RAPID INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT (RIA)

To facilitate mainstreaming of SDGs into national and local plans

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United Nations Development Programme
One United Nations Plaza
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Abbreviations

IT   Information Technology

MTEF   Medium Term Expenditure Framework

MDG   Millennium Development Goals

MoI   means of implementation

NDP   National Development Plan

NSO   National Statistical Office

SDG   Sustainable Development Goals

Acknowledgements

About this toolkit

The objective of this toolkit is to support countries in mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into national and subnational planning, by helping assess their readiness for SDG implementation. The toolkit suggests clear steps and templates for policy makers to conduct a rapid integrated assessment (RIA) of the SDGs to determine their relevance to the country context, both at the national and subnational level, and interlinkages across targets. The assessment is a first step in defining a roadmap for a country to implement the SDGs.

The RIA is applied in four stages as outlined below:

- *Step 1* offers guidance on analysing the relevance of the SDGs for the country, including determining the national and subnational development priorities, and mapping SDG targets aligned to the development and sectoral plans.

- *Step 2* provides options for applying an integrated approach to achieve sustainable development. This includes determining the focus of SDG targets vis-à-vis the sustainable development dimensions (social, economic and environment) and across the 5Ps (people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership) – to ascertain a balance across aligned targets and to identify the interlinkages across targets.

- *Step 3* discusses ways to assess existing monitoring capacity and provides a checklist for conducting a needs assessment. The need for cross-cutting indicators to reduce the monitoring burden at the country level is also discussed.

- *Step 4* consolidates the primary output of the RIA. This entails developing a national and/or subnational SDG profile that identifies development challenges, gaps in alignment with the national/subnational plans, corresponding indicators and a quick snapshot of potential interlinkages. The SDG profile indicates the readiness of a country to mainstream and implement the SDGs.

Target audience

The primary target audience for this toolkit is policy makers at the national and subnational (regional, district, municipal) levels. This includes stakeholders from the government (head of state's office, finance, planning, subnational bodies, sectoral ministries, national statistics office). Other experts and practitioners – in particular from multilateral and bilateral agencies, NGOs and civil society – may also find this toolkit useful when developing plans to implement the SDGs and in supporting government partners.

Structure of the toolkit

The toolkit offers a four-step process to implementing a RIA in a country.

Step 1: Technical analysis of the relevance of the SDGs (goals and targets) for the country at national and subnational levels

1.1: Mapping of SDGs (goals and targets) against national/subnational priorities based on an analysis of the National Vision Strategy, the National Development Plan, Sectoral Plans and Local Development Agendas, to determine which targets are aligned with the development priorities of a country

1.2: Mapping the institutional framework of the government responsible for aligned SDG targets

➕ Tools:
- ✓ Template 1 to conduct a mapping of the alignment of existing plans, strategies and/or policies with the SDGs
- ✓ Template 2 to conduct a detailed mapping of the alignment of existing plans, strategies and/or policies with the SDGs, including corresponding targets, indicators and institutional apparatus
- ✓ Annex A: List of countries and respective National Vision Strategies, National Development Plans and electoral cycles

Step 2: Understanding options to apply an integrated approach

2.1: What is an integrated approach and how is it promoted?

2.2: Identification of interlinkages

2.3: Determining the balance across sustainable development dimensions (social, environment and economic; and/or people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnerships)

➕ Tools:
- ✓ Annex B: Template for the identification of balance across sustainable development dimensions, mapping of potential interlinkages across targets, and determining the relationship between targets
- ✓ Annex C: Mapping of SDG Targets across sustainable development dimensions and the 5Ps

Step 3: Assessing existing SDG monitoring capacity

3.1: Mapping of existing monitoring framework at the country level

3.2: Mapping of availability of data and relevant information (including disaggregated data)

3.3: Assessing country capacity for monitoring

✚ Tools:
- ✓ Checklist for conducting a monitoring capacity needs assessment
- ✓ Guidelines for developing cross-sectoral indicators

Step 4: Developing an SDG Profile (national or subnational level)

4.1: Technical analysis of the relevance of the SDG goals and targets

4.2: Understanding options to apply an integrated approach

4.3. Understanding options for applying an integrated approach

4.4. Moving forward – next steps

✚ Examples:
- ✓ SDG Profile Card for Bhutan
- ✓ SDG Profile Card for Tajikistan

Annex D: Terms of Reference for conducting a Rapid Integrated Assessment

Introduction

There are significant qualitative differences between the MDGs and the SDGs that impact on the discussion of policy integration. The MDGs were clear, simple, quantitative and easy-to-communicate targets. In contrast, the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with the SDGs at its core, is intended to be transformative, integrated and universal. It is not a single-issue approach (e.g., focused on malaria or tuberculosis, or enrolment in primary education) but instead a systems development approach (e.g., with a focus on health systems capacity, or life-long learning outcomes).

Implementation of the 2030 Agenda will require fundamental changes in the way policy-making takes place in countries, rather than simply aligning resources and development cooperation with targets.

The SDGs largely recognize three key principles:
- Universality: The new agenda is applicable to all country typologies, not only to developing countries. The SDGs allow for the concept of nationally adapted and differentiated approaches for implementing what is seen as a common and collective responsibility.

- Integrated approach: The new agenda denotes that it is clearly insufficient to achieve the SDGs on a goal-by-goal or target-by-target basis. What are the conditions that make policy integration viable, and the obstacles to its adoption as a common practice in government institutions? The SDGs require an integrated approach that identifies sets of development interventions that can unleash progress across multiple goals and targets – across sectors – at the same time. While accountability will continue to reside in a particular sector, understanding how to promote an integrated approach and policy coherence to inform better planning through cross-sectoral collaboration is key to success.

- Leaving no one behind: The 2030 Agenda strongly embodies the idea of *no one left behind*, and this is expressed in various SDG goals and targets which aim at universal achievement (e.g., zero targets: eradicate extreme poverty, eradicate hunger; systematic use of disaggregated data; quality outcomes based approach; and normative frameworks). This will require countries to work to reach the last mile. Countries will need to reevaluate their approaches, development interventions and costs associated with leaving no one behind.

The lessons from MDG mainstreaming can serve as a key input in developing a package of services and tools that can be useful to countries in planning, implementing and monitoring the 2030 Agenda. The challenge is to minimize the risk of an a la carte approach, whereby governments can choose those goals that seem easier to implement. In this respect, the analysis of interlinkages *across* targets rather than at the level of goals is key. An understanding of synergies and trade-offs is needed. Moreover, an understanding of the nature of SDG targets across the sustainable development dimensions – social,

economic and environment or across the 5Ps (people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnerships) – is key to ensuring a balanced plan. Most of the goals in the SDGs contain a mixed bag of targets with varying emphasis across the sustainable development dimensions. It would be a mistake to think that the SDGs with headline goals on climate change (SDG-13), on life below water (SDG-14), and on life on land (SDG-15) are the only goals focusing on environmental issues. The 2030 Agenda is a truly integrated agenda.

Sixty-two of the 169 SDG targets are related to the means of implementation (MoI): these include 43 targets under SDGs 1 through 16, and 19 targets under SDG 17. These MoI targets along with 19 policy measure targets under SDG 17 are referred to as process targets i.e., targets to do with the means of implementation, the measures to be implemented, and so on. The remaining 88 targets are called outcome targets because they specify the expected outcome to be achieved.

Figure 1: The 169 outcome and process SDG targets in the 2030 Agenda
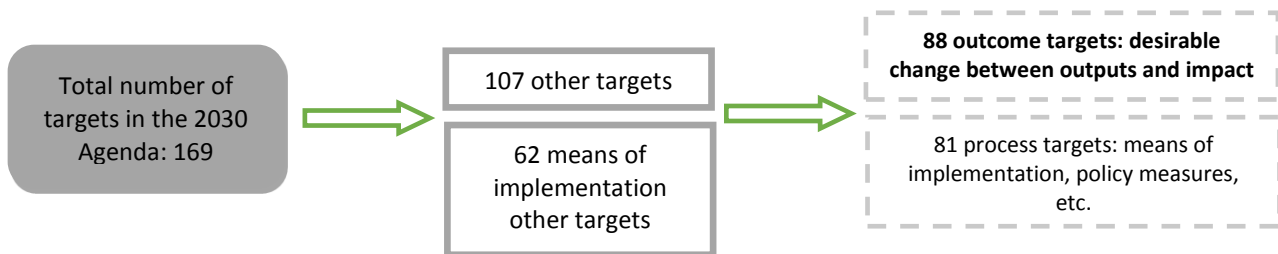
Source: OECD (2016).[1]

The RIA helps countries determine their readiness to implement the SDGs. It provides a quick snapshot of the level of alignment between the plans/strategies (at national or subnational levels), sectoral plans and SDG targets, and helps identify interlinkages across SDG targets and areas for potential multi-sectoral coordination.

Step 1: Technical analysis of the relevance of the SDGs (goals and targets) for the country at national and subnational levels

Step 1 provides guidance for a quick analysis of national visioning documents, strategies and sectoral plans, to determine a country's development priorities and to conduct a mapping of SDG targets that are aligned with national/subnational priorities.

1.1. Mapping the institutional framework of government entities responsible for aligned targets

1.2. Mapping of SDG targets aligned with national/subnational priorities

➕ Tools:
  - ✓ Template to conduct a rapid assessment on alignment of existing plans, strategies and/or policies with the SDGs
  - ✓ Template to conduct a detailed assessment on alignment of existing plans, strategies and policies with the SDGs, including corresponding targets, indicators and institutional apparatus
  - ✓ Annex A: List of countries and respective national vision strategies, national development plans and electoral cycles

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This should be based primarily on the analysis of the National Vision Strategy, National Development Plans (NDP), Sectoral Plans and Local Development Agendas to determine the appropriate national or subnational development priorities. In the absence of those documents, draft plans, strategies or policy documents, programmes, and public investment programmes can also be analysed. Selection of relevant documents should be restricted to those that are key development planning documents.

Resource allocation also provides an indication of the areas the government intends to prioritize. As expected, different target areas will demand different levels of inputs and resources, but an imbalance in the allocation of resources over years may demonstrate a lack of support for various reasons (e.g., HIV/AIDS may be fully funded by external aid; sanitation may be less prioritized over water access; and environmental issues, while prioritized in plans, may receive less funding compared to other areas). Most countries already have Public Expenditure Review Tools which can be utilized to make an in-depth assessment.

1.1: Government life cycle: The planning framework at national and local levels

It is important to determine the government life cycle and respective planning framework at the national or subnational levels. Broadly speaking, one of the following could apply:

  ▪ Option 1: The planning cycle starts in 2016, Year 1 of the implementation of the SDG framework, and national government entities have an opportunity to adequately reflect on the SDG framework to ensure alignment of national priorities. Each government life

cycle is expected to last from four to five years, which is the periodicity of each NDP or Local development agenda, or its equivalent.

- ▪ Option 2: The planning cycle is initiated prior to the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and will continue to last the first few years of the SDG framework. In this case, countries undergoing a mid-term review have an opportunity to align their national or subnational priorities to the SDG framework.

Government planning often has to take into account the reality of different cycles: planning at national and local levels; four or five year electoral cycle; annual planning and annual budgeting; and monitoring and evaluation. The application of the RIA is not a one time process. It is a continuous process that follows the development planning cycle of a country (see Figure 2).

In many countries, the National Treasury or Ministry of Finance has adopted a Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) in order to create greater certainty in budgets and introduce multi-year planning.[2]

Figure 2. Entry points to build outputs at national and subnational levels
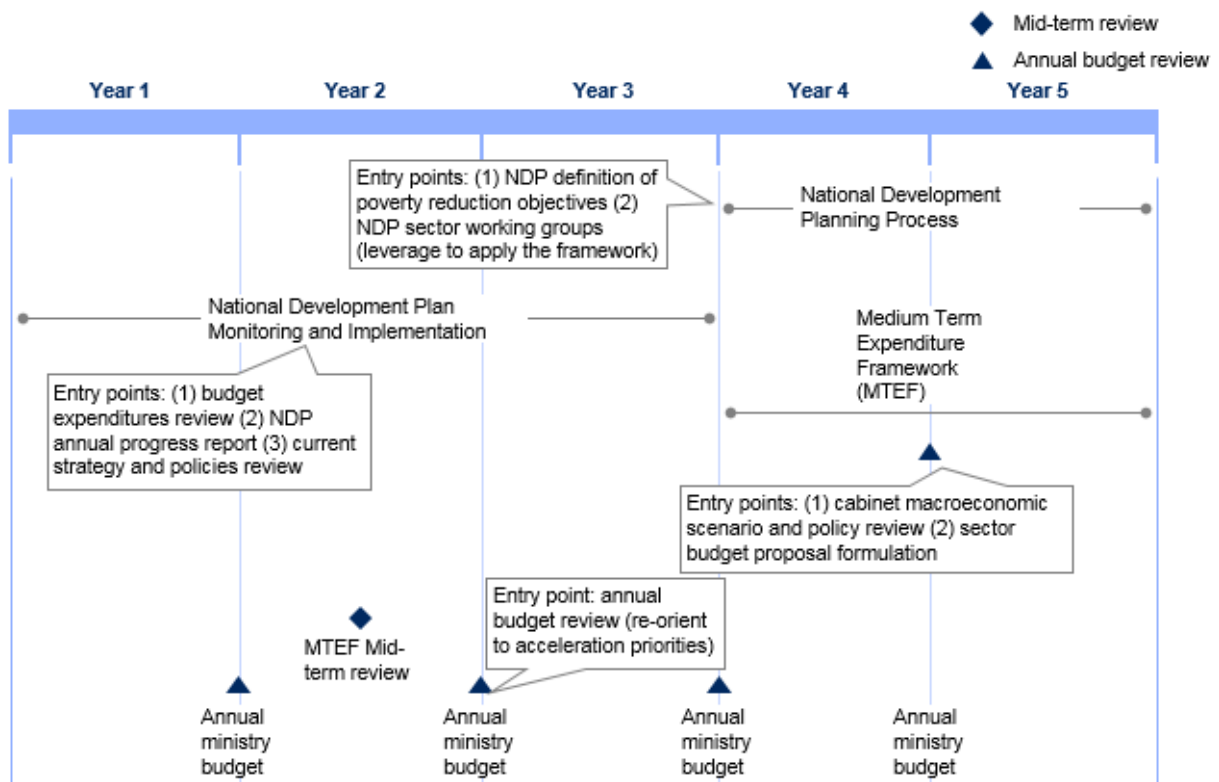
Source: Adapted from the UNDP (2010) MDG Acceleration Framework Toolkit.

1.2: Mapping of SDG goals and targets against national/subnational priorities

The sequence of documents to be reviewed (if they are available) are the National Vision Document, the medium-term National/Subnational Development Plan and relevant sectoral strategies. A tool to facilitate this exercise can be found in Annex A and will need to be adapted to the structure of the planning document to be reviewed.

Once these documents have been made available, the following steps can be undertaken:

1. Review the 169 SDG targets to determine which ones are of relevance for the country. In principle, SDG targets related to global governance issues or SDG targets which are specific to LDCs and SIDS if the country context does not fit these categories will need to be left out. The MoI targets could be considered provided they are well reflected in the planning documents which will be reviewed (some relate to very specific sectoral issues). In many instances, however, development planning frameworks do address issues of relevance to SDG 17. For instance, debt sustainability (as part of the macro-economic framework), national targets for domestic resource mobilization, trade expansion or simply a resources and results framework.

2. Identify the main broad thematic areas (or clusters of investment) under which the planning in the country/region is structured (e.g., economic growth; poverty reduction/eradication; social protection; hunger; health; education; gender; inequality; security, peace and violence; governance; environment and transboundary issues). Under these thematic areas, the planning documents will have listed the corresponding goals and targets.

3. Adapt the template (contained in Template 2) to how the NDP is organized to facilitate assessment of alignment.

4. Once the thematic areas (or clusters of investment) are identified (Template 2), map under which of the national thematic areas each of the SDG goals/targets would fall.

5. From each of the planning documents available, identify the closest goal/target that addresses the issues in the corresponding SDG goal/target.

6. Identify the nationally measured indicators for the national target identified.

7. When comparing the national goal/target (if it exists in the planning document) with the corresponding SDG target, indicate:
   a. whether the SDG goal/target is reflected in the planning document (yes/no);
   b. If reflected/aligned, is the target fully aligned, or partially aligned with domestic goals/targets.

