Compendium of National Institutional Arrangements for implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The 46 countries that presented voluntary national reviews at the high-level political forum in 2018

United Nations

UN Department for Economic and Social Affairs
Division for Public Institutions and Digital Government

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs

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Introduction

Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2015, countries have continuously updated institutional arrangements in order to enable government institutions and other stakeholders to deliver the objectives encapsulated in the Agenda.

This compendium, prepared by the Division for Public Institutions and Digital Government (DPIDG) of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, aims to document institutional arrangements related to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in a simple but standard way. It complements two similar volumes published in 2017 and 2018, which covered the UN Member States that chose to present voluntary national reviews at the United Nations High-level Political Forum on sustainable Development (HLPF) in 2016 and 2017.

The compendium covers the 46 countries that presented Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) in 2018, namely Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Benin, Bhutan, Cabo Verde, Canada, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Ireland, Jamaica, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Namibia, Niger, Paraguay, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan, Switzerland, Togo, the United Arab Emirates, Uruguay and Viet Nam.

For each country, the compendium aims to provide information on the following nine institutional topics: (i) national strategies; (ii) national institutional arrangements; (iii) local authorities; (iv) parliament; (v) engaging and equipping public servants; (vi) civil society and the private sector; (vii) monitoring and review; (viii) engaging supreme audit institutions; and (ix) budgeting.

An important source of research for this compendium were the official presentations made by the 46 countries, who presented voluntary national reviews (VNRs) at the HLPF in 2018 (See: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf), as well as the larger reports on which those were based. These reports provided up-to-date snapshots of national efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs. Institutional arrangements were only one aspect covered by national presentations, however, and the emphasis that countries chose to put on them, and the aspects that they highlighted, varied. To achieve comparable coverage for the 46 countries, this source of information had to be complemented by desk research. Among others, various government statements, documents and audit reports, United Nations documents, and online websites and news articles were used.

The research was conducted within the period of June 2018 – December 2018. All the countries covered in the report were contacted through their permanent missions in New York and had an opportunity to review the information that concerned them. Countries that provided feedback were: Australia, Colombia, Lebanon, Malta, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka and the State of Palestine.

In every country, the institutional landscape evolves over time. Although every effort was made to accurately reflect the situation in each country, information in this compendium will need to be updated periodically to reflect institutional changes. Member States are invited to contribute

comments and additional feedback to this compendium by emailing: dpidg@un.org. Stakeholders are likewise welcomed to share their remarks.

| **Country:** | **Albania** |

VNR year: 2018

National strategies: Albania's development policy goals are outlined in the *National Strategy for Development and Integration (NSDI II) 2015-2020* issued in early 2016. The overarching goal of NSDI II is that of accession to the European Union.[1] The document lays out six key priorities for national social, democratic, and economic development, including democratic institutions, increased social cohesion, and economic growth. The goals are operationalized by 40 sectoral strategies.[2]

NSDI II is very closely aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals. A policy area assessment conducted in 2017 found that 140 SDG targets (or 83%) were directly tied to specific components of the NSDI II policies. The report found that most of the remaining SDG targets did not apply to Albania.[3]

National institutional arrangements: Political guidance and oversight: The implementation of the 2030 Agenda is led and overseen by the high-level Inter-Ministerial Committee on the SDGs. This body is chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister of Albania, and includes representatives from key government institutions, civil society, the private sector, academia, and international organizations. The Department of Development and Good Governance in the Prime Minister's Office acts as the Committee's technical secretariat and provides coordination and support.[4]

Implementation of the SDGs: The Inter-Ministerial Technical Working Group was established in May 2017 to support the Inter-Ministerial Committee (PM Order number 70) in the assessment and integration of the 2030 Agenda and the drafting of an SDG Road Map. The Technical Working Group reports its progress to the Prime Minister's Cabinet

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[1] Permanent Mission of the Republic of Albania to the United Nations, 2018, *Vice Prime Minister, Mrs. Senida Mesi, presents the Voluntary National Review on Sustainable Development Goals.* UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, New York. Available at: http://www.ambasadat.gov.al/united-nations/en/vice-prime-minister-mrs-senida-mesi-presents-voluntary-national-review-sustainable-development-goals.
[2] Republic of Albania, 2018, *Voluntary National Review on Sustainable Development Goals*, UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, New York. Available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/20257ALBANIA_VNR_2018_FINAL2.pdf.
[3] Republic of Albania Council of Ministers, 2018, *Report on the Harmonization of Sustainable Development Goals with Existing Sectoral Policies.* Available at: http://www.un.org.al/sites/default/files/Albania%20Report%20on%20the%20Harmonization.pdf.
[4] Albania Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

	every three months. Specific ministries were assigned to operationalize implementation of relevant SDG targets, including the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, the Ministry of Finance and Economy; and the Ministry of Tourism and Environment.[5]
Local authorities:	Albania has made support for local development a priority. Local governments are represented in the Inter-Ministerial Committee on the SDGs. The Albanian Association of Municipalities has been involved in the UNDG SDG-MAPS mission aiming to accelerate implementation of the SDGs.[6] Additionally, Albania has made urban renaissance a key target, consistent with SDG Goal 9: Industry, innovation, and infrastructure, and Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities. Albania has implemented an urban renaissance programme and the Regional Development Fund to support local and regional development. The Territorial-Administrative Reform of 2015 has led local municipalities to draft so called General Local Plans, which serve as a key mechanism for territorial development; all municipalities are expected to have a General Local Plan in place by 2019.[7]
Parliament:	Albania's Parliament is strongly involved with the SDGs. In December 2017, it unanimously approved a resolution asserting the country's commitment to the 2030 Agenda, including its promotion and implementation, as well as the monitoring of the sustainable development goals.[8]
Engaging and equipping public servants:	As part of Albania's goals for EU integration and to foster a strong policy enabling environment for the implementation of the SDGs, Albania is undertaking a public administration reform, with the aim of reinforcing institutional capacity, improving public service, fighting corruption, and promoting a citizen-centric approach to public administration. The public administration reform is described in the National Cross-cutting Strategy for Public Administration Reform 2015-2020, adopted by the government in April 2015.[9]
Civil society and the private sector:	Albania recognizes the importance of civil society and the private sector engagement, public consultations, and a bottom-up appropriation of the SDGs. On 24 October 2017, 25 public and private universities signed a pledge to advance the 2030 Agenda. The National Council on Civil Society is working to develop a statement in support of the 2030 Agenda.

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[5] *Ibid.*
[6] Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, 2018, *Report to the 2018 HLPF: Towards the Localization of the SDGs*. Available at: https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/towards_the_localization_of_the_sdgs.pdf.
[7] Albania Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*
[8] UNDP, 2017, *Members of the Albanian Parliament commit to play an active role to support implementation of Agenda 2030 and Sustainable Development Goals*. Available at: http://www.un.org.al/news/members-albanian-parliament-commit-play-active-role-support-implementation-agenda-2030-and.
[9] Albania Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

	In addition to the NSDI II, Albania has developed a *Business and Investment Development Strategy 2014-2020*, which lays out a vision for economic and job growth and promotion of investment. This Strategy is supported by government initiatives such as the planned adoption of a unified Investment Law and the implementation of a *Multi-Annual Action Plan on a Regional Economic Area in the Western Balkans* (MAP 2017-2020).[10]
Monitoring and review:	The Albanian Institute of Statistics (INSTAT) is the Coordinator of the National Statistical System, which is composed of INSTAT, the Bank of Albania and the Ministry of Finance and Economy. It is currently in the process of aligning SDG indicators with existing processes. It published a statistical annex to the Albania Voluntary Report which contains 30 indicators evaluating progress on the SDGs.[11] SDG indicators were also included in the Official Statistical Program 2017-2021, which was approved by Parliament in February 2017.[12] Data for only a few SDG global indicators is currently available in Albania.[13]
Engaging supreme audit institutions:	No information found.
Budgeting:	Approximately $6,668 million in public spending were dedicated to the implementation of the SDGs.[14]

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[10] *Ibid*.

[11] *Ibid*.

[12] United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, *Op. Cit.*

[13] Republic of Albania, Council of Ministers, *Report on the Harmonization of Sustainable Development Goals with Existing Sectoral Policies*, *Op. Cit.*

[14] Albania Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

Country:	**Andorra**
VNR year:	2018
National strategies:	The 2030 Agenda has become an integral part of all of Andorra's policies and plans: in 2016, the Government decided that actions submitted for approval to the Council of Ministers were to be linked to one or more SDGs.
	Additionally, specific thematic plans are directly aligned with the SDGs. In 2017, the Master Plan for the Andorra Development Cooperation (*Plan Directeur de la Coopération au Développement*), which guides Andorra's policies for international development cooperation and humanitarian aid, was modified to incorporate the SDGs.[15] Three key priorities were selected: education, protection of vulnerable populations, and the environment and fight against climate change.[16]
National institutional arrangements:	Political guidance and oversight: The Council of Ministers (*Consell de Ministers*) oversees the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and its integration into government planning and strategies.[17]
	Lead and coordination entity: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs considers it essential to implement international development cooperation with a real impact on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.[18] The Ministry of Environment, Agriculture, and Sustainable Development has taken the lead on several goals specifically tied to its domestic responsibilities.
	The Voluntary National Report was drafted by an inter-ministerial team, coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and including representatives from many ministries.[19]
	Implementation of the SDGs: The SDGs are integrated into the Government's sector-specific policies and actions implemented by

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[15] Principality of Andorra, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2018, *Pla rector de la cooperació internacional al desenvolupament*. Available at: https://www.exteriors.ad/images/stories/Cooperacio/PlaRector_2018.pdf.

[16] Principality of Andorra, 2018, *Voluntary National Review: Rapport Volontaire sur la Mise en Œuvre des Objectifs de Développement Durable*. UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, New York. Available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/19898ANDORRA_VNR_2018.pdf.

[17] *Ibid.*

[18] Principality of Andorra, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Goals, priorities and actors*. Available at: https://www.exteriors.ad/en/multilateral-affairs-and-cooperation/international-cooperation-for-development/goals-priorities-and-actors.

[19] Andorra Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

various ministries. SDG4 on education, for example, is primarily operationalized through the Strategic Plan for the Reform and Improvement of the Andorran Educational System (PERMSEA) under the auspices of the Ministry of Education. The Ministry of Environment, Agriculture, and Sustainable Development plays an especially important role with regards to the implementation of the SDGs linked to environmental protection and sustainability.[20]

Local authorities: Municipalities were involved in the drafting of the Voluntary National Review. Local authorities are also responsible for some public services relevant to the 2030 Agenda.[21]

Parliament: The Parliament (*Consell General*) was involved in the drafting of the Voluntary National Review.[22] It also plays a critical role by approving laws related to the implementation of the SDGs.[23]

Engaging and equipping public servants: No information found.

Civil society and the private sector: Andorra has established dialogue with various stakeholders on matters pertaining to the 2030 Agenda. NGOs were invited to take part in a cooperative table in 2017 to discuss the integration of the SDGs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Master Plan for the Andorra Development Cooperation. Andorra also organized a national survey open to all citizens to inform the drafting of the Voluntary National Review.

Private sector entities in Andorra, especially in the financial sector, have adopted the SDGs and incorporated them into their corporate responsibility plans. During the drafting of the Voluntary National Review, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs organized a series of consultations with the private sector, to share best practices relating to the implementation of the SDGs.[24]

Monitoring and review: The Department of Statistics is responsible for data collection and analysis. The development of national statistical indicators is ongoing as part of the 2018-2021 Statistical Plan.[25] A specific website was created to showcase indicators pertaining to the environment and published by

[20] *Ibid*.
[21] *Ibid.*
[22] *Ibid.*
[23] Principality of Andorra, 2018, *Andorra referma el seu compromís amb el desenvolupament sostenible i aposta per la implicació de tota la societat*. Available at: https://www.govern.ad/medi-ambient/item/9440-andorra-referma-el-seu-compromis-amb-el-desenvolupament-sostenible-i-aposta-per-la-implicacio-de-tota-la-societat.
[24] Andorra Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*
[25] Principality of Andorra, Ministra d'Afers Exteriors Maria Ubach, 2018, *Podem ajudar altres estats a complir els objectius de sostenibilitat de l'ONU en matèria d'educació.* Available at: https://www.ara.ad/societat/Maria-Ubach-objectius-sostenibilitat-ONU_0_2051195064.html.

the Department of Environment and Sustainability.[26,27] Additionally, Andorra has announced the creation of a monitoring working group specifically focused on evaluating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.[28]

Engaging supreme audit institutions:	No information found.
Budgeting:	Financial resources for the implementation of the SDGs are integrated within ministry- and program-specific budgets. The *Master Plan for the Andorra Development Cooperation* identifies how dedicated financial resources are to be allocated based on international priorities.[29]

[26] Principality of Andorra, 2018, *Medi Ambient presenta els indicadors del 2017 relacionats amb els Objectius de Desenvolupament Sostenible de les Nacions Unides*. Available at: https://www.govern.ad/medi-ambient/item/9317-medi-ambient-presenta-els-indicadors-del-2017-relacionats-amb-els-objectius-de-desenvolupament-sostenible-de-les-nacions-unides.
[27] See also: Principality of Andorra, *Indicadors medi ambient 2017.* Available at: https://www.mediambient.ad/images/MiniSites/indicadors_2017/.
[28] Principality of Andorra, 2018, *Andorra referma el seu compromís amb el desenvolupament sostenible i aposta per la implicació de tota la societat*. Available at: https://www.govern.ad/medi-ambient/item/9440-andorra-referma-el-seu-compromis-amb-el-desenvolupament-sostenible-i-aposta-per-la-implicacio-de-tota-la-societat.
[29] Andorra Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit*.

Country:	**Armenia**
VNR year:	2018
National strategies:	Sustainable development priorities are reflected in the high-level *Armenian Development Strategy (ADS) 2014-2025*, which identifies the goals and broad strategic framework for economic, social, and environmental priorities in Armenia. The ADS 2014-2025 has different goals, such as the reduction of poverty, the acceleration of human development and economic growth and the mitigation of regional disparities. The ADS is implemented through sector-specific policies and action plans. Armenia is currently updating the ADS to extend the timeframe to 2030 and fully incorporate the SDGs, and to assess potential modifications necessary in light of the change of the Constitution and political system in 2017-2018.[30]
National institutional arrangements:	Lead and coordination entity: Implementation of the SDGs is managed by the National Council for Sustainable Development. Established in 2000, the Council is headed by the Prime Minister and includes representatives from ministries, State agencies, and NGOs. Its mission is to coordinate achievement of sustainable development goals and fulfilment of other international commitments.
	Implementation of the SDGs: The SDG Nationalization Inter-Agency Task Force was established in February 2017 to coordinate efforts by State and non-profit entities for the national adaptation and implementation of the SDGs. Four working groups were established within the Task Force.[31]
	In 2017, Armenia established the Armenia National SDG Innovation Lab, the first country-level SDG initiative of its kind. The Lab provides innovative methods and strategies for the implementation of the SDGs.[32,33]
Local authorities:	All municipalities in Armenia are legally obliged to design and adopt development plans that include economic, social, and environmental components. They have been instrumental in the implementation of specific goals and policies, such as energy efficiency. The Government of Armenia has made it a priority to coordinate with municipalities

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[30] Republic of Armenia, 2018, *SDG Implementation Voluntary National Review: Transformation Towards Sustainable and Resilient Societies*. UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, New York. Available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/20315Armenia_SDG_VNR_report.pdf.
[31] *Ibid*.
[32] UNDP, 2017, *The Government of Armenia and the UN set up the world's first National SDG Innovation Lab*. Available at: http://www.am.undp.org/content/armenia/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2017/11/14/the-government-of-armenia-and-the-un-set-up-the-world-s-first-national-sdg-innovation-lab.html.
[33] See also: Armenia National SDG Innovation Lab. Available at: http://sdginnovationlab.am/.

through the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Development (MTAD) and to ensure that local governing bodies have sufficient financial resources to fulfill their missions. The Government is also planning to create effective economic incentives for municipalities to apply sustainable practices.[34]

Parliament:	No information found.
Engaging and equipping public servants:	The Government of Armenia in close cooperation with UNDP is developing a tailor-made training course on environmental protection for civil servants and municipality authorities.[35]
Civil society and the private sector:	The government circulated the voluntary national review draft and discussed it with interested stakeholders. It also organized SDG-related talks and roundtable discussions with different stakeholders, including businesses and civil society organizations, and has encouraged NGOs to participate in the SDG implementation process.
	Armenia aims to create economic incentives for businesses and consumers to engage in sustainable practices. One of the goals of the National SDG Innovation Lab is to engage with the private sector to create impactful sustainable development programs.
	The National SDG Statistical Platform is maintained in close cooperation with civil society organizations and the private sector.[36]
Monitoring and review:	Armenia has established a National SDG Statistical Platform to monitor progress on achieving the SDGs. Plans for a comprehensive national review of SDG implementation and the adoption of SDG baseline indicators are underway.[37]
Engaging supreme audit institutions:	The Audit Chamber of Armenia has the mandate to conduct performance audits of government programs which contribute to aspects of the SDGs.[38]
Budgeting:	The 17 SDGs are considered program targets of the government, and therefore no changes were made in the budgeting process.[39]

[34] Armenia Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*
[35] *Ibid.*
[36] *Ibid.*
[37] *Ibid*.
[38] Republic of Armenia, Audit Chamber, *Strategic Approach in SAI activities.* Available at: http://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=10&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjax4e NnLngAhUKZd8KHZH0A4sQFjAJegQIBRAC&url=http%3A%2F%2Fkniknowledgebase.org%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2F2018%2F05%2FArmenia.pptx&usg=AOvVaw0qf9n2IFXACo3TWyvVrp5e.
[39] United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, 2016, *Regional Survey on the Planning, Implementation, Follow-up and Review of the Sustainable Development Goals.* Available at: https://www.unece.org/sustainable-development/sustainable-development/home/regional-sdg-survey.html.
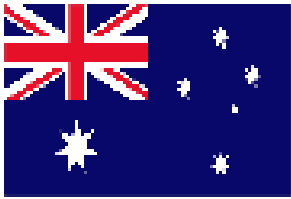
Country:	**Australia**
VNR year:	2018

National strategies:
In Australia, the SDGs are consistent with Australian priorities and long-standing efforts across a range of topics such as health, education, agriculture, water, the environment, the economy, indigenous affairs and gender equality. The SDGs have primarily been incorporated into sector-specific policies and plans where relevant.[40] For example, the Closing the Gap framework has driven significant national effort to improve indigenous outcomes across sectors since 2008. Like the 2030 Agenda, this is a long-term effort aimed at intergenerational change, with targets that strongly link to the SDGs. The goals, and their interlinkages, have also been used to inform the Australian National Outlook report 2015, which reviewed economic activity, resource use, environmental performance and living standards since 1970 and contained scenarios until 2050, including with regard to the interactions between energy, water and food.[41]

In addition, Australia has expressed a commitment to sustainable development as a key component of its foreign policy agenda.[42]

National institutional arrangements:
Lead and coordination entity: Implementation of the SDGs, both at the national and international level, is overseen by an interdepartmental committee of senior officials from multiple government agencies. The committee is co-chaired by the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (PM&C) and the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT). In addition, separate cross-government groups on specific aspects, such as data or communications, have been convened.[43]

Implementation of the SDGs: Different ministries are in charge of one or more of the SDGs. The Department of the Environment and Energy, for example, is directly responsible for several Goals, specifically those relating to energy (SDG7), sustainable consumption and production

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[40] Australia, 2018, *Voluntary National Review: Report on the implementation of the sustainable development goals*. UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, New York. Available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/20470VNR_final_approved_version.pdf.
[41] CSIRO, 2015, *Australian National Outlook*. Available at: https://www.csiro.au/en/Research/Major-initiatives/Australian-National-Outlook.
[42] Australia, 2017, *Foreign Policy White Paper. Chapter 6: Global Cooperation, Promoting Sustainable Development*. Available at: https://www.fpwhitepaper.gov.au/foreign-policy-white-paper/chapter-six-global-cooperation/promoting-sustainable-development.
[43] Australia Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit*.

(SDG12), climate action (SDG13), life below water (SDG14), and life on land (SDG15).[44]

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) has provided research and expertise on the SDGs.[45]

Local authorities: Local authorities have been incorporating the SDGs in their planning, implementation and evaluation. Australia has emphasized the importance of community-level sustainable development initiatives, for instance through the 2016 Smart Cities Plan.[46]

Parliament: In December 2017, the Australian government announced a Senate inquiry into the SDGs, which aims to understand a range of issues that could impact national implementation, including government and community awareness of the SDGs, the potential costs and benefits of domestic implementation, governance structures required to achieve meaningful outcomes, how results could be communicated to impact society, and whether Australia's support of the SDGs through its official development assistance program needs to be focused on core areas for more sustainable outcomes. Several public hearings were held from August to December 2018 and a report outlining 18 recommendations was tabled in the Australian Parliament in February 2019.[47]

Engaging and equipping public servants: No information found.

Civil society and the private sector: Many institutions, organisations and businesses throughout Australia have already integrated sustainability principles and, in some cases, the SDG framework, into their activities and planning.[48]

Civil society, in partnership with DFAT and the Australian government, is actively engaging with the SDGs, both through internal planning and initiatives. DFAT has, for example, partnered with the Australian Council for International Development and other civil society organizations to promote understanding and action relating to the 2030 Agenda.[49] DFAT is also engaging with academia and institutions of higher education, for instance by supporting the Research for

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[44] Australia, Department of the Environment and Energy, *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals*. Available at: http://www.environment.gov.au/about-us/international/2030-agenda.

[45] Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation website. Available at: https://www.csiro.au/

[46] Australia Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

[47] Parliament of Australia, *United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)*. Available at: https://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Senate/Foreign_Affairs_Defence_and_Trade/SDGs.

[48] Australia Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

[49] Australian Council for International Development, *Sustainable Development: Current Priorities*. Available at: https://acfid.asn.au/content/current-priorities-0.

Development Impact Network and the Sustainable Development Solutions Network.[50]

Australian businesses have been using the SDGs as guidelines for developing corporate responsibility practices. The Global Compact Network Australia (GCNA), for example, created an Australian SDGs Hub for Business, aimed at facilitating corporate engagement with the 2030 Agenda.[51] DFAT is working to increase collaboration with the private sector on matters of sustainable development, for instance through the establishment of the Business Partnerships Platform.[52]

Monitoring and review: Australia launched the official National Reporting Platform for the Sustainable Development Goals in July 2018. This reference tool contains data relating to the SDGs and performance tracking.[53]

**Engaging supreme audit institutions:** No information found.

Budgeting: No information found.

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[50] Australia, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Engaging civil society and universities*. Available at: https://dfat.gov.au/aid/topics/development-issues/2030-agenda/Pages/engaging-civil-society-and-universities.aspx.

[51] Global Compact Network Australia, *Australian SDGs Hub for Business*. UN Global Compact. Available at: http://www.unglobalcompact.org.au/issues/sustainable-development/sustainable-development-goals-sdgs.

[52] Australia, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, *Business Partnerships Platform*. Available at: https://dfat.gov.au/aid/who-we-work-with/private-sector-partnerships/bpp/Pages/business-partnerships-platform.aspx.

[53] Australian Government's Reporting Platform on the SDG Indicators. Available at: https://www.sdgdata.gov.au/.
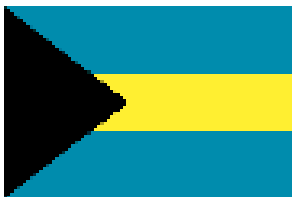
Country:	**Bahamas**
VNR year:	2018
National strategies:	The 2030 Agenda has been fully incorporated into The Bahamas 25-year *National Development Plan (NDP) Vision 2040*. This NDP provides a roadmap for the country's future development, which is comprised of 16 goals and focuses on four primary policy priorities: the economy, governance, social policy, and the environment.[54] The NDP integrates the 2030 Agenda sustainable development goals and targets: an initial review of a first draft of the NDP by UNDP found it to be 88% aligned with the SDGs.[55]
National institutional arrangements:	Lead and coordination entity: Implementation of the SDGs is currently organized by the Economic Development and Planning Unit (EDPU) within the Office of the Prime Minister, which is responsible for the implementation of the SDGs at all levels of government. Additionally, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs manages SDG-related issues at the international level.
	Implementation of the SDGs: The Government of the Bahamas is in the process of establishing a Sustainable Development Goals Technical Committee to more specifically address the integration and achievement of the SDGs. The Technical Committee will include representatives from government ministries and agencies, the private sector, civil society, and academia. In September 2017, the EDPU mapped out the SDGs, and assigned a lead government agency to each.[56]
Local authorities:	The Government of the Bahamas is implementing a so called "SDG communications strategy" which builds on the previous awareness and community input campaigns undertaken through the National Development Plan process. It is, among others, focused on raising awareness about the SDGs and encouraging collaboration with community leaders and local communities.[57] The Government of the Bahamas is committed to the local adaptation of the 2030 Agenda, both through the NDP and through specific, targeted, community-level

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[54] Vision2040: National Development Plan of the Bahamas, *What is the National Development Plan?* Available at: http://www.vision2040bahamas.org.

[55] Commonwealth of The Bahamas, 2018, *Voluntary National Review on the Sustainable Development Goals*. UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, New York. Available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/19874VNR_document_03.07.18_master_document.pdf.

[56] *Ibid.*

[57] *Ibid.*

	initiatives, such as the Over-the-Hill Community Development Partnership Initiative.[58]
Parliament:	The communication strategy for SDGs includes further collaborative sessions with Government agencies, ministries and parliamentarians on matters relating to the SDGs.[59]
Engaging and equipping public servants:	The Government of the Bahamas is working to reinforce public institutions through the Public Financial Management/Performance Management Reform Program. Among other things, the program led to the establishment in 2018 of a Prime Minister's Delivery Unit, tasked with ensuring that policy priorities are implemented, and to the development of a National Statistical System to monitor the implementation of the SDGs. The program also aims to reinforce the Bahamas' capacity to manage and monitor allocation of public resources and finances.[60]
Civil society and the private sector:	Civil society has been involved in the SDG process, for instance through participation in events, workshops, and symposiums and its contribution to SDG related programmes and initiatives. The Bahamas Chamber of Commerce has been involved in consultations on the SDGs since October 2017. The Government also appointed a select committee of experts in 2017 with experience operating within the private sector to provide recommendations to the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) with respect to improving the ease of doing business in The Bahamas. In addition, the SDG implementation communication strategy includes a national civil society conclave and a national private sector conclave on the SDGs to discuss how civil society organisations and the private sector can assist in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.[61]
Monitoring and review:	The Government of the Bahamas is developing a National Statistical System which will improve data collection and monitoring for the SDGs. Currently, data on matters related to the SDGs is collected by the Department of Statistics.[62]
Engaging supreme audit institutions:	No information found.

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[58] H.E. Mr. Hubert Minnis, Prime Minister, The Commonwealth of The Bahamas, 2018, *National Statement: Transformation towards Sustainable and Resilient Societies, Localizing the SDGs*. UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, New York. Available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/278052018_07_18_09_57_50.pdf.

[59] The Bahamas Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

[60] *Ibid.*

[61] *Ibid.*

[62] *Ibid*.

Budgeting: The Government of the Bahamas is seeking to fund implementation of the SDGs through a variety of sources. Domestic resource mobilization has been enhanced by the 2018/2019 National Budget's focus on fiscal responsibility and accountability in public spending. The country also seeks to increase foreign direct investments and stronger integrate into the global economy, by, for example, becoming a member of the World Trade Organization.[63]

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[63] *Ibid*.

