



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

The 64 countries that presented voluntary national reviews at the high-level political forum in 2016 and 2017



United Nations

**UN Department for Economic and Social Affairs  
Division for Public Administration and Development Management**

## **United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs**

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## Table of Contents

Introduction.....	1
Synthesis .....	3
Afghanistan.....	13
Argentina.....	17
Azerbaijan.....	21
Bangladesh.....	24
Belarus .....	27
Belgium.....	29
Belize .....	32
Benin .....	35
Botswana.....	37
Brazil.....	40
Chile.....	44
China .....	47
Colombia.....	50
Costa Rica .....	53
Cyprus .....	56
Czech Republic .....	58
Denmark.....	60
Egypt.....	62
El Salvador.....	65
Estonia.....	68
Ethiopia .....	71
Finland .....	73
France.....	76
Georgia.....	79
Germany.....	82
Guatemala .....	85
Honduras .....	88

India .....	90
Indonesia .....	93
Italy .....	97
Japan .....	100
Jordan .....	103
Kenya .....	106
Luxembourg .....	109
Madagascar .....	112
Malaysia .....	114
Maldives .....	117
Mexico .....	120
Monaco .....	123
Montenegro .....	125
Morocco .....	128
Nepal .....	130
Netherlands .....	133
Nigeria .....	137
Norway .....	140
Panama .....	143
Peru .....	146
Philippines .....	149
Portugal .....	153
Qatar .....	155
Republic of Korea .....	157
Samoa .....	159
Sierra Leone .....	162
Country: .....	165
Slovenia .....	165
Sweden .....	168
Switzerland .....	171
Tajikistan .....	174

Thailand .....	176
Togo .....	179
Turkey .....	181
Uganda .....	183
Uruguay.....	185
Venezuela.....	187
Zimbabwe .....	190
Annex.....	193

## Introduction

Many countries have initiated efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, inter alia by configuring institutional arrangements that would enable government institutions and other stakeholders to work together in delivering the objectives encapsulated in the Agenda.

The discussions at the United Nations high-level political forum on sustainable development (HLPF) in 2016 and 2017 showed that, with the SDGs, the role of Government and public institutions has never been more critical. This was also a key message of the UN Public Service Forum in the Netherlands in June 2017 and the Committee of Experts on Public Administration (CEPA). But the SDGs also call for governments to transform themselves and deeply change the way they are organized, work, make and deliver policies and relate to people. The 2030 Agenda commits governments to engaging people in decision making and making institutions effective, accountable and inclusive. It is thus important that government mobilises all agencies, all actors and society at large around the SDGs, transforming the SDGs into a “whole of government” and “whole of society” endeavour.

Many countries gathered at the 2016 and 2017 HLPFs explained how they have been working to move in that direction and how they have been adapting their policy and institutional frameworks and mobilising all parts of governments, parliaments, civil society, the business sector and other actors around the SDGs. This compendium of national institutional arrangements for implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development aims to capture the gist of those actions in the institutional dimension in a simple common framework for all countries. By reflecting the approaches taken by countries facing different contexts and circumstances, the compendium aims to facilitate exchanges on institutional practices and lessons learned among governments and other stakeholders, thereby helping them to support the realization of the SDGs.

This compendium, prepared by the Division for Public Administration and Development Management of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, initially covered the 22 UN Member States that chose to present reviews of progress on the SDGs at the 2016 HLPF. They were China, Colombia, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Madagascar, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Norway, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Switzerland, Togo, Turkey, Uganda and Venezuela.

It is now expanded to cover the 43 countries that presented Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) in 2017. These countries are Afghanistan, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Monaco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Slovenia, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo (which presented a review for the second time), Uruguay and Zimbabwe.

The information collected for each country is classified in nine categories: (i) national strategies and plans; (ii) national institutional arrangements; (iii) local authorities; (iv) parliament; (v) engaging and equipping public servants; (vi) civil society and the private sector; (vii) monitoring and review; (viii) supreme audit institutions; and (ix) budgeting. For a description of the sources used in this report, see the Annex.

The research was conducted within the period of August 2016 – December 2017. All the countries covered in the report had an opportunity to review the information that concerned them, through their representations to the UN in New York. Countries that provided feedback and inputs and comment were Brazil, China, Colombia, Egypt, Estonia, Nepal, Panama, the Philippines, Samoa, Slovenia, Switzerland and Venezuela.

In every country, the institutional landscape evolves over time. Although every effort was made to accurately reflect the situation in each country, information in this compendium will need to be updated periodically to reflect institutional changes. Member States are invited to contribute comments and additional feedback to this compendium by emailing to [dpadm@un.org](mailto:dpadm@un.org). Stakeholders are likewise welcomed to share their remarks.

## Synthesis

In the two years since the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development came into effect, many countries around the world have made significant efforts to establish the necessary institutional arrangements and mobilise various institutions and actors for the successful implementation of the sustainable development goals (SDGs). Throughout this process, many have consciously incorporated the SDGs into existing institutional frameworks in a way that is best adapted to their individual national contexts. They have proposed innovative programs and policies, and forged partnerships and collaboration mechanisms between government institutions and other stakeholders to effectively deliver the SDGs.

### Adoption and adaptation of national strategies and plans

The 2030 Agenda notes that it is up to each Government to “decide how [the] aspirational and global targets [of the SDGs] should be incorporated into national planning processes, policies and strategies.” It specifies that national responses to implement the Agenda can “build on existing planning instruments, such as national development and sustainable development strategies”. National plans and strategies set the overall direction and priorities and form the first opportunity to express SDG efforts in a coherent way at the national level.

In numerous countries, existing national development plans (more frequently present in developing countries) or national sustainable development strategies (NSDS) provide the national framework for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. These countries include 49 out of the 64 VNR countries, namely: Afghanistan, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Colombia, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, Germany, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, Uruguay, Venezuela and Zimbabwe.

Some of those countries have explicitly integrated the SDGs in their national plans or overarching national sustainable development plans (e.g. Argentina, Bangladesh, China (5 year plan), Cyprus, Czech Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, India, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Italy, Jordan, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Slovenia, Qatar, Tajikistan, Togo, Zimbabwe). These plans and strategies guide the countries’ overall development and are not strategies dedicated only to the SDGs.

In some countries, an action plan dedicated in part or entirely to the SDGs has been developed. In some cases, this comes in addition to the inclusion of the SDGs in the overarching plan or strategy. Countries having an action plan include Benin, Botswana, China, Finland, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Norway and Sweden. For instance, Botswana’s National SDGs Roadmap describes medium- and long-term strategies for implementation of the SDGs, and includes a 5-year plan of action to be broken down into annual work plans. In 2016, China’s Position Paper on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was formulated - in addition to its 13<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan (2016-2020) for Economic and Social Development, which reflects the SDGs. In case of Jordan, the Roadmap for SDG Implementation defines how the SDGs are to be incorporated into national and sub-national strategic planning, budgeting, monitoring processes



and institutional framework. In Kenya, a 3-year SDGs Road Map was established as a guideline to adopting the SDGs in key areas. Jordan's Road map for SDG implementation defines how the SDGs are to be incorporated into national and sub-national strategic planning, budgets, monitoring processes, and institutional frameworks.

In addition to inspiring the overarching policies and plans, there is the expectation that the SDGs will be pursued through policies in the various sectors. In some countries, the SDGs have been used to adjust sectoral policies or are implemented through sector-specific programmes. Nepal is working to integrate the SDGs into its Fourteenth Periodic Plan, whose five pillars are already consistent with the SDGs, and the SDGs are also being incorporated into sectoral strategies and annual programmes. Peru has integrated the SDGs into national sectoral policies and targets, as well as into the Strategic Plan for National Development. Togo has integrated the SDGs into its National Development Plan (2018-2022), and sectoral plans and policies have been or are in the process of being updated to reflect the SDGs.

To support the review of plans and policies, a number of countries have been mapping and comparing the SDGs with their strategies and plans. On this basis, some countries have revised and aligned their existing national development plans or NSDS with the SDGs. These countries include Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Egypt, Guatemala, Kenya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Thailand and Uruguay. In some countries, the mapping led to identification of priority targets and/or indicators. For example, in Guatemala, comparing and mapping led to prioritization of 129 of the SDG targets and 200 of the SDG indicators. In Togo, the Government decided to prioritize 60 SDG targets, using a prioritization grid. In other countries, the mapping showed that the national strategy was aligned with the SDGs. The country's planning or policy cycle have an impact. In some cases, countries are awaiting the planned review of their plan to fully reflect the SDGs.

It is not easy to gauge the extent to which countries look at all the SDGs as opposed to a subset of them. In Afghanistan, the 17 SDGs were divided into 8 socio-economic sectors to facilitate planning and implementation for the respective ministries and agencies. In Bangladesh, the Government has assigned responsibility for each goal of the 2030 Agenda to the relevant Ministry and/or agency. In Germany, the final, revised draft of the National Sustainable Development Strategy focusses on each individual Goal and proposes actions that the Government could undertake for its implementation. In the Philippines, all the development issues covered by the SDGs which are relevant to the country are covered in the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022. In Togo, the forthcoming national development plan (PND 2018-2022) will address all 17 SDGs, with 11 first priority targets and 52 second priority targets identified for the country.

In comparison, some countries like Benin and Republic of Korea selected some SDGs. Benin has selected 49 targets and 80 associated indicators which are most relevant to national priorities. Monaco has highlighted issues such as climate change and sustainable industry. In the Republic of Korea, the Third National Basic Plan was drafted in 2015 by analysing the situation in the country and selecting the Goals and targets that are most relevant and urgent in the national context.

As implementation of the SDGs unfolds, it would be important to look at the lessons learned from the implementation of the NSDS, which many countries launched in response to the first Rio

Conference on the Environment and Development and its outcome, Agenda 21. The adoption of the 2030 Agenda establishes sustainable development as the reference paradigm, with an attached set of goals and targets. Hence, national strategies that adapt the SDGs to national context and circumstances could be expected to be more influential and perform better than the past generation of NSDS. Useful lessons learned from the implementation of NSDS during the past 20 years can be directly transposed to current NSDS, in particular regarding: the establishment of effective national legal and regulatory frameworks, the identification of stakeholders and the creation of institutionalised mechanisms for stakeholder engagement and participation in decision-making, the coordination of sectoral development plans, the mobilisation of financing for the SDGs, and monitoring and review. This also applies to the sub-national level, where lessons learned from local Agenda 21 and similar initiatives are still largely relevant.

It would be important for countries to discuss lessons and ambitions related to incorporating the SDGs in national plans and policies at annual meetings of the HLPF.

### **National institutional arrangements**

An important condition for implementing the 2030 Agenda will be to incorporate the SDGs into the actions of all parts of Government by adopting a whole-of-government approach – while also bringing the various government institutions together to develop and implement integrated policies.

The creation of inter-ministerial structures is a way to mobilise the various parts of the government around the SDGs and ensure coherent and coordinated efforts overall. It can also facilitate integrated approaches to implement the SDGs by the Government through overarching plans and policies, sectoral policies and other measures. A substantial number of countries have created new inter-ministerial committees to spur and coordinate the implementation of the SDGs (e.g. Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, Germany, Japan, Madagascar, Mexico, Nepal, the Philippines, Portugal, Slovenia). Such inter-ministerial committees may include planning, sectoral ministries, finance ministry and foreign affairs. In some countries, the public administration ministry is included, such as in Egypt. In many countries, key coordinating bodies, including inter-ministerial committees, are of the multi-stakeholder type (e.g. Estonia, Madagascar, Mexico, Samoa, Argentina, Belarus, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Czech Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Nepal, Panama, Togo, Zimbabwe). Some of those committees are chaired by the Head of State or Government (e.g. Argentina, Azerbaijan, Colombia, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Guatemala, Jordan, Madagascar, Mexico, Nepal, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Thailand, Togo).

On the other hand, many countries have entrusted a specific ministry to spearhead implementation (e.g. Belgium, Belize, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Georgia, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, the Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Switzerland, Turkey, Sweden, Thailand, Tajikistan, Uganda). To mainstream the SDGs across government institutions, some countries (e.g. China, Finland, Mexico, Norway and Sweden) have requested relevant ministries to identify their mandates and responsibilities vis-à-vis specific SDGs. In many developing countries, this has been tasked to the planning ministry. In very few cases, the finance ministry is in charge.

The multitude of institutional arrangements that are used suggests that no single institutional model is intrinsically more appropriate than the others. It would appear important that the institution leading SDG implementation has sufficient clout, the ability to mobilise resources and the vision and capacities necessary to plan SDG implementation in a comprehensive, coherent and integrated way and in the whole country. It would also be important to avoid that the SDGs be perceived as restricted to a specific sector such as the environment or as related only to foreign affairs or development cooperation. The continuing engagement of the highest level of government and its core support offices and team can play a critical role in accelerating and sustaining implementation.

As emphasised during the 2016 and 2017 HLPF meetings, having appropriate institutional structures for SDG implementation for policy coherence is of great importance. To continuously spur implementation of the 2030 Agenda, the arrangements and institutions in charge of spearheading or coordinating the implementation of the SDGs need to deliver actual integrated strategies and approaches and to go beyond information exchange. They should create new dynamics for working together throughout policy cycles across sectors and levels of government.

### **Local authorities**

Successful implementation of the SDGs will depend in no small part on local authorities. Local authorities, which deliver key public services, arguably have a direct impact on the implementation of the majority of the 169 SDG targets. They thus have a critical role in implementing the SDGs, while the primary responsibility for achieving SDGs lies with national Governments.

It is recognised that it is important to bring the 2030 Agenda down to local agendas. The United Nations Committee of Experts on Public Administration (CEPA) called for the elaboration of local Agendas 2030, akin to the local Agenda 21 called for by the first Rio Conference. Local Agendas 21 were widely cited as a success in linking global goals to local action, particularly through raising citizen awareness on sustainable development concepts and issues. Indeed, many local authorities have taken the initiative to embrace the SDGs and incorporate them in their own strategies or approaches. Equally important is the relationship between national and local authorities. It should be based on effective collaboration and coordination between the national and local levels.

While efforts are still at an early stage, a number of countries are engaging their local authorities around the SDGs. Several governments have taken specific action to mobilise to this end including through ensuring their representation in mechanisms for implementing the SDGs (e.g. Estonia, Finland, Norway, Samoa, Sierra Leone), encouraging the formulation of local plans in alignment with national implementation strategies (e.g. Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Jordan, Nigeria) and, sensitisation, dialogue and consultation efforts (e.g. Afghanistan, Argentina, Botswana, Germany, Norway, Philippines, Switzerland, Turkey). Some local authorities participate in the elaboration of national SDG implementation strategies (e.g. Benin, Germany, Turkey). Associations of local authorities seem to play a role in quite a few countries (e.g. Estonia, Norway, Republic of Korea, Costa Rica, Denmark, India, the Netherlands, Portugal).

As may be expected, local authorities play a particularly important role in federal countries such as Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, India and Nigeria. India reported a deep involvement of the subnational levels, with several states having their own separate programs. In Nigeria, some State

government designated SDG focal points, while in Argentina, each municipality is expected to have an action plan for achieving the SDGs.

As in the case of institutional arrangements, there is no “model approach” for ensuring that local authorities engage in realising the goals and targets. This is no golden rule on how much of the implementation needs to occur at the local level. Responsibilities require adequate capacities, resources and decision-making power, and some estimate that decentralising responsibilities in the absence of such conditions may stall implementation. The diversity of local authorities, including in terms of resources and capacities, also needs to be borne in mind.

## Parliaments

In order to succeed, the SDGs should not be the exclusive domain of the executive branch or a ministry-driven exercise. It is important to mobilise parliaments around the SDGs. Parliaments play an essential role in establishing the conditions for SDG plans, policies and programmes to succeed, by virtue of their legislative, budgeting and oversight functions. Engaging parliaments can also ensure that accountability to people is enshrined in the implementation of the SDGs from the outset. Finally, enshrining the SDGs in the work of parliaments is a way to ensure that they remain on the top of countries’ agenda despite elections and political change.

As governments include the SDGs in their plans, policies and budgets, parliaments will become naturally engaged in the implementation and review of the SDGs. However, this requires efforts to raise awareness and understanding of the SDGs among Member of Parliaments. The Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) estimates that only 13 of the VNR countries engaged parliaments in preparing their VNR.

Some countries have been engaging parliaments by consulting Members of Parliament on implementation (e.g. Bangladesh, Germany) or including Members of Parliaments on some of the multi-stakeholders or other institution supporting implementation and review (e.g. Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Botswana, Chile, Costa Rica, Finland, Guatemala, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Zimbabwe). In some countries, Members of Parliaments directly participate in the SDG monitoring process (e.g. Azerbaijan, Costa Rica). In several cases, discussions and parliamentary hearings were organized by parliaments as part of the SDG implementation and monitoring process (e.g. Argentina, Belarus, Denmark, El Salvador, India, Nepal, Portugal, Tajikistan, Togo, Zimbabwe). Parliaments also play a key role in reviewing legislation and policies related to the SDGs (e.g. Azerbaijan, Brazil, Denmark, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Qatar, Slovenia, Sweden, Uruguay, Zimbabwe).

In several countries, parliaments have created new institutional mechanisms to follow up on the 2030 Agenda. For example, in Argentina, the 2030 Agenda Parliamentary Observatory was established to promote the adaptation and implementation of the SDGs. The Belgian parliament has established an “SDG Group of Friends” and is planning to integrate relevant SDGs within the work of each parliamentary committee. In Denmark, the parliament established a cross-party network bringing together members from standing committees relevant to the 2030 Agenda. Guatemala’s Congress has established working groups pertaining to the SDGs. In Kenya, a Parliamentary SDGs Caucus will be formed. In Nigeria, to enhance the legislative and oversight roles of Parliamentarians on SDGs implementation process, two select committees on SDGs have been established in the Senate and House of Representatives. The National Legislative Assembly

of Thailand has established a Sub-committee on Monitoring the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals. Zimbabwe created a Parliamentary Thematic Committee on SDGs.

Other parliaments prefer to use existing structures. For example, the Nepalese parliament engages with the 2030 Agenda through the National Parliamentarians Forum on Development Evaluation Policy. In Sweden, the Riksdag reviews legislation and plans relating to the SDGs most frequently within the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Finance.

It will be important to monitor how the engagement of parliaments in the implementation of the SDGs evolves over time. The review of the first 64 VNRs suggests that in many countries, there would be an opportunity to further mainstream the SDGs in the work of parliaments, including in developed countries.

### **Engaging and equipping public servants**

Ultimately, the willingness and ability of public servants to translate SDG policies into concrete applications is critical for realising the Goals. The UN Public Service Forum in June 2017 stressed the importance of mobilising public servants around the SDGs. The 2030 Agenda gives renewed urgency to issues with which public institutions have been grappling traditionally, such as professionalism, ethics, impact, participatory approaches and accountability. In addition, the Committee of Experts on Public Administration advised that “Leave No One Behind” should be a guiding principle for public institutions. Public servants also need to be equipped to support the elaboration and implementation of integrated policies that build on the interlinkages among the targets. They need skills to consult and engage civil society in their work, work in team, and plan for the long term.

Several countries have demonstrated willingness to build the capacities and knowledge of public servants through training programmes (e.g. Brazil, Costa Rica, Cyprus, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Togo, Zimbabwe), bolster leadership and innovation, instil new ways of working based on collaboration and consultation (e.g. Afghanistan, Benin, Botswana), and provide public administrations with adequate resources, technologies and tools (e.g. Argentina, Bangladesh, Sweden). In Argentina, public servants are directly involved in the implementation of the SDGs, particularly at the municipal level. The SDG Local Adaptation Manual and an online toolbox provide further resources to municipal governments.

Beyond training, some situations may require a true change of mindset among public servants, so as to place the concern for improving the lives of people at the centre of their work and to instate a spirit of dedication and ethics.

### **Civil society and the private sector**

The SDGs, because of breadth and ambition, can only be realised through a whole-of-society approach. Engaging all actors in policy making and implementation will help ensure that policies and plans to realise the SDGs respond to the needs and expectations of various actors. During 2016 and 2017 HLPF discussions, many countries underlined the key role of civil society in policy-making and monitoring the 2030 Agenda and the importance of engaging and working with

stakeholders in a meaningful way. At the same time, countries such as Brazil identified participation of all stakeholders, including the private sector, in SDG implementation as the country's biggest challenge.

Stakeholder engagement in SDG implementation is clearly increasing, taking place in a variety of institutional forms. Numerous countries (e.g. Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, Guatemala, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Maldives, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Slovenia, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Uruguay, Zimbabwe) have promoted stakeholder participation in SDG implementation through dedicated discussions, advocacy and consultation activities. Specific tools have been created to facilitate the actions of civil society, such as online platforms in Brazil, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

There is a wide range of other platforms and mechanisms for stakeholder participation, including having stakeholders on government-led national consultation entities or technical committees (e.g. Belize, Benin, Botswana, Chile, the Czech Republic, France, Honduras, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Samoa, Switzerland, Turkey, Thailand, Zimbabwe).

For example, in Brazil, the National Commission for the Sustainable Development Goals will be an institutionalised space for exchange and cooperation among government bodies and stakeholders. In El Salvador, the National Council for the SDGs brings together the government, academia, civil society, private sector and religious groups. Germany has engaged its Council for Sustainable Development and held various dialogues. In Honduras, civil society and private sector organisations are represented in the SDG High-Level and Technical Commissions. In Indonesia, stakeholders are involved in teams and working groups that are part of the SDGs National Coordinating Team. Kenya has established an interagency technical committee that works with civil society organisations and the private sector. Qatar has established an advisory committee, which represents the private sector and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). Some countries such as Finland or France have also created bodies to mobilise the advice of scientists or experts.

Private sector engagement has also been a key priority for some countries. Countries like Japan have organised initiatives such as the Public Private Action for Partnership in order to mobilise private technologies and resources. Several country reports have pointed to sustainable business pledges taken by domestic corporations (e.g. Denmark).

Lessons can be drawn from the experience of national councils for sustainable development (NCSDs) and other multi-stakeholder mechanisms established by many governments after the Earth Summit in 1992. Some of those NCSDs comprised representatives from academic, scientific, business and NGO backgrounds, performing an official watchdog function and scrutinising the government's progress on implementing its sustainable development strategy. Others had a more consultative role. It is however generally accepted that the influence that NCSDs had on the majority of policy making processes remained insufficient. These concerns must be borne in mind as civil society engagement deepens. One of the lessons that can inform ongoing efforts is to identify who the key stakeholders are for a given area. There are multiple ways to consult and engage people depending on the issue at hand.

## Monitoring and review

A solid monitoring and review system is critical to support and inform countries' efforts to implement the SDGs. Many countries have been shaping their architecture and systems for monitoring and reviewing progress on the SDGs. In most countries, statistical offices are the core agencies for monitoring SDG implementation.

Efforts are underway to set up reliable information systems with baseline data. Countries are engaged in developing national indicators based on the global indicators framework (e.g. Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Togo, Uganda, Venezuela, Zimbabwe). In Mexico, indicators have been developed with civil society, academia and the private sector, and each indicator has been assigned to a specific ministry for follow-up. Disaggregated data is identified as a problem in many countries.

Several countries have developed or improved on their statistical and evaluation capacity (e.g. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Brazil, Honduras, Indonesia, Jordan, Nigeria, Netherlands, Qatar, Sweden, Togo).

For some countries, lack of institutional capacity to obtain and analyse data has made monitoring and reviewing of SDG implementation a critical challenge (e.g. Belarus, Belize, Togo). Countries are exploring different ways of organising their SDG-related monitoring and evaluation efforts to figure out which institutional structures and mechanisms are likely to most effectively monitor and evaluate SDG progress. Bangladesh found it necessary to enhance the institutional capacity of its bureau of statistics for monitoring of the SDGs, noting that data must be provided from almost all ministries/agencies of the government because of the inter-connected nature of SDGs. Its Inter-Ministerial SDG Monitoring and Implementation Committee plays an important role in instituting a monitoring strategy. In Panama, SDG monitoring is undertaken by the Inter-Institutional Commission for the Support and Monitoring of the SDGs.

Monitoring and review of the SDGs indeed engages various parts and levels of governments supported by and supporting the Statistical Offices. In some cases, the ministries, institutions or inter-ministerial or other bodies leading implementation also have a lead role in monitoring and reviewing progress. For example, in Nepal, the National Planning Commission is the lead entity for monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs, while in Maldives, the Ministry of Environment and Energy oversees monitoring and reporting on the 2030 Agenda. In the case of Tajikistan, the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade oversees monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs. Similar cases are found in El Salvador, Ethiopia, Kenya, Peru, or Samoa.

Where countries have embedded the SDGs in an overarching plan or strategy, progress towards the SDGs will normally be monitored and reviewed using the related specific institutional mechanisms and tools. Sierra Leone's monitoring of the SDGs will be embedded in the monitoring and evaluation arrangement for its Agenda for Prosperity. China will conduct reviews of its SDG implementation efforts simultaneously with annual assessments of progress of the 13th Five-Year Plan. In the Czech Republic, compliance with Czech Republic 2030 is monitored by a biannual analytical Report on the Quality of Life and its Sustainability. The report will include an

assessment of 192 SDG related indicators and provide strategic recommendations. In Denmark, the Government will present an annual progress report on the 5 Ps Action Plan and a quadrennial status report on the Action Plan to Parliament. The Danish statistical bureau will also produce a yearly statistical report to be sent to the UN as an input to the global progress report.

As for other aspects, there is no single approach and some countries are taking innovative approaches. In Argentina, the Ombudsman, an independent body within the National Congress, has established a SDG Monitoring and Evaluation Program for the 2030 Agenda. In Azerbaijan, Belarus, Denmark and Germany, Members of Parliament participate in the dedicated monitoring and review process. In Peru, the Government and civil society have partnered to review progress through the Concertation Table for the Fight against Poverty.

### **Supreme audit institutions**

Engaging Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs) is a way to keep SDG implementation under review. Through their international organization, the International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI), SAIs have undertaken a reflection on how they can contribute to SDG implementation and review at the national level. The approaches they identified relate to assessing readiness for implementing the SDGs and reporting progress towards the targets, undertaking performance audits of programs that contribute to the SDGs, assessing the implementation of Goal 16, and being models of transparency and accountability in their own operations.

In a few countries, governments have engaged SAIs in SDG implementation and review. In the Maldives, the SAI participates in the technical committee for SDG implementation under SDG16. Some SAIs have engaged in consultations with their governments regarding initiatives to prepare for SDG implementation (e.g. Chile, Finland). The Brazilian SAI contributed to VNR and was part of the official delegation to the 2017 HLPF.

SAIs are also supporting governments' efforts to raise awareness about the SDGs. In Guatemala, its SAI organised several workshops to raise the municipalities' awareness about the 2030 Agenda. In some countries, SAIs are developing online portals to provide information on the SDGs and to disseminate the results of SDG audits and performance audits related to SDGs (e.g. Georgia, Indonesia).

SAIs from different regions are conducting audits or reviews of SDG preparedness (e.g. Afghanistan, Argentina, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Peru, Philippines, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Venezuela). SAI Qatar has done an audit of the national vision for sustainable development. Local SAIs are also doing these audits at their level of government (e.g. Province of Buenos Aire, Argentina, City of Bogota, Colombia). Moreover, some of these audits assess the preparedness to implement specific SDGs (e.g. SDG 5 in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Peru, Venezuela) or Targets (e.g. Target 2.4 in Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Mexico, Peru, Venezuela) and analyse issues of policy coherence and integration.

