030, la prise en compte des ODD et la priorisation de leurs cibles au niveau national, seulement 43 cibles sur 169 et 66 indicateurs sur 232 ont été retenus dans le Plan de Développement Economique et Social (PDES) 2017-2021 du Niger.

La vision ainsi que les objectifs nationaux de développement déclinés dans la Stratégie Nationale de Développement Durable et de Croissance Inclusive (SDDCI) Niger 2035 et dans le PDES 2017-2021 sont cohérents avec les ODD.

Toutefois, d'énormes difficultés persistent dans la mise en œuvre et le suivi de l'Agendas 2030 au niveau national. Cependant, le Gouvernement du Niger multiplie les initiatives à tous les niveaux, conformément au principe de « ne laisser personne sur le côté », afin d'atteindre les ODD à l'horizon 2030.

Les problèmes majeurs portent essentiellement sur le financement et les capacités du système statistique national à produire des données désagrégées, exhaustives et de qualité pour mesurer et suivre les indicateurs des ODD au niveau national, régional et local.

## **PARAGUAY**

A fines del año 2014, por Decreto N° 2794, Paraguay aprueba su **Plan Nacional de Desarrollo (PND) “Paraguay 2030”**, producto de un proceso de consulta del que participaron más de 2.000 referentes del gobierno central, gobiernos subnacionales, sociedad civil, sector privado y académico a nivel nacional, llegando la consulta a 10 departamentos del país. En el 2015, tras 8 rondas de negociaciones intergubernamentales con aporte de una amplia variedad de actores, se lanza la Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible y los 17 Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS). Las metas de ambos instrumentos se relacionan directa o parcialmente en un alto porcentaje.

El PND 2030 define 3 ejes de Acción: **Reducción de pobreza y Desarrollo social, Crecimiento económico inclusivo e Inserción de Paraguay en el mundo**, y 4 líneas transversales: **igualdad de oportunidades, gestión pública transparente y eficiente, ordenamiento y desarrollo territorial y sostenibilidad ambiental**. El proceso participativo del PND refleja importantes consensos de la sociedad paraguaya alineados con los ODS.

El Sistema de Planificación por Resultados constituye el principal instrumento de aplicación del PND. Cabe destacar el esfuerzo realizado desde el 2016 para avanzar en la alineación del Presupuesto de Gastos de la Nación (PGN) con el PND y los ODS.

Tal como la Agenda 2030 tiene un enfoque de derechos humanos, el PND 2030 prioriza los mismos de manera holística y transversal. Así, el Eje 1, “*Reducción de pobreza y desarrollo social*”, plantea “ubicar en el centro de los esfuerzos públicos la dignidad, el bienestar, las libertades y posibilidades de realización integral de las personas”, incluyendo la protección y promoción de “los derechos humanos y culturales garantizados por el Estado, facilitando los medios necesarios para su cumplimiento, incluyendo la incorporación plena e igualitaria de mujeres y hombres a todas las esferas del desarrollo.” Este enfoque de desarrollo inclusivo considera a todas las poblaciones en situación de vulnerabilidad en el Paraguay.

En esa línea, Paraguay desarrolló conjuntamente con la Oficina del Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Derechos Humanos, el Sistema de Monitoreo de Recomendaciones (**SIMORE**), una plataforma pública online que informa sobre la implementación de las recomendaciones internacionales en la materia. Con base en esta experiencia, Paraguay brinda cooperación técnica -bajo la modalidad Sur-Sur- a otros países. Se encuentra en elaboración la versión ampliada **SIMORE Plus**, que fortalece la capacidad de seguimiento a la implementación de dichas recomendaciones, vinculándolas a los ODS y sus metas.

Un avance importante en los arreglos institucionales ha sido la **creación de la Comisión Interinstitucional** de coordinación para la implementación, seguimiento y monitoreo de los compromisos internacionales asumidos por el país en el marco de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible de las Naciones Unidas. La misma es coordinada por el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores e integrada por el

Ministerio de Hacienda, la Secretaría Técnica de Planificación del Desarrollo Económico y Social y el Gabinete Social de la Presidencia de la República.

La Dirección General de Estadística, Encuestas y Censos tiene a su cargo la coordinación de los trabajos para la **construcción de indicadores** con las instituciones productoras de información

Mediante el Convenio suscrito con el PNUD se desarrolló la **Plataforma SIGOB<sup>1</sup>**, que permite vincular los ODS con todos los programas, subprogramas y proyectos implementados por el Gobierno brindando información sobre la asignación de recursos financieros por ODS en el PGN.

Paraguay, mayor productor per cápita y mayor exportador de energía eléctrica, limpia y renovable en el mundo, celebró el acuerdo "Sustainable Water and Energy Solutions", firmado entre UNDESA<sup>2</sup> e ITAIPU Binacional, con el propósito de **promover la sostenibilidad del agua y la energía enfocado en los ODS 6 y 7** con la habilitación de una Oficina Modelo en el lado paraguayo de la Represa, que pretende convertirse en una red global de sostenibilidad que proporcione una plataforma para apoyar la implementación de los ODS mencionados.

El cumplimiento de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible y la implementación del PND impulsan a la creación de Políticas Públicas que permitan una mayor eficiencia en el cumplimiento de los ODS. Esta tarea demanda la participación activa de todos los poderes del estado, como así también de todos los sectores de la sociedad.

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<sup>1</sup> Sistema de Gestión para la Gobernabilidad del PNUD.

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## **POLAND**

18 May 2018

### **Main messages of the Polish VNR Report**

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In 2018, Poland celebrates its 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of restoration of its independence after 123 years of partitions. It is a special occasion for us to present to the international community Poland's achievements on the road to sustainable development. We believe that our experience, performance and good practices can contribute to the global process of building and consolidating of global sustainable economy.

#### ***Poland's Strategy and Priorities***

The adoption of the 2030 Agenda by the UN in 2015 coincided with the broad public debate in Poland on defining a new approach to development policy and the need to identify and give new impulses to development.

As the result, the new national development model was presented in the Strategy for Responsible Development (SRD). The coherence of the SRD and the Agenda 2030 is visible in many aspects: at the level of objectives, areas and priority actions, and finally - indicators. The priorities of the socio-economic development of Poland have been defined in all three dimensions of sustainable development:

- **Social** - the prime concern is, first of all, to reduce social exclusion, poverty, all kinds of social inequalities. The ultimate goal is to improve the quality of citizens' life. We focus on the development of human and social capital through access to knowledge and education, skills and healthcare (SDGs: 1, 3, 4).
- **Economic** - the priority is the construction of a strong, modern industry and support for entrepreneurship. Investments in innovation, development of modern technologies and high value added products, of information technologies and full use of the digital revolution are of key importance. We support the internationalization of Polish enterprises and promote the creation of Polish brands abroad (SDGs: 2, 8, 9).
- **Environmental** - we strive to improve the condition of the environment and sustainable management of resources. Our aim is to increase the available water resources and achieve high water quality, rational management of natural and geological resources as well as effective waste management. The improvement of air quality in Polish cities remains the priority, as well as the protection of soils against degradation and the reduction of the impact of noise and electromagnetic fields, what will positively affect the health of residents (SDGs: 6, 11, 12, 15).

Poland puts on a **socially and territorially sensitive development**, with a high level of employment, good quality jobs and a large scale of entrepreneurship. The benefits of economic growth should be available to everyone, regardless of where they live (SDG 10).

Achieving the above priorities will be supported by **strengthening the efficiency and effectiveness of state and its institutions** (i.e. better quality of the enacted law, efficient administration, strong system of strategic management of development processes) (SDG 16).

We focus on cooperation, partnership and joint responsibility of public entities, business and citizens for the course of development processes.

### ***Polish approach to the implementation***

In the Polish VNR Report we present a national approach to the implementation of all 17 SDGs. Each of the SDGs comes up with a short diagnosis, identification of the priorities in a given area and presentation of key actions to implement the set priorities. We have also indicated government strategic projects that contribute to the achievement of a specific goal as well as examples of initiatives implemented by NGOs, entrepreneurs or local communities.

We share our experience in building partnership, dialogue and cooperation between administration and stakeholders. We believe that our approach and the launched *Partnership for the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals* may serve as a good practice for other countries. We also formulate plans for the future, focusing activities around social and economic areas, public policies that are accelerators for Poland's sustainable development.