Country:	**Bahrain**
VNR year:	2018
National strategies:	The Kingdom of Bahrain's *Economic Vision 2030* was launched in October 2008 and describes a strategic vision of the government, society and the economy, based on three guiding principles: sustainability, fairness, and competitiveness.[64]
	The SDGs are implemented through the *Government Plan of Action (GPA) 2015-2018*. The GPA assigns responsibility for specific SDG targets to relevant line ministries and sets a framework for monitoring and reporting on progress. Its strategic priorities include six categories: 1) Sovereignty, 2) Economy and finance, 3) Human development and social services, 4) Infrastructure, 5) Environment and urban development, and 6) Government performance.[65] In the current GPA, 78% of the SDGs are included with plans to increase alignment in future GPAs.[66]
National institutional arrangements:	Lead and coordination entity: The National Information Committee (NIC) oversees the national application of the SDGs and monitors and aligns SDG objectives and indicators with the GPA. It is chaired by the Minister of Cabinet Affairs and includes all relevant government entities involved in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Multi-sectoral SDG task forces have also been established.
	Implementation of the SDGs: SDGs are implemented through the GPA and in collaboration with the private sector and civil society. Government departments are involved in the implementation of the SDGs based on their respective domains of competence and in accordance to the responsibilities assigned in the GPA.[67]

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[64] Kingdom of Bahrain, 2017, *The Economic Vision 2030*. Available at: https://www.bahrain.bh/wps/portal/!ut/p/a1/jdDfE4FAEAfwv8VDr-3qqHg7TSlTwyByLybmHKY6k8ifLzz5Efbtdj7f2d0DBhGwLD7vRFzsZBYntzfTl-4Q9aZmagOchg7S4aTl-rZLcGxUYPEECLEroBsjY9bRdBP_y6MWWE2vVYEgQKRmb-xPHQuxT_7M1xT9OX_CM5gDe2HvV9zBtzUfoH6PATCRyNX9Txc0WxFTAMv5huc8V0951d4WxeHYVVDBsixVIaVIuLqWqYKfIlt5LCB6lnBIwzC6ePt2cvYpbTSuTGJy6Q!!/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/.

[65] Kingdom of Bahrain, Office of the First Deputy Prime Minister, 2018, *Government Action Plan*. Available at: http://fdpm.gov.bh/en/action_plan.html.

[66] Kingdom of Bahrain, 2018, *Voluntary National Review Report on the SDGS - Key messages and statistical booklet*. Available at: https://www.bahrain.bh/wps/wcm/connect/72881a32-957e-43eb-af3b-f245bff64ac9/SDGs+EN.PDF?MOD=AJPERES

[67] *Ibid.*

Local authorities:	No information found.
Parliament:	Bahrain's Council of Representatives reviewed and approved the four-year GPA in February 2015[68], whose pillars are linked to the SDGs.
Engaging and equipping public servants:	Enhancing the performance and effectiveness of the public sector is one of the six goals of the Government Action Plan.[69] In October 2016, the President of the Civil Service Bureau signed a memorandum of understanding with the Institute of Public Administration of Oman on building capacities of government employees, with the explicit understanding that civil servants are key to implementing sustainable development.[70]
Civil society and the private sector:	The SDGs are implemented through the Government Plan of Action, in partnership with the private sector, civil society and academia.[71] Bahrain held three workshops in preparation for the voluntary national review (VNR) in April 2018, intended for civil society, the private sector, and academia, respectively.[72]
	The private sector is an important partner in achieving sustainable development. For instance, the banking sector, represented by the Bahrain Association of Banks, established a Sustainable Development Committee to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.[73]
Monitoring and review:	The Information and eGovernment Authority (National Statistical Office) has established a monitoring and reporting system for the SDGs. Data on 36% of the SDG indicators is currently available and ready for publication.[74]
Engaging supreme audit institutions:	No information found.
Budgeting:	The public expenditure on health, education and social protection exceeds 35% of the budget.[75]

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[68] Kingdom of Bahrain, Office of the First Deputy Prime Minister, *Government Action Plan*, *Op. Cit.*
[69] *Ibid.*
[70] Kingdom of Bahrain, Civil Service Bureau, 2016, *President of Civil Service signed a memorandum of understanding with the Institute of Public Administration of Oman in building capacities of government employees.* Available at: https://www.csb.gov.bh/en/news/25132.html.
[71] Kingdom of Bahrain Voluntary National Review*, Op. Cit.*
[72] SDG Knowledge Hub, 2018, *Bahrain Announces Consultations to Support VNR Preparation*. Available at: http://sdg.iisd.org/news/bahrain-announces-consultations-to-support-vnr-preparation/.
[73] Bahrain Association of Banks, 2019, *Permanent Committees*. Available at: http://www.banksbahrain.org/permanent-committees/.
[74] Kingdom of Bahrain, Information and eGovernment Authority, *Current status of Sustainable Development Goals indicators*. Available at: https://www.bahrain.bh/wps/wcm/connect/147427f9-e886-4c36-8984-bada3037ee3c/SDG%27s+indicators+current+status.pdf?MOD=AJPERES.
[75] Kingdom of Bahrain Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

Country: Benin

VNR year: 2018

National strategies: As part of the national adaptation process of the 2030 Agenda, Benin has prioritized 49 SDG targets. Benin has integrated the 2030 Agenda into the *National Development Plan 2018-2025* (*Plan National de Développement, or PND*) and the *Government's Action Program 2016-2021* (*Programme d'Action du Gouvernement, or PAG*). The PND is operationalized through the *Growth Program for Sustainable Development 2018-2021* (*Programme de Croissance pour le Développement Durable, or PC2D*).[76] The PAG was adopted in July 2016 and has three pillars: (1) Consolidating democracy, rule of law and good governance; (2) Initiating structural economic change; and (3) Improving living conditions.[77] It comprises 45 focus projects, of which 37 are directly linked to the prioritized SDGs.[78]

Additionally, Annual Work Plans (*Plans de Travail Annuels, or PTA*) identify the planned actions for each individual ministry and are reviewed regarding their alignment with the SDGs.[79]

National institutional arrangements: Political guidance and oversight: A Steering Committee (*Comité d'orientation)* is led by the Minister of Planning and Development (*Ministre d'Etat chargé du Plan et du Développement*). Its mission is to review SDG implementation actions planned by the Department for Coordination and Monitoring of the SDGs (*Direction Générale de la Coordination et du Suivi des ODD, or DGCS-ODD*). It is also in charge of mobilizing necessary resources and instructing the Technical Steering Committee to take into account the SDGs in sectoral strategies and policies. The Steering committee meets every trimester, and reports to the President. It is composed of members of the Government, the President's Special Council, the President of the Economic and Social Council, representatives from the National Association of Municipalities, representatives from financial institutions and civil

[76] Republic of Benin, 2018, *Voluntary National Review for the Implementation of the SDGs*, UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, New York. Available at:
https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/19366Benin_VNR_2018_BENIN_French.pdf.
[77] Republic of Benin, *Government Action Programme: 2016-2021 Summary*. Available at:
http://revealingbenin.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/The-Summary.pdf.
[78] Benin Voluntary National Review*, Op. Cit.*
[79] *Ibid.*

society representatives. Reporting functions are assured by DGCS-ODD.

Lead and coordination entity: Operationalization of the SDGs is managed by the Technical Implementation Committee (*Comité technique de pilotage*), whose actions are executed and coordinated by its Secretariat, the DGCS-ODD. The technical committee includes government representatives, members of civil society, financial partners and the private sector. An annual progress report is written by the DGCS-ODD and presented to the President of the Steering Committee.

Implementation of the SDGs: Ministries are tasked with implementing the 2030 Agenda, primarily through their Annual Work Plans (*Plans de Travail Annuels, or PTA).* [80]

Local authorities: Benin has partnered with the National Association of Municipalities of Benin (*Association Nationale des Communes du Bénin; or ANCB*) to organize the adaptation of the SDGs at the local level. A technical commission was established within the ANCB to ensure coordination between municipalities and the national Government. The ANCB is represented in both the Steering Committee and the Technical Implementation Committee. Additionally, the government organized several technical workshops to support ten departments of Benin in the integration of the SDGs in local development plans.[81]

Parliament: Benin's Parliament has been instrumental in adopting laws related to the SDGs, including, for instance, national legislation on climate change.[82]

Engaging and equipping public servants: Local and regional governments of Benin have been providing SDG-related training to public servants, in partnership with national and international institutions.[83]

Civil society and the private sector: Both civil society and the private sector are part of the Technical Implementation Committee (*Comité technique de pilotage*). In September 2017, Benin established a civil society consultation framework (*cadre de concertation des organisations de la société civil)* to support the national adaptation, implementation and monitoring of the SDGs. The framework is coordinated by the House of Civil Society (*Maison de la Société Civile, or* MdSC), and reports back to the Steering Committee. It is organized around four thematic committees: social, economic, environmental, and institutional. A similar framework for consultation of the private sector is currently being developed. In addition, some instruments for mobilizing resources or incentivizing the

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[80] *Ibid.*

[81] *Ibid.*

[82] UNDP, 2018, *Benin adopts national legislation on climate change.* Available at: http://adaptation-undp.org/benin-adopts-national-legislation-climate-change.

[83] Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, 2018, *Report to the 2018 HLPF: Towards the Localization of the SDGs.* Available at: https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/towards_the_localization_of_the_sdgs.pdf.

	private sector to participate in financing the SDGs have been developed.[84]
Monitoring and review:	Benin is working to reinforce national statistical data collection and analysis capabilities. Currently, data for only 49% of the global indicators associated with the 49 prioritized SDG targets is available.[85]
Engaging supreme audit institutions:	The Chamber of Accounts (*Chambre des comptes)* is participating in a coordinated performance audit of the country's preparedness for implementing the SDGs.[86]
Budgeting:	Benin is developing an analytical tool to accurately assess the proportion of budgetary resources devoted to the achievement of the SDGs and will conduct a cost analysis of the resources required to achieve them. In addition, the Directorate General of Budget (Direction Générale du Budget, *DGB*) is part of the Technical Implementation Committee **(***Comité technique de pilotage*).[87]

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[84] Benin Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

[85] *Ibid.*

[86] African Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions, *CREFIAF mentors give the kick-off for Sustainable Development Goals audit.* Available at: https://afrosai.org/en/content/actualit%C3%A9/crefiaf-mentors-give-kick-sustainable-development-goals-audit.

[87] *Ibid*.

Country:	**Bhutan**
VNR year:	2018
National strategies:	The SDGs are strongly aligned with the priorities of Bhutan's *11th Five Year Plan (FYP) (2013-2018)*,[88] with 14 of the SDGs reflected in the plan's 16 national key result areas.[89] According to a rapid integrated assessment conducted in October 2015, 134 out of 143 relevant SDG targets were prioritized in the 11th FYP.[90]

The SDGs are now being incorporated into Bhutan's *12th Five Year Plan* (FYP) (2018-2023), which will focus on consolidation, coordination, and collaboration. Bhutan has prioritized three SDGs in the medium term: Ending poverty (SDG1), taking urgent action to combat climate change (SDG13), and protecting, restoring, and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems (SDG15).

Additionally, the SDGs align with Bhutan's overall development philosophy of Gross National Happiness (GNH). As such, the Government has decided to screen all proposed policies using the GNH policy screening tool prior to adoption. [91] |
| **National institutional arrangements:** | Political guidance and oversight: Implementation of the SDGs and the Five Year Plan is overseen by the Gross National Happiness Commission (GNHC).[92] This Commission is chaired by the Prime Minister, and includes the Finance Minister as the Vice-Chair, the Secretaries for each of Bhutan's ten ministries, the Cabinet Secretary, the Secretary to the National Environment Commission, and the Secretary to the GNHC Secretariat.

Lead and coordination entity: The GNHC Secretariat (or GNHCS) supports and advises the GNHC in the operationalization of the SDGs |

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[88] Kingdom of Bhutan, 2013, *Eleventh Five Year Plan, Volume I: Main Document*, Gross National Happiness Commission. Available at: https://www.gnhc.gov.bt/12rtm/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/Eleventh-Five-Year-Plan-Volume-I-Final.pdf.

[89] Kingdom of Bhutan, 2018, *Voluntary National Review on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, New York. Available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/19369Bhutan_NSDGR_Bhutan_2018.pdf.

[90] UNDP, 2015, *Rapid Integrated Assessment – Bhutan SDG Profile*. Available at: https://www.gnhc.gov.bt/en/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/RIA-Bhutan-Key_Observations-28.10.2015.pdf.

[91] Bhutan Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

[92] Kingdom of Bhutan, Gross National Happiness Commission, 2017, *Vision & Mission*. Available at: https://www.gnhc.gov.bt/en/?page_id=47.

	through specific policies, plans, and monitoring. A dedicated SDG Working Committee, led by the Director of the GNHCS, was established to manage implementation of the 2030 Agenda.
	Implementation of the SDGs: The SDGs are implemented by relevant government agencies and initiatives.[93]
Local authorities:	The 12th FYP specifically aims to achieve a just, harmonious and sustainable society through enhanced decentralization.[94] Additionally, the 2030 Agenda goals and targets are being integrated into local government plans.[95] The Government has also put in place a Resource Allocation Formula (RAF) for allocating financial resources to local governments to help direct resources to poorer areas. [96] In 2016, Bhutan organized an awareness raising campaign on the SDGs aimed at local governments.[97]
Parliament:	In the 9th session of Parliament in 2017, Bhutan's National Assembly adopted a resolution to embed SDG oversight into parliamentary practice. The resolution included approval for the Standing Committee of the National Assembly to engage on SDGs, the allocation of one day during every parliamentary session for deliberation on SDGs, the affirmation of parliamentary oversight in ensuring the integration of SDGs in Bhutan's next five year plan, and commitments to mobilize sufficient resources to ensure parliamentary oversight of the SDGs.[98]
Engaging and equipping public servants:	Bhutan has implemented a Government Performance Management System to improve delivery of public services by civil servants and accountability.[99]
Civil society and the private sector:	Bhutan promotes awareness and ownership of the SDGs throughout the country. Workshops and sensitization and awareness programs were organized following the adoption of the 2030 Agenda in 2015 and 2016. Consultations were organized with civil society and the private sector during the development of the 12th FYP.[100]
Monitoring and review:	The National Statistics Bureau, in collaboration with the GNHCS, is currently working to incorporate relevant SDG indicators into the National Statistical System. Currently, of the 244 SDG indicators, 64 indicators (or 26%) are fully adopted and 32 indicators (or 13%) are partially adopted. About 104 (43%) of indicators are relevant but not

[93] Bhutan Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

[94] Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, 2018, *Report to the 2018 HLPF: Towards the Localization of the SDGs*. Available at: https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/towards_the_localization_of_the_sdgs.pdf.

[95] Kingdom of Bhutan, Gross National Happiness Commission, 2017, *LG Plans.* Available at: https://www.gnhc.gov.bt/en/?page_id=31.

[96] Bhutan Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit*.

[97] Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, *Op. Cit*.

[98] Bhutan Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit*.

[99] *Ibid.*

[100] *Ibid.*

adopted, and the remaining 44 indicators (18%) are not relevant to Bhutan's context. The SDGs are monitored through the national Monitoring and Evaluation system, which is also used for all other indicators applicable to Bhutan's national strategies and policies.

The GNHC is responsible for monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs.[101]

Engaging supreme audit institutions:	The Royal Audit Authority conducted an audit on Bhutan's preparedness for implementing the SDGs in October 2018.[102]
Budgeting:	Budgets are approved annually, based on annual performance objectives. They are integrated within annual performance agreements signed between the Prime Minister and the heads of agencies. A financing gap likely remains for achieving the SDG targets, however a full needs assessment for implementing the 2030 Agenda has not yet been undertaken.[103]

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[101] *Ibid.*

[102] Bhutan, Royal Audit Authority, 2018, *Performance Audit Report on the Preparedness for Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).* Available at: http://www.bhutanaudit.gov.bt/?page_id=1287.

[103] Bhutan Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*
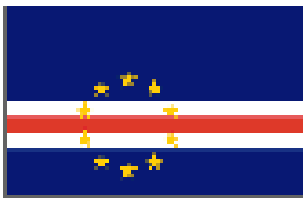
Country:	**Cabo Verde**

VNR year: 2018

National strategies: Cabo Verde's *Sustainable Development Strategic Plan 2017-2021* (*Plano Estratégico de Desenvolvimento Sustentável, or PEDS*) is the overarching national development document.[104] It articulates four key objectives translated into thirty-five programs, which are group into three pillars: 1) economy, 2) social status, and 3) sovereignty. The PEDS is aligned with the SDGs, with almost 75% of PEDS indicators identical to the SDG indicators.[105]

National institutional arrangements: Lead and coordination entity: The National Directorate for Planning, under the Ministry of Finance, is the lead entity for the implementation of the SDGs. It is supported by an Interagency Working Group, composed of representatives from ministries, government agencies, the private sector, civil society, and key partners.

Additionally, Cabo Verde is in the process of creating an implementation mechanism to follow the implementation process of the PEDS and monitor integration of international development agendas into national planning. The mechanism will include members of parliament and representatives from ministries, municipalities, civil society, the private sector, and academia.

Technical advice and support will be provided by a Technical Implementation Organization of the SDGs under the National Planning Directorate of the Ministry of Finance. The Organization will have four thematic working groups: 1) social, 2) economic, 3) environmental, and 4) institutional.

Implementation of the SDGs: Relevant ministries will be responsible for the implementation of policies and projects.[106]

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[104] Republic of Cabo Verde, Ministry of Finance, 2017, *PEDS 2017-2021: Final Version*. Available at: https://www.mf.gov.cv/index.php/legislacao-new/doc_download/901-peds-versao-final.
[105] Republic of Cabo Verde, 2018, *Voluntary National Review: Voluntary National Report on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, New York. Available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/19580Cabo_Verde_VNR_SDG_Cabo_Verde_2018_ING_final_NU_280618.pdf.
[106] *Ibid.*

Local authorities:	Cabo Verde has made regional and local implementation of the PEDS and the SDGs a priority, with a focus on ensuring that policies address the specific regional and local needs and circumstances and the aim to reduce regional asymmetries.[107] Distinct goals have been set, for instance through the development of Strategic Municipal Plans for sustainable development in nine municipalities.[108] Efforts are being made to broadly disseminate information on the SDGs and enhance ownership, through partnerships with local governments and awareness-raising campaigns. [109]
Parliament:	Cabo Verde's Parliament is critical to creating the legal framework necessary for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. For instance, the Parliament of Cabo Verde adopted a law relating to the human right to food (cf. SDG 2). It is also planning to adopt a gender parity law (cf. SDG 5).[110]
Engaging and equipping public servants:	Local and regional governments of Cabo Verde have been providing SDG-related training to public servants, in partnership with national and international institutions.[111] Cabo Verde, for example, held a national workshop on "Mainstreaming and Financing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Cabo Verde," aimed at civil servants within line ministries.[112]
Civil society and the private sector:	Cabo Verde has engaged in dialogue with civil society, both before and after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda in 2015. For instance, it has worked with the NGO platform, *Plataforma de ONGs*, to determine the role of civil society in implementing the SDGs.[113]
	The private sector is actively engaged in consultations, for instance through the Interagency Working Group created to support the National Directorate for Planning. Its participation is key to addressing economic vulnerability in Cabo Verde and implementing the 2030 Agenda. Cabo Verde has therefore implemented policies to strengthen the private sector, such as PROEMPRESA, a program to support micro, small, and medium enterprises.[114]

[107] *Ibid.*
[108] Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, 2018, *Report to the 2018 HLPF: Towards the Localization of the SDGs*. Available at:
https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/towards_the_localization_of_the_sdgs.pdf.
[109] Cabo Verde Voluntary national Review, *Op.Cit.*
[110] *Ibid.*
[111] Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, *Op. Cit.*
[112] UNDP, 2016, *Cabo Verde: Initiating the SDG implementation in a Small Island Developing State*. Available at:
https://undg.org/cabo-verde-initiating-the-sdg-implementation-in-a-small-island-developing-state/.
[113] *Ibid.*
[114] Cabo Verde Voluntary National Voluntary, *Op. Cit.*

Monitoring and review:	The National Institute of Statistics (INE-CV) oversees the collection and analysis of data, and the production of indicators by both INE-CV and other government entities. Data for 66% of the SDG indicators is currently being produced, while data for 22% of the indicators is not being produced, and 12% of the indicators are not relevant. Cabo Verde has established a National Strategy for the Development of Statistics 2017-2021 to develop statistical capacity.[115] Data for the period 1985-2016 is also available through the Cabo Verde Open Data portal.[116]
Engaging supreme audit institutions:	No information found.
Budgeting:	It is planned to align the PEDS with the budget. Cabo Verde has also allocated approximately $23 million to the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics 2017-2021.[117]

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[115] *Ibid.*

[116] Cabo Verde Data Portal, 2016, *Sustainable Development Goals of Cabo Verde*. Available at: http://caboverde.opendataforafrica.org/CVSDG2016/sustainable-development-goals-of-cabo-verde.

[117] Cabo Verde Voluntary National Voluntary, *Op. Cit.*

Country:	**Canada**
VNR year:	2018

National strategies: Canada's overarching sustainable development framework is articulated in the *Federal Sustainable Development Act of 2008*.[118] The FSDA requires the development and implementation of *Federal Sustainable Development Strategies* (FSDS) aimed at greater transparency and accountability for environmental decision-making. Selected departments and agencies are responsible for preparing their own sustainable development strategies that comply with and contribute to the FSDS.[119] The current three-year FSDS (the third of its kind) runs from 2016-2019,[120] and lays out 13 goals tied to Canada's federal environmental priorities.[121] The FSDS is the primary means for sustainable development planning and reporting and forms the foundation for the implementation of the SDGs.[122]

Overall, Canada's priorities, policies and programs are already closely aligned with the SDGs. Additionally, Canada is planning to develop a national strategy on the 2030 Agenda, through collaboration with all levels of government, civil society, the private sector, indigenous peoples, and other stakeholders.

While Canada recognizes the importance of all 17 SDGs, it has prioritized five goals: eliminate poverty (SDG1); advance gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls (SDG5); grow the economy and narrow the socio-economic gaps that exist between different groups (SDG8); advance self-determination and improve

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[118] Canada, Justice Laws Website, *Federal Sustainable Development Act 2008*. Available at: http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/F-8.6/.

[119] Canada, 2011, *Federal Sustainable Development Act and Federal Sustainable Development Strategy*. Available at: https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/corporate/mandate/about-agency/sustainable-development/federal-sustainable-development-act-federal-sustainable-development-strategy.html.

[120] Canada, 2016, *Achieving a Sustainable Future: A Federal Sustainable Development Strategy for Canada 2016–2019*. Available at: https://www.fsds-sfdd.ca/downloads/FSDS_2016-2019_Final.pdf.

[121] Canada, 2018, *Voluntary National Review: Canada's Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, New York. Available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/20312Canada_ENGLISH_18122_Canadas_Voluntary_National_ReviewENv7.pdf.

[122] Canada, 2016, *Achieving a Sustainable Future: A Federal Sustainable Development Strategy for Canada 2016–2019*. Available at: https://www.fsds-sfdd.ca/downloads/FSDS_2016-2019_Final.pdf.

relationships with Indigenous peoples and foster inclusion (SDG10); and advance action on climate change and clean growth (SDG13).[123]

National institutional arrangements:	Political guidance and oversight: The Privy Council Office, as a central agency, challenges, provides guidance and advice to, and facilitates action by other federal organizations. It is responsible to contribute to the development of an appropriate governance structure to facilitate policy development and help implement the 2030 Agenda.[124]
	Lead and coordination entity: The Minister of Children, Families and Social Development has been charged with leading the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, in collaboration with other ministries. An SDG Unit is currently being established to coordinate, evaluate, and report on progress achieving the FSDS and the SDGs, thereby reinforcing Canada's institutional structure for sustainable development.[125]
	Implementation of the SDGs: All federal ministers, departments, and agencies are responsible for integrating the SDGs into their policies and programs.[126] However, five federal departments have been especially important and involved in the national implementation of the 2030 Agenda: Employment and Social Development Canada, Environment and Climate Change Canada, Global Affairs Canada, Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada, and Status of Women Canada.[127]
Local authorities:	The whole-of-government approach employed to develop the national strategy on the 2030 Agenda includes engagement with provinces, territories and municipalities. Participation of Canadian provinces and territories is seen as being essential to the comprehensive implementation of the 2030 Agenda, as they hold jurisdiction (in part or in whole) over many areas of sustainable development, including health, agriculture, and education. For instance, the Government of Canada has signed bilateral agreements with provinces and territories on the topics of early learning and child care (SDG 5), green infrastructure (SDG 6), the labour markets (SDG 9), and transportation (SDG 11). In addition, provinces have their own poverty reduction strategies (SDG 1), operate food assistance programs (SDG 2) and manage education (SDG 4).[128]

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[123] Canada Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

[124] Office of the Auditor General of Canada, 2018, *Report 2: Canada's Preparedness to Implement the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.* Available at: http://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/internet/English/parl_cesd_201804_02_e_42993.html

[125] Canada Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

[126] *Ibid.*

[127] Office of the Auditor General of Canada, 2018, *Report 2, Op. Cit.*

[128] Canada Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

Parliament:	Canada's parliament plays an important role in passing the legislation and regulatory framework consistent with sustainable development priorities. For instance, in 2018, the government presented the Accessible Canada Act (related to SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth), and in 2017, parliament amended the criminal code (related to SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions).[129]
Engaging and equipping public servants:	Canada has established the "Canadian School of Public Service" to equip public servants with the required skills and competences to effectively work across different departments.[130] In addition, related to SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), Canada is training public employees in green procurement.[131]
Civil society and the private sector:	The drafting of the Voluntary National Report involved public consultations with civil society and the private sector through a dedicated web portal.[132] In addition, various civil society groups and networks, such as Alliance 2030, are participating in the implementation of the SDGS both domestically and abroad.[133]
	Canada is also working closely with the private sector, including with regards to supporting sustainable development abroad. Domestically, Canada partners with private organizations on various matters, such as disease prevention (SDG 3), education (SDG 4), gender equality (SDG 5), energy (SDG 7), work life (SDG 8), infrastructure (SDG 9), climate change (SDG 13), and water (SDG 14). Canada is also taking different measures to support private-sector engagement and resource mobilization in support of the SDGs.[134]
Monitoring and review:	Statistics Canada is the coordinating body for collecting, evaluating, and reporting on SDG targets and indicators. It created a Sustainable Development Goals Data Hub, which makes available data and indicators to track progress on the SDGs.[135] As of November 2017, Statistics Canada has identified sources of data to inform 68% of global indicators, though not all data was compiled.[136]

[129] *Ibid.*

[130] UNDESA, 2018, *Working Together: Integration, Institutions and the Sustainable Development Goals - World Public Sector Report 2018.* Available at: http://workspace.unpan.org/sites/Internet/Documents/UNPAN98152.pdf.

[131] Canada Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

[132] Government of Canada, 2018, *Canada moving forward on implementing the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at home and abroad*. Available at: https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2018/04/canada-moving-forward-on-implementing-the-united-nations-2030-agenda-for-sustainable-development-at-home-and-abroad.html.

[133] Alliance 2030, 2018, *About*. Available at: https://alliance2030.ca/about/.

[134] Canada Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

[135] Government of Canada, 2018, *Sustainable Development Goals Data Hub*. Available at: https://www144.statcan.gc.ca/sdg-odd/index-eng.htm.

[136] Office of the Auditor General of Canada, 2018, *At a Glance. Report 2: Canada's Preparedness to Implement the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals*. Available at: http://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/internet/English/att__e_43001.html.

Engaging supreme audit institutions:	In April 2018, the Office of the Auditor General released an audit on Canada's preparedness for the implementation of the SDGs.[137] It has aligned its Sustainable Development Strategy with INTOSAI's strategic plan and has determined that it will consider the SDGs in all future performance audits.[138]
Budgeting:	The 2018 federal budget reaffirmed Canada's commitment to the 2030 Agenda with support for data strengthening, monitoring and reporting and greater coordination to ensure continued progress on its efforts on the SDGs both domestically and internationally.[139] The budget sets aside 49.4 million over 13 years, starting in 2018, to establish a Sustainable Development Goals Unit and to fund expanded monitoring and reporting capabilities for Statistics Canada, and $59.8 million over 13 years, starting in 2018, allocated from existing departmental resources, for programs to support the implementation of the SDGs.[140]

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[137] *Ibid.*

[138] Office of the Auditor General of Canada, *Sustainable Development Strategy for the Office of the Auditor General of Canada—2017–2020.* Available at: http://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/internet/English/acc_rpt_e_42863.html.