Through their findings and recommendations, these audits can help improve governmental efforts to implement the SDGs. In the Netherlands, the SAI issued a letter to parliament highlighting the government's well-organised start yet identifying a few areas that require attention to ensure a



lasting long-term impact, such as safeguarding policy coherence and coordinating various administrative levels, and analysing the impact of government policy on the ability of subnational actors to reach the Goals, among others. In Brazil, the SAI identified opportunities for improving the definition of a national strategy for SDG implementation, adopting a more coordinated approach, and establishing integrated mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation and for the communication of progress on the SDGs.

SAIs are also conducting performance audits on the implementation of programmes to advance specific SDG areas (e.g. poverty reduction in Costa Rica) and developing guidance on environmental auditing with an integrated SDG perspective (e.g. Brazil, Indonesia). SAI's are also supporting the implementation and review of SDG 16 by producing frameworks for using audit information to strengthen good financial governance in support of the SDGs (e.g. Kenya, Uganda) and auditing the coherence and integration of the budget and the use of resources for SDG implementation (e.g. Indonesia).

Internally, many SAI's have incorporated the SDGs into their strategic plans (e.g. Costa Rica) and regulations (e.g. Chile, Costa Rica, Guatemala), aligned their workplans to the timeline of the global review (e.g. Indonesia), and set up organisational units and teams to work on SDG related audits (e.g. Brazil, Indonesia). Some SAI's have conducted assessments of their past audits to identify their alignment with the SDGs (e.g. Georgia).

## Budgeting

Even if the SDGs are effectively transformed into strategies and plans, these plans are unlikely to be successfully implemented if budgets are not aligned. As the recently published World Public Sector Report 2018 shows, past experience with NSDS and other development strategies show that the overarching vision and specific objectives set out in an NSDS have often had little influence on national budget expenditures or revenue-generating processes.

Resource allocation for the SDGs is determined by the national budget (e.g. Azerbaijan, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Honduras, Italy, Jordan, Maldives, Nepal, Netherlands, Peru, Qatar, Thailand, Uruguay, Zimbabwe). Alternatively, some countries have instructed individual ministries to determine how the SDGs relevant to their mandate are to be funded within their assigned budget (e.g. Afghanistan, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belize, Cyprus, Kenya, Malaysia). Some countries (e.g. Mexico) actively uses the budget as a tool to incentivise programs across sectors for alignment with the SDGs. Several countries have conducted needs assessments, which revealed that current national resources would be insufficient for them to implement the SDGs (e.g. Bangladesh, Indonesia, Nepal, Togo).

VNRs presented in 2017 have brought to light innovative plans to raise resources from a variety of sources. These include private sector investment or public-private partnerships (e.g. Belize), South-South cooperation (e.g. El Salvador) and tax reform (e.g. India, Nigeria). In addition, several countries have reiterated their commitment to providing Official Development Assistance and other forms of assistance to support the 2030 Agenda around the world (e.g. Denmark, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, Slovenia, Sweden).



**Country:** **Afghanistan**

**National strategies:**

In Afghanistan, the SDGs are incorporated within the overarching National Peace and Development Framework (ANPDF), a five-year strategic development plan presented at the 2016 Brussels Conference on Afghanistan. Specific priorities, implementation, and costing are set out in 22 National Priority Programmes (NPPs). These NPPs are outcome-focused thematic programmes through which relevant ministries and agencies coordinate strategies and resources under the overall supervision of the **High Economic Council**.

Afghanistan has designed its national development framework and National Priority Programs in a manner that incorporates all three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social, and environmental. Implementation of the SDGs was organized in 3 phases: 1) Nationalization (March 2016 to May 2017), during which the 17 SDG goals were divided into 8 socio-economic sectors to facilitate planning and implementation for the respective ministries and agencies, 2) Alignment (July to December 2017), when relevant stakeholders aligned their existing efforts with the SDG targets and indicators, and 3) Implementation (January 2018 to 2030).

**National institutional arrangements:**

Political guidance and oversight: The **President**, the **Cabinet**, and the **High Council of Ministers** provide high-level political decision making. The High Council is specifically responsible for reviewing the inclusion of SDG targets and indicators within the development strategies of all relevant agencies and ministries.

Lead and coordination entity: The **Ministry of Economy** serves as the lead and coordination entity for the SDGs. Its involvement is facilitated through two bodies:

- The **SDG High-Level Board** provides the forum for cooperation between Ministry of Economy leaders, UNDP officials and other relevant actors.
- The **SDGs Secretariat** was established within the General Directorate of Policy of the Ministry of Economy. It organizes the nationalization, alignment, implementation, and monitoring processes, documents and coordinates the SDG programmes, and publishes semi-annual and annual progress reports.

SDG-specific government entity: Afghanistan will establish an **Executive Committee on the SDGs**, housed within the Office of the Chief Executive (President's office), and co-chaired by the Ministry of Economy, the Office of the Chief Executive, and UNDP. The Executive Committee will support the Ministry of Economy and offer policy advice on proposed SDG implementation mechanisms, and oversee achievement and progress on SDG targets. Additionally, it provides a high-level platform for engagement

between the government, the private sector, civil society, and the international community.

Implementation of the SDGs:

- **Ministries** are responsible for implementation of the SDG targets relevant to their sector. In addition to the Ministry of Economy, this includes Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Transportation and Public Works, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock, Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyred, and Disables, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, Ministry of Disaster Management, Ministry of Women's Affairs, etc. Each of the Ministries is required to coordinate with other government departments and agencies on matters pertaining to the implementation of the SDG targets.
- Cross-ministerial collaboration on the SDGs is organized through the **National Coordination Committee (NCC)**, comprised of Ministers and the Heads of Leading Agencies.
- The **Technical Coordination Committees** and the **Technical Working Groups** support policy development, data collection, and progress verification.

**Local authorities:**

The **Ministry of Economy** has conducted consultation and awareness-raising programmes for the provincial departments and relevant stakeholders at the subnational level. Further localization of SDG targets and indicators will be conducted throughout 2017.

**Parliament:**

Members of Parliament took an active part in the nationalization process of the SDGs and the identification of targets and indicators.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:**

Public servants have been engaged through consultation and awareness-raising programmes, particularly at the subnational level.

**Civil society and the private sector:**

Consultation with national and international stakeholders was organized during the phase 1 "nationalization" of the SDGs, including by means of 50 workshops, seminars, symposiums and conferences with civil society organizations, private sector actors, academia, media, youth, and students and women's groups.

Cooperation with the private sector, civil society, and community organizations is coordinated by the **High Council of Ministers**. The **National Coordination Committee** also provides a high-level platform for engagement between government stakeholders, private sector actors, civil society organizations, and other relevant national and international participants.

**Monitoring and review:**

The **General Directorate of Policy and Results-based Monitoring** of the Ministry of Economy is the central entity for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the SDGs.

The Ministry of Economy and the **Central Statistics Organization**, along with relevant Ministries, are working to improve the flow and accuracy of data, currently hampered by lack of technical capacity, inadequate resources, and insecure conditions.

**Engaging supreme audit institutions:**

With support from the INTOSAI Development Initiative (IDI), the SAI is conducting a performance audit of the government preparedness to implement the SDGs. The audit objectives are aligned to the VNR guidelines and focus on the extent to which the government has adapted the 2030 agenda to its national context, whether the government has identified and secured resources and capacities necessary to implement the 2030 Agenda, and the establishment of mechanisms to monitor, follow-up, review and report on progress towards the SDGs.

**Budgeting:**

Each ministry is to submit an SDG account in its budget proposal in order for the necessary activities to achieve its SDG targets to be funded. Furthermore, the Government of Afghanistan has decided that the SDG programme should be incorporated into the budget planning process at the national and subnational level for the annual development projects.

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**Country:**

**Argentina**

**National strategies:**

Argentina has incorporated the SDGs into the official eight Government Objectives (“**Objetivos de Gobierno**”), published in December 2016 along with 100 National Priorities. These Government Objectives are as follow: 1) Macroeconomic Stability, 2) Boosting National Productivity, 3) Infrastructure Development, 4) Sustainable Human Development, 5) Combating Drug Trafficking and Improvement of Security, 6) Strengthening of Institutions, 7) Modernization of the State, and 8) Intelligent Insertion in the World. While upholding the indivisibility and integrity of the SDGs, priority is given to the objective of eliminating poverty.

Implementation of the SDGs: Implementation of the SDGs was organized in two phases:

- Initial adaptation of the SDGs to Argentinian national priorities was conducted by six **thematic commissions** (Education, Science and Technology, Sustainable Agricultural Production, Housing, Habitat, Urban Development and Infrastructure, Work and Employment, and Social Protection) convened monthly from April to September 2016, with coordination provided by the CNCPS. (see below)

Today, specific targets and strategies are assigned to relevant ministries and agencies (known as “**organismos responsables**” or responsible agencies). The ministries that do not have primary targets assigned serve as “**organismos colaboradores**”, or collaborating agencies”.

**National institutional arrangements:**

Political strategy and oversight: The 2030 Agenda is managed by the Executive Power, in alignment with existing strategic and sectorial plans.

Lead and coordination entity: The **National Council for the Coordination of Social Policies** (CNCPS) is the SDG implementation and monitoring body. It is in charge of planning policies, monitoring progress, and organising coordination between ministries, between levels of government, and between the government and civil society. As such, the membership of the CNCPS includes:

- Permanent representatives from the Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of Labour, Employment, and Social Security, the Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Economy and Infrastructure.
- Representatives designated by the Governors of Provincial States.
- Members from civil society organizations, academia, and the private sector, invited by the President of the CNCPS.

The Council advises the **Cabinet of Ministers** and is placed under the authority of the **Office of the President**.

**Local authorities:**

Provinces have primary responsibility over several areas directly relevant to the SDGs, including health, education, and security. To date, 10 provinces and the City of Buenos Aires have signed coordination agreements with the CNCPS regarding local adaptation and implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Negotiations are ongoing for six more provinces.

Argentina has organized the municipalization of the SDGs, including through local public awareness campaigns, designation of political and technical leaders within each municipal government, and the assignment of municipal goals. Each municipality is expected to have an action plan for achieving the SDGs, with technical support available from the CNCPS.

**Parliament:**

The **2030 Agenda Parliamentary Observatory** promotes the adaptation and implementation of the SDGs. The Observatory will rely on contributions from the **Parliamentary Forum “Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development - Argentina Chapter,”** which includes high-ranking members of the Chamber of Deputies.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:**

Public servants are directly involved in the implementation of the SDGs, particularly at the municipal level. Training is organized by provincial and municipal authorities to promote understanding of the 2030 Agenda and educate about the formulation, execution, and monitoring of appropriate public policies. The SDG Local Adaptation Manual and an online toolbox provide further resources to municipal governments.

**Civil society and the private sector:**

The Government of Argentina has made citizen participation one of its 100 National Priorities. Civil society is actively engaged in the CNCPS, and participated in the adaptation of the SDGs to the national context. Some NGOs provide key technical assistance to government agencies through framework cooperation agreements. Civil society participation is organized through networks such as **the Argentine Network of International Cooperation (RACI)**.

The private sector is also represented in the CNCPS.

**Monitoring and review:**

The **National Institute of Statistics and Census (INDEC)** is the main monitoring body for the SDGs.

**Engaging supreme audit institutions:**

The SAI is conducting a performance audit of the government’s preparedness to implement SDG 5 with support from the INTOSAI Development Initiative (IDI). The audit objectives focus on the actions taken by the government to adapt SDG 5 to the national context, whether the government has identified and secured the resources and capacities necessary to implement SDG 5, and the establishment of mechanisms to monitor, follow-up, review and report on progress on SDG 5.

The SAI has participated in a coordinated audit to assess the preparation of the center of government to implement the 2030 Agenda as well as the preparation for the implementation of Target 2.4 on food security. The audit considers the inter-linkages between policies and programmes related to food security, assessing the existence of fragmentation, duplication, overlap, but also gaps, omissions or “blind spots” in the relevant interrelated programmes and institutions. The audit findings and a regional assessment will be available in 2018.

**Budgeting:**

Generally, ministries are responsible for the budgeting of relevant sustainable development initiatives. Current efforts are underway by the Cabinet of Ministers, the Ministry of Finance, and the Modernization Ministry to link the SDGs and the Government Priorities with the national budget.

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**Country:** **Azerbaijan**

**National strategies:** The 2030 Agenda priorities are reflected in the “Azerbaijan 2020: Look into the Future”, strategic development concept signed in December 2012 following broad public consultation. In December 2016, the President approved 12 strategic roadmaps for the development of the national economy and its 11 priority sectors. These roadmaps detail short, medium, and long-term development action plans.

In 2018, the Government of Azerbaijan plans to convene a National SDG Conference to discuss means of implementation of the national SDG targets.

**National institutional arrangements:** Lead and coordination entity: The **National Coordination Council for Sustainable Development** (NCCSD) is tasked with identification of national priorities, alignment of national programmes with the SDGs, and cooperation with local and foreign experts and organizations. It submits annual progress reports to the President of Azerbaijan. It was established by Decree of the President in October 2016. The NCCSD is organized as follows:

- It is chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister, with the Minister of Economy as Deputy Chairman.
- It is comprised of 14 members representing various government agencies, including the Chairman of the State Statistical Committee, the Chairman of the State Committee on Family, Women, and Children Affairs, the Deputy Minister of Culture and Tourism, the Deputy Minister of Health, the Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Protection of Population, the Deputy Minister of Education, the Deputy Minister of Environment and Natural Resources, the Deputy Minister of Youth and Sports, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, the Deputy Minister of Justice, and the Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Refugees and IDPs.
- It is aided by a Secretariat in the Ministry of Economy.

Implementation of the SDGs: The NCCSD established four **working groups**, namely 1) Economic development and decent employment, 2) Social issues, 3) Environmental issues, and 4) Monitoring and evaluation. Each working group comprises representatives from relevant State bodies.

**Local authorities:** Azerbaijan places the responsibility for local implementation of the SDGs on regional and local executive bodies. Subnational governments are therefore involved in implementing the action plans for SDGs.

**Parliament:** Members of Parliament are involved in panel discussions organized by NCCSD on SDG implementation in partnership with the UN Country Office. For instance, some parliamentarians attended the March 16, 2017 event on “The Role of Science and Research in Achieving SDGs in Azerbaijan.” They also participate in the monitoring process. Parliament is also responsible for enacting legislation needed to realize SDG targets.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:** No information found.

**Civil society and the private sector:** The Government will facilitate and support SDG-focused initiatives by civil society and private sector organizations. The NCCSD has organized panel discussions on SDG implementation that bring together representatives from different groups of society. For instance, a May 2017 panel discussion focused on “The Role of the Civil Society in achieving the SDGs in Azerbaijan.”

The Government will also create an online portal to raise awareness on the national and global 2030 Agenda targets, implementation plans, and indicators. This portal is intended to become a key instrument for national consultations on SDGs and the monitoring and reporting process.

**Monitoring and review:** The NCCSD will prepare annual national progress reports to be submitted to government leaders and the HLPF.

The **Department for Sustainable Development Statistics** created within the **State Statistical Committee** (SSC) is responsible for collecting, processing, and disseminating data on SDG targets and indicators. National and local governments are required to provide to the State Statistical Committee statistical data on indicators measuring progress on the SDGs, including statistical observations, population and agricultural census, and administrative documents and data.

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

**Budgeting:** Funding is broken down into relevant sectors of the economy. Further integration of the SDGs within the national, regional, and local budgets is planned.

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**Country:** **Bangladesh**

**National strategies:** The 2030 Agenda has been integrated in Bangladesh’s Seventh Five Year Plan (2016-2020). This medium-term development plan incorporates the three dimensions of economic, social, and environmental sustainable development.

The Government has assigned responsibility for each goal of the 2030 Agenda to the relevant Ministry and/or agency. It is in the process of finalising the “Action Plan of the 7<sup>th</sup> FYP to Implement SDGs,” intended to merge the national plan with the 2030 Agenda.

In the 2016 “Mapping of Ministries by Targets in the Implementation of the SDGs aligning with 7<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2016-20),” the Government assigned lead, co-lead, and associate Ministries to each of the targets of the 2030 Agenda. Over 40 Ministries and government divisions are preparing action plans that include specific measures to achieve their assigned goals on the short, medium, and long term. These include the Prime Minister’s Office (PMO), the Ministry of Finance (MoF), the Ministry of Public Administration (MoPA), the Ministry of Planning (MoP) the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), the Ministry of Education (MoE), the Ministry of Expatriates’ Welfare and Overseas Employment (MoEWOE), the Ministry of Commerce (MoC), and the National Board of Revenue (NBR). The results of these analyses will be consolidated into the “Action Plan of the 7<sup>th</sup> FYP to Implement SDGs.”

**National institutional arrangements:** Lead and coordination entity: The **SDGs Implementation and Monitoring Committee** leads the implementation and monitoring of the SDG Action Plan in Bangladesh. This inter-ministerial body established by the **Prime Minister** is composed of Secretaries from 21 Ministries. It is headed by the **Principal Coordinator (SDG Affairs)**, appointed by the Prime Minister. The **General Economics Division (GED)** of the Planning Commission serves as Secretariat.

**Local authorities:** To encourage local ownership of the SDGs, the Government is conducting consultations with local government institutions.

**Parliament:** The government has held several consultations with Members of Parliament to seek their guidance in adapting the SDGs to local contexts.

The Speaker of the Parliament has proposed the formation of parliamentary sub-committees for specific SDG targets. These will be

comprised of Member of Parliaments, in order to provide regular suggestions and guidance to the Government and oversee implementation.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:**

The Government has engaged with public officials, particularly at the local level, in order to plan adaptation of the SDGs to the local level. Training for relevant officials is ongoing.

Bangladesh has introduced the Annual Performance Agreement (APA), a results-based performance management system across the whole public sector. The Government is currently integrating the SDG targets into the APA system, in order to include these objectives into the annual work plan of the Ministries.

**Civil society and the private sector:**

Bangladesh promotes a “whole of society” approach to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. As such, stakeholders from NGOs, minority groups, professional associations, and others, are involved in consultations regarding their contributions to achieving the SDGs.

Bangladesh encourages private sector participation in the SDGs implementation, particularly in sectors where private actors provide key services such as education, health, and sanitation. The **Bangladesh International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)**, **Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FBCCI)**, and **Dhaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry (DCCI)** have organized seminars and workshops in collaboration with the Government and are engaged in implementation of the SDGs.

**Monitoring and review:**

The **Bangladesh Planning Commission** is the country’s central planning body. In 2017, it found that Bangladesh has data available for 70 indicators, and partial data for 108 indicators. New mechanisms for data mining will be developed for the remaining 63 indicators. The National SDG Monitoring & Evaluation Framework is currently being finalized.

**Engaging supreme audit institutions:**

With support from the INTOSAI Development Initiative (IDI), the SAI is conducting a performance audit of government preparedness to implement the SDGs. The audit objectives are aligned to the VNR guidelines and focus on the extent to which the government has adapted the 2030 agenda to its national context, whether the government has identified and secured resources and capacities necessary to implement the 2030 Agenda, and the establishment of mechanisms to monitor, follow-up, review and report on progress towards the SDGs.

**Budgeting:**

The SDG Action Plan will make it easier to allocate resources to sector-specific projects and initiatives in the Ministries’ and agencies’ annual budgets.

A preliminary SDGs Needs Assessment estimates that Bangladesh requires US\$ 1.5 trillion in additional resources in order to achieve full implementation of the 2030 Agenda goals from FY 2017 to FY 2030. The Government plans to explore bilateral and multilateral funding and enhance domestic resource mobilisation.

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**Country:** Belarus

**National strategies:** In Belarus, the SDGs are linked to two key documents: 1) the 2015 National Strategy for Sustainable Social and Economic Development (NSSD-2030), a roadmap for transformation of the national economy through 2030, and 2) the December 2016 Social and Economic Development Programme.

The Government is preparing an updated NSSD which will incorporate the specific goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda, taking into account the national system of sustainable development indicators.

**National institutional arrangements:** Oversight of SDG implementation: The President of Belarus has appointed a **National Coordinator for the Achievement of the SDGs** to manage and facilitate the implementation of the SDGs.

Coordination entity: The **National Council for Sustainable Development** was established to facilitate cooperation and dialogue between government actors at all levels and increase accountability of government agencies in the implementation of the SDGs. It submits progress reports and recommendations to the Government and the President. The Council is organized as follows:

- It is overseen by the National Coordinator.
- It is composed of the directors of 30 relevant national and regional government bodies, including the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Housing and Communal Services, the Ministry of Nature, the Ministry of Economy, and the National Statistical Committee (Belstat).
- There is also the potential to include in the future representatives from NGOs, academia, businesses, and international organizations.

**Local authorities:** Local authorities are represented in the National Council.

**Parliament:** Belarus government has organized parliamentary hearings as part of the SDG implementation and monitoring process.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:** No information found.



- Civil society and the private sector:** Belarus has organized consultations with civil society, particularly during the elaboration of the Social and Economic Development Programme in 2016. Efforts to promote public awareness of the SDGs have been organized in Belarus, such as the trip of the “UN 70 Belarus Express for SDGs,” a train which toured the country for 8 days to raise awareness about the UN and the 2030 Agenda.
- Monitoring and review:** The **Belarusian National Statistical Committee** (Belstat) has begun to compile national indicators. Monitoring will be conducted through joint efforts of central and local government authorities, with the involvement of non-governmental and international partners.
- Engaging supreme audit institutions:** No information found.
- Budgeting:** No information found.

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**Country:** **Belgium**

**National strategies:** Belgium's first National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) provides the national framework for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. It was developed in collaboration between the Federal State, the Communities (Flemish, French, and German-speaking), and the Regions (Wallonia, Flanders, and Brussels-Capital), and was adopted in Spring 2017.

**National institutional arrangements:** Lead and coordination entity: In Belgium, the **Inter-Ministerial Conference for Sustainable Development (IMCSD)** serves as the central coordination mechanism for dialogue regarding implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Also tasked with drafting the National Sustainable Development Strategy, it is composed of ministers responsible for sustainable development within the federal, regional, and community governments.

Implementation of the SDGs:

- At the federal level, implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Belgium is overseen by the **Minister of Sustainable Development**, while the Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Ministers verify the sustainability dimension of new federal laws.
- The **Interdepartmental Commission for Sustainable Development (ICSD)** provides for coordination between federal administrations and facilitates the planning of federal sustainable development policies.
- A dedicated administration under the authority of the Minister of Sustainable Development, the **Federal Institute for Sustainable Development (FISD)**, is in charge of assisting the federal government in the preparation and enforcement of policy decisions related to sustainable development.

**Local authorities:**

Each of the three Regions have strategies and policies designed to advance sustainable development:

- The Walloon Government adopted a decree mandating the adoption of a new sustainable development strategy every parliamentary term.
- The Brussels-Capital Region has a regional development plan.
- The Flemish Government designs a sustainable development strategy each parliamentary term.

Local governments in cities, municipalities, and provinces are also directly engaged in the bottom-up implementation of the SDGs. They are supported by networks such as the Union des Villes et Communes de Wallonie, Brulocalis and the Vereniging voor Vlaamse Steden en Gemeenten

**Parliament:**

Parliaments at the federal, community, and regional levels are working to incorporate the 2030 Agenda within general legislative processes and provisions. The federal parliament receives annual reports from the Interdepartmental Commission for Sustainable Development (ICSD). It has established an “SDG Group of Friends,” and is planning to integrate relevant SDGs within the work of each parliamentary committee.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:**

No information found.

**Civil society and the private sector:**

The **Federal Council for Sustainable Development (FCSD)** and other **advisory councils** facilitate broad multi-stakeholder participation in the design and implementation national, federal, and regional sustainable development strategies. Belgium has also partnered with civil society to promote public awareness of the 2030 Agenda, including through the SDG Voices campaign in which eight organizations serve as advocates for the SDGs.

The Belgian SDG Charter for International Development brings together private sector, civil society, and public-sector actors in a commitment, which is a document signed by over 100 organizations from the public and private sector, to uphold the sustainable development agenda in their international activities.

**Monitoring and review:**

The **Federal Planning Bureau**, under the aegis of the **Inter-Federal Statistical Institute (ISI)**, publishes yearly updates of 67 indicators on social, environmental, and economic issues in Belgium. **The Task Force on Sustainable Development within the Federal Planning Bureau** publishes a biannual report on the current sustainable development situation and policies, and foresight scenarios. Monitoring is also conducted by the **Interdepartmental Commission on Sustainable Development (ICSD)**, as well as by advisory committees composed of representatives from civil society.

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

**Budgeting:** Belgian development cooperation has integrated the 2030 Agenda objectives in the distribution of ODA.

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**Country:** Belize

**National strategies:** Belize has incorporated the 2030 Agenda goals and targets into two key documents:

- 1) “Horizon 2030: National Development Framework for Belize 2010-2030” was published in 2010, following comprehensive stakeholder consultations. It establishes the long-term priorities for Belize on matters including democratic governance for effective public administration and sustainable development, education, economic resilience, health, and environment.
- 2) “Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy (GSDS) 2016-2019” provides the medium-term framework for operationalization of Horizon 2030, which was drafted in 2016. It incorporates SDG principles and targets through a comprehensive strategy for sustainable development involving economic, social, and environmental policies at both the national and sub-national level.

**National institutional arrangements:** Political oversight: The GSDS is authorized and endorsed by the **Office of the Prime Minister** and the **Cabinet**.

Advisory body: The **Economic and Sustainable Development Council** is a senior leadership advisory body appointed by the Prime Minister. It provides recommendations about implementation strategies and serves as a platform for dialogue with civil society and the private sector.

Lead and coordination entity: The **Ministry of Economic Development, Petroleum, Investment, Trade and Commerce (MED)** is the implementation body for the Horizon 2030 long-term strategy and the GSDS.

There is a proposal to make the **Sustainable Development Unit from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, the Environment, Sustainable Development and Immigration (MAFFESDI)** the new focal point for the SDGs.

Implementation of the SDGs: Implementation and monitoring of the GSDS is organized through five inter-ministerial **Technical Committees**. Each of the Technical Committees is associated with one of the five critical success factors identified in the GSDS, namely: 1) Optimal National Income and Investment Committee, 2) Social Cohesion and Resilience, 3) Natural Environmental, Historical, and Cultural Assets Committee, 4) Governance Committee, and 5) Citizen Security Committee. The Technical Committees are organized as follows:

- Members for each of the Technical Committees are drawn from the government ministries associated with achieving each critical success factor, including the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Human Development, the Ministry of Social Transformation and Poverty Alleviation, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Transport and Works, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, the Environment, Sustainable Development, and Immigration, and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development.
- The Technical Committees are supported by working groups called “**Working Tables.**” These are chaired by representatives of the **Statistical Institute of Belize.**
- The Technical Committees report to the **CEO Caucus**, a body tasked with providing general oversight and policy advice and coordinating decision-making among the Ministries.

<b>Local authorities:</b>	No information found.
<b>Parliament:</b>	No information found.
<b>Engaging and equipping public servants:</b>	No information found.
<b>Civil society and the private sector:</b>	Belize's <b>Economic Development Council</b> facilitates public private partnerships in support of the country's development agenda.
<b>Monitoring and review:</b>	<p>Belize has developed the GSDS Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, which will identify responsibilities and progress made by specific agencies on the strategy's implementation.</p> <p>The <b>Statistical Institute of Belize</b> is working to strengthen data collection and analysis by reinforcing its capacity to act as the central repository for GSDS and SDG statistics.</p>
<b>Engaging supreme audit institutions:</b>	No information found.
<b>Budgeting:</b>	The Ministry of Finance aims to link national strategies to SDG targets and reinforce performance monitoring. GSDS prioritization criteria will be used to determine national financing priorities.

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**Country:** Benin

**National strategies:** Benin has issued a national report on prioritization of SDG targets. In total, 49 SDG targets were selected as priorities, along with 80 associated indicators.

This prioritization roadmap will inform the National Development Plan (PND) 2018-2025 currently under development. Its operationalization document, the Growth Programme for Sustainable Development (PC2D), establishes a framework for strategies and partnerships designed to promote economic and sustainable growth over the next four years.