To increase the efficiency of achieving SDGs in the following years, 5 issues seem to be of particular importance to Poland, as presented on the picture below.



The Polish VNR was elaborated using a participatory approach. Organizations representing various stakeholder groups were already involved at the stage of drafting the report. A special team was appointed with an aim to prepare Poland for the VNR 2018, consisted of representatives of ministries, social organizations, socio-economic partners, NGOs, public statistics, civil society, academia and youth.



خمس رسائل تنمية من دولة قطر  
الاستعراض الوطني الطوعي الثاني بشأن تنفيذ  
أجندة التنمية المستدامة 2030

التزاماً من دولة قطر برؤيتها الوطنية 2030، وبأجندة التنمية المستدامة 2030 التي اعتمدها قادة العالم في مؤتمر القمة العالمي بشأن التنمية المستدامة المنعقد في سبتمبر عام 2015، فقد تمت مواءمة نتائج وأهداف استراتيجية التنمية الوطنية (2022-2018) مع أهداف وغايات أجندة التنمية المستدامة التي تتكون من 17 هدفاً. وهذه المواءمة تصبح أهداف وغايات أجندة التنمية المستدامة العالمية 2030 مكوناً من مكونات استراتيجية التنمية الوطنية (2018-2022). وستعمل الجهات المنفذة على تخصيص الموارد اللازمة لتنفيذها وفقاً للبرنامج الزمني المتفق عليه، وتعرض رسائل الاستعراض الوطني الطوعي لدولة قطر 2018 إنجازاتنا التنموية فيما يتعلق بالأهداف المحددة.

**الهدف 6 - ضمان توافر المياه وخدمات الصرف الصحي للجميع وإدارتها إدارة مستدامة**  
حرصت دولة قطر على ضمان توفير المياه لجميع سكانها، حيث بلغت نسبة السكان الذين يستفيدون من خدمات مياه الشرب التي تدار بطريقة مأمونة (100%). وكذلك تم توفير خدمات الصرف الصحي للجميع، وإدارتها إدارة مستدامة بنسبة (100%). وكما تم خفض نسبة الفاقد الإجمالي من المياه المحلاة إلى 10% في عام 2016. وتم صدور قانون الترشيد رقم 20/2015 لتنمية المشتركين بالاستخدام الأمثل للمياه. وحالياً وبصدد إنجاز استراتيجية المياه قبل منتصف عام 2018.

**الهدف 7 - ضمان حصول الجميع على خدمات الطاقة الحديثة الموثوقة والمستدامة بتكلفة ميسورة**  
عملت دولة قطر على ضمان حصول جميع سكانها على خدمات الطاقة الحديثة الموثوقة والمستدامة بتكلفة ميسورة، حيث تبنت مصادر الطاقة البديلة، ومثال ذلك : مشاريع أم الحول، وتأسيس شركة سراج للطاقة.

كما عملت الدولة على تعزيز كفاءة استخدام الطاقة والغاز من خلال تكوين لجنة وطنية للطاقة المتجددة وقامت الشركة القطرية للتبريد المناطق "قطر كول" بتحقيق التوافق مع خطة الانتقال إلى استخدام مياه الصرف المعالجة في تشغيل محطات التبريد بدلاً من استخدام المياه الصالحة للشرب. كما استمرت في تنفيذ برنامج ترشيد استهلاك الطاقة الذي خفض من معدل استهلاك الفرد من الكهرباء بنسبة (18%)، ومن المياه بحوالي (20%) منذ انطلاقه عام 2012 وحتى نهاية عام 2016.

#### الهدف 11 - جعل المدن والمستوطنات البشرية شاملة للجميع وآمنة ومستدامة

حرصت دولة قطر على أن تكون الخطة العمرانية الشاملة للدولة بمثابة الترجمة المكانية لرؤية قطر الوطنية 2030 وكدليل استراتيجي لإدارة وتطوير مجتمعات مكانية حيوية ومستدامة، كالمدن والمستوطنات البشرية، وتوفير عيش كريم للمواطنين والمقيمين، فأقامت البنية التحتية المنظورة، ومكنت المواطنين من الحصول على مساكن حديثة، وشيدت الجامعات ومراكمز البحوث والمدارس والمتاحف والقرى التراثية والأندية، كما أقامت المستشفيات والمرافق الصحية، وملعب الأطفال والحدائق والمساحات الخضراء ومراكمز خاصة لتأهيل ذوي الإعاقات، هذا بالإضافة إلى وسائل المواصلات والنقل وشبكات الهاتف والأنترنت، وجعلت من العاصمة الدوحة مكاناً جاذباً للتسوق والاستجمام، حيث زودتها بمركز عالي للمؤتمرات، وبنظام رقمي لترقيم وتحديد المناطق والشوارع والأبنية، وبمكتبة عامة ذات مواصفات عالمية. كما تم تطوير مطار دولي يضاهي أكبر مطارات العالم، وميناء دولي يسهم في تعزيز التجارة الدولية. وتم إنجاز كافة مراحل المشروع الوطني لمكافحة الكوارث والتعافي منها عام 2016، هذا وستستضيف الدولة بطولة كأس العالم لكرة القدم في 2022، والذي يمثل ظاهرة ثقافية رياضية عالمية. وتتطلع دولة قطر وفقاً لرؤيتها الوطنية 2030 إلى الاستثمار الأمثل في الموارد الطبيعية المتوفرة لتلبية احتياجات السكان دون المساس بحقوق الأجيال القادمة، كما تعمد إلى بناء المزيد من المدن الذكية.

#### الهدف 12 - ضمان وجود أنماط استهلاك وإنتجاج مستدامة

شجعت دولة قطر على كفاءة استخدام الموارد الطبيعية والمبادرات والمباني الخضراء، وذلك بالحد من إنتاج النفايات من خلال تخفيضها وإعادة تدويرها، وافتتحت مركز إدارة المخلفات الصلبة المنزلية في مسيعيد عام 2011، وتم خفض تولد المخلفات الصلبة (الإنسانية) 2011 إلى (4.6) مليون طن عام 2016. كما شجعت وعززت ثقافة المنتجات المحلية.

كما قامت دولة قطر بتشجيع مشاركة المستهلكين بأنماط الاستخدام الأمثل للمياه من خلال التوعية والتثقيف وذلك قامت بالتحول نحو استعمال المصابيح والمكيفات التي تستهلك طاقة أقل، وتخفيض انبعاثات الغازات الدفيئة، كما ووجهت بتجنب الاستخدام المفرط للمياه الجوفية من خلال العدادات الذكية. وكذلك شجعت على استخدام المياه المعالجة في منشآت التبريد المركزي، وفي ري الأعلاف والمسطحات الخضراء.

إضافة إلى ذلك حرصت الحكومة على توفير منظومة إنتاج نباتي وسمكي وحيواني تساهمن في تحقيق الامن الغذائي والوصول لمعدلات مرتفعة من الاكتفاء الذاتي.

**الهدف 15 - حماية النظم الإيكولوجية البرية وترميمها وتعزيز استخدامها على نحو مستدام، وإدارة الغابات على نحو مستدام، ومكافحة التصحر، ووقف تدهور الأراضي وعكس مساره، ووقف فقدان التنوع البيولوجي**

عملت دولة قطر على الحفاظ على تنوعها الحيوى ، إذ زادت مساحة المناطق البرية محمية من 11% إلى 23.6% بمساحة قدرها 2744 كم<sup>2</sup>. بالإضافة إلى 6.2% من المساحة المائية بمساحة قدرها 720 كم<sup>2</sup>. ليصل إجمالي المساحة المحمية الكلية إلى 3464 كم<sup>2</sup> بما يمثل 30% من المساحة الكلية للدولة. وتهدف هذه المناطق المحمية، والتي معظمها برية، إلى حماية الأنظمة البيئية الصحراوية الحساسة من الصيد والرعى الجائر ، كما تعمل على مكافحة التصحر ووقف تدهور الأراضي.