[139] Canada Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

[140] Office of the Auditor General of Canada, *At a Glance. Report 2, Op.Cit.*

Country:	**Colombia**
VNR year:	2018

National strategies: The SDGs have been incorporated into Colombia's *National Development Plans 2014-2018 and 2018-2022[141]* (*Plan Nacional de Desarrollo; or PND*), as well as into the *Territorial Development Plans 2016-2019* (*Planes de Desarrollo Territoriales*). The 2018-2022 PND *Pact for Colombia, Pact for Equity* is based on generating equality through entrepreneurship and the rule of law. It comprises eleven cross-cutting pacts and nine territorial pacts, including one for the oceans, meant to strengthen the country's bioceanic capacity.

Additionally, Colombia's National Council for Economic and Social Policy (*Consejo Nacional de Politica Economica y Social; CONPES*) approved in 2018 the national strategy for the implementation of the SDGs.[142] The document sets four policy guidelines for SDG implementation: (i) the monitoring and reporting framework that comprises 180 indicators with national targets set by 2030, and designates national government entities to lead SDG implementation; (ii) strategies for localizing SDGs; (iii) a statistical strengthening plan to fill data gaps; and (iv) a call to promote partnerships with non-governmental stakeholders. In March 2018, the launch of the SDG portal www.ods.gov.co emphasized on the importance of public access to data

National institutional arrangements: Political guidance and oversight: A High-Level Interinstitutional Commission (SDG Commission) was created in February 2015 to oversee the national adaptation and implementation of the SDGs (*Comisión Interinstitucional de Alto Nivel para el Alistamiento y Efectiva Implementación de la Agenda de Desarrollo Post-2015 y sus ODS*).[143] The Commission is presided by the National Planning Department, and includes representatives from the Office of the President, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Finance and

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[141] Currently being discussed in the Congress of Colombia, expected to be approved by June 2019.

[142] Colombia, National Council of Economic and Social Policy, National Planning Department, 2017, *Estrategia para la Implementación de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS) en Colombia*. Available at: https://assets.ctfassets.net/27p7ivvbl4bs/c15L6fPoswiGYUy64Uy4k/d2d1c2b218757846743c6eb335d5b380/CONPES_3918_Anexos.pdf.

[143] Colombia, 2018, *Voluntary National Review on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, New York. Available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/20338RNV_Versio769n_revisada_31.07.18.pdf.

Public Credit, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, the Department for Social Prosperity, the National Statistics Department, the Science, Technology and Innovation Department, and the Presidential Cooperation Agency.

Lead and coordination entity: Additionally, the Commission is tasked with promoting coordination between relevant stakeholders and invites representatives from other government agencies at the national and local level, the private sector, civil society, and academia.[144] The Commission is assisted by a Technical Committee, as well as by a Secretariat led by the Directorate for Monitoring and Evaluation of Public Policies of the National Planning Department.[145]

Implementation of the SDGs: For each SDG target, the CONPES Document assigned a leading entity (*entidad líder*) and companion entities (*entidad acompañante*).[146]

Local authorities:	The CONPES strategy includes a roadmap for local adaptation of the SDGs.In 2019, the DNP will hold workshops with candidates for local and regional governments so that they include the SDGs in their political programs. Elections will take place in October 2019.
Parliament:	The Congress of Colombia plays an essential role in creating a legal framework consistent with the SDGs. For instance, the draft NDP 2018-2022 is being discussed during the first semester of 2019. SDGs are an integral part of the strategies proposed in the draft, and its indicators and targets set by 2022
Engaging and equipping public servants:	The National Government has been providing SDG-related training to public servants, in partnership with national and international institutions.[147]
Civil society and the private sector:	Colombia organized a series of regional dialogues to raise awareness and promote ownership of the 2030 Agenda.[148] Outreach efforts included, among others, the creation of a dedicated webpage displaying progress made related to achieving the SDGs.[149] The private sector is contributing to the implementation of the SDGs in Colombia. The 2018 VNR included a pilot project to measure the contribution of the private sector to the reported SDGs (6,7,11,12,15).[150]

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[144] Government of Colombia, *SDG Commission.* Available at: https://www.ods.gov.co/about/comission .
[145] Colombia Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*
[146] Colombia National Council of Economic and Social Policy, 2018, *Op. Cit*.
[147] Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, 2018, *Report to the 2018 HLPF: Towards the Localization of the SDGs*. Available at:
https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/towards_the_localization_of_the_sdgs.pdf
[148] Colombia Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*
[149] Colombia, 2017, *How are the SDGs in Colombia?* Available at: www.ods.gov.co.
[150]. Colombia DNP, GRI and UNDP, 2018, Private Sector Contribution to the SDGs in Colombia. Available at: https://assets.ctfassets.net/27p7ivvbl4bs/8XJw3xSMMMgw0qcYYiKsU/a4e9a5f4ee6128363faef7afe7bc395b/Privat

Monitoring and review:	Colombia has developed a five-year Plan of Statistical Strengthening, led by the National Department of Statistics (*Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística, DANE*), to reinforce statistical capacity at the national and territorial levels and close existing gaps in data collection and production of SDG indicators.[151] DNP is the leading entity for review.
Engaging supreme audit institutions:	The Office of the Comptroller General of Colombia *(Contraloría General de la Republica)* conducted an evaluation of the government's preparedness for implementing the SDGs.[152] It participated in a coordinated performance audit on the country's preparedness for implementing SDG5.[153] In addition, the Office of the Comptroller General's Strategic Plan includes SDG audits.[154]
Budgeting:	Colombia has developed multilevel planning and budgeting processes, leading to a high degree of alignment between its budgets and the SDGs. It has, for example, been able to align subnational budgets through the territorial development plans, and institute common reporting formats.[155] The 2018-2022 NDP includes a results-oriented budgeting approach.

e_Sector_and_Its_Contribution_to_the_SDGs-
_A_Journey_to_Data_Gathering_and_Reporting_in_Colombia_DIGITAL.pdf.

[151] Colombia Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

[152] Colombia, Contraloría General de la Republica, 2018*, Evaluación de la preparación para la implementación de la Agenda 2030 y los objetivos de desarrollo sostenible en Colombia*. Available at: https://www.contraloria.gov.co/documents/20181/472298/Informe-implementacion-ODS_28122018A.pdf/4290df6f-3c39-4b6f-96f1-c024c8f3e44b.

[153] Organización Latinoamericana y del caribe de entidades fiscalizadoras superiores (OLACEFS), 2018, *Se realizó la Reunión de Planificación de la Auditoría Coordinada ODS 5 sobre igualdad de género*. Available at: *http://www.olacefs.com/se-realizo-la-reunion-de-planificacion-de-la-auditoria-coordinada-ods-5-sobre-igualdad-de-genero/*.

[154] Colombia, Contraloría General de la Republica, 2018, *Plan Estratégico 2018-2022*. Available at: https://www.contraloria.gov.co/contraloria/planeacion-gestion-y-control/gestion-estrategica/plan-estrategico.

[155] UNDESA, 2018, *Working Together: Integration, Institutions and the Sustainable Development Goals World Public Sector Report 2018*. Available at: http://workspace.unpan.org/sites/Internet/Documents/UNPAN98152.pdf.

Country:	**Dominican Republic**
VNR year:	2018
National strategies:	The main documents in the Dominican Republic are the *National Development Strategy 2012-2030* (*Estrategia Nacional de Desarrollo,* or *END)* and the *National Pluriannual Plan for the Public Sector 2017-2020* (*Plan Nacional Plurianual del Sector Publico*, or *PNPSP*). A 72% alignment was found between these national planning instruments and the SDGs.
	The Dominican Republic has prioritized five targets from the 2030 Agenda: reduction of multidimensional poverty (SDG1); competitiveness and decent employment (SDG8); sustainable consumption and production (SDG12); resilient populations in the face of climate change and other risks (SDG13); and robust and inclusive national institutions (SDG16).[156]
National institutional arrangements:	Lead and coordination entity: In February 2016, the Dominican Republic established a High-Level Inter-Institutional Commission for Sustainable Development (*Comisión Interinstitucional de Alto Nivel Para El Desarrollo Sostenible; or CDS*) which has the role to coordinate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. It enables participation of representatives from national and local governments, civil society, the private sector, academia, and the legislative branch. The CDS includes four sub-committees, aligned with the 5Ps of the 2030 Agenda, namely people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership. The Commission is coordinated by the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development (*Ministerio de Economía, Planificación y Desarrollo;* or *MEPyD*), which also acts as its technical Secretariat.
	Implementation of the SDGs: Specific implementation of the SDGs is organized through the relevant agencies and ministries (e.g. Ministry of Public Health for SDG 3 etc.).[157]
Local authorities:	In November 2017, the Dominican Federation of Municipalities (*Federación Dominicana de Municipios; or FEDOMU*) formally adopted a statement in their Congress supporting the SDGs. Local

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[156] Dominican Republic, 2018, *Voluntary National Review 2018: Commitments, Advances, and Challenges for Sustainable Development*, UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, New York. Available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/19710INV_RD_2018_V2.pdf.
[157] *Ibid.*

	authorities participate in the CDS and are involved in different sectoral initiatives. A strategic agreement with local governments is under discussion.[158]
Parliament:	The National Congress created a Commission to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.[159]
Engaging and equipping public servants:	No information found.
Civil society and the private sector:	Civil society and the private sector are involved in the CDS, with seven representatives from non-profit organizations and seven representatives from private companies in the subcommittees.[160] They were actively engaged in the drafting of the Voluntary National Review and remain key actors in the implementation of the SDGs.[161]
Monitoring and review:	The Dominican Republic is currently working to strengthen its National Statistical System (SEN), in particular to enable better monitoring of the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.[162] Data is currently available for approximately 37% of SDG indicators.[163]
Engaging supreme audit institutions:	In 2017, the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development (*Ministerio de Economía, Planificación y Desarrollo;* or *MEPyD*) and the Chamber of Accounts *(Cámara de Cuentas)* signed an agreement to increase collaboration on control and oversight of public spending, including evaluating whether it contributes to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.[164] The Chamber of Accounts also participated in a coordinated performance audit of the government's preparedness for implementing the SDGs, with a particular focus on SDG target 2.4.[165]
Budgeting:	No information found.

[158] Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, 2018, *Report to the 2018 HLPF: Towards the Localization of the SDGs*. Available at:
https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/towards_the_localization_of_the_sdgs.pdf.
[159] Dominican Republic Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*
[160] *Ibid.*
[161] Dominican Republic, Ministry of Economy, Planning, and Development, 2018, *La sociedad civil participa en encuentro sobre los ODS*. Available at: http://economia.gob.do/la-sociedad-civil-participa-encuentro-los-ods/.
[162] Dominican Republic, Ministry of Economy, Planning, and Development, 2018, *Fortalecimiento del Sistema Estadístico Nacional para el Seguimiento de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible*. Available at:
https://www.one.gob.do/Multimedia/Download?ObjId=63858.
[163] Dominican Republic Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*
[164] Dominican Republic, Chamber of Accounts, 2017, Cámara de Cuentas y MEPyD Firman Acuerdo de Cooperación Interinstitucional. Available at: https://www.camaradecuentas.gob.do/index.php/comunicaciones-principal/noticias/item/755-camara-de-cuentas-y-mepyd-firman-acuerdo-de-cooperacion-interinstitucional.html.
[165] Federal Court of Accounts Brazil, 2018, *Coordinated audit on sustainable development goals.* Available at:
http://www.olacefs.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Executive-Summary-Latin-America-SDG-Audit-web.pdf.

Country:	**Ecuador**
VNR year:	2018
National strategies:	Ecuador's medium-term strategic vision is expressed in the *National Development Plan 2017-2021* ("*Todo un Vida"- Plan Nacional de Desarrollo;* or *PND*). The PND is organized around three axes, nine national objectives and 149 goals. Axis 1: Rights for all during their lifetime (*Derechos para todos durante toda la vida*); Axis 2: An economy at the service of society (*Economía al servicio de la Sociedad*), and Axis 3: The more society engagement, the better the State (*Más sociedad, mejor Estado*).
	The President of the Republic signed an Executive Decree (No. 371) in April 2018 officially declaring the adoption of the 2030 Agenda as a public policy of the government. [166]
National institutional arrangements:	Lead and coordination entity: The implementation of the SDGs is managed by the National Secretariat of Planning and Development (*Secretaria Nacional de Planificación y Desarrollo; or* Senplades), in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility (*Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Movilidad Humana*).
	Implementation of the SDGs: Relevant ministries are charged with implementing SDG-related policies within their sector (e.g. programs for bilingual or digital education by the Ministry of Education).[167]
Local authorities:	Ecuador is working towards the local adaptation of the SDGs and to aligning them with regional development plans.[168] Local government associations have been involved in the voluntary national review process. A number of municipalities have started to link their development strategies with the SDGs.[169] Additionally, Ecuador has worked to create integrated local development systems in order to coordinate actions between the national and sub-national governments, for instance through the creation of Territorial Working Groups which

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[166] Ecuador, 2018, *Voluntary National Review: Examen Nacional Voluntario: Ecuador 2018*, UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, New York. Available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/19627EcuadorVNRReportENVE2018.pdf.

[167] *Ibid.*

[168] *Ibid.*

[169] Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, 2018, *Report to the 2018 HLPF: Towards the Localization of the SDGs*. Available at: https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/towards_the_localization_of_the_sdgs.pdf.

	participate in the development, implementation, and financing of sustainable development initiatives.[170]
Parliament:	In July 2017, the National Assembly adopted a resolution making the SDGs a binding framework for the work of the Ecuadorian legislature. It has also created a parliamentary group on the eradication of poverty, which examines how Ecuador is performing in relation to the SDGs. [171]
Engaging and equipping public servants:	No information found.
Civil society and the private sector:	Ecuador engaged civil society and the private sector in the voluntary national review process and is closely working with them on achieving the 2030 Agenda.
	Numerous SDG-related civil society initiatives exist, such as the one implemented by Future Latin American Foundation (*La Fundación Futuro Latinoamericano*) and the FARO group, which supports the monitoring of compliance with the SDGs at the subnational level.[172]
	The private sector is also actively supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and companies are aligning their strategies with the SDGs.[173] Through the Project Ecuador 2030, for example, Ecuadorian businesses have committed themselves to seven of the SDGs.[174]
Monitoring and review:	The National Secretariat of Planning and Development (*Secretaria Nacional de Planificación y Desarrollo*; or *Senplades*) is responsible for monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs.[175]
	The National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (*Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos*; *or INEC*) oversees the collection of data and production of indicators related to the 2030 Agenda.[176] In May 2017, it published a Statistical Development Plan for the SDGs, which includes an analysis of Ecuador's statistical capacity and strategies to improve it.[177]

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[170] Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, 2017, *Roadmap for Localizing the SGs: Implementation and Monitoring at Subnational Level.* Available at: https://agora-parl.org/sites/default/files/roadmap_for_localizing_the_sdgs.pdf.

[171] Ecuador Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

[172] *Ibid.*

[173] *Ibid.*

[174] Ecuador 2030 website. Available at: http://ecuador2030.org/objetivos-de-desarrollo-sostenible-ods/.

[175] Ecuador Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

[176] Ecuador, National Institute of Statistics and Censuses, *Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible.* Available at: http://www.ecuadorencifras.gob.ec/objetivos-de-desarrollo-sostenible/.

[177] Ecuador, National Institute of Statistics and Censuses, 2017, *Plan de Desarrollo Estadístico*. Available at: http://www.ecuadorencifras.gob.ec/documentos/web-inec/Bibliotecas/Libros/PLAN_DESARROLLO_ESTAD_para_el_reporte_TOMO_1.pdf.

Engaging supreme audit institutions:	The Office of the Comptroller General participated in a coordinated performance audit of the country's preparedness for implementing the SDGs, with a particular focus on SDG target 2.4. It is currently participating in a coordinated performance audit on the country's preparedness for implementing SDG5[178] and is planning to participate in a coordinated performance audit on the country's preparedness for implementing SDG7.[179]
Budgeting:	The General State Budget, approved by the National Assembly, determines funding for sustainable development initiatives. An estimated $17 million are allocated to programs tied to the SDGs.[180]

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[178] Organización Latinoamericana y del caribe de entidades fiscalizadoras superiores (OLACEFS), 2018, *Se realizó la Reunión de Planificación de la Auditoría Coordinada ODS 5 sobre igualdad de género.* Available at: *http://www.olacefs.com/se-realizo-la-reunion-de-planificacion-de-la-auditoria-coordinada-ods-5-sobre-igualdad-de-genero/.*

[179]Ecuador, Office of the Comptroller General, *Actividades realizadas desde la contraloría general del estado para la implementación de la agenda 2030 para el desarrollo sostenible.* Available at: http://www.intosai.org/about-us/sdgs-sais-and-regions.html.

[180] Ecuador Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

Country:	Egypt
VNR year:	2018
National strategies:	The 17 SDGs are integrated in the *Sustainable Development Strategy Egypt Vision 2030 (SDS 2030)*, Egypt's first strategy of its kind. The SDS 2030 is organized in three primary categories: economic, social, and environmental. First developed in February 2016, this national strategy is currently in the process of being reviewed and updated.
	Additionally, the SDGs are reflected in the strategies of individual ministries and government agencies, such as the *Industry and Trade Development Strategy 2020* by the Ministry of Trade and Industry, Egypt's *Education Transformation Program 2030* by the Ministry of Education and Technical Education, the *Integrated Energy Strategy 2035* by the Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy, or the *Agricultural Sustainable Development Strategy* by the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation. [181]
National institutional arrangements:	Lead and coordination entity: The Ministry of Planning, Monitoring and Administrative Reform (MoPMAR) has been designated as the rapporteur of the national committee and is responsible for coordinating and monitoring efforts towards the achievement of the SDGs.
	SDG specific government entity: The National Committee for Monitoring the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, under the Prime Minister's Office, was created to enable inter-ministerial collaboration on matters pertaining to the 2030 Agenda. It includes representatives from 17 ministries.
	Implementation of the SDGs: Individual ministries and government agencies have established sustainable development units and working groups. [182]
Local authorities:	Egypt is working on decentralizing its election and planning systems to empower municipalities. The government is also implementing the *Local Development Program in Upper Egypt* for the period 2012-2016, which aims to promote local development and create productive

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[181] Arab Republic of Egypt, 2018, *Egypt's Voluntary National Review 2018*, UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, New York. Available at:
https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/20269EGY_VNR_2018_final_with_Hyperlink_9720185b45d.pdf.
[182] *Ibid.*

	employment opportunities to reduce poverty.[183] In this context, the Governorate of Qena is serving as a case study for the local adaptation of the 2030 Agenda, with plans to integrate the SDGs into local planning,[184] as is the Governorate of Sohag.[185]
Parliament:	Parliament plays a key role in passing legislation needed to achieve the SDGs, such as the 2018 law no. 10 on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.[186] In addition, there is a subcommittee under the Budget Parliamentary Committee that is responsible for monitoring the progress toward the implementation of SDS2030.
Engaging and equipping public servants:	Different governmental entities are members of the SDGs national committee. They are constantly engaged in all activities related to the implementation of sustainable development. Public servants are being introduced to the concept of sustainable development as a part of a basic comprehensive nationwide training program.
Civil society and the private sector:	Egypt conducted a comprehensive stakeholder engagement process during the national review of the SDGs, with over 60 workshops being organized.[187] To spread awareness, Egypt has created short films about the country's national sustainable development strategy and provides a dedicated website as well as social media coverage of the SDGs.[188]
	Civil society organizations are very active in SDG-related areas, such as for example the Egypt Network for Integrated Development (ENID) in the field of poverty eradication (SDG1).[189]
	The private sector is also very active in supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, especially through its corporate social responsibility activities. One example is *Ebda3 men Masr* ("Innovation from Egypt"), an initiative that was launched by the Bank of Alexandria in early 2016 to increase entrepreneurial opportunities and empower traditional communities.[190]
Monitoring and review:	The Sustainable Development Unit within the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) is responsible for monitoring Egypt's progress on the SDGs indicators. It has worked to identify and map the indicators relevant to the SDGs and the SDS 2030. The first

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[183] *Ibid.*

[184] Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, 2018, *Report to the 2018 HLPF: Towards the Localization of the SDGs*. Available at:
https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/towards_the_localization_of_the_sdgs.pdf.

[185] Egypt Voluntary National Review 2018, *Op. Cit.*

[186] *Ibid.*

[187] *Ibid.*

[188] United Nations Economic and Social Council, Council of Experts on Public Administration, 2018, *Building the awareness, competencies and skills of civil servants at the national and local levels*, E/C.16/2018/4. Available at:
http://workspace.unpan.org/sites/Internet/Documents/UNPAN98048.pdf.

[189] Egypt Voluntary National Review 2018, *Op. Cit.*

[190] *Ibid.*

national statistical report on the SDG indicators published in May 2018 showed that data for 36% of SDG indicators classified under tier 1 is available.[191] CAPMAS's role is supervised and complemented by MoPMAR, which follows up with all governmental entities on their plans and achievements towards the achievement of the sustainable development goals.

Engaging supreme audit institutions:	Egypt's Central Auditing Organization is a member of the SDG national committee. They provide regular reports to the committee on the progress made towards the achievement of the SDGs. They also ensure transparency and effectiveness in aligning all relevant entities on initiatives taken towards achieving sustainable development.
Budgeting:	No accurate estimate is available.

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[191] *Ibid.*

Country:	Greece
VNR year:	2018
National strategies:	Greece has integrated all the SDGs into eight national priorities, which are also aligned with the new *National Growth Strategy* adopted in 2018.
	A National Implementation Plan for the SDGs will be elaborated in 2019 and will reflect integrated national strategies for implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda.[192]
National institutional arrangements:	Political oversight: The Vice President oversees the coordination of economic and social policies.
	Lead and coordination entity: The General Secretariat of the Government (GSG), and in particular its Office of Coordination, Institutional, International and European Affairs (OCIIEA), is responsible for coordinating and monitoring national implementation of the SDGs. OCIIEA is leading the work of the Inter-Ministerial Coordination Network with representatives from all line ministries to facilitate collaboration in implementing the SDGs.
	Implementation of the SDGs: In a mapping exercise, completed in February 2017, all line ministries conducted a detailed mapping, gap analysis and prioritization of the SDGs. The Ministry of Environment and Energy plays an especially important role, as it is responsible for the implementation of 7 out of the 17 SDGs.[193]
Local authorities:	Greek regions have been key to the achievement of the SDGs, with projects and policies aimed at developing local economies, institutions, and social structures. For instance, every region has developed and is enacting a *Research and Innovation Strategy for Smart Specialisation (RIS3)* focused on regional reconstruction to decrease regional inequalities and work towards sustainable development. Under the coordination of Association of Greek Regions (ENPE), a network of SDG focal points from each region has been established, which monitors policies, programmes and infrastructure towards the achievement of all SDGs. [194]

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[192] Greece, 2018, *Voluntary National Review on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, New York. Available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/19378Greece_VNR_Greece_2018_pdf_FINAL_140618.pdf.
[193] *Ibid.*
[194] *Ibid.*

Parliament:	The Parliament is essential to overseeing implementation of the SDGs and integrating the 2030 Agenda within the legislative framework. Regular progress reports on the implementation of the SDGs will be submitted to the Parliament for discussion and review in the context of joint meetings of parliamentary committees involving all political parties. The joint meetings will also discuss and examine future voluntary national reports.[195]
Engaging and equipping public servants:	OCIIEA, in cooperation with the Institute of Training of the National School of Public Administration and Local Government (EKDDA), is organizing 3-day recurring seminars on the SDGs for senior public employees.[196] In November 2017, for example, a seminar for civil servants entitled "The 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations: The International European and National Context" took place.[197]
Civil society and the private sector:	Greece has adopted a "beyond government" approach to engage all stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector.
	The Economic and Social Committee of Greece (ESC) is a constitutionally established institution which facilitates dialogue with civil society. It has taken the lead on raising awareness and enabling consultation on the 2030 Agenda. Other important engagement mechanisms include the Hellenic Platform for Development, which leads a network of civil society organizations, and the Sustainable Greece 2020 Initiative, which works together with various institutions, businesses and social partners.[198]
	The private sector has also been involved in implementing the 2030 Agenda. The SEV Business Council for Sustainable Development (SEVBCSD) is an independent organisation which promotes the sustainable development concept within the business community.[199] It conducted a 2018 study among its members and found interest among companies in integrating the SDGs within their corporate activities.[200] In addition, the Federation of Industries of Northern Greece (FING) supports and promotes the SDGs among its member companies. Another example is the Hellenic Network for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR HELLAS), a non-for-profit business association, which supports the principles of responsible entrepreneurship in the business

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[195] *Ibid.*
[196] *Ibid.*
[197] Localizing the SDGs, 2018, *SDGs Seminar for Greek Public Administration Executives*. Available at: http://localizingthesdgs.org/story/view/180.
[198] Greece Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*
[199] *Ibid.*
[200] SEV Business Council for Sustainable Development Greece, 2017, *Study on the UN Sustainable Development Goals in Greece: The business perspective*. Available at: https://sdghub.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/SEV_BCSD_-Study-on-the-SDGs_Brief_Edition_ENG.pdf.

community and facilitates the alignment of business strategies with sustainability.[201]

Monitoring and review: The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) manages the Greek Statistical System (ELSS), and thus the production of official statistics and indicators.[202] ELSTAT has already conducted three rounds to identify data required for the SDGs and is working closely with relevant entities to generate the necessary indicators.[203]
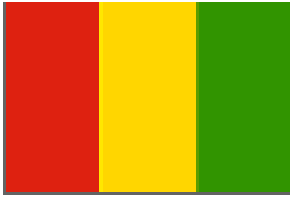
Engaging supreme audit institutions: No information found.

Budgeting: No information found.

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[201] Greece Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit*.
[202] Hellenic Statistical Authority, *Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*. Available at: http://www.statistics.gr/en/sdgs.
[203] Greece Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

Country:	**Guinea**
VNR year:	2018

National strategies: The overarching long-term strategy is articulated in *Vision 2040* for an emerging and prosperous Guinea. The SDGs are integrated in Guinea's *National Economic and Social Development Plan 2016-2020* (*Plan National de Développement Economique et Social,* or *PNDES*). The strategy defined in the PNDES is reflected and refined in sector specific plans.[204] Guinea prioritized 72 of the 169 SDG targets, reflecting the four pillars of the PNDES: 1) promotion of good governance in service of sustainable development; 2) lasting and inclusive economic transformation; 3) inclusive development of human capital; and 4) sustainable management of natural resources.[205]

National institutional arrangements: Lead and coordination entity: The Ministries of Planning and Cooperation (*Ministères du Plan et de la Coopération*) coordinate the implementation and follow-up of the SDGs. They are assisted by an SDG focal point under the Ministry of Cooperation and African Integration (*Ministère de la Coopération et de l'intégration africaine*) and supported by a Technical Committee (*Comité Technique de Suivi,* or *CTS*), which in turn is supported by eight Thematic Dialogue Groups (*Groupes Thématiques de Dialogue,* or *GTD*). The Groups include representatives from relevant ministries and other partners.

Implementation of the SDGs: Within each Ministry, a Bureau of Strategy and Development (*Bureau Stratégies et Développement*, or *BSD*) facilitates implementation and monitoring.[206]

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[204] Republic of Guinea, 2018, *Voluntary National Review: Rapport national - Contribution national volontaire à la mise en œuvre des ODD au forum politique de haut niveau* - High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, New York. Available at:
https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/19612Guinea_RNV_GUINEE_Version_restructure_4.pdf
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[205] Republic of Guinea, Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, 2017, *Plan National De Developpement Economique et Social 2016-2020*. Available at:
http://www.gouvernement.gov.gn/images/PNDES/Plan%20National%20du%20Developpement%20Economique%20et%20Sociale.pdf.