**National institutional arrangements:** Lead and coordination entity: The implementation framework in Benin is overseen by the **Directorate General for the Coordination and Monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals (DGCS-ODD)** which reports directly to the **Minister of State for Planning and Development**. Two committees share responsibilities for the coordination and monitoring of the SDGs.

- 1) The **Orientation Committee** informs decision-makers at the national and minister level of the action plans designed by the DGCS-ODD. It is also tasked with securing adequate resources for the implementation of said plans. It is composed of members of Government, technical and financial partners, and civil society representatives. It is presided by the Minister of State for Planning and Development, who reports to the President during the Council of Ministers. The Orientation Committee is convened once every trimester, and must produce an assessment of the reports submitted by the Technical Piloting Committee.
- 2) The **Technical Piloting Committee** analyses and consolidates sectoral assessments of SDG implementation efforts. It is composed of technical and operational leaders from the public administration, technical and financial partners, civil society organizations, and the private sector. Its activities are coordinated by the DGCS-ODD, who serves as its permanent Secretariat.

Implementation and monitoring of the SDGs: The **Ministry of Planning and Development** conducts a twice-annual review of the implementation of the prioritized SDGs targets. This allows participating parties to share milestones, difficulties, and experiences. At the end of each year, the DGCS-ODD drafts an assessment of the implementation and monitoring of prioritized SDGs, submits for review to the Minister of State for Planning and Development.



<b>Local authorities:</b>	Local governments were key participants in the process of prioritization of SDG targets. Local authorities are represented in the Orientation and Technical Piloting Committees bodies by the <b>National Association for Communes in Benin</b> (ANCB).
<b>Parliament:</b>	Parliament was one of the key participants in the process of prioritization of SDG targets.
<b>Engaging and equipping public servants:</b>	Prior to the prioritization of the SDG targets, the DGCS-ODD organized an information and training workshop to instruct government actors on means of integrating the 2030 Agenda priorities with national development plans.
<b>Civil society and the private sector:</b>	Benin has acted to raise awareness of the SDGs in order to encourage domestic actors to take ownership of the priority targets. The DGCS-ODD has organized over 50 meetings, bringing together nearly 5,000 participants.  The process of prioritising the SDG targets included representatives from civil society and the private sector.
<b>Monitoring and review:</b>	Benin is currently updating its National Statistics Development Strategy (SNDS), in order to address existing gaps in data collection. The Government is also considering the development of monitoring and reporting mechanism for SDGs.
<b>Engaging supreme audit institutions:</b>	No information found.
<b>Budgeting:</b>	Future costing of the National Development Plan will more clearly define resource needs for realization of 2030 Agenda priority targets.

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**Country:** **Botswana**

**National strategies:**

In Botswana, the National Vision 2016 – 2036, the Eleventh National Development Plan (NDP 11) 2017 – 2023, and the associated District and Urban Development Plans are the key documents aligned to the SDG priorities and targets. Prior to the adaption of the SDGs, Botswana organized a broad consultation to define what sustainable development means in the country. The resulting draft National Framework for Sustainable Development provided a general roadmap for sustainable development, and was used as the guiding approach in Vision 2036 and NDP 11.

After the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, the National Steering Committee published a National SDGs Roadmap, describing medium- and long-term strategies for implementation of the SDGs. It also includes a 5-year plan of action, to be broken down into annual workplans.

**National institutional arrangements:**

Lead and coordination entity: Botswana has established a **National Steering Committee** (NSC) to drive the SDG policy agenda.

- It is co-chaired by the Government of Botswana and the United Nations.
- It is supported by the **SDGs Secretariat** in the **Ministry of Finance and Economic Development** (MFED). Its membership includes representatives from the Government, the National Assembly, Ntlo ya Dikgosi (formerly House of Chiefs), civil society organizations, the private sector, and national and international development partners.

The NSC is further assisted by:

- A multi-sectoral **Technical Task Force** (TTF).
- Four **Thematic Working Groups** (TWGs), comprised of state and non-state actors, and divided into (i) Economy and Employment, (ii) Social Upliftment, (iii) Sustainable Environment, and (iv) Governance, Safety and Security.

Implementation of the SDGs: The Ministries have played key roles in the realization of the 2030 Agenda, including the Ministry of International Affairs and Cooperation, the Ministry of Youth Empowerment, Sports and Culture Development, the Ministry of Presidential Affairs, Governance and Public Administration, the Ministry of Local Government & Rural Development, the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Food Security, the Ministry of Health and Wellness, the Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources Conservation and

Tourism, the Ministry of Nationality, Immigration and Gender, and Statistics Botswana.

**Local authorities:** Local authorities are engaged through public awareness campaigns organized in each of the 16 districts of the country, designed to explain how specific SDG targets can help address identified sustainable development challenges.

**Parliament:** The Parliament is actively engaged in the implementation of the SDGs, most notably through representation in the NSC.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:** Discussions organized in the 16 districts focused on helping local civil servants to understand the relevance of the SDGs in terms of existing and potential challenges and hazards.

**Civil society and the private sector:** Civil society organizations contributed to public awareness campaigns which were organized in each of the 16 districts of the country. NGOs have identified SDG targets relevant to their activities and incorporated them into their strategies.

Several private sector actors are incorporating the 2030 Agenda into their sustainability programmes, such as the Botswana Stock Exchange, the Green Building Council, and Debswana. The Government encourages private sector growth and participation in the SDGs as one of the keys to the eradication of poverty, for instance through Government-business panels such as the **High Level Consultative Council (HLCC)** chaired by the President, or through macroeconomic policy incentives.

**Monitoring and review:** **Statistics Botswana**, the national statistics office, has mapped all SDGs indicators relevant and measurable in Botswana and aligned them with the NDP11 and Vision 2036 indicators. It is the institutional leader in monitoring progress in SDGs implementation.

**Engaging supreme audit institutions:** With support from the INTOSAI Development Initiative (IDI), the SAI is conducting a performance audit of the government preparedness to implement the SDGs. The audit objectives are aligned to the VNR guidelines and focus on the extent to which the government has adapted the 2030 agenda to its national context, whether the government has identified and secured resources and capacities necessary to implement the 2030 Agenda, and the establishment of mechanisms to monitor, follow-up, review and report on progress towards the SDGs.

**Budgeting:** The roadmap identifies the financial resources that are necessary to achieve the SDGs.

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**Country:** **Brazil**

**National strategies:** Brazil's Multi-Year Plan (PPA), the primary medium-term government planning instrument, is aligned with the SDGs' priorities and targets.

**National institutional arrangements:** Lead and coordination entity: The **National Commission for the Sustainable Development Goals (CNODS)** is the main institutional governance and coordination mechanism for the implementation of the SDGs. Established in October 2016, this advisory body aims to ensure transparency about the 2030 Agenda implementation process and foster dialogue, integration, and engagement by federal, subnational, and civil society entities. It is responsible for preparing an action plan for the implementation of the SDGs, including strategies and programmes, monitoring efforts, and identifying and disseminating good practices. The National Commission for the SDGs is composed of 16 representatives from the Federal, State, District and Municipal governments and civil society. The seats in CNODS are equally divided between governmental and non-governmental representatives – eight for each group. The Federal Government is represented by the Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic (SEGOV), the Office of the Chief of Staff of the Presidency of the Republic (Casa Civil), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE), the Ministry of Social Development (MDS), the Ministry of Planning, Development, and Management (MPDG), and the Ministry of Environment (MMA).

**Thematic Chambers** design studies and proposals for SDG implementation, and expand participation and representation of governmental and civil society actors.

**Local authorities:** Local governments adapt the national targets to local realities. For instance, in 2017, 5,570 Brazilian municipalities are preparing their multi-year planning for the 2018-2021 period. Municipal entities such as the **National Confederation of Municipalities (CNM)**, the **National Mayors Front (FNP)**, and the biennial **Meeting of Municipalities with Sustainable Development (EMDS)** encourage the adoption of sustainable practices in governance.

**Parliament:** The Brazilian National Congress created the **Joint Parliamentary Front to Support the SDGs** in December 2016, a nonpartisan action that brings together a third of parliamentarians. It aims to foster legislative action conducive to realization of the SDGs.

<b>Engaging and equipping public servants:</b>	No information found.
<b>Civil society and the private sector:</b>	<p>Brazil has created networks that bring together civil society organizations, the private sector, academia and government actors, in order to enhance engagement and mobilisation of the Brazilian public.</p> <p>Civil society organizations are in charge of the implementation of several SDG targets, on themes such as gender, race and ethnic inequalities and human rights. Their action is enhanced by online tools such as DialogaBrasil, Participa.br Portal, the 2030 Agenda Platform, and the Map of Civil Society Organizations.</p>
<b>Monitoring and review:</b>	<p>The Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) is the institution responsible for producing official statistics at the federal level and is also in charge of adapting the SDG indicators to the national reality. IBGE is also part of the UN Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goals Indicators (IAEG). The Institute is coordinating an extensive consultation among national information producers, government agencies and other relevant actors in order to assess the overall indicators, in the light of the proposed methodologies and the existence of national data, to ensure consistency of SDG monitoring.</p> <p>In order to enable the systematic monitoring of the SDGs, a National Information System (SNIO) will be created, with the purpose of integrating all national information-producing agencies (ministries, secretariats, municipalities, state and municipal institutions) in light of SDG standardization and harmonization of concepts, definitions and aspects of information infrastructure, which will allow the comparability and interoperability of official information and make it promptly available to users.</p> <p>Brazil has aligned the global SDG indicators with metrics used in the 2016-2019 PPA, allowing data collection and analysis through the Integrated System for Budget and Planning. The intertwining of the national public policies with the SDG targets is being done by the Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA), a government body, under the supervision of CNO DS.</p> <p>The <b>Brazilian Federal Court of Accounts (TCU)</b> created the SDGs Project, which included a 2016 and 2017 Pilot Audit to evaluate how the Brazilian Federal Government is preparing to implement the 2030 Agenda.</p>
<b>Engaging supreme audit institutions:</b>	The SAI conducted an audit of the government's preparedness to implement the SDGs and Target 2.4, and has developed a methodological approach that emphasizes policy coherence and integration for SDG implementation. Regarding government readiness, the SAI identified opportunities for improving the definition of a national strategy for SDG implementation, adopting a more coordinated approach, and establishing integrated mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation and for the

communication of progress on the SDGs. As for Target 2.4, the audit found opportunities for improving coordination structures of policies related to sustainable food production.

Building on the pilot at the national level, the SAI is has coordinated an international audit with 11 Latin American SAIs to evaluate the preparation of national governments to implement the SDGs as well as Target 2.4.

The SAI contributed to Brazil's VNR and was part of the official delegation to the HLPF 2017.

With support from the INTOSAI Development Initiative (IDI), the SAI is conducting a performance audit of the government preparedness to implement Goal 5 of SDGs. The audit objectives focus on the actions taken by the government to adapt SDG 5 to the national context, whether the government has identified and secured the resources and capacities necessary to implement SDG 5, and the establishment of mechanisms to monitor, follow-up, review and report on progress on SDG 5.

**Budgeting:** No information found.

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Civil Society Organizations: <http://mapaosc.ipea.gov.br/>, Municipal Vulnerability Atlas: <http://ivs.ipea.gov.br/ivs/>

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**Country:**

**Chile**

**National strategies:**

In Chile, the 2030 Agenda principles are consistent with the three major reforms undertaken by the Government in the Government Programme 2014-2018: The Education Reform (Reforma Educacional), the Tax Reform (Reforma Tributaria), and the Labour Reform (Reforma Laboral).

**National institutional arrangements:**

Lead and coordination entity: Implementation of the SDGs is managed by the **National Council for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**. Created in August 2016, the Council is presided by the **Ministry of Foreign Affairs**. It includes members from the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Business Development and Tourism, the Ministry of Social Development, and the Ministry of the Environment.

Coordination mechanism: An **SDG Government Network** organized in October 2016 with representatives from all ministries serves as a means of communication and coordination between the Council, Ministries, and relevant public services.

Implementation of the SDGs:

- Three Commissions (Economic, Social, and Environmental) and a number of Working Groups were created within the **National Council**, in order to bring together a wide range of public, private, and non-governmental actors.
- The **Technical Secretariat** within the **Ministry of Social Development** coordinates the implementation of the work plan defined by the Council and organizes broad national dissemination of SDG priorities.

**Local authorities:**

Chile encourages appropriation of the 2030 Agenda at the subnational level. For instance, in collaboration with the United Nations and academic institutions, the Government of Chile is organising regional technical workshops to address issues of sustainable development relevant to each local context (as of July 2017, meetings were organized in the regions of Biobio Tarapaca).

**Parliament:**

Both chambers of Parliament were invited to join the initial discussions on strategies for implementing the 2030 Agenda. They are also represented in the Economic, Social, and Environmental Commissions at the National Council on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:**

No information found.

**Civil society and the private sector:**

Civil society raises awareness about the 2030 Agenda through “Dialogues for a Sustainable Chile” and other types of workshops, seminars, and public events. Particular attention is paid to including youth, minority groups, and vulnerable populations.

The Government of Chile encourages private sector involvement, for instance through the Productivity, Innovation and Growth Agenda.

**Monitoring and review:**

The **National Council for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** and the **National Institute of Statistics** are the lead organizations for monitoring implementation of the SDGs.

The **Ministry of Environment** and the **Ministry of Foreign Affairs** designed online data collection tools.

**Engaging supreme audit institutions:**

The government has engaged the SAI in consultations as part of the country’s efforts to prepare for the implementation of the SDGs and in the process of preparing the VNR.

The SAI has participated in a coordinated audit to assess the preparation of the center of government to implement the 2030 Agenda as well as the preparation for the implementation of Target 2.4 on food security.

With support from the INTOSAI Development Initiative (IDI), the SAI is conducting a performance audit of the government preparedness to implement Goal 5 of SDGs. The audit objectives focus on the actions taken by the government to adapt SDG 5 to the national context, whether the government has identified and secured the resources and capacities necessary to implement SDG 5, and the establishment of mechanisms to monitor, follow-up, review and report on progress on SDG 5.

**Budgeting:**

No information found.

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**Country:** **China**

**National strategies:** China's 13th Five-Year Plan (2016-2020) for Economic and Social Development adopted in March 2016 prioritizes poverty eradication and sustainable growth. The SDGs are reflected in this plan. Its outline contains a commitment to the active implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with a view to achieving a synergy between the 2030 Agenda and China's mid-and-long term development strategies.

In April 2016, China's Position Paper on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was formulated, which points out nine key areas in implementing the 2030 Agenda, with prioritization of eradication of poverty and hunger.

In September 2016, China's National Plan on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was formulated to advance the country's SDG implementation efforts. This Plan explains how the Chinese government intends to turn the 17 SDGs and 169 targets into specifically developed action plans.

Coordination:

**National institutional arrangements:**

- China has established an **inter-agency mechanism for the SDGs**, coordinated by the **Ministry of Foreign Affairs**, which is responsible for formulating the implementation plan, reviewing the progress of implementation and strengthening policy coordination and communication.

Implementation:

**Local authorities:**

- The **inter-agency mechanism** includes 43 line ministries and government agencies, which will draw up the implementation plans for the SDGs and targets specific to their respective portfolios.

31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities have formulated their own five-year plans, based on the 13th Five-Year Plan. The cities and counties have also completed their road maps and annual plans, which feature a synergy between the 13th Five-Year Plan and the 2030 Agenda.

China's National Plan on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development outlines local-level actions required to address certain Goals and targets (for example, SDG 6.b, 11.e, 15.9, 17.7).

Furthermore, China will build 10 innovation parks on sustainable development nationwide in an effort to implement the 2030 Agenda for

Sustainable Development, during the 13th Five-Year Plan (2016-2020). The **National Sustainable Development Inter-ministerial Joint Meeting**, comprising of the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Development and Reform Commissions, the Ministry of Environmental Protection and other member ministries, is responsible for reviewing the plan of innovation demonstration zones.

**Parliament:** Since 2015, the National People’s Congress of China has adopted amendments to its laws on water, marine environmental protection and energy conservation, all of which impact the implementation of the SDGs.

No information found.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:**

**Civil society and the private sector:** No information found.

**Monitoring and review:** China will conduct reviews of its SDG implementation efforts simultaneously with annual assessments of progress of the 13th Five-Year Plan. In its effort to implement the Goals related to sustainable environment, China aims to establish a national centralized and real-time environment monitoring system and improve the environmental information disclosure system by 2020.

**Engaging supreme audit institutions:** With support from the INTOSAI Development Initiative (IDI), the SAI is conducting a performance audit of the government preparedness to implement the SDGs. The audit objectives are aligned to the VNR guidelines and focus on the extent to which the government has adapted the 2030 agenda to its national context, whether the government has identified and secured resources and capacities necessary to implement the 2030 Agenda, and the establishment of mechanisms to monitor, follow-up, review and report on progress towards the SDGs.

**Budgeting:** No information found.

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**Country:** **Colombia**

**National strategies:** In Colombia, the National Development Plan 2014–2018, drafted by the **National Planning Department** in 2014, presents the key strategic framework for the country’s SDG implementation. It focusses on each specific SDG and provides guidelines for SDG implementation.

**National institutional arrangements:** Providing political leadership and oversight:

- The **National Council for Economic and Social Policy** is the highest authority in planning and coordinating various economic and social reforms and strategies in Colombia. Since 2015, the Council has put forward policies and proposals that have encompassed various SDGs. It has prioritized providing assistance to the public, and supporting an environment that would facilitate the achievement of the SDGs.

Guiding and overseeing implementation:

- Colombia has created a **High-level Inter-ministerial Commission for the preparation and effective implementation of the post-2015 development agenda and its sustainable development goals** in February 2015 to oversee the implementation and monitoring of programs that would lead to the achievement of the SDGs. It is chaired by the head of the **National Planning Department** with ministerial level representation across the government under the guidance of the **Office of the President**. The Commission is designed to include different institutions to function in a cross-sectoral manner. It includes five working groups, i.e., indicators, territorial, resource mobilisation, international affairs, and communications. The Commission is in charge of developing the SDG implementation strategy and action plan at national and regional levels, as well as of monitoring, following-up and evaluating the achievement of the SDG targets.

**Local authorities:** The Commission is helping to integrate the SDGs into local development plans and is helping local governments understand how the 2030 Agenda fit into local objectives.

To further assist local authorities, Colombian national government has also created the “Territorial Kit”, a tool for local authorities to use in planning their respective SDG implementation. The Kit gives local governments step-by-step instructions on how to evaluate their current situation create action

plans, develop strategies to implement the SDGs and other plan objectives, and evaluate the successes of their planning.

**Parliament:**

No information found.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:**

In July of 2017, the **Administrative Department of Public Function** organized an event that had the purpose of identifying challenges across ibero-american public administrations to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Among the conclusions, participants realized that the deep interrelations between the 17 SDGs require that the governments must build an effective policy-making process that ensure coherence between different sectors and actors.

Likewise, participants recognized that the relationship between the public sector and civil society must be strengthened in order to deliver the SDGs. The provision of timely and quality data is essential to identify common areas of work, and design high impact policies.

**Civil society and the private sector:**

The **technical secretariat of the Commission** interfaces with representatives from civil society, the private sector, academia, and has strong stakeholder participation at all levels. The Commission also includes a leading private sector firm as a permanent member.

**Monitoring and review:**

The criteria of success in implementing the SDGs in Colombia are: Indicators, Territorial Implementation, Mobilisation of Resources, International Matters and Communication. To better monitor SDG implementation, these success criteria are monitored by different government agencies. For example, the **Department of National Administration and Statistics** monitors the indicators, the **Ministry of External Relations** monitors international matters, the **Ministry of Finance** oversees the mobilisation of resources and the **National Planning Department** directly monitors territorial implementation, and communications.

**Engaging supreme audit institutions:**

With support from the INTOSAI Development Initiative (IDI), the SAI is conducting a performance audit of the government preparedness to implement Goal 5 of SDGs. The audit objectives focus on the actions taken by the government to adapt SDG 5 to the national context, whether the government has identified and secured the resources and capacities necessary to implement SDG 5, and the establishment of mechanisms to monitor, follow-up, review and report on progress on SDG 5. This audit is being conducted at the national level and at the local level (by the SAI of Bogota).

The SAI has participated in a coordinated audit to assess the preparation of the center of government to implement the 2030 Agenda as well as the preparation for the implementation of Target 2.4 on food security.



**Budgeting:** Colombia aims to identify the sources of financing for SDG implementation, while also exploring the potential of public-private partnerships.

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**Country:** **Costa Rica**

**National strategies:** The 2015-2018 National Development Plan lays out the implementation framework for the 2030 Agenda, including allocation of resource and assignment of responsibilities for implantation of the SDGs. It focuses on three priorities: combating poverty, achieving sustainable production and consumption, and building resilient infrastructure and sustainable communities. This Plan links 94 programmes with 181 specific SDG targets and 169 associated indicators.

In September 2016, Costa Rica was the first to implement a National Pact for the SDGs (“Pacto Nacional por el Cumplimiento de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible”). This Pact is a commitment by all three branches of government, local authorities, civil society organizations, academic institutions, and the private sector to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

**National institutional arrangements:** Costa Rica’s SDG implementation structure was established at four levels, as defined in Plan REMINAE (Executive Decree No. 40203).

High-level Political Coordination: is provided by **the Consejo de Alto Nivel de los ODS**, presided by the President of the Republic, the Minister of Planning, the Minister of Environment and the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Steering and Technical Expertise: The **Technical Secretariat of the SDGs**, led by the Minister of Planning and Economic Policy (MIDEPLAN) serves as the primary strategic coordinator. It is assisted by an interdisciplinary team from MIDEPLAN and by a Statistical Advisory Body led by the National Institute of Statistics and Census.

Implementation and Coordination: The **Technical Committee of the SDGs** verifies the implementation of specific 2030 Agenda commitments made by public institutions. It is chaired by the Coordinator of the Technical Secretariat.

**Local authorities:** Local governments in Costa Rica are currently working to integrate 2030 Agenda priorities and targets. Their actions are in part coordinated through the **National Union of Local Governments (UNGL)**, who is expected to approve a budget for the sensitization of local officials in 2018.

**Parliament:** The Parliament of Costa Rica has implemented environmental, social responsibility, and sustainability programmes directly linked to SDGs 12, 13, and 16. It will also monitor implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:**

The United Nations has played a key role in training public agents and providing technical expertise on the implementation of the SDGs. Costa Rica aims to continue these efforts to engage with public servants.

**Civil society and the private sector:**

Civil society and the private sector are engaged in the strategic planning for SDG implementation, and are represented in the **High-Level Consultative Council**. Consultation has been facilitated by the creation of a virtual platform by the Technical Secretariat and the United Nations in April 2017.

Civil Society actors are coordinating action on the 2030 Agenda through networks such as the **CSO Platform for Consolidated Compliance** with the SDGs, which brings together 30 organizations.

**Monitoring and review:**

The **National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC)** bears primary responsibility for developing SDG performance indicators and monitoring progress on each of the targets.

**Engaging supreme audit institutions:**

Internally, the SAI has included the SDGs. With support from the INTOSAI Development Initiative (IDI), the SAI is conducting a performance audit of the government preparedness to implement Goal 5 of SDGs. The audit objectives focus on the actions taken by the government to adapt SDG 5 to the national context, whether the government has identified and secured the resources and capacities necessary to implement SDG 5, and the establishment of mechanisms to monitor, follow-up, review and report on progress on SDG 5.

The SAI has participated in a coordinated audit to assess the preparation of the center of government to implement the 2030 Agenda as well as the preparation for the implementation of Target 2.4 on food security.

In 2016, the SAI conducted an audit of the national strategy for families in extreme poverty, related to SDG 1.

**Budgeting:**

In 2016, the greatest proportion of budgetary resources was allocated to sectors relating to the SDGs, such as human development and social inclusion, transportation and infrastructure, the environment, energy, oceans, and land use, poverty reduction, and inequality reduction.

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**Country:**

**Cyprus**

**National strategies:**

In Cyprus, SDG priorities are primarily incorporated in the Action Plan for Growth and the National Reform Programme, a sector-specific policy plan focused on achieving smart, sustainable, and inclusive economic growth published in line with the Europe 2020 Strategy.

**National institutional arrangements:**

Lead and coordination entity: The **Ministry of Foreign Affairs** oversees and coordinated the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, in partnership with the Ministries and other governmental agencies.

Implementation of the SDGs: Following a mapping exercise led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the end of 2016, a relevant line Ministry was assigned as lead for each of the 17 Goals. For instance, for the SDG priorities identified by the Government of Cyprus, the coordinating Ministries are as follows:

- SDG 1: Ministry of Labour, Welfare, and Social Insurance
- SDG 4: Ministry of Education and Culture
- SDG 7 and 9: Ministry of Energy, Commerce, Industry, and Tourism
- SDG 14: Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development, and Environment

Progress made on each SDG is shared through an **inter-ministerial contact group**.

**Local authorities:**

The Government of Cyprus is planning engagement of local authorities in the process of SDG implementation (as of July 2017).

**Parliament:**

The Cypriot Parliament has maintained interest in the SDGs. At the beginning of 2016, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs introduced the 2030 Agenda to the House of Representatives and the Parliament’s Foreign and European Affairs Committee. In 2017, the President of the House of Representatives’ Committee for the Environment called on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to make a presentation at an information session on Cyprus’ progress in achieving the SDGs.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:**

Cyprus believes that informing and training the officials in positions to make impactful change is critical, including by means of as the “train the trainer” initiatives (as of July 2017).

**Civil society and the private sector:**

Cooperation between the government and civil society was particularly strong during the European Year for Development 2015 (EYD2015), and created strong links with the **Ministry of Foreign Affairs**, the **Ministry of Education and Culture**, and the **Cyprus Island-wide NGO Development Platform (CYINDEP)**. Efforts are underway to reinforce civil society capabilities and further embed the SDGs in their existing activities.

**Monitoring and review:**

The Ministries and relevant government agencies are responsible for collecting data associated with their assigned SDG. The data for all available indicators is collected and analysed by the **Cypriot Statistical Service**.

**Engaging supreme audit institutions:**

No information found.

**Budgeting:**

SDG spending is reflected in the budgets of relevant line ministries, there are no planned changes in the budgeting process due to the SDGs.

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**Country:**

**Czech Republic**

**National strategies:**

SDG objectives and targets are embedded in the overarching umbrella framework *Czech Republic 2030*. This strategic plan was drafted by the **Sustainable Development Unit of the Government Office**, and adopted by the Government in April 2017. It defines cross-sectoral long-time objectives focused on improving sustainability and wellbeing, concretely set into action through 97 specific targets at national, regional, and local levels.

**National institutional arrangements:**

The initial implementation plan for the SDGs was developed in 2016 by the **Office of the Government** and the **Ministry of Environment**. The Office of the Government leads the implementation process.

Coordination entity: Coordination is managed by the **Government Council for Sustainable Development (GCSD)**, an advisory body chaired by the Prime Minister. The GCSD acts as a platform for cooperation, and is tasked with reviewing national implementation of *Czech Republic 2030*. It is organized as follows:

- The GCSD **Secretariat** is located in the Sustainable Development Department of the Office of the Government.
- **9 thematic Committees** and several working groups bring together representatives from all levels of government, civil society, academia, and the private sector.

External coordination: The **Ministry of Foreign Affairs** is responsible for the external dimension of the SDGs and related development policies.

**Local authorities:**

No information found.

**Parliament:**

Both chambers of Parliament were involved in the year-long development of the *Czech Republic 2030* framework.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:**

No information found.