**REPUBLIC OF CONGO**

# REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO

Unité \* Travail \* Progrès

MINISTERE DU PLAN, DE LA STATISTIQUE  
ET DE L'INTÉGRATION REGIONALE

Direction Générale du Plan et du Développement

Synthèse du Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Objectifs de  
Développement Durable



Adopté le 25 septembre 2015 par les chefs d’État et de Gouvernement réunis lors du Sommet sur le développement durable, le Programme 2030 fixe 17 Objectifs de Développement Durable (ODD) déclinés en 169 cibles et 241 indicateurs. Ces objectifs incarnent une ambition qui présente une conception profondément novatrice du développement.

Le Congo a officiellement lancé les ODD le 12 décembre 2016 et a élaboré, à la suite de cette officialisation, une feuille de route qui s’organise autour des axes suivants : (i) l’appropriation, la contextualisation, l’intégration des ODD dans les politiques et les plans nationaux de développement, (ii) la mise en place d’un mécanisme de coordination et de suivi-évaluation et (iii) le renforcement des capacités des acteurs impliqués dans le suivi de ces objectifs.

L’étape de la contextualisation a été réalisée avec le concours du PNUD et des DEP des ministères sectoriels. Ces travaux ont ainsi permis de mesurer le degré d’alignement des politiques nationales aux objectifs de développement durable et d’identifier les ODD prioritaires pour le Congo.

L’exercice d’alignement a été rendu possible par l’outil d’analyse RIA et la matrice de priorisation. Le RIA passe en revue les plans de développement nationaux et les stratégies sectorielles actuels. Il fournit un aperçu représentatif du degré d’alignement d’un pays avec le Programme 2030 en analysant les insuffisances relatives aux cibles non prises en compte dans ces plans de développement et ces stratégies sectorielles. Par ailleurs, il identifie les interconnexions entre les cibles et les secteurs où les interventions sont susceptibles d’avoir des répercussions sur de nombreux ODD (l’effet accélérateur).

Grace à ces deux outils, le Congo a priorisé : (i) 14 objectifs de développement durable, à savoir le 1 ; 2 ; 3 ; 4 ; 5 ; 7 ; 8 ; 9 ; 10 ; 11 ; 12 ; 13 ; 15 et le 16, (ii) 74 cibles dont 54 sont considérés comme à effet accélérateur, et (iii) 113 indicateurs. Lesquels seront intégrés dans les plans nationaux de développement, à commencer par le PND 2018-2022 en cours de finalisation.

En souscrivant au Programme 2030, le Congo s’engage à ne laisser personne pour compte. A ce titre, le Gouvernement s’est engagé à optimiser ses efforts pour favoriser l’inclusivité du développement durable, de manière que toutes les couches de la société – les plus vulnérables comprises – en bénéficient pleinement. Ce qui requiert de vastes campagnes de vulgarisation des ODD.

Le financement de l’Agenda 2030, pour la période 2018-2022, se fera par l’entremise du PND. Car il intègre dans sa structure les objectifs définis dans le cadre de cette initiative mondiale. Il convient de noter qu’un plan d’action de mise en œuvre des ODD, en cours élaboration, permettra de fournir à titre indicatif, un costing post PND.

Ce nouveau programme mondial s’élabore dans une période marquée par la rareté des ressources financières, due en grande partie au resserrement de la demande du pétrole sur les marchés internationaux. Amorcée en 2014, cette chute de la demande a entraîné la baisse des cours du pétrole, ce qui a fragilisé les économies des Etats qui en tirent le plus gros de leurs recettes en

devise. Le Congo se trouve parmi les pays qui pâtissent de cette crise. A titre illustratif, son budget d'investissement a subi un dégraissage significatif. De 1997,9 milliards de FCFA en 2014, il s'est établi à 264 milliards de FCFA en 2018, soit une baisse de 86,79%. Dans un tel contexte, la mobilisation des financements pour l'opérationnalisation efficace et efficiente des ODD constitue logiquement l'un des principaux défis auxquels le Congo sera confronté. D'où l'urgente nécessité de nouer et de consolider des partenariats stratégiques liés aux objectifs de durabilité, pour renforcer les capacités du Congo dans la mise en œuvre et le suivi de ces objectifs.

S'agissant du suivi de ces objectifs mondiaux contextualisés, il est mis sur pied un cadre institutionnel constitué par un Comité de Pilotage, dont le périmètre d'activités intègre également le suivi du PND, une Coordination Technique (CT) et des Cellules Opérationnelles (CO).

## **ROMANIA**

### **UN High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development Voluntary National Review 2018**

#### **ROMANIA**

#### **Main Messages of the Review**

**“Transformation towards a sustainable and resilient Romania”  
Romania’s Voluntary National Report, July 2018**

Romania developed the current Voluntary National Review with the occasion of celebrating 100 years from the Great Union, providing information about the implementation process of Agenda 2030 and its Sustainable Development Goals (emphasizing the goals under review this year). The Review presents the progress accomplished so far and the aims for 2030, resulted from the analysis of SDGs indicators from multiple sectors and from here on will represent a reference line for further development of Romania, in the spirit of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The current Programme of Government stated from its vision the principle “Leave no one behind”, addressing all policies and priority actions in an integrated approach. The first National Sustainable Development Strategy of Romania (NSDS) was elaborated in 1999, reviewed in 2008 (one year after the EU accession) and now we are in the process of reviewing the Strategy in order to localize the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 SDGs. The process of localizing the SDGs started in 2016, feeding both - VNR and the reviewing of the NSDS.

The institutional architecture for sustainable development in Romania comprises the Inter-ministerial Committee with responsibilities of coordinating the sustainable development policy lead by the Viceprime-Minister, Minister of Environment (with members who are vice-ministers from all Governmental institutions), the Sub-Committee for Sustainable Development of the Parliament of Romania and the Department for Sustainable Development under the Prime-Minister Office.

Romania's biodiversity can be described as unique and generous, going through all the levels of the ecological systems, and thus, being the main reason why we should have a regional partnership to stop in tracks the biodiversity decline, tackling species extinction and ecosystems degradation due to anthropic impact. The Programme on Environmental Protection through Biodiversity Conservation (part of the Programme of Government 2018-2020) addresses the fundamental role of habitat played in biodiversity conservation, with the main habitat targeted being represented by forest ecosystems.

Romania's low dependency on imported energy resources, combined with structural changes in the economy, leads to the downsizing and relative decline of energy-intensive industries, helping the country to avoid major disruptions during Europe's recurring energy crisis. Romania has a geographical location which favors wind, solar and water energy, as well as mineral resources with a significant untapped potential caused by savings of applied sustainable development and circular economy. The energy sector has an essential contribution to Romania's development with strong influence on economic growth, wellbeing and the environment. To meet consumer expectations in the long run, the Romanian energy sector must become cleaner, more economically robust and technologically advanced.

We acknowledge the potential of a leap in an adequate ecological-economical interface with our natural capital represented by energy consumption. Once this potential is going to be used, it is going to drive an unforeseen economical increase and environmental anthropic impact reduction, unleashing a sustainable technology and economy growth that would enable us to export energy and good practice for a regional green partnership. One such example of lowering our energy consumption for sustainable purposes is represented by the Green House Programme that aims to minimizing the use of energy necessary for household heating, by the means of thermal insulation and solar panels. In the past 15 years we managed to achieve a 24% (and slightly above) renewable energy share in energy production, target that has been settled for the year 2020, mainly with the help of solar panels and wind power, auxiliary with usage of cogeneration.

Romania has a long tradition as a sustainable and resilient society, being one of the oldest sustainable rural civilizations in Europe, rich in natural resources and human knowledge on how to live in harmony with nature. The revolutionary work "The Entropy Law and the Economic Process" published in 1971 by Nicolae Georgescu-Roegen represents a milestone on developing

the sustainable development concept. For Romania, as well as for all countries, sustainable development is not one of several possible options, but the only rational prospect for advancement as a nation.