[206] Guinea Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

Local authorities:	As part of the institutional implementation of the SDGs, Guinea relies on regional monitoring and evaluation bodies, and the country is working to promote local adaptation of the SDGs.[207]
	The Local Development Program in Guinea (*Programme de développement local en Guinée*) has been a longstanding effort to promote decentralization and citizen participation. The third phase, from 2013 to 2017, focused on building capacity in local institutions, strengthening local economic development, and reinforcing achievement of the SDGs at the regional and local levels.[208]
Parliament:	The PNDES was formally adopted by the National Assembly. Legislative action is necessary to achieve certain SDG targets.[209]
Engaging and equipping public servants:	The government is putting in place a capacity-building programme, which includes the reinforcement and development of institutional capacities and human resources. In order to improve coordination of policies and programs, the government has established the Council for Economic and Reform Coordination (*Conseil de coordination économique et des réformes*, or *CCER*), which coordinates technical and financial partners with help from a Technical Support Committee (*Comité technique d'appui*, or *CTA*), a Technical Committee for Program Monitoring (*Comité technique de suivi des programmes*, or *CTSP*), and a permanent Secretariat for concertation with partners. In addition, SDG-related workshops organized in June and October 2017 included regional government administrators and members of the civil service.[210]
Civil society and the private sector:	Guinea has worked to ensure national adaptation and integration of the SDGs, through workshops and events, recognizing that civil society and the private sector will be key to the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs. Several regional presentations of the SDGs to civil society were organized in 2017 which were intended to both introduce the 2030 Agenda and begin work on action plans for NGOs to participate in the implementation of the SDGs. In addition, civil society and private sector representatives are invited to contribute to sector-specific policies.[211]
Monitoring and review:	Guinea has created an Institutional Mechanism for Monitoring and Evaluation (*Dispositif Institutionnel de Suivi et Evaluation,* or *DISE*), responsible for monitoring the implementation of the SDGs. The second *National Strategy for Statistical Development 2016-2020* was adopted in parallel with the PNDES, which will, among others, focus on data production and capacity-building.[212]

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[207] *Ibid.*
[208] UN Capital Development Fund 2018, *Guinea.* Available at: http://www.uncdf.org/guinee.
[209] Guinea Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*
[210] *Ibid.*
[211] *Ibid.*
[212] *Ibid.*

Engaging supreme audit institutions: No information found.

Budgeting: The national budget will cover 30% of the implementation cost of the PNDES.[213]

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213 *Ibid.*

Country:	**Hungary**
VNR year:	2018
National strategies:	Hungary's overarching principles are laid out in the *Fundamental Law of Hungary*, which came into force in January 2012. It describes a commitment to the preservation and protection of material, intellectual and natural resources for future generations. All government policies are required to undergo an impact assessment and demonstrate that they meet the criteria of sustainable development before being adopted.[214]
	The *National Framework Strategy on Sustainable Development (NFSSD) 2012-2024* is a more specific articulation of Hungary's sustainable development goals, adopted by Parliament in March 2013. There is strong alignment between the SDGs and the NFSSD, which identifies 34 strategic goals and 77 associated tasks around the following dimensions: human, social, environmental, and economic. 49% of the SDG targets are reflected in the NFSSD.[215]
National institutional arrangements:	Lead and coordination entity: The National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD) was established by the Hungarian Parliament in October 2008. Its mission is to independently advise and oversee issues pertaining to sustainable development in Hungary, and enhance public understanding, engagement, and awareness. Since 2015, it has been responsible for overseeing the implementation of the SDGs. NCSD is chaired by the Speaker of the Parliament, and includes about 30 members drawn from political parties, academia, NGOs, the private sector, and civil society. It meets four times a year and is supported by a Secretariat and four working committees (the Strategic Working Committee, the Professional Coordination Working Committee, the Climate Working Committee, and the Health and Social Working Committee).[216]
	The Office of the Ombudsman for Future Generation is a separate entity established in 2008, responsible for protecting fundamental rights to

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[214] Hungary, *Resolution 18/2013. (28th March) of the Parliament on the National Framework Strategy on Sustainable Development*. Available at: http://sdgtoolkit.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/National-Framework-Strategy-on-Sustainable-Development-of-Hungary.pdf.
[215] National Council for Sustainable Development in Hungary, *The UN's Sustainable Development Goals through the National Framework Strategy on Sustainable Development*. Available at: http://www.parlament.hu/web/ncsd/sdg.
[216] National Council for Sustainable Development in Hungary, *The National Council for Sustainable Development*. Available at: http://www.parlament.hu/web/ncsd/national-council-for-sustainable-development.

health and sustainable development for current and future generations.[217]

Implementation of the SDGs: The line ministries are responsible for implementing the SDGs within their respective domain of competence. Their actions were originally coordinated through the Inter-ministerial Coordinative Committee for International Development Cooperation, established in 2014. In 2017, a new inter-ministerial coordination mechanism was established, which includes representatives from the line ministries, the Hungarian Central Statistical Office, civil society, academia, and the private sector.[218]

Local authorities: Local authorities are key contributors to sustainable development in Hungary, especially on matters pertaining to the sustainable development of cities. The NFSSD 2012-2024 not only defines tasks of the national Government, but also tasks of municipalities.[219]

Parliament: The National Assembly has created the framework for sustainable development in Hungary, for instance by adopting the Fundamental Law, the NFSSD, and other key laws. The Committee on Sustainable Development in Parliament, established in 2010, addresses issues of conservation, sustainable land use, and sustainable management of natural resources.

In February 2017, the Hungarian National Assembly and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) organized a regional seminar for the parliaments of Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia, which discussed what parliaments can do to facilitate the national achievement of the SDGs.[220]

Engaging and equipping public servants: The Public Administration and Public Service Development Strategy (2014-2020) aims to reinforce the capabilities of the Hungarian public administration, with a focus on making it more organized, professional, and cost-effective.[221]

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[217] Hungary, 2018, *Voluntary National Review of Hungary on the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda*, UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, New York. Available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/20137Voluntary_National_Review_of_Hungary_v2.pdf.
[218] *Ibid.*
[219] *Ibid.*
[220] *Ibid.*
[221] *Ibid.*

Civil society and the private sector:	The National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD) has organized multiple events and workshops to raise awareness and promote national adaptation of the SDGs. These include, for example, conferences in February and November 2017 entitled "The accomplishment of the Sustainable Development Goals in Hungary." In October 2017, a roundtable of Hungarian Civil Society Organisations for the Sustainable Development Goals took place. Civil society organisations also took part in the elaboration and adoption of the NFSSD.[222]

The Business Council for Sustainable Development in Hungary (BCSDH) has been asked to participate in the SDG national adaptation process, including by reviewing the Voluntary National Review.[223] A non-representative survey by the BCSDH found that 70% of responding corporations had committed to one or more of the SDGs.[224] |
Monitoring and review:	The Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO) oversees data collection and publication of indicators pertaining to the 2030 Agenda, as reflected in reports issued every two years.[225] Data for approximately 75% of the SDG indicators is currently available in Hungary. In August 2015, an SDG network was established to bring together the HCSO and experts from the relevant line ministries and agencies.[226]
Engaging supreme audit institutions:	The State Audit Office (SAO) is participating in a coordinated performance audit of Hungary's preparedness to implement the SDGs.[227]
Budgeting:	Hungary has dedicated financial resources to achieve specific targets related to the SDGs. For instance, approximately €9 billion have been allocated to preservation of natural resources and the environment for the period 2014-2020.[228]

[222] *Ibid.*

[223] Business Council for Sustainable Development in Hungary, 2018, *The Voluntary National Review of Hungary on the Sustainable Development Goals has been conducted with the assistance of BCSDH*. Available at: http://bcsdh.hu/the-voluntary-national-review-of-hungary-on-the-sustainable-development-goals-has-been-conducted-with-the-assistance-of-bcsdh/.

[224] Hungary Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

[225] Hungarian Central Statistical Office, 2018, *Indicators of sustainable development for Hungary, 2016*. Available at: http://www.ksh.hu/docs/eng/xftp/idoszaki/fenntartfejl/efenntartfejl16.pdf.

[226] Hungary Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

[227] Hungary, State Audit Office, 2017, *SDGs – Direct Contact with Government Actors.* Available at: https://www.aszhirportal.hu/en/news/sdgs-direct-contact-with-government-actors.

[228] Hungary, Ministry of Agriculture, 2017, *The realisation of Sustainable Development Goals in Hungary*. Available at: http://www.kormany.hu/en/ministry-of-agriculture/news/the-realisation-of-sustainable-development-goals-in-hungary.

Country:	**Ireland**
VNR year:	2018
National strategies:	In March 2018, Ireland adopted its first *SDG National Implementation Plan* for the period 2018-2020. The Plan integrates the 2030 Agenda into national policies and identifies the government ministries and agencies responsible for each of the SDG targets. [229] It further establishes four strategic priorities for the implementation of the SDGs: awareness, participation, support, and policy alignment.[230]
	Ireland's implementation of the 2030 Agenda is taking place within the framework of *Project Ireland 2040*, which identifies Ireland's overarching policy goals and values, and sets out 10 strategic objectives. *Project Ireland 2040* is composed of two documents:[231]
	- the *National Planning Framework to 2040 (NPF)*, published in February 2018, which sets out a national coordinated policy covering a wide variety of fields;[232] - the *National Development Plan 2018-2027 (NDP)*, which provides for €116 billion in capital investment over 10 years.[233]
National institutional arrangements:	Political guidance and oversight: Overall political oversight is provided by the Cabinet.
	Lead and coordination entity: The Minister for Communications, Climate Action and Environment is responsible for the promotion and implementation of the SDGs across all government bodies. In 2017, Minister established the National Sustainable Development Unit to carry out these responsibilities.
	SDG specific government entity: The Senior Officials' Group (SOG) on the SDGs was established to provide support, oversee implementation, and report to the Cabinet. It is chaired by the Department of the Prime Minister and composed of Assistant Secretaries from all Government Departments. It receives support from the National Sustainable

[229] Ireland, 2018, *The Sustainable Development Goals National Implementation Plan 2018-2020*. Available at: https://www.dccae.gov.ie/documents/DCCAE-National-Implementation-Plan.pdf.

[230] Ireland, Department of Communications, Climate Action & Environment, 2018, *National Implementation Plan 2018 – 2020*. Available at: https://www.dccae.gov.ie/en-ie/environment/topics/sustainable-development/sustainable-development-goals/Pages/National-Implementation-Plan-2018---2020.aspx.

[231] Ireland, 2018, *Project Ireland 2040: Building Ireland's Future*. Available at: https://www.gov.ie/en/campaigns/09022006-project-ireland-2040/.

[232] Project Ireland 2040 National Planning Framework, 2018, *The National Planning Framework: About*. Available at: http://npf.ie/project-ireland-2040-national-planning-framework/.

[233] Ireland, 2018, *Project Ireland 2040: Building Ireland's Future*, *Op.Cit.*

	Development Unit, and from an SDG Interdepartmental Working Group (IDWG).
	Implementation of the SDGs: Each ministry is responsible for the implementation of SDG targets assigned based on their field of action.[234]
Local authorities:	Ireland has made increased local engagement one of the objectives of the *SDG National Implementation Plan 2018-2020*.[235] Local authorities are represented in the SDG Stakeholder Forum that contributes to the National Implementation Plan 2018-2020.[236]
Parliament:	Ireland's parliament is actively engaged in the implementation of a number of SDGs. For instance, a parliamentary cross-party Committee on the Future of Healthcare issued a report in May 2017 which outlines a high-level 10-year plan for reform of the Irish health system (related to SDG 3).[237]
Engaging and equipping public servants:	No information found.
Civil society and the private sector:	Ireland established a national SDG Stakeholder Forum, chaired by the Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment, to facilitate dialogue on the 2030 Agenda. The first meeting was held in June 2018, and brought together representatives from government entities, civil society, NGOs, the private sector, trade unions, academia, and more.[238]
	Other networks have facilitated collaboration on the SDGs, such as the Coalition 2030, an alliance of over 100 civil society organization working to implement the SDGs,[239] and Business in the Community Ireland.[240] Ireland is also adopting innovative collaborative approaches with the private sector with regards to particular SDGs, for example, through the Stakeholder Forum on Corporate Social Responsibility.[241]
Monitoring and review:	The Central Statistics Office (CSO) is responsible for data collection, analysis, and publication.[242] In collaboration with the SDG

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[234] Ireland, 2018, *Ireland Voluntary National Review 2018: Report on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda*, UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, New York. Available at:
https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/19382Ireland_Voluntary_National_Review_2018.pdf.
[235] *Ibid.*
[236] Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, 2018, *Report to the 2018 HLPF: Towards the Localization of the SDGs*. Available at:
https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/towards_the_localization_of_the_sdgs.pdf.
[237] Ireland Voluntary National Review, *Op.Cit.*
[238] Ireland, Department of Communications, Climate Action & Environment, 2018, *National SDG Stakeholder Forum*. Available at: https://www.dccae.gov.ie/en-ie/environment/topics/sustainable-development/sustainable-development-goals/stakeholder-forum--/Pages/default.aspx.
[239] Coalition 2030 for Sustainable Development website. Available at: https://www.ireland2030.org/coalition-2030.
[240] Business in the Community Ireland, *About Us.* Available at: https://www.bitc.ie/about-us/.
[241] Ireland Voluntary National Review, *Op.Cit.*
[242] Central Statistics Office website. Available at: https://www.cso.ie/en/unsdgs/.

Interdepartmental Working Group, the CSO is determining data and indicator needs for SDG monitoring and reporting. National SDG data is available through an online portal, created in November 2017 by the CSO and Ireland's National Mapping Agency Ordnance Survey Ireland (OSi).[243] To date the Sustainable and Development Goals and Indicator Reports Division of the CSO has sourced data for almost 80% of the indicators required.[244]

Engaging supreme audit institutions: No information found.

Budgeting: The *National Development Plan 2018-2027* (NDP) provides for €116 billion in capital investment over 10 years, including €21.8 billion allocated to SDG-related projects (e.g. on renewable energy and energy security -SDG 7).[245] Funding is also allocated to specific SDG-related programs and initiatives, such as €115 million for the Delivering Equality of Opportunity in Schools (SDG 4).[246]

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[243] Ireland SDG Geohive website. Available at: https://irelandsdg.geohive.ie/
[244] Central Statistics Office website. Available at: https://www.cso.ie/en/unsdgs/.
[245] Project Ireland 2040 National Planning Framework. Available at: http://npf.ie/.
[246] Ireland Voluntary National Review, *Op.Cit.*

Country:	Jamaica
VNR year:	2018
National strategies:	Adopted in 2009, the *Vision 2030 Jamaica: National Development Plan (NDP) 2009-2030* is the country's first long-term national development plan. With the overarching objective to have Jamaica achieve developed country status by 2030, the Vision is divided into four goals: 1) empowerment of Jamaicans to achieve their fullest potential, 2) creation of a secure, cohesive and just Jamaican society, 3) development of a prosperous Jamaican economy, and 4) promotion of a healthy natural environment. In addition, fifteen national outcomes reflect the actual or intended changes in the country's development conditions for achieving the national goals.[247] A Rapid Integration Assessment found that 91% of the SDG targets relevant to Jamaica were aligned with the NDP.[248]
	The NDP is operationalized through the *Medium-Term Socio-Economic Policy Frameworks* (MTF), a series of seven consecutive 3-year plans containing actionable policies and programs.[249]
	A specific Roadmap for SDGs Implementation in Jamaica was approved by the Cabinet in June 2017, which describes how the SDGs can be aligned with and implemented within national policies.[250]
National institutional arrangements:	Political guidance and oversight: At the highest level, the Cabinet and Parliament oversee the implementation of the SDGs. They are assisted by the National 2030 Agenda Oversight Committee (NAOC), a technical group established in 2017 to provide strategic advice and policy guidance.
	Lead and coordination entity: Coordination of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Jamaica is divided between several entities:
	- the National 2030 Agenda Oversight Committee (NAOC), established in 2017, which includes representatives from

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[247] Planning Institute of Jamaica, 2009, *Vision 2030 Jamaica National Development Plan*. Available at:
http://www.vision2030.gov.jm/Portals/0/NDP/Vision%202030%20Jamaica%20NDP%20Full%20No%20Cover%20(web).pdf.
[248] Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN), 2017, *Overview of the 2030 Agenda*. Available at:
http://statinja.gov.jm/sdg.aspx.
[249] Planning Institute of Jamaica, 2012, *The Medium Term Socio-Economic Policy Framework*. Available at:
http://www.vision2030.gov.jm/MTF.
[250] Jamaica, 2018, *Voluntary National Review: Report on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development*, UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, New York. Available at:
https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/19499JamaicaMain_VNR_Report.pdf.

government entities, civil society groups and the private sector. It is chaired by the Director General of the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ) and reports to the Cabinet.

- the National SDGs Core Group, which provides policy and technical support to the NAOC. It is composed of the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade (MFAFT), and the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN).
- Thematic Working Groups (TWG) of Vision 2030 Jamaica, which are sector-specific, multi-stakeholder committees formed to help develop the MTFs and implement strategies and programs. The twelve existing TWGs are chaired by Permanent Secretaries or senior government officials.
- SDGs Secretariat, which was established within the PIOJ, to support the NAOC and the Core Group in communications, data, monitoring, reporting, and resource mobilization.[251]

Local authorities:	Five out of Jamaica's fourteen Municipal Corporations have already developed Local Sustainable Development Plans (LSDPs), which are a key element of the local adaptation and implementation of the SDGs. Plans are ongoing to begin establishing the remaining LSDPs by 2019.[252]
Parliament:	Parliamentarians are interested in the SDGs and the United Nations, having for instance requested UN training for members of the Senate.[253] Matters relating to the SDGs are considered in the Parliament's Internal and External Affairs Committee.[254]
Engaging and equipping public servants:	Local and regional governments of Jamaica have been providing SDG-related training to public servants, in partnership with national and international institutions.[255]
Civil society and the private sector:	Civil society and the private sector are involved in decision-making relating to the 2030 Agenda through participation in the NAOC. Jamaica has also developed a *SDGs Communications and Advocacy Roadmap 2019–2022* in order to promote public awareness and engagement. Civil society has been actively engaged in government policy development, as well as in targeted initiatives, such as HIV service provision (SDG 3), the National Working Group on International Migration and

[251] *Ibid.*
[252] *Ibid.*
[253] UNDP, 2018, *Towards Jamaica's Sustainable Development Goals by 2030*. Available at: http://www.jm.undp.org/content/jamaica/en/home/blog/2018/Jamaica-SDGs-by-2030.html.
[254] Jamaica Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*
[255] Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, 2018, *Report to the 2018 HLPF: Towards the Localization of the SDGs*. Available at: https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/towards_the_localization_of_the_sdgs.pdf.

	Development (SDG 10), and recycling and waste management (SDG 14).
	The private sector is a key partner in financing the SDGs, with a push to increase the use of public-private partnerships, particularly in the sectors of agriculture, health, and information and communications technology.[256]
Monitoring and review:	Jamaica has developed an integrated framework for monitoring implementation. Official statistics are produced by several government bodies, with some coordination from the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN). Data for only 66 of the SDG indicators are currently available. Efforts are currently undertaken to increase both collaboration in data collection and the number of statistics produced. For example, a Statistics Commission was established and a *National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS)* is being prepared.[257]
Engaging supreme audit institutions:	The Auditor General's Department conducted a performance audit of Jamaica's preparedness for implementation of the SDGs, published in September 2018.[258] It also published a crosscutting audit on the government's progress towards Vision 2030 NDP/SDG 7 in 2017.[259]
Budgeting:	The Public Investment Management Secretariat (PIMSEC) budgets and prioritizes the funding for the SDGs.[260]

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[256] Jamaica Voluntary National Review*, Op.Cit.*

[257] *Ibid.*

[258] Jamaica, Auditor General's Department, 2018, *Jamaica's Preparedness for Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).* Available at: https://auditorgeneral.gov.jm/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Performance-Audit-Report-of-Jamaica-Preparedness-for-Implementation-of-Sustainable-Development-Goals.pdf.

[259] Jamaica's Auditor General in International Journal of Government Auditing, 2018, *We have to be beacon.* Available at: http://intosaijournal.org/site/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/INTOSAI-Journal_Autumn-2018.pdf.

[260] Jamaica Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

Country:	**Kiribati**
VNR year:	2018
National strategies:	Kiribati's long-term development strategy is defined in *Kiribati Vision 20*, which lays out national priorities until the year 2036.[261]
	In the medium-term, Kiribati has integrated the SDG targets and indicators in the *Kiribati Development Plan (KDP) 2016-2019*. The KDP identifies six priority areas: human resource development; economic growth and poverty alleviation; health; environment; governance; and infrastructure. It includes Ministry Strategic Plans (MSPs), which identify specific projects and budget plans for each relevant government body.[262]
National institutional arrangements:	Lead and coordination entity: The primary government entity responsible for development activities in Kiribati is the Development Coordination Committee (DCC).[263] It operates under the oversight of the National Economic Planning Office (NEPO) of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development.[264]
	SDG specific government entity: A special SDG Taskforce was created, comprised of members of the DCC, specifically to coordinate action on the SDGs and draft the voluntary national review (VNR).[265]
	Implementation of the SDGs: The SDGs are directly linked to relevant ministries through the Ministry Strategic Plans.[266]
Local authorities:	The Kiribati Local Government Association (KiLGA) has been very active in implementing the 2030 Agenda, among others, by organizing awareness raising and training campaigns, and participating in the VNR reporting process.[267]

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[261] Republic of Kiribati, 2018, *Voluntary National Review 2018 – Key messages*. Available at:
https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?page=view&type=30022&nr=1030&menu=3170.
[262] Republic of Kiribati, 2016, *Kiribati Development Plan 2016-19*. Available at:
http://www.mfed.gov.ki/sites/default/files/Kiribati%20Development%20Plan%202016%20-%2019.pdf.
[263] Republic of Kiribati Voluntary National Review- Key messages, *Op. Cit.*
[264] Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, 2016, *Monitoring profile, Kiribati*. Available from:
http://effectivecooperation.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Kiribati_4.10.pdf. .
[265] Republic of Kiribati Voluntary National Review- Key messages, *Op. Cit.*
[266] Government of Kiribati, 2016, *Kiribati Development Plan 2016-19*. Available at:
http://www.mfed.gov.ki/sites/default/files/Kiribati%20Development%20Plan%202016%20-%2019.pdf.
[267] Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, 2018, *Report to the 2018 HLPF: Towards the Localization of the SDGs*. Available at:
https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/towards_the_localization_of_the_sdgs.pdf.

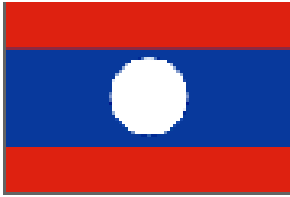|	
Parliament:	Parliament is critical to the implementation of the SDGs through its role in creating enabling legislation. For instance, Parliament passed a new law on early childhood care and education in 2017 (SDG 4).[268]
Engaging and equipping public servants:	No information found.
Civil society and the private sector:	Kiribati has worked closely with both civil society (and the private sector to achieve its development agenda. They were actively involved in the development of the KDP. Civil society organizations are primarily organized within the Kiribati Association of NGOs (KANGO). The private sector is mainly represented by the Kiribati Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI). There is also strong collaboration among these actors through the Kiribati State-NSA Engagement Process (KSNEP) Initiative, a tripartite arrangement to discuss development policy especially at the sector level, to improve coordination among all actors and to ensure coherence among global, national and community-level processes.[269]
Monitoring and review:	The National Economic Planning Office (NEPO) is responsible for monitoring progress on development activities and compiling bi-annual KDP progress reports and annual SDG reports. These reports are submitted to the DCC, who then takes them to the Cabinet.[270]
	The National Statistics Office (NSO) is tasked with collecting and assessing data. A new initiative launched in June 2018 focuses on updating data and preparing for three upcoming national surveys planned from late 2018 to 2020.[271]
Engaging supreme audit institutions:	The Kiribati Audit Office is participating in a coordinated performance audit on the country's preparedness for the implementation of the SDGs.[272]
Budgeting:	No information found.

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[268] Kiribati Legislation – Chronological index. Available at:
http://www.paclii.org/ki/indices/legis/Chrono_Index.html.
[269] Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, *Op. Cit.*
[270] Government of Kiribati, 2015, *Development Cooperation Policy*. Available at:
http://www.mfed.gov.ki/sites/default/files/Kiribati%20Development%20Cooperation%20Policy.pdf.
[271] Pacific Community, 2018, *Kiribati investing in better data to help achieve its development goals*. Available at:
https://www.spc.int/updates/news/2018/08/kiribati-investing-in-better-data-to-help-achieve-its-development-goals.
[272] Pacific Association of SAIs (PASAI) presentation at SAI Leadership and Stakeholder Meeting, 2018, *SAI contributions to the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals"*. Available at:
http://workspace.unpan.org/sites/Internet/Documents/UNPAN98553.pdf.

Country:	**Lao People's Democratic Republic**

VNR year: 2018

National strategies: The strategic plans of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) are laid out in three key documents:[273]

- *Vision 2030*: Lao PDR's long-term goal is to become an Upper Middle-Income Country with a stable and sustainable economic growth, healthy environment, and inclusive and equitable society,[274]

- *Socio-Economic Development Strategy 2025*: Lao PDR's 10-year development plan, running from 2016 to 2025,[275]

- *8th National Socio-Economic Development Plan (NSEDP)*, which covers the period 2016-2020 and was approved by the National Assembly of Lao PDR in April 2016.[276] Each of the three dimensions of the 2030 Agenda, economic, social, and environmental, is linked to NSEDP targets. Nearly 60% of the 8th NSEDP indicators are correlated with SDG indicators. Lao PDR plans to integrate the remaining SDG indicators into the 9th and 10th NSEDPs, which will cover the years 2021-2025 and 2026-2030, respectively. The NSEDP goals are further operationalized through sector development plans of relevant line ministries.[277]

Additionally, Lao PDR has begun preparing a *National SDG Roadmap*, which will propose strategies for national adaptation, awareness-raising, and implementation of the 2030 Agenda, as well as an assessment of budgetary and institutional capacity needs.[278]

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[273] Lao People's Democratic Republic, 2018, *Voluntary National Review on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, New York. Available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/19385Lao_Final_VNR_19_June_2018_web.pdf.

[274] Lao People's Democratic Republic, Ministry of Planning and Investment, 2016, *8th Five-Year National Socioeconomic Development Plan (2016–2020)*. Available at: http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/lao165891.pdf.

[275] *Ibid.*

[276]*Ibid*.