**Civil society and the private sector:**

Civil society and the private sector were active contributors to the *Czech Republic 2030* framework and other strategic plans. They promote support for sustainable development principles, for instance through the Czech SDGs Awards, which is a national competition. This year, 215 projects applied.

**Monitoring and review:** Compliance with *Czech Republic 2030* is monitored by a biannual analytical Report on the Quality of Life and its Sustainability, which will include an assessment of 192 indicators and provide strategic recommendations. The report is drafted by the **Sustainable Development Department**, and approved by the GCSD and the Government.

Data is collected and analysed by the relevant Committee in the GCSD. The main tool for tracking relevant indicators is the National Database of Strategies.

**Engaging supreme audit institutions:** The SAI is leading an environmental auditing project on “Greening Cities – Sustainable Urban Development”, which aims to identify the most critical challenges of urban agglomerations, such as air quality, increased noise, waste management problems, sewage system infrastructure, drinking water quality and systems, and related education and health care issues. The project relates to SDGs 3, 6, 7 and 11.

**Budgeting:** The Czech Republic promotes citizen participation in policy-making, for instance through participatory budgets.

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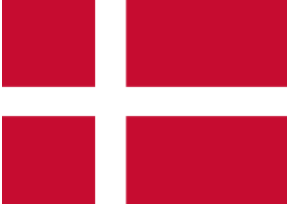
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**Country:** **Denmark**

**National strategies:** At the national level, Denmark has prioritized implementation of the SDGs through the government's 5-P Action Plan, which has set 37 targets focused on the themes of prosperity, people, planet, peace and partnerships.

**National institutional arrangements:** Lead and Coordination Entity: The **Ministry of Finance** oversees the national implementation of the 2030 Agenda. It coordinates the actions of government ministries and agencies, and chairs the inter-ministerial SDG working group. Specific programmes and targets are assigned to the appropriate line ministries, such as the Ministry of Energy, Utilities, and Climate for environmental targets, and the Ministry of Education for targets relating to promoting access to quality education.

At the international level: The **Ministry of Foreign Affairs** is responsible for coordinating Denmark's SDG commitments internationally.

**Local authorities:** Municipalities and regions deliver a majority of all public services and hold approximately 70 per cent of Denmark's public budget. They are especially prominent on social services, community safety, health, job creation, and the environment. They are collectively represented through the **Local Government Denmark (KL)**, the national association representing all 98 Danish municipalities, and Danish Regions, the national association for the five regions in Denmark. KL and Danish Regions facilitate dialogue between the national and subnational levels, provide resources and knowledge sharing, and influence legislative and financial strategic planning.

**Parliament:** In 2017, the Parliament established a cross-party network bringing together members from standing committees relevant to the 2030 Agenda. The network has held a public debate to identify its work priorities. The Parliament is also actively involved in monitoring implementation of the SDGs. The government will present a quadrennial status report on the Action Plan to Parliament. Furthermore, new legislation will be assessed in terms of its impacts on the SDGs.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:** No information found.

**Civil society and the private sector:**

The Government has organized consultations led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Civil society networks such as the **Danish 92 Group** and **Global Focus** are highly engaged in achieving the SDGs both in Denmark and internationally.

The Danish business community has pledged to include the 2030 Agenda in business development.

**Monitoring and review:**

The Government of Denmark will present an annual progress report on the Action Plan and a quadrennial status report on the Action Plan to Parliament. The **Danish statistical bureau** will produce a yearly statistical report to be sent to the UN as an input to the global progress report.

**Engaging supreme audit institutions:**

No information found.

**Budgeting:**

Funding for implementation of the SDGs is included in the annual budgets of the relevant ministries and agencies. The distribution of resources is approved by Parliament in the annual budget negotiations for the coming fiscal year.

Denmark has committed to providing 0.7 per cent of Gross National Income (GNI) in ODA. It is preparing to launch an SDG Fund that will combine public and private funds to mobilise further private capital.

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**Country:**

**Egypt**

**National Strategies:**

Egypt adopted Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS): Egypt Vision 2030 in 2016. This national strategy is closely aligned with the vision of the 2030 Agenda and has the three dimensions of sustainable development at its core.

**National institutional arrangements:**

Guiding and overseeing implementation:

- **Egypt National Committee for the Follow-Up on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals** was established through a decree by the Prime Minister in December 2015, as amended in 2017. The Committee aims to ensure the alignment and integration of the SDGs into Egypt's sustainable development strategies. Specifically, the Committee ensures that there is coherence among the sectoral strategies, plans, and programs, and that the environmental and social dimensions are integrated. The Committee is comprised of the following: the ministers of Social Solidarity, Environment, Investment and International Cooperation (rapporteur), Local Development, Education and Technical Education, Higher Education and Scientific Research, Planning Follow-up and Administrative Reform, the president of the National Council for Women, the president of the National Council for Motherhood and Childhood, and representatives from the ministries of Foreign Affairs, Housing Utilities and Urban Development, Health and Population, Finance, the Central Auditing Organization, the Central Authority for Public Mobilisation and Statistics, and the Information and Decision Support Centre.

Coordination:

- The **Ministry of Planning** is responsible for planning, coordinating and follow-up on the implementation of the sustainable development strategy.

Promoting implementation:

- **Sustainable Development Units** are being established in some line ministries.

**Local authorities:**

The **General Organization for Physical Planning (GOPP)** prepared a General Strategic Plan for use of local government units in setting up a

vision for the future development of a city, village or Governorate until 2027.

GOPP and the Governorate of Qena agreed to pilot the localization of the SDGs as one of the outputs of undertaking a strategic plan for the Governorate. The Pilot program will include awareness campaigns among relevant stakeholders in the Governorate highlighting the importance of the SDGs followed by an assessment of the current performance of the Governorate in the SDG indicators. The strategic plan will then outline how the SDGs could be implemented in the Governorate highlighting priority projects and investments.

The pilot project aims to show how GOPP's strategic plans can be used as a means to implement the SDGs, propose a methodology on streamlining plans for local levels with the SDGs, and provide insights for the central level on how the SDGs can be implemented on different levels of the government.

**Parliament:** The SDS also aims to enable the Parliament to monitor the implementation of the Strategy's objectives, targets, programs and projects within a specific timeframe and against a clear set of SMART key performance indicators.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:** No information found.

**Civil society and the private sector:** Multi-stakeholder involvement is central to the monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs in Egypt. The **Egyptian Sustainable Development Forum (ESDF)**, a non-profit organization under the Ministry of Social Solidarity, is a "think tank" established to facilitate the dialogue among the different stakeholders in determining policy gaps in legislation, strategies and national planning as they are related to achieving sustainability. The ESDF acts as a mechanism for open communication among representatives of the Government, local authorities, Parliamentarians and politicians, universities and research centers, NGOs, the private sector, media, trade unions, and other sectors of society.

**Monitoring and review:** In April 2016, a Sustainable Development Unit (SDU) within the **National Statistical Agency (CAPMAS)** was established to lead the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the SDGs and Egypt Vision 2030.

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

**Budgeting:** The **Ministry of Planning, Monitoring and Administrative Reform (MoPMAR)** and the Ministry of Finance (MoF) presented budget for the Parliament that was ratified in June 2016, which reflect SDG targets.

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**Country:** **El Salvador**

**National strategies:** El Salvador has incorporated the SDGs into the Government’s 5-Year National Development Plan 2014-2019 (PQD 2015). This high-level policy framework has established 11 objectives in order to realize three priorities: decent employment and economic growth, inclusive educations, and peace and public safety. The Government has identified 117 SDG targets that are directly aligned with the PQD 2015.

A National Roadmap for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda was presented by the President to the Council of Ministers in November 2015.

**National institutional arrangements:** Political coordination:  
- At the highest level, political leadership for the implementation of the SDGs is in the **Office of the President** of the Republic.

Implementation of the SDGs:  
- The technical coordination is led by the **Technical and Planning Secretariat of the Office of the President** (SETEPLAN) and the **Ministry of Foreign Affairs** (MRREE).  
- The **Intergovernmental Panel on Implementation** is composed of representatives from 71 state institutions, and provides support for planning, monitoring, and statistical evaluation.

Consultation and oversight: The **National Council for the SDGs** was established by the National Roadmap for the implementation of the SDGs. It includes representatives from different government branches, civil society, academia, the private sector, and the United Nations. Its role is to facilitate dialogue and provide oversight through monitoring and evaluation.

**Local authorities:** El Salvador has organized consultations for the localization of the Post-2015 Agenda.

**Parliament:** The Parliament is represented in the National Council for the SDGs.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:** Initial roll-out of the SDG roadmap included training of 488 State employees.

**Civil society and the private sector:**

El Salvador has initiated dialogues with civil society and the private sector, both represented in the **National Council for the SDGs**. They contributed to the conversations prior to adoption of the 2030 Agenda, and will be increasing their involvement in SDG implementation in the coming months.

**Monitoring and review:**

Monitoring and evaluation is primarily conducted by the two technical coordination bodies mentioned previously, the **Technical and Planning Secretariat of the Office of the President** and the **Intergovernmental Panel on Implementation**. The National Statistical and Geographic Information System (SNIEG) collect statistical data.

**Engaging supreme audit institutions:**

No information found.

**Budgeting:**

The Government of El Salvador is seeking funding for SDG projects, including from private sector investment, ODA, and South-South cooperation.

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**Country:**

**Estonia**

**National strategies:**

Since 2005, Estonia has had a national sustainable development strategy (NSDS) — “Sustainable Estonia 21”. The **Sustainable Development Commission** has conducted an analysis of the NSDS to determine its compliance with the 2030 Agenda and has confirmed that it covers the three dimensions of sustainable development plus the sustainability of Estonian culture.

**National institutional arrangements:**

Guiding and overseeing implementation:

- Estonia’s national coordination mechanism for the implementation of the 2015 Agenda is the **Sustainable Development Commission** and the **Inter-Ministerial Working Group for Sustainable Development**. The Commission’s membership includes non-governmental organizations in every significant field of sustainable development including the academe, while the Working Group is comprised of representatives —at the level of deputy secretary general and heads of departments—from various relevant ministries, i.e., the Ministry of the Environment (which drafted the NSDS), the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Education and Research, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Justice.

Coordination:

- At the center of this mechanism is the **Government Office Strategy Unit**, chaired by the Strategy Director of the Government Office Strategy Unit, which acts as the secretariat of the Sustainable Development Commission and links it to the Inter-Ministerial Working Group.
- The Unit also coordinates the competitiveness strategy of Estonia 2020, takes part in the preparation of sectoral and cross-cutting strategies, and drafts and monitors the Government Action Plan. This helps to maintain coherence across these horizontal strategies.

**Local authorities:**

Representatives of the **Association of Estonian Cities and Municipalities** are members of the Sustainable Development Commission.

**Parliament:** The Estonian Sustainable Development Strategy was adopted by the Parliament.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:** All line ministries are engaged in the implementation of the NSDS through the Inter-Ministerial Working Group for Sustainable Development.

**Civil society and the private Sector:** The NSDS was completed in close cooperation between the government and stakeholders. Its adoption was preceded by a thorough public discussion.

The membership and function of the **Sustainable Development Commission** was revised in 2009. It now comprises of 19 representatives from non-government associations and is mandated to monitor the implementation of Estonia's NSDS, to publish appropriate reports, and make relevant proposals to the Government to ensure the attainment of sustainable development.

**Monitoring and review:** A new set of indicators released in March 2015 by **Statistics Estonia** was developed and agreed in cooperation with the Sustainable Development Commission, the Inter-Ministerial Working Group for Sustainable Development, and the Government Office. Estonia presented its National Voluntary Review on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda to the UN High-Level Political Forum in 2016.

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

**Budgeting:** No information found.

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**Country:** Ethiopia

**National strategies:** The SDGs have been incorporated in the Second Five Year Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II) for the period 2015/16-2019/20. The GTP II establishes 10 priorities, all of which revolve around the core objective of poverty eradication. The SDGs-Integrated GTP II was ratified by the Council of Ministers and the House of Peoples Representatives (one of the two chambers of the Ethiopian Parliament).

The SDGs will be further integrated into Ethiopia's 15 Years Perspective Development Plan for the period 2015/16-2029/30, currently under development.

**National institutional arrangements:** High-level political leadership: Is provided by the **Council of Ministers** and the **House of Peoples Representatives in Parliament**, who both approved and ratified the GTP II.

Lead coordination entity: The **National Planning Commission (NPC)** is responsible for preparing the national development plan, coordinating national programmes, and monitoring implementation of the GTP II. Cross-sectoral coordination is also organized through the “Public Wing,” a platform that brings together stakeholders from all level of government, civil society organizations, and the private sector. The Public Wing platform meets quarterly.

Implementation: Responsibility for specific targets is assigned to the relevant line ministry.

**Local authorities:** Ethiopia’s decentralized government administrative system has devolved more power to regional and municipal governments, who directly engage with communities on economic, social, and political matters. Local authorities were therefore consulted during the preparation of the SDGs-integrated GTP II and are seen as critical to its successful implementation. Heads of Bureaus of the regional states and city administrations participated in the three conferences on the SDGs organized by the Government of Ethiopia in collaboration with the UN Country Office.

**Parliament:** The House of Peoples Representatives ratified the GTP II. Standing Committees in Parliament monitor progress on the SDGs and the GTP II through annual performance assessments.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:** Workshops were organized at various government administrative levels in order to raise awareness and promote ownership of the SDGs.

**Civil society and the private sector:**

Civil society actors, NGOs, and private sector stakeholders were actively involved in the development, implementation, and follow-up of the SDGs-Integrated GTP II.

**Monitoring and review:**

National level monitoring: The **National Planning Commission** collects annual sector performance reports from the relevant federal institutions, and submits the consolidated review to the Office of the Prime Minister.

Regional level monitoring: Sectoral reports are collected and submitted to the **Regional Cabinet Office**.

Statistical data is provided by federal line ministries and compiled by the **Central Statistical Agency**.

**Engaging supreme audit institutions:**

No information found.

**Budgeting:**

The GTP II is financed through the national budget. The Government of Ethiopia is working to increase domestic resource mobilisation, particularly through taxes.

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**Country:**

**Finland**

**National strategies:**

Finland’s SDG implementation strategy includes “The Finland we want by 2050 – Society’s commitment to sustainable development”, which serves as Finland’s guideline for sustainable development and a practical tool for translating the SDGs into national and local objectives, and actions. The strategy was prepared by the National Commission on Sustainable Development.

A National 2030 Agenda Implementation Plan will be designed, which will outline how Finland will put into practice the SDGs, explain how to monitor and review the progress and offer a roadmap for allocation of activities and resources.

**National institutional arrangements:**

Guiding and overseeing implementation:

- In Finland, the **National Commission on Sustainable Development**, which is chaired by the Prime Minister, plays a key role in the national implementation, assessment and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda.

Coordination:

- The **Coordination Secretariat in the Prime Minister’s office** has responsibility for planning and coordination of the SDGs. The General Secretariat of the Commission (moved into the Prime Minister’s Office from the Ministry of Environment in October 2015) as well as a broad-based Inter-ministerial Network Secretariat consisting of various government administrations are responsible for the practical work of the Commission.

Promoting implementation:

- All sectoral ministries were asked to assess their role with regard to all 169 targets and to chart key policy measures for implementing the SDGS.

**Local authorities:**

The regions and municipalities will play a key role in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. At present, there are two representatives from each region, city and municipal administration in the National Commission on Sustainable Development.

**Parliament:**

The Finnish Parliament plays a key role in the national and global implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The aim is for various Parliamentary committees to take a holistic approach in considering the SDGs and their

targets, taking into consideration the integrated nature of the 2030 Agenda. The National Commission on Sustainable Development and the Development Policy Committee will arrange joint events with Members of Parliament to clarify the Parliament's role in activities such as monitoring and assessing implementation.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:**

No information found.

**Civil society and the private sector:**

The **National Commission on Sustainable Development** is also a forum bringing together key actors in Finnish society. It is based on a hybrid model, combining high-level political leadership with wide-ranging participation by civil society.

The **Development Policy Committee** is another key actor enabling the participation of stakeholder groups in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The Committee monitors and assesses the implementation of Finland's development policy guidelines and international commitments – particularly Finland's implementation of the 2030 Agenda – and supervises policy formulation within the government program.

**Monitoring and review:**

The **National Indicator Network** has been responsible for long-term indicator work in Finland and for supporting the monitoring and assessment of sustainable development. The Network will update the national sustainable development indicators previously approved as part of the national implementation plan for the 2030 Agenda. It will also act as the national support group in the international monitoring of SDG indicators.

In addition to statistics authorities, Ministries, and various research institutions, a range of other organisations will be invited to participate more extensively in the national indicator network and the updating of national indicators.

**Engaging supreme audit institutions:**

The SAI has conducted an assessment of past performance audits to analyse their alignment to the SDGs. Also, the SAI has engaged in consultations with the government (Prime Minister Office and National Statistical Office) and an Audit of the 2030 Agenda Annual Report to Government is planned for 2019. Internally, the SAI is raising the awareness and building the capacity of staff to audit SDGs.

**Budgeting:**

In its national plan for the implementation of 2030 Agenda, the Government aims to identify short and medium-term objectives that are sufficiently tangible for inclusion in the budget planning of Finland's various administrative branches. Each administrative branch should incorporate these objectives in its budget proposals forming the basis for the preparation of the national budget. In the public sector, implementation of the 2030 Agenda will also require budgeting related to objectives across administrative branches, particularly in the priority areas being scheduled for implementation at a certain point of time.

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**Country:**

**France**

**National strategies:**

In France, the National Strategy for Ecological Transition towards Sustainable Development 2015-2020 (SNTEDD) replaces the national sustainable development strategy 2010-2013 and goes beyond sectoral policies with a focus on climate change, biodiversity, resource management and environmental health. France will develop a further national action plan for the SDGs that is driven by a shared vision, government measures and public policy guidelines for sustainable development, assistance to actors in their fields of activity, especially economic actors, citizens' ownership of the SDGs, rollout at national, regional and local levels and international cooperation, especially with the European Union, the Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie and the United Nations.

**National institutional arrangements:**

Guiding, overseeing implementation and coordination:

- The French **Ministry of Environment** is leading the SDG process.
- In addition, the **Ministry of Ecological and Solidary Transition** prepares and implements governmental policy in the areas of sustainable development, environment and green technologies, energy, industry and industrial safety, transport, maritime infrastructure, marine fisheries and aquaculture.
- The **Office of the Commissioner General for Sustainable Development**, within the Ministry, is responsible for the preparation of annual environmental conferences and the implementation of the resulting governmental roadmaps, as well as the development of the national strategy for ecological transition towards sustainable development.
- The Commissioner General, under the authority of the Prime Minister, coordinates inter-ministerial actions through a network of senior officers for sustainable development appointed by each ministry.

**Local authorities:**

Action by local authorities is administered through a variety of regional and inter-regional services within the Ministry of Ecological and Solidary Transition and under the authority of regional prefects. Among them are the Regional Directorates for Environment, Planning and Housing (DREAL), which conduct and implement State policies on the environment and sustainable development at the sub-national level, ensure the integration of sustainable development principles and objectives in government actions, contribute to national plans, and

promote citizen participation in sustainable development, and other functions, and Interregional Directorates of the Sea which are in charge of the conduct of State policies in the field of sustainable development of the sea, resource management and regulation of maritime activities.

**Parliament:**

Matters pertaining to regional planning, construction, transport, infrastructure, public works, the environment and hunting are within the purview of the **Committee on Sustainable Development and Regional Planning**. Agriculture and fisheries, energy and industry, applied research and innovation, consumption, internal and external trade, postal and electronic communications, tourism, urban planning and housing are within the purview of the **Committee on Economic Affairs**. Both are standing bodies of the National Assembly with a mandate to prepare and review reports and bills within their areas of competence.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:**

No information found.

**Civil society and the private sector:**

France conducted consultations with civil society.

**Monitoring and review:**

A progress report on the implementation of the SNTEDD, prepared by the Ministry of Ecological and Solidary Transition, is sent to the National Assembly each year. Progress indicators are produced by the **National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE)** in cooperation with statistical departments at the ministerial level.

**Engaging supreme audit institutions:**

No information found.

**Budgeting:**

France has undertaken to earmark an additional €4 billion per year to fund development by 2020, including €2 billion for climate change action, bringing the French Agency for Development's volume of financial assistance to over €2.5 billion per year. Accordingly, it will increase the volume of funds allocated to climate change adaptation to €1 billion per year in 2020. Lastly, France will allocate nearly €400 million more in grants by 2020 compared with their current level.

The mobilization of financial resources is an important step for SDG implementation. The Conference des Bailleurs et investissemos will be useful in this regard.

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**Country:** Georgia

**National strategies:** In Georgia, the SDGs have been mapped and integrated into a strategic umbrella document, the Annual Governmental Work Plan, and in other national, multi-sector strategies and action plans such as the Social and Economic Development Strategy “Georgia 2020”, the National Strategy for Protection of Human Rights in Georgia (2014-2020), the Public Administration Reform Roadmap (2015) and its Action Plan 2015-2016.

**National institutional arrangements:** Guiding, overseeing implementation and coordination:

- In Georgia, the SDG implementation process is directed and coordinated by the **Administration of the Government of Georgia**, specifically, the **Government Planning and Innovations Unit of the Policy Analysis, Strategic Planning and Coordination Department**.
- In 2016, the Government of Georgia established a **joint technical working group** that comprises experts from different line ministries and from the National Statistics Office to discuss the “nationalization” of the SDGs and to facilitate the implementation of the SDGs at the national level.

**Local authorities:** No information found.

**Parliament:** The Parliament of Georgia is currently implementing a program (2014-2018) to strengthen its efforts to represent the needs and views of citizens more effectively, and to streamline law-making processes and enhance governmental control. The European Union and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) are jointly supporting this program. Another role of the Parliament of Georgia in sustainable development was its endorsement of the Joint Declaration on “Open Government for Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:** The SDGs have been mapped against the public administration reform roadmap and its action plan.

**Civil society and the private sector:**

Non-governmental bodies are foreseen to play a crucial role in offering feedback, policy advice and participating in monitoring and evaluation at the central as well as local levels. In particular, Georgia's **multi-stakeholder SDG Council** serves as the platform for agreement on national indicators.

**Monitoring and review:**

Efforts have been undertaken by the **National Statistics Office of Georgia (Geostat)** to set up a reliable information base with baseline indicators for each target so as to monitor and review progress of the SDGs. Geostat is working with line Ministries to collect relevant data and identify weaknesses of disaggregated statistics. As of 2016, nearly 120 indicators had been identified as baseline data.

**Engaging supreme audit institutions:**

The SAI has included in its analytical Portal a dedicated space for SDGs. In this Portal, citizens can access all the past audits conducted by the SAI related to SDGs and check their findings and recommendations. The Portal will be used to access information on all future SDG related audits.

With support from the INTOSAI Development Initiative (IDI), the SAI is conducting a performance audit of the government preparedness to implement the SDGs. The audit objectives focus on the extent to which the government has adapted the 2030 Agenda to its national context, whether the government has identified and secured resources and capacities necessary to implement the 2030 Agenda, and the establishment of mechanisms to monitor, follow-up, review and report on progress towards the SDGs.

**Budgeting:**

For the upcoming period, Georgia will work with international donors to finance specific sectoral projects aimed at reaching SDG targets.

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**Country:**

**Germany**

**National strategies:**

In Germany, the National Sustainable Development Strategy, prepared by the **Federal Chancellery** with the involvement of all ministries, provides a key framework for implementing the 2030 Agenda in Germany. Its final, revised draft focuses on each individual Goal and proposes actions that the Government could undertake for its implementation. The Strategy revised in 2016 will be further developed and updated every four years.

**National institutional arrangements:**

Providing political leadership and oversight:

- In Germany, SDG implementation is being driven by the high-level **State Secretaries' Committee for Sustainable Development** - headed by the **Federal Chancellery** with representation from all Federal ministries. Each ministry analyses the Goals relevant to its mandate and identifies means to achieve them. The Federal Chancellery consults with each of the Federal ministry on its progress and coordinates the relevant programs of individual ministries, to ensure consistent implementation of the strategy.

Coordination:

- The Federal Chancellery presides over a **working group of heads of sub-departments from all ministries**, which complements the Committee. The working group focuses on the technical preparation and implementation of the resolutions of the State Secretaries' Committee, and coordinates working-level activities relevant to sustainability issues.

**Local authorities:**

All 16 Federal states are being engaged by the Federal Government in a regular dialogue on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The Federal states also participated in drafting the new edition of the National Sustainable Development Strategy, with contributions approved at the level of the states' prime ministers. The Strategy stresses the need for cooperation between the Federal, state and local governments.

**Regional network hubs for sustainability** have been established primarily to help to link the sustainability initiatives of the Federal, state and local governments.

**Parliament:** The **Parliamentary Advisory Council on Sustainable Development** provides Parliamentary guidance on sustainability policy issues and the National Sustainable Development Strategy. The Council also formally reviews whether the sustainability impact assessment of draft legislation of the government has been conducted in a plausible manner. It holds regular public hearings and publishes policy papers to trigger debate on various aspects of sustainable development.

The Council has issued a statement urging a comprehensive SDG implementation. It also advocates establishing the position of "sustainability officer" at the director general or director level in all departments to enhance coordination.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:** No information found.

**Civil society and the private sector:** The multi-stakeholder approach has been institutionalised through the **German Council for Sustainable Development**, whose members are drawn from the business, civil society and scientific community.

The German Council for Sustainable Development, an independent advisory panel, advises the government on all issues related to sustainable development and fosters dialogue on sustainability within society. It has been supporting the German government since 2001.

In 2014, when the list of SDGs emerged and took shape, the Council conducted an initial assessment of the SDGs at the request of the Federal Chancellery. It analysed the gaps, options and opportunities for SDG implementation, and presented recommendations and stakeholder proposals for implementing the SDGs.

The comprehensive involvement of non-governmental stakeholders is being promoted through a variety of dialogue formats, including the four public regional conferences held as of February 2016.

An example of German Council for Sustainable Development's initiative for private sector engagement is the development of the German Sustainability Code, which encourages private companies to present their sustainability-related activities and to report on compliance with 20 established criteria.

**Monitoring and review:** For some of the issues, suitable indicators have yet to be defined. The number of measurable indicators has increased from 38 under the previous sustainable development strategy to 61 under the revised draft. Every two years, the **Federal Statistical Office** will publish reports on Germany's progress on these 61 indicators.

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



**Budgeting:**

The implementation of 2030 Agenda is carried out within the framework of the budgetary and fiscal requirements of the Federal Government.

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**Country:** **Guatemala**

**National strategies:** Guatemala has been working to align the SDGs with the National Development Plan K'atun, Our Guatemala 2032 (PND 2032) and the short-term General Government Policy 2016-2020. The process of national appropriation of the 2030 Agenda was led by the **National Council of Urban and Rural Development (Conadur)**, and is reflected in the outcome document “Structure of the Strategy for the Implementation of Development Priorities.” It was found that 90 per cent of the SDGs coincided with the development priorities of the PND 2023, which focuses on the fight against poverty, reduction of inequalities and acceleration of economic growth within an environmentally sustainable development framework. Thus, Guatemala has prioritized 129 of the SDG goals and 200 of the SDG indicators.

**National institutional arrangements:** Political coordination, oversight and spearheading implementation: The **National Urban and Rural Development Council (Conadur)** is the leading entity for the SDGs in Guatemala. It is responsible for creating urban and rural development policies, plans, programmes, and projects, and oversees their implementation. The Conadur is led by the President of Guatemala, and includes members of the Government and thirteen civil society representatives.

Technical coordination: The **Commission for Alignment, Monitoring, and Evaluation of the PND 2032** evaluates the impacts and progress of the Government’s development policies. It is seeking to reinforce its technical capacities through the creation of a technical committee and three subcommittees (information management, programmatic linkages, and financial alignment), in partnership with the relevant Ministries.