1.2.1 How to determine if an SDG target is fully aligned or partially aligned
It is important to clarify what the RIA is trying to address. The RIA aims to ascertain how a country's targets – that correspond to SDG targets – are reflected in the planning documents, and not whether a

country has made a conscious effort to include the SDGs themselves in its planning documents. Many countries had adopted their NDPs or sectoral plans or subnational plans before the SDGs were adopted.

Thus, when applying the RIA, one should not look for verbatim references to SDG targets, but whether the national or subnational targets (one or a combination of) reflect the issue, ambition and scope of the SDG targets.

To proceed with the alignment exercise and develop an SDG profile of the country, the SDG targets are mapped against the targets of the national long-term, medium-term, and sectoral development plans. Therefore, SDG targets might fall under any of the following four categories:

- Not relevant for the country: The SDG target is not relevant to country policy development, or it relates to governance issues that are to be solved at the regional or global level.
- Fully aligned: There is a target in the national planning document that corresponds to an SDG target, not only in text, but also in scope and ambition. In some cases, it has defined indicators to measure their progress and/or allocated resources.
- Partially aligned: There is a target in the national planning document that corresponds to an SDG target, but not completely in either scope or ambition, or there are no indicators to measure their progress.
- Not aligned: There is no equivalent target in the national planning document to the SDG target in question.

In order to distinguish between fully and partially aligned targets, the following criteria need to be considered:

(1) Issue: Is the issue covered by the SDG target addressed in one or more national targets (extreme poverty, multidimensional poverty, malnutrition, maternal mortality, etc.)?
(2) Ambition: Is the ambition of the SDG target matched or surpassed by the national targets?
(3) Scope: Are all the subthemes identified in the SDG target, or specific groups (sex disaggregation, rural and urban population, population groups, etc.) identified in the SDG target, being addressed by the national targets?

To be fully reflected, all three criteria need to be satisfied. If the issue is not reflected, then the SDG target is not reflected. If only criteria 1, or criteria 1 and 2, or criteria 1 and 3 are satisfied, then the SDG target is considered as partially aligned/reflected.

Figure 3. Jamaican Vision 2030 and Mid-Term Socio-Economic Development Policy Framework (2015-2018) – full alignment vs full and partial alignment of SDG Targets
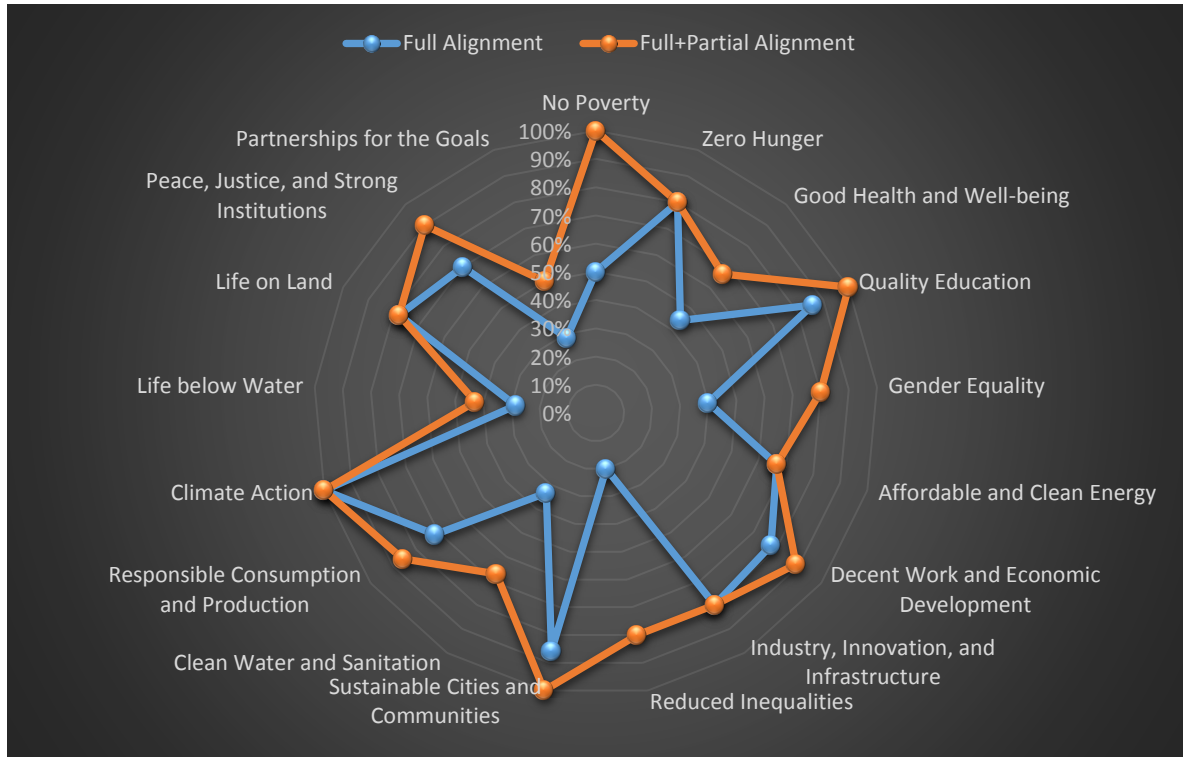
1.3: Mapping the institutional framework of the government responsible for aligned targets

A robust institutional framework that responds effectively and coherently to development challenges and efficiently bridges gaps in implementation is needed to achieve sustainable development. The institutional framework should integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced manner and enhance implementation by, inter alia, strengthening coherence, coordination, avoiding duplication of efforts and reviewing progress in implementing the SDGs. Due attention should be given to all relevant cross-cutting issues in order to contribute to the implementation of the SDGs.

Horizontal policy coherence is fundamental to achieving the interlinked SDGs, and in this regard, formalized institutional mechanisms in the form of intersectoral coordinating bodies are key. These coordinating institutions, with the involvement of the highest level offices in government (prime minister's and president's offices, cabinet offices) can serve to connect and break down silos across government. Bhutan's Gross National Happiness Commission is an example of an intersectoral coordinating body designed to foster horizontal coherence, integration and partnerships across government sectors. The

Commission is tasked with ensuring that Gross National Happiness is integrated into government planning, policy-making and implementation.[3] It is composed of all ministry secretaries with planning officers that provide links between individual ministries and the Commission.

Creating vertical policy coherence among governments (at national and subnational levels), civil society, the private sector and other actors is essential and complementary to horizontal policy coherence. To promote vertical policy coherence and integration, governments can create explicit institutional links between sustainable development strategies and supporting processes at the national and subnational levels.

The following steps need to be carried out when conducting the assessment:
- Map the institutional framework (line ministries and relevant cross-sectoral government bodies);
- Identify the governance mechanisms across national and subnational levels, which defines the decentralization levels;
- Identify multiple sectors (line ministries) responsible for the implementation of the same SDG target.

Template 1: A rapid assessment of the alignment of existing plans, strategies, and/or policies with the SDGs

All templates need to be adapted to conform to the policy areas/sectors contained in the NDP, or subnational development plan, or sectoral plan being analyzed as seen below. All relevant SDG Targets for the country being analyzed should be included in the template.

#	Policy area/ sector[4]	SDG-1: Poverty					SDG-2:Hunger					SDG-3: Health									SDG-4: Education						
		1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4.	4.5	4.6	4.7
1.	Education																										
2.	Health																										
3.	HR Development & Management																										
4.	Employment																										
5.	Renewable Natural Resources																										
6.	Tourism																										
7.	Trade, Industries & Mines																										
8.	Hydropower, Renewable Energy and Hydromet																										
9.	ICT and Media																										
10.	Transport																										
11.	Roads and Bridges																										
12.	Construction																										
13.	Human Settlement and Housing																										
14.	Emerging Social Challenges																										
15.	Sports																										
16.	Preservation and Promotion of Culture																										
17.	Conservation of Environment																										
18.	Good Governance																										

Template 2: A detailed assessment of the alignment of existing plans, strategies, and/or policies with the SDGs, including corresponding targets, national or subnational indicators and institutional apparatus

COUNTRY/REGION/PROVINCE	
HDI/Rank	
Inequality adjusted HDI	
Nationally established MPI	
Income level	
UN development status	
GDP per capita growth	

	Goals/Targets SDGs	Thematic area/sector, as identified in key government planning documents	Long-term vision document	Medium-term national/subnational development plan	Sectoral plan	Identify national indicators for the specific targets	By comparing the national goal/target (if it exists) with the corresponding SDG Goal/Target, indicate		Institution responsible for target implementation
			Identify closest goal/target presented in Document addressing the issues in the corresponding SDG goal/target	Identify closest goal/target presented in Document addressing the issues in the corresponding SDG goal/target	Identify closest goal/target presented in Document addressing the issues in the corresponding SDG goal/target		Is this domestic goal/target aligned with SDG goal/target? (yes/no)		
People	**Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere**								
	1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day								

1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions								
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable								
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance								
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic,								

social and environmental shocks and disasters								
1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions								
1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions								

Step 2: Understanding options for applying an integrated approach

Step 2 helps assess the readiness of a country´s institutional framework to support an integrated approach to achieve sustainable development. This includes determining the focus of SDG targets vis-à-vis the SDG dimensions (social, economic and environment) or the 5Ps to ascertain a balance across priority targets; and identifying the interlinkages across targets as well as the institutional framework (horizontal and vertical) in support of implementing an integrated sustainable development approach.

> **2.1**. What is an integrated approach and how is it promoted?
> **2.2.** Identification of interlinkages
> **2.3.** Determining the balance across sustainable development dimensions
>
> 🞡 Tools:
> - ✓ Annex B: Template for the identification of balance across sustainable development dimensions, and mapping of potential interlinkages across targets
> - ✓ Annex C: Mapping of SDG Targets across sustainable development dimensions (5Ps)

2.1: What is an integrated approach and how is it promoted?

2.1.1 What is an integrated approach?

An integrated approach fosters a balance across the three dimensions of sustainable development – social, economic and environmental or across the 5Ps – and encourages intersectoral collaboration.

The SDG agenda is both sectoral and intersectoral. In this new agenda, primary accountability will continue to reside under a main sector. Therefore, it is necessary to understand the incentive structure at the country level to effectively promote cross-sectoral collaboration.

An integrated approach can follow different pathways and take different shapes depending on resources, capacities and governance systems.

Some key questions that emerge include:
- How to integrate the SDGs into planning and policy-making at all levels, balancing economic, social and environmental dimensions?
- How can the SDGs be integrated into national strategies and policies in a manner that takes into account their interconnectedness, with a view to moving away from silo approaches?
- What are the opportunities and barriers for integrating the three dimensions of sustainable development, at national, regional and global levels?

- How can we promote systems thinking to facilitate an integrated approach to SDG implementation rather than a goal by goal or target by target approach?
- Knowing that the interlinkages across SDG targets evolve over time, how do we effectively account for synergies or trade-offs across SDG targets in the short to medium term, and sequence development interventions effectively?

2.1.2 How is an integrated approach promoted?

Government institutions involved in sectoral work and the implementation of the SDGs are often organized along functional silos with fragmented agenda setting, and lack adequate arrangements for policy integration across levels and sectors of government. It is also risky to replace vertical silos with horizontal ones. Effective institutional arrangements facilitating policy integration are still subject to considerable uncertainty due to differences in governance structures.

2.1.3 How is an integrated approach applied?

- ✓ Understand the *potential trade-offs of policy choices and competing priorities for development* (e.g., biofuels vs. food production; food production vs. ecosystem conservation).
- ✓ Understand the *links with other policy areas: There are policies that require actions in other areas if they are to succeed.* For example, recent findings show that the quality of roads may be positively associated with improved access to and enhanced use of medical services, and consequently the good health of people. Another example is the recognition of the multidimensional nature of poverty and the need to address social challenges in a systemic way, including the provision of quality education and health services for all, water, sanitation, hygiene and integrated water management.
- ✓ Understand what the *potential positive spill-over effects are:* Certain policies and interventions will have a strong positive spill-over into other areas. For example, increased access to education for women is positively associated with improved children's health and school attendance. Other findings show that conditional cash transfers for young girls lead to lower teenage pregnancy rates and lower HIV incidence, as well as longer school attendance.

An integrated approach calls for bringing together sectoral and intersectoral policies

Integration is needed across the three dimensions of sustainable development. The implications of an integrated approach to sustainable development for sectoral planning and policies are important. Policy integration does not call for superseding sectoral planning. Rather, it calls for bringing together sectoral and intersectoral policies as complementary to each other. Policy-making is mostly sectoral. Policy integration efforts will be more effective not by forcing actors to overcome sectoral thinking, but by encouraging them to explore integration as a win-win from a sectoral perspective. Resources flow through the sectors, as well as most implementation pathways. An effective integrated approach can maximize the use of limited resources.

Maximizing synergies across sectors and targets

Many of the SDG targets may also contribute to several goals, and some goals and targets may conflict. Action to meet one target could have unintended consequences on others if they are pursued separately. A quick assessment of the SDG agenda suggests that most goal areas are interlinked and that many targets might contribute to several goals (see Annex B). In this respect, understanding the relationship between targets along the development spectrum is important to determine the synergies and expected trade-offs among several goals and targets. By tackling targets in an integrated way, the desired results can be achieved for many targets and can increase the effectiveness of development interventions.

Trade-offs and synergies also depend on trends in multiple areas and their direction can change over time. There is a need to incorporate a wider systems perspective that can articulate how the goals and targets would interact over time, in both positive and negative ways, and how they would contribute to the overarching goal.

When undertaking an analysis on synergies and trade-offs, special attention needs to be paid to separating the effects on different potential affected groups. How will the synergies or trade-offs change by gender, age, ethnicity or geographical location?

Sequencing: Managing trade-offs across sectors and targets

Some SDG targets must be realized in order for another target to become viable, some targets impose constraints, some targets reinforce each other and trade-offs may also occur. Relationships between targets may change along the development spectrum, as the intervention packages set to achieve a particular target change. It is important to note that the relationship is dynamic. Therefore, sequencing of development interventions is critical given that a development plan should be multi-year.

2.2: Identification of interlinkages

2.2.1 Bridging the gap between silo-based institutional structures and the reality of interconnectedness between dimensions and sectors

Policy integration is needed to bridge the gap between the current silo institutional structures at national, regional and global levels and the reality where different dimensions and sectors are interconnected. Sustainable development will require the balancing of different objectives systematically, and recognizing and dealing with all the key interlinkages. Actions in one sector often have positive or negative implications in one or more sectors.

Policy integration is a <u>process</u> that should start from the early stages of defining priorities and planning, be carried through implementation and monitoring, and undergo reviews to allow governments and other stakeholders to learn from implementation and ensure accountability.

- More than half of the SDG targets make an explicit reference to at least one other goal which may facilitate cross-sector integration of thinking, policy and implementation. However, by looking at the SDGs, one can infer that the SDGs do not reflect all the links that matter for decision-making at different levels.

- Applying a cluster approach would be important rather than a goal by goal and target by target approach. A cluster approach is (1) when linkages between several specific sectors are highlighted in their interaction, to identify trade-offs and potential synergies; and (2) when progress is monitored for the system as a whole and not only at the sectoral level. Such an approach can be applied to the SDGs and targets. This should stimulate the formulation of new approaches to ensure that the progress on all goals moves in the same direction.

- Issues to observe at country level include minimizing the risk of SDGs a la carte, whereby governments can choose those that seem easier to implement and defining guidelines on how to set target levels that are ambitious yet in accordance to country circumstances (tensions with existing policy; targets already covered by other government policies and strategies).

- Existing examples of integration are gender and environmental mainstreaming in national planning processes. A key question to ask would be to what extent have these been mainstreamed into national and subnational development plans, reflecting the spirit of the SDGs.

2.3: Determining the balance across sustainable development dimensions

An analysis across targets and their interlinkages is needed to ensure proper integration (see Annex B and Annex C). This analysis can be done at four levels:
(1) Understand the focus of each target as it relates to sustainable development dimensions (social, economic, and environmental or the 5Ps). This will help in ensuring that the prioritized targets within the planning process can strike a balance across the different dimensions.
(2) Map the interlinkages across targets – so if a particular country only prioritizes X number of targets in the planning, the monitoring should reflect X prioritized targets + Y targets (interlinked) = n/169 (out of the total targets from the SDG Framework that are applicable to a particular country context). This can also help sequencing targets up to 2030 in line with policy and planning cycles at national and subnational levels.
(3) Keep in mind that the relationship between targets is dynamic and may evolve over time – it is still important to determine whether the expected impact between targets is a positive (+) or negative (-) relationship or both (+/-). This helps to take into account any mitigation measures needed to be put in place along the development spectrum. The tool aims to provide a rapid assessment; therefore, the determination of potential synergies and trade-offs could be based on expert views through consultations and focus groups. Sector specific

tools are better equipped to determine the precise nature of synergies and trade-offs and impact in the medium to long-term.