[277] Lao PDR Voluntary National Review*, Op.Cit.*

[278] *Ibid.*

National institutional arrangements:	Lead and coordination entity: The National Steering Committee oversees the implementation of the SDGs. It is chaired by the Prime Minister, who was appointed to the position by Presidential Decree in September 2017. The Committee is composed of 26 members, including representatives from ministries, government agencies, and other relevant bodies.
	Implementation of the SDGs: The National Steering Committee created the National SDG Secretariat to operationalize implementation of the SDGs. The Secretariat is led by two line ministries, who coordinate with other government entities and relevant international organizations:
	- the Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) manages the national adaptation of the SDGs; and
	- the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) coordinates relations with international partners.[279]
Local authorities:	No information found.
Parliament:	The Lao PDR Parliament is a key partner in the implementation of the SDGs, among others by approving related legislation (e.g. Water and Water Resources Law in 2017 – SDG6).[280]
Engaging and equipping public servants:	Public officials from 18 provinces participated in stakeholder consultations in 2017 and 2018 aimed at enabling them to learn about the SDGs and implement relevant strategies in each province.[281]
Civil society and the private sector:	The government has established mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector, for example in the form of multi-stakeholder SDG-related consultations and round tables.[282]
	Lao PDR is working closely with civil society to raise awareness about the country's development strategies, educate the public, and encourage dialogue.
	The private sector is a key partner for financing and implementing sectoral strategies (e.g. 2017 water and water resources law).[283]

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[279] *Ibid.*
[280] *Ibid.*
[281] *Ibid.*
[282] See for example: Asia-Europe Foundation, 2017, *Lao PDR National Workshop on SDGs Implementation: 2030 Agenda National Roadmap.* Available at: http://www.asef.org/projects/themes/sustainable-development/4243-lao-pdr-national-workshop-on-sdgs-implementation.
[283] Lao PDR National Voluntary Review, *Op. Cit.*

Monitoring and review:	The Lao PDR Statistics Bureau oversees monitoring and review of the 2030 Agenda. Currently, approximately 60% of the 8th NSEDP indicators are aligned with the SDGs. The Lao PDR Statistics Bureau is currently working to identify gaps in data.[284]
Engaging supreme audit institutions:	The State Audit Organization of Lao PDR is participating in a coordinated performance audit on the country's preparedness to implement the SDGs.[285]
Budgeting:	Lao PDR has estimated that approximately $21.4 billion USD will be required to finance the 8th NSEDP.[286]

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[284] *Ibid.*
[285] INTOSAI IDI, *Performance and Accountability report 2017 – Auditing Sustainable Development Goals.* Available at: www.idi.no/en/elibrary/about-idi/reports/735-idi-par-appendix-2017.
[286] Lao PDR National Voluntary Review, *Op. Cit.*

Country:	Latvia

VNR year: 2018

National strategies:

Latvia 2030 is the country's main sustainable development strategy, identifying key economic and social priorities over 20 years. It was approved by the Parliament in 2010. The strategy lays out 7 priority areas, divided into 55 targets: development of culture space; investments in human capital; change of paradigm in education; innovative and eco-efficient economy; nature as future capital; perspective of spatial development; innovative government and participation of the society.[287]

Latvia 2030 is operationalized through seven-year national development plans, with the current iteration running from 2014 to 2020 (NDP2020). The NDP2020 is comprised of 3 overarching goals and 12 strategic objectives, tracked through 96 policy indicators. A mid-term impact assessment of progress related to NDP2020 and Latvia 2030 was conducted in 2017.[288]

The *Government Action Plan*, based on the Declaration of the Intended Activities of the Cabinet of Ministers, as well as sector-specific policy documents, lay out the government's short-term priorities.[289]

Latvia's strategic policies are aligned with the 2030 Agenda: of the 169 SDG targets, 44 are reflected in Latvia 2030, 66 are included in the NDP2020, and a further 108 are found in sectoral policies.[290]

National institutional arrangements:

Lead and coordination entity: The primary body for development planning in Latvia, and the focal point for the SDGs, is the Cross-Sectoral Coordination Centre (CSCC). The CSCC is overseen by the Prime Minister.

SDG specific government entity: The CSCC created an informal advisory working group for the SDGs, composed of representatives from relevant line ministries, local governments, civil society, associations, international partners, and other relevant stakeholders.

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[287] Parliament (Saeima) of the Republic of Latvia, 2010, *Latvia 2030: Sustainable Development Strategy of Latvia until 2030*. Available at: http://www.pkc.gov.lv/sites/default/files/images-legacy/LV2030/LIAS_2030_en.pdf.
[288] Republic of Latvia, 2018, *Voluntary National Review: Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals*, UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, New York. Available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/19388Latvia_Implementation_of_the_SDGs.pdf.
[289] Republic of Latvia, Cross-sectoral Coordination, *National Development Planning.* Available at: https://www.pkc.gov.lv/en/national-development-planning.
[290] Latvia Voluntary National Review*, Op. Cit*.

	Implementation of the SDGs: Line ministries or other government institutions are responsible for specific SDG targets.[291]
Local authorities:	In Latvia, planning and policy implementation is organized in a decentralized manner, meaning that local authorities are critical to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. All local governments in Latvia have adopted sustainable development strategies, which identify key issues, goals, and plans.[292] Many efforts at a local level are being organized by the Latvian Association of Local and Regional Governments.[293]
Parliament:	Latvia's Parliament (*Saeima*) monitors progress on the implementation of Latvia 2030 and the 2030 Agenda, in particular through its oversight of the CSCC. In addition, the Parliament's Commission on Sustainable Development was specifically created to promote sustainable development.[294]
Engaging and equipping public servants:	The Latvian Association of Local and Regional Governments has worked to train and strengthen civil servants on issues related to sustainable development, particularly at the local level.[295]
Civil society and the private sector:	The Latvian government and parliament have adopted policies and laws to promote development and engagement of non-profits and civil society.[296] The CSCC frequently engages in dialogue with NGOs, as does the Prime Minister during monthly meetings. Civil society was a crucial participant in the development of Latvia 2030 and the implementation of the NDP2020.[297] The largest NGO umbrella organization in Latvia is Alliance – Latvia, which brings together many organizations that work on implementing the SDGs.[298]
	Private sector institutions, such as the Latvian Employers' Confederation (LDDK), the Free Trade Union Confederation of Latvia (LBAS), and the Latvian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, are actively engaged in strategic planning for sustainable development. They provide advice within the National Development Council, and work with the Latvian Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR Latvia) to develop private sector sustainability strategies.[299]

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[291] *Ibid.*

[292] *Ibid.*

[293] Latvian Community of Local Governments, 2016, *Municipalities are adapting UN SDGs to priorities of Latvia*. Available at: https://www.lps.lv/en/news/municipalities/3481-municipalities-are-adapting-un-sdgs-to-priorities-of-latvia.

[294] Latvia Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

[295] *Ibid*.

[296] *Ibid.*

[297] European Sustainable Development Network, 2017, *Latvia*. Available at: https://www.sd-network.eu/?k=country%20profiles&s=single%20country%20profile&country=Latvia

[298] Latvia Voluntary Review Voluntary, *Op. Cit.*

[299] *Ibid.*

Monitoring and review:	The Central Statistical Bureau (CSB) oversees the gathering and publication of national data indicators.[300] The CSB estimates that data for approximately 37% of the SDG indicators is currently available. In the first half of 2017, a full SDG mapping was conducted in collaboration with the CSCC.[301]
Engaging supreme audit institutions:	No information found.
Budgeting:	Latvia structures the national budget based primarily on the NDP2020, with funding allocated to line ministries based on their estimates of necessary policy expenses.[302]

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[300] *Ibid.*

[301] Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia, 2017, *Annual Report 2017*. Available at: https://www.csb.gov.lv/sites/default/files/About_us/Gada_parskats_2017_en.pdf.

[302] Latvia Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

Country:	**Lebanon**
VNR year:	2018
National strategies:	Lebanon's overarching development policy is the *National Physical Master Plan of the Lebanese Territory (NPMPLT)*[303], finalized by the Council for Development and Reconstruction in 2005 (endorsed in 2009). The NPMPLT focuses on natural resource management and protection, with the goal of enhancing country development, and sustainable use of resources.
	Lebanon does not yet have a national, integrated framework for sustainable development. Some sector-specific strategies reflect the principles of the 2030 Agenda, without naming them specifically, but most still need to be adapted to incorporate the SDGs.[304]
National institutional arrangements:	Political guidance and oversight: Matters relating to the SDGs are overseen by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers.
	Lead and coordination entity: The implementation of the SDGs is organized by a National Committee on the SDGs, established in June 2017. The Committee is chaired by the Prime Minister and includes representatives from all line ministries, civil society, and the private sector. Its primary missions are to coordinate efforts by various national entities; raise awareness of and integrate the SDGs into national policies and programmes; develop a national database to assess achievement towards the SDGs; and to regularly review progress using the VNR process. At the Committee's first meeting in March 2018, four sub-committees were created along four of the pillars of the 2030 Agenda, namely people, planet, prosperity and peace, along with a taskforce for SDGs-related statistics. The Office of the Prime Minister serves as the Committee's Secretariat.
	Implementation of the SDGs: Specific SDGs will be implemented by the relevant ministries and programs.[305]

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[303] Lebanon, 2005, *National Physical Master Plan of the Lebanese Territory*. Available at: http://www.cdr.gov.lb/study/sdatl/English/NPMPLT.PDF.

[304] Lebanon, 2018, *Voluntary National Review on Sustainable Development Goals*, UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, New York. Available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/19624LebanonVNR2018.pdf.

[305] *Ibid.*

Local authorities:	Local authorities are included in planning for and implementing the SDGs, for instance on issues related to urban planning.[306]
Parliament:	A parliamentary committee on the SDGs was established in order to map existing legislation related to the 2030 Agenda and identify and fill any gaps.[307]
Engaging and equipping public servants:	Government officials have participated in SDG-related workshops and were involved in the voluntary national review process, including the report validation. Over 40 public agencies responded positively to a short questionnaire on policies, strategies and programmes relevant to the SDGs. In addition, the Office of the Minister of State for Administrative Reform (OMSAR) provides training programmes to public sector employees to raise awareness about different issues, such as human rights, the environment, and alternative energy.[308]
Civil society and the private sector:	Several SDG-related workshops, such as for example the Multi-Stakeholder SDG Forum 2018[309], were held, which included representatives from civil society and the private sector. The National Committee for the SDGs includes two representatives from civil society and two representatives from the private sector. Their role is to coordinate the SDGs process through consultations and awareness raising workshops within their own sectors, in addition to coordination with the public sector through the national committee. Regional chambers of commerce conducted various activities that support the SDGs.[310]
Monitoring and review:	Lebanon, via the Central Administration of Statistics (CAS), is currently working to improve the national statistical system and data collection. A special task force for SDGs statistics was established, as part of the National Committee for the SDGs and led by CAS, to collect SDG-related data and statistics.[311]
Engaging supreme audit institutions:	No information found.
Budgeting:	No information found.

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[306] *Ibid.*
[307] *Ibid*.
[308] *Ibid.*
[309] Global Compact Lebanon, *Multi-stakeholder SDG Forum 2018.* Available at: https://www.globalcompact-lebanon.com/news/multi-stakeholder-sdg-forum/.
[310] Lebanon Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*
[311] *Ibid.*

Country:	Lithuania
VNR year:	2018
National strategies:	Lithuania's national sustainable development plans are articulated in two key documents:

- *National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD)*, adopted in 2003 and revised in 2009 and 2011, which sets goals for the country until 2020.[312] The NSSD is operationalized through 4-year Government Action Programs, with the current iteration covering the period 2017-2020. A 2016-2017 mapping of the SDGs showed very close alignment between the 2030 Agenda and the NSSD.[313]

- *National Progress Strategy Lithuania 2030*,[314] which will be updated to better reflect the SDGs and to expand the strategic time horizon to 2050.[315]

National institutional arrangements:	Lead and coordination entity: The focal point for the implementation of the NSSD and the 2030 Agenda is the Ministry of Environment. An inter-institutional Working Group on Sustainable Development was established by the Ministry of Environment, which brings together experts from various line ministries and civil society organizations. The Working Group, in cooperation with other national authorities, supports the Ministry of Environment in preparing NSSD implementation reviews for presentation to the National Commission on Sustainable Development (NCSD). The NCSD is chaired by the Prime Minister and includes representatives from line ministries as well as civil society, academia and the private sector. It is primarily responsible for monitoring the implementation of the NSSD and providing policy advice on matters pertaining to sustainable development.

Implementation of the SDGs: The implementation of the 2030 Agenda involves all national authorities, under the coordination of the Ministry

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[312] Republic of Lithuania, 2011, *National Strategy for Sustainable Development*. Available at: http://sdgtoolkit.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/NATIONAL-STRATEGY-FOR-SUSTAINABLE-DEVELOPMENT-Lithuania.pdf.

[313] Republic of Lithuania, 2018, *Voluntary National Review on the Implementation of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Lithuania*, UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, New York. Available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/19673VNR_Lithuania_EN_updated.pdf.

[314] Republic of Lithuania, *Lithuania's Progress Strategy "Lithuania 2030"*. Available at: https://lrv.lt/uploads/main/documents/files/EN_version/Useful_information/lithuania2030.pdf.

[315] Lithuania Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

	of Environment and the Office of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania.[316]
Local authorities:	The Association of Local Authorities in Lithuania (ALAL) is involved in the national adaptation of the 2030 Agenda.[317] Municipalities are gradually integrating the SDGs into local policies.[318]
Parliament:	The Lithuanian Parliament (*Seimas*) plays a key role in creating the legislative framework for the implementation of the NSSD and the 2030 Agenda. For instance, a legislative package adopted in 2017, called "A New Social Model", focuses on modernizing regulations of industrial relations, social security, and the pension system.[319]
Engaging and equipping public servants:	Training is organised for civil servants on selected SDG-related issues, such as for example training on equal opportunities for men and women (SDG5).[320]
Civil society and the private sector:	Civil society and the private sector are represented in the National Commission on Sustainable Development and the inter-institutional Working Group on Sustainable Development.[321]
Monitoring and review:	Statistics Lithuania collects national data indicators pertaining to sustainable development. A dedicated working group was created to analyse the official SDG indicators and map their correlation with nationally available data. As of early 2018, data for 61% of the UN indicators was compiled and published by Statistics Lithuania, while 16% of the indicators were deemed to be non-applicable to the national context.[322]
Engaging supreme audit institutions:	In partnership with INTOSAI, Lithuania's National Audit Office organized the first Sustainable Development Conference "SIGNALS 2017" in November 2017, focused on the themes of budgetary governance and education.[323]
Budgeting:	No information found.

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[316] *Ibid.*

[317] *Ibid.*

[318] Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, 2018, *Report to the 2018 HLPF: Towards the Localization of the SDGs*. Available at:
https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/towards_the_localization_of_the_sdgs.pdf.

[319] Permanent Mission of the Republic of Lithuania to the United Nations, 2017, *Statement by Lithuania on the UN High Level Political Forum.* Available from: https://mission-un-ny.mfa.lt/missionny/en/news/statement-by-lithuania-on-the-un-high-level-political-forum-.

[320] Lithuania Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

[321] *Ibid.*

[322] *Ibid.* [See also link to the indicators: Lithuanian Statistical Office, Official Statistics Portal, 2019, *National Sustainable Development Indicators.* Available at: https://osp.stat.gov.lt/nacionaliniai-darnaus-vystymosi-rodikliai.]

[323] National Audit Office of the Republic of Lithuania, 2017, *National Audit Office of Lithuania organises the first Sustainable Development Conference "SIGNALS 2017"*. Available at:
https://www.vkontrole.lt/pranesimas_spaudai_spausdinti_en.aspx?id=23326.
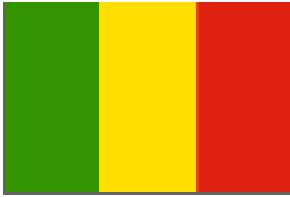
Country:	**Mali**

VNR year: 2018

National strategies: Mali's sustainable development priorities are reflected in most of its national strategic planning documents, including: the National Prospective Study 2025 (*Etude Nationale Prospective Mali,* or *ENP*); the Strategic Framework to Poverty Reduction (*Cadre Stratégique de Lutte contre la Pauvreté,* or *CSLP*), the 2016-2018 Strategic Framework for Economic Recovery and Sustainable Development (*Cadre Stratégique pour la Relance Economique et le Développement Durable,* or *CREDD*); the Framework Document on National Decentralization Policy (*Document Cadre de Politique Nationale de Décentralisation*, or *DCPND*), the National Environmental Protection Policy (*Politique nationale de Protection de l'Environnement,* or *PNPE*), and the National Strategy for Sustainable Development (*Stratégie Nationale de Développement Durable*, or *SNDD*) which is currently being validated. A rapid assessment found that 86 of 100 applicable SDG targets were reflected in existing development policies in Mali.[324]

National institutional arrangements: Lead and coordination entity: A National Steering Committee (*Comité de Pilotage*) was formed to coordinate action on the SDGs. It is chaired by the Prime Minister and includes representatives from line ministries, Parliament, local authorities, civil society, technical and financial partners represented by the TROIKA, and the private sector. A special SDG coordination group (*Cellule Nationale de Coordination des ODD*) was created to serve as Secretariat of the National Steering Committee.

Implementation of the SDGs: Five thematic working groups were created to manage planning and implementation of the SDGs, each led by a designated ministry. They are covering the following areas: 1) development of human capital, 2) inclusive growth and fight against poverty, 3) environmental protection and the fight against climate change, 4) governance, peace, security, and reconciliation, and 5) partnerships and resource mobilisation.[325]

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[324] Republic of Mali, 2018, *Voluntary National Review on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development*, UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, New York. Available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/20200Projet_de_RNV_ODD_VFcor2_06_06_2018_Actuel.pdf.

[325] *Ibid.*

Local authorities:	Mali is working on strengthening institutional mechanisms at the regional and local level. It created, for example, regional development agencies in all its regions, as well as in the District of Bamako, to assist local authorities with project management.[326] The implementation of the 2030 Agenda at the regional, local and municipal level will be coordinated through the Regional Committees for Orientation, Coordination and Monitoring (*Comités régionaux d'Orientation, de Coordination et de Suivi des Actions de Développement*, or *CROCSAD*), the Local Committees for Orientation, Coordination and Monitoring (*Comités locaux d'Orientation, de Coordination et de Suivi des Actions de Développement*, or *CLOCSAD*), and the Municipal Committees for Orientation, Coordination and Monitoring (*Comités Communaux d'Orientation, de Coordination et de Suivi des Actions de Développement*, or *CCOCSAD*).[327]
Parliament:	The National Assembly of Mali is strongly engaged in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. In November 2015, it adopted a resolution for the monitoring of the SDGs, which was followed by the creation of an SDG monitoring committee in February 2016.[328]
Engaging and equipping public servants:	Local and regional governments of Mali have been providing SDG-related training to public servants, in partnership with national and international institutions.[329] Workshops on the implementation of the SDGs were for example organized in 2016 and 2017 for civil servants and ministerial employees.[330]
Civil society and the private sector:	The government of Mali supports the participation of civil society and the private sector in the 2030 Agenda implementation process, including by offering consultations and workshops. In addition, a national platform for monitoring the SDGs was created. Civil society is part of the National Steering Committee. With the support of several civil society organizations and coalitions Mali launched the "My World 2030 survey" in May 2018 to ensure that the concerns of citizen were considered in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.[331]
Monitoring and review:	Monitoring and evaluation efforts are organized through the Coordination Committee on Statistics and Information (*Comité de Coordination Statistique et Informatique, or* CCSI), the National Institute of Statistics (*Institut National de la Statistique, or* INSTAT),

[326] Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, 2018, *Report to the 2018 HLPF: Towards the Localization of the SDGs*. Available at:
https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/towards_the_localization_of_the_sdgs.pdf.
[327] Mali Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*
[328] *Ibid*.
[329] Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, 2018, *Report to the 2018 HLPF: Towards the Localization of the SDGs*. Available at:
https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/towards_the_localization_of_the_sdgs.pdf.
[330] Mali Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*
[331] *Ibid.*

and the National Statistical System (*Système Statistique National, or SSN*).[332] Data for the period 1987-2016 is available through the Mali data portal.[333]

Engaging supreme audit institutions:	The General Control of Public Services (*Contrôle Général des Services Publics*) committed to participate in a coordinated performance audit on the country's preparedness to implement the Sustainable Development Goals a Conference organized by the INTOSAI Development Initiative (IDI) in February 2018.[334]
Budgeting:	Mali is exploring new mechanisms to provide stable financing for the SDGs.[335]

[332] *Ibid.*

[333] Mali Data Portal, 2016, *Sustainable Development Goals of Mali.* Available at: http://mali.opendataforafrica.org/xvmbxuf/sustainable-development-goals-of-mali.

[334] Contrôle Général des Services Publics, 2018, *Programme d'audit des Objectifs de Développement Durable (ODD) : Le Contrôle Général des Services Publics s'engage*. Available at: https://cgsp.ml/programme-daudit-objectifs-de-developpement-durable-odd-controle-general-services-publics-sengage/; See also: INTOSAI IDI, 2018, *Auditing SDGs programme in CREFIAF SAI Leadership and stakeholder meeting.* Available at: http://www.idi.no/en/idi-cpd/auditing-sustainable-development-goals-programme/auditing-sustainable-development-goals-programme-news/item/137-auditing-sdgs-programme-in-crefiaf-sai-leadership-and-stakeholder-meeting.

[335] Mali Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*
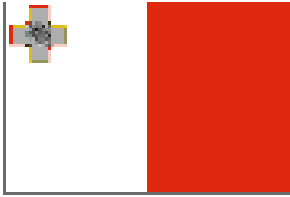
| **Country:** | **Malta** |

VNR year: 2018

National strategies: Malta is currently working to develop *a National Sustainable Development Strategy* with a target date of 2050. The aim is to have a long-term objective which integrates the 2030 Agenda whilst at the same time defining sustainable development guidelines based on the maximisation of the three pillars of sustainable development across all levels of government. The Sustainable Development Strategy is going to be accompanied by an action plan, which will outline the implementation timeline and structure of sustainable development actions.

The Strategy will be the overarching umbrella for existing and future policies and strategies drafted by the Maltese Government.

National institutional arrangements: Lead and coordination entity: Since 2013, the Ministry for the Environment, Sustainable Development, and Climate Change (MSDEC) was mandated by the Prime Minister to be the lead agency for sustainable development matters governed by the Sustainable Development Act 2012.[336] The Act provides for the establishment of three structures to drive the sustainable development agenda:

1. The Competent Authority, which is responsible for a number of functions as defined by the Act (currently the MESDC);
2. The Guardian of Future Generations entrusted with promoting sustainable development principles and safeguarding the interests of future generations;
3. The Sustainable Development Network.

Implementation of the SDGs: The Act also establishes a focal Point Network, which is co-ordinated by the MESDC, and involves the participation of a senior representative at director level from each Ministry. It meets every three months and discusses several issues related to sustainable development. Its main functions are:

- Promoting sustainable development in Malta;
- Widely encouraging sustainable development knowledge and practices;
- Acting as catalyst to integrate sustainable development concepts with governance aspects in the civil service.

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[336] European Sustainable Development Network, 2017, *Malta*. Available at: https://www.sd-network.eu/?k=country%20profiles&s=single%20country%20profile&country=Malta.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Trade Promotion is responsible for relations with international organizations and institutions. This includes the external actions pertaining to the 2030 Agenda, including overseeing the drafting of the voluntary national review (VNR).[337]

Local authorities: Local Councils administering each of the 68 localities in Malta are responsible for the local administration and upkeep of their localities.

Parliament: Each year, the Maltese Parliament is required by law (Article 14 of the Sustainable Development Act) to discuss the Sustainable Development Annual Report presented by the Minister responsible for the Environment, Sustainable Development and Climate Chang.[338]

Engaging and equipping public servants: A Focal Point Network has been set up, which falls under the organization of MSDEC and involves the participation of senior representatives from each ministry. The network meets periodically and aims at sharing information on progress or developments related to sustainable development in Malta, particularly regarding the 2030 Agenda.[339]

Civil society and the private sector: Civil society participation is, among others, organized through SKOP, Malta's National Platform of development NGOs, which was established in 2000.

Malta is looking to engage more closely with the private sector, particularly on matters relating to project financing and corporate social responsibility. One example is the Implementation Plan for the Official Development Assistance Policy and a Framework for Humanitarian Assistance, launched in 2018, which came in response to the adoption of the European Consensus on Development and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It sets the lines for Malta's Official Development Policy until 2030 whereby it seeks to promote greater synergies between development NGOs and the private sector and encourages partnerships between local development NGOs to synergise and align their efforts in designing and eventually implementing larger, high-impact and multi-annual projects.[340]

Monitoring and review: SDG-related data collection and monitoring is managed jointly by MESDC and the National Statistics Office.[341]

Engaging supreme audit institutions: Malta's National Audit Office, was established as an autonomous body by the Constitution in 1997, and is regulated by the Auditor General and

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[337] Republic of Malta, 2018, Voluntary National Review on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda, UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, New York. Available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/20203Malta_VNR_Final.pdf.
[338] *Ibid.*
[339] *Ibid*.
[340]. Republic of Malta*, 2018, *Official Development Assistance Policy and a Framework for Humanitarian Assistance, Implementation Plan.*
[341] Malta Voluntary National Review, *Op.Cit.*

National Audit Office Act (Cap 396), to audit the financial accounts and transactions undertaken by the country's governing institutions, public service and non-departmental bodies, and to report its findings to the House of Representatives.

The NAO's objective is to contribute towards the improved governance and performance of the public sector.

Budgeting: The Ministry for Finance is responsible for preparing the national budget each year. The process is managed by the Budget Affairs Division, which ensures that the budgetary process incorporating Ministries, Departments and Public Entities, is managed in a timely manner.

Advice and support are provided for the identification, apportionment and utilisation of the financial resources of government, to enable the government to sustain commitments and achieve its objectives, within the parameters of a consolidated financial plan. A pre-budget document is published in July and the actual budget delivery take places in October.

Country:	**Mexico**

VNR year: 2018

National strategies: A *National Strategy for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda* is currently open to public review. This document, developed under the auspices of the President's Office, identifies the key priorities for sustainable development in Mexico, existing policies aligned with the SDGs, implementation measures, potential challenges, and concrete commitments. It will likely be used in the future to inform the development of the *2018-2024 National Development Plan*.

The Planning Law was amended in February 2018 to incorporate the SDG priorities and recognize the importance of equity, inclusion, and non-discrimination.[342]

National institutional arrangements: Lead and coordination entity: The National Council for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was established by decree in April 2017. It is chaired by the President, and the Office of the President serves as Secretariat. The Council is responsible for coordinating actions for the implementation of the SDGs between all levels and branches of government, civil society, the private sector, and academia. It is organized in working groups: 1) free, healthy and safe people, 2) prepared, productive and innovative people, 3) people committed to cities, nature and the environment, and 4) people united to leave no one behind. The Council also includes a National Strategy Committee, which assesses the recommendations made by the working groups, and a Follow-Up and Evaluation Committee.

Implementation of the SDGs: 12 government bodies were designated as Coordinating Units for the SDGs directly related to their areas of competence.[343]

Local authorities: Nearly all of Mexico's states (29 out of 32) have implementation and follow-up mechanisms for the 2030 Agenda, so called Committees for monitoring and implementation of the SDGs (OSIs), as do

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[342] Mexico, 2018, *Voluntary National Review for the High-Level Political Forum Sustainable Development – Basis for long-term sustainable development vision in Mexico*, UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, New York. Available at:
https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/20122VOLUNTARY_NATIONAL_REPORT_060718.pdf.
[343] *Ibid.*

approximately 300 municipal governments.[344] 12 states have also aligned their State Development Plans (SDPs) with the SDGs.

Additionally, the implementation of the SDGs at the local level is facilitated by the 2030 Agenda Executive Implementation Commission, which was created at the National Governors' Conference (CONAGO) to collaborate and share expertise regarding the SDGs; and the National Institute for Federalism and Municipal Development (INAFED) which has implemented an Inter-Institutional Program to reinforce institutional capacity of local governments, and provides technical assistance for the implementation of the SDGs.[345]

Parliament:	The Senate Working Group for Monitoring the Legislative Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals was created in September 2016, which organizes awareness and training forums on the 2030 Agenda aimed at legislators and has developed a diagnostic on the legislative capacity to address the 2030 Agenda in Mexico.[346]
Engaging and equipping public servants:	The National Institute for Federalism and Municipal Development (INAFED) has worked to raise awareness and train government employees on the SDGs.[347]
Civil society and the private sector:	Civil society organizations and the private sector are represented in the National Council for the 2030 Agenda.
	Five regional dialogues were held with civil society organizations during the development of the National Strategy. Other initiatives include training sessions organized in 2016 and 2017 by the National Institute of Social Development (INDESOL), attended by over 1,500 organizations.
	Collaboration with the private sector is organized through entities, such as the Business Coordinating Council (CCE) and the Alliance for Sustainability (AxS), created by the Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation (AMEXCID). The over 50 members of the AxS created five working groups on strategic areas of the 2030 Agenda.[348]
Monitoring and review:	The Specialized Technical Committee on the Sustainable Development Goals (CTEODS) was formed in November 2015 by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) to acquire and analyse the data and indicators pertaining to the SDGs. The CTEODS brings together 29 federal agencies and is chaired by the Office of the President. A June 2016 mapping exercise found that 169 of the 232 UN SDG

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[344] Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, 2018, *Report to the 2018 HLPF: Towards the Localization of the SDGs*. Available at:
https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/towards_the_localization_of_the_sdgs.pdf.
[345] Mexico Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*
[346] *Ibid*.
[347] *Ibid.*
[348] *Ibid*.

indicators apply to Mexico, and data for 83 indicators is currently available.