**Local authorities:** No information found.

**Parliament:** The Congress of the Republic has established working groups pertaining to the SDGs, and is involved in interinstitutional strategic planning and implementation. In particular, it is represented in the subcommittee on financial alignment, as the Congress must approve the public budget and thus the allocation of resources to sustainable development priorities.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:** Guatemala has organized 65 dissemination and awareness raising workshops, many of which were targeted to public servants in all sectors of government (including Ministries, secretariats, decentralized and autonomous entities, regional development councils, etc.)

**Civil society and the private sector:**

The adaptation and integration of the 2030 Agenda to the national context occurred through a participatory consultation process. Civil society organizations are particularly important for dissemination of national development agendas at the community level, and monitoring of public institutions.

**Monitoring and review:**

Overall monitoring of progress on the SDGs is provided by the **Conadur**. Statistical information collection and analysis is managed by the **National Institute of Statistics (INE)**.

**Engaging supreme audit institutions:**

The SAI has adopted in its internal regulation the requirement to conduct audits of the SDGs at the national level. The SAI plans to audit SDG implementation at the local level and is supporting the government in raising awareness of the municipalities about the 2030 Agenda and SDGs through the organization of several workshops in 2017.

The SAI has participated in a coordinated audit to assess the preparation of the center of government to implement the 2030 Agenda as well as the preparation for the implementation of Target 2.4 on food security.

With support from the INTOSAI Development Initiative (IDI), the SAI is conducting a performance audit of the government's preparedness to implement Goal 5 of SDGs. The audit objectives are aligned to the VNR guidelines and focus on the actions taken by the government to adapt SDG 5 to the national context, whether the government has identified and secured the resources and capacities necessary to implement SDG 5, and the establishment of mechanisms to monitor, follow-up, review and report on progress on SDG 5.

**Budgeting:**

Some of the prioritized SDGs have been incorporated into the budget for fiscal year 2017.

The Government is planning to strengthen financing of development through: 1) re-adjustment of the public budget (with approval from Congress), 2) tax reform (with approval from Congress), and 3) partnerships with the private sector, NGOs, and international donors.

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**Country:**

**Honduras**

**National strategies:**

In Honduras, the National Agenda of the SDGs (AN-ODS) sets the foundation for implementation of the 2030 Agenda. In addition to defining objectives and lead institutions, the National Agenda integrates the SDGs with existing strategic documents such as the National Plan (2010-2022) and the 2014-2018 Government Strategic Plan.

**National institutional arrangements:**

Lead coordination and review entity: The **General Government Coordination Secretariat (SCGG)** has been assigned by the executive branch to be the focal point for the 2030 Agenda. It provides planning and oversight, liaises with all government institutions, and facilitates domestic and international cooperation.

Strategic guidance and decision-making: A **High-Level Commission** was established to define SDG strategies. It includes representatives from national and subnational government entities, civil society groups, the private sector, and other organizations.

Operational and technical support: A **Technical Commission** was created to provide thematic advice and follow-up on SDG implementation. It includes representatives from the same entities present in the High-Level Commission and from the **National Institute of Statistics (INE)**.

**Local authorities:**

At the regional level: The SDGs are being integrated into subnational strategic institutional and development plans. Awareness and regional ownership of the 2030 Agenda was encouraged through seven sessions, which brought together an estimated 400 participants.

At the local level: Honduras has established pilot programmes for municipal level 2030 Agenda projects. Honduras has set a goal of reaching 40 per cent decentralization of public investment at the municipal level.

**Parliament:**

The National Congress is responsible for the harmonization of Honduras' legal framework with international agreements. The Legislative Commission on the Budget will be key to allocating resources to sustainable development programmes in the annual budget.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:**

Honduras has organized fifteen events to date providing national skills training on the SDGs for public officials at the national, regional, and local levels.

**Civil society and the private sector:**

Civil society and private sector organizations are represented in the **SDG High-Level and Technical Commissions**.

**Monitoring and review:**

The **SCGG** is responsible for developing a results-based monitoring proposal for the SDGs. The **National Institute of Statistics** is carrying out an assessment of existing data collection and analytical capacities and of potential means to reinforce them.

**Engaging supreme audit institutions:**

With support from the INTOSAI Development Initiative (IDI), the SAI is conducting a performance audit of the government preparedness to implement Goal 5 of SDGs. The audit objectives focus on the actions taken by the government to adapt SDG 5 to the national context, whether the government has identified and secured the resources and capacities necessary to implement SDG 5, and the establishment of mechanisms to monitor, follow-up, review and report on progress on SDG 5.

**Budgeting:**

The SDGs are incorporated into annual budget planning, with oversight by the Legislative Commission on the Budget. Pilot programmes are testing new methodology for linking resources in Government budgets to SDG objectives.

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**Country:** **India**

**National strategies:** The SDGs are reflected in India’s development plans, particularly the Three-Year Action Agenda for the years 2017-18 to 2019-20. They are also being incorporated in the 15-Year Vision and the 7-Year Strategy document currently under development. The SDGs are also implemented through sector-specific programmes, such as the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) financial inclusion programme.

**National institutional arrangements:** Oversight, spearheading implementation and coordination: The **National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog)** is the Government policy think tank responsible for the coordination and implementation of the 2030 Agenda objectives. NITI Aayog is chaired by the Prime Minister. It has mapped out the 17 Goals and assigned each of the targets to the appropriate Ministries (called “Nodal Central Ministries”), agencies, and major government programmes.

**Local authorities:** India places special importance on regional and local ownership of the SDGs in light of the country’s federal governance structure. Subnational governments are actively engaged in the development of the 7-Year and 15-Year development plans. Chief Ministers of States are represented in sub-groups, whose recommendations are translated into policies at the national level.

State Governments are developing 15-Year Visions and regional roadmaps for achieving the SDGs, assigning targets to relevant departments and programmes within the State. NITI Aayog encourages and facilitates inter-State cooperation, and has published a compendium of best practices.

At the local level, the **Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)** in rural areas and **Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)** are organising municipal-level SDG initiatives.

**Parliament:** The Parliament of India is actively engaged in promoting the 2030 Agenda. It has organized several forums relating to the SDGs, such as the February 2017 South Asian Speakers’ Summit. The Speaker’s Research Initiative provides SDG-related insights to Members of Parliament, and the Lower House of Parliament has organized discussions on the SDGs open to Members of both Houses.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:**

India supports training and capacity building throughout the implementation of the SDGs, particularly for the PRIs in rural areas and the ULBs in urban areas.

**Civil society and the private sector:**

Civil society organizations have played a key role in promoting and implementing the 2030 Agenda. Their contributions include raising awareness about the SDGs through campaigns and capacity building workshops, supporting States plan and implement SDG programmes, conducting research on the SDGs, and serving as a watchdog on sustainable development issues.

Private sector organizations and industry associations have organized initiatives that reflect the priorities of the 2030 Agenda, both privately and in collaboration with the government. Public-Private Partnerships are essential to attracting the financing necessary for sustainable development.

**Monitoring and review:**

The **Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI)** has developed draft national indicators that reflect the global SDG measurements. This framework of indicators is currently open to public consultation, and the finalized version will be used by the MoSPI to track national progress on SDG implementation. This function is performed at the state-level by the **Directorate of Economics and Statistics**.

**Engaging supreme audit institutions:**

As Chair of the Knowledge Sharing Committee (KSC) of the International Organisation of SAIs (INTOSAI), SAI India is the main partner of the capacity building programme on “Auditing the SDGs” with the INTOSAI Development Initiative. The SAI is also participating in the programme by conducting a performance audit of the government’s preparedness to implement the SDGs. The audit objectives focus on the extent to which the government has adapted the 2030 Agenda to its national context, whether the government has identified and secured resources and capacities necessary to implement the 2030 Agenda, and the establishment of mechanisms to monitor, follow-up, review and report on progress towards the SDGs. In the case of India, the audit will assess both the national and the state level and also look into one specific sector (SDG 3 on health).

**Budgeting:**

India has initiated a tax reform agenda to increase mobilisation of domestic resources. It is also restructuring the national budget to monitor the results of public expenditures in terms of their impact on the SDGs.

State and local governments have been provided with the means to implement the SDGs by the Fourteenth Finance Commission. They may also benefit from targeted grants and subsidies.



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**Country:** **Indonesia**

**National strategies:** The SDGs are incorporated in all three levels of Indonesia's development planning:

- On the long-term: "Nawacita", the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2005-2025 consists of 9 development priorities. The next RPJPN 2025-2045 is currently being drafted.
- On the medium-term: The National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019 integrates the targets set by the 2030 Agenda and is organized in four pillars: 1) social development, 2) economic development, and 3) environmental development, supported by 4) access to justice and good governance. The SDGs will also be incorporated into the fourth phase of RPJMN 2020-2025.
- On the short-term: 1-year Government Work Plans (RKP) serve as the basis for the Annual State Budget.

Furthermore, the **National Coordination Team** will formulate a 15-Year SDGs Roadmap, an SDG National Action Plan, and SDG Regional Action Plans.

**National institutional arrangements:** Political decision-making and oversight: The implementation of the SDGs is led by the **President of Indonesia**.

Lead coordination entity: The **Ministry of the National Development Planning/Bappenas** is the Implementation Coordinator for the SDGs, and oversees the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the 2030 Agenda in Indonesia.

Spearheading implementation and coordination of SDG implementation.

- At the highest level: The **National SDGs Coordination Team** is responsible for the implementation of the SDGs and facilitates horizontal and vertical coordination. It is headed by the Minister of National Development Planning/Bappenas and is comprised of a Steering Committee, an Implementing Team/Technical Committee, four Working Groups, an Experts Panel, and the SDGs Secretariat. The Steering Committee is chaired by the President and Vice President of Indonesia, and consists of seven ministers. The Implementing Team and Working Groups include representatives from government, civil society, media, philanthropy actors, the private sector, academia, and experts.
- At the ministerial level: Each SDG is assigned to a relevant line ministry. Of particular relevance are the Ministry of Foreign

Affairs, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, the Ministry of Industry, the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education, the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, the Ministry of Marine and Fisheries Affairs, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the National Commission on Violence Against Women, the National Narcotics Agency, the National Population and Family Planning Board, and BPS-Statistics Indonesia.

<b>Local authorities:</b>	As the first providers of public services in Indonesia, it is essential that local governments own and adapt the SDGs to local circumstances. A <b>Regional SDG Coordination Team</b> will be established to organize implementation at the local level. Indonesia has organized seminars or consultations to disseminate the 2030 Agenda in 31 of 34 provinces and 50 of the 514 districts/municipalities. Technical guidelines have been published to advise in the development of sub-national action plans, and several districts and municipalities have already established agencies, resources, and/or programmes dedicated to the SDGs. Furthermore, local authorities are involved in the drafting of the Medium-Term Regional Development Plan (RPJMD) and the Regional Work Plan (RKPD).
<b>Parliament:</b>	Members of Parliament are involved in efforts to implement the SDGs. Awareness-raising initiatives have been organized by the Ministry of National Development Planning.
<b>Engaging and equipping public servants:</b>	No information found.
<b>Civil society and the private sector:</b>	Civil society and private sector actors are encouraged to participate in the planning and implementation of SDG programmes. They are represented in the National SDGs Coordinating Team within the Implementing Team and the Working Groups.
<b>Monitoring and review:</b>	Indonesia is creating a national One Data (Satu Data) system, under the coordination of <b>BPS-Statistics Indonesia</b> , <b>Bappenas</b> , and the <b>Office of the Presidential Staff</b> (KSP). It has developed 87 of the 241 global indicators, and 234 proxy indicators.
<b>Engaging supreme audit institutions:</b>	The SAI has aligned its workplan to the Presidential Decree for SDG implementation in Indonesia and the calendar of the global review of the SDGs. The SAI is working on the development of a portal that will provide access to all SDG-related audits and will be linked to the SDG government portal. The SAI is working with other SAIs to develop guidance on environmental auditing with an integrated SDG perspective.

With support from the INTOSAI Development Initiative (IDI), the SAI is conducting a performance audit of the government preparedness to implement the SDGs. The audit objectives focus on the extent to which the government has adapted the 2030 Agenda to its national context, whether the government has identified and secured resources and capacities necessary to implement the 2030 Agenda, and the establishment of mechanisms to monitor, follow-up, review and report on progress towards the SDGs.

The SAI is participating in an environmental auditing project on “Greening Cities – Sustainable Urban Development”, which aims to identify the most critical challenges of urban agglomerations, such as air quality, increased noise, waste management problems, sewage system infrastructure, drinking water quality and systems, and related education and health care issues. The project relates to SDGs 3, 6, 7 and 11.

The SAI is also auditing the coherence and integration of the budget and the use of resources for SDG implementation.

**Budgeting:**

The Government of Indonesia has dedicated funds to the SDGs, although it is insufficient to meet funding needs and has prompted research into other sources of financing. The SDGs have also been allocated a budget at the subnational level since 2016, in the Regional Budget (APBD).

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**Country:** Italy

**National strategies:** Italy is currently integrating the 2030 Agenda into domestic national strategies by drafting the National Sustainable Development Strategy 2017/2030 (SNSvS), a holistic policy framework that encompasses environmental, social, and economic dimensions based on the 5-P approach (people, planet, peace, prosperity, and partnership). The SNSvS is linked to existing programmes, such as the National Reform Programme and the Economy and Financial Document. It is endorsed by the Italian **Council of Ministers**, and will be operationalized through a Plan of Action to be developed by the end of 2017.

**National institutional arrangements:** Lead implementation and coordination entity: The **Prime Minister** coordinates and manages implementation of the SNSvS and the SDGs. It is supported by the **Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea** on internal questions, and by the **Ministry of Foreign Affairs** on external issues.

The **Ministry of Finance** is responsible for linking SNSvS implementation and formal economic policies.

**Local authorities:** The Government will encourage regional and local authorities implement the SNSvS at a sub-national level within their areas of competence and responsibilities through the State and Regions Conference and in accordance with Article 34 of the April 2006 152 Legislative Decree.

**Parliament:** Italy recognizes the importance of adopting legislation that enhances and enforces implementation of SDG priorities.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:** Italy will promote staff training in key SDG sectors.

**Civil society and the private sector:** Over 200 NGOs were involved in consultations for the development of the SNSvS. The Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea will create a **Forum on the Strategy for Sustainable Development** to guarantee the continued participation of civil society and other relevant stakeholders.

The **Italian Alliance for Sustainable Development** (ASviS) brings together over 180 civil society and business organizations. In May 2017, it launched the first Sustainable Development Festival.

**Monitoring and review:** The Government will provide an annual review of SNSvS implementation and an assessment of the results that have been achieved.

The **National Statistical System** is responsible for designing indicators. It bases its metrics on the BES project, which emphasizes not only economic parameters, but also social, environmental, equity, and sustainability measurements.

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

**Budgeting:** The Ministry of Finance has been tasked with linking the SNSvS with national economic policy. The annual Economic and Finance Document (DEF) will incorporate national sustainable development targets. The 2017 Budget Law also reflected the SNSvS.

The Italian Government and Parliament has approved a significant increase in Italian ODA for the years 2017 and 2018.

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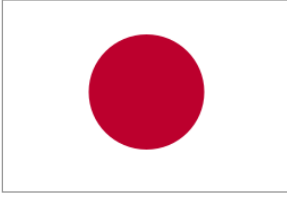
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**Country:** Japan

**National strategies:** Japan has adopted the SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles, a national strategy for implementation of the 2030 Agenda which sets out Japan's 8 priority areas, implementation principles, and an approach to the monitoring and review process.

**National institutional arrangements:** High-level spearheading of implementation and lead coordination entity: in May 2016, Japan established the **SDGs Promotion Headquarters**, a new Cabinet body responsible for leading the implementation of the SDGs in accordance with the SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles, promoting cooperation among relevant ministries and agencies, and providing follow-up and review. The SDGs Promotion Headquarters are headed by the **Prime Minister**, with the **Chief Cabinet Secretary** and the **Minister of Foreign Affairs** as vice-chairmen. It includes representatives of all Ministers of State, i.e. the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transportation, and Tourism, the Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, the Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, the Reconstruction Agency, the Consumer Affairs Agency, the Financial Services Agency, the National Police Agency, the Cabinet Office, and the Cabinet Secretariat.

At the ministry level: The Government of Japan and all related governmental agencies are required to incorporate the SDGs into their plans, strategies, and policies.

**Local authorities:** The Government of Japan will encourage and support regional and local governments to incorporate the SDGs in their strategies and policies.

Cities have been particularly active in organising symposium, setting up awards, and integrating the SDGs into local plans. They have been encouraged through initiatives such as the "Future City" programme by the Japanese Cabinet Office.

**Parliament:** In May 2016, the **Special Committee on Official Development Assistance and Related Matters** of the House of Councillors adopted a Resolution on Japan's development policy entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development." Various political

parties have established special committees or organized meetings on the SDGs.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:**

No information found.

**Civil society and the private sector:**

Civil society organizations and the private sector are important partners to the Government of Japan in implementing the SDGs at all levels. The SDGs Promotion Headquarters has organized roundtable meetings that include representatives from civil society, academia, the business sector, and international organizations. In April 2016, Japanese civil society organizations established the **Japan Civil Society Network on the SDGs** (SDGs Japan).

Private technologies and resources are also essential to the success of the 2030 Agenda, mobilised through initiatives such as Public Private Action for Partnership (PPAP). In September 2015, the business development platform **OPEN 2030 PROJECT** was launched. The SDGs Promotion Headquarters created the Japan SDGs Award in June 2017 to reward leading initiatives by private companies.

**Monitoring and review:**

The SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles include a proposal for the follow-up and review process, conducted by the SDGs Promotion Headquarters and other stakeholders.

**Engaging supreme audit institutions:**

No information found.

**Budgeting:**

Japan is the fourth largest ODA donor among OECD countries. It will continue to reinforce efforts to provide development assistance and cooperation.

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**Country:**

**Jordan**

**National strategies:**

The SDGs are integrated into the following key Jordanian Government frameworks:

- Jordan 2025 is the national 10-year vision and strategic plan established in 2015, which takes into consideration the social, economic, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. Its four priorities are citizens, society, business, and government.
- **Executive Development Programmes (EPDs)** operationalize Jordan 2025 through concrete three- or four-year development programmes. The current EPD for 2016-2019 incorporates the 2030 Agenda, covering 26 development sectors.
- The Roadmap for SDG Implementation defines how the SDGs are to be incorporated into national and sub-national strategic planning, budgets, monitoring processes, and institutional frameworks.
- The SDGs are also incorporated in thematic strategies and legislation, such as the Economic Growth Plan (2018-2022).

**National institutional arrangements:**

Strategic Planning:

- The **Higher Steering Committee** endorses long-term development plans such as Jordan 2025 and all associated documents, such as the EDPs. It is headed by the **Prime Minister** and includes representatives from relevant Ministries, civil society organizations, and the private sector.
- The **National Higher Committee for Sustainable Development**, created in 2002, manages the integration of the SDGs within government initiatives and strategies. It is headed by the Minister of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC), and is composed of members from relevant Ministries, civil society organizations, the private sector, both houses of Parliament, and local communities.
- The **Coordination Committee** oversees the preparation of the EDPs, supervises the working groups, and reviews progress on implementation. It is headed by the Secretary General of MOPIC, and includes members from Government, Ministries, and other relevant stakeholders.

Implementation:

- The 18 **Working Groups** define short- and long-term objectives based on the EDP and the SDGs, and identify funding needs and monitoring indicators.

- The **Coordinating Secretariat** supports the Coordination Committee and the Working Groups.

**Local authorities:** Governorate Development Programmes have been developed for each of the 12 governorates in Jordan, adapting national priorities to sub-national circumstances and challenges. The Roadmap for SDGs Implementation encourages localization of the SDGs.

**Parliament:** The Parliament has issued key legislation, such as a new Integrity, Ombudsman and Anticorruption Law. Awareness raising campaigns have been designed for parliamentarians.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:** Awareness raising campaigns have targeted municipal councils and other civil servants.

**Civil society and the private sector:** Civil society actors have been highly active in organising awareness raising campaigns and promoting national ownership of the 2030 Agenda.

Jordan also places great importance on strengthening its public-private partnership framework. The Economic Growth Plan has identified 23 projects partnering with the private sector.

**Monitoring and review:** The **Department of Statistics** is responsible for producing statistical indicators. The EDP monitoring and evaluation mechanism consolidates results over 600 indicators in quarterly and annual reports published by MOPIC. **MOPIC** and the **Performance Progress Unit at the Prime Ministry** are developing a national monitoring system for national programmes.

**Engaging supreme audit institutions:** With support from the Netherlands' Court of Audit, the SAI is conducting a review of the government's preparedness to implement the SDGs, based on nine review questions aligned with the guidelines of the VNRs.

**Budgeting:** Jordan is pursuing funding for the SDGs from both internal and external sources. MOPIC, along with the Ministry of Finance and the General Budget Department has linked capital expenditures to the EDP, in order to ensure that the 2030 Agenda goals receive priority funding. Jordan has also developed a Public Investment Management Action Plan (2016-2018) to guide the public investments.

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**Country:** Kenya

**National strategies:**

The SDGs are aligned with Kenya’s long-term economic strategy, the Kenya Vision 2030, crafted in 2008 around 3 key pillars: economic, social, and political.

The 2030 Agenda is also reflected in the 5-year Medium Term Plans (MTP) that operationalize and implement the Kenya Vision 2030. A mapping exercise linked each of the SDG goals with the objectives set in the second MTP (2013-2017). The third MTP (2018-2022) is currently being drafted to fully reflect the SDGs.

A 3-year SDGs Road Map was established as a guideline to adopting the SDGs in seven key areas.

**National institutional arrangements:**

Lead coordination entity: The **Ministry of Devolution and Planning** oversees the implementation, monitoring, and reporting of the SDGs in Kenya.

Implementation:

- the **Inter-Agency Technical Committee (IATC)** defines implementation strategies and programmes for the SDGs. It is composed of representatives from line Ministries, the National Bureau of Statistics, the National Council for Population and Development, civil society organization, and the private sector. The IATC facilitates implementation of the Road Map, verifies alignment with national development plans, reports on progress, and provides a forum for cross-sectoral information sharing.
- the **SDGs Coordinating Department** within the **Ministry of Devolution and Planning** manages day-to-day operations.
- relevant Ministries and agencies are expected to incorporate the SDGs into their respective policies, plans, and budgets.

**Local authorities:**

An **SDGs Liaison Office (SLO)** within the **Secretariat of the Council of Ministers** facilitates coordination between the national and 47 sub-national governments. Further linkages are organized through platforms such as the Summit, co-chaired by the President and the Chair of the Council of Governors, the Inter-Ministerial Forum, and the Intergovernmental Sector Forums.

The National Government, in collaboration with the Council of Governors, has prepared County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) to guide implementation of the SDGs by local authorities.

<b>Parliament:</b>	Kenya recognizes the importance of actively involving Parliament, particularly to ensure the existence of key legal frameworks. A <b>Parliamentary SDGs Caucus</b> will be formed following the establishment of the new government.
<b>Engaging and equipping public servants:</b>	The government has organized training and awareness-raising for senior management, contact officers, planning and budgetary officers, and other key staff at both the national and sub-national level. Training of Trainers (TOTs) programs emphasize intra-institutional knowledge sharing.
<b>Civil society and the private sector:</b>	<p>The <b>SDGs Kenya Forum</b> serves as the national platform for collaboration between non-state actors. The Coalition of Civil Society on SDGs has partnered with the government to undertake community outreach programmes. Civil society organizations are active in consultations pertaining the post-2015 Agenda.</p> <p>The business sector in Kenya is highly interested in the implementation of the SDGs. A private sector SDGs Forum is being planned that will bring together organizations such as the <b>Kenya Private Sector Alliance</b>, the <b>Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry</b>, the <b>Kenya Association of Manufacturers</b>, the <b>Federation of Kenya Employers</b>, and the <b>Central Organization of Trade Unions</b>.</p>
<b>Monitoring and review:</b>	<p>All public institutions report progress on SDGs implementation to the <b>Ministry of Devolution and Planning</b>. Monitoring for MTP policies and programmes is conducted through the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES), which will be revised to align with the SDGs. At the sub-national level, reviews are organized through the County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES).</p> <p>The <b>Kenya National Bureau of Statistics</b> has determined that 128 of the 230 global indicators either can be measured with existing data, or will be able to be measured within the next 1-2 years.</p>
<b>Engaging supreme audit institutions:</b>	With support from the INTOSAI Development Initiative (IDI), the SAI is conducting a performance audit of the government's preparedness to implement the SDGs. The audit objectives focus on the extent to which the government has adapted the 2030 Agenda to its national context, whether the government has identified and secured resources and capacities necessary to implement the 2030 Agenda, and the establishment of mechanisms to monitor, follow-up, review and report on progress towards the SDGs.
<b>Budgeting:</b>	The SDGs are embedded into the budgets of relevant Ministries, Departments, and Agencies at both the national and sub-national levels.



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**Country:**

**Luxembourg**

**National strategies:**

The SDGs are aligned with the 2010 National Sustainable Development Plan (PNDD), which lays out 18 prioritized long-term objectives for Luxembourg.

In May 2017, the Government Council adopted a report by the **Interdepartmental Commission on Sustainable Development** about the implementation of the SDGs. This detailed analysis of the 17 SDGs focuses on the theme of transforming lives while preserving the planet.

Luxembourg will review existing policies and international commitments related to SDGs. Recommendations for policy change will be made in preparation for the third National Sustainable Development Plan, expected in 2018.

**National institutional arrangements:**

Leading implementation and coordination entity: The **Interdepartmental Commission on Sustainable Development (CIDD)** has primary responsibility for national sustainable development policies. It is composed of representatives from all government Ministries.

Coordination entities:

- national coordination: The **Minister of Environment** manages inter-ministerial cooperation.
- international coordination: external cooperation on the SDGs is organized through the **Inter-Ministerial Committee for Development Cooperation (CID)**.

Research and expert advice: The **High-Level Council on Sustainable Development (CSDD)** serves as a forum for discussion and research for questions relating to sustainable development. It is composed of 15 experts representing all sectors of Luxembourg's society.

**Local authorities:**

All 105 of Luxembourg's municipalities have signed or are in the process of signing the Climate Pact, an agreement between the national and local governments regarding energy and environment policies at a local level.

**Parliament:**

The House of Representatives oversees the PNDD and receives reports regarding implementation of sustainable development strategies.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:**

No information found.

**Civil society and the private sector:**

Civil society organizations and the business sector are represented at the national level in the High-Level Council on Sustainable Development (CSDD). The CSDD has launched the #MengAktioun campaign, designed to bring together civil society, non-governmental organizations, public-sector agencies, and the private sector. Programmes and partnerships are showcased on the associated online platform. The annual meeting of the la **Coopération luxembourgeoise** (Luxembourg Cooperation) promotes coordination between government representatives, members of Parliament, civil society and the private sector.

**Monitoring and review:** No information found.

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

**Budgeting:** Since 2009, 1 per cent of Luxembourg's GNI is disbursed as ODA. Luxembourg has also pledged to contribute €120 million to international climate financing for the period 2014-2020, in addition to several initiatives to stimulate climate finance.

Luxembourg plans to launch the Luxembourg Sustainable Development Finance Platform (LSDFP) to encourage interactions between financial contributors (both public and private) and project developers in the area of sustainable development.

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**Country:**

**Madagascar**

**National strategies:**

The National Development Plan of Madagascar for the period 2015 to 2019 focusses on improving governance, fostering economic recovery, promoting job creation and inclusive growth, expanding access to basic social services, promoting environmental preservation and strengthening resilience to natural disasters. The SDGs inform the preparation of the national plan and are associated with its strategic focus areas.