(4) Contextualize the country context. It matters when identifying the direction of the relationship across targets and the magnitude of interlinkages (synergies and/or trade-offs).

Figure 4. Priority policy areas for the SDGs. The 5 Ps: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership

Step 3: Assessing existing SDG monitoring capacity

Step 3 discusses ways to assess existing monitoring capacity and provides a checklist for conducting a needs assessment. The need for cross-cutting indicators to reduce the monitoring burden at the country level is also discussed.

Step 3: Assessing existing monitoring capacity
> 3.1 Mapping the existing monitoring framework at the country level
> 3.2 Mapping the availability of data and relevant information (including disaggregated data)
> 3.3 innovative approaches to data
> collection
> 3.4 Disaggregation of data
> 3.5 Challenges in data collection
> 3.6 Assessing country capacity for monitoring

> 🞣 Tools:
> > ✓ Checklist for conducting a monitoring capacity needs assessment
> > ✓ Data sources

3.1 Mapping the existing monitoring framework at the country level

To track progress on the achievement of the SDGs, a facilitating policy environment coupled by an effective monitoring system at the national and subnational levels (regional and local levels) has to be in place to effectively assess the performance of a country towards meeting the SDGs. In order to fulfill the spirit of leaving no one behind of the 2030 Agenda, data needs to be disaggregated by sex, age, ethnicity, and geographical location as much as possible. It is recognized that all countries already have in place existing processes for monitoring and reporting on progress towards the NDP and/or MDGs. These systems can be updated to incorporate any new or revised indicators that are identified in the process of tailoring the SDGs to national contexts. This section discusses different monitoring frameworks both at the national and subnational level.

In monitoring the statistical capacity, three elements are critical:
- Data and statistical requirements, data development and data collection needs to monitor and follow up the implementation of SDG Goals & Targets and measurement indicators. Here the focus is at two levels:
  - ✓ Capacity to monitor an official set of SDG indicators for international reporting;
  - ✓ Capacity to monitor the national processes and interventions which contribute to SDG achievement, including cross-sectoral indicators.
- The Institutional Framework for SDG Monitoring (identifying entities responsible for data-related tasks, data collection, analysis and coordination mechanisms;

- The Statistical Capacity Development and Financing Plan.

3.2 Mapping the availability of data and relevant information

The availability and coverage of indicators aligned with the MDGs shows the success of this agenda in improving overall data availability. Nevertheless, there are still sizeable data gaps, most notably on new issues likely to be measured under the 2030 agenda. As the discussion shifts from a poverty alleviation focus to a broader sustainable development focus and from an emphasis on developing countries to the active engagement of the entire world, the SDG indicators and how they are collected need to similarly evolve. The MDGs galvanized the international statistical community around a fixed set of goals and indicators, resulting in a marked improvement in indicator availability, and a similar effort is needed in the lead up to 2030 to ensure continued improvement in data collection, reporting and dissemination as well. The SDG targets repeatedly call for the use of disaggregated data in order to operationalize its principle of leaving no one behind. Visualizing and counting everybody is key to the ability to have the proper last-mile interventions designed. Hence the need to develop capacities at the national and local levels to capture, report and disseminate data, disaggregated by gender, age, ethnicity and geographical location.

Table 1. Primary data source for each SDG

SDGs	Primary data sources
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Household surveys, administrative data
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture	Household surveys, administrative data, census
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Household surveys, administrative data from health facilities, civil registration and vital statistics
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Household surveys, including the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS); administrative data
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Household surveys, administrative data
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Household surveys, administrative data
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all	Household surveys, administrative data

SDGs	Primary data sources
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Administrative data, labor force surveys, international monitoring
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	Administrative data, research and development surveys
Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries	Household surveys, administrative data
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	Household surveys and citizen/community-run surveys; vital registration for mortality, administrative data (national accounts and statistics) to assess economic loss and damage; remote sensing; satellite imagery; open public space maps and/or GIS data; data from municipal bodies and/or private contractors
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	Administrative data, international monitoring, remote sensing/satellite
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	International monitoring, administrative data
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	Administrative data from national production and international trade statistics, country monitoring
Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	Remote sensing/satellite, administrative data, international monitoring
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	Administrative data, civil registration and vital statistics, international monitoring
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	Administrative data, household surveys

Source: SDSN (2015). Indicators and a Monitoring Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals, at http://unsdsn.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/150612-FINAL-SDSN-Indicator-Report1.pdf.

3.3 Innovative approaches to data collection

While official statistics derived from surveys and other official administrative data will play a critical role in monitoring the SDGs, they can be complemented by unofficial data, and other performance metrics

including business metrics, polling data, and georeferenced information on government facilities, among others.[5] The revolution in information and communication technologies and the growing role of civil society organizations and businesses offer unprecedented opportunities for using new types of complementary metrics and data.

Georeferenced data can now be collected easily using mobile phones to provide location-specific information on government facilities, water points and environmental challenges. For example, Nigeria developed the Nigeria MDG Information System, an online interactive data platform. Using this system, all government health and education facilities as well as water access points were mapped across Nigeria within a mere two months. The system now reports the latest status of more than 250,000 facilities using data generated with the help of smartphones. Any internet user can now ascertain the status of every facility across the entire country. The software tools used for the Nigeria MDG Information System are open-source. National and subnational governments, civil society organizations and businesses can use them to develop dedicated georeferenced surveys for a variety of purposes. For example, such tools make it possible to generate the management information that local authorities need in order to improve service delivery. They can also be used by civil society organizations, for example, to track which infrastructure facilities are fully operational or where illegal logging is occurring.

In a number of countries, surveys are being conducted on digital mobile platforms. This has helped to reduce the time and cost of data collection. It has also improved accuracy and streamlined integration with other information streams.

Uganda's mTrac health management information system uses SMS surveys sent by health workers to alert public health officials to outbreaks of disease and to let them know how much medicine is on hand at health facilities so they can anticipate and resolve any shortages. UNICEF and WHO supported the Uganda Ministry of Health in developing mTrac. As of March 2014, mTrac had registered 1,203 district health officials; 18,690 health facility workers and 7,381 village health team workers.[6] Tapping into the mTrac database of registered health workers, the Government is now able to target thousands of health facilities, with results captured and analysed within 48 hours at a total cost of less than $150 per poll.

3.4 Disaggregation of data

Data for the 2030 Agenda should be disaggregated to determine whether population groups are disadvantaged, which might in turn require targeted policies and programmes. Data can be disaggregated by:
  (i)   characteristics of the individual or household (e.g., age, sex, income, disability, religion, ethnicity and indigenous status);
  (ii)   economic activity;
  (iii)   spatial disaggregation (e.g., by metropolitan areas, urban and rural, or districts).

For disaggregation by age, countries should at a minimum disaggregate by the following set of groups: 0-2 years (infants), 2-5 years (pre-school age), 5-14 years (school age), 15-49 years (childbearing age), 15-64 years (working ages) and 65 years and older (elderly persons).

Data disaggregation enables adoption of effective interventions to reduce inequality

Remarkable progress has been made in the availability of detailed data on indigenous peoples in Latin America. In the 2010 census round, 17 of 20 countries in Latin America included questions on indigenous people to provide detailed data for this group. Data on maternal care revealed that around 2000, the proportion of births attended by health professionals was 38 percentage points lower among indigenous women than non-indigenous women in Mexico, and 45 percentage points lower in Peru. The availability of these disaggregated data led to the adoption of more effective interventions to reduce inequality. By 2012, more than 80 per cent of births to indigenous women were attended by health personnel in both countries.

Source: The Millennium Development Goals Report 2015, available at http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/2015_MDG_Report/pdf/MDG%202015%20rev%20(July%201).pdf.

3.5 Challenges in data collection

To make informed decisions based on solid evidence, governments require accurate, disaggregated and timely data. Statistical systems will be burdened still further by the more ambitious framework of the SDGs.

Comparable data

Some countries do not maintain comparable long-term surveys that comply with international standards. For example, in the area of health, only half the developing countries in Asia-Pacific have comparable data on the prevalence of underweight in children, or on the rate of skilled birth attendance − and even these data generally refer to 2008 and 2009.

Exclusion of marginalized populations

Many surveys in developing countries undercount the poorest and most vulnerable. Household surveys and population censuses often fail to register people who are homeless or living in institutions, such as prisons, hospitals or refugee camps. Household surveys in particular fail to capture intra-household distribution of power, income and wealth, masking root causes of gender inequality. Similarly, they may miss out slum dwellers – either because they are hard to reach, or because the authorities are reluctant to reveal the true extent of such populations. The lack of sex-disaggregated data neglects the differentiated impact of policies on men and women. Excluding these groups significantly reduces the accuracy of estimates of key development indicators, particularly those related to poverty, gender and health.

Maintaining independence

Official statistics should be free from political interference and statistical offices should enjoy a high level of independence. This needs to be sustained by constant vigilance, along with the necessary systems and institutional safeguards. To build trust and credibility, data producers should follow professional codes and international standards. A basic requirement is to publish the information, or metadata, that outlines precisely how the statistics were produced.

Harnessing administrative data

Developing countries could also make better use of data collected as a by-product of administrative processes such as the registration of births and deaths. Unfortunately, in many countries these vital registration data are almost unusable.[7] Weaknesses include barriers to reporting births and deaths, poor cooperation between key agencies, inadequate technology and a lack of skilled staff. The quality of administrative data can also be poor because the underlying data can be easily manipulated.[8] For example, line ministries and local authorities may have an incentive to overstate progress and understate challenges in order to meet performance targets established by the central government. The only ways to improve the quality and reliability of administrative data is to strengthen the independence and impartiality of National Statistical Offices (NSOs), their capacity to collect and cross-check data (often against household surveys), and to ensure public access to data along the full production chain. In this way, discrepancies can be spotted early and addressed. In some instances, administrative data needs to be collected specifically for monitoring on a periodic basis. Examples are assessments of fish stocks or national forest inventories, which are expensive and time consuming (national forest inventories are run only once every 5–10 years). In such cases, alternatives should be sought, such as remote sensing of forest coverage or other proxy indicators.

The challenges are

- Improving data availability – quality/accuracy - compliance with methodological standards in data assessment, etc.
- Deepening the disaggregation of data – improving data outreach to marginalized and vulnerable groups, remote areas, slums, etc.

3.6 Assessing country capacity for monitoring

The SDGs require frequent reporting of high-quality data from all countries. This, in turn, will require much greater investments in building independent, impartial national statistical capacities and strengthening statistical quality and standards. The following criteria need to be in place to enable countries to effectively monitor and report on the SDGs.

3.6.1 Legal and institutional framework for statistics

Strong statistical legislation is a fundamental prerequisite for an effective statistical system. It helps guarantee the independence, accountability and integrity of statistical authorities. At the same time, the system has to be flexible enough to allow responding to current and future challenges, including financial constraints, rapidly emerging policy needs, and new technologies for data collection. The legal

framework must define the administrative structure, the roles of different agencies and the possible times for the collection of information. The provisions of the law must enshrine the fundamental principles of official statistics, namely: impartiality, objectivity, independence, transparency, integrity and confidentiality. Sanctions must be stipulated for non-compliance with these principles. Provisions for the use of sound methodology and established standards should equally be entrenched in the law.

3.6.2 Management and organization of the statistical system

The institutional arrangements underlying data collection, processing and dissemination need to be robust. With the need to fulfill SDG monitoring expectations, the capacity of the lead statistical agency, in most cases the NSO, may require strengthening to handle new or additional supervision and coordination responsibilities with line ministries and departments at the federal, regional and state level. Efforts must also be made to ensure that NSOs are functionally autonomous and independent of sector ministries and political influence to maintain data quality.

3.6.3 Financial resources

There is a need to ensure adequate public financing for core national statistical systems to enable SDG monitoring. A Needs Assessment for SDG Monitoring and Statistical Capacity Development estimates that at least $ 1 billion per year will be required to maintain and upgrade the statistical systems of 77 of the world's poorest countries.[9] Financing will be required for data collection instruments that are essential for monitoring the SDGs, taking into account an overhead for human resource investments and policy and legislative reforms based on current and planned expenditures; modernization of monitoring and evaluation systems in each sector (specifically, for each SDG target); fostering a culture of statistical literacy and enabling a more sophisticated government approach to data analytics, visualization and communication. Financing is also needed for innovative data collection and monitoring technologies, including high-resolution satellite imagery, biometric data and mobile devices. Despite upfront costs of software, hardware and training, such innovations have a great potential to lower SDG monitoring costs over time.[10]

3.6.4 Human resources and technical training

Sustainable human resources and technical statistical knowledge are fundamental to systematic monitoring and reporting on the SDGs. A number of countries lack the technical knowledge and/or skills to systematically collect, analyse and disseminate relevant and timely data in accordance with global statistical standards. To address these challenges, technical trainings need to be provided to statisticians and planners from the NSOs and line ministries on systematic data collection, new methodologies and tools, data validation, understanding SDG indicators, their calculation as well as analysis and interpretation of data, and effective dissemination. Trainings can be administered through statistical training institutes or statistics departments in local universities. In the Asia-Pacific region, for instance, countries in the region can take advantage of the UN ESCAP's Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific that offers training workshops and is also adapting its training to an online approach.[11]

3.6.5 Equipment and physical resources

Investments to improve statistical infrastructure, including registers, database structures and geographic information systems, and the use of information technology (IT) must be made to enable effective monitoring of the SDGs. Key components of IT for statistics include: hardware and its specifications; installation, maintenance, upgrade and eventual replacement; software; and training and documentation.[12] The physical and virtual security of a statistical system also needs to be considered and investments need to be made in this regard. Open data platforms are increasingly being used to encourage citizens to use data to track the quality of their services and to monitor private and public performance.[13] This is helping foster public accountability and good governance. Investments need to be made to support these innovative platforms.

3.6.6 Data collection and processing

Given the breadth and scope of the SDGs, the data requirements to adequately monitor the SDGs go far beyond the regular data collection efforts of most NSOs. Aside from the already existing MDG indicators, where there is generally adequate data availability to monitor progress, 'new' areas of the SDGs generally have much less data availability and will require significant investment in order to build capacity to effectively monitor progress.[14] Goals on topics such as sustainable consumption and production, infrastructure and industrialization, oceans and seas, ecosystems, peaceful societies, and sustainable cities will all require significant new statistical capacity in order to effectively monitor progress. To realize the opportunities of the data revolution, governments need to embark on comprehensive programmes of modernization that bolster administrative data collection across all ministries, encourage frequent collection of disaggregated data, and encourage the adoption of new methods, including geospatial monitoring to track the SDGs.

3.7 Monitoring capacity needs assessment

Table 2. Checklist to assess the national statistical legal and institutional capacity

Assessing the legal and institutional framework	
Statistical legislation and degree to which the system is independent	✓ Existence and implementation of the statistical law or act ✓ Degree of political autonomy of the NSO: who approves statistical outputs and indicators ✓ Degree of functional autonomy of the NSO: who approves the work program and annual budget ✓ Degree of technical autonomy of the NSO or other government data providers: who decides on methodological issues ✓ Basic rules of data collection: voluntary and statutory data collection, any penalties for non-compliance with compulsory data collection and capability to enforce them, incentives for respondents (individuals, households, enterprises) to answer

	✓ Individual statistical data confidentiality protection: how well-developed and practiced are the rules to prevent disclosure of individual data
Management and organization of the statistical system	✓ Institutional arrangements or agreements between the NSO and line ministries for regular data transfers, data compilation and publication ✓ Organizational structure of the NSO and efficiency in terms of data flows
Assessing the national statistical capabilities	
Financial resources	✓ Government statistics budget ✓ Current budget spending on statistics ✓ Budget distribution by public and private, central and regional, sectors ✓ Budget distribution by type of activity: data collection instruments to monitor the SDGs (includes overhead for human resource investments and policy and legislative reform), research, training ✓ Budget distribution for modernization of M&E systems in each sector
Human resources and technical training	✓ Adequacy of the number of technical staff within the NSO and the line ministries (number of staff, number of statisticians per 10,000 population) ✓ Average wages in statistical system as compared to average wages in government, and to private sector ✓ Statistical training and retraining facilities
Equipment and physical resources	✓ Adequacy of office space at central and regional level ✓ Availability of field equipment, such as vehicles and GPS ✓ Adequacy of statistical infrastructure (registers, database structures, GIS, and IT) ✓ Adequacy of IT hardware (installation, maintenance, and upgrade) and software (including training and documentation) ✓ Adequacy of the physical and virtual security of the statistical system
Assessing the performance of the statistical system	
Data collection and processing	✓ Current methods of data collection: design, conduct, frequency, coverage and comparability of censuses and surveys ✓ Collection and compilation of statistics based on administrative records ✓ Timeliness and periodicity of statistics ✓ Challenges in the collection of data (disaggregated), including availability of data for 'new' areas of the SDGs ✓ Gaps and overlaps in data collection ✓ Data processing arrangements and level of decentralization ✓ Data validation: organization and procedures of functional data capture, checking, imputation and validation

Note: This checklist is not exhaustive and is intended to serve as a general guide.