## **SAUDI ARABIA**

### KEY MESSAGES

- Saudi Arabia's Voluntary National Review to the 2018 United Nations High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development is the Kingdom's first attempt to conduct a comprehensive review of the status of the SDGs, their alignment with Vision 2030, and the actions taken by national entities including the government sector, the private sector, and non-government organizations to fulfill the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- It highlights the progress that has been made in all 17 areas and describes concrete plans that are either in place or in the planning phase to further the Kingdom's position in each of these areas. Key highlights in the report are Saudi Arabia's determination to dramatically raise the living standards of its people, improving food and water security in an environment where the endowment of both is scarce, enhancing health services and targeting the elevation of educational institutions ranking, developing an extensive energy infrastructure and planning heavy investments in renewable energy, aiming at improving the business climate and to invest in the latest technologies, drawing roadmaps for a better infrastructure for roads, railways, airports, ports, water and sewage systems, electricity networks, and other areas, laying out plans to reach sustainable urban development and protect the biodiversity both on land and in water, plans on improving the performance of government institutions and the quality of public services, and a range of other areas which in the report are explored in more detail.
- The report reasserts Saudi Arabia's strong commitment to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by taking actions and an innovative approaches to align the 2030 Agenda and the Saudi Vision 2030 which is an ambitious development blueprint built around three themes: a vibrant society, a thriving economy and an ambitious nation and shares the same timeframe and ultimate goals with the SDGs agenda.

- The VNR report establishes a baseline for tracking progress on the implementation of the goals and identifies some priorities for concentrated action in the implementation process. It also identifies opportunities, challenges and lessons learned and outlines the next steps in the implementation process.
- There are challenges, however, for each of the SDGs areas and that is where the focus of the relevant entity and the SDGs team will be in the years to come. For example, the need to diversify the economy, improve the efficiency of government services, strengthen the participation of youth and women in the labor market, and other priorities are at the forefront of the government's reform effort, and as such an important part of the Saudi SDGs agenda.
- Saudi Arabia's commitment to the international development agenda is reflected not only in the actions it has undertaken domestically, but also the contributions it has generously provided to the development efforts of low-income countries through humanitarian and development assistance. As highlighted in the report, Saudi Arabia is one of the largest donors in the world, with a wide reach across geographical areas and development sectors. It has also become a significant provider of foreign direct investment in a number of developing countries in sectors of great significance in poverty elevation such as agriculture and food processing.
- SDGs-related activities will proceed hand-in-hand with the implementation of Vision 2030 which has already gathered significant momentum. Key priority areas for the SDGs process include improving the quality and coverage of SDG indicators and analysis of data, continuing the process of alignment of state programs and strategies with global development goals as well as targets and indicators, developing strategies for strengthening collaboration among different actors, strengthening the role of SDGs at the sub-national level, enhancing the monitoring and evaluation infrastructure for tracking progress towards the achievement of SDGs at the national and sub-national level, and promoting international partnerships around the SDGs through development assistance, especially at the regional level.

SENEGAL

## REPUBLIQUE DU SENEGAL

Un Peuple - Un But - Une Foi



## FORUM POLITIQUE DE HAUT NIVEAU SUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE 2018

**Thème central : « Transformation vers des sociétés durables et résilientes »**

**Revue nationale volontaire :  
Progrès de la mise en œuvre des Objectifs de  
Développement Durable (ODD)**

**Messages clés du Sénégal**

## **I. Appropriation et participation des parties prenantes**

Le processus d'intégration et d'alignement des Objectifs de Développement Durable (ODD) Plan Sénégal Emergent (PSE) a été lancé en janvier 2016 par le Gouvernement en présence de l'ensemble des parties prenantes. L'engagement politique du Sénégal dans la mise en œuvre des ODD s'est très tôt manifesté à travers une approche participative et inclusive. Ainsi, des mécanismes inclusifs ont été développés.

Il s'agit notamment du cadre harmonisé de suivi-évaluation des politiques publiques (CASE), de la création du comité technique ad hoc pour la revue volontaire nationale, de la mise en place de la plateforme des Organisations de la Société Civile pour le suivi des ODD (POSCO Agenda 2030) et du groupe de travail de la Société Civile. Néanmoins, la participation de certains acteurs comme le secteur privé, les parlementaires et les élus locaux devrait être plus renforcée.

## **II. Intégration et alignement et priorisation des ODD dans les politiques publiques**

L'évaluation des orientations stratégiques du PSE par rapport aux ODD montre qu'il existe une parfaite cohérence entre les axes nationaux de développement et les trois dimensions du développement durable. En effet, au moment de l'élaboration du PSE sur la période 2012-2013, le processus s'est déroulé dans un contexte international marqué par la définition d'un nouvel agenda post 2015. Ainsi, le Sénégal a été un pays pilote pour mener des consultations nationales sur l'ensemble des 14 régions avec la participation des catégories d'acteurs sur le bilan des Objectifs du millénaire pour le développement (OMD) et les orientations locales voulues par la population. La synthèse de toutes ces contributions a prévalu et concourue à l'élaboration des priorités nationales déclinées dans le PSE. L'analyse du niveau d'évaluation du PSE aux ODD montre que les actions prioritaires du PSE couvrent près de 77% des cibles ODD.

Cependant, des efforts seront faits en vue de mieux articuler certaines cibles (23%) à la seconde phase du PSE (2019-2023) et surtout de renforcer le dispositif national d'enquêtes statistiques prioritaires pour le renseignement complet de tous les indicateurs ODD.

## **III. Gouvernance et mécanismes institutionnels (national, sectoriel, local)**

Le régime constitutionnel du Sénégal donne au Président de la République le droit de donner et d’impulser les orientations de la politique économique et sociale. Ainsi, en 2015, un cadre de suivi et d’évaluation des politiques publiques (CASE) a été institué par décret, placé sous l’autorité du Président de la République. Cependant, des efforts doivent être faits pour le renforcement des capacités organisationnelles, techniques et statistiques des acteurs pour le suivi des ODD.

#### **IV. Suivi et mise en œuvre des ODD**

La mise en œuvre du plan de travail du CASE a permis d’assurer et de faciliter le suivi des ODD, assorti d’un bon niveau de renseignement des indicateurs ODD (68,5%). Ainsi, le Gouvernement, en collaboration avec l’ensemble des catégories d’acteurs, a organisé un processus participatif d’élaboration de son premier rapport sur la mise en œuvre des ODD.

Toutefois, la mobilisation des ressources financières pour les opérations statistiques est nécessaire pour une bonne mise en œuvre des ODD.

#### **V. Principe de ne laisser personne en rade (LNOB)**

Les efforts de vulgarisation des ODD et de mise en œuvre de politiques de protection sociale et de programmes d’équité territoriale ont permis de prendre en compte les personnes laissées en rade. Cependant, il faudrait accroître les efforts de vulgarisation, renforcer le registre national unifié en vue de prendre en charge les besoins spécifiques des personnes vulnérables.

#### **VI. Défis clés du processus des ODD au Sénégal**

- renforcer l’articulation entre les différentes échelles de planification et les capacités institutionnelles des cadres locaux de politiques publiques.
- assurer le renseignement des indicateurs de suivi des ODD en tenant compte de leur niveau de désagrégation.
- renforcer les capacités de toutes les parties prenantes sur la formulation, le suivi et la vulgarisation des ODD.
- assurer la mobilisation des ressources financières pour la mise en œuvre des ODD.
- renforcer les capacités scientifiques et techniques du dispositif de l’évaluation environnementale pour une résilience des populations aux impacts environnementaux et la prise en charge des questions de durabilité.

## **SINGAPORE**

### **SINGAPORE'S VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2030 AGENDA AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

#### **MAIN MESSAGE**

As a small island city-state with limited land and no natural resources, Singapore appreciates well the challenges of sustainable development. This is why our policies have always been designed with sustainability in mind in order to achieve our vision of a clean, green and sustainable Singapore in which our people and future generations can lead healthy and fulfilling lives.

Our first Voluntary National Review (VNR) takes stock of the policies we have enacted since independence and assesses their contribution to Singapore's sustainable development within the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The VNR also examines areas where our policies may be lacking and how we could overcome them to better achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Inter-Ministry Committee on SDGs, co-chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of the Environment and Water Resources, consulted all relevant government agencies and stakeholders, including businesses, youth organisations and civil society, in order to obtain an accurate and holistic picture of Singapore's progress on sustainable development. While we sought to use the Global Indicator Framework to assess our implementation of the 2030 Agenda, we found that some of the targets and indicators either did not apply to our context or we lacked data for them. In this regard, we used proxies where appropriate. We also used international rankings and indices to gain an independent perspective of our progress vis-à-vis other countries.