**National institutional arrangements:**

Providing political leadership and oversight:

- In Madagascar, the institutional framework for the SDGs was set up in July 2015 by decree of the Prime Minister's Office, which established a **Steering and Follow-up Committee** chaired by the Prime Minister as Head of Government.

Coordination:

- A **Technical Committee** was established at the same time and is chaired by the **Minister of Economy and Planning**. These committees are composed of representatives of various ministries, the private sector, civil society organizations, academia, and technical and financial partners.

**Local authorities:**

No information found.

**Parliament:**

No information found.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:**

No information found.

**Civil society and the private sector:**

No information found.

**Monitoring and review:**

The **Ministry of Economy and Planning** and the **National Institute of Statistics** have updated the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics, with support from the United Nations system and the World Bank. The strategy seeks to provide a monitoring framework for development outcomes, and for SDG targets at the national, sectoral and regional levels. The Government plans to include SDG monitoring and evaluation as part of its National Monitoring and Evaluation System and

of its budgeting process. It also intends to prioritize indicators that are measurable and affordable for the country.

**Engaging supreme audit institutions:**

No information found.

**Budgeting:**

The mobilisation of financial resources is considered an important step for SDG implementation. In this regard, the Conference des Bailleurs et Investisseurs will be useful.

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**Country:**

**Malaysia**

**National strategies:**

Malaysia's national development strategy is laid out in the 10-year New Economic Model (NEM) adopted in 2009. NEM is organized around three pillars (high income, inclusivity, and sustainability) which mirror the three main themes of the 2030 Agenda (economy, social, and environment).

NEM is operationalized through 5-year plans. The SDGs have been prioritized according to the current 11<sup>th</sup> Malaysia Plan (2016-2020).

Strategies for implementation of the 2030 Agenda are been broken down into three phases, which coincide with the Malaysia 5-year plans. The National SDG Roadmap sets guidelines for Phase 1 (2016-2020) of the SDG implementation plan. The Roadmap will be revised in 2020 and 2025.

**National institutional arrangements:**

Leading high-level implementation and oversight governance entity: The **National SDG Council**, chaired by the Prime Minister, sets high-level plans and monitoring of SDG implementation. Official decisions are approved by the **Malaysian Cabinet**.

Coordination entity: The **National Steering Committee** (NSC) designed the SDG Roadmap and monitors progress on targets. It is chaired by the Director General of the **Economic Planning Unit** (EPU). The NSC is broken down into five **SDG Cluster Working Committees** (CWCs), which oversee **Task Forces** created for each of the SDG goals and are responsible for identifying SDG indicators and establishing programmes. The CWCs are led by a Section Head from the EPU, and include representatives from Government Ministries and Agencies, civil society, the business sector, academia, and other relevant organizations.

**Local authorities:**

Malaysia is working to localize the SDGs to State-levels, by replicating the national multi-stakeholder governance structure at a sub-national level.

**Parliament:**

Parliament is essential to the successful implementation of the SDGs, particularly as it is responsible for the legal provisions that underpin several of the objectives.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:** Awareness-raising programmes and training are organized for public servants.

**Civil society and the private sector:** Civil society organizations and businesses are formally represented in the CWCs.

The **Malaysia CSO-SDG Alliance** is an informal network involving 4 umbrella CSOs and 25 individual CSOs, thus facilitating collaboration and dialogue with the Government.

**Monitoring and review:** The **Department of Statistics of Malaysia** (DOSM) oversaw a preliminary mapping of SDG indicators in January 2017. It identified 78 Government agencies as data providers.

**Engaging supreme audit institutions:** With support from the INTOSAI Development Initiative (IDI), the SAI is conducting a performance audit of the government's preparedness to implement the SDGs. The audit objectives focus on the extent to which the government has adapted the 2030 Agenda to its national context, whether the government has identified and secured resources and capacities necessary to implement the 2030 Agenda, and the establishment of mechanisms to monitor, follow-up, review and report on progress towards the SDGs.

**Budgeting:** SDG programmes are funded through existing Government budgets. Malaysia is seeking to expand financial resources available to implement the 2030 Agenda through collaboration with the private sector, NGOs, civil society, and international donors, as well as through targeted initiatives such as the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN), REDD+, and Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES).

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**Country:**

**Maldives**

**National strategies:**

The Maldives are currently identifying national priorities for the 2030 Agenda. This process will be informed by national consultations with implementing agencies, civil society, and the private sector.

Several sectors, including health, education, energy, waste management, fisheries, and water and sanitation, have already incorporated the SDGs into their policy plans.

**National institutional arrangements:**

Leading implementation: The **National Ministerial Coordination Committee** provides overall political support and policy guidance for the implementation of the SDGs. It is composed of all Cabinet Ministers.

Implementation of the SDGs:

- technical expertise: The **Technical Committee on SDGs** brings together experts from government offices, state agencies, and civil society, and provides support to the Ministerial Coordination Committee. The Technical Committee is broken down into five clusters, each of which is responsible for a number of SDG goals.
- inter-ministerial coordination: The **SDGs Division** at the **Ministry of Environment and Energy** coordinates implementation, monitoring, and reporting of the SDGs. It also serves as Secretariat for each of all the SDG Committees.
- minister level: Implementation of the SDGs is conducted through the relevant line ministries, government agencies, civil society organizations, and independent institutions. A lead agency had been assigned for each goal.

**Local authorities:**

The Local Government Authority has aligned its five-year Development Plan (2017-2021) with the SDGs. This strategic action plan will be enacted by the local island councils.

**Parliament:**

The Maldives are planning to raise about the SDGs among Parliamentarians in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2017.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:**

No information found.

**Civil society and the private sector:**

The Maldives is organising a **national forum** in order to discuss NGO and civil society participation in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The Government will continue to encourage participation of non-governmental entities in the SDGs process.

**Monitoring and review:**

The **SDG Division** at the **Ministry of Environment and Energy** oversees the monitoring and reporting of progress of the 2030 Agenda objectives. The SDG Division is working with the **National Bureau of Statistics** and other relevant agencies to develop a Monitoring Framework for the SDGs by the end of 2017.

**Engaging supreme audit institutions:**

The SAI participates in the government’s technical committee for SDG implementation under SDG16.

With support from the INTOSAI Development Initiative (IDI), the SAI is conducting a performance audit of the government’s preparedness to implement the SDGs. The audit objectives focus on the extent to which the government has adapted the 2030 Agenda to its national context, whether the government has identified and secured resources and capacities necessary to implement the 2030 Agenda, and the establishment of mechanisms to monitor, follow-up, review and report on progress towards the SDGs.

**Budgeting:**

The SDGs will be integrated into the budgetary process by the Ministry of Finance and Treasury in 2018/2019. The Maldives is requesting financial and technical support from international development partners.

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**Country:**

**Mexico**

**National strategies:**

In Mexico, the National Development Plan 2013-2018 is considered the central instrument for aligning and ensuring coherence with the SDGs. Mexico is also considering the creation of a National Strategy to implement the 2030 Agenda.

**National institutional arrangements:**

Guiding, overseeing implementation and coordination:

- Mexico has established the **Specialized Technical Committee on Sustainable Development Goals**, comprising a number of Mexican government agencies charged with implementing policies related to the SDGs. It is headed by the **Office of the President**. The Committee is mandated to: (a) revise and adjust the indicators recommended by the United Nations to include those significant to Mexico, (b) agree on the sources of information for the purpose of monitoring data at the national and subnational levels, (c) coordinate regular update of indicators and their publication as open data, (d) manage a pilot, open source platform for the SDGs, (e) integrate progress reports and (f) coordinate with other stakeholders.
- Recently, Mexico has established **National Council for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** as a binding institution between the Federal and local governments, the private sector and the academia.

**Local authorities:**

Mexico aims to have authorities at all levels to adopt a SDG perspective in crafting their working plans. It aims for local authorities to play a key part in Mexico's SDG implementation plans.

The **Office of the President** is developing a strategy to engage local authorities and assist them in integrating the SDGs in their public policies. The government has identified existing mechanisms to promote the implementation of the SDGs at the state and municipal levels. These include the **National Governors' Conference**, with participation of 31 States as well as Mexico City, and the National Conference of Municipalities of Mexico, which brings together 2,456 municipalities.

<b>Parliament:</b>	The Mexican Parliament is likely to play an important role in implementing SDGs, particularly in terms of formulating budgets.
<b>Engaging and equipping public servants:</b>	No information found.
<b>Civil society and the private sector:</b>	Mexico aims to create a multi-stakeholder initiative that will facilitate access to data and enhance collaboration on the implementation of the SDGs, e.g. maintaining a website with an open format and accessible to the general public. The Committee involves State Secretariats, local authorities and representatives from civil society, academia and the private sector in defining national indicators. It helps facilitate the continuing engagement of these different stakeholders. Furthermore, different processes in implementing SDGs in partnership with the private sector have been initiated, including through the launch of the <b>Sustainability Alliance</b> , a platform for dialogue and action. The Alliance includes 80 Mexican and foreign companies aiming to exchange information on how to integrate the SDGs into business models and to design international cooperation projects around the 2030 Agenda.
<b>Monitoring and review:</b>	The national sustainable development indicators will be revised to correspond to the NDP and the national SDG implementation plan. This process will include civil society, academia and the private sector. Mexico has assigned each SDG indicator to a specific ministry for follow-up after consultation with the various ministries/agencies represented in the Committee. The Committee is also tasked with building an open, transparent and accountable system of statistical information for monitoring the SDGs.
<b>Engaging supreme audit institutions:</b>	<p>With support from the INTOSAI Development Initiative (IDI), the SAI is conducting a performance audit of the government preparedness to implement Goal 5 of SDGs. The audit objectives focus on the actions taken by the government to adapt SDG 5 to the national context, whether the government has identified and secured the resources and capacities necessary to implement SDG 5, and the establishment of mechanisms to monitor, follow-up, review and report on progress on SDG 5.</p> <p>The SAI has participated in a coordinated audit to assess the preparation of the center of government to implement the 2030 Agenda as well as the preparation for the implementation of Target 2.4 on food security.</p>
<b>Budgeting:</b>	Mexico actively uses the budget as a tool to incentivise programs across sectors for alignment with the SDGs.

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**Country:** Monaco

**National strategies:** While Monaco places equal importance on the three pillars of sustainable development (social, environment, and economic), at the national level, the Government has prioritized the SDGs that relate to environmental protection, such as climate change, marine preservation, and sustainable industry.

**National institutional arrangements:** All five **Ministerial Departments** of the Government of Monaco are involved in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, namely the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Finance and Economy, the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Public Works, the Environment, and Urban Development, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

Their actions are coordinated in an inter-ministerial working group, chaired by the **Minister of State** (head of government), managed by the **Department of External Relations and Cooperation**, and composed of a focal person from each of the Ministerial Departments.

**Local authorities:** Monaco promotes local engagement with the SDGs and the implementation of policies at the local level, particularly on issues relating to energy transition, soft mobility, and environmental preservation.

**Parliament:** No information found.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:** No information found.

**Civil society and the private sector:** The Government supports the action of civil society and non-governmental organization. Several goal-specific programmes and campaigns have been organized in partnership with civil society, both within Monaco and abroad. Monaco also works closely with the private sector, through consultations, public-private partnerships, and support to business development.

**Monitoring and review:** Each Ministerial Department conducts an assessment of the progress made on the SDGs, based on the 169 global targets. The **Secretary General of the Government**, the **Administrative General Inspection**, and the **Monaco Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies** are responsible for the collection and analysis of statistical data.



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

**Budgeting:** No information found.

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**Country:** **Montenegro**

**National strategies:** The Government of Montenegro has adopted the National Strategy for Sustainable Development until 2030 (NSSD), a long-term strategy to support the national implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It is mapped against Agenda 21 and the 2030 Agenda, and is organized around six areas: (i) human resources, (ii) social resources, (iii) natural resources, (iv) economic resources, (v) governance for sustainable development, and (vi) financing for sustainable development.

**National institutional arrangements:** Providing political leadership and oversight:  
- The central unit for the implementation of NSSD is the **Sustainable Development Office** in the **Office of the Prime Minister**.

Coordination:  
- For issues related to the Addis Abba Action Agenda, an official focal point has been established at the **Ministry of Finance**.

**Local authorities:** It is anticipated that the first workshop with stakeholders from local governments would take place in 2017, with the aim to review the design and implementation processes at the local level. There are plans to establish counterparts of the National Council for Sustainable Development at the local level so as to harmonize strategic development plans of municipalities with the requirements of the NSSD. It has clearly been recognized that local governments, which operate on the front line of development, have an important role in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

**Parliament:** The Government reports to the Parliament on the results of the implementation and progress of the NSSD. The **Parliamentary Budget Office (PBO)** is to serve as a vital tool for producing the analysis and information needed to ensure that the implementation of the 2030 Agenda stays on track.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:** No information found.

**Civil society and the private sector:**

One of the priorities of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development of Montenegro until 2030 is overcoming fragmentation and enabling active participation of all relevant stakeholders, so as to achieve a common goal, i.e., the sustainable development of Montenegrin society based on the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development. NSSD strategically states as a goal “to establish the system for monitoring the sustainability of national development, including the monitoring of the implementation of sustainable development goals”.

**Monitoring and review:**

An integrated NSSD monitoring framework has been proposed, which will comprise of 231 global SDG indicators along with 281 national indicators, 9 composite indicators and 36 other indicators provided by international organizations that are relevant to Montenegro. Overall, 42 per cent of the global SDG indicators will be tracked through existing or newly accessible data by 2018, with a view to contributing to the preparation of the First National Report on NSSD implementation planned in 2019.

The competent authority for statistical data development is the **Statistical Office (MONSTAT)**, which needs to strengthen its capacity to monitor sustainable development indicators more effectively.

**Engaging supreme audit institutions:**

No information found.

**Budgeting:**

According to the recommendations of the Regional UNDP Centre, the NSSD suggested that at least one employee of the Ministry of Finance be entrusted with sustainable development funding in order for the budget planning and execution process to be improved from the point of view of organization and personnel, in accordance with the needs of the implementation of the NSSD 2030.

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**Country:** Morocco

**National strategies:** In Morocco, the SDGs are expected to play a predominant role in the country's development policy over the next fifteen years. Many of the targets identified were already reflected in sectoral strategies. Morocco will continue to analyse its development strategies and their interconnections to further align national plans with the SDGs.

Morocco intends to use the opportunity of the 2030 Agenda to move towards sustainable consumption and production patterns enabled by technology, innovation and inclusive business models, equality and respect for human dignity through improved standards of living and quality of life, efficiency of public and private institutions, and targeted actions at the subnational level.

**National institutional arrangements:** Guiding, overseeing implementation and coordination:  
- In Morocco, the **Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation** played a key role in facilitating the national consultations on the SDGs jointly with the **High Commissariat for Planning (HCP)**.

**Local authorities:** The first line of action in the implementation of the SDGs will be the expansion in the adoption and adaptation of public policies at the local level and the strengthening of the capacities of local governments and territorial collectives for SDG implementation. The country has noted that the engagement of elected representatives and other actors at the local level will call for mechanisms to support territorial coordination and the further development of a legal framework for administrative decentralization.

**Parliament:** No information found.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:** No information found.

**Civil society and the private sector:** Morocco conducted a series of consultations. National consultations jointly organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation and the High Commissariat for Planning were held in May 2016 with a view to adapting the 2030 Agenda to the Moroccan context, inter alia by formulating national SDG priorities in a participatory manner.

**Monitoring and review:** Monitoring of implementation in Morocco is based on the production of SDG indicators, the responsibility for which rests with the HCP as the entity overseeing the national statistical system. Most of the SDG indicators in the Moroccan context are already available or can be easily calculated. Missing data is more common in the areas of governance and the environment.

The country finds it important to enhance its evaluation capacity in particular with a view to improving coordination. This may entail introducing a clear and visible institutionalization of the evaluative function, involving such bodies as the Court of Auditors, the Economic, Social and Environmental Council, the National Human Development Observatory, HCP, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Ministry of General Affairs and Governance and others.

**Engaging supreme audit institutions:** With support from the Netherlands' Court of Audit, the SAI is conducting a review of the government preparedness to implement the SDGs based on nine review questions aligned with the guidelines of the VNRs.

The SAI is participating in an environmental auditing project on “Greening Cities – Sustainable Urban Development”, which aims to identify the most critical challenges of urban agglomerations, such as air quality, increased noise, waste management problems, sewage system infrastructure, drinking water quality and systems, and related education and health care issues. The project relates to SDGs 3, 6, 7 and 11.

**Budgeting:** In search for innovative financial resources, Morocco puts emphasis on public-private partnerships.

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**Country:**

**Nepal**

**National strategies:**

Nepal is working to integrate the SDGs into its plans and policies. The Fourteenth Periodic Plan (2016/17 – 2018/19), integrates 5 key strategies that are already consistent with the 2030 Agenda goals. The SDGs are also being incorporated into sectoral strategies and annual programmes.

The "SDG Status and Roadmap: 2016-2030" produced by the **National Planning Commission** (NPC) serves as a framework for implementation of the SDGs. It describes the SDG targets and indicators, and sets future milestones for implementation. The monitoring framework in the report aligns and updates national SDGs indicators with global ones.

**National institutional arrangements:**

Nepal has established three entities to coordinate and oversee implementation of the SDGs at the national level:

- Providing High-level guidance and oversight: **The SDGs Steering Committee** provides policy guidance and general oversight, builds partnerships for achieving the SDGs, reviews annual progress, and gives feedback to the **SDGs Coordination and Implementation Committee** and other levels of government. It is chaired by the Right Honourable **Prime Minister**, who also serves as the Chairman of the National Planning Commission. The Committee includes the Finance Minister, Foreign Minister, and the Chief Secretary. The Secretary of the NPC also serves as the Member Secretary at the Committee. There is the provision of including representatives from civil society, the private sector and other invitee members.
- Managing, coordinating and financing implementation: **The SDGs Coordination and Implementation Committee** arranges financial, human and technical resources by mobilising internal and external resources. It coordinates between the public, non-profit, and private sectors. It is chaired by the Vice Chairman of the National Planning Commission, and prepares periodic national SDG reports.
- Supporting and reviewing sectoral implementation: **Nine SDG Implementation and Monitoring Thematic Committees** provide direct support and guidance to line ministries and other government institutions for the incorporation of the SDGs into national plans, policies and programmes. They oversee monitoring of the SDGs through selected indicators, and organize the allocation of ODA through the national budget. They are each headed by a member of the National Planning

Commission, and include representatives from the relevant government bodies, the private sector, civil society, and international organizations. Each committee submits trimester reports to the Coordination and Implementation Committee.

**Local authorities:** The SDGs will be integrated into provincial and local plans. It is expected that the provincial and local governments will give due importance to achieving the SDGs.

**Parliament:** The Parliament of Nepal has been engaged with the 2030 Agenda. Various events focused on regional orientation, monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs have been organized and attended by parliamentarians.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:** Nepal is engaged to develop the implementation, monitoring and evaluation capacities of the stakeholders. For instance, the NPC has organized M&E systems alignment workshops with government bodies and development partners to facilitate monitoring and evaluation. SDG implementation committees will be formed at provincial and local levels. These committees will coordinate with private sector, civil society, development partners, cooperatives and non-profit organisations for the achievement of SDGs.

**Civil society and the private sector:** Civil society in Nepal established an SDG forum and has been instrumental in raising awareness about the SDGs, guiding national integration of the 2030 Agenda, and creating programmes to implement the goals, particularly at the local level. The private sector also has a keen interest in investing in SDG-related activities.

**Monitoring and review:** The **National Planning Commission** is the leading entity for monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs. It organizes consultative workshops and collects data from line ministries, government agencies, and other non-governmental partners. The planned National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) will facilitate data collection and mainstreaming of the SDG indicators.

**Engaging supreme audit institutions:** With support from the INTOSAI Development Initiative (IDI), the SAI is conducting a performance audit of the government preparedness to implement the SDGs. The audit objectives focus on the extent to which the government has adapted the 2030 Agenda to its national context, whether the government has identified and secured resources and capacities necessary to implement the 2030 Agenda, and the establishment of mechanisms to monitor, follow-up, review and report on progress towards the SDGs.



**Budgeting:**

The SDGs are integrated into the annual national budgets, and have been assigned specific codes for all national programmes. Nepal is currently preparing an SDG needs assessment and a costing and financing strategy to address the funding gap for achieving the SDGs.

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**Country:**

**Netherlands**

**National strategies:**

Each of the four countries of the Kingdom of the Netherlands is mainstreaming the SDGs into their national strategies.

- Netherlands: implementation of the SDGs objectives will be organized in the Netherlands' action plan on inclusive development.
- Aruba: the roadmap for SDG implementation will be finalized by July 2017.
- Curaçao: has integrated four SDGs (education, energy, work and economic growth, and water) which are most consistent with the five priority areas in Curaçao's National Development Plan (education, economy, sustainability, national identity, and good governance and leadership).
- St. Maarten: is integrating the SDGs into its National Development Plan, currently under development.
- Netherlands: implementation of the SDGs objectives will be organized in the Netherlands' action plan on policy coherence.

**National institutional arrangements:**

Netherlands: The **Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Coordination** is responsible for the overall coordination of the SDGs. An **SDG working group** brings together representatives from each Ministry, chaired by the specially appointed high-level coordinator for national SDG implementation.

Aruba: **National SDG Commission** coordinates implementation of the SDGs. It includes representatives from the Ministry of General Affairs and the Department of Economic Affairs, Commerce and Industry (DEACI).

Curaçao: The **Ministry of General Affairs**, the **Ministry of Finance**, and the **Ministry of Governance, Planning, and Public Service** share the responsibility for the implementation of the SDGs. Inter-ministerial collaboration is reinforced by joint meetings and workshops.

St. Maarten: a **“Think and Act” Commission** consisting of the three ministries most involved in SDG implementation will organize an information and communication campaign in its initial three-year phase.

**Local authorities:**

In the Netherlands' decentralized system, subnational government bear primary responsibility for implementing many of the SDG priorities. Provinces manage issues of land use, infrastructure, transport, and the environment. The 388 municipalities manage policies relative to poverty reduction, social security, labour, and healthcare. Several local governments have adopted the SDGs, and the **Association of Netherlands Municipalities** (VNG) has launched the **Municipalities4GlobalGoals** campaign to promote awareness of the SDGs and showcase local initiatives.

**Parliament:**

The Dutch Parliament will receive an annual report on the SDGs on National Accountability Day from the Government.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:**

No information found.

**Civil society and the private sector:**

In the Netherlands, five representative umbrella organizations, including civil society and the private sector, contributed a chapter to the national SDG report that was sent to Parliament.

Aruba is actively involving as many stakeholders as possible in implementing the SDGs. The Aruban National SDG Commission has conducted a survey of stakeholder involvement around each of the following pillars: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership.

In Curaçao, civil society, the Central Bureau of Statistics, young people and the private sector contributed to the first national SDG review. Youth representatives are actively involved in SDG implementation and are being encouraged to propose solutions, with a specific focus on youth policy.

St Maarten has introduced the StMaartenInfo database to compile development data, as well as a user portal for policy development initiatives. It can draw on its experience of organising democratic dialogues with different stakeholder groups, and is currently working to engage these stakeholders in SDG implementation.

**Monitoring and review:**

**Statistics Netherlands** (CBS) is the primary entity for data collection and evaluation of the implementation of the SDGs, and has published an assessment of the Netherlands' SDG indicators. Up-to-date tracking of indicators is a challenge for all four countries.

**Engaging supreme audit institutions:**

The Court of Audit has conducted a review of the country's readiness to implement the SDGs. The results of the review were published as a letter to the Dutch Parliament. The review highlighted the government's well-organised start yet identified a few areas that would require attention to ensure a lasting long-term impact, such as safeguarding policy coherence and coordinating various administrative levels, and analysing the impact of government policy on the ability of subnational actors to reach the Goals, among others. The results of the review will be followed up through either individual performance audits or the annual financial audit. The SAI has also supported six SAIs from the Arab region (Algeria, Morocco, Jordan, Tunisia, Iraq, Palestine Authority) for conducting a similar assessment of readiness for SDG implementation.

**Budgeting:**

The SDGs are being incorporated into national budgets.

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**Country:**

**Nigeria**

**National strategies:**

Nigeria is working to incorporate the SDGs into its existing development framework, defined primarily by the Vision 20:2020 strategic plan and the Nigeria Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (NERGP) for 2017-2020. These founding documents provide the basis for Nigeria's Medium-Term Development Strategy and sectoral plans, all of which are to a large extent aligned with the SDGs.

Nigeria has developed an SDGs Transitioning Strategy and Action Plan which describes the transition process from the MDGs to the SDGs and the concrete implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

**National institutional arrangements:**

High-level political guidance and oversight: The **Presidential Council on the SDGs** was inaugurated to provide high-level political guidance and oversight.

Lead coordination entity: The **Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on the SDGs** (OSSAP-SDGs) coordinates all programming and policy related to the SDGs at the national and sub-national level, facilitates multi-stakeholder engagement, and mobilises support and resources. The Senior Special Assistant to the President on the SDGs is appointed by the President. The OSSAP-SDGs works closely with the **Ministry of Budget and National Planning** and the **National Economic Council** to mainstream the SDGs into the NERGP and other national strategic development plans.

Implementation of the SDGs: The 2030 Agenda is operationalized by the relevant Ministries, Departments, and Agencies, each of which are assisted by SDG focal persons.

**Local authorities:**

Local authorities in Nigeria's 36 States work closely with the OSSAP-SDGs to incorporate the SDGs into subnational governing plans. Coordination is facilitated by the SDG State Focal Persons. Many of the existing State Development Plans (SDPs) are aligned with the SDGs.

Nigeria has also upscaled the Conditional Grants Scheme (CGS) that incentivizes local authorities to allocate resources to SDG priorities.

**Parliament:**

The National Assembly has established Committees on SDGs in both the Senate and the House of Representatives.

- The Senate Committee is composed of 12 members, and responsible for providing oversight on the OSSAP-SDGs, liaising with donors, supervising implementation of the SDGs, and reviewing the annual SDGs Budget Estimate.

- The House of Representatives' Committee is composed of 38 members, and is tasked with coordinating budget proposals for the SDGs and overseeing implementation plans.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:**

OSSAP-SDGs has organized awareness-raising and advocacy campaigns targeting members of the national and sub-national governments and civil service, in addition to civil society organizations and other key institutions.

**Civil society and the private sector:**

Nigeria has institutionalised civil society participation in the SDGs process through the creation of a **Civil Society Organisations Advisory Group on the SDGs**, which coordinates civil society mobilisation and projects on the 2030 Agenda.

Nigeria also created a **Private Sector Advisory Group (PSAG)**, which will work closely with Government Technical Groups to strategize implementation of the SDGs and encourage private sector contributions to realising the 2030 Agenda.

**Monitoring and review:**

The OSSAP-SDGs and the **National Bureau of Statistics** have mapped out Nigeria's data collection capacities and the availability of SDG indicators. The OSSAP-SDGs has produced internal national performance review and evaluation guidelines in order to reinforce data collection and analysis.

**Engaging supreme audit institutions:**

No information found.

**Budgeting:**

Nigeria has adopted Zero Based Budgeting, a method in which all expenses must be justified at every new budgeting period, and has integrated the SDGs into the 2017 Appropriation Bill. The Government is also seeking to raise funds for 2030 Agenda programmes through domestic fiscal reforms and a Donors' Forum on the SDGs.

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**Country:**

**Norway**

**National strategies:**

Following the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, the Government of Norway developed a plan for a national follow-up of SDGs that is linked to the budget process.