Source: Some of the criteria in the checklist to assess monitoring capacity is drawn from the World Bank paper 'Building Statistical Capacity for Poverty Reduction', available at http://siteresources.worldbank.org/SCBINTRANET/Resources/Statistical-capacity-edited3.pdf.

3.8 Data sources

SDG indicators should draw on well-established sources of public and private data, and be consistent to enable measurement over time. For a small number of new indicators, well-established data sources may be unavailable.[15] In such cases, the establishment of a baseline will need to be an urgent priority. The following list does not aim to be exhaustive, but provides a brief overview of the few dataset sources available for country use.

Household surveys typologies:

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS): Since its inception in 1995, these surveys have become the largest source of statistically sound and internationally comparable data on women and children worldwide.[16] Trained fieldwork teams conduct face-to-face interviews with household members on a range of topics – focusing mainly on those issues that directly affect the lives of children and women. Although there is some flexibility in the specific content of each survey, modules are quite standard and contain information on health, education, water and sanitation, and demographic variables. MICS has been a major source of data on the MDG indicators. Over two decades, close to 300 MICS have been carried out in more than 100 countries. It will continue to be a major data source in the post-2015 era. UNICEF's website provides information on available household surveys, their content, and archives reports produced from the surveys, at http://mics.unicef.org/.

Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS): These surveys are nationally representative household surveys that provide data for a wide range of monitoring and impact evaluation indicators in the areas of population, health and nutrition. The questionnaire contents can vary by country. Generally, the DHS includes a household and women's questionnaire, but in some cases special modules on education are included and integrated with facility surveys and service provision assessments. Details on these surveys, their documentation, and data are available on USAID's website, at http://dhsprogram.com/.

Living Standard Measurement Surveys (LSMS): These surveys measure income poverty, education and health indicators. Although there are general guidelines on format and modules of the questionnaires (household and community questionnaires, with data on prices and facilities), the actual content of the questionnaire varies in each country (it reflects the needs of each country and it is the outcome of a dialogue with the national authorities). The World Bank LSMS website contains questionnaires, informative documents and data access policies, at http://go.worldbank.org/IPLXWMCNJ0.

Labour Force Surveys (LFS): These surveys are common in industrialized countries and are conducted almost every year, but are rare in developing countries. They provide information on employment and

unemployment, as well as on education and training and sometimes on other variables. The ILO collects these datasets that are the main source of labour statistics, at http://www.ilo.org/dyn/lfsurvey/lfsurvey.home.

Household Budget Surveys (HBS) or Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (HIES): HBS are conducted for three main purposes: to integrate information on national accounts; to provide weights for consumer price indexes; and to conduct welfare and poverty analysis. In many countries, HBS have become multi-purpose household surveys containing important information. They are routine surveys in developed countries, but relatively frequent also in developing countries. Generally, they are conducted every five years.

Rural Income-Generating Activities (RIGA): RIGA contains datasets on rural development indicators for countries in Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America. This includes data on rural employment, assets and rural income generation, and wages and unemployment. Available at http://www.fao.org/economic/riga/en/.

Civil registration and vital statistics:
Civil registration systems and vital statistics are critical for recording births, deaths, marriage, divorce, and other data related to vital statistics. Civil registration is carried out primarily for the purpose of establishing the legal documents provided for by law. These records are also the best source of vital statistics. Available at http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/CRVS/default.htm.

Administrative data:
Administrative data is usually collected by line ministries and then compiled by the NSO.[17] Examples include school enrolment and completion rates, access to health facilities, data on agricultural production and input use, or spending on official development assistance.

Census:
A census is a process of systematically acquiring and recording information from all the members of a given population.[18] It is a regularly-occurring and official count of a particular population, which should take place (at a minimum) every 10 years. A census is usually conducted and/or managed by NSOs. A census is not only an essential statistical baseline for the activities of the statistical office; it also delivers key data for the government regarding resource allocation and electoral representation.[19] One powerful reminder of the importance of having a regular census is that estimates based on population growth models often turn out to be off target when new population census estimates are made available.

International monitoring:
Some of the proposed SDG indicators may need to be reported directly through international organizations or other mechanisms. Examples include the Corruption Perceptions Index (prepared by Transparency International) and the Ocean Health Index (prepared by the Ocean Health Index Partnership).

Remote sensing/satellite:

Remote sensing plays an integral role in environmental assessment. It offers key support in remote and difficult to access areas including dense forests and glaciated areas; areas undergoing rapid changes; countries with poor infrastructure and limited transportation; and areas of natural hazards.[20] The data can be used to better manage ocean resources, assess the impacts of a natural disaster and create preparedness strategies to be used before and after a hazardous event, and monitor land use, map wetlands, and chart wildlife habitats to help better manage natural resources.[21]

Step 4: Developing an SDG Profile (national or subnational)

This section attempts to summarize the key elements contained in this guidebook that should be taken into account in developing an SDG profile at the national or subnational level. An SDG profile provides an overview of the readiness of a country to mainstream the SDGs.

To better illustrate the use of templates provided in this section, the SDG profiles for Bhutan and Tajikistan are provided. The RIA tool is flexible and different types of visualization have been applied to showcase the results of the assessment.

4.1: Technical analysis of the relevance of SDG goals and targets for the country at national and subnational levels

- **1:** Mapping of SDGs (goals and targets) against national/subnational priorities based on the analysis of a National Vision Strategy, NDPs, Sectoral Plans, Local Development Agendas, to determine alignment
- **2:** Mapping of the institutional framework of the government responsible for priority targets

Guiding questions:
- Are the goals/targets *relevant* to the country context? For example, SDG 14 on oceans may not be relevant to land-locked countries, and SDG 17.2 that calls for developed countries to implement fully their ODA commitments will not be applicable to developing countries.

- Are the goals/targets *closely* aligned with the SDGs?
  - ➢ Some goals/targets may be partially aligned. For example, SDG 1.3 on social protection may cover only a certain segment of the population such as private sector employees.
  - ➢ A single goal/target in the national document may be aligned with multiple SDG targets. For instance, the target on sustainable management of ecosystems may be aligned with SDG 15.1 on sustainable management of terrestrial ecosystems and SDG 15.4 on the conservation of mountain ecosystems.

- Have multiple sectors been identified as being responsible for achievement of the same target?

- Have sectors that address multiple targets across the SDGs been identified?

- Are the gaps (i.e., SDG targets that are not integrated in the plans) that have been identified in line with the development reality of the country and deemed a challenge in achieving sustainable development? The nature of the SDG targets not aligned/integrated into development plans need to be carefully considered.

🞣 **Template 1: Rapid assessment of the alignment of existing planning documents to the SDG targets (under Step 1)**

▪ **Template 2: Detailed assessment of the alignment of existing planning documents to the SDGs and institutional apparatus; mapping of availability of data and relevant information (including disaggregated data); and availability of indicators for monitoring (under Step 1)**

Figure 5. Status of SDG alignment presented in RIA for Guyana

Source: RIA SDG Alignment for Guyana (2017).

4.2: Reflecting on gender mainstreaming in the planning documents

To review the level of gender mainstreaming in the national development plans, beyond alignment with SDG-5, each planning document can be analyzed as per the following questions:

1) Does the plan include data disaggregated by sex, age, ethnicity and, geographical area?

2) Does the plan identify relevant risks or issues related to gender inequality and discrimination against women and girls?

3) Does the plan include indicators disaggregated and/or target group-focused indicators by sex, age, ethnicity, and geographical area?

4) Does the plan address through objectives, targets and indicators gender inequalities/discrimination against women and girls related to the specific sector?

5) Are there other relevant issues identified in the plan of relevance to gender mainstreaming or promoting gender equality?

4.3: Understanding options for applying an integrated approach

- **1: Identification of balance across sustainable development dimensions (social, economic and environmental) and/or identification of balance across the 5Ps (people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership)**

The objective of the RIA analysis is not to demonstrate 100 percent alignment between the targets contained in the country NDP, subnational development plans, or sectoral plans against the SDG targets. Ideally development plans should strike the right balance across the three sustainable development dimensions or the 5Ps as relevant for each country context. See below the mapping for the result for Sri Lanka, taking into account the targets of the Public Investment Programme (2017-2020), and for Jamaica, based on the Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Socio-Economic Policy Framework (2015-2018).

- **2: Identification of interlinkages across targets**

- **Annex B: Template for the identification of balance across SD dimensions, and mapping of potential interlinkages across targets**

Figure 6. *Alignment of the Sri Lanka Public Investment Programme (2017-2020) with the SDGs*
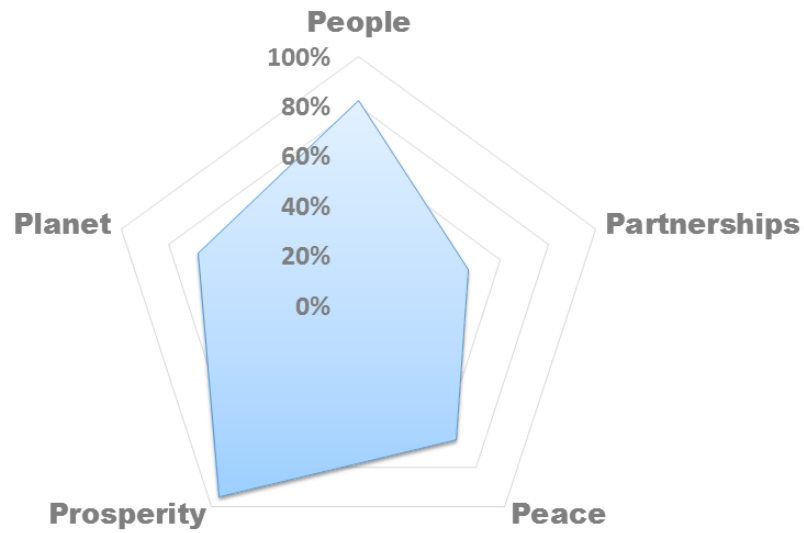
Figure 7. Alignment of the Jamaican Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Socio-Economic Policy Framework (2015-2018)
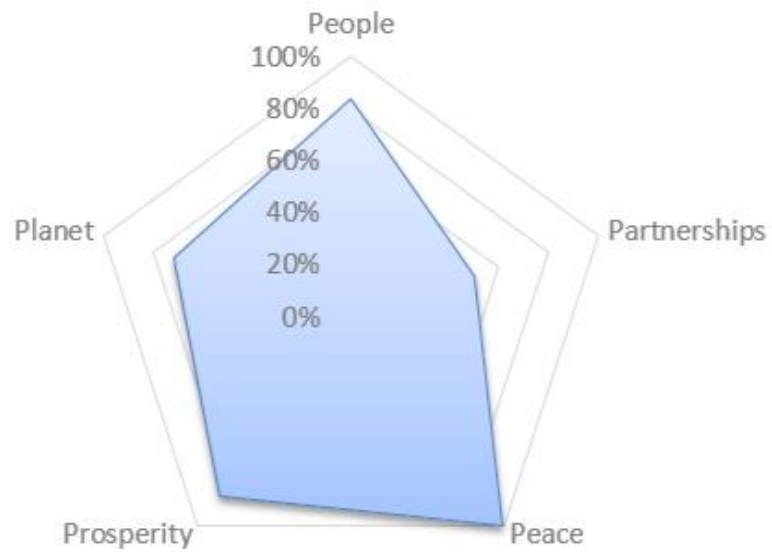
4.4: Moving forward – next steps

- ✓ *Putting in place a policy framework that supports SDG achievement is a critical step*

- ✓ *But policies are only as effective as their implementation*

- ✓ In a world of finite resources not all policy goals can be pursued equally and at the same time. There is a **need for a clear criteria to prioritize and sequence interventions at country level**.

- ✓ Landing the SDG agenda at the country level involves both aligning plans with targets and making choices on actions to meet them

- ✓ Going forward:
    - o Consider the nature of the gaps (are the targets relevant to country context)
    - o Pursuit of catalytic initiatives that can have the biggest impact across multiple SDG targets (Identification of SDG Accelerators)

Example: Bhutan SDG Readiness Card

RAPID INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT – BHUTAN SDG PROFILE (93 targets prioritized out of 102 – excluding SDG-17 on MoI and SDG-14 on Oceans)

#	Policy Area/ Sector	SDG-1: Poverty					SDG-2: Hunger					SDG-3: Health									SDG-4: Education							SDG-5: Gender						SDG-6: Water and Sanitation					
		1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6
1.	Education		X¹				X²	X³													X⁴	X⁵	X⁶	X⁷	X⁸	X⁹	X¹⁰	X¹¹				X¹²							
2.	Health	X¹⁵					X¹⁶	X¹⁷				X¹⁸	X¹⁹	X²⁰	X²¹	X²²	X²³	X²⁴	X²⁵															X²⁶	X²⁷	X²⁸	X²⁹		
3.	HR Development & Management	X																																					
4.	Employment		X³⁰																																				
5.	Renewable Natural Resources		X³¹				X³²	X³³		X³⁴	X³⁵	X³⁶																											
6.	Tourism			X³⁷																					X³⁸														
7.	Trade, Industries & Mines			X³⁹																X⁴⁰																	X⁴¹		
8.	Hydropower, Renewable Energy and Hydromet																																						
9.	ICT and Media																																						
10.	Transport															X⁴²																							
11.	Roads & Bridges																																						
12.	Construction			X⁴³																				X⁴⁴								X⁴⁵		X⁴⁶					
13.	Human Settlement and Housing			X⁴⁷																														X⁴⁸	X⁴⁹				
14.	Emerging Social Challenges	X⁵⁰		X⁵¹	X⁵²			X⁵³	X⁵⁴															X⁵⁵				X⁵⁶	X⁵⁷	X⁵⁸		X⁵⁹		X⁶⁰	X⁶¹				
15.	Sports																							X⁶³			X⁶⁴							X⁶⁵	X⁶⁶				
16.	Preservation and Promotion of Culture		X⁶⁷															X⁶⁸						X⁶⁹															
17.	Conservation of Environment																																			X⁷⁰		X⁷¹	X⁷²
18.	Good Governance																							X⁷³							X⁷⁴								

SDG targets prioritized by multiple sectors in Bhutan's 11th NDP

SDG targets prioritized by one sector in Bhutan's 11th NDP

SDG targets not prioritized in Bhutan's 11th NDP

1

RAPID INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT – BHUTAN SDG PROFILE CARD (updated on 27 October 2015)

REGION	ASIA & PACIFIC
HDI/Rank	136 (2014)
Inequality adjusted HDI	0.465
Nationally established MPI	
Income Level	Lower middle income
GDP Per capita	US$ 2,069.8 (2014)
Population size	765,000 (2014)

	SDGs Goals/Targets	Thematic Area/Sector, as Identified in Key Government Planning Documents	National Development Plan Identify closest Goal/Target presented in Document addressing the issues in the corresponding SDG Goal/Target	Identify National Indicators for the Specific Targets	Institution Responsible for Target implementation (line ministries)	Any relevant comment related to this priority target area in the National Development Plan?
People	Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere					
	1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day	Emerging Social Challenges	Basic amenities developed[1]	✓ HHs with CGI Sheets for roofing (%) ✓ HHs with access to piped drinking water (%) ✓ HHs with access to sanitation (%) ✓ HHs with access to Electricity (%)	Gross National Happiness Commission	
			Increased Income[2]	✓ HHs income greater than Nu. 46000 per year (%)		
			Skills developed[3]	✓ HHs with income generating skills (%)		
			Enhance food and nutrition security[4]	✓ Egg production (million Nos/annum) ✓ Milk production (mt/annum) ✓ Vegetable production (mt/annum)		

Key observations drawn from the RIA in Bhutan

1) There is a high level of integration of the SDG targets into the 11th national plan. Ninety-three SDG targets have been prioritized out of 102, excluding targets related to SDG 14 on Oceans and SDG 17 on MoI. This is a testament to the philosophy behind Bhutan's National Vision 2020 and the Gross National Happiness approach which are closely in tune with the principles expressed in the 2030 Agenda.