We assessed that our approach of integrating sustainability directly in our policy process has worked well for us overall. Through the VNR process, we found many bright spots,

or areas where our efforts have paid off, in our sustainable development journey so far. These include securing access to affordable and high quality potable water for all Singaporeans and ensuring accessible and good quality education for our children. At the same time, the VNR allowed us to identify and reflect on several challenges and constraints we face, such as our ageing demographic. We were also able to identify opportunities that may arise to overcome these challenges.

Looking ahead, we must be resilient and innovative to seize these opportunities. We have put in place key policies such as our SkillsFuture and Smart Nation initiatives to prepare our nation for these challenges. To this end, the principles that have guided Singapore in the past, such as our forward-looking, long-term approach to sustainable development and our resolve to take tough decisions that are necessary for our development, will continue to serve us well.

An important takeaway from the VNR process has been that there is no one-size-fits-all approach to achieving the SDGs. Countries should be free to pursue the SDGs in the manner they choose, taking into account their national priorities and circumstances. At the same time, Singapore recognises that there is much that countries can learn from one another in our common pursuit of sustainable development. We ourselves have benefited and continue to benefit from the generous sharing by others of their own development experiences. We are thus committed to strengthening the global partnership for sustainable development, including through our technical assistance initiatives as well as our Chairmanship of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in 2018.

Our VNR report to the 2018 High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development presents Singapore's domestic and international efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda. Besides being a snapshot of our progress so far, the VNR process has been a powerful reminder that sustainable development is a journey that requires continuous commitment from all of us. Singapore will continue to build on our progress in this journey towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and beyond.

## **SLOVAKIA**

### **Main messages – Slovakia**

Sustainable development is our duty towards future generations. While it has been an established concept for decades, the adoption of Agenda 2030 transformed it profoundly, both in terms of its global significance and complexity. In order to achieve these new and comprehensive sustainability objectives, innovative approaches are in great need. Slovakia, a small but committed country, contributes to sustainable development at home and abroad through the following three main principles of implementation:

1. Sustainable development must lie at the heart of all public policies.

Slovakia is dedicated to implement Agenda 2030 by integrating it into all public policies at all levels. To accomplish this ambition, Slovakia has established Agenda 2030 as the centrepiece of its strategic governance framework.

2. Individual commitment and cross-generational engagement is vital.

Slovakia's dedication, as a country, to Agenda 2030 is necessary but not sufficient to achieve sustainable development. The effort must be shared by all – women or men, young or elderly.

3. Partnerships are essential for finding sustainable solutions.

Slovakia's government recognises the importance of synergies between various stakeholders to boost capacities and resources for Agenda 2030 implementation, and it is dedicated to sustain an enabling environment for partnerships.

### **National priorities for Agenda 2030**

In its VNR, Slovakia will introduce its six priorities for Agenda 2030 implementation, which exhibit its tailor-made road towards a more resilient and sustainable society. Committed to the principle of partnership, Slovakia defined its priorities in a broad stakeholder participation process.

The six national priorities integrate the 17 Sustainable Development Goals along with country-specific objectives. Slovakia's VNR will present the country's main challenges within each priority, existing policies

and good practises to tackle these difficulties, and finally, a review of how Slovakia endorses the outlined priorities internationally.

The first priority focuses on education. It incorporates SDGs 4, 8 and 10, and thus contains aspects of decent employment as well. More than that, this priority emphasises that education is a life-long process, which should enable a life in dignity under rapidly changing circumstances and requirements.

The second key area concentrates on transformation towards an environmentally sustainable and knowledge-based economy in the context of demographic change. It integrates SDGs 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 but also adds a significant local factor – population aging.

Priority three pertains to the sustainability of settlements, regions and the countryside in the context of climate change, and incorporates SDGs 6, 7, 11, 13 and 15. While a relatively wide-ranging priority, it lays special emphasis on diminishing regional disparities.

The fifth national priority focuses on social inclusion. It integrates SDGs 1, 2 and 10, but even more importantly it underscores the pledge of Agenda 2030 to leave no one behind. On a global scale, Slovakia performs very well on eradicating poverty. Averages can be deceptive, however, therefore this priority highlights the most vulnerable groups of society.

Key area five underlines the significance of rule of law, democracy and security for Agenda 2030, once again in the Slovak context. It supports SDGs 5 and 16, and moreover, it emphasises the role of strong institutions and data-based governance.

Finally, achievements in the sixth priority, good health, should contribute mainly to SDGs 3 and 10. Apart from addressing health issues in the aggregate population, it articulates Slovakia's ambition to tackle health disparities.

## **Way forward**

The next step will be to integrate the outlined priorities into a national development strategy until 2030, as well as into sectoral policies and investment plans, in order to ensure a whole-of-government approach and adequate financing. To turn this ambition into reality, a robust institutional framework involving key stakeholders is inevitable. In Slovakia, the coordination of Agenda 2030 is shared by the Deputy Prime Minister's Office for Investments and Informatization and the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs. A Government Council involving key line ministers, as well as representatives of NGOs, academia, private sector, and city and regional associations has also been established.

Finally yet importantly, Slovakia recognises that continuity is essential for the successful implementation of Agenda 2030. To this end, a stronger involvement of the national Parliament is foreseen in the coming period and partnerships with the non-governmental sector will be reinforced to safeguard Slovakia's steadiness on the way towards sustainability objectives.

## **SPAIN**

### **España**

La Agenda 2030 ha sido adoptada en España por todas las instancias y en todos los niveles. La Vicepresidenta del Gobierno ha afirmado que se asume “en su gran ambición como política de Estado. Todas las Administraciones públicas la priorizarán como elemento medular de diseño y puesta en marcha de sus políticas públicas”. Los grupos parlamentarios del Congreso de los Diputados, muy activos en su seguimiento y en su exigencia de rendición de cuentas, instan a que “la Agenda sea, en breve, protagonista como eje transversal de toda la acción del gobierno”.

España ha tenido en 2017, por tercer año consecutivo, un crecimiento económico superior al tres por ciento, que ha permitido recuperar el nivel de renta previo a la crisis y aumentar continuadamente el empleo, sin ignorar los múltiples retos por delante. En paralelo a nuestras políticas de reformas estructurales, de corrección de desequilibrios macroeconómicos y de mayor integración europea, España pondrá en marcha otras nuevas de modernización y competitividad que prioricen la Agenda 2030, la sostenibilidad medioambiental y social y la eficiencia energética, según señala el Programa Nacional de Reformas para 2018. Todo ello en la lógica de nuestro modelo constitucional profundamente descentralizado.

Para la puesta en marcha de la Agenda se creó un Grupo de Alto Nivel de coordinación interministerial, presidido por el Ministro de Asuntos Exteriores y de Cooperación, que informa directamente al Presidente del Gobierno sobre sus avances. Participan en él todos los Ministerios y ha convocado a las Comunidades Autónomas y Entidades Locales para la adecuada localización y diseño conjunto del Plan de Acción para la Implementación de la Agenda 2030. Su marco temporal se acotará a la presente legislatura, para ser sucedido después por una Estrategia Nacional de Desarrollo Sostenible de mayor calado y proyección. Hay firme voluntad de que sea un plan de todo el Estado, que responda cabalmente al designio multiactor y multinivel de la Agenda.

Se ha debatido intensamente durante estos meses con las organizaciones de la sociedad civil, sector privado, universidades, centros de análisis y pensamiento y colegios profesionales, cuyas aportaciones han quedado incorporadas al Plan, promoviendo así la construcción paulatina de alianzas. La campaña de comunicación explicará cómo se aborda institucionalmente la implantación de la Agenda, con invitación a la máxima implicación de los ciudadanos. La colaboración estrecha entre todas las Administraciones públicas y la impronta participativa del esfuerzo han permitido progresar con solidez y ambición. Para engarzar todas esas piezas, se esboza un modelo de gobernanza eficiente.

El Plan asigna responsabilidades por cada uno de los objetivos y metas en los diversos Ministerios, que se convierten así en puntos focales, en función de su especialización sectorial. Una Base de Datos recoge esa cartografía de asignaciones, que implican obligaciones de coordinación, impulso y liderazgo. Se describen ampliamente las políticas y normativa orientadas al avance en cada ODS, estableciendo su línea de base y los indicadores que marcarán su evolución.