**National institutional arrangements:**

Coordination:

- In Norway, the responsibility for each of the 17 SDGs was assigned to a ministry. Each coordinating ministry is mandated to follow up on the various targets under its Goal, coordinate with others involved in these targets and to report the outcome of the follow-up in its budget proposal.
- The **Ministry of Finance** is responsible for consolidating the budget proposals and submitting them to the Parliament. This process ensures annual reporting on the status of SDG implementation to the Parliament.
- The **Ministry of Foreign Affairs** is responsible for the follow-up, coordination and integration of SDGs in foreign and development policies and international cooperation.
- The **Ministry of Climate and Environment** is responsible for national and international follow-up of climate and environment related SDGs.

**Local authorities:**

The Government plans to make use of existing mechanisms for cooperation with local and regional authorities, such as the regular consultative meetings between the central government and local authorities. These consultative meetings take the form of plenary and bilateral meetings between the **Norwegian Association of Local and Regional Authorities** and ministries.

**Parliament:**

The Norwegian Parliament (Storting) is actively involved in SDG implementation. The Storting has debated the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs several times. During the debate in November 2015 that involved the Prime Minister and other ministers as well as leaders of the opposition, a broad support was reached for the Government's priorities and policies for follow-up of the 2030 Agenda .

**Engaging and equipping public servants:**

No information found.

**Civil society and the private sector:**

There has been active involvement and consultation with civil society stakeholders regarding the implementation and follow-up of the 2030 Agenda. For example, the **Norwegian Forum for Development and Environment (ForUM)**, a network of 50 Norwegian organizations active in the areas of development, environment, peace, human rights and humanitarian aid. ForUM has compiled its own report on how Norway can reach the SDGs by 2030, where it lists recommendations for all of 17 SDGs in Norway.

**Monitoring and review:**

**Statistics Norway**, the national statistical institute of Norway and the main producer of official statistics, is in the process of developing additional indicators for the SDG targets.

**Engaging supreme audit institutions:**

No information found.

**Budgeting:**

Following the adoption of the SDGs in September 2015, the Government developed a plan for national follow-up of the SDGs in Norway, which is linked to the budget process. Responsibility for each of the 17 SDGs is given to a coordinating ministry, which is to consult with other ministries involved in the follow-up of various targets under the goal concerned. Each ministry is to report on the status of follow-up for its respective goal(s) in its budget proposal. The Ministry of Finance will then sum up the main points in the national budget white paper, which is presented to the Storting annually, along with the state budget.

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**Country:** Panama

**National strategies:** In 2016, Panama organized broad national consultations through the **Council of the National Agreement for Development (CND)**, which included representatives of key political and social stakeholders. As a result of its work, Panama adopted its national strategic plan with a State Vision called “Panamá 2030” for the national alignment and implementation of the 2030 Agenda. It prioritizes the reduction of poverty, and focuses on the implementation of all sustainable development goals.

Panama has also revised its Strategic Government Plan (PEG) 2015-2019 to reflect the SDGs.

**National institutional arrangements:** Two main entities share responsibility for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Panama:

- The **Multisectoral Commission** of the **Social Affairs Cabinet** manages the overall process of implementation of the SDGs, by promoting the alignment of public policy with the goals expressed in the 2030 Agenda.
- The **Interinstitutional and Civil Society Commission for the Support and Review of the SDGs** (known as the **Interinstitutional Commission**) more precisely manages and monitors integration of the SDGs into national policies and programmes. Its primary role is to present proposals for public policies, programmes, and plans for implementation of the 2030 Agenda. It is composed of two bodies: 1) the **Directorate**, chaired by the Ministry of Social Development (MIDES) and which includes the Executive Secretary of the Secretariat of Presidential Goals (Secretario Ejecutivo de la Secretaría de Metas Presidenciales) and the President of the National Agreement for Development (CND), and 2) the **Technical Committee**, managed by the Technical Secretariat of the Social Affairs Cabinet.

**Local authorities:** Panama believes that subnational authorities are uniquely positioned to implement the SDGs at the local level, in a manner that best reflects the needs of the population.

**Parliament:** No information found.

<b>Engaging and equipping public servants:</b>	No information found.
<b>Civil society and the private sector:</b>	Panama encourages interactive dialogues on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Three public consultations have been organized through the <b>Social Affairs Cabinet</b> , which included representatives from the government, civil society, the private sector, minorities, youth, and development partners.
<b>Monitoring and review:</b>	Panama has established a management system that tracks government programmes. The <b>Interinstitutional Commission</b> , the <b>Multisectoral Commission of the Social Affairs Cabinet</b> , the <b>National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC)</b> , and the <b>Office of Economic and Social Analysis</b> in the Ministry of Economy and Finance, all collaborate to monitor progress on the SDGs.
<b>Engaging supreme audit institutions:</b>	No information found.
<b>Budgeting:</b>	Panama has implemented a public investment plan of \$19 billion through the PEG. Its six main axes are closely aligned with the SDGs.

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<b>Country:</b>	<b>Peru</b>
<b>National strategies:</b>	As the current Strategic Plan for National Development (NSDP) is in force until 2021, the Government of Peru has decided to integrate the SDGs into the following NSDP, which will carry through until 2030. A draft proposal for the 2030 vision was presented in February 2017 by the <b>National Centre for Strategic Planning</b> .
<b>National institutional arrangements:</b>	<p>Political coordination: The <b>Presidency of the Council of Ministers</b> (PCM) is responsible for promoting and coordinating national policies on the SDGs. It facilitates cooperation between the Executive Branch, the Legislative Branch, and relevant Agencies and Ministries.</p> <p>Lead coordination entity: The <b>National Centre for Strategic Planning</b> (CEPLAN) is the focal point for the 2030 Agenda in Peru. It is in charge of designing the implementation plan for the SDGs, in coordination with governmental authorities at all levels and with the support of the President of the Council of Ministers.</p> <p>Coordination platform: The <b>Forum for National Agreement</b> provides a space for dialogue between the Government, representatives from political parties, and civil society organizations.</p>
<b>Local authorities:</b>	Elected officials in national, regional, and local governments have all signed the “Governance Agreement for Comprehensive Human Development 2016-2021,” an agreement to uphold the goals and targets of the SDGs drafted in collaboration with civil society.
<b>Parliament:</b>	Members of Parliament are included in the strategic planning, implementation, and oversight of the SDGs, for instance through participation in the Forum for National Agreement.
<b>Engaging and equipping public servants:</b>	No information found.
<b>Civil society and the private sector:</b>	<p>Peru has organized large national consultations on the SDGs, both in the lead-up to the 2030 Agenda between 2012 and 2014, and more recently in 2017 when discussions began about the vision for Peru’s future at the 2030 horizon.</p> <p>The <b>Concertation Table for the Fight against Poverty</b> (MCLCP) brings together government institutions and civil society at the national</p>

and subnational levels to assess State performance and make recommendations on policies and programmes.

**Monitoring and review:**

Peru has implemented monitoring of the SDGs at three levels:

- the **National Institute of Statistics and Information** (INEI) has developed a Monitoring System for the SDG indicators.
- the **National Centre for Strategic Planning** (CEPLAN) has suggested indicators to guide discussions of the vision of the future Peru to 2030.
- the Government of Peru and civil society have partnered to review progress through the **Concertation Table for the Fight against Poverty** (MCLCP).

Peru has identified 110 available indicators out of the 241 global indicators.

**Engaging supreme audit institutions:**

With support from the INTOSAI Development Initiative (IDI), the SAI is conducting a performance audit of the government preparedness to implement Goal 5 of SDGs. The audit objectives are aligned to the VNR guidelines and focus on the actions taken by the government to adapt SDG 5 to the national context, whether the government has identified and secured the resources and capacities necessary to implement SDG 5, and the establishment of mechanisms to monitor, follow-up, review and report on progress on SDG 5.

The SAI has participated in a coordinated audit to assess the preparation of the center of government to implement the 2030 Agenda as well as the preparation for the implementation of Target 2.4 on food security.

**Budgeting:**

No information found.

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**Country:**

**Philippines**

**National strategies:**

In the Philippines, the **National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)** released the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 which is anchored on the President’s Socioeconomic Agenda and geared towards *AmBisyon Natin 2040* – the country’s long-term development plan. All of the development issues covered by the SDGs which are relevant to the country are covered in the PDP.

The PDP covers all the 17 SDGs. While not all the SDG targets are spelled out in the document, the strategies laid out in the PDP, as well as those in sectoral plans, shall address the development issues relevant to the Philippines under the 2030 Agenda.

In terms of drafting a long-term roadmap, it is now more likely that such a document will be focused on the pursuit of the *AmBisyon Natin 2040*. Gearing towards the country’s long-term vision will lead to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda as *Ambisyon Natin 2040* also encompasses the economic, social and environmental dimensions of development.

**National institutional arrangements:**

Providing political leadership and oversight:

- The implementation of PDP 2017-2022, which essentially allows for the operationalization of the 2030 Agenda in the country, will be done through the **NEDA Board and its Committees**. The NEDA Board is composed of the President as chairman, the Secretary of Socio-Economic Planning and NEDA Director-General as vice-chairman, and the following as members: the Executive Secretary and the Secretaries of Finance, Trade and Industry, Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources, Public Works and Highways, Budget and Management, Labor and Employment, Interior and Local Government, Health, Foreign Affairs, and Agrarian, Science and Technology, and Transportation and Communications, as well as the Deputy Governor of the *Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas*.

Coordination:

- Assisting the NEDA Board in the performance of its functions are seven cabinet-level interagency committees: (a) Development Budget Coordination Committee, (b) Infrastructure Committee, (c) Investment Coordination Committee, (d) Social Development Committee, (e) Committee on Tariff and Related Matters, (f) Regional Development Committee, and (g) National Land Use Committee.
- The operationalization will also be done through the **Cabinet Clusters** as reorganized by Executive Order 24, signed on 16 May 2017:  
For example, SDGs relating to education, health, and social protection will be discussed by the NEDA-Social Development Committee while those on infrastructure development will be tackled by the NEDA-Infrastructure Committee. On the other hand, climate action, environmental sustainability and disaster risk reduction and management will be covered by the Cabinet Cluster on Climate Change Adaptation, Mitigation and Disaster Risk Reduction while peace and security will be discussed by the Cabinet Cluster on Security, Justice and Peace.

**Local authorities:**

The **Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)** in partnership with the NEDA Regional Offices leads the implementation of the 2030 Agenda at the local level. The DILG is currently conducting a series of activities to ensure that planners and officers of local government units are well acquainted with the SDGs and that they integrate the development agenda in their respective plans and programs.

**Parliament:**

As an update, the Philippine House of Representatives has created the Special Committee on the Sustainable Development Goals to discuss legislative measures which would help achieve the country’s SDG targets. In terms of building awareness and sensitising stakeholders on the SDGs, NEDA has conducted (or has participated in) briefings on the 2030 Agenda for various national government and sub-national government entities. Local government officials and personnel are currently being capacitated on implementing the SDGs.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:**

Strategies to improve governance fall under the *Malasakit* Pillar of the PDP 2017-2022 wherein the desired outcome is to enhance the social fabric by making the government worthy of people’s trust. One of the ways mentioned to achieve this result is by strengthening the Civil Service through the promotion of shared public service, values, improvement of human resource management systems and processes, and development and investment in human resources.

**Civil society and the private sector:**

An advisory committee composed of representatives from government, academia, civil society, and the private sector guided the long-term visioning process “*AmBisyon Natin 2040*”, to which the PDP is anchored.

The PDP states that citizen’s participation platforms will be reviewed and modified for more effective citizen engagement. Some civil society organizations have worked with the government in identifying advocacy opportunities and/or policy proposals for legislative prioritization.

**Monitoring and review:**

Headline indicators will be monitored by NEDA using data from the **Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)**. The Philippine Statistical System, spearheaded by the PSA, proposes to work with institutions and other organizations in the government and the private sector to discuss essential statistical programs and to craft the Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP) 2017-2023. PSA and NEDA are steering the Philippine Government’s efforts to finalize its SDG indicators, which will inform the country’s sustainable development roadmap through to 2030, including the new PDP.

**Engaging supreme audit institutions:**

With support from the INTOSAI Development Initiative (IDI), the SAI is conducting a performance audit of the government preparedness to implement the SDGs. The audit objectives focus on the extent to which the government has adapted the 2030 Agenda to its national context, whether the government has identified and secured resources and capacities necessary to implement the 2030 Agenda, and the establishment of mechanisms to monitor, follow-up, review and report on progress towards the SDGs.

The SAI is participating in an environmental auditing project on “Greening Cities – Sustainable Urban Development”, which aims to identify the most critical challenges of urban agglomerations, such as air quality, increased noise, waste management problems, sewage system infrastructure, drinking water quality and systems, and related education and health care issues. The project relates to SDGs 3, 6, 7 and 11.

**Budgeting:**

A financial plan will be prepared to consolidate the financial requirements that will support the implementation of the SDGs. Funds will come from domestic sources (public and private), ODA, and other international financing sources. ODA will play a more strategic and catalytic role in mobilising other sources of development finance. The government will access adequate long-term financing for disaster risk reduction and management to build resilience. The financial plan will be linked to the country’s budget priorities framework and Public Investment Program. Other sources/modes of financing will be mobilised such as: public-private partnerships, enhancing taxation, subsidy reforms, OFW remittances, e.g. starting-up businesses for additional revenue, south-south cooperation, and south-north cooperation.

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**Country:**

**Portugal**

**National strategies:**

Portugal is integrating the SDGs into the National Reform Programme, which prioritizes education, gender equality, industry and economic growth, reducing inequalities, climate action, marine protection. It also recognizes the relevance of EU strategies and regulations.

**National institutional arrangements:**

Political strategy and oversight: The **Council of Ministers** adopted the first intra-governmental guidelines for the 2030 Agenda in February 2016.

Lead guiding implementation entity: The **Ministry of Foreign Affairs**, along with the **Ministry of Planning and Infrastructures**, coordinates national policy on the SDGs.

Implementation of the SDGs:

- at the ministry level: Each of the SDGs has been assigned to a lead Ministry, in charge of its implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.
- domestic coordination: The **Inter-Ministerial Coordination of Foreign Policy Commission** facilitates collaboration for domestic implementation.
- international coordination: The **Inter-Ministerial Coordination for Cooperation Policy Commission** organizes the external dimension of Portugal's SDG action.

**Local authorities:**

Local authorities are key to designing concrete plans for implementing the SDGs in a way that is relevant to the local context. Their action is coordinated through organizations such as the **Portuguese Association for Local Development** and the **Portuguese Federation of Associations for Local Development**.

**Parliament:**

The Portuguese Parliament hosted a seminar in April 2017 to review the main civil society recommendations for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The National Plan for Policy Coherence for Development will emphasize further collaboration between the Government and Parliament.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:**

No information found.

<b>Civil society and the private sector:</b>	Civil society organizations led a national public consultation on the 2030 Agenda during the initial planning for the implementation of the SDGs in Portugal. Between April and July 2016, 8 workshops brought together representatives from over 130 organizations.
<b>Monitoring and review:</b>	The <b>National Statistics Institute</b> (INE) oversees the collection and analysis of statistical data relevant to the SDGs. The National Statistical Systems (NSS) have been key to monitoring progress on achieving the goals of the 2030 Agenda.
<b>Engaging supreme audit institutions:</b>	No information found.
<b>Budgeting:</b>	Specific SDG-related programmes have been included in the State Budget Law 2017.

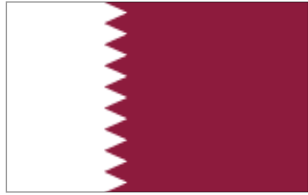
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**Country:** Qatar

**National strategies:** In 2008, Qatar published the Qatar National Vision 2030 (QNV 2030) which prioritises four development pillars consistent with the 2030 Agenda: human, social, economic, and environmental. The SDGs have been directly integrated into national planning, specifically the National Development Strategy-2 (NDS-2). NDS-2 is the primary implementation framework.

**National institutional arrangements:** Entity leading implementation: The **Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics** (MDPS) is responsible for the development and management of national development strategies.

Implementation of the SDGs:

- **Supervisory Committee:** A collaborative body representing all Ministries, which was created to contribute to the development of the NDS-2 and the NDS-2 sector strategies.
- **National Task Teams:** Eight teams were created to develop sector-specific strategies.

**Local authorities:** No information found.

**Parliament:** No information found.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:** No information found.

**Civil society and the private sector:** Non-governmental organizations and the private sector are represented in an advisory committee on the SDGs, as well as in the national task teams. In April 2016, Qatar Foundation for Social Action (QFSA) helped organize the “Arab Conference on the Role of the Civil Society in the 2030 Agenda,” which brought together participants from all Arab states.

**Monitoring and review:** Qatar plans to modernize the national statistical system in order to improve its ability to collect and analyse statistical data. The **Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics** plans to develop a national monitoring system in order to measure performance on the key 5-8 priorities established by the NDS-2. For each programme related to sustainable development, it will create Key Performance Indicators that are aligned with the 2030 Agenda indicators.



**Engaging supreme audit institutions:** The SAI has conducted an audit of the national vision for sustainable development.

**Budgeting:** The Government has dedicated resources to specific sectors and programmes that are critical to the success of the 2030 Agenda, such as science and technology infrastructure.

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**Country:**

**Republic of Korea**

**National strategies:**

In the Republic of Korea, the Third National Basic Plan for Sustainable Development 2016-2035 provides a basic platform for implementing the 2030 Agenda. The Plan was drafted in 2015 by analysing the situation in the Republic of Korea and selecting the SDGs and targets that are most relevant and urgent in the national context.

**National institutional arrangements:**

Coordination:

- In the Republic of Korea, ministries that are directly involved in the implementation of the SDGs, include the **Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Environment, Statistics Korea**, and the **Office for Government Policy Coordination**.
- The **Ministry of Environment** is at the forefront of domestic implementation efforts. Plans for a more holistic national institutional framework to implement the SDGs are currently being discussed.

**Local authorities:**

The **Local Sustainability Alliance of Korea**, consisting of about 200 organizations in 17 provinces as of 2016, has played a significant role in establishing local institutional and organizational frameworks for SDG implementation and in addressing SDG related goals and targets. The Alliance works in close collaboration with local governments.

**Parliament:**

The **Korea National Assembly** established a **UN SDGs Forum** to support SDG implementation. The Forum was founded by 43 representatives from both parties, allowing for political momentum and wide national interest in the implementation of SDGs within the Republic of Korea.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:**

No information found.

**Civil society and the private sector:**

No information found.

**Monitoring and review:**

**Statistics Korea**, the country's national statistical office, is in the process of putting together a set of national indicators for the SDGs. These SDG indicators will be the basis for modifying the existing national sustainable development indicators, so as to ensure the availability of solid,

disaggregated data for monitoring and evaluating national progress on SDG implementation.

**Engaging supreme audit institutions:**

No information found.

**Budgeting:**

The government is exploring ways to tap into new and innovative sources of finance that can be stable and reliable financial sources for SDG implementation.

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**Country:**

**Samoa**

**National strategies:**

In Samoa, Strategy for the Development of Samoa (SDS) 2016/17-2019/20 is aligned with the SDGs, as well as with the Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway. The new 2016-2020 SDS was prepared by the **Ministry of Finance (inclusive of Planning)** after Samoa conducted an assessment of its 2012-2016 development strategy against the SDGs. The current SDS which is premised on the 3 pillars of sustainable development has as its theme “Accelerating sustainable development and creating opportunities for all” and identifies priority goals and actions needed to achieve them.

**National institutional arrangements:**

Coordination: Samoa established the **National SDG Task Force**, to lead the SDG monitoring and reporting processes. The Task Force is chaired by the **Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade** and comprises representatives from the lead ministries representing the 3 pillars of sustainable development (Finance and Planning, Natural Resources and Environment, Community and Social Development). It is supported by the Samoa Statistics Bureau (SBS) and the Ministry of the Prime Minister and Cabinet. Affiliate members include the relevant sector ministries that are responsible for implementation of each of the Goals, as well as representatives of civil society and the private sector. Sector representatives work with the Task Force to review implementation of national roadmap and assess SDG indicators.

**Local authorities:**

Involvement of local authorities is critical to the implementation of the SDGs and they are key players in the SDS at policy level as well as service delivery. They are engaged through representation on the different **sector steering committees** that are responsible for monitoring and implementation of sector plans.

**Parliament:**

The Bureau of Statistics carried out a workshop for parliamentarians on the SDGs particularly on the indicator framework. Induction workshops for new parliamentarians involve awareness enhancement of all international frameworks Samoa is party to. Continuing involvement of parliamentarians is maintained through a UNDP sponsored program.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:**

The engagement of public servants is through the implementation of all 14 sector plans and the annual review process. Through the **Cabinet Development Committee**, lead ministries of the 14 sectors provide regular updates on implementation and any challenges faced.

**Civil society and the private sector:**

A wide range of stakeholders, including civil society, private sector and Parliamentarians, were engaged in the extensive consultative assessment of 2012-2016 SDS against the SDGs. Samoa also attaches much importance to a close collaboration between the national statistical offices and key stakeholders for the collation and validation of indicators relevant to country and regional contexts. Financing facilities for both civil society and private sector have been established by the government in collaboration with its development partners to assist with the implementation of the various Goals particularly those involving communities.

**Monitoring and review:**

The **National SDG Task Force** has adopted global SDG indicators that reflect the Samoan context and could be localised. Through joint collaboration between the **Samoa Bureau of Statistics** and the **Ministry of Finance (and Planning)**, SDS goals and indicators as well as the means of implementation were mapped against the SDGs and the SAMOA Pathway in an effort to align them. Samoa also attaches a lot of importance to regional cooperation, such as the Framework for Pacific Regionalism, in coordinating assessments of data readiness.

The Pacific Island Forum Leaders in Apia in September 2017 adopted the 2030 Pacific Roadmap for Sustainable Development. The five key elements of the Roadmap key to its implementation are: (i) leadership and coordination, (ii) advocacy and communications, (iii) regional monitoring and indicators, (iv) integrated reporting and (v) supporting the means of implementation. Implementation will focus first on strengthening country and regional institutions and capacities and ensuring inclusive and mutually accountable multi-stakeholder partnerships to deliver and monitor the pacific region's sustainable development aspirations.

The region will build on peer to peer learning and shared country experiences to address capacity constraints. For the monitoring of progress, the region has agreed on a set of regional indicators derived from the Global SDGs indicators framework.

**Engaging supreme audit institutions:**

With support from the INTOSAI Development Initiative (IDI), the SAI is conducting a performance audit of the government preparedness to implement the SDGs. The audit objectives are aligned to the VNR guidelines and focus on the extent to which the government has adapted the 2030 Agenda to its national context, whether the government has identified and secured resources and capacities necessary to implement the 2030 Agenda, and the establishment of mechanisms to monitor, follow-up, review and report on progress towards the SDGs.

**Budgeting:**

No information found.

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**Country:**

**Sierra Leone**

**National strategies:**

The eight pillars of Sierra Leone's third-generation poverty reduction strategy paper, also called the Agenda for Prosperity (A4P) 2013-2018, are aligned with the SDGs. The SDGs will be implemented within the framework of A4P.

Sierra Leone has also integrated the SDGs into its national budget. In fact, the SDGs constituted a major policy thrust in Sierra Leone's National Budget for the 2016 Fiscal Year, with the goals aligned to matching spending categories in the Budget. The Budget Statement clearly defines the responsible actors and the scope of their reporting responsibilities on the SDGs within the various government offices where resources were allocated.

**National institutional arrangements:**

Providing political leadership:

- The **Presidential Board on the SDGs (PBS)** leads SDG implementation at the highest level, providing overall policy and strategic guidance. The PBS is chaired by the President of Sierra Leone, with members from the Office of the President, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MFAIC), the Ministry of Information and Communication, and the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator.

Guiding and overseeing implementation:

- Under the PBS is the **Ministerial Committee on the SDGs (MCS)**, which provides operational guidelines to line ministries and agencies at both central and local levels. The MCS includes representatives from MoFED, MFAIC, Statistics Sierra Leone, the Open Government Initiative/Partnership and Strategy and Policy Unit from the Office of the President, as well as other relevant offices and stakeholders.
- Ministry of Finance plays a leading role in implementation.

Coordination:

- At the next level below the MCS, experts work in **pillar working groups** on specific SDGs. Within each pillar, they are tasked to capture technical follow-ups and reporting on the SDGs.

**Local authorities:**

**MoFED** and the **Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development** have engaged the 19 local councils in Sierra Leone to integrate the SDGs

into their district and municipal development plans to ensure that future annual budget proposals of councils are aligned with the SDGs. This will facilitate progress reporting on the goals at the local level.

**Parliament:** No information found.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:** No information found.

**Civil society and the private sector:** No information found.

**Monitoring and review:** Sierra Leone’s monitoring of the SDGs will be embedded in the monitoring and evaluation arrangement for its Agenda for Prosperity. **Statistics Sierra Leone (SSL)** is the Government’s lead institution in carrying out national surveys and certification of national data generated by public institutions or in collaboration with non-governmental agencies. SSL is the lead agency in defining the SDG indicators relevant to Sierra Leone and in setting baselines and targets for these indicators.

**Engaging supreme audit institutions:** With support from the INTOSAI Development Initiative (IDI), the SAI is conducting a performance audit of the government’s preparedness to implement the SDGs. The audit objectives are aligned to the VNR guidelines and focus on the extent to which the government has adapted the 2030 Agenda to its national context, whether the government has identified and secured resources and capacities necessary to implement the 2030 Agenda, and the establishment of mechanisms to monitor, follow-up, review and report on progress towards the SDGs.

**Budgeting:** The SDGs constitute a major policy thrust in Sierra Leone’s National Budget for 2016 Fiscal Year. The goals are aligned to each spending category of the Budget.

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**Country:** **Slovenia**

**National strategies:** The 2030 Agenda is closely aligned with the Vision of Slovenia, released in 2017 following extensive public consultations.

In December 2017, Slovenia's Government adopted also the National Development Strategy 2030, which is a strategy for implementing country's long-term vision. The strategy specifically aligns the priorities and goals of the SDGs with national priorities and targets. The Slovenian Development Strategy 2030 establishes key strategic orientations, and focuses on ensuring a better quality of life for all through balanced and inclusive economic, social, and environmental development.

Furthermore, Slovenia is in the process of the general overhaul of the regulatory framework of the international development cooperation.

**National institutional arrangements:** Political leadership: The **Minister for Development and European Cohesion Policy** is responsible for implementing the SDGs in close cooperation with the **Minister for Foreign Affairs** and all other ministers.

Lead coordination entity: In 2017, Slovenia established the **Permanent Inter-Ministerial Working Group on Development Policies** to promote policy coherence, raise awareness about the 2030 Agenda among ministries, and maintain partnerships with all stakeholders. It is headed by the **Government Office for Development and European Cohesion Policy** and composed of two representatives from each ministry, who serve as focal points for development policies and the 2030 Agenda at their respective ministries.

**Local authorities:** Local authorities are represented in many of the activities organized by the **Government Office for Development and European Cohesion Policy**. Slovenia recognizes their importance in successfully enacting key sustainability programmes, and has decided to localize the SDGs in the National Development Strategy 2030. Local authorities have occasionally also been invited to policy discussions on international development cooperation.

**Parliament:** Parliament has been involved in the process of developing Slovenia's Vision and National Development Strategy 2030, and is reviewing key legislation on sustainability issues. It has also been involved in setting of key strategic directions of international development cooperation. A public financing Act was renewed by the Parliament in February 2018.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:**

The **Government Office for Development and European Cohesion Policy** has organized several workshops, seminars and other events aimed at engaging public servants in all levels to develop their skills, broaden their views and help them acquire additional knowledge about the 2030 Agenda . It also works very closely with the **Ministry for Public Administration** to provide the same through the official training for public servants.