2) The assessment showed gaps related to the following SDG targets:
- SDG 5.4: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate;
- SDG 6.4: By 2030, substantially increase water use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawal and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity;
- SDG 8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all;
- SDG 10.5: Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations;
- SDG 10.6: Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions;
- SDG 10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies;
- SDG 11.7: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities;
- SDG 12.3: By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses;
- SDG 15.4: By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.

3) Overall, while **gender is well addressed in the Bhutan NDP, an important gap is the recognition and value of unpaid care and domestic work** through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies as nationally appropriate (SDG 5.4). The feminization of agriculture has been identified as one of the main challenges to agriculture growth. However, the NDP (Vol. I and Vol. II) does not include targets to improve agricultural production that focus on technological empowerment, unmediated control and ownership of land, enhancing of agricultural management skills and knowledge of women in agriculture.

4) The NDP does not contain explicit **reference to 'mountain ecosystems'** (SDG 15.4). As Bhutan is a mountainous country, the work on ecosystems and biodiversity (reflected in the NDP) most likely also relates to mountain ecosystems. This would perhaps need to be discussed.

5) There is **no mention of promoting safe and secure working environments for migrants** and those in precarious employment. This may need to be discussed to better align the NDP with SDG 8 on inclusive growth and employment (target 8.8).

6) Regarding **social protection** (SDG 1.3), there is only a mention of developing a social protection policy for private sector employees. Given that 12 percent of Bhutan's population is poor and mostly concentrated in rural areas, this may need to be looked into.

7) **The NDP notes several challenges in increasing the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets** (SDG 9.3). Challenges include limited access to finance by cottage and small industries, difficulty to access viable markets, limited industrial infrastructure, limited entrepreneurial talent/skills, use of outmoded technology, high transportation costs, low economy of scale and poor R&D and innovation culture among enterprises.

8) Given the complexity, **the assessment did not cover most of the MoI targets related to SDG 17, with the exception of the targets related to Trade**. SDG 17 on MoI will need to be looked into more carefully on areas related to finance (official development assistance and domestic resources), technology (transfer of technology, North-South and South-South collaboration), capacity-building, partnerships (public-private and civil society partnerships), and data, monitoring and accountability.

9) The assessment identified various **cross-sectoral linkages and these have been detailed in Template 2**. It may be good to discuss whether there is collaboration between these sectors in their planning and implementation of actions and how their interventions complement each other's plan. While the assessment tried to identify as many cross-sectoral linkages, there may be additional linkages that may need to be identified for effective SDG implementation. This would need to be discussed.

10) **Bhutan's Mainstreaming Reference Group** is tasked with strengthening and facilitating the integration of all cross-cutting issues (climate change, environment, disaster, gender and poverty) into the government's decision-making processes and development policies, plans and programmes. What is their envisioned role in implementation of the SDGs? Would they also cover other areas?

Example: Tajikistan SDG Readiness Card[22]

In 2016, the RIA of national level strategies and sectoral programmes and plans were carried out in the country to ensure that the goals and objectives of the SDGs were met. Based on the RIA, it was determined that about 64 percent of the SDG objectives are reflected in two national strategic documents of the country. A broad review of 10 national strategies has shown that the mainstreaming of SDGs in these documents is 78 percent.

Figure 8. SDG mainstreaming into strategic development documents
of the Republic of Tajikistan (NDS 2030, MDP-2020 and 8 sectoral policies)
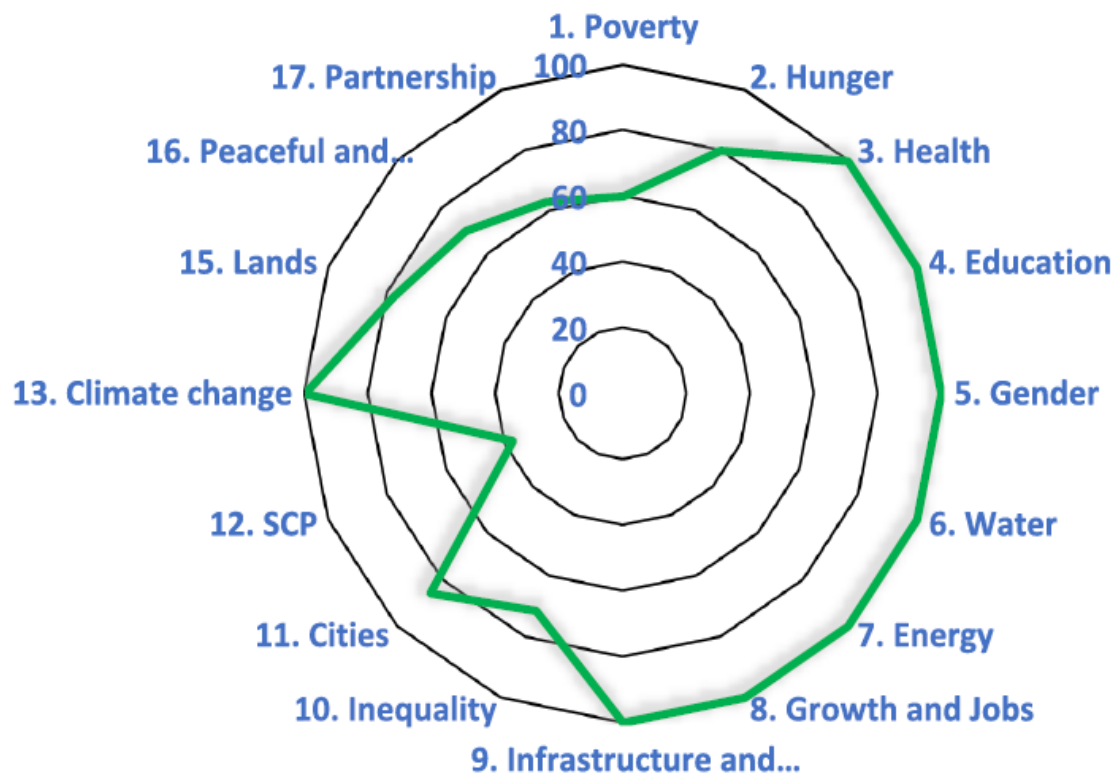
SDG 14 has not been assessed, given that Tajikistan is a landlocked country.

In general, the main strategic documents – NDS-2030 and MDP-2020 – reflect the 76 SDG goals from all 119 relevant global SDG goals for Tajikistan.

Annexes

ANNEX A: List of countries and respective National Vision Strategies, National Development Plans and electoral cycles (as of 1 December 2017)

#	COUNTRY	NATIONAL VISION STRATEGY		NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN		ELECTORAL CYCLE		
		Title	Year	Title	Year	Type of Election	Month	Year
1	Afghanistan	Afghanistan Vision 2020	2020	Afghanistan National Peace and Development Framework	2017–2021	Presidential		2019
2	Albania	National Strategy for Development and Integration, 2015–2020	2020	Albanian National Economic Reform Programme	2015–2017	Parliamentary	31-Dec	2017
3	Algeria	Algeria: Establishment of National Vision 2030	2030	Algerian Development Plan	2015–2019	Legislative	31-Dec	2017
4	Andorra	Andorra 2020 Andorra-EU 2020	2020 2020			Parliamentary	Mar	2019
5	Angola	Angola Strategy 2025	2025	National Development Plan	2013–2017	Parliamentary	31-Dec	2017
6	Antigua and Barbuda	Medium-Term Development Strategy	2016-2020			Parliamentary	Jun	2019
7	Argentina	2030 Strategic Development Plan	2030	Innovative Argentina National Plan 2020	Until 2020	Presidential		2019
8	Armenia	Armenia Development Strategy	2014-2025			Presidential	28-Feb	2018
9	Australia	State Planning Strategy 2050	2050	Australia's 1st Open Government National Action Plan	2016–2018	Parliamentary		2019
10	Austria			Austrian Stability Programme National Reform Programme	2016–2021 2017	Legislative	6-Nov	2022
11	Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan 2020: Look Into The Future	2020	National Development Plan	2012–2020	Presidential	31-Oct	2018

#	COUNTRY	NATIONAL VISION STRATEGY		NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN		ELECTORAL CYCLE		
		Title	Year	Title	Year	Type of Election	Month	Year
12	Bahamas	Vision 2040: National Development Plan of the Bahamas	2040			Parliamentary	May	2022
13	Bahrain	Economic Vision 2030 for Bahrain	2030	Government Action Plan	2015–2018	Parliamentary	Oct	2018
14	Bangladesh	Bangladesh Vision 2021	2021	Perspective Plan of Bangladesh Seventh 5-Year Plan	2010–2021 2016–2020	Parliamentary	31-Jan	2019
15	Barbados	National Strategic Plan of Barbados	2005-2025	Growth & Development Strategy	2013–2020	Parliamentary	Feb	2018
16	Belarus	National strategy for sustainable social and economic development of Belarus	2016-2030	National social and economic development program	2016–2020	Parliamentary	Sep	2020
17	Belgium	National Reform Programme of Belgium	2020	National Reform Programme	2017	Parliamentary		2019
18	Belize	Horizon 2030	2010-2030	Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy	2016–2019	Parliamentary	Nov	2020
19	Benin	Benin 2025: ALAFIA	2025	Government Action Program	2016–2021	Parliamentary Presidential	Apr Mar	2019 2020
20	Bhutan	Bhutan 2020: A Vision for Peace, Prosperity and Happiness	2020	Eleventh Five Year Plan	2013–2018	Parliamentary	31-Dec	2018
21	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Patriotic Agenda 2025	2025	Economic and Social Development Plan	2016–2020	Presidential		2020
22	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Strategic Framework for Bosnia and Herzegovina	2020	Medium-term Program of the Council of Ministers	2016–2018	Presidential	Oct	2020
23	Botswana	Botswana Vision 2036	2036	11th National Development Plan	2017–2023	Parliamentary	Oct	2019
24	Brazil	Brazil 2022 Brazil Vision 2050	2022 2050	2016-2019 Pluriannual Plan	2016–2019	Parliamentary	Oct	2018
25	Brunei Darussalam	Brunei Vision 2035	2035	10th National Development Plan	2012–2017	Legislative		2022

#	COUNTRY	NATIONAL VISION STRATEGY		NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN		ELECTORAL CYCLE		
		Title	Year	Title	Year	Type of Election	Month	Year
26	Bulgaria	National Development Programme: Bulgaria 2020	2020	National Reform Programme	2017	Parliamentary	Mar	2021
27	Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso Vision 2025	2025	National Plan for Economic and Social Development, 2016-2020	2016–2020	Parliamentary	31-Dec	2017
28	Burundi	Vision Burundi 2025	2025			Parliamentary	Jun	2020
29	Cabo Verde	Cabo Verde 2030	2030	Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development	2017–2021	Parliamentary	Mar	2021
30	Cambodia	Cambodia Vision 2030	2030	National Strategic Development Plan 2014-2018	2014–2018	Parliamentary	31-Jul	2018
31	Cameroon	Cameroon Vision 2035	2035			Presidential	31-Oct	2018
						Parliamentary	Sep	2018
32	Canada	The Canada We Want in 2020	2020			Parliamentary	21-Oct	2019
33	Central African Republic			National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan	2017–2021	Parliamentary	Mar	2021
34	Chad	Vision 2030, The Chad We Want	2030	National Development Plan	2017–2021	Legislative		2019
35	Chile	Chile Vision 2030	2030			Presidential	19-Nov	2017
						Legislative	31-Dec	2017
36	China	China 2030	2030	13th Five-Year Plan	2016–2020	Parliamentary		2018
37	Colombia	Visión Colombia II Centenario: 2019	2019	National Development Plan	2014–2018	Parliamentary	Mar	2018
38	Comoros	National Development Strategy	2015-2020			Legislative	Jan	2020
39	Congo	Vision 2025 Congo	2025	National Development Plan	2017–2021	Presidential		2021
						Parliamentary	Jul	2022
40	Costa Rica	Costa Rica 2030	2030	National Development Plan	2015 – 2018	Legislative	Feb	2018
41	Côte D'Ivoire	Côte D'Ivoire Vision 2040	2040	National Development Plan	2016–2020	Parliamentary	Dec	2021
42	Croatia			National Reform Programme	2014–2020	Parliamentary	Sep	2020

#	COUNTRY	NATIONAL VISION STRATEGY		NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN		ELECTORAL CYCLE		
		Title	Year	Title	Year	Type of Election	Month	Year
43	Cuba	Cuba Vision 2030	2030	National Development Plan	2016–2021	Parliamentary	Feb	2018
44	Cyprus			Cyprus National Reform Programme 2015	2015–2020	Legislative	May	2020
45	Czech Republic			National Reform Programme of the Czech republic	2013–2020	Presidential Parliamentary		2018 2018
46	Democratic People's Republic of Korea			Five-Year Plan	2014–2019	Parliamentary	Mar	2019
47	Democratic Republic of the Congo			Country Strategic Plan	2017–2021	Presidential	Dec	2018
48	Denmark	Denmark in 2025	2025			Parliamentary	Jun	2019
49	Djibouti	Djibouti Vision 2035	2035			Parliamentary	31-Dec	2018
50	Dominica	Growth and Social Protection Strategy	2014-2018	National Development Plan	2014–2018	Parliamentary	31-Dec	2019
51	Dominican Republic	National Development Strategy	2010-2030			Presidential & Parliamentary	15-May	2020
52	Ecuador	Ecuador Vision 2035	2035	National Development Plan	2013–2017	Legislative & Presidential	31-Dec	2017
53	Egypt	Egypt Vision 2030	2030	National Development Plan	Until 2017	Parliamentary	Nov	2020
54	El Salvador	Strategy 2024	2024	Five Year Plan 2014–2019	2014–2019	Legislative	Mar	2018
55	Equatorial Guinea	Horizon 2020	2020	National Development Plan	2013–2020	Parliamentary Legislative	May 31-Dec	2018 2018
56	Eritrea					Presidential		2018
57	Estonia			National Reform Programme ESTONIA 2020	2015–2020	Parliamentary	Mar	2019

#	COUNTRY	NATIONAL VISION STRATEGY		NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN		ELECTORAL CYCLE		
		Title	Year	Title	Year	Type of Election	Month	Year
58	Ethiopia	National Indicative Programme for Ethiopia	2014-2020	2nd Growth & Transformation Plan	2015/16–2019/20	Parliamentary	May	2020
59	Fiji	20-Year National Development Plan	2017-2036	Five Year Development Plan	2017–2021	Parliamentary	Sep	2018
60	Finland	The Finland We Want By 2050	2050	National Reform Programme Finland's Regional Development Strategy 2020	2017 2020	Parliamentary	Apr	2019
61	France	National Strategy of Ecological Transition Towards Sustainable Development	2015-2020	National Reform Programme Stability Programme	2017 2017–2020	Parliamentary	Jun	2022
62	Gabon	Gabon 2025	2025			Parliamentary	Jan	2021
63	Gambia	Gambia National Development Strategy Vision 2020	2020	National Development Plan	2017–2020	Legislative	Apr	2022
64	Georgia	Georgia 2020	2020			Presidential	31-Oct	2018
65	Germany	Perspectives for Germany – Our Strategy for Sustainable Development	Living document since 2002			Parliamentary	Oct	2021
66	Ghana	Long-Term National Development Plan for Ghana	2018–2057	Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies	2014–2020	Legislative	Dec	2020
67	Greece			National Development Plan	2014–2020	Parliamentary	Sep	2019
68	Grenada	Grenada Vision 2030	2030			Parliamentary	Feb	2018
69	Guatemala	Guatemala K'atun 2032	2012–2032			Legislative	Sep	2019
70	Guinea			National Economic and Social Development Plan	2016–2020	Parliamentary Presidential	Sep 31-Dec	2018 2018
71	Guinea Bissau	Guinea-Bissau Vision 2025	2025			Parliamentary		2018
72	Guyana	Guyana 2030	2030			Parliamentary	May	2020