Algunas iniciativas, denominadas políticas-palanca, tienen el valor añadido de innovar, acelerar el proceso o simbolizar el compromiso. Incluimos las siguientes: Estrategias de prevención y lucha contra la pobreza y la exclusión social, de economía circular y de economía social; los Planes de igualdad de oportunidades, de investigación científica y técnica y el Plan Director de la Cooperación Española; la Agenda Urbana española; y el Proyecto de Ley de Cambio Climático y Transición Energética.

España ha sido muy activa en el ámbito internacional para promover la implementación de la Agenda 2030. En el ámbito de Naciones Unidas creó el primer Fondo ODS en 2013 y se ha adherido desde los inicios al nuevo Fondo Conjunto de la Agenda 2030. Lo ha sido así mismo en la Unión Europea, en los debates del CAD de la OCDE, el G20 y en el ámbito iberoamericano a través de la SEGIB y la CEPAL.

Se mantiene entre los actores la convicción de satisfacción por las dinámicas creadas, tensión y expectación por la dimensión y complejidad del desafío, y necesidad por tanto de trabajo colectivo, nacional e internacional, sobre bases técnicas rigurosas.

## **SRI LANKA**

### **MAIN MESSAGES FROM SRI LANKA VNR TO HLPF 2018**

#### **Introduction**

Having overcome a three decade long terrorist conflict, Sri Lanka has begun its “transformation towards a sustainable and resilient society”. The poverty rate has dropped to 4.1% in 2016 and country is reaching towards the upper middle income status with a per capita GDP of USD 4,066 in 2017. Unemployment rate stood below 5% for last seven years. Free education and health policies have resulted in high life expectancy (75 years) and high youth literacy (98.7%) rates. UN has recognized Sri Lanka among “high human development” achieved countries.

#### **Stakeholder engagement:**

Increasing the multi-stakeholder engagement for the 2030 agenda was a key objective of the VNR process designed by a multi-stakeholder committee; guided by a Task Force; and facilitated by a Consultant. Stakeholders across the country were consulted in five workshops. An online engagement platform was developed.

#### **Key plans and strategies for implementation of SDGs:**

The government’s “Vision 2025” that provides the overall vision and the Public Investment Programme, the three-year rolling plan align significantly with SDGs.

The National Budget 2018 focuses on a “Blue Green Economy” envisaged to create an eco-friendly environment where all can co-exist harmoniously.

#### **Means of implementation:**

The Sustainable Development Act enacted in October 2017 provides for formulating a national sustainable development policy and strategy. The President has appointed the Sustainable Development Council to implement the Act.

The government adopted mainstreaming SDGs into institutional plans as its main strategy to achieve SDGs.

#### **Main challenges encountered and areas of progress:**

##### **Poverty**

Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) of 1.9 % in 2012/2013 reflects reduction in poverty. However, poverty pockets exist throughout country and disparities observed among districts.

Efficiency and coverage of the existing social protection programmes are being improved to support the poor and vulnerable.

## **Health**

Maternal mortality, under-five mortality and neonatal mortality have reduced remarkably. Population aging and increasing non-communicable diseases are challenges. Health Policy 2016 - 2025 addresses issues in financing, regulations and primary healthcare.

## **Education**

Sri Lanka has achieved near universality in youth literacy rate, school enrollment and primary education completion. Improving the quality and relevance of education, increasing access to higher and vocational education, standardizing non-state education and strengthening linkage between general and vocational education remain challenges.

## **Gender equality**

Sri Lanka ranks 73rd out of 188 countries in the gender inequality index. Gender inequalities are observed in labor force participation and political representation.

Regulations have been introduced to facilitate women to balance work with their responsibilities within the family. Women's share in local authorities has been increased through legislation.

## **Water & Sanitation**

Around 89.5% of the population has access to safe drinking water. However, disparities exist regionally and issues exist on quality and quantity of drinking water.

87 % of the population possesses onsite sanitation facilities. Providing facilities to the rest and managing wastewater in urban centers and industrialized areas remain challenges.

## **Energy**

Sri Lanka has over 98% coverage of domestic electricity supply. Renewable sources account for 53% of total primary energy supply. Rising dependency on imports and cost of energy are challenges. The government explores renewable energy options, demand side management, and regulating the sector.

## **Transport**

Public transport accounts for 57% of passengers. Traffic congestion in urban areas, increasing private vehicle usage and road accidents are challenges. Measures such as railway electrification, Light Rail Transit System and fuel efficient vehicles are being introduced to modernize transport.

### **Tourism**

Sri Lanka has tremendous potential for tourism with its geographical location and the many diverse attractions within a relatively small area. Annual tourist arrivals have increased five-fold during the last ten years. A transformation in the tourism strategy is needed for its sustainability.

### **Natural resources**

Sri Lanka is one of the world's 35 biodiversity hotspots. High level of endemism is observed in most taxonomic groups. However, a considerable number of species are threatened species. Meanwhile, deforestation has become a challenge due to increased demand for land. Solutions have been identified in the National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan.

### **Peace**

Sri Lanka has launched the policy of "Peace through Development" centered on 4 Rs; Reconciliation, Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Recovery. Recommendations of the "Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission" (LLRC) are being implemented to heal and build sustainable peace and security.

## **STATE OF PALESTINE**

### **State of Palestine's Main Message to the 2018 High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development**

#### **The State of Palestine's Political Commitment and National Ownership to the SDGs**

- The State of Palestine committed itself to working with all partners in order to achieve the SDGs. So as to implement this commitment, the Palestinian Council of Ministers issued a decree establishing a national team to head the monitoring and implementing the SDGs in Palestine. The team is headed by the Prime Minister's Office and is composed of the membership of all relevant partners.
- “**Leave no one behind**” was chosen as a slogan for the 2030 Agenda. The realization of these slogans in Palestine remains extremely difficult so long as the Palestinian people are not able to exercise their right to self-determination. The concept of sustainability is inextricably linked to independence. A military occupation hinders the exercise of sovereignty including the exploitation of natural resources and obstructs sustainable development.
- The 2030 agenda recognizes the people’s right in self-determination without the provision of means to implement this right. Therefore, the State of Palestine, and for the purposes of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, perceives that there should be an 18<sup>th</sup> SDGs, which is: **“Ending the occupation, and the consolidation of the independent State of Palestine on the 1967 borders, with East Jerusalem as its capital”**.

#### **National Priorities of Sustainable Development**

- The Palestinian Government launched the **National Policy Agenda (NPA)** for the years 2017-2022 under the slogan of **“Putting Citizens First”**. The NPA lays the foundation for three pillars for the future of the State of Palestine: path to independence, government reform and improve services to citizens, and sustainable development.
- The NPA has adopted 75 of the SDG targets, taking into account the impediments of the Israeli occupation, the dire fiscal situation of the Palestinian Government and the sharp decline of donor aid to Palestine.

## **Challenges in the Implementation of SDGs**

- The continuation of Israel's occupation, its systematic and widespread violations of international law continue to be the biggest impediment for Palestine to achieve the SDGs. Therefore, ending the occupation is a prerequisite for enabling Palestine to meet its commitments towards sustainable development.
- **Population Growth:** as estimated at 2.8% in 2017, entails increasing demand on basic services. By 2030, there will be a need to construct 1650 new schools, 36 new hospitals and create one million new jobs.
- **The State of Palestine is further challenged by the insufficient resources to fund the implementation of the SDGs.** The World Bank estimated that the Palestinian people are prevented from \$3.4 billion of their potential revenue due to Israel's restrictions.
- **There is an imminent need for capacity building in Palestinian National Institutions.** Palestine hopes to benefit from the expertise of friendly States in order to institute the best-known practices.
- **The lack of available data for monitoring the SDGs** and their targets remains an obstacle to the implementation of the Agenda.

## **Building Partnerships for the Implementation of the SDGs**

- The implementation of SDGs requires the cooperation of all stakeholders. The government of Palestine adopted a set of principles to ensure active participation of non-governmental actors into the implementation of the SDGs.
- The State of Palestine continues to make active efforts in strengthening its partnership with international community. In 2017, Palestine concluded the reform for its local aid coordination structure that will strengthen the alignment of donor aid with national priorities.