The Follow-Up and Evaluation Committee is responsible for monitoring the development and progress of policies related to each SDG. It includes representative from INEGI, the National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL), civil society, and academia.[349]

A tracking platform was established to track progress on the SDGs, which currently includes reports on 52 national indicators.[350]

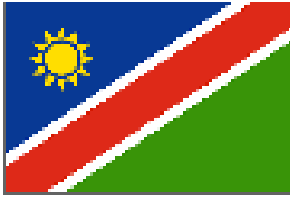|	
Engaging supreme audit institutions:	The Mexican Superior Audit Office of the Federation participated in a coordinated performance audit of the government's preparedness for implementing the SDGs, with a particular focus on SDG target 2.4.[351] It is currently participating in a coordinated performance audit on the country's preparedness for implementing SDG5.[352]
Budgeting:	The Ministry of Finance and Public Credit has developed a framework to align the budget with the SDGs. The ministries' implementation of the 2030 Agenda was analysed, with each SDG tracked as a budget code. The budget codes were then quantified, leading to an estimate of the Government's investment per topic. In future budgets, the process of identifying budget codes and indicators will be mandated from the very beginning, thus increasing the likelihood of alignment between the program budgets and the SDGs.[353]

[349] *Ibid.*

[350] Mexico, *Objectivos de Desarrollo Sostenible, Indicadores por objetivo y meta*. Available at: http://www.agenda2030.mx/ODSopc.html?ti=T&goal=0&lang=es#/ind.

[351] Federal Court of Accounts Brazil, 2018, *Coordinated audit on sustainable development goals.* Available at: http://www.olacefs.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Executive-Summary-Latin-America-SDG-Audit-web.pdf.

[352] Organización Latinoamericana y del caribe de entidades fiscalizadoras superiores (OLACEFS), 2018, *Se realizó la Reunión de Planificación de la Auditoría Coordinada ODS 5 sobre igualdad de género.* Available at: *http://www.olacefs.com/se-realizo-la-reunion-de-planificacion-de-la-auditoria-coordinada-ods-5-sobre-igualdad-de-genero/.*

[353] UNDESA, 2018, *Working Together: Integration, Institutions and the Sustainable Development Goals.* Available at: http://workspace.unpan.org/sites/Internet/Documents/UNPAN98152.pdf.

Country:	**Namibia**

VNR year: 2018

National strategies: The SDGs have been fully integrated into Namibia's *Fifth National Development Plan (NDP5)*, which is being implemented in the financial years 2017/2018 to 2021/2022.[354] The NDP5 is bolstered by the *Harambee Prosperity Plan (HPP) 2016/2017-2019/2020*, a national development program focused on five pillars: 1) effective governance; 2) economic advancement; 3) social progression; 4) infrastructure development; and 5) international relations and cooperation.[355] Both documents contribute to the long-term goals laid out in Vision 2030, developed in 2004.[356]

National institutional arrangements: Political guidance and oversight: High-level coordination is provided by the Development Partners Forum, an annual conference which brings together government officials, representatives from the United Nations, and international development partners to discuss the strategic plans for Namibia (particularly the NDP5, HPP, and Vision 2030).[357]

Lead and coordination entity: Implementation is overseen by a multi-stakeholder National Steering Committee, which includes senior government officials and development partners at implementation level to provide tracking of implementation. All actions pertaining to the SDGs are coordinated through the NDP5 vehicle within the National Planning Commission.

Implementation of the SDGs: Different government ministries are in charge of implementing the SDGs.[358]

Local authorities: A local adaptation and awareness-raising campaign was organized to support local appropriation of the SDGs.[359]

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[354] Republic of Namibia, *Namibia's 5th National Development Plan (NDP5).* Available at: http://www.npc.gov.na/?wpfb_dl=293.
[355] Republic of Namibia, *Harambee Prosperity Plan 2016/17 – 2019/2020.* Available at: https://www.gov.na/documents/10181/264466/HPP+page+70-71.pdf/bc958f46-8f06-4c48-9307-773f242c9338.
[356] Republic of Namibia, Office of the President National Planning Commission, 2018, *National Plans: Vision 2030.* Available at: http://www.npc.gov.na/?page_id=210.
[357] Republic of Namibia, Office of the President National Planning Commission, 2017, *NPC and UN Namibia host 2017 Development Partners' Forum.* Available at: http://www.npc.gov.na/?p=1042.
[358] Republic of Namibia, 2018, *Voluntary National Review: Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals*, UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, New York. Available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/19880New_Version_Full_Voluntary_National_Review_2018_single_1_Report.pdf.
[359] *Ibid.*

Parliament:	Members of parliament are receiving SDG-related training. In October 2018, for example, members of Parliament were trained in gender responsive budgeting.[360]
Engaging and equipping public servants:	Namibia is implementing programs to reinforce public institutions and improve public services for citizens and has set a goal of improving citizen public service delivery satisfaction from 50% in 2015 to 70% by 2022.[361]
Civil society and the private sector:	Namibia has organized national awareness raising campaigns on the SDGs and consultations on the NDP5, involving civil society and the private sector, in order to promote national ownership of the 2030 Agenda.
	Recognizing the importance of private sector participation in the implementation of the SDGs, Namibia is working on developing a business-friendly policy environment and strong public-private partnerships.[362]
Monitoring and review:	Monitoring of the NDP5 and the SDGs is the responsibility of the National Monitoring Evaluation Office within the National Planning Commission (NPC). Data is collected by the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA).[363] Data for the years 1990-2016 is made available through Namibia's Data Portal.[364]
Engaging supreme audit institutions:	Namibia is working on strengthening its public auditing capabilities in order to improve the Office of the Auditor General's ability to hold agencies accountable and fight corruption, in accordance with SDG 16.[365] Additionally, the Office of the Auditor General is currently implementing a five-year Strategic Plan (2017-2022)[366], which is aligned with Namibia's *4th National Development Plan* and *Vision 2030*.[367]
Budgeting:	Gender responsible budget guidelines were adopted in 2014.[368]

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[360] UNDP, 2018, *Members of Parliament trained on Gender Responsive Budgeting.* Available at: http://www.na.undp.org/content/namibia/en/home/presscenter/articles/2018/members-of-parliament-trained-on-gender-responsive-budgeting.html.

[361] Namibia Voluntary National Review, *Op.Cit.*

[362] *Ibid.*

[363] *Ibid.*

[364] Namibia Data Portal, 2016, *Sustainable Development Goals of Namibia*. Available at: http://namibia.opendataforafrica.org/NASDG2016/sustainable-development-goals-of-namibia.

[365] Namibia Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

[366] Office of the Auditor-General Namibia, *Strategic Plan 2017-2022*. Available at: http://www.oag.gov.na/documents/20781/304334/Strategic+Plan+2017-2022/e93e3975-c45e-472f-92c5-c767967b42e5.

[367] Office the Auditor-General, *OAG's External Stakeholder Survey*. Available at: http://209.88.21.57/web/auditor-general/oag-s-external-stakeholder-survey.

[368] Namibia Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*
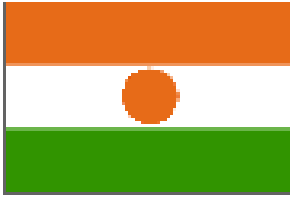
Country:	Niger
VNR year:	2018

National strategies: The Sustainable Development Goals have been integrated into Niger's two overarching strategy documents:

- *Niger Horizon 2035: National Strategy for Sustainable Development and Inclusive Growth* (*Stratégie de Développement Durable et de Croissance Inclusive,* or *SDDCI*) which presents six long-term goals for the country's economic and social growth.

- *Social and Economic Development Plan 2017-2021* (*Plan de Développement Economique et Social,* or *PDES*), a five-year plan which operationalizes the SDDCI through specific goals and actions. The PDES is organized around five axes: 1) cultural renaissance, 2) social development and demographic transition, 3) acceleration of economic growth, 4) governance, peace and security, and 5) sustainable environmental management. A rapid integrated assessment led to the prioritization of 100 SDG targets.[369]

National institutional arrangements:
Political guidance and oversight: High-level oversight of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda is provided by the Prime Minister. Guidance is provided by the Council of Ministers, presided by the President of the Republic.

Lead and coordination entity: The National Orientation Council (*Conseil National d'Orientation, or* CNO), presided by the Prime Minister, manages the implementation of the PDES and the SDGs. It is composed of representatives of government ministries and agencies. Decisions made by the CNO are presented to the Council of Ministers for approval during quarterly reporting meetings.

The Ministry of Planning (*Ministère du Plan*) is responsible for the technical coordination of the implementation of the SDGs and serves as the CNO Secretariat. A dedicated division within the Ministry tracks implementation of the SDGs. Additionally, the National Coordination

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[369] Niger, 2018, *Voluntary National Review on the Sustainable Development Goals in Niger*, UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, New York. Available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/19886Niger_Revue_national_volontaire_ODD_Niger_Final40718.pdf.

Committee (*Comité National de Coordination,* or *CNC*) provides technical assistance by bringing together representatives from government, civil society, and the private sector.

Implementation of the SDGs: One or several ministries are responsible for the implementation of specific SDGs.[370]

Local authorities: The government is encouraging initiatives for the alignment of regional and local development plans with the PDES.[371] Coordination with local authorities is ensured by a regional entity composed of the Assistant Secretary General of the Governorate (*Secrétaire Général Adjoint, or* SGA); the Director for Regional Community Development and Territorial Organization (*Directeur Régional du Développement Communautaire et de l'Aménagement du Territoire*); and the Regional Director of the National Institute of Statistics (*Institut National de la Statistique, or* INS).[372]

Parliament: No information found.

Engaging and equipping public servants: Niger has been working to consolidate institutional capacities, at the national and local levels. Niger will be measuring citizen satisfaction with public services as an indicator for SDG 16.[373]

Civil society and the private sector: Civil society and the private sector are part of the National Coordination Committee (*Comité National de Coordination,* or *CNC*).

In recognition of the role of civil society in SDG implementation, Niger passed a law on volunteer work in March 2014 and opened the Niger Agency of Volunteering for Development (*l'Agence Nigérienne du Volontariat pour le Développement,* or *ANVD*) in April 2014.

The economic dimension of the SDDCI entails the development of the private sector.[374]

Monitoring and review: The National Institute of Statistics (*Institut National de la Statistique,* or *INS*) oversees the collection of data and coordinates the activities of the National Statistical System (*Système Statistique National,* or *SSN*). Niger invested heavily in strengthening its statistical systems, under the guidance of the National Strategy for Statistical Development (*Stratégie Nationale de Développement de la Statistique*). Of the 137 indicators linked to the 100 prioritized SDG targets, data for 43% was found to not

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[370] *Ibid.*
[371] Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, 2018, *Report to the 2018 HLPF: Towards the Localization of the SDGs*. Available at:
https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/towards_the_localization_of_the_sdgs.pdf.
[372] Niger Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*
[373] *Ibid.*
[374] *Ibid.*

be available. [375] Data for the period 1985-2016 is available on the Niger Data Portal.[376]

Engaging supreme audit institutions:	No information found.
Budgeting:	No information found.

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[375] Ibid.

[376] Niger Data Portal, 2016, *Sustainable Development Goals of Niger*. Available at: http://niger.opendataforafrica.org/vhapnnc/sustainable-development-goals-of-niger.

Country:	**Paraguay**

VNR year: 2018

National strategies: The *National Development Plan "Paraguay 2030" (Plan Nacional de Desarrollo,* or *PND 2030)* is the overarching strategic document that guides policy-making for the executive branch. It focuses on three key priorities: poverty reduction and social development; inclusive economic growth; and the inclusion of Paraguay in the world. It also identifies four cross-cutting values: 1) equality of opportunities; 2) transparent and efficient public management; 3) planning and territorial development; and 4) environmental sustainability.[377]

An analysis by the Technical Secretariat of Planning reveals a high percentage of alignment between the SDGs and the PND 2030.[378]

National institutional arrangements: Lead and coordination entity: Paraguay established an Inter-institutional Coordination Commission, the ODS Paraguay 2030 Commission (*Comisión ODS Paraguay 2030*), for the implementation, follow-up and monitoring of the international commitments assumed within the framework of the 2030 Agenda. It is coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and includes one representative from each of the following four government entities: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, the Technical Planning Secretariat for Economic and Social Development, and the Social Cabinet of the Presidency of the Republic.[379] It is supported by an Operations Secretariat (*Secretaria Operativa*) created in April 2017 to coordinate actions and logistics, as well as a Technical Implementation Committee (*Comité Técnico de Implementación*), responsible for monitoring the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Implementation of the SDGs: Three working groups were created: an economic working group, coordinated by the Ministry of Finance, a social working group, coordinated by the Secretariat of Social Action (SAS), and an environmental working group, coordinated by the

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[377] Paraguay, 2018, *Voluntary National Review on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, New York. Available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/19877IVN_ODS_PY_2018_book_Final.pdf.

[378] Paraguay, Comisión ODS Paraguay 2030, 2017, *Alineación Plan Nacional de Desarrollo con ODS*. Available at: http://comisionods.mre.gov.py/noticias/noticia/alineacion-plan-nacional-de-desarrollo-con-ods.

[379] Paraguay, Comisión ODS Paraguay 2030 website. Available at: http://comisionods.mre.gov.py/.

	Secretariat of the Environment. These working groups specifically coordinate the implementation of the SDGs, bringing together different government agencies at all levels, civil society, the private sector, and international organizations.[380]
Local authorities:	Paraguay has formed 244 Local Development Councils and 17 Regional Development Councils to facilitate national-local government consultation and collaboration with regards to sustainable development.[381] Local participation is also one of the goals expressed in the PND 2030.[382]
Parliament:	In July 2017, the three branches of government – executive, legislative, and judicial - signed a joint declaration (*Declaración Conjunta Interpoderes de la República del Paraguay*) stating the importance of the 2030 Agenda and affirming the government's commitment to achieving the SDGs.[383]
Engaging and equipping public servants:	Paraguay organized training sessions, aimed particularly at local officials, in order to facilitate local adaptation and implementation of the 2030 Agenda.[384]
Civil society and the private sector:	The National Strategy Team (*Equipo Nacional de Estrategia País*, or *ENEP*) brings together representatives from the government, civil society, and the private sector to discuss the implementation of the SDGs via 21 thematic working groups. Its role is to facilitate public-private partnerships, information sharing, and joint actions to implement the SDGs.[385]
	Civil society has been invited to contribute to the development of the PND 2030 and the implementation of the SDGs.[386] Paraguay, among others, held a seminar on the role of civil society in the 2030 Agenda in June 2018.[387]
	The ODS Paraguay 2030 Commission signed a memorandum of understanding with the Paraguay Global Compact Network, officialising a partnership aimed at integrating the private sector into the

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[380] Paraguay Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

[381] Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, 2018, *Report to the 2018 HLPF: Towards the Localization of the SDGs*. Available at:
https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/towards_the_localization_of_the_sdgs.pdf.

[382] Paraguay Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

[383] *Ibid.*

[384] *Ibid.*

[385] *Ibid.*

[386] *Ibid.*

[387] Paraguay, Comisión ODS Paraguay 2030, 2018, *Seminario "El rol de Sociedad Civil en la Agenda 2030"*. Available at: http://comisionods.mre.gov.py/noticias/noticia/seminario-el-rol-de-sociedad-civil-en-la-agenda-2030.

	implementation of the SDGs.[388] A seminar on the private sector and the 2030 Agenda was held in December 2017.[389]
Monitoring and review:	While the ODS Paraguay 2030 Commission is responsible for monitoring and evaluation of progress on implementing the SDGs, the General Directorate of Statistics, Surveys and Censuses (DGEEC) manages the production of data and indicators.[390]
Engaging supreme audit institutions:	The Comptroller General of the Republic of Paraguay participated in a coordinated performance audit of the government's preparedness for implementing the SDGs, with a particular focus on SDG target 2.4.[391] It is currently participating in a coordinated performance audit on the country's preparedness for implementing SDG5.[392]
Budgeting:	Paraguay has updated and redesigned its National General Budget to align it with the PND 2030. Each of the programs in the PND is reflected in a specific budget.[393]

[388] Paraguay, Comisión ODS Paraguay 2030, 2018, *Gobierno y sector privado suman esfuerzo para cumplir con los Objetivos del Desarrollo Sostenible*. Available at: http://comisionods.mre.gov.py/noticias/noticia/gobierno-y-sector-privado-suman-esfuerzo-para-cumplir-con-los-objetivos-del-desarrollo-sostenible.

[389] Paraguay, Comisión ODS Paraguay 2030, 2017, *Foro Sector Privado y la implementación de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible*. Available at: http://comisionods.mre.gov.py/noticias/noticia/foro-sector-privado-y-la-implementacion-de-los-objetivos-de-desarrollo-sostenible.

[390] Paraguay Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

[391] Federal Court of Accounts Brazil, 2018, *Coordinated audit on sustainable development goals.* Available at: http://www.olacefs.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Executive-Summary-Latin-America-SDG-Audit-web.pdf.

[392] Organización Latinoamericana y del caribe de entidades fiscalizadoras superiores (OLACEFS), 2018, *Se realizó la Reunión de Planificación de la Auditoría Coordinada ODS 5 sobre igualdad de género.* Available at: *http://www.olacefs.com/se-realizo-la-reunion-de-planificacion-de-la-auditoria-coordinada-ods-5-sobre-igualdad-de-genero/.*

[393] Paraguay Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

Country:	**Poland**
VNR year:	2018
National strategies:	The 2030 Agenda is implemented through Poland's *2017 Strategy for Responsible Development*.[394] This document defines priorities and actions for social and economic development by 2020, with an extended horizon until 2030. It focuses on encouraging income growth, as well as social, economic, environmental and territorial cohesion.[395]
National institutional arrangements:	Political guidance and oversight: The Council of Ministers sets out Poland's overall sustainable development objects and policies.
	Lead and coordination entity: Since January 2018, the Ministry of Entrepreneurship and Technology is responsible for the coordination and implementation of the 2030 Agenda. It is assisted by the Coordination Committee for Development Policy, an advisory body of the Prime Minister since December 2006. A special Task Force for the Coherence between the Strategy for Responsible Development (SRD) and the 2030 Agenda was created within the Coordination Committee to prioritise the SDG targets, facilitate dialogue and collaboration related to the 2030 Agenda, and draft the voluntary national review (VNR).
	Implementation of the SDGs: Sector-specific bodies coordinate different aspects of Poland's development strategy, including the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers for economic policy and the Social Committee of the Council of Ministers for social issues. Line ministries are involved in the implementation of the SDGs within their relevant areas of competence.[396]
Local authorities:	Local governments are responsible for planning and program implementation at the subnational level, including on matters relating to sustainable development, such as education, water management, local economic development, energy, and urban planning. Local authorities were included in the Task Force for Strategy Coherence. The *Joint Central Government and Local Government Committee* facilitates

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[394] Republic of Poland, Ministry of Investment and Development, 2016, *Information about the Strategy for Sustainable Development*. Available at: www.miir.gov.pl/strony/strategia-na-rzecz-odpowiedzialnego-rozwoju/informacje-o-strategii.

[395] Republic of Poland, 2018, *Voluntary National Review: Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in Poland*, UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, New York. Available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/19409Poland_VNR_20180615.pdf.

[396] *Ibid.*

	collaboration between subnational government entities on the implementation of SDG priorities.[397]
Parliament:	SDG-related reports, such as the draft voluntary national review (VNR), are sent to selected Parliamentary Committees.[398]
Engaging and equipping public servants:	No information found.
Civil society and the private sector:	Poland promotes dialogue and involvement of both civil society and the private sector through several channels. For instance, civil society is represented in the *Task Force for Strategy Coherence*. The *Social Dialogue Council* is a forum for collaboration between the government, employers, and employees, and the *Public Benefit Works Council* brings together the public and private sectors. The *Partnership for the Implementation of the SDGs*, established in June 2017, includes representatives of Polish businesses.[399]
Monitoring and review:	Statistics Poland oversees data collection and the creation of indicators to monitor SDG implementation.[400] It created an online platform to help monitor progress on achieving the 2030 Agenda.[401]
Engaging supreme audit institutions:	In 2018, Poland's Supreme Audit Office (NIK) conducted a performance audit of the country's ability to implement the 2030 Agenda.[402]
Budgeting:	No information found.

[397] Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, 2018, Report to the 2018 HLPF: Towards the Localization of the SDGs. Available at:
https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/towards_the_localization_of_the_sdgs.pdf.

[398] Poland Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

[399] *Ibid.*

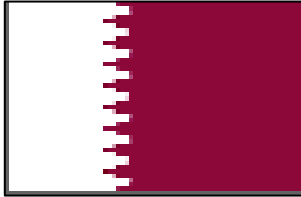[400] Statistics Poland, 2018, *Monitoring of Sustainable Development of Poland*. Available at:
https://stat.gov.pl/en/sustainable-development/monitoring-of-sustainable-development-of-poland/.

[401] Republic of Poland, Central Statistics Office, 2017, *Sustainable Development Indicators*. Available at:
http://wskaznikizrp.stat.gov.pl/.

[402] Poland, Supreme audit office, 2018, *Performance audit report on preparedness for implementation of the 2030 Agenda Sustainable Development Goals in Poland*. Available at: http://www.intosai.org/about-us-sdgs-sais-and-regions.html.

Country:	Qatar

VNR year: 2018

National strategies: Qatar's long-term sustainable development goals are expressed in the *Qatar National Vision (QNV) 2030*. The Vision is based on four pillars: 1) human development; 2) social development; 3) economic development; and 4) environmental development.[403]

QNV 2030 is operationalized through a *National Development Strategy (NDS-2)*, covering the period 2018-2022.[404] The NDS-2 is closely aligned with the 2030 Agenda.[405]

National institutional arrangements: Political guidance/strategy and oversight: The Council of Ministers guides national priorities and policy.

Lead and coordination entity: The Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics heads efforts to implement the NDS-2 and the SDGs.

Implementation of the SDGs: Various line ministries and government agencies have integrated the SDGs into their programs and actions.[406]

Local authorities: Qatar is working with municipalities on selected SDGs, such as SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities). The *Qatar National Master Plan* serves as the overarching policy framework for national spatial planning. Eight municipalities have draft plans for spatial development.[407]

Parliament: Qatar is conducting legislative reviews on key SDG-related issues, such as disaster risk reduction.[408]

Engaging and equipping public servants: Qatar expanded the training programs for public sector employees as part of the professional development path program implemented by the Ministry of Administrative Development, Labor and Social Affairs.[409]

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[403] State of Qatar, Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics, 2018, *Qatar National Vision 2030*. Available at: https://www.mec.gov.qa/en/qatar-at-a-glance/Pages/Qatar-National-Vision-2030.aspx.

[404] State of Qatar, Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics, *Qatar Second National Development Strategy 2018-2022*. Available at: https://www.mdps.gov.qa/en/knowledge/Documents/NDS2Final.pdf.

[405] State of Qatar, 2018, *The State of Qatar – Second Voluntary National Review*. Available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/20443SDG_Qatar_En_Draft7_Landscape_3.pdf.

[406] *Ibid*.

[407] *Ibid.*

[408] *Ibid.*

[409] *Ibid.*

Civil society and the private sector:	Civil society and the private sector are actively engaged in implementing the 2030 Agenda.

In April 2016, Qatar hosted the "Arab Conference on the Role of Civil Society in the Implementation of the Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development". The outcome document, the *Doha Declaration on the Role of Civil Society in the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, emphasizes the role of civil society in achieving the sustainable development goals.[410] |
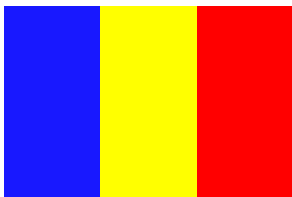| **Monitoring and review:** | The Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics has developed a monitoring and evaluation system for the NDS-2 and the SDGs. Indicators were included in the NDS-2, and will be published in quarterly, semi-annual, and annual reports. Additionally, the Ministry has adopted a roadmap for the modernization of Qatar's statistical capabilities.[411] |
| **Engaging supreme audit institutions:** | The Qatar Audit Bureau undertakes the financial audits to assess the reliability and accuracy of public entities' reporting. |
| **Budgeting:** | Implementing agencies are allocating the necessary resources to implement the goals and objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Government is also integrating SDG-related issues (e.g. disaster risk reduction) into budgets across different sectors.[412] |

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[410] *Ibid*.
[411] *Ibid.*
[412] *Ibid.*

Country:	**Romania**
VNR year:	2018
National strategies:	In November 2008, Romania adopted the *National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSDS) of Romania: Horizon 2013-2020-2030*.[413] It is currently being revised to integrate the SDGs, and will focus on poverty eradication and social cohesion, as well as inclusion of persons with disabilities, youth, and women.[414]
	Additionally, several national strategies are directly tied to the SDGs, such as the *Strategic Action Plan on Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction* and the planned *National Action Plan on sustainable consumption and production* (SCP).[415]
National institutional arrangements:	Lead and coordination entity: Oversight of sustainable development is shared between two entities:

- the Department for Sustainable Development, under the Office of the Prime Minister, which was created in April 2017 and assigned primary responsibility for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda; and
- the Inter-ministerial Committee for the Coordination of the Integration of Environmental Protection into Sectoral Policies and Strategies at the National Level (Inter-ministerial Committee), which has managed sustainable development initiatives in Romania since 2011. It is led by the Minister of Environment.

Implementation of the SDGs: Every ministry is involved in implementing the 2030 Agenda.[416]

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[413] Romania, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, 2008, *National Sustainable Development Strategy of Romania 2013-2020-2030*. Available at: http://sdgtoolkit.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/National-Sustainable-Development-Strategy-of-Romania-2013-2020-2030.pdf.

[414] Romania, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2017, *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. Available at: https://www.mae.ro/en/node/35918.

[415] Romania, 2018, *Voluntary National Review 2018: Transformation towards a sustainable and resilient Romania*, UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, New York. Available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/19952Voluntary_National_Review_ROMANIA_with_Cover.pdf.

[416]*Ibid*.

Local authorities:	Local government plays a crucial role in the implementation of the sustainable development objectives.[417] Several conferences were organized at the regional level, with the participation of the association of municipalities of Romania (ACR).[418] Approximately 33 communities have completed or are currently completing Local Sustainable Development Strategies.[419]
Parliament:	In 2015, the Chamber of Deputies (lower house of the Parliament) created a Sub-Committee for Sustainable Development to affirm its commitment to the 2030 Agenda. In April 2016, the Sub-Committee adopted a *Declaration of the Parliament of Romania on Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.*[420] Additionally, the Parliamentary Foreign Policy Committee established a Subcommittee for Sustainable Development, which began a series of consultations with governmental institutions, academia, and civil society, in order to help inform the revision of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development in line with the new SDGs.[421]
Engaging and equipping public servants:	Romania has established a Sustainable Development Network, whereby an SDG 'hub' is created in each public institution in order to facilitate communication between institutions.[422]
Civil society and the private sector:	In 2017 and 2018, Romania organized a series of conferences and seminars in order to raise awareness of the SDGs and promote participation. Some events were specifically aimed at including civil society organizations.[423] The Romanian sustainable development strategy proposes to establish a Coalition for Sustainable Development, which would act as an NGO and advocate for the SDGs.[424]
	Romania is working closely with the private sector in the development of the National Action Plan on SCP, and in the implementation and funding of various sector-specific initiatives (including waste recycling, education, and environmental protection).[425]

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[417] Romania, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Op. Cit.*

[418] Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, 2018, *Report to the 2018 HLPF: Towards the Localization of the SDGs*. Available at:
https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/towards_the_localization_of_the_sdgs.pdf.