#	COUNTRY	NATIONAL VISION STRATEGY		NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN		ELECTORAL CYCLE		
		Title	Year	Title	Year	Type of Election	Month	Year
73	Haiti	Inter-Generational Pact of Progress and Shared Prosperity	2010–2035			Legislative		2021
						Presidential		2021
74	Honduras	Honduras Vision 2038	2010–2038	National Plan	2010–2022	Legislative	30-Nov	2017
						Presidential		
75	Hungary	Széchenyi 2020	2020	National Development Plan	2016–2020	Parliamentary	Apr	2018
76	Iceland	Iceland 2020	2020			Parliamentary	29-Oct	2020
77	India	India Vision 2020	2020	12th Five Year Plan	2012–2017	Parliamentary	May	2019
78	Indonesia	Masterplan for Acceleration and Expansion of Indonesia's Economic Development	2011-2025	Medium Term Development Plan	2015–2019	Parliamentary	Apr	2019
79	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran Vision 2025	2025	6th 5-Year Development Plan	2016–2021	Parliamentary	Feb	2020
80	Iraq			National Development Plan	2013–2017	Parliamentary	Apr	2018
81	Ireland			Capital Investment Plan	2016–2021	Parliamentary	Feb	2021
82	Israel	Israel 2020	2020			Parliamentary	Mar	2019
		Israel 2028	2028					
83	Italy			National Development Plan	2016–2020	Parliamentary	Feb	2018
84	Jamaica	Vision 2030 Jamaica	2030	3rd Medium Term Socio-Economic Policy Framework	2015–2018	Parliamentary	Feb	2021
85	Japan	Japan Vision 2050	2050	Five Year Plan	2006–2020	Parliamentary	Jul	2019
86	Jordan	Jordan 2025	2015-2025			Parliamentary	Sep	2020
87	Kazakhstan	The Strategy 'Kazakhstan 2030'	2030			Parliamentary	Mar	2021
		Strategy Kazakhstan 2050	2050					

#	COUNTRY	NATIONAL VISION STRATEGY		NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN		ELECTORAL CYCLE		
		Title	Year	Title	Year	Type of Election	Month	Year
88	Kenya	Kenya Vision 2030	2008–2030	Third Medium Term Plan	2018–2022	Presidential Legislative	31-Dec	2018
89	Kiribati			Kiribati Development Plan	2016–2019	Parliamentary	Dec	2019
90	Kuwait	Kuwait Vision 2035	2035	Five-year Development Plan	2015/2016 – 2019/2020	Parliamentary	Oct	2020
91	Kyrgyzstan			National Sustainable Development Strategy	2013–2017	Parliamentary	Oct	2020
92	Lao People's Democratic Republic			8th 5-Year National socio-economic development plan	2016–2020	Parliamentary	Mar	2021
93	Latvia	Sustainable Development Strategy 2030	2030	National Development Plan	2014–2020	Parliamentary	Oct	2018
94	Lebanon			National Development Plan	2014–2017	Parliamentary	May	2018
95	Lesotho	Lesotho National Vision 2020	2020	National Strategic Development Plan	2012/13 – 2016/17	Parliamentary	Jun	2020
96	Liberia	Liberia National Vision 2030	2030	Strategic Plan	2015–2018	Legislative	Oct	2020
97	Libya	Libya Vision 2020	2020			Presidential		2018
98	Liechtenstein	Vision 2025	2025			Parliamentary	Feb	2021
99	Lithuania	Lithuania 2030	2030	National Strategy for Sustainable Development	Until 2020	Parliamentary	Oct	2020
100	Luxembourg			National Plan for Sustainable Development	Until 2020	Parliamentary	Oct	2018
101	Madagascar	Vision 2030	2030	National Development Plan	2015–2019	Presidential & Parliamentary	May	2018
102	Malawi	Malawi Vision 2020	2020			Parliamentary	May	2019
103	Malaysia	Vision 2020	2020	11th Malaysia Plan	2016–2020	Parliamentary	31-May	2018
104	Maldives	Maldives Vision 2020	2020			Presidential	31-Dec	2018

#	COUNTRY	NATIONAL VISION STRATEGY		NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN		ELECTORAL CYCLE		
		Title	Year	Title	Year	Type of Election	Month	Year
105	Mali	Mali 2025: National Perspective Study	2025	National Development Plan	2014–2023	Presidential	Jul	2018
						Parliamentary	Nov	2018
106	Malta			National Development Plan	2016–2020	Parliamentary	Jun	2022
107	Marshall Islands	Strategic Development Plan Framework	2003–2018	National Strategic Plan	2015–2017	Parliamentary	18-Nov	2019
108	Mauritania	National Strategic Framework for an Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity	2016–2030			Legislative	31-Dec	2018
109	Mauritius	Mauritius Vision 2030	2030	National Development Plan	2016–2019	Parliamentary	Dec	2019
110	Mexico	Mexico Vision 2030	2030	National Strategic Plan	2013–2018	Presidential	1-Jul	2018
						Parliamentary	31-Jul	2018
111	Micronesia (Federated States of)	Strategic Development Plan	2004–2023			Legislative	5-Mar	2019
112	Monaco					Parliamentary	Feb	2018
113	Mongolia	Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision 2030	2030	Government Action Plan	2016–2020	Parliamentary	Jun	2020
						Presidential	Jun	2021
114	Montenegro	National Strategy for Sustainable Development by 2030	2030	Montenegro Development Directions	2015–2018	Presidential		2018
						Parliamentary	Oct	2020
115	Morocco			Government Program	2017–2021	Parliamentary	Nov	2021
116	Mozambique	Agenda 2025: The Nation's Vision and Strategies	2025	Strategic Plan for Public Finance	2016–2019	Parliamentary	Oct	2019
		National Development Strategy	2015–2035	Socio-economic plan	2017, 2018			

#	COUNTRY	NATIONAL VISION STRATEGY		NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN		ELECTORAL CYCLE		
		Title	Year	Title	Year	Type of Election	Month	Year
117	Myanmar	Long-term National Comprehensive Development Plan	2011–2031	2nd Five-Year Plan	2016/17–2020/21	Parliamentary	Nov	2020
118	Namibia	Namibia Vision 2030	2030	5th National Development Plan	2017/18–2021/22	Parliamentary	Nov	2019
119	Nauru	National Sustainable Development Strategy 2025	2005–2025			Parliamentary	Jun	2019
120	Nepal	Nepal 2030: A Vision for Peaceful and Prosperous Nation	2030	14th National Plan	2016/17–2018/19	Parliamentary	Nov	2017
121	Netherlands			National Reform Programme	2017	Parliamentary	Mar	2021
122	New Zealand	New Zealand Vision 2050	2050			Parliamentary		2020
123	Nicaragua			National Strategy and Multiyear Indicative Program	2014–2020	Legislative	Nov	2021
124	Niger	Niger Vision 2020	2020			Parliamentary	Feb	2021
125	Nigeria	Nigeria Vision 20: 2020	2020	Economic Recovery and Growth Plan	2017–2020	Legislative	Apr	2019
126	Norway	Norway 2030	2030			Parliamentary	Sep	2021
127	Oman	Vision for Oman's Economy – 2040	1996–2040	9th Five-Year Development Plan	2016–2020	Legislative	Oct	2019
128	Pakistan	Pakistan 2025: One Nation – One Vision	2025	12th 5-year Plan	2018–2023	Parliamentary	31-Dec	2018
129	Palau	Palau 2020 National Master Development Plan	2020			Legislative	3-Nov	2020
130	Panama	Panama 2030	2030	National Development Plan	2015–2019	Legislative	May	2019
131	Papua New Guinea	Development Strategic Plan 2010–2030 Vision 2050	2030 2050	Medium Term Development Plan	2016–2017	Legislative	Jun	2022
132	Paraguay	Paraguay Vision 2030	2030			Legislative	30-Apr	2018
133	Peru	Peru 2040		Peru 2021 Bicentennial Plan	Until 2021	Legislative	Apr	2020
134	Philippines	AmBisyon Natin (Our Ambition) 2040	2040	Philippine Development Plan	2017–2022	Parliamentary	9-May	2019

#	COUNTRY	NATIONAL VISION STRATEGY		NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN		ELECTORAL CYCLE		
		Title	Year	Title	Year	Type of Election	Month	Year
135	Poland	Poland 2030 National Development Strategy 2020	2030 2020	Responsible Development Plan	2016–2020	Legislative	Oct	2019
136	Portugal	Portugal 2020	2014-2020	Major Planning Options National Reform Programme	2016–2019 2016–2021	Parliamentary	Nov	2018
137	Qatar	Qatar National Vision 2030	2030	2nd Qatar National Development Strategy	2017–2022	Legislative		2019
138	Republic of Korea	Vision 2030	2030	3rd Master Plan for National Sustainable Development	2016–2020	Parliamentary	Apr	2020
139	Republic of Moldova	Moldova 2020	2020			Parliamentary	Nov	2018
140	Romania			National Development Plan	2013–2020	Legislative	31-Dec	2020
141	Russian Federation	Russian Federation Strategy 2020	2008-2020			Parliamentary	Sep	2021
142	Rwanda	Rwanda Vision 2020	2020	National Development Plan	2010–2020	Presidential Parliamentary	31-Dec 30-Sep	2017 2018
143	Saint Kitts and Nevis	National Social Protection Strategy	2013–2017			Parliamentary	Feb	2020
144	Saint Lucia	Saint Lucia National Vision Plan	Since Oct 2008			Parliamentary	Jun	2021
145	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	National Economic and Social Development Plan	2013-2025			Parliamentary	Dec	2020
146	Samoa	Strategy for the Development of Samoa	2016/17–2019/20			Legislative	Mar	2021
147	San Marino			Economic Program	2017, 2018	Legislative	Nov	2021
148	Sao Tome and Principe	Sao Tome and Principe: 2030 Transformation Agenda	2030			Parliamentary	Oct	2018

#	COUNTRY	NATIONAL VISION STRATEGY		NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN		ELECTORAL CYCLE		
		Title	Year	Title	Year	Type of Election	Month	Year
149	Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030	2030	National Transformation Program 2020	2016–2020	Parliamentary		2020
150	Senegal	Senegal Vision 2035	2035	National Development Plan	2013–2017	Parliamentary	31-Dec	2017
						Presidential	28-Feb	2019
151	Serbia			Economic Reform Programme	2017–2019	Legislative	Apr	2020
152	Seychelles	Sustainable Development Strategy	2010–2020	Medium-term Development Plan	2007–2017	Legislative	31-Oct	2021
153	Sierra Leone	Vision 2025: 'Sweet Salone'	2025			Presidential	Feb	2018
		Vision 2035	2035					
154	Singapore	Singapore 21: Together, We Make the Difference	2000-2–00			Parliamentary	Sep	2020
155	Slovakia			National Reform Programme	2017	Parliamentary	Mar	2020
156	Slovenia	Slovenian Development Strategy 2030	2030	National Reform Programme	2017–2018	Presidential	31-Dec	2017
		Slovenia's Vision 2050	2050			Legislative	Jul	2018
157	Solomon Islands	National Development Strategy	2016-2035	Medium Term Development Plan	2016–2020	Parliamentary	Nov	2018
158	Somalia	Roadmap 2020	2020	National Development Plan	2017–2019	Parliamentary		2021
159	South Africa	National Development Plan, Vision 2030	2030	Medium Term Strategic Framework	2014–2019	Parliamentary	May	2019
160	South Sudan	South Sudan Vision 2040	2040			Presidential & Parliamentary	Jul	2018
161	Spain			National Reform Programme	2017	Parliamentary	Jul	2020
162	Sri Lanka	Vision 2025	2025	Public Investment Programme	2017–2020	Parliamentary	Aug	2021
163	Sudan	Sudan Vision for Development	2007-2031	National Strategic Plan	2017–2020	Parliamentary	Apr	2020
164	Suriname	Suriname Strategic Vision 2035	2035	National Development Plan	2017–2021	Parliamentary	May	2020
165	Swaziland	Swaziland Vision 2022	2022	National Development Plan	2014–2018	Parliamentary	Sep	2018

#	COUNTRY	NATIONAL VISION STRATEGY		NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN		ELECTORAL CYCLE		
		Title	Year	Title	Year	Type of Election	Month	Year
166	Sweden	National Strategy for Sustainable Regional Growth and Attractiveness	2015-2020	National Reform Programme	2017	Parliamentary	Sep	2018
167	Switzerland	Sustainable Development Strategy	2016-2019	Federal Council Action Plan	2016–2019	Parliamentary	Oct	2019
168	Syrian Arab Republic	Syria 2025	2025			Parliamentary	Apr	2020
169	Tajikistan	Tajikistan 2030	2030	Medium-term Development Program	2016–2020	Presidential	6-Nov	2020
170	Thailand	20-Year National Strategy	2017-2036	12th National Economic and Social Development Plan	2017–2021	Parliamentary	18-Nov	2018
171	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia			National Development Plan	2014–2018	Parliamentary	Dec	2020
172	Timor-Leste	Timor-Leste Strategic Development Plan	2011–2030			Parliamentary & Presidential		2022
173	Togo	Togo Vision 2030	2030	National Development Plan	2018–2022	Parliamentary	31-Dec	2018
174	Tonga	National Strategic Planning Framework	2010–2020			Legislative	Nov	2018
175	Trinidad and Tobago	National Development Strategy	2016–2030	Comprehensive Economic Development Plan	2013–2017	Parliamentary	Sep	2020
176	Tunisia			Tunisia Strategic Plan	2016–2020	Parliamentary	Oct	2019
177	Turkey	Turkey's Strategic Vision 2023	2023	Tenth Development Plan	2014–2018	Parliamentary	Nov	2019
178	Turkmenistan	National Program of socio-economic development of Turkmenistan	2011–2030			Parliamentary	31-Dec	2018
179	Tuvalu	National Strategy for Sustainable Development	2016–2020			Parliamentary		2019
180	Uganda	Uganda Vision 2040	2040	2nd National Development Plan	2015/16–2019/20	Parliamentary	28-Feb	2021
181	Ukraine	Ukraine 2020	2020			Parliamentary	Oct	2019

#	COUNTRY	NATIONAL VISION STRATEGY		NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN		ELECTORAL CYCLE		
		Title	Year	Title	Year	Type of Election	Month	Year
182	United Arab Emirates	United Arab Emirates Vision 2021 Abu Dhabi Economic Vision 2030	2021 2030			Legislative	Oct	2019
183	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland			Single Departmental Plans	2015–2020	Parliamentary	5-May	2022
184	United Republic of Tanzania	Tanzania Development Vision 2025	2025	Five Year Development Plan	2016/17–2020/21	Parliamentary	31-Oct	2020
185	United States of America					Presidential Parliamentary	 Nov	2020 2018
186	Uruguay	National Development Strategy 2030 Vision & demographic scenarios by 2050	2030 2050			Parliamentary	27-Oct	2019
187	Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan Vision 2030	2030	Development Strategy	2017–2021	Parliamentary	Dec	2019
188	Vanuatu	Vanuatu 2030: The People's Plan	2016–2030			Parliamentary	Jan	2020
189	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)			2nd Socialist Plan	2013–2019	Presidential	31-Dec	2019
190	Viet Nam	Viet Nam Sustainable Development Strategy	2011–2020	Five-year socio-economic development plan	2016–2020	Parliamentary	31-May	2021
191	Yemen	Yemen's Strategic Vision 2025	2025			Presidential		2021
192	Zambia	Zambia Vision 2030	2030	7th National Development Plan	2017–2021	Parliamentary	12-Aug	2021
193	Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe Vision 2020	2020	National Development Plan	2016–2020	Presidential & Legislative	31-Dec	2018

ANNEX B: Template for the identification of balance across SD dimensions, mapping of potential interlinkages across targets, and determining the relationship between targets

SDGs Goals/Targets	SD focus (social, environmental, economic)	Potential Line Ministers (Responsible Institutional Apparatus to be defined as per country context)	SDGs Potential Interlinkages
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere			
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day	Economic Social	Ministry of Economy Ministry of Social Development	Goal 2 Food 2.1 Goal 4 Education 4.1, 4.3, 4.4, 4.6 Goal 8 Decent work and Economic growth 8.1 Goal 10 Inequality 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.7
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Economic Social	Ministry of Economy Ministry of Social Development	Goal 2 Food 2.1 Goal 8 Decent work and Economic growth 8.1 Goal 10 Inequality 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.7
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	Economic Social	Ministry of Social Development	Goal 2 Food 2.1, 2.2 Goal 3 Health 3.8 Goal 10 Inequality 10.2, 10.4 Goal 11 Cities 11.1
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	Economic Social	Ministry of Economy Ministry of Social Development	Goal 2 Food 2.3, 2.5 Goal 3 Health 3.8 Goal 4 Education 4.3, 4.4, 4.5 Goal 5 Gender 5.5 Goal 7 Energy 7.1 Goal 8 Decent work and Economic growth 8.3, 8.10 Goal 9 Infrastructure 9.1, 9.3 Goal 10 Inequality 10.2, 10.4 Goal 15 Ecosystems and Biodiversity 15.6
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	Economic Social Environmental	Ministry of Environment Ministry of Social Development Ministry of Urban Development	Goal 2 Food 2.4 Goal 4 Education 4.7 Goal 9 Infrastructure 9.1 Goal 11 Cities 11.5, 11.b, 11.c Goal 13 Climate 13.1, 13.3 Goal 14 Oceans 14.2