## **Moving Forward**

The Government of Palestine, together with its all partners, will focus on the following:

1. Implementing the 75 SDGs targets that are in line with the national policy agenda.
2. Strengthening community participation in the implementation of SDGs. A stockholders engagement strategy will be developed and implemented.
3. Developing a national system for reporting on the implementation of the SDGs. This will be coupled with an annual review, in cooperation with all stakeholders. The review will submit to the national forum on sustainable development.
4. Collaboration with all relevant stakeholders to provide the needed data for SDG indicators.
5. Developing regional and global partnerships in support of national SDG priorities.
6. Raising public awareness, regarding the SDGs, at the national and local levels.
7. Strengthening the role of local media in monitoring the implementation of the SDGs.

## **SUDAN**

### **Overview**

The Voluntary National Review (VNR) has been undertaken as a process for building awareness and understanding of Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It aims to own and domesticate Agenda 2030 and the SDGs; use of the SDGs as a tool for identifying national development priorities and for accelerating change and transformation towards peace and development in the country; engage all stakeholders in the implementation process; develop a national framework for integration of the SDGs dimensions and pillars; prepare matrices to facilitate stakeholder's engagement in the SDGs implementation process; and prepare a national framework for the SDGs indicators. and a national platform for data and information management sharing.

All activities have been undertaken by the Government of the Sudan (GoS) under the auspices of the High-Level National Mechanism (HLNM). They have been coordinated by the National Population Council as HLNM secretariat, and have covered important meetings with high level key officials, national consultation workshops, expert's meetings, minitrial forum, discussions with representatives of parliament and with population groups especially women and youth groups, engagement of professionals and researchers as consultants to prepare policy and technical reports on specific topics and relevant themes, and media briefings and materials for publicity and awareness.

### **Key messages**

The VNR has been prepared for the Government of National Reconciliation. It is supported by the recommendations of the National Dialogue Conference (October 2015 to October 2016), which provide a national framework for transformation and policy reform. The VNR key messages are:

#### **(a) commitments to take actions**

1. The GoS is committed to implement Agenda 2030 and the SDGs, and to engage all people in the betterment of their lives and development of their country.
2. An institutional structure has been established at high level to oversee the implementation of Agenda 2030 and the SDGs in the country.
3. Harmonization of the national development plans and strategies with Agenda 2030 and the SDGs is a continuous process that needs to be implemented in all sectors.
4. The levels of knowledge and technical capacity on Agenda 2030 and the SDGs needs to be developed among all stakeholders: government, private sector, NGOs and CBOs

#### **(b) Peace and stability dividend**

1. Peace and stability are prevailing through justice and the rule of law. This will support implementation of Agenda 2030 and the SDGs, and to harness the

potentials of leaving no one behind in peace and leaving no one behind in development.

2. Peace and stability will create opportunities for communities affected by the war to recover and develop, and to transform from relief and humanitarian assistance to rehabilitation and development.

**(c) Agriculture transformation**

1. The Sudan's comparative advantage is in Agriculture. Transformation of the agriculture sector, through increasing productivity, adding value to agriculture production and targeting investment in agriculture industries and exportable agriculture goods, will accelerate the implementation of the SDGs.
2. The national strategy for transforming the agriculture sector is through allocating a minimum of 10% of the Government budget to agriculture and achieving a 6% annual growth in Agriculture GDP.

**(d) Social transformation**

1. The social systems are changing from social affairs to social development, and the people and communities are changing from recipients of charities and humanitarian assistance to participants in development and producers of goods and services in their local communities
2. The Multidimensional Poverty Index for 2014 is 28.7%. There are variations by state, education level of head of household, quality of household, sources of drinking water, and type of sanitation services.
3. The Sudan is experiencing a demographic dividend that must be harnessed through investment in education, especially girl's education, in health and in the creation of jobs and employment opportunities

**(e) Means of implementation**

1. The debt burden is unsustainable, and the continuing reluctance to admit the Sudan to the group of Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) is unjustifiable
2. In spite of the sanctions the Sudan continued to revitalize this sector through investment in increasing the population register and its coverage and increasing registration of vital events
3. invest in the use of information and data to generate new knowledge for the SDGs, especially through engaging researchers in universities and the centers of excellence in the country.

## **TOGO**

### **MESSAGES CLES DU TOGO POUR LE FPHN**

#### **• CONTEXTE**

Le Togo est à sa 3ème participation à la revue volontaire nationale instituée par les Nations Unies depuis l'adoption des ODD en septembre 2015.

La préparation du présent rapport a été participative et inclusive en associant toutes les parties prenantes au développement.

Le processus d'intégration des ODD dans les instruments de planification s'est poursuivi à travers la finalisation du Plan national de développement (PND) du Togo. La gouvernance concertée lors de l'élaboration de ce document a impliqué toutes les parties prenantes au développement. La mise en œuvre des ODD se fait dans le cadre de ce nouveau plan qui a pour objectif global de « transformer structurellement l'économie pour une croissance forte, durable, résiliente, inclusive, créatrice d'emplois décents et induisant l'amélioration du bien-être social ».

#### **• PROGRES DANS LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DES ODD 6, 7, 11, 14, 15, 17**

La mise en œuvre au Togo des six (6) ODD objet de revue à l'occasion de la troisième édition du FPHN se présente comme suit :

#### **■ ODD 6**

Le Togo a mis en place une stratégie de préservation des ressources en eau. Ainsi, le taux de desserte en eau potable est passé de 50% en 2015 à 52% en 2017. Cependant, les défis liés à l'accès aux infrastructures d'assainissement sont encore importants dans le sens où seulement 7% y ont accès en 2017. 1348 anciens forages équipés de pompes à motricité humaine (PMH) ont été réhabilités et 1401 nouveaux forages ont été réalisés.

#### **■ ODD 7**

Un projet d'électrification de près de 271 localités rurales est en cours sur la période 2017-2018.

Quatre (04) microcentrales solaires photovoltaïques d'une puissance totale cumulée de 600 KWc ont été installées de même que 10 000 lampadaires solaires dans les cinq régions du Togo.

Le taux d'accès à l'électricité est passé de 22,5% en 2008 à 35,6% en 2016. Au niveau de l'électrification rurale, ce taux est passé de 3% en 2008 à 6,3% en 2016.

## ■ ODD 11

La proportion des localités de plus de 5000 habitants dotées de schémas directeurs d'aménagement et d'urbanisme (SDAU) à jour est passée de 31% en 2015 à 37% en 2017. Il a été construit 540 logements sociaux et dans la cadre de la gestion des ordures ménagères, ainsi qu'un centre d'enfouissement technique d'une capacité de 250 000 tonnes d'ordures ménagères par an.

## ■ ODD 12

Plus de 1 343 ha périmètres irrigués et de bas-fonds, avec maîtrise totale de l'eau et 20 zones d'aménagement agricole planifiée (ZAAP) sur une superficie de 1 729 ha facilitant l'accès à la terre à plus de 2 561 producteurs.

Dans le domaine des achats publics durables au Togo, un accord de micro financement a été conclu avec l'ONU-Environnement pour la mise en œuvre du projet dénommé : « Achats publics durables et éco-étiquetage » et qui permettra à terme de disposer d'une politique nationale des achats publics durables (APD) et de son plan d'action.

## ■ ODD 15

La part des superficies des écosystèmes protégés a progressé en passant de 7 % à 7,4% entre 2011 et 2015.

La superficie des forêts aménagées, enrichies ou restaurées s'est élevée à 7595 ha ; 11712 ha ont été développés pour l'agroforesterie ; 450.000 ha de surfaces forestières ont été mises sous aménagement durable et plus de 8398 ha ont été reboisés en espèces forestières dans les forêts étatiques.

## ■ ODD 17

Le gouvernement a créé en 2012 l'Office togolais des recettes (OTR) et une holding d'Etat dénommée Togo Invest Corporation pour mobilisation les ressources internes de l'Etat optimiser les partenariats public-privés pour des investissements majeurs et contribuer à l'amélioration du climat des affaires.

Le Togo bénéficie du programme Threshold du Millenium Challenge Corporation (MCC) des Etats-Unis d'Amérique et depuis 2017 du visa textile African Growth Opportunities Act(AGOA) qui lui permet d'exporter les produits textiles et de l'habillement vers les Etats Unis à des conditions préférentielles.

- **DEFIS ET PERSPECTIVES**

Les défis majeurs auxquels fait face le Togo dans la mise en œuvre des ODD sont relatifs à la sécurisation du foncier, à la décentralisation, à la digitalisation de l'économie, au système statistique national, au renforcement des capacités des ressources humaines et au financement de l'économie.

# UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

United Arab Emirates

Main Messages of Voluntary National Review HLPF 2018

May 2018

## 1. Sustainable Development and UAE's National Development Priorities

The UAE was a strong advocate for the formulation of Agenda 2030. UAE's commitment to sustainable development is at the heart of the country's vision for its future. The ideas of sustainable development permeate UAE's national development plan - Vision 2021 - and the plans of its seven Emirates.

UAE's national development priorities - the *National Agenda* - guide efforts towards Vision 2021. Multi-stakeholder engagement was at the center of the formulation process for the agenda involving over 300 officials from 90 federal and local government entities, participants from civil society organizations and the private sector and experts from academia. The agenda specifies a wide-ranging work program emphasizing sustainable development centered around 4 pillars, 6 national priorities and 52 federal-level key performance indicators (Figure 1).

Figure 1: UAE National Development Agenda, VISION 2021



## 2. Institutional Arrangements for Implementation of the SDGs

UAE's National Committee on SDGs was formed in 2017 and is chaired by the Minister of State for International Cooperation. The Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority (FCSA) serves as vice-chair and secretariat for the Committee.

The Committee comprises 17 federal government organizations. It serves as a platform for multi-stakeholder engagement and provides the whole-of-government systems and procedures for information-sharing, policy coherence and review in the run up to the year 2030.

Since 2017, the National Committee has:

- Mapped SDG targets to UAE's National Agenda and prioritized targets to pursue on an annual basis
- Determined the criteria for incorporating SDG targets into the national development agenda and aligned monitoring and reporting cycles with the work program of the national statistics system
- Assessed the scope of SDG implementation given resource capacities and constraints in a particular year.

*Figure 2: Institutional Arrangements for SDG Implementation*



### 3. Implementation, Review and Follow up of the SDGs

The UAE has one of the best performing public sectors in the world, one that operates in an open and transparent way, underpinned by a systematic performance framework, a highly skilled civil service and efficient and innovative mechanisms for the delivery of public services.

To implement UAE's National Agenda, policy initiatives are incorporated in the government's performance management framework and linked to five-year strategic and operational plans of federal ministries. This framework is flexible enough to incorporate the SDGs. The government will leverage all aspects of this architecture to ensure that the SDGs are localized and harmonized across federal and local government, that policy coherence is achieved using mechanisms that align national and sub-national policies and that enabling technologies and stakeholder relationships are deployed to their full effect to achieve the SDGs.

### 4. Stakeholder Engagement

Broad stakeholder engagement is an established part of policymaking processes and includes consultation with youth groups, the private sector, knowledge institutions and civil society. Beyond established mechanisms, the National Committee has developed a comprehensive communication strategy to engage societal stakeholders on the SDGs.

With the appointment of a Minister of State for Youth Affairs in 2016, the government signaled its ambitions to involve its youth to determine the future direction of the country. Subsequently the Emirates Youth Council and seven emirate-wide Local Youth Councils were launched. These youth councils are involved in the official deliberations concerning the implementation of the SDGs.

A Private-Sector Advisory Council was created that reports to the vice-chair of the National Committee on SDGs. The Council will engage the business community to raise awareness of the SDGs via a variety of events and media platforms.

## **5. Global Partnerships**

The UAE endeavors to meet its international obligations towards Agenda 2030. The 2016 Foreign Aid Report presents UAE's foreign assistance contributions through the lens of the 17 SDGs. In 2016, the UAE was recognised as the world's largest donor, surpassing the UN target of 0.7 percent of gross national income (GNI) as ODA by reaching 1.12 percent ODA/GNI. The UN target of 0.15-0.20 percent ODA/GNI to LDCs was also achieved with disbursements reaching 0.36 percent.

SDGs feature prominently in global events hosted by the UAE. The 'SDGs in Action' platform is a permanent feature of the annual World Government Summit in Dubai. In addition, the SDGs, and more broadly sustainability, will be a central focus of Expo 2020 Dubai.

## **URUGUAY**

### **URUGUAY: MENSAJES VNR 2018**

El involucramiento de actores públicos y privados en el marco de la Agenda 2030, es una oportunidad para movilizar la acción conjunta en torno a objetivos comunes en el territorio de la República, no solo para mejorar la calidad de vida de sus habitantes, sino también para generar un futuro más inclusivo, ambientalmente sostenible y económicamente viable para todas y todos.

En 2017 se inició una fase de trabajo de sensibilización y difusión de los ODS a nivel territorial.

Este informe cuenta con un enfoque de derechos humanos.

Se incorpora la mirada de distintos colectivos de la sociedad, en particular informe del trabajo realizado por el sector privado.

#### **ODS 6:**

El acceso al agua potable y al saneamiento, constituyen derechos humanos fundamentales, establecidos en la Constitución de la República.

Uruguay cuenta con el 99,4% de la población con acceso al agua, el 95.2% de la población con acceso a agua segura.

El Plan Nacional de Aguas, contiene proyectos y programas, para lograr la gestión integrada y sustentable de las aguas y el acceso al agua y saneamiento para toda la población.

#### **ODS 7:**

Uruguay ha transitado un camino exitoso en materia energética, posicionándose a la vanguardia de la utilización de energías renovables en el mundo. La clave radica en una política de Estado de largo plazo y un marco institucional y regulatorio sólido.

Nuestro país es uno de los más electrificados de América Latina con una tasa de electrificación del 99,7%.

#### **ODS 11:**

Se aborda este ODS desde tres ejes temáticos: Inclusión social y bienestar; Sostenibilidad y cambio climático; Gobernanza urbana.

Inclusión social y bienestar: se observa que los logros en el acceso a la vivienda han sido la diversificación de los programas de acceso que atienden a la heterogeneidad de situaciones y necesidades previstas en el plan quinquenal de vivienda. En materia de transporte casi la totalidad de las ciudades de más de 30 mil habitantes poseen servicio de transporte público. En cuanto al acceso a zonas verdes y espacios públicos, se redefinió el diseño y equipamiento de espacios públicos, involucrando a la comunidad.

Sostenibilidad y cambio climático: se han desarrollado sistemas de alerta temprana para la mitigación de desastres naturales; se busca profundizar en el análisis de riesgos así como en el

desarrollo de herramientas de prevención y manejo. En materia de mitigación y adaptación al cambio climático se destaca la aprobación de la Política Nacional de Cambio Climático.

Gobernanza urbana: se ha logrado trabajar en coordinación interinstitucional para impulsar la gestión territorial en Sistema de Ciudades, logrando una amplia participación de la sociedad civil.

**ODS 12:**

Uruguay cuenta con marco normativo y políticas públicas que propician la gestión sustentable de los recursos hídricos, la utilización responsable y sostenible de los suelos y aguas superficiales, la utilización de tecnologías limpias, la disminución de la generación de residuos y el uso de envases reutilizables, entre otros.

En 2008, se aprobó una Política Energética de largo plazo, centrada en la diversificación de la matriz energética con especial énfasis en las energías renovables, el impulso de la eficiencia energética y la consideración del acceso universal y seguro a la energía para todos los sectores sociales.

Se está impulsando la Producción Más Limpia y la mejora del desempeño ambiental de los sectores productivos a través de diversos planes y programas. Se estableció el régimen de Evaluación de Impacto Ambiental como instrumento preventivo de gestión ambiental.

En 2016, se creó el Sistema Nacional de Transformación Productiva y Competitividad con la finalidad de promover el desarrollo económico e innovador con sustentabilidad, equidad social y equilibrio ambiental y territorial.

**ODS 15:**

Se avanzó en la conservación y uso sostenible de los ecosistemas, mediante el desarrollo e implementación de la Estrategias Nacional de Biodiversidad y el Plan Estratégico del Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas. Se trabaja en una Estrategia Nacional de Bosque Nativo, para controlar la degradación ocasionada por la invasión de especies exóticas.

La Ley de Ordenamiento Territorial y Desarrollo Sostenible, habilita a los gobiernos departamentales a categorizar los suelos y definir criterios para su utilización sostenible, y la política de planificación de uso y manejo del suelo que trata de combatir los procesos de erosión derivados de la agricultura no sostenible.