[419] European Sustainable Development Network. November 2018, Romania. Available from: https://www.sd-network.eu/?k=country%20profiles&s=single%20country%20profile&country=Romania.

[420] Romania Voluntary National Review, *Op.Cit*.

[421] UNDP, 2016, *Parliament's Role in Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals: a Parliamentary Handbook*. Available at: https://agora-parl.org/sites/default/files/e_parliamentary_handbook.pdf.

[422] European Sustainable Development Network, *Op. Cit.*

[423] Federation of Nongovernmental Development Organizations in Romania (FOND), 2018, *History and Context.* Available at: http://www.fondromania.org/istoric.

[424] European Sustainable Development Network, *Op. Cit.*

[425] Romania Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

Monitoring and review:	The Department for Sustainable Development is closely collaborating with the National Institute of Statistics to monitor Romania's progress in implementing the SDGs. Romania is currently in the process of updating its sustainable development indicator set, as an essential part of both the revised NSDS and the foreseen National Action Plan on SCP.[426]
Engaging supreme audit institutions:	No information found.
Budgeting:	No information found.

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[426] *Ibid.*

Country:	Saudi Arabia
VNR year:	2018
National strategies:	Saudi Arabia's long-term sustainable development goals are described in the *Saudi Vision 2030*, organized around three main themes: a vibrant society, a thriving economy and an ambitious nation based on an effective government and responsible citizenry.[427] Vision 2030 is implemented through programs, such as the *National Transformation Program 2020*. An assessment found a significant degree of alignment between Vision 2030 and the 17 SDGs.
	The SDGs are also reflected in sector-specific strategies, such as the *National Environmental Strategy*, the *National Strategy for Conservation of Biodiversity*, the *National Plan for Management of Natural Disasters*, the *National Marine Disaster Management Plan*, and the *National Chemical and Bacteriological Incidents Management Plan*.[428]
National institutional arrangements:	Political guidance and oversight: The Council of Ministers provides high-level political direction. The Council, among others, launched and approved the *Vision 2030* in 2016.
	Lead and coordination entity: The Minister of Economy and Planning (MEP) oversees the implementation of the SDGs. The MEP coordinates with various government agencies and other stakeholders.[429]
	The Council of Economic and Development Affairs (CEDA) has been tasked to establish the mechanisms and measures necessary for the achievement of the *Vision 2030*. Policies are being designed with the support of a Strategy Committee (proposes strategies for achieving Vision 2030, develops implementation programs and monitors implementation process) and a Strategic Management Office (executive branch of the Strategic Committee). In addition, a Project Management Office is responsible for monitoring the projects and decisions of the Council.

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[427] Saudi Arabia, *Vision 2030: Introduction*. Available at: https://vision2030.gov.sa/en/node/132.
[428] Saudi Arabia, 2018, *Voluntary National Review: Towards Saudi Arabia's Sustainable Tomorrow*, UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, New York. Available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/20230SDGs_English_Report972018_FINAL.pdf.
[429] *Ibid*.

	Implementation of the SDGs: Ministries have been designated as the Vision 2030 execution bodies, with primary responsibility for the development of programs and projects.[430]
Local authorities:	Saudi Arabia pays particular attention to the adaptation and implementation of the SDGs at the sub-national level. Among others, it plans to establish systems for tracking and using SDG-related indicators in local decision-making processes. It will also continue to offer capacity building support to relevant institutions at the sub-national level, for example through disseminating information to stakeholders and offering training (e.g. on mainstreaming the SDGs in development plans).[431]
Parliament:	No information found.
Engaging and equipping public servants:	Saudi Arabia, through the National Center for Performance Measurement (Adaa), trains public employees and evaluates their performance with regard to achieving the Vision 2030.[432] The Center actively engages public employees in monitoring the performance of the various Vision 2030 implementation programs and relevant bodies.
Civil society and the private sector:	Saudi Arabia aims to strengthen the engagement of both civil society and the private sector in sustainable development initiatives.
	Several non-profit organizations, such as the Social Charity Fund (SCF), are involved in implementing the 2030 Agenda.
	A *Private Sector Stimulus Package* was adopted to ensure continued private sector growth and acceleration during economic reforms in line with the objectives of the *Vision 2030.* In addition, the establishment of a national platform to enhance private sector contribution to sustainable development and the launch of a national award for the private sector's contribution to sustainable development is foreseen.[433]
Monitoring and review:	The General Authority for Statistics (GASTAT) oversees the development of indicators to track performance on the SDGs. Saudi Arabia is currently working to increase both data availability and data quality, among others by implementing the National Statistical Development Strategy and the National Statistical Data Program "Masdar", which aims to build a comprehensive national statistical database.[434]
Engaging supreme audit institutions:	No information found.

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[430] Saudi Arabia, *Vision 2030: Governance*. Available at: https://vision2030.gov.sa/en/node/259
[431] Saudi Arabia Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*
[432] *Ibid.*
[433] *Ibid.*
[434] *Ibid.*

Budgeting:	The Finance Committee establishes and updates the approval mechanisms for funding programs and initiatives of Vision 2030. National budget is being allocated for different SDG-related sectors, such as health and education.[435]

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[435] Saudi Arabia Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

Country:	Senegal
VNR year:	2018
National strategies:	Since 2014, Senegal's overarching economic and social strategy is laid out in the *Plan for an Emerging Senegal* (*Plan Sénégal Émergent*, or *PSE*),[436] composed of three thematic priorities: 1) economic growth and structural transformation; 2) human capital, social protection, and sustainable development; and 3) governance, institutions, peace, and security. The PSE offers a vision until 2035 and is operationalized through 5-year *Priority Action Plans* (*Plan d'Actions prioritaires*, or *PAP*). Approximately 77% of the SDG targets were reflected in the PAP 2014-2018. The current PSE (PAP 2019-2023) was designed to further align with the SDGs.[437]
National institutional arrangements:	Political guidance/strategy and oversight: The strategic objectives and policy guidance are provided by the President of the Republic.
	Lead and coordination entity: The Ministry of Economy, Finance, and Planning (*Ministère de l'Economie, des Finances et du Plan*) ensures that policies are designed in furtherance of the goals of the PSE.
	Implementation of the SDGs: The planning and study units within each ministry (*Cellules d'Etudes et de Planification*, or CEP) plan the implementation of the 2030 Agenda through concrete programs and initiatives.[438]
Local authorities:	Senegal has made decentralization a national priority, and therefore encourages subnational governments to play a key role in SDG implementation. Local governments were invited to participate in the preparation of the National Voluntary Review. Several regions in Senegal have new mechanisms for integrated urban and regional development plans and economic development.[439]

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[436] Republic of Senegal, 2014, *Plan Sénégal Émergent.* Available at:
https://www.sec.gouv.sn/sites/default/files/Plan%20Senegal%20Emergent_0.pdf.
[437] Republic of Senegal, 2018, *Voluntary National Review: Sustainable Development Goals*, UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, New York. Available at:
https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/19253Rapport_national_volontaire_Snegal_versionn_finale_juin_2018_FPHN2.pdf.
[438] *Ibid*.
[439] Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, 2018, *Report to the 2018 HLPF: Towards the Localization of the SDGs*. Available at:
https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/towards_the_localization_of_the_sdgs.pdf.

Parliament:	Parliament has an important role in implementing the 2030 Agenda and is kept informed of progress made in implementing the SDGs. Capacity-building efforts targeted at parliamentarians are foreseen to enable them to better monitor the implementation of PES and the SDGs.[440]
Engaging and equipping public servants:	In relation to SDG16, Senegal is taking steps to make its public administration more effective and efficient, for example by introducing results-based management.[441]
Civil society and the private sector:	Senegal works closely with civil society organizations and the private sector on SDG implementation.
	Different civil society working groups and platforms were created. For instance, a civil society working group was established under the auspices of the Council of Non-Governmental Organizations for Development Support (*Conseil des organisations non gouvernementales d'appui au développement,* or *CONGAD*) to help draft the voluntary national review (VNR). A platform for civil society organizations for the SDGs was also established (POSCO Agenda 2030). SDG-related awareness raising workshops were organized throughout the country. The government wants to increase the number of public-private partnerships in the context of implementing the PES and the SDGs.[442]
Monitoring and review:	Review of progress on the SDGs is tied to the Harmonized Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation of Public Policies (*Cadre harmonisé de Suivi et Évaluation des Politiques publiques,* or *CASE*), established in 2015 to study national policy. Furthermore, Senegal has implemented a *National Strategy for Statistical Development* 2014-2019 (*Stratégie nationale de développement de la Statistique*, or *SNDS*) to reinforce statistical capabilities in government institutions. Data for approximately two-thirds of the SDG indicators can currently be produced.[443]
Engaging supreme audit institutions:	The Court of Accounts (*Cour des Comptes*) is currently participating in a coordinated performance audit on the country's preparedness to implement the SDGs.[444]
Budgeting:	Financing for the implementation of the SDGs is provided for through the national budget allocated to the PSE.[445]

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[440] Senegal Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

[441] *Ibid.*

[442] *Ibid.*

[443] Senegal, Court of Accounts, 2017, *Lettre d'information de la Cour Des Comptes du Senegal.* Available at : https://www.courdescomptes.sn/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/INFOCOMPTES_N%C2%B06_avril_-2017.pdf.

[444] Source?

[445] Senegal Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

Country:	Singapore
VNR year:	2018
National strategies:	The *Sustainable Singapore Blueprint 2015* was launched in November 2014, identifying key targets until 2030 to make Singapore a sustainable city, among others based on a green economy.[446]
	Singapore's sustainable development policies are also defined through sector-specific strategies and plans, such as the *Public Sector Sustainability Plan 2017-2020*, the *National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan* and the *Climate Action Plan*. These policies were assessed on whether and how they contributed to Singapore's sustainable development in line with the 2030 Agenda.[447]
National institutional arrangements:	Lead and coordination entity: The Inter-Ministry Committee on SDGs (IMC-SDGs) was established to monitor progress on the implementation of the SDGs. The Committee is co-chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of the Environment and Water Resources.
	Implementation of the SDGs: The 2030 Agenda is implemented by ministries and relevant government offices and agencies.[448]
Local authorities:	Singapore has launched different SDG-related initiatives targeted at the local level. In 2017, for example, Singapore launched the "Farm Transformation Map" and worked with local producers to utilise smart technologies and innovations to optimise the use of space and improve productivity.[449]
Parliament:	No information found.
Engaging and equipping public servants:	Singapore is providing SDG-related training to government officials. The *Public Service: 2030 And Beyond (PS2030)" programme*, for example, is targeted at senior-level officials involved in strategic

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[446] Republic of Singapore, *Sustainable Singapore Blueprint*. Available at: https://www.mewr.gov.sg/docs/default-source/module/ssb-publications/41f1d882-73f6-4a4a-964b-6c67091a0fe2.pdf.
[447] Republic of Singapore, 2018, *Voluntary National Review: Towards a Sustainable and Resilient Singapore,* UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, New York. Available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/19439Singapores_Voluntary_National_Review_Report_v2.pdf.
[448] *Ibid.*
[449] *Ibid.*

	policymaking and driving public sector reform towards implementing the SDGs.[450]
Civil society and the private sector:	Singapore actively engages with civil society in policy-making and policy implementation. It works closely with non-profit organizations, such as the Singapore National Cooperative Foundation (SNCF) and the Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA), on specific SDG-related projects.
	The private sector is actively supporting the implementation of the SDGs. Businesses have, for example, launched sustainability blueprints to specifically consider the SDGs in their work. Singapore has also established numerous public-private partnerships for the implementation of the SDGs, such as with the Temasek Foundation with regard to hosting annual sustainable development conferences.[451]
Monitoring and review:	The Inter-Ministry Committee on SDGs (IMC-SDGs) monitors progress on the SDGs and has conducted an internal review of available data and indicators.[452]
Engaging supreme audit institutions:	No information found.
Budgeting:	National budget is being allocated for different SDG-related sectors, such as education and research and development.[453]

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[450] *Ibid*.
[451] *Ibid.*
[452] *Ibid.*
[453] *Ibid.*

Country:	Slovakia
VNR year:	2018
National strategies:	In 2017, Slovakia adopted a roadmap for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. The national adaptation of the 2030 Agenda led to the identification of six national priorities: 1) education for a life in dignity (SDGs 4,8 and 10); 2) transformation towards a knowledge-based and environmentally sustainable economy (SDGs 7,8,9,10 and 12); (3) poverty reduction and social inclusion (SDGs 1,2, and 10); (4) sustainable settlements, regions and countryside in the face of climate change (SDGs 6,7,11,13 and 15); (5) rule of law, democracy and security (SDGs 5 and 16); and (6) good health (SDGs 3 and 10).
	The roadmap will serve as the basis for a new *National Development Strategy*, which will serve as Slovakia's overarching policy framework at the national, regional, and territorial levels.[454]
National institutional arrangements:	Lead and coordination entity: The Government Council of the Slovak Republic for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development coordinates policy-making on matters pertaining to the SDGs. It is chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister for Investments and Informatization. The Deputy Chairman is the Minister of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic. The Council includes representatives of line ministries and government institutions at both national and regional level, civil society, the private sector, academia, and other relevant bodies. It is supported by the Working Group for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the preparation of the National Investment Plan of the Slovak Republic for the years 2018-2030.
	Implementation of the SDGs: Slovakia is using a whole-of-government approach to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, bringing together line ministries, local governments, as well as other stakeholders.[455]

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[454] Slovak Republic, 2018, *Voluntary National Review of the Slovak Republic on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Available at:*
https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/20131Agenda2030_VNR_Slovakia.pdfVoluntary National Review, *Op.Cit.*
[455] *Ibid.*

Local authorities:	The association of towns and communities (ZMO) was involved in the prioritization of the SDGs in March 2018.[456] Slovakia is dedicated to implementing the 2030 Agenda by integrating it into all public policies, including at the local level. The government also promotes voluntary engagement, for instance by creating a micro-grant scheme to support sustainable development projects implemented by local communities.[457]
Parliament:	Slovakia is currently working on increasing the involvement of Parliament in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.[458]
Engaging and equipping public servants:	Slovakia is working on achieving transparent, professional, and effective public administration at all levels.[459]
Civil society and the private sector:	Civil society and the private sector are actively engaged in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Slovakia worked closely with civil society organizations and the private sector while identifying the national priorities for sustainable development. The government created a micro-grant scheme to support sustainable development projects implemented by civil society organizations. In addition, voluntary engagement is promoted through the *Volunteer of the Year award*, which, in 2018, for the first time included a special category devoted to contribution to the 2030 Agenda. Slovakia encourages businesses to engage with sustainable development principles, for example by creating a new SDG-specific category of the *Via Bona Slovakia award* for responsible businesses. [460]
Monitoring and review:	The Government Council of the Slovak Republic for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development monitors progress on the implementation of the SDGs. The National Development Strategy under development will provide further provisions for measuring indicators and effectively monitoring achievements.[461]
Engaging supreme audit institutions:	The Supreme Audit Office is participating in a coordinated performance audit on the country's preparedness to implement the SDGs.[462]

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[456] Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, 2018, Report to the 2018 HLPF: Towards the Localization of the SDGs. Available at:
https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/towards_the_localization_of_the_sdgs.pdf.
[457] Slovakia Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*
[458] *Ibid.*
[459] *Ibid.*
[460] *Ibid.*
[461] *Ibid.*
[462] INTOSAI IDI, *Performance and Accountability report 2017 – Auditing Sustainable Development Goals.* Available at: www.idi.no/en/elibrary/about-idi/reports/735-idi-par-appendix-2017.

Budgeting: The national priorities identified within the 2030 Agenda will be integrated into the sectoral strategies and thus the sectoral investment plans (budgets) of relevant line ministries. A National Investment Plan will be prepared as part of the National Development Strategy.[463]

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[463] Slovakia Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

Country:	**Spain**
VNR year:	2018
National strategies:	Spain has developed an *Action Plan for the 2018-2020 implementation of the 2030 Agenda*. The Plan was drafted by the High-Level Group for the 2030 Agenda, with input from various government agencies at all levels, civil society, the private sector, academia, and other stakeholders.[464] The plan prioritizes certain aspects of the 2030 Agenda, identifies specific actions to be taken, and assigns lead ministries to each of the SDG targets. Priority areas include the eradication of poverty, social inclusion, sustainable urban development, sustainable economic growth and climate change. The Action Plan will direct Spain's strategy until a long-term Sustainable Development Strategy can be developed.[465]
National institutional arrangements:	Political guidance/strategy and oversight: Spain created the Office of High Commissioner for the 2030 Agenda to oversee progress on sustainable development. The High Commissioner reports directly to the President and receives technical support from the Office of the High Commissioner for the 2030 Agenda created within the Office of the President of the Government.
	Lead and coordination entity: The High-Level Group (HLG) for the 2030 Agenda is the lead coordinator for all SDG-related issues in Spain. The Foreign Minister chairs the HLG and all ministries are represented. The High-level Group's mandate and composition will be redesigned, among others to recognize representatives from the Autonomous Communities and local governments as permanent members.
	Implementation of the SDGs: Each SDG is assigned to a ministry lead.[466]

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[464] Spain, Ministry of External Relations, the European Union, and Cooperation, 2018, *2030 Agenda Voluntary National Review of Spain*. Available at:
http://www.exteriores.gob.es/Portal/en/SalaDePrensa/NotasdePrensa/Paginas/2018_NOTAS_P/20180718_NOTA06 8.aspx.
[465] Spain, 2018, *Spain's Report for the 2018 Voluntary National Review*, UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, New York. Available at:
https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/203295182018_VNR_Report_Spain_EN_ddghpbrgsp.pdf
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[466] *Ibid.*

Local authorities:	Local authorities were strongly involved in the drafting of the National Action Plan. In addition, representatives of municipalities and regions are members of the High-Level Group.[467] Many of the regional administrations have begun mapping the connections between the SDGs and existing policies and development plans. The Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces (FEMP) made the local adaptation of the 2030 Agenda a priority, generating interest and momentum among several municipalities.[468]
Parliament:	The Spanish Parliament has taken an active role in the national adaptation and implementation of the SDGs, with actions such as the unanimous approval of a non-legislative motion (161/001253) regarding the national strategy to achieve the 2030 Agenda goals, the launch of a study on the SDGs by the Senate's International Development Cooperation Committee, and the organization of working groups and seminars. In addition, the creation of a Joint Parliamentary Committee to coordinate and monitor Spain's SDG Strategy was proposed. The Government will submit annual reports on progress made in the implementation of the SDGs to the Parliament, and the Parliament will monitor the topic closely.[469]
Engaging and equipping public servants:	Spain's National Action Plan aims at equipping public servants with the expertise and capacity required to implement the SDGs.[470]
Civil society and the private sector:	A Sustainable Development Council will be created as a consultation body with representatives from academia; civil society; the private sector; social, environmental, economic and trade union stakeholders; as well as experts in the different areas involved in the 2030 Agenda. It is supposed to provide a formal institutional framework for dialogue and consultations on all of the elements in the 2030 Agenda with all the stakeholders involved. Civil society is actively involved in the implementation of the SDGs. One example is *Futuro en Común*, a cross-sectorial platform designed to bring together civil society organizations to facilitate advocacy, awareness-raising, and the influence of public policy pertaining to sustainable development. The Confederation of Employers and Industries of Spain (CEOE), the Spanish Confederation of Social Enterprises (CEPES), and other major business networks have recognized and adopted the 2030 Agenda.[471]

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[467] Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, 2018, *Report to the 2018 HLPF: Towards the Localization of the SDGs*. Available at:
https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/towards_the_localization_of_the_sdgs.pdf.
[468] Spain Voluntary National Review, *Op.Cit*.
[469] *Ibid.*
[470] Spain Ministry of External Relations, the European Union, and Cooperation, *Op. Cit.*
[471] Spain Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

Monitoring and review:	The National Statistics Institute (*Instituto nacional de estadísticas, or INE*), in coordination with the Interministerial Statistics Commission and in collaboration with the other stakeholders, oversees the expansion and updating of the set of indicators and the collection and updating of the necessary data. It has incorporated the 2030 Agenda into its National Statistics Plan.[472]
Engaging supreme audit institutions:	The Court of Accounts is participating in a coordinated performance audit on the country's preparedness to implement the SDGs.[473]
Budgeting:	The identification of SDG-related budget allocations and the alignment of ministry budgets with the SDGs are foreseen to be conducted in 2020.[474]

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[472] *Ibid.*

[473] INTOSAI IDI, *Performance and Accountability report 2017 – Auditing Sustainable Development Goals.* Available at: www.idi.no/en/elibrary/about-idi/reports/735-idi-par-appendix-2017.

[474] Spain Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*
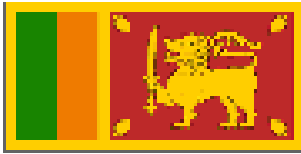
Country:	**Sri Lanka**

VNR year: 2018

National strategies: *Vision 2025* is Sri Lanka's long-term strategic planning document, which contains goals of economic growth, environmental conservation, sustainable agriculture, and social cohesion.[475]

Sri Lanka's medium term development plan is the *Public Investment Programme: 2017-2020 (PIP)*, which is structured in line with the government's "Five Point Plan: A New Country in 60 Months", with the following objectives: 1) generating one million employment opportunities; 2) enhancing income levels; 3) development of rural economies; 4) ensuring land ownership to the rural, estate, middle–class and government employees; and 5) creating a wide and a strong middle–class.[476]

Sri Lanka's short-term plan for the year 2018 could be considered the *'Blue Green'* budget.

The *Vision 2025, PIP* and the *'Blue Green'* budget of 2018 are all closely aligned with the 2030 Agenda.

The adoption of the 2030 Agenda is also facilitated by the Sustainable Development Act No.19 of 2017, which creates the institutional and legal framework for national integration of the sustainable development goals. The Act required a *National Policy and Strategy for Sustainable Development (NPSSD)* to be developed, which shall provide guidance for all matters pertaining to the SDGs in Sri Lanka.[477]

National institutional arrangements: Lead and coordination entity: A Sustainable Development Council (SDC) was established as per the provisions of the Sustainable Development Act No. 19 of 2017 and it was appointed by the President to implement the 2030 Agenda and coordinate government action on the SDGs. The SDC is tasked with the preparation of the NPSSD. The SDC is composed of 12 members appointed by the President in April 2018. The Secretary to the President is the Chairman of SDC.

Implementation of the SDGs: Relevant line ministries have been assigned as the focal points for specific aspects of the 2030 Agenda, at

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[475] Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Office of the Prime Minister, *Vision 2025 – A country enriched.* Available at: http://www.pmoffice.gov.lk/download/press/D00000000061_EN.pdf.

[476] Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs, 2018, *Public Investment Programme.* Available at: http://www.mnpea.gov.lk/web/index.php/en/news-events/2-uncategorised/181-public-investment-programme.html.

[477] Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, 2018, *Sri Lanka: Voluntary National Review 2018.* Available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/19677FINAL_SriLankaVNR_Report_30Jun2018.pdf.

	the behest of the Ministry of Sustainable Development, Wildlife and Regional Development (MSDWRD). Once the Parliament approves the NPSSD, all subject ministries, line agencies, and subnational entities will be required to prepare their institutional Sustainable Development Strategies (SDS).[478]
Local authorities:	Three representatives of Provincial Councils are part of the Sustainable Development Council. Consultations, workshops, and training sessions on sustainable development were organized by both the national government and the Federation of Sri Lanka Local Government Authorities (FSLGA) in order to promote local ownership of the SDGs.[479] The Provincial Councils are responsible for the sub-national level implementation of the 2030 Agenda.[480]
Parliament:	The Select Committee of Parliament on the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, composed of 15 members of Parliament, was established in October 2016 to facilitate policy review, monitoring, and intra-governmental collaboration on the SDGs. The NPSSD will be approved by Parliament. In addition, training for parliamentarians is foreseen.[481]
Engaging and equipping public servants:	The MSDWRD is engaging national and sub-national stakeholders through awareness, consultation and capacity-building training programmes. It is currently appointing senior officials as focal points at the national and sub-national levels in charge of SDGs.[482] Local and regional governments of Sri Lanka have also been providing SDG-related training to public officers in partnership with national and international institutions.[483] Once approved, provincial councils and local authorities will have to prepare Sustainable Development Strategies relevant to the scope of their institution in accordance with the NPSSD.[484]
Civil society and the private sector:	A Consultative Committee on Sustainable Development was created with representatives from the public sector, civil society, the private sector, and academia. In addition, a *Stakeholder Engagement Plan* (SEP) was developed with technical assistance from UNESCAP in the lead-up to the Voluntary National Review (VNR) in order to both facilitate

[478] *Ibid*.

[479] Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, 2018, *Report to the 2018 HLPF: Towards the Localization of the SDGs*. Available at:
https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/towards_the_localization_of_the_sdgs.pdf.

[480] Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Finance Commission, 2019, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Available at: http://fincom.gov.lk/sustainable-development-goals-sdgs/.

[481] Sri Lanka Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

[482] *Ibid*.

[483] Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, 2018, *Report to the 2018 HLPF: Towards the Localization of the SDGs*. Available at:
https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/towards_the_localization_of_the_sdgs.pdf.

[484] Sri Lanka Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

	consultations for the VNR and establish a platform for sustained stakeholder engagement throughout the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Three national workshops and a regional workshop were organized, and an SDG online portal is currently being created.[485]
Monitoring and review:	The Department of Project Management and Monitoring (DPMM) has formulated a National Evaluation Policy (NEP) for Sri Lanka, which will be operational in 2019. Data collection, analysis and dissemination is the responsibility of the Department of Census and Statistics (DCS). The DCS established a committee to assess the data availability which found that data is available for 46 SDG indicators.[486]
Engaging supreme audit institutions:	The Auditor General's Department has taken a number of steps with regards to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.[487] It has, for example, put out a questionnaire to collect information regarding SDG actions in all public agencies.[488] The Auditor General's Department is also participating in a coordinated performance audit on the country's preparedness to implement the SDGs.[489]
Budgeting:	The Ministry of Finance, in its circular to all line ministries asking for the preparation of ministerial annual budgets for 2018, instructed the line ministries to submit project proposals to implement the SDGs in their areas of intervention.[490]

[485] *Ibid.*

[486] *Ibid*.

[487] *Ibid*.

[488] Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, National Audit Office, 2016, Questionnaire on the Sustainable Development Goals. Available at: http://www.auditorgeneral.gov.lk/web/index.php/en/news-and-events/180-questionnaire-on-the-sustainable-development-goals.

[489] INTOSAI IDI, *Performance and Accountability report 2017 – Auditing Sustainable Development Goals.* Available at: www.idi.no/en/elibrary/about-idi/reports/735-idi-par-appendix-2017.