SDGs Goals/Targets	SD focus (social, environmental, economic)	Potential Line Ministers (Responsible Institutional Apparatus to be defined as per country context)	SDGs Potential Interlinkages
1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions			
1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions			
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture			
2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	Social	Ministry of Health Ministry of Agriculture	Goal 1 Poverty 1.5 Goal 8 Decent work and Economic growth 8.1 Goal 10 Inequality 10.1 Goal 12 SCP 12.3
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	Social	Ministry of Health Ministry of Agriculture	Goal 3 Health 3.2 Goal 12 SCP 12.3
2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	Social / economic	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Labor and Employment	Goal 1 Poverty 1.4 Goal 4 Education 4.7 Goal 5 Gender 5.5 Goal 6 Water 6.1 Goal 9 Infrastructure 9.3 Goal 10 Inequality 10.2, 10.4
2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	Social / economic	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Labor and Employment	Goal 1 Poverty 1.5 Goal 4 Education 4.7 Goal 6 Water 6.1 Goal 9 Infrastructure 9.3 Goal 12 SCP 12.3 Goal 13 Climate 13.1 Goal 14 Oceans 14.4 Goal 15 Ecosystems and Biodiversity 15.1, 15.2

SDGs Goals/Targets	SD focus (social, environmental, economic)	Potential Line Ministers (Responsible Institutional Apparatus to be defined as per country context)	SDGs Potential Interlinkages
2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	Social / economic	Ministry of Agriculture	Goal 15 Ecosystems and Biodiversity 15.6
2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries			
2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round			
2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility			
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages			
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	Social	Ministry of Health	Goal 2 Food 2.2 Goal 5 Gender 5.6
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	Social	Ministry of Health	Goal 2 Food 2.1, 2.2 Goal 4 Education 4.7 Goal 5 Gender 5.6
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	Social	Ministry of Health	Goal 6 Water 6.1, 6.2, 6.3
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention	Social	Ministry of Health	

SDGs Goals/Targets	SD focus (social, environmental, economic)	Potential Line Ministers (Responsible Institutional Apparatus to be defined as per country context)	SDGs Potential Interlinkages
and treatment and promote mental health and well-being			
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	Social	Ministry of Health	
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	Social	Ministry of Infrastructure Ministry of Health	Goal 11 Cities 11.2
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	Social	Ministry of Health	Goal 4 Education 4.7 Goal 5 Gender 5.6 Goal 16 Peace and Effective institutions 16.6
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	Social	Ministry of Health	Goal 1 Poverty 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 Goal 10 Inequality 10.2, 10.4
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	Social	Ministry of Health Ministry of Environment	Goal 2 Food 2.4 Goal 6 Water 6.3 Goal 7 Energy 7.2 Goal 12 Consumption and Production 12.4 Goal 14 Oceans 14.1 Goal 15 Ecosystems and Biodiversity 15.3
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate			

SDGs Goals/Targets	SD focus (social, environmental, economic)	Potential Line Ministers (Responsible Institutional Apparatus to be defined as per country context)	SDGs Potential Interlinkages
3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all			
3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States			
3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks			
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all			
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	Social	Ministry of Education	Goal 1 Poverty 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 Goal 5 Gender 5.1 Goal 10 Inequality 10.2, 10.4
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	Social	Ministry of Education	Goal 3 Health 3.8 Goal 5 Gender 5.1
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	Social	Ministry of Education	Goal 5 Gender 5.1 Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth 8.6 Goal 16 Peace and Effective Institutions 16.6
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	Social	Ministry of Education Ministry of Labor and Employment	Goal 9 Infrastructure 9.3 Goal 8 Economic Growth and Employment 8.6

SDGs Goals/Targets	SD focus (social, environmental, economic)	Potential Line Ministers (Responsible Institutional Apparatus to be defined as per country context)	SDGs Potential Interlinkages
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	Social	Ministry of Education	Goal 5 Gender 5.1 Goal 8 Decent work and Economic growth 8.6 Goal 10 Inequality 10.2
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	Social	Ministry of Education	Goal 5 Gender 5.1 Goal 16 Peace and Effective Institutions 16.6
4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	Social	Ministry of Education Ministry of Environment	Goal 2 Food 2.3 Goal 8 Decent work and Economic growth 8.6 Goal 12 SCP 12.8
4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all			
4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries			
4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States			
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls			
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	Social	Ministry of Social Development	Goal 1 Poverty 1.2, 1.4 Goal 2 Food 2.3 Goal 10 Inequality 10.2, 10.3

SDGs Goals/Targets	SD focus (social, environmental, economic)	Potential Line Ministers (Responsible Institutional Apparatus to be defined as per country context)	SDGs Potential Interlinkages
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	Social	Ministry of Social Development Ministry of Justice	Goal 3 Health 3.1, 3.7 Goal 16 Peace and Effective Institutions 16.1
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	Social	Ministry of Social Development Ministry of Justice	Goal 3 Health 3.7, 3.8
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	Social	Ministry of Social Development	
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life	Social	Ministry of Social Development	Goal 2 Food 2.3 Goal 4 Education 4.5 Goal 10 Ineaquity 10.2 Goal 16 Effective Institutions 16.6, 16.7
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	Social	Ministry of Social Development Ministry of Health	Goal 3 Health 3.7
5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws			
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women			
5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels			
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all			
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	Environmental	Ministry of Environment	Goal 1 Poverty 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 Goal 2 Food 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 Goal 3 Health 3.2, 3.3 Goal 7 Energy 7.1

SDGs Goals/Targets	SD focus (social, environmental, economic)	Potential Line Ministers (Responsible Institutional Apparatus to be defined as per country context)	SDGs Potential Interlinkages
			Goal 12 SCP 12.2
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	Social / environmental	Ministry of Environment	Goal 1 Poverty 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 Goal 3 Health 3.3 Goal 4 Education 4.7 Goal 5 Gender 5.1
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	Environmental	Ministry of Environment	Goal 3 Health 3.3 Goal 7 Energy 7.2 Goal 12 SCP 12.4, 12.5 Goal 14 Oceans 14.1 Goal 15 Ecosystems and Biodiversity 15.1
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	Environmental	Ministry of Environment	Goal 8 Decent work and Economic growth 8.2 Goal 9 Infrastructure 9.1, 9.4 Goal 12 SCP 12.2 Goal 13 Climate Change 13.1
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	Environmental	Ministry of Environment	Goal 7 Energy 7.1 Goal 9 Infrastructure 9.1 Goal 12 SCP 12.2 Goal 13 Climate Change 13.1, 13.2
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	Environmental	Ministry of Environment	Goal 12 SCP 12.2 Goal 13 Climate Change 13.1 Goal 14 Oceans 14.2 Goal 15 Ecosystems and Biodiversity 15.1
6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies			
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management			
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all			
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	Environmental / social	Ministry of Mines and Energy	Goal 1 Poverty 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 Goal 2 Food 2.3, 2.4 Goal 9 Infrastructure 9.1 Goal 12 SCP 12.2 Goal 13 Climate Change 13.2

SDGs Goals/Targets	SD focus (social, environmental, economic)	Potential Line Ministers (Responsible Institutional Apparatus to be defined as per country context)	SDGs Potential Interlinkages
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	Environmental / economic	Ministry of Mines and Energy	Goal 2 Food 2.3, 2.4 Goal 9 Infrastructure 9.1, 9.5 Goal 12 SCP 12.2 Goal 13 Climate Change 13.2 Goal 15 Ecosystems and Biodiversity 15.1, 15.2
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	Environmental / economic	Ministry of Mines and Energy	Goal 2 Food 2.3, 2.4 Goal 8 Decent work and Economic Growth 8.4 Goal 9 Infrastructure 9.1, 9.4 Goal 12 SCP 12.2 Goal 13 Climate Change 13.2
7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology			
7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support			
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all			
8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries			Goal 2 Food 2.1, 2.2 Goal 10 Inequality 10.1
8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors			Goal 9 Infrastructure 9.4 Goal 12 SCP 12.6
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services			Goal 4 Education 4.4, 4.5 Goal 9 Infrastructure 9.3

SDGs Goals/Targets	SD focus (social, environmental, economic)	Potential Line Ministers (Responsible Institutional Apparatus to be defined as per country context)	SDGs Potential Interlinkages
8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead			Goal 2 Food 2.4 Goal 7 Energy 7.2 Goal 9 Infrastructure 9.4 Goal 12 SCP 12.1, 12.2 Goal 13 Climate Change 13.2 Goal 14 Oceans 14.4 Goal 15 Ecosystems and Biodiversity 15.1, 15.2, 15.5
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value			Goal 1 Poverty 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 Goal 4 Education 4.4, 4.5 Goal 5 Gender 5.1, 5.5 Goal 10 Inequality 10.3, 10.4
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training			Goal 4 Education 4.3, 4.4, 4.6 Goal 10 Inequality 10.3, 10.4
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms			Goal 5 Gender 5.1 Goal 10 Inequality 10.4, 10.7
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment			Goal 3 Health 3.7 Goal 5 Gender 5.1 Goal 10 Inequality 10.7 Goal 16 Peace and Effective Institutions 16.6, 16.10
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products			Goal 12 SCP 12.b Goal 14 Oceans 14.7
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all			Goal 9 Infrastructure 9.3 Goal 10 Inequality 10.6
8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries			
8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization			
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation			

SDGs Goals/Targets	SD focus (social, environmental, economic)	Potential Line Ministers (Responsible Institutional Apparatus to be defined as per country context)	SDGs Potential Interlinkages
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	Economic		Goal 2 Food 2.4 Goal 6 Water 6.5 Goal 7 Energy 7.3 Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth 8.2 Goal 13 Climate Change 13.1
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries			Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth 8.2
9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets			Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth 8.3
9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities			Goal 2 Food 2.4 Goal 6 Water 6.3, 6.4 Goal 7 Energy 7.2, 7.3 Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth 8.2, 8.4 Goal 12 SCP 12.1, 12.2, 12.3, 12.6 Goal 13 Climate Change 13.1 Goal 15 Ecosystems and Biodiversity 15.1, 15.2
9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending			Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth 8.2 Goal 12 SCP 12.1, 12.2, 12.4, 12.6
9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States			
9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter			

SDGs Goals/Targets	SD focus (social, environmental, economic)	Potential Line Ministers (Responsible Institutional Apparatus to be defined as per country context)	SDGs Potential Interlinkages
alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities			
9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020			
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries			
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	Economic Social	Ministry of Economy Ministry of Social Development	Goal 1 Poverty 1.1, 1.2 Goal 2 Food 2.1, 2.2 Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic growth 8.1, 8.5
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	Economic Social	Ministry of Economy Ministry of Social Development	Goal 1 Poverty 1.4 Goal 2 Food 2.3 Goal 4 Education 4.5 Goal 5 Gender 5.1
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	Economic Social	Ministry of Economy Ministry of Social Development	Goal 2 Food 2.3 Goal 4 Education 4.5 Goal 5 Gender 5.1 Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth 8.5
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	Economic Social	Ministry of Economy Ministry of Social Development	Goal 1 Poverty 1.3 Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth 8.5
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	Economic	Ministry of Economy Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth 8.10 Goal 9 Infrastructure 9.3
10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	Economic Social	Ministry of Economy Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Goal 16 Peace and Effective Institutions 16.7, 16.8
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	Social	Ministry of Justice	
10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed			

SDGs Goals/Targets	SD focus (social, environmental, economic)	Potential Line Ministers (Responsible Institutional Apparatus to be defined as per country context)	SDGs Potential Interlinkages
countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements			
10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes			
10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent			
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable			
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	Social	Ministry of Social Development	Goal 1 Poverty 1.2, 1.4 Goal 3 Health 3.3, 3.4, 3.9 Goal 5 Gender 5.1 Goal 6 Water 6.1, 6.2 Goal 9 Infrastructure 9.1 Goal 10 Inequality 10.2
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	Social	Ministry of Infrastructure	Goal 1 Poverty 1.4 Goal 2 Food 2.1, 2.2 Goal 3 Health 3.6 Goal 5 Gender 5.1 Goal 7 Energy 7.2, 7.3 Goal 9 Infrastructure 9.1 Goal 10 Inequality 10.7
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	Social	Ministry of Urban Development	Goal 16 Peace and Effective Institutions 16.6
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	Social	Ministry of Culture	Goal 14 Oceans 14.7 Goal 15 Ecosystems and Biodiversity 15.1
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by	Social	Ministry of Environment	Goal 2 Food 2.1 Goal 4 Education 4.7 Goal 13 Climate Change 13.1, 13.2

SDGs Goals/Targets	SD focus (social, environmental, economic)	Potential Line Ministers (Responsible Institutional Apparatus to be defined as per country context)	SDGs Potential Interlinkages
disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations			
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	Social	Ministry of Environment Ministry of Urban Development	Goal 7 Energy 7.2, 7.3 Goal 9 Infrastructure 9.1 Goal 12 SCP 12.4 Goal 13 Climate Change 13.1
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	Social	Ministry of Environment Ministry of Urban Development	Goal 4 Education 4.7 Goal 5 Gender 5.1 Goal 9 Infrastructure 9.1
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning			
11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015- 2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels			
11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials			
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns			
12.1 Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	Economic / social	Ministry of Environment Ministry of Economy Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade	Goal 2 Food 2.4 Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth 8.4

SDGs Goals/Targets	SD focus (social, environmental, economic)	Potential Line Ministers (Responsible Institutional Apparatus to be defined as per country context)	SDGs Potential Interlinkages
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	Economic / social / environmental	Ministry of Environment Ministry of Economy Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade	Goal 2 Food 2.4 Goal 6 Water 6.5 Goal 8 Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth 8.4 Goal 9 Infrastructure 9.4 Goal 13 Climate Change 13.1 Goal 14 Oceans 14.2, 14.4 Goal 15 Ecosystems and Biodiversity 15.1
12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	Economic / social / environmental	Ministry of Environment Ministry of Economy Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade	Goal 2 Food 2.1, 2.4 Goal 4 Education 4.7 Goal 13 Climate Change 13.1
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	Economic / environmental	Ministry of Environment Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade	Goal 2 Food 2.4 Goal 3 Health 3.9 Goal 6 Water 6.3 Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth 8.4 Goal 9 Infrastructure 9.4 Goal 13 Climate Change 13.1
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	Economic / environmental	Ministry of Environment Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade	Goal 2 Food 2.4 Goal 3 Health 3.9 Goal 9 Infrastructure 9.4
12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	Economic / environmental	Ministry of Environment Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade	Goal 2 Food 2.4 Goal 3 Health 3.9 Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth 8.4 Goal 9 Infrastructure 9.2, 9.4 Goal 13 Climate Change 13.3
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	Economic / environmental	Ministry of Environment Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade	
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	Social	Ministry of Environment Ministry of Education	Goal 4 Education 4.7
12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production			

SDGs Goals/Targets	SD focus (social, environmental, economic)	Potential Line Ministers (Responsible Institutional Apparatus to be defined as per country context)	SDGs Potential Interlinkages
12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products			
12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities			
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts			
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	Environmental	Ministry of Environment Ministry of Urban Development	Goal 1 Poverty 1.5 Goal 2 Food 2.4 Goal 3 Health 3.8 Goal 4 Education 4.7 Goal 6 Water 6.4 Goal 7 Energy 7.2, 7.3 Goal 8 Decent work and Economic growth 8.4 Goal 9 Infrastructure 9.1 Goal 12 SCP 12.2, 12.4, 12.5, 12.8 Goal 14 Oceans 14.1, 14.3, 14.5 Goal 15 Ecosystems and Biodiversity 15.1
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	Environmental	Ministry of Environment	
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	environmental	Ministry of Environment Ministry of Education	Goal 2 Food 2.4 Goal 4 Education 4.7 Goal 12 SCP 12.8