[490] Sri Lanka Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

Country:	State of Palestine
VNR year:	2018
National strategies:	The State of Palestine's overarching strategic planning document is the *National Policy Agenda (NPA) 2017-2022*. The national adaptation and prioritization of the SDGs was conducted as part of the development of the NPA, which integrates 75 SDG targets most relevant to the Palestinian context. The NPA is organized in three pillars: 1) path to independence; 2) government reform and quality service delivery; and 3) sustainable development.[491]
National institutional arrangements:	Political guidance and oversight: The Prime Minister's Office provides high-level decision-making on issues related to the SDGs.
	Lead and coordination entity: The Palestinian Council of Ministers has established a National SDG Team to coordinate the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs by both government and non-government actors. The National SDG Team is headed by the Prime Minister's Office. It is supported by 12 SDG Working Groups, which include representatives from government institutions, civil society, the private sector, academia, and other development partners.
	Implementation of the SDGs: Each SDG is assigned to a specific ministry who serves as the lead entity on implementing the goal, with the support of UN agencies.[492]
Local authorities:	The government, through its National Policy Agenda 2017-2020, expressed its committed to support local authorities to enable them to provide equality and equity in access to public services and strengthen their accountability and transparency. It developed a work plan, which integrates different local government initiatives through awareness-raising and advocacy and the inclusion of the SDGs in so called local Strategic Development and Investment Plans.[493]
Parliament:	No information found.
Engaging and equipping public servants:	The process of localizing the SDGs and integrating them into the national policy agenda and the sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies for the years 2017-2022, followed by the preparation of the first national voluntary review of Palestine on the follow-up of the implementation of

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[491] State of Palestine, 2018, *Voluntary National Review on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda*, UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, New York. Available at:
https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/20024VNR2018PalestineNEWYORK.pdf.
[492] *Ibid.*
[493] Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, 2018, *Report to the 2018 HLPF: Towards the Localization of the SDGs*. Available at:
https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/towards_the_localization_of_the_sdgs.pdf.

	sustainable development goals, comprised a series of meetings and workshops aimed at enhancing the knowledge of civil servants of the sustainable development agenda.[494]
Civil society and the private sector:	Palestine has partnered with civil society and the private sector to implement the 2030 Agenda, as exemplified by the collaborative development of the NPA 2017-2022, and the continued representation of non-government entities in the National SDGs Team and its working groups.[495]
Monitoring and review:	The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) has been tasked with local adaptation and monitoring of the SDG indicators. In order to do so, it has updated its data collection and management systems, for instance through the creation of a General Directorate of "Records and Statistical Monitoring". Data for 109 SDG indicators is currently available, and the PCBS has created an internal taskforce dedicated to the statistical monitoring of the SDGs.[496] In addition, the national SDG team will prepare an annual review of the SDGs and will submit its findings to the Council of Ministers.
Engaging supreme audit institutions:	In 2018, the State Audit and Administrative Control Bureau conducted a performance audit of the Palestinian government's preparedness to implement the SDGs.[497]
Budgeting	No information found.

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[494] Text provided by the mission of the State of Palestine to the United Nations.
[495] State of Palestine Voluntary National Review, *Op.Cit.*
[496] *Ibid.*
[497] State of Palestine, State Audit and Administrative Control Bureau, 2018, *Review of the Palestinian Government Preparedness for the Sustainable Development Goals -Final Report*. Available at:
http://www.saacb.ps/BruRpts/PalestinianSDGs.pdf.

Country:	**Sudan**
VNR year:	2018
National strategies:	Sudan's long-term planning document is the *Twenty-Five-Year National Strategy 2007-2031* (also known as the National Quarter Century Plan), broken down into 5-year implementation plans (the current one running from 2017-2021).[498] Sudan has integrated the SDGs into the current *National Strategic Plan*[499] and continues to work to integrate them into sector strategies.[500]
National institutional arrangements:	Lead and coordination entity: Implementation of the SDGs is managed by the High-Level National Coordination Mechanism (HLNM), chaired by the First Vice President.[501] The HLNM brings together a wide variety of stakeholders, including government officials, members of parliament, civil society representatives, academia, and other experts.[502] It is supported by thematic Working Groups and Technical Committees, as well as by relevant line Ministries.[503] The National Population Council serves as the HLNM Secretariat.[504]

Implementation of the SDGs: The 2030 Agenda is implemented by a large variety of actors, including ministries and the Parliament at the national level and the private sector and civil society at the community level.[505] |
| **Local authorities:** | No information found. |

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[498] Republic of the Sudan, National Council for Strategic Planning, *The Twenty-Five Year National Plan 2007-2031*. Available at: http://planipolis.iiep.unesco.org/en/2007/five-year-plan-2007-2011-twenty-five-year-national-strategy-2007-2031-detailed-references-5022.

[499] Republic of the Sudan, Central Bureau of Statistics, 2018, *Workshop on SDG Monitoring: Mainstreaming agenda 2030 and the SDGs framework*. Available at: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/capacity-building/meetings/DA9-regional-workshop-Addis-Ababa/documents/7-Sudan-Mainstreaming%20SDGS%20As%20Transformative%20Agenda1-1.pdf.

[500] Republic of the Sudan, 2018, *Voluntary National Review -Key Messages*. Available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/18729SUDAN_VNR_2018_Messages.pdf.

[501] Republic of the Sudan, Central Bureau of Statistics, 2018, *Op. Cit.*

[502] Sudan Voluntary National Review -Key Messages, *Op. Cit.*

[503] Republic of the Sudan, Central Bureau of Statistics, 2018, *Op. Cit.*

[504] Sudan Voluntary National Review -Key Messages, *Op. Cit.*

[505] Republic of the Sudan, Central Bureau of Statistics, 2018, *Op. Cit.*

Parliament:	Parliamentarians are involved in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.[506] The government of Sudan also organized SDG-related discussions with representatives of Parliament.[507]
Engaging and equipping public servants:	No information found.
Civil society and the private sector:	Implementation of the 2030 Agenda involves civil society and the private sector.[508] The government plans to continue to raise SDG-related awareness and expand the technical capacity of stakeholders.[509]
Monitoring and review:	Sudan has worked to strengthen its national statistical capacities through the *National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) 2012-2016*.[510] The plan is to establish a national database of SDG indicators, and to produce official assessments of progress on implementation of the 2030 Agenda. A national workshop on the development of a roadmap for strengthening institutional statistical environment in the country was conducted in February 2018. Data is currently available for 39% of the SDG indicators.[511] Data for the period 1990-2016 is also made available through the Sudan data portal.[512]
Engaging supreme audit institutions:	The National Audit Chamber of Sudan conducted an audit on the country's preparedness to implement the Sustainable Development Goals in February 2018.[513]
Budgeting:	National budget is allocated to different SDG-related sectors (e.g. agriculture).[514]

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[506] *Ibid.*
[507] Sudan Voluntary National Review -Key Messages, *Op. Cit.*
[508] Republic of the Sudan, Central Bureau of Statistics, 2018, *Op. Cit.*
[509] Sudan Voluntary National Review -Key Messages, *Op. Cit.*
[510] Republic of the Sudan, 2012, *National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) in Sudan (2012-2016)*. Available at:
http://www.undp.org/content/dam/sudan/docs/NSDS%20Abridged%20Version_Final_English_Nov%202012.pdf.
[511] Republic of the Sudan, Central Bureau of Statistics, 2018, *Op. Cit.*
[512] Sudan Data Portal, 2016, *Sustainable Development Goals of Sudan*. Available at:
http://sudan.opendataforafrica.org/SDSDG2016/sustainable-development-goals-of-sudan.
[513] Republic of the Sudan, National Audit Chamber, 2018, *Report on the State's Preparedness to Implement the Sustainable Development Goals 2015 -2030*. Available at: http://www.audit.gov.sd/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/Report-on-the-State%E2%80%99s-Preparedness-to-Implement-the-Sustainable-Development-Goals-2015-2030.pdf.
[514] Sudan Voluntary National Review -Key Messages, *Op. Cit.*
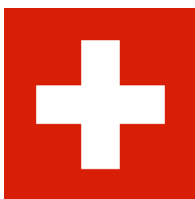
Country:	Switzerland

VNR year: 2018

National strategies: Switzerland's national priorities are described in the "Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS)", with the fifth and current edition covering the period 2016-2019. [515] The SDS contains a long-term outlook to 2030 and is well aligned with the SDGs.[516] The SDS is complemented by an Action Plan, which lays out concrete actions and initiatives in nine target areas.[517]

National institutional arrangements: Political guidance and oversight: High-level supervision on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda is provided by the Federal Council of Switzerland.[518]

Lead and coordination entity: An interdepartmental National 2030 Agenda Working Group was created to coordinate national efforts and ensure that the SDGs are being integrated within Switzerland's institutions. It is co-led by the Federal Office for Spatial Development (ARE) and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).[519]

Implementation of the SDGs: The 2030 Agenda is implemented at the federal, cantonal and communal levels.[520]

Local authorities: Switzerland's 16 regional governments (cantons) and 234 municipalities are strongly involved in the planning and implementation of sustainable development policies. Many of them have adopted their own strategies for sustainable development.[521]

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[515] Switzerland, Federal Office for Spatial Development, *Sustainable Development Strategy 2016-2019*. Available at: https://www.are.admin.ch/are/en/home/sustainable-development/strategy-and-planning/sustainable-development-strategy-2016-2019.html.

[516] Switzerland, Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications, 2018, *Switzerland implements the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. Available at: https://www.eda.admin.ch/dam/agenda2030/en/documents/agenda2030-grundlage-laenderbericht-bestandesaufnahme-schweiz-2018_EN.pdf.

[517] Switzerland, Federal Office for Spatial Development, *Op. Cit.*

[518] Switzerland, 2018, *Voluntary National Review: Switzerland implements the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Switzerland's Country Report 2018*, UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, New York. Available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/20152Country_Report_Switzerland_2018_web.pdf.

[519] Switzerland, *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – Switzerland's commitment*. Available at: https://www.eda.admin.ch/agenda2030/en/home/umsetzung/der-bund-setzt-sich-ein.html.

[520] Switzerland Voluntary National Review, *Op.Cit.*

[521] Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, 2018, *Report to the 2018 HLPF: Towards the Localization of the SDGs*. Available at: https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/towards_the_localization_of_the_sdgs.pdf.

	Switzerland plans to reinforce collaboration between different government levels by creating sustainability offices and delegates at the cantonal level,[522] and strengthen dialogue and support to municipalities on the SDGs through the Swiss Association of Towns and the Swiss Association of Municipalities.[523]
Parliament:	Switzerland is planning to increase the Parliament's participation in matters relating to the 2030 Agenda.[524]
Engaging and equipping public servants:	Public officials are able to share experiences and expertise through the Sustainable Development Forum (*Forum Nachhaltige Entwicklung*).[525]
Civil society and the private sector:	Switzerland works closely with civil society and the private sector. A 2030 Agenda Advisory Group was established, composed of non-profit organizations, academia, and the private sector, which participates in policy-making.[526] A platform for discussion and information exchange, entitled "2030 Dialogue for Sustainable Development", was also established.[527]
Monitoring and review:	Switzerland is planning to publish a report on progress made in achieving the SDGs every four years, starting in 2018.[528] Switzerland's sustainable development monitoring system MONET is based on internationally recognised instruments and methods developed by the Federal Statistical Office over the past 15 years[529] The system was expanded to enable continuous monitoring of progress towards the goals.[530] It is currently tracking 85 SDG indicators.[531]
Engaging supreme audit institutions:	No information found.
Budgeting:	With regard to sectoral policies, funds for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda are applied for as part of the budget process.[532]

[522] Switzerland, *Switzerland and the Sustainable Development Goals*. Available at: https://www.eda.admin.ch/dam/agenda2030/en/documents/flyer-agenda2030_EN.pdf.
[523] Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, *Op. Cit.*
[524] Switzerland Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*
[525] *Ibid.*
[526] *Ibid.*
[527] Switzerland, *2030 Dialogue for Sustainable Development*. Available at: https://www.eda.admin.ch/2030dialogue.
[528] Switzerland, Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications, *Op. Cit.*
[529] Switzerland Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*
[530] Switzerland, *Switzerland and the Sustainable Development Goals*. Available at: https://www.eda.admin.ch/dam/agenda2030/en/documents/flyer-agenda2030_EN.pdf.
[531] Switzerland, Federal Statistical Office, *2030 Agenda goal monitoring*. Available at: https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/en/home/statistics/sustainable-development/2030-agenda-goals-monitoring.html.
[532] Switzerland Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

Country:	Togo
VNR year:	2018
National strategies:	Togo has developed the *National Development Plan (NDP) 2018-2022* as the framework for all sustainable development policy in the country. The NDP is aligned with the 2030 Agenda, as well as the 2020 vision of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the 2063 Agenda of the African Union (AU). The NDP is structured around three key objectives: 1) to establish a logistics hub of excellence and a world-class business centre in the sub-region; 2) to revitalize and modernize agriculture and industry; and 3) to consolidate social development and strengthen inclusion mechanisms.
	The NDP follows and learns from the *Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Employment Promotion (SCAPE) 2013-2017*.[533]
National institutional arrangements:	Lead and coordination entity: The National Development Council provides strategic guidance and oversight for the implementation of the NDP. It is supported by a Strategic Secretariat and an Operational Secretariat.
	Implementation of the SDGs: Line ministries are responsible for implementing the NDP within their respective areas of competence.[534]
Local authorities:	Togo recognizes the importance of subnational governments for carrying out the NDP. The Union of Municipalities of Togo (UCT) has developed a plan and guidelines to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and is currently supporting five pilot projects in municipalities.[535] Regional and local development and planning commissions will be established.[536]

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[533] Togo, 2018, *Voluntary National Review: Togo Country Report*, UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, New York. Available at:
https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/20341Togo_ENGLISH_RAPPORT_DU_TOGO_Version_anglaise.pdf.

[534] *Ibid.*

[535] Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, 2018, *Report to the 2018 HLPF: Towards the Localization of the SDGs*. Available at:
https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/towards_the_localization_of_the_sdgs.pdf.

[536] Togo Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

Parliament:	Workshops on the SDGs were organized for members of Parliament by the Ministry of Planning and Development in 2016[537] and 2017.[538]
Engaging and equipping public servants:	Local and regional governments of Togo have been providing SDG-related training to public servants, in partnership with national and international institutions.[539]
Civil society and the private sector:	Civil society and the private sector were involved in the drafting of the NDP and are engaged in its implementation. They are also part of the National Development Council and a Working Group on SDGs. In addition, the formulation of a charter is underway for the establishment of a CSO Forum on Sustainable Development focused on thematic groups.[540]
Monitoring and review:	The National Development Council is responsible for the monitoring of progress made towards achieving the SDGs.[541] Togo is working on reinforcing its capacity to collect and analyse data by strengthening the capacities of the National Institute of Statistics and Economic and Demographic Studies and developing a national mechanism for evaluating indicators.[542] Data for the period 1988-2016 is available to the public through the Togo Data Portal.[543]
Engaging supreme audit institutions:	No information found.
Budgeting:	No information found.

[537] Togo, 2016, *Voluntary National Review*, UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, New York. Available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10503togorapport.pdf.
[538] Togo, 2017, *Voluntary National Review: Togo Country Report*, UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, New York. Available at:
https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/16521Togo_EN.pdf
[539] Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, *Op. Cit.*
[540] Togo Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*
[541] *Ibid.*
[542] Togo, 2017, *Voluntary National Review: Togo Country Report*, UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, New York. Available at:
https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/16521Togo_EN.pdf
[543] Togo Data Portal, 2016, *Sustainable Development Goals of Togo*. Available at:
http://togo.opendataforafrica.org/iorcejg/sustainable-development-goals-of-togo.

Country:	**United Arab Emirates**

VNR year: 2018

National strategies: UAE has two key development frameworks:

- *Vision 2021*, also known as the *National Agenda*, was adopted in 2005. It consists of 6 national priorities and 52 national key performance indicators (KPIs),[544] and rests on four pillars: 1) united in responsibility; 2) united in knowledge; 3) united in destiny; and 4) united in prosperity. *Vision 2021* is being operationalized through five-year strategic and operational plans in the federal ministries. Considerable overlaps exist between the *Vision 2021* and the SDGs.[545]
- *Vision 2071*, also known as the *UAE Centennial Strategy*, was launched in September 2017, aiming for overall long-term sustainable development, with the 2030 Agenda serving as an important milestone.[546]

National institutional arrangements:

Lead and coordination entity: The National Committee on SDGs was established in January 2017 by Cabinet decree. It includes representatives from 15 federal-level ministries, authorities and councils and is chaired by the Minister of State for International Cooperation and Chairwoman of the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority (FCSA). The FCSA acts as Vice-Chair and as Secretariat. The National Committee is responsible for the national implementation of the SDGs, monitoring and reporting of progress towards targets and stakeholder engagement. It conducted a mapping exercise in 2017 to align the SDGs with existing national development policies. In addition, it undertook diverse awareness raising and stakeholder engagement efforts.

Implementation of the SDGs: Each National Agenda target has been assigned to a lead government agency. Line ministries are responsible for implementing the 2030 Agenda within their respective fields.[547]

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[544] United Arab Emirates, National Committee on Sustainable Development Goals, 2018, *United Arab Emirates and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. Available at:
https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/27628UAE_VNR_Slides_2018.pdf.
[545] United Arab Emirates, 2017, *Voluntary National Review: UAE and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Excellence in Implementation*, UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, New York. Available at:
https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/20161UAE_SDGs_Report_Full_English.pdf.
[546] *Ibid*.
[547] *Ibid.*

Local authorities:	Sub-national governments are responsible for the delivery of local services, and therefore are critical to the success of the 2030 Agenda. Each Emirate has its own development plan and over a hundred federal and local government entities from the seven emirates were consulted on the SDGs.[548]
Parliament:	UAE hosted the "Global Summit of Women Speakers in Parliament" (SDG 5).[549]
Engaging and equipping public servants:	Workshops ("Vision Labs") held during the drafting of the National Agenda involved over 300 government officials from 90 federal and local government entities. Annual Government Meetings are held to allow officials from federal and local entities to interact on the National agenda and local development plans.[550]
Civil society and the private sector:	UAE developed a comprehensive outreach and engagement plan to foster participation of civil society and the private sector in the development of the SDG implementation plan. The first annual stakeholder meeting on the SDGs was held in October 2017. UAE also put in place various national campaigns to raise awareness of the SDGs. Representatives from the private sector are members of the National Agenda Executive teams, through which they can channel advice on government policy and, where possible, complement government efforts to deliver core public services.[551] UAE also created a portal for the public to access information regarding the SDGs.[552]
Monitoring and review:	The National Statistics System (NSS) coordinates data collection from the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority (FCSA), as well as from the local statistics offices of each of the seven Emirates, ministries, authorities and other government entities. The National Committee on the SDGs will be forming working groups to coordinate the collection of data and produce an NSS-wide statistical implementation plan, which will serve as a strategy for how the government intends to monitor and report on SDG indicators.[553] UAE hosted the UN World Data Forum in October 2018 which discussed "challenges and opportunities for harnessing the power of data and monitoring to contribute to the achievement of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals".[554]

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[548] *Ibid.*
[549] *Ibid.*
[550] *Ibid.*
[551] *Ibid*.
[552] United Arab Emirates. *The Official Portal of the SDGs in UAE*. Available at: http://uaesdgs.ae/.
[553] United Arab Emirates Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*
[554] UN World Data Forum 2018. Available at: https://undataforum.org/.

Engaging supreme audit institutions:	The State Audit Institution (SAI) is charged with protecting government funds and fighting fraud and corruption and is therefore particularly key to the implementation of SDG 16 on effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions.[555]
Budgeting:	No information found.

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[555] Official Portal of the SDGs in UAE, *Safety and stability in Vision 2021*. Available at: http://uaesdgs.ae/en/goals/peace-justice-and-strong-institutions.

Country:	**Uruguay**
VNR year:	2018
National strategies:	Uruguay is working to develop and implement the *National Development Strategy Uruguay 2050 (Estrategia Nacional de Desarrollo)*. The Strategy will describe the country's long-term sustainable development vision.[556]
National institutional arrangements:	Political guidance and oversight: The Office of the President and the Council of Ministers oversee high-level strategy and policy for the 2030 Agenda.
	Lead and coordination entity: The implementation of the SDGs is managed by the Office of Planning and Budget (*Oficina de Planeamiento y Presupuesto*, or *OPP*), through its Bureau of Management and Evaluation (*Dirección de Gestión y Evaluación*, or *AGEV*).
	Implementation of the SDGs: One or several line ministries are responsible for the implementation of specific SDGs.[557]
Local authorities:	Uruguay is conducting awareness rising activities, providing training to support the alignment of the SDGs in local plans and holding workshops to foster dialogue between local governments and civil society in all departments. The objective is to develop a roadmap for the local adaptation of the SDGs at local levels and progress has already been achieved in 9 departments. Local governments are using the SDGs as frameworks or guidance to design development projects and have prepared local adaptation plans for climate change and risk prevention.[558]
Parliament:	Uruguay aims to expand the involvement of the Parliament regarding the review and implementation of the 2030 Agenda, especially around the prioritization of SDG targets and the definition of national goals. The Parliament takes the SDGs into account when planning the national budget.[559]

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[556] Uruguay, 2018, *Voluntary National Review: Uruguay 2018*, UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, New York. Available at:
https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/203232018_Informe_Nacional_Voluntario_Uruguay_ODS_1.pdf.
[557] *Ibid.*
[558] Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, 2018, *Report to the 2018 HLPF: Towards the Localization of the SDGs*. Available at:
https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/towards_the_localization_of_the_sdgs.pdf.
[559] Uruguay Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

Engaging and equipping public servants:	Local and regional governments of Uruguay have been providing SDG-related training to public servants, in partnership with national and international institutions.[560] .
Civil society and the private sector:	Uruguay has launched several initiatives to promote awareness of the SDGs among civil society and the private sector, including campaigns, a travelling exhibit "*Uruguay Suma Valor*"[561] and a dedicated website. A Social Dialogue (*Diálogo Social*) was established in 2015 as a platform for stakeholders to discuss sustainable development related matters. Uruguay also organized a series of workshops specifically focused on the SDGs.[562]
Monitoring and review:	The National Institute of Statistics (*Instituto Nacional de Estadistica,* or *INE*) produces and analyses statistics and indicators, with a special working group created to focus on data related to the SDGs. INE works closely with the Office of Planning and Budget (*Oficina de Planeamiento y Presupuesto,* or *OPP*) to monitor progress on the 2030 Agenda.[563]
Engaging supreme audit institutions:	The Court of Accounts is currently participating in a coordinated audit on the country's preparedness for implementing SDG5.[564]
Budgeting:	Uruguay is working on generating a cost estimate of the implementation of the SDGs.[565] Additionally, Uruguay established a National Portal for Budget Transparency to facilitate citizen monitoring of SDG budget allocations.[566] Finally, Uruguay has been working to organize the National Budget in programmatic areas, and, since June 1016, has been identifying the SDGs in the national budget programmatic areas.[567]

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[560] Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, 2018, *Report to the 2018 HLPF: Towards the Localization of the SDGs*. Available at:
https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/towards_the_localization_of_the_sdgs.pdf.
[561] Uruguay, *Sumavalor*. Avaible at: www.ods.gub.uy.
[562] Uruguay Voluntary National Review*, Op. Cit.*
[563] *Ibid.*
[564] Organización Latinoamericana y del caribe de entidades fiscalizadoras superiores (OLACEFS), 2018, *Se realizó la Reunión de Planificación de la Auditoría Coordinada ODS 5 sobre igualdad de género.* Available at:
http://www.olacefs.com/se-realizo-la-reunion-de-planificacion-de-la-auditoria-coordinada-ods-5-sobre-igualdad-de-genero/.
[565] Uruguay Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*
[566] Government of Uruguay, Portal de Transparencia Presupuestaria, *Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible*. Available at: https://transparenciapresupuestaria.opp.gub.uy/inicio/objetivos-de-desarrollo-sostenible.
[567] Uruguay Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*

Country:	**Viet Nam**
VNR year:	2018
National strategies:	Viet Nam has developed a *National Action Plan for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (NAP), which includes the 17 SDGs in the form of 115 Viet Nam SDG (VSDG) targets. The NAP will be implemented in two phases, the first from 2017-2020, and the second from 2021-2030.[568]
	Additionally, the 2030 Agenda has been incorporated into the *2011-2020 Social and Economic Development Strategy* (SEDS)[569] and the *2016-2020 Social and Economic Development Plan* (SEDP),[570] and will be fully accounted for in the future SEDS (2021-2030) and SEDP (2021-2025).[571]
National institutional arrangements:	Lead and coordination entity: The Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) has primary responsibility for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the NAP. The National Council on Sustainable Development, established in 2005, offers strategic advice on implementing the SDGs to the government and the Prime Minister.
	Implementation of the SDGs: The Planning-Finance Departments within line ministries and provincial Departments of Planning and Investment (DPI) are focal points for the 2030 Agenda and the NAP. An Inter-Sectoral Working Group on the SDGs was established to strengthen coordination between government agencies at different levels, civil society organizations, international partners, and other relevant bodies.[572]
Local authorities:	Provincial governments are responsible for implementing the NAP and SDGs at the local level.[573] The Ministry of Planning and Investment is

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[568] Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, 2017, *National Action Plan for the Implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda*. Available at: http://www.un.org.vn/en/publications/doc_details/543-the-national-action-plan-for-the-implementation-of-the-2030-sustainable-development-agenda.html.

[569] Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, *Vietnam's Socio-Economic Development Strategy for the Period of 2011-2020*. Available at: http://www.economica.vn/Portals/0/Documents/1d3f7ee0400e42152bdcaa439bf62686.pdf.

[570] Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, 2016, *The Five-Year Socio-Economic Development Plan 2016-2020*. Available at: http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/839361477533488479/Vietnam-SEDP-2016-2020.pdf.

[571] Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, 2018, *Viet Nam's Voluntary National Review on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals*, UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, New York. Available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/19967VNR_of_Viet_Nam.pdf.

[572] *Ibid.*

[573] *Ibid.*

	coordinating efforts with the Association of Cities of Viet Nam (ACVN). The ACVN is also hosting workshop on the SDGs.[574]
Parliament:	The National Assembly was involved in the preparation of the National Voluntary Review, and will play an important role in monitoring progress on achieving the SDGs.[575]
Engaging and equipping public servants:	With regards to SDG 16, Viet Nam has been undertaking an administrative reform to increase professionalism, modernity, responsibility, and responsiveness of public services.[576] Local and regional governments of Viet Nam have been providing SDG-related training to public servants, in partnership with national and international institutions.[577]
Civil society and the private sector:	Viet Nam is actively working with civil society and the private sector, for instance through the Inter-Sectoral Working Group on the SDGs. NAP aims to strengthen stakeholder cooperation and mobilize the participation and contribution of non-governmental stakeholders, including the private sector and civil society.
	The Viet Nam Business Council for Sustainable Development is an initiative, which aims to strengthen cooperation with the private sector and enable businesses to share best practices and play an important role in SDG implementation.[578]
Monitoring and review:	Viet Nam has established a statistical working group, led by the General Statistics Office, to oversee monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs. It is drafting a Roadmap and Indicator System to monitor and evaluate SDGs.[579]
	The existing statistical framework includes the Vietnam Statistical Law 2015; the Vietnam Statistical Development Strategy 2011-2020 and Vision to 2030; and a National Statistical Indicators System, which currently covers 39 SDGs indicators.[580] An SDG indicator review found that data for 129 indicators could potentially be made available.[581]

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[574] Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, 2018, *Report to the 2018 HLPF: Towards the Localization of the SDGs*. Available at:
https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/towards_the_localization_of_the_sdgs.pdf.
[575] Vietnam Voluntary National Review, *Op. Cit.*
[576] *Ibid.*
[577] Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, 2018, *Report to the 2018 HLPF: Towards the Localization of the SDGs*. Available at:
https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/towards_the_localization_of_the_sdgs.pdf.
[578] Viet Nam Voluntary National Review, *Op.Cit*.
[579] *Ibid.*
[580] Viet Nam, General Statistics Office, *Priorities and challenges in the SDG implementation from Viet Nam perspective*. Available at: https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Viet_Nam_Session1_Transforming_24-26Aug2016.pdf.
[581] Viet Nam, Ministry of Planning and Investment, *Enhancing implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Viet Nam*. Available at: https://data.opendevelopmentmekong.net/dataset/15df9be3-9bc0-4c48-83dd-

| **Engaging supreme audit institutions:** | No information found. |
| **Budgeting:** | The budget for implementing the SDGs in Viet Nam includes State budget, ODA and resources from the private sector and others. Most estimated funding from the Medium-term Public Investment Plan (2016-2020) is devoted to the SDGs and totals VND 2,000,000 billion.[582] |

702140056f28/resource/c1464abd-0a84-4b46-8d93-62c52ce11a37/download/enhancing-implementation-of-the-2030-agenda-in-vietnam.pdf.

[582] Viet Nam Voluntary National Review, *Op.Cit.*