SDGs Goals/Targets	SD focus (social, environmental, economic)	Potential Line Ministers (Responsible Institutional Apparatus to be defined as per country context)	SDGs Potential Interlinkages
13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	Environmental		
13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities [1]			
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development			
14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	Environmental	Ministry of Environment	Goal 2 Food 2.3, 2.4 Goal 3 Health 3.3 Goal 4 Education 4.7 Goal 6 Water 6.3 Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth 8.4 Goal 12 SCP 12.2, 12.4, 12.5 Goal 15 Ecosystems and Biodiversity 15.1
14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	Environmental	Ministry of Environment	Goal 2 Food 2.3, 2.4 Goal 12 SCP 12.2, 12.4, 12.5 Goal 13 Climate Change 13.1 Goal 15 Ecosystems and Biodiversity 15.1
14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	Environmental	Ministry of Environment	Goal 13 Climate Change 13.1, 13.2
14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	Environmental / economic	Ministry of Environment	Goal 2 Food 2.4 Goal 4 Education 4.7 Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth 8.4 Goal 12 SCP 12.2

SDGs Goals/Targets	SD focus (social, environmental, economic)	Potential Line Ministers (Responsible Institutional Apparatus to be defined as per country context)	SDGs Potential Interlinkages
14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	Environmental	Ministry of Environment	Goal 2 Food 2.4 Goal 15 Ecosystems and Biodiversity 15.1
14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation	Environmental / economic	Ministry of Environment	Goal 12 SCP 12.2
14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.	Environmental	Ministry of Environment	Goal 2 Food 2.4 Goal 6 Water 6.4 Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth 8.9 Goal 12 SCP 12.2
14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries			
14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets			
14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want			

SDGs Goals/Targets	SD focus (social, environmental, economic)	Potential Line Ministers (Responsible Institutional Apparatus to be defined as per country context)	SDGs Potential Interlinkages
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss			
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	Environmental	Ministry of Environment	Goal 2 Food 2.4 Goal 6 Water 6.6 Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth 8.4 Goal 13 Climate Change 13.1 Goal 14 Oceans 14.2, 14.6
15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	Environmental	Ministry of Environment	Goal 2 Food 2.4 Goal 4 Education 4.7 Goal 12 SCP 12.2 Goal 13 Climate Change 13.1
15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	Environmental	Ministry of Environment	Goal 2 Food 2.4 Goal 3 Health 3.9 Goal 4 Education 4.7 Goal 12 SCP 12.2 Goal 13 Climate Change 13.1
15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	Environmental	Ministry of Environment	Goal 2 Food 2.4 Goal 6 Water 6.6 Goal 12 SCP 12.2 Goal 13 Climate Change 13.1
15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	Environmental	Ministry of Environment	Goal 2 Food 2.4 Goal 12 SCP 12.2 Goal 13 Climate Change 13.1
15.6 Ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources	Environmental	Ministry of Environment	Goal 2 Food 2.5
15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	Environmental	Ministry of Environment	Goal 12 SCP 12.2

SDGs Goals/Targets	SD focus (social, environmental, economic)	Potential Line Ministers (Responsible Institutional Apparatus to be defined as per country context)	SDGs Potential Interlinkages
15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	Environmental	Ministry of Environment	Goal 13 Climate Change 13.1
15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	Environmental	Ministry of Environment	Goal 13 Climate Change 13.1
15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems			
15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation			
15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities			
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels			
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	Social	Ministry of Justice	Goal 3 Health 3 .2, 3.5, 3.6 Goal 4 Education 4.7 Goal 5 Gender 5.2
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	Social	Ministry of Justice	Goal 3 Health 3.2 Goal 4 Education 4.5 Goal 5 Gender 5.3 Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth 8.7
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	Social	Ministry of Justice	

SDGs Goals/Targets	SD focus (social, environmental, economic)	Potential Line Ministers (Responsible Institutional Apparatus to be defined as per country context)	SDGs Potential Interlinkages
16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	Social	Ministry of Justice	
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	Social	Ministry of Justice	
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	Social	Ministry of Justice	
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	Social	Ministry of Justice	Goal 2 Food 2.3 Goal 4 Education 4.3, 4.5, 4.7 Goal 5 Gender 5.5 Goal 10 Inequality 10.6 Goal 11 Cities 11.3
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	Social	Ministry of Justice Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Goal 10 Inequality 10.6
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	Social	Ministry of Justice	
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	Social	Ministry of Justice	
16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime			
16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development			
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development			
Finance			
17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection			

SDGs Goals/Targets	SD focus (social, environmental, economic)	Potential Line Ministers (Responsible Institutional Apparatus to be defined as per country context)	SDGs Potential Interlinkages
17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries			
17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources			
17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress			
17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries			
Technology			
17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism			
17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed			

SDGs Goals/Targets	SD focus (social, environmental, economic)	Potential Line Ministers (Responsible Institutional Apparatus to be defined as per country context)	SDGs Potential Interlinkages
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology			
Capacity-building			
17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation			
Trade			
17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda			
17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020			
17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access Systemic issues Policy and institutional coherence			
Policy and institutional coherence			
17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence			
17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development			

| SDGs Goals/Targets	SD focus (social, environmental, economic)	Potential Line Ministers (Responsible Institutional Apparatus to be defined as per country context)	SDGs Potential Interlinkages
17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development			
Multi-stakeholder partnership			
17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries			
17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships			
Data, monitoring and accountability			
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts			
17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries			

[1] Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

[2] Taking into account ongoing World Trade Organization negotiations, the Doha Development Agenda and the Hong Kong ministerial mandate.

ANNEX C: Mapping of SDG Targets across SD dimensions and the 5Ps

Mapping of SDG Targets across SD Pillars

Below is a mapping of the SDG Targets prepared by the Måns Nilsson, Stockholm Environment Institute, across the three pillars of sustainable development (social, economic and environmental) which may be useful to consider.
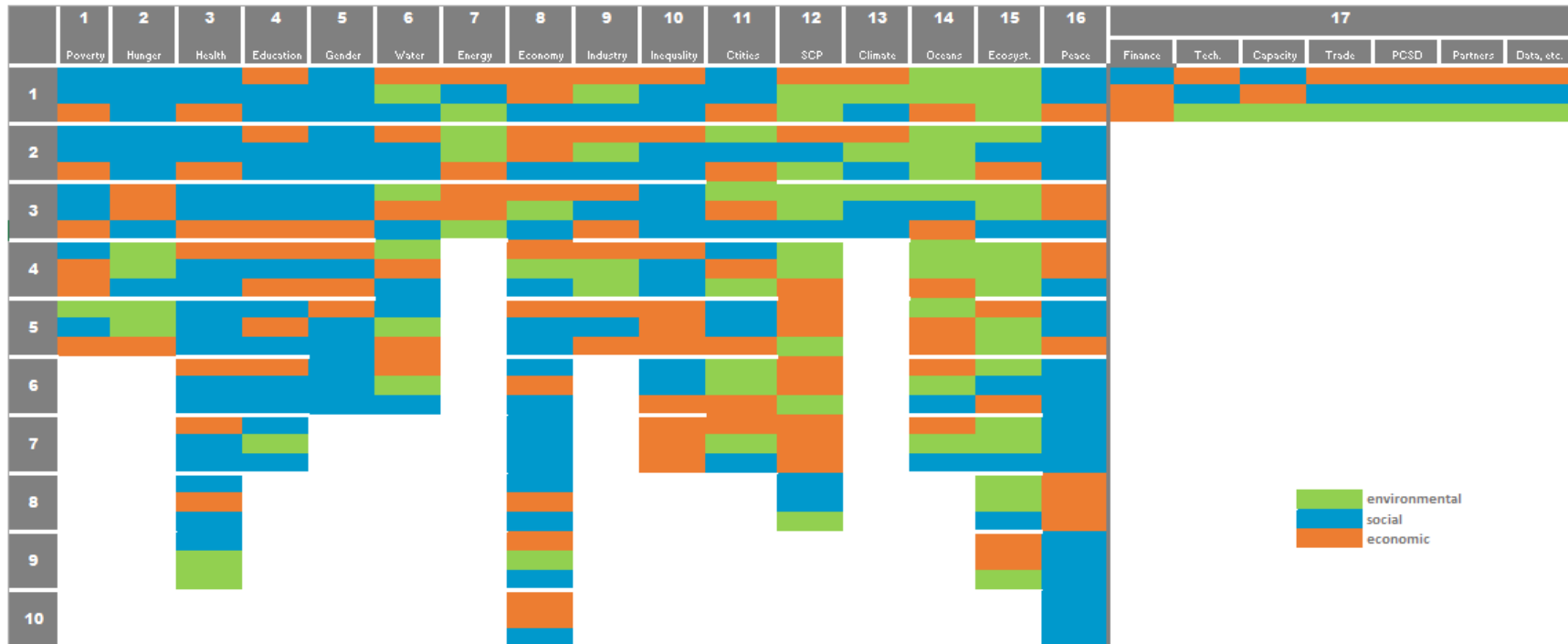
Source: Måns Nilsson, Stockholm Environment Institute, presented at the UNDP Asia Pacific Regional Knowledge Exchange, October 2016.

Annex D: Terms of Reference for Conducting a Rapid Integrated Assessment

In September 2015, 193 UN Member States unanimously adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, along with a set of bold new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Building on the work of the historic Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which in 2000 rallied the world around a common 15-year agenda to tackle poverty, the 2030 Agenda is a universal, integrated, and transformative vision that seeks to address the unfinished business of the MDGs and leave no-one behind.

The 17 SDGs and 169 associated targets demonstrate the scale and ambition of this new universal Agenda. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. The interlinkages and integrated nature of the SDGs are of crucial importance in ensuring that the purpose of the new Agenda is realized in the next fifteen years.

All governments have committed to implement the Agenda within their own countries and at the regional and global levels, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities.

Country Context [To be inserted]

Objective of the Rapid Integrated Assessment

The Rapid Integrated Assessment tool helps countries assess their readiness for SDG implementation. The primary audience for the tool is policy makers at the national and subnational levels or practitioners/planning experts supporting the government. The assessment is a first step in defining a roadmap for a country to implement the SDGs. It reviews the current national development plans and relevant sector strategies to:

- Determine SDG relevance to country context, both at the national and subnational level;
- Provide an indicative overview of the level of alignment between the plans/strategies (at national or subnational levels) and SDG targets;
- Identify interlinkages across SDG targets and areas for multi-sectoral coordination.

Deliverables

Key deliverables are the following:

- Mapping of relevant SDG targets that are prioritized by sectors and identification of targets that are not prioritized (Template 1);
- SDG profile card that elaborates on the prioritized targets, the associated indicators, and the institutions responsible for implementation of the targets (Template 2);
- A gap analysis (written assessment) based on the outcomes of the review.

Steps to be undertaken

A desk review of the medium-term national/subnational development plan and relevant sector strategies should be undertaken. Templates to facilitate this process are available in the Annex. The review will comprise the following steps:

1) Identify the main broad thematic areas under which the planning in the country/region is structured (e.g., economic growth; poverty reduction/eradication; social protection; hunger; health; education; gender; inequality; security, peace and violence; governance; environment and transboundary issues). The planning documents would have listed the corresponding goals and targets under these thematic areas.

2) Once the thematic areas have been identified, map under which thematic areas each of the SDG goals/targets would fall.

3) From each of the planning documents available, identify closest goal/target addressing the issues in the corresponding SDG goal/target.

4) Identify the nationally measured indicators associated with the closest target.

5) Identify the institutions (line ministries) responsible for implementation of the target.

6) Prepare a gap analysis based on the outcomes of the above steps, focusing on the goals/targets that have not been addressed and/or partially addressed in the planning documents.

The results of the assessment should inform national/subnational consultations to define the best entry points for the work on the SDGs which will form part of a roadmap to implement the SDGs. The results also need to be validated by a broader constituency, including government officials across multiple sectors, NGOs, civil society and private sector.
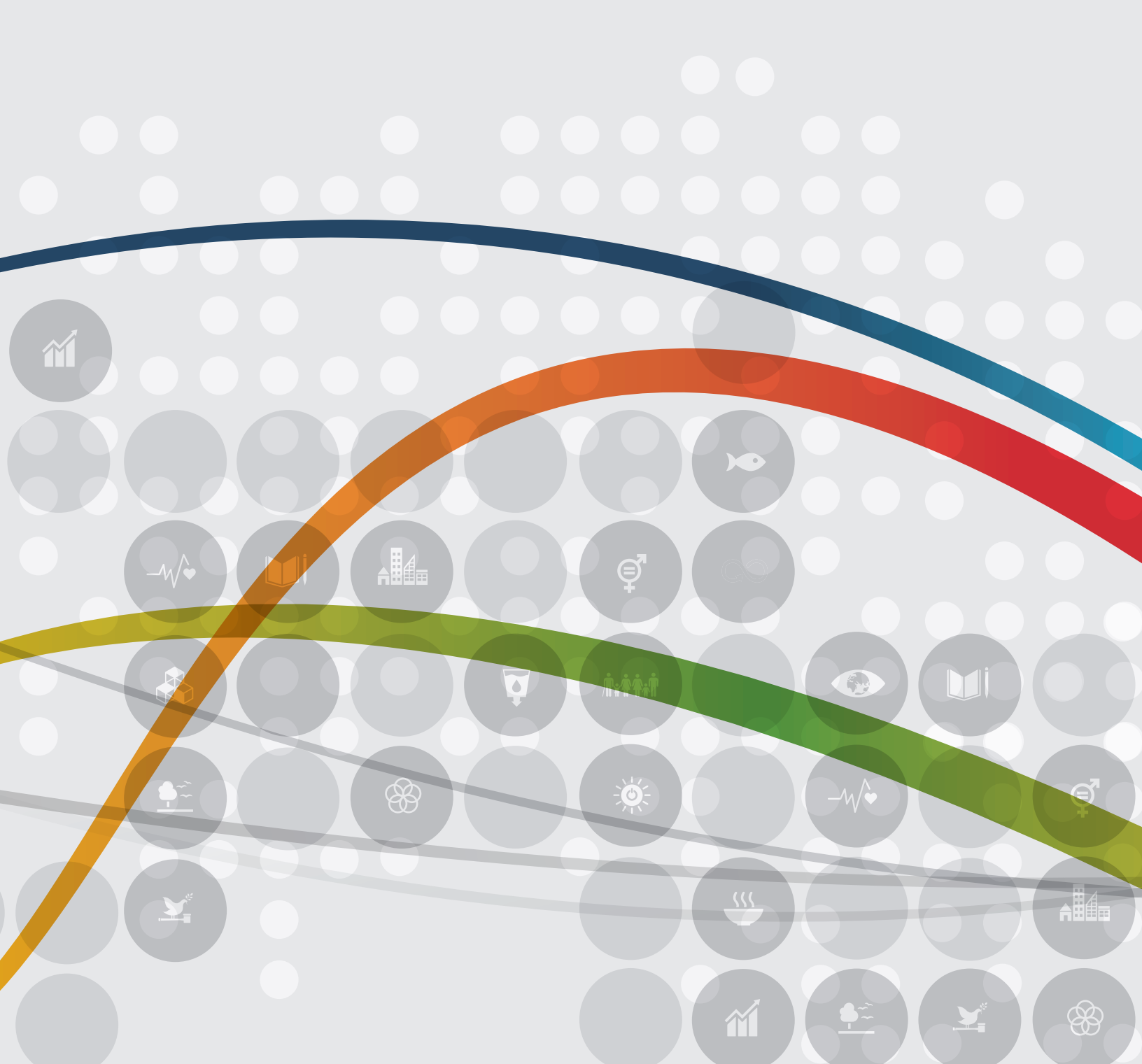
Timeline

Number of Days	Tasks
5 days	TOR defined and approved for Rapid Integrated Assessment consultant
15 days	Post TOR to invite bidding and select consultant for the Rapid Integrated Assessment
20 days	Gather and review current planning documents, including medium-term national development plan and sector strategies. Complete the two templates based on the review (see Annex).
2 days	Prepare a gap analysis based on the outcomes of the Rapid Integrated Assessment
2 days	Facilitate a consultation to validate the findings and kick start the development of a roadmap for SDG implementation

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3. GNH Centre (2015). The Gross National Happiness (GNH) Commission. Available at http://www.gnhcentrebhutan.org/what-is-gnh/gnh-today/gnh-related-organizations/.

4. Template 1 will need to be adapted to reflect the policy areas contained in the NDP, or subnational development plan, or sectoral plan documents.

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