**Civil society and the private sector:**

The **Government Office for Development and European Cohesion Policy** has organized events involving representatives from non-governmental organizations and the private sector, including nine discussions on strategic priorities throughout the summer of 2016. The Government of Slovenia is committed to maintaining strong partnerships with civil society. It has been strong partner also in international development cooperation with strengthened attention to engaging private sector as a partner in international development cooperation.

The government plans to establish a new special advisory body, the Council for Development, to oversee the delivery of the Slovenian Development Strategy 2030. The Council will include a range of stakeholders including private sector, civil society, representatives of regional and local communities and the government

**Monitoring and review:**

Slovenia monitors progress on the National Development Strategy, and submits regular reports to the Ministers that include updates on the drafting of the new National Development Strategy, on the progress made on achieving the SDGs, and on the anticipated timeline for programme implementation.

**Engaging supreme audit institutions:**

The Slovenian Court of Audit supports the Slovenian Development Strategy 2030 and is committed to the 2030 Agenda. The Court of Audit follows implementation gaps and considers them to be one of the key criteria for making decisions on what to audit and points out areas where problems might occur.

**Budgeting:**

The Development Strategy 2030 is integrated into the budgeting cycle. The strategy's delivery will build on medium-term planning. To this end, a Four-Year National Development Programme and a Medium-term Fiscal Strategy will be prepared.

Slovenia is planning to gradually increase ODA expenditures and strives to meet the commitment adopted during the EU preparations for the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which stands at 0.33% of GNI by 2030. Slovenian Official Development Aid in 2016 was 81 million USD or 0,19 % of its GNI.

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**Country:** Sweden

**National strategies:** In Sweden, the SDGs are anchored in a tradition of NSDS adopted by the Government and the Parliament since 2002. Sweden is working to develop an overarching national action plan for the implementation of the SDGs. A draft proposal was published in June 2017 by the committee on implementing the 2030 Agenda.

In December 2016, the Government presented a new policy framework for Swedish development cooperation and humanitarian aid, based on the 2030 Agenda.

**National institutional arrangements:** Leading implementation: Two ministries in Sweden share primary responsibility for the implementation of the SDGs. The **Minister for Public Administration** is responsible for coordinating and promoting the implementation of the SDGs nationally in Sweden. The **Minister for International Development Cooperation and Climate** coordinates Sweden's international contributions through the 2016 Policy for Global Development and Swedish development cooperation.

Inter-ministerial cooperation:

- A **consultation group** for the 2030 Agenda includes state secretaries from the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Environment and Energy and the Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation.
- An **inter-ministerial working group** for the 2030 Agenda includes representatives from all ministries.
- The Government has also established **thematic commissions**, such as the 2010 Cross-Party Committee on Environmental Objectives.

Implementation of the SDGs:

- coordination: The Government appointed a Committee to support Sweden's implementation of the SDGs and encourage dialogue between various stakeholders. The Committee proposed a draft action plan for the 2030 Agenda in June 2017.
- at the ministry level: Every ministry has produced action plans for the implementation of the SDGs.

**Local authorities:** County councils and municipalities are the providers of several key social services. Council government is responsible for healthcare and public transport, as well as culture, education, and tourism. Local governments promote business development, employment, housing, security, and more.

As such, decisions made at the subnational level are directly linked to progress on the SDGs.

**Parliament:** The Riksdag reviews legislation and plans relating to the SDGs, most frequently within the **Committee on Foreign Affairs** and the **Committee on Finance**. It has been instrumental in developing the legal framework that makes implementation of the SDGs possible.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:** Sweden recognizes the role of civil servants in implementing the SDGs at all level of governance, and guides their decisions through ordinances, government decisions, and discussions.

**Civil society and the private sector:** Sweden promotes a partnership-driven approach to implementing the SDGs. It has created multi-stakeholder platforms to promote dialogue and civil society contributions to the 2030 Agenda.

The business sector has made strong commitments to participate in the SDGs. The Government has encouraged private sector involvement through the publication of a national action plan for business and human rights in August 2015, and a communication policy for sustainable business in December 2015.

**Monitoring and review:** **Statistics Sweden** (SCB) has conducted a preliminary assessment of Sweden's performance on the 2030 Agenda. In the second half of 2017, specialized commissions within Statistics Sweden will develop national indicators to more accurately measure progress on the SDGs, and will propose a system to follow up on the results.

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

**Budgeting:** The SDG targets are reflected in the 2017 Budget Bill. In 2016, 24 per cent of Sweden's GDP went to municipal expenditures.

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**Country:** **Switzerland**

**National strategies:** The Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS) 2016-2019 adopted by the Swiss Federal Council in January 2016 is the principal instrument for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Switzerland.

Switzerland had conducted a baseline assessment and gap analysis of all SDG targets in an effort to align SDS with the 2030 Agenda. This assessment will serve as the main basis for a voluntary national review to be presented at the 2018 High-level Political Forum. The findings of the assessment will also provide indications for priorities for the next SDS which will be approved in early 2020, and allow it to be fully aligned with the 2030 Agenda.

**National institutional arrangements:** Providing political leadership and oversight:

- In the spring of 2018, the **Swiss Federal Council** will decide on the future strategic orientation and institutional arrangements for Sustainable Development and implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Guiding, overseeing implementation and coordination:

- Implementation of the 2030 Agenda is currently being co-led by the **Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA)** and the **Federal Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications (DETEC)**.
- An **inter-ministerial working group**, comprising of representatives of FDFA, DETEC, the Federal Department of Home Affairs, the Federal Department of Economic Affairs, Education and Research and the Federal Chancellery, is supporting the implementation process.

A Special Envoy for Global Sustainable Development is tasked with coordinating Switzerland's international engagement, thus ensuring a close interlinkage between national and international processes.

**Local authorities:** As a decentralized country, Switzerland ascribes a great importance to close cooperation across the Confederation, the cantons and municipalities. Regional and local government-level involvement is ensured through partnerships which play an essential part in implementing the SDGs and launching relevant initiatives. Switzerland has held workshops on the implementation of the SDGs for local government representatives. Close interaction with the cantons and municipalities is also promoted through the **Sustainable Development Forum**, along with sustainability processes at the cantonal and local levels. The Forum was set up in 2001. Linkages across



the federal, cantonal and local levels of governance are generally managed within this framework.

**Parliament:**

Political parties were consulted during the 2030 Agenda negotiations and were invited to take part in the baseline assessment. The SDS is an important planning document for the work of the Parliament, which approves the budget for Switzerland's international cooperation in a four-year cycle, and reviews annual report.

In the baseline assessment and gap analysis conducted in 2017, more than 50 federal offices involving a large number of public servants were involved. Switzerland will be sharing the knowledge and experience of all relevant public servants through the Voluntary National Review as well as thematic reviews at the High-level Political Forum.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:**

No information found.

**Civil society and the private sector:**

An open public dialogue on SDGs has been structured from the beginning of the intergovernmental negotiation process in 2013 with the purpose of involving stakeholders such as civil society and the private sector. In the implementation phase, the "2030 Dialogue for Sustainable Development" aims to ensure that stakeholder inputs are taken into account. An advisory group made up of representatives from the business world, civil society, youth and the academia, is part of the work. This mechanism provides continued input from the stakeholder dialogue on the 2030 Agenda and ensures that all relevant stakeholder groups are involved in the ongoing SDG implementation process.

**Monitoring and review:**

Switzerland uses its own sustainable development monitoring system (MONET), which has been in place since 2003. Under the lead of the **Federal Statistical Office**, MONET is supported by the Federal Office for the Environment, ARE and SDC.

In May 2016, MONET's reference framework was amended, so as to take into account the 2030 Agenda and the SDS. Several stakeholders from inside and outside the administration were involved in the revision process. Preliminary analysis has been done to link the SDGs and global indicators with the existing MONET framework. Currently work focuses on the extension of the MONET system, so as to monitor the SDGs and their targets.

**Engaging supreme audit institutions:**

No information found.

**Budgeting:**

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**Country:**

**Tajikistan**

**National strategies:**

Tajikistan is integrating the SDGs into national development policy by means of two strategic documents:

1) the National Development Strategy 2030 (NDS-2030) sets the long-term goals to improve living standards in the country. It is centered around 4 strategic development priorities, which are fully aligned with the SDGs. These goals are as follows: 1) Ensure energy security and efficient use of electricity (SDG 7), 2) Exit from communication deadlock and turn country into a transit path (SDG 9), 3) Ensure food security and people’s access to good quality nutrition (SDG 1 and SDG 2), and 4) Expand productive employment (SDG 8).

2) the Mid-term Development Program for 2016-2020 (MTDP 2020) is the first of three five-year development plans which describe the programmes necessary to realize the first phase of the NDS-2030 and the SDGs.

**National institutional arrangements:**

Lead coordination entity: The **Ministry of Economic Development and Trade** (MEDT) oversees implementation and review of the SDGs in Tajikistan. For instance, it coordinates the action of stakeholders, publishes progress reports, and manages the monitoring and evaluation system.

Tajikistan will establish a **Secretariat** and **technical working groups** to improve coordination between all stakeholders working on the SDGs, organized in sector-specific interventions.

**Local authorities:**

Tajikistan recognizes the importance of localising the SDGs, and will reinforce the development mandates of regional authorities.

**Parliament:**

No information found.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:**

No information found.

**Civil society and the private sector:**

Tajikistan will organize “action campaigns” and other means of raising awareness about the SDGs within the population.

It will also rely on private investment, both domestic and foreign, to realize the SDGs, and is considering significant improvements of the national investment climate.

**Monitoring and review:** The **Ministry for Economic Development and Trade (MEDT)** oversees the monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs. It operates in partnership with the **State Statistics Agency**, which is responsible for collecting and assessing statistical data. Tajikistan plans to establish a single national monitoring and evaluation system.

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

**Budgeting:** The SDGs will be funded to some extent from the public budget, in so far as they are reflected in the priorities of the NDS-2030 and the MTDP-2020. Funding will also be found in the local and regional budgets, and provided by private sector investors, development partners, and donors.

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**Country:** **Thailand**

**National strategies:** In Thailand, the SDGs are implemented within the 20 Year National Strategy Framework (2017 - 2036) and the 12<sup>th</sup> National Economic and Social Development Plan (2017 - 2021). All 30 priority targets identified by Thailand in the SDGs are in line with the 6 dimensions of the 20-Year National Framework. They follow the national Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP).

These national strategies promote inclusive, balanced, and sustainable development, which is in conformity with the core principles of the SDGs.

**National institutional arrangements:** Thailand's main mechanism responsible for sustainable development is the **National Committee for Sustainable Development (CSD)**, chaired by the **Prime Minister**. The CSD is comprised of 37 members, including 16 members from the public sector, 3 academics, 2 from the private sector, 2 from civil society, and 4 independent experts on sustainable development. It is responsible for formulating policies and strategies on SDGs, and monitoring their implementation. The **Secretary-General of National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB)** serves as the Secretariat.

The CSD has established three sub-committees, open to a larger number of participants, namely:

1) The **Sub-committee on Implementing Sustainable Development Goals** includes representatives from Ministries, civil society organizations, and other experts. This sub-committee is responsible for planning the implementation, coordination, and monitoring of the SDGs. This includes defining SDG targets that are consistent with SEP and creating Roadmaps for achieving the SDGs. This Sub-committee has created three additional taskforces dedicated to implementation of the SDGs, 1) Taskforce on Integrating the Implementation of SDGs, 2) Taskforce on Preparing Reports on the Progress of the Implementation of the SDGs, and 3) Taskforce on Reviewing and Recommending Economic, Social, and Legal Measures for the Promotion of Sustainable Development.

2) The **Sub-committee on Promoting Understanding and Evaluating Sustainable Development** in Accordance with Sufficiency Economy Philosophy, is tasked with raising awareness about the SDGs and SEP.

3) **Sub-committee on Developing Information System to Support Sustainable Development** works to establish a national central database to enable sustainable development data collection and analysis.

<b>Local authorities:</b>	No information found.
<b>Parliament:</b>	The National Legislative Assembly of Thailand (NLA) has established a <b>Sub-committee on monitoring the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals</b> . Legislation by the NLA is essential to providing an enabling environment for the SDGs.
<b>Engaging and equipping public servants:</b>	No information found.
<b>Civil society and the private sector:</b>	<p>Representatives from civil society and the private sector are present in the CSD and its sub-committees. The CSD has set up a dedicated platform to consult with civil society.</p> <p>Civil society organizations work closely with local communities to implement sustainable development principles, and organize their own SDGs regional forums. Many private sector actors are engaged in the implementation of the SDGs, including through the efforts of the <b>Global Compact Network Thailand</b> and other private entities.</p>
<b>Monitoring and review:</b>	The CSD has established the <b>Sub-committee on Developing Information System to Support Sustainable Development</b> to promote the collection and analysis of statistical data, in collaboration with the <b>National Statistical Office</b> and relevant agencies.
<b>Engaging supreme audit institutions:</b>	No information found.
<b>Budgeting:</b>	<p>Government implementation of the SDGs is primarily funded through the annual budget allocated to agencies, due to the fact that the SDGs are integrated in the 20-Year National Strategy Framework and the 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan.</p> <p>Additional resources will be necessary to achieve the SDGs. The Government aims to enhance the effectiveness of tax collection to increase domestic resources.</p>

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**Country:**

**Togo**

**National strategies:**

Togo has integrated the SDGs into its National Development Plan (2018-2022), whose five pillars reflect the three dimensions of sustainable development: social inclusion, economic efficiency and environmental sustainability. Using a target prioritization grid, the Government decided to prioritize 60 SDG targets.

Sectoral plans and policies have been updated or are in the process of being updated to reflect the goals of the 2030 Agenda.

**National institutional arrangements:**

High-level political leadership: The **National Steering Committee on Development Policies** (CNPPD), chaired by the **Prime Minister**, oversees the implementation and monitoring of Togo's sustainable development policies. It also facilitates collaboration with non-governmental stakeholders, and has published annual accountings of development programmes in order to ensure public accountability.

Lead coordination entity: A Steering Committee is to act as a strategic coordination mechanism, chaired by the Ministry of Development Planning and Development, and comprising ministries responsible for the environment and social sectors as well as finance.

**Local authorities:**

Togo seeks to accelerate decentralization and the participation of local authorities in the implementation of the SDGs. The Government has for instance organized training and sensitization workshops at the regional and local levels, in order to encourage the participation of stakeholders at all levels.

**Parliament:**

The Ministry of Planning and Development, in partnership with UNDP, organized an workshop on the SDGs at the National Assembly in June 2017. The workshop aimed to give Members of Parliament and other government officials the tools to understand the goals of the 2030 Agenda, and participate in the creation of budgets for SDG programmes.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:**

Togo has organized outreach and training for civil servants at all levels of government. Sensitization within the ministries is organized through cabinet meetings and weekly management meetings.

**Civil society and the private sector:**

Civil society and the private sector, along with other relevant stakeholders, have been involved in much of the SDG implementation process, through meetings, consultations, and other events. Civil society has been active in raising awareness about the 2030 Agenda, and implementing SDG programmes at the local level. The Government seeks



to create an enabling environment to foster private investment and public-private partnerships.

**Monitoring and review:** Togo will reinforce its capacity to collect and analyse data by strengthening the capacities of the **National Institute of Statistics and Economic & Demographic Studies** and developing a national mechanism for evaluating indicators. A **Monitoring and Advisory Support Unit** comprising senior officials from the public and private sectors, civil society and technical and financial partners will be set up to support the implementation of the SDGs.

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

**Budgeting:** Togo is seeking to optimize its resource mobilisation strategies, both domestically and through international development partners, as current budgets will be insufficient to achieve the SDGs. L'office togolais de recettes has also been created.

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**Country:**

**Turkey**

**National strategies:**

As of July 2016, Turkey was preparing its 11<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan (NDP). A vision that takes into account international and national trends in the development landscape will serve as the starting point for drafting the Plan. The SDGs will be the main inputs to the vision. Turkey's NDP sets out all macro-level national policies and priorities.

**National institutional arrangements:**

Providing political leadership and oversight:

- The **High Planning Council**, chaired by the Prime Minister, will serve as the political mechanism for policy coherence in integrating sustainable development principles into the country's development plans.

Guiding and overseeing implementation:

- **The National Sustainable Development Commission (NSDC)** was established under the **Ministry of Development (MoD)** in 2004 to integrate the diversified institutional structure and to provide for the need of a higher-level political ownership. There are plans to further empower NSDC and increase its membership so as to create an even more cohesive approach to SDG implementation and the monitoring of its progress.

Coordination:

- **MoD** is responsible for the preparation of National Development Plans in Turkey. As the central coordinating body, MoD advocates taking the policy coherence approach in implementing the SDGs.
- MoD will undertake the responsibilities of the Secretariat within the NSDC, with the Commission serving as the central political body in the follow-up and review process of SDGs. The Commission will report periodically to the High Planning Council, the Cabinet and the Turkish Grand National Assembly.

**Local authorities:**

Local governments are involved in the planning process for the 11th National Development Plan as was done during the planning process for the 10<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan when stakeholders from the academe, public employees, private sector and NGO representatives participated in multiple ad-hoc committees and working groups.

The distribution of responsibilities in SDG implementation will support the integration of SDGs into all relevant strategy and policy documents at both national and local levels.

**Parliament:** No information found.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:** No information found.

**Civil society and the private Sector:** **Ad-hoc Committees**, i.e., **Special Expertise Committees**, are convened during the planning process of the NDP so as to gather diverse viewpoints of experts from various policy fields. Through these committees, the economic and social policy views, recommendations and targets of the diverse stakeholders in society are reflected in the NDP.

**Monitoring and review:** Turkey intends to develop a review framework that conforms with the UN framework for follow-up and review. The **Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat)** will take the central role for the monitoring of the 2030 Agenda, based on global SDG indicators.

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

**Budgeting:** SDGs and its relevant targets will be reflected in current strategies and work plans of different government institutions. Respective budget allocations will be ensured through this mechanism.

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**Country:**

**Uganda**

**National strategies:**

The preparation of Uganda’s second and current National Development Plan (NDP) (2015/16–2019/20) coincided with the deliberations and adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Hence, the Agenda has been integrated into the second NDP from the beginning.

Uganda has also introduced a number of reforms and legislations that will facilitate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Chief among them is the Public Finance Management Act (2015), the Public Private Partnership Act (2015), Public Procurement and Disposal Act (2014), the Financial Institutions Amendment Act (2015) and the Registration of Persons Act (2015).

**National institutional arrangements:**

Providing political leadership and oversight:

- The **Prime Minister’s Delivery Unit** (a special desk created in 2015 in the Office of the Prime Minister) was established.

Guiding, overseeing implementation and coordination:

- In Uganda, the **Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development** leads the SDG implementation process.

**Local authorities:**

The Government has recognized the crucial role of local governments as service delivery points for implementing national projects and programs, for mobilising local revenues to finance local government priorities, as well as for mobilising the population to participate in development programs. The 2030 Agenda is being introduced to local governments for planning and implementation frameworks.

**Parliament:**

The Parliament has various roles in overseeing the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, i.e., appropriating resources for financing sustainable development, and ensuring that the national budget is aligned with the second NDP. It is also responsible for legislating enabling laws in support of SDG implementation.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:**

No information found.

**Civil society and the private sector:**

No information found.

**Monitoring and review:** The Government of Uganda, through the **Uganda Bureau of Statistics** (UBOS) has set up an **SDG data taskforce** to develop a coherent monitoring and evaluation framework for the second NDP and to address data gaps and identify national indicators and targets to measure SDG progress in Uganda within the framework of the second NDP.

**Engaging supreme audit institutions:** With support from the INTOSAI Development Initiative (IDI), the SAI is conducting a performance audit of the government preparedness to implement the SDGs. The audit objectives focus on the extent to which the government has adapted the 2030 Agenda to its national context, whether the government has identified and secured resources and capacities necessary to implement the 2030 Agenda, and the establishment of mechanisms to monitor, follow-up, review and report on progress towards the SDGs.

**Budgeting:** SDGs were incorporated into the second NDP with the aim to ensure that the budget priorities are properly aligned with the SDGs in the overall framework of the second NDP. While Uganda has made significant progress in funding the national budget from domestic resources up to 80 percent, the country is still working on mobilising more resources to ensure budgets to the second NDP and SDGs.

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**Country:** Uruguay

**National strategies:** Uruguay has aligned the SDGs with many sectoral policies and programmes. In the future, the 2030 Agenda will be integrated into the Uruguay 2030 National Development Plan. The Government recognizes that the SDGs are transversal and encompass economic, social, environmental, cultural, and political aspects, however the national focus is on addressing the root causes of poverty and poverty alleviation.

**National institutional arrangements:** Political leadership and oversight: The **Presidency of Uruguay** supervises all action relative to the SDGs.

Implementation: In Uruguay, three Government agencies share the responsibility for implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

- the **Office of Planning and Budget (OPP)** of the Presidency of Uruguay is responsible for coordinating and monitoring policies and programmes regarding the SDGs. It operates primarily through its **Management and Evaluation Department (AGEV)**.
- the **Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation (AUCI)** manages the international cooperation dimension of the SDGs.
- the **National Statistical Institute (INE)** is responsible for the development and assessment of indicators.

**Local authorities:** No information found.

**Parliament:** The General Assembly of Uruguay plays a key role in reviewing legislation and policies relative to the SDG, and in providing an enabling context for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

**Engaging and equipping public servants:** No information found.

**Civil society and the private sector:** Uruguay has involved civil society and the private sector in the implementation of the SDGs, particularly through the 2016 Social Dialogue. Organized by the Presidency of the Republic, this dialogue included citizens, non-governmental organizations, public agencies, and United Nations representatives in conversations about proposed SDGs policies and programmes. The results of the Dialogue are being processed, and will inform Uruguay's 2030 strategy.

The private sector has also been solicited, for instance during a May 2017 Conference on the SDGs and their importance for companies organized by DERES.

**Monitoring and review:** The **National Statistical Institute** (INE) is responsible for the development and assessment of indicators. However, Uruguay has not created a new institutional framework for the review of progress on the 2030 Agenda.

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

**Budgeting:** The SDGs have been incorporated into Uruguay's results-based national budgeting process. The accounting for 2015, presented to the National Legislature in June 2016, highlighted the SDG objectives in the relevant Programmatic Areas of the National Budget.

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**Country:**

**Venezuela**

**National strategies:**

Venezuela has aligned the historical, national, strategic and general objectives, as well as the public policies established in its National Development Plan 2013-2019 with the 2030 Agenda, contemplating ninety-six per cent of its national objectives linked to the SDGs. Likewise, it has aligned the annual operational planning for the 2018 fiscal year with the budgetary support for the SDGs and a whole-of-government scheme in which the SDGs form a backbone of the public policies.

**National institutional arrangements:**

Providing political leadership and oversight:

- Venezuela has a high-level body called the **Council of Vice-Presidents** comprised of the six Sector Vice-Presidents and headed by the country's Executive Vice-President. They meet regularly to analyse cross-sectoral and cross-cutting aspects of development policies that are applied under the National Development Plan 2013-2019.

Guiding and overseeing implementation:

- The Executive Vice-Presidency of the Republic through the “**National Council of Human Rights**” also monitors the implementation of the objectives of the 2030 Agenda. Within the framework of the formulation of the Annual National Operation Plan and Budget 2018, it has included the alignment of operational and budgetary implementation of the SDGs with the Plan of the Homeland.

Coordination:

- The **Ministry of the People's Power for Foreign Affairs** accompanies the coordination of the Offices and competent agencies of the Central Administration with respect to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

**Local authorities:**

A consultation process was promoted with broad popular participation for the adaptation of the SDGs relevant to Venezuela into the Socialist Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Nation through the Presidential Councils of People's Power.



<b>Parliament:</b>	The National Constituent Assembly, recently elected through the direct, secret and universal vote of the Venezuelan people, is legislating through decrees and constitutional laws, in matters of high interest for the achievement of the objectives of the 2030 Agenda.
<b>Engaging and equipping public servants:</b>	No information found.
<b>Civil society and the private sector:</b>	Venezuela uses several committees and institutions to consult and engage various parts of civil society, aiming to reinforce the link with social actors such as the communes, communal councils, members of the Bases of Social Missions, working for the socialization, link and legitimation of the 2030 Agenda as an international instrument of reference to demonstrate the achievements of the Bolivarian revolution. The Bolivarian Economic Agenda, involves the private sector in the economic development of the country, including essential aspects of the 2030 Agenda.
<b>Monitoring and review:</b>	The Executive Vice-Presidency, jointly with the Sectoral Vice-Presidencies for Political Sovereignty, Security and Peace, Planning, Economy, Social Development and Revolution of the Missions, Development of Territorial Socialism and Public Works and Services, define the set of national indicators for the monitoring of the SDGs. The Council of Ministers and the national statistical system disaggregate the relevant data and visualize the information about the most vulnerable: children and adolescents, people of African descent, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, elderly and women, among others, under the principle of leaving no one behind. The National Statistical System has been consulted about the feasibility of producing more than sixty per cent of the 232 SDG indicators that work in an alternative way to those foreseen by the United Nations Statistical Commission, as well as the incorporation of new techniques and geo-statistical analysis components.
<b>Engaging supreme audit institutions:</b>	<p>With support from the INTOSAI Development Initiative (IDI), the SAI is conducting a performance audit of the government preparedness to implement Goal 5 of SDGs. The audit objectives focus on the actions taken by the government to adapt SDG 5 to the national context, whether the government has identified and secured the resources and capacities necessary to implement SDG 5, and the establishment of mechanisms to monitor, follow-up, review and report on progress on SDG 5.</p> <p>The SAI has participated in a coordinated audit to assess the preparation of the center of government to implement the 2030 Agenda as well as the preparation for the implementation of Target 2.4 on food security.</p>
<b>Budgeting:</b>	No information found.

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**Country:** **Zimbabwe**

**National strategies:** The SDGs have been prioritized and integrated into Zimbabwe’s national development plan, the Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation (ZIMASSET).

Zimbabwe has produced an SDG Position Paper in order to prioritize the SDG targets and indicators, lay the framework for implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and raise awareness about sustainable development.

Zimbabwe also recognizes the policy framework provided by the **African Union** and the Southern African Development Community.

**National institutional arrangements:** Political guidance and oversight: overall supervision and guidance is provided by a **Steering Committee**, chaired by the **Chief Secretary to the President and Cabinet** (OPC). The Committee includes the Permanent Secretaries of all line ministries, the heads of UN Task Force Agencies, and representatives from the private sector, civil society, and other development partners. The **Office of the President** and the **Cabinet** also provide strategic oversight.

Lead coordination entity: The **Ministry of Macroeconomic Planning and Investment Promotion** oversees and coordinates the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. For instance, it organized the national consultations that led to the drafting of the Zimbabwe SDG Position Paper.

- Implementation support:
- a **Technical Committee**, chaired by the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Macroeconomic Planning and Investment Promotion, provides technical advice and planning. The Committee is a working level mechanism.
  - **Thematic Clusters**, supported by an **SDG Secretariat** comprised of the OPC, the Ministry of Macroeconomic Planning and Investment Promotion, UNDP and ZIMSTAT, are responsible for mainstreaming and localising the SDGs. They organize and coordinate the implementation of sector-specific programmes.

<b>Local authorities:</b>	Local authorities are represented in the Steering Committee and the Technical Committee. Localization of the SDGs is supported by the thematic clusters and the SDG Secretariat. There are plans to strengthen the capacities of sub-national authorities.
<b>Parliament:</b>	Members of Parliament have been actively engaged in the SDGs, and are key to providing the enabling framework, budget, and oversight to the implementation process. A multi-stakeholder dialogue on the 2030 Agenda organized in May 2016 brought together 195 Members of Parliament, the Office of the President and Cabinet, the United Nations and Development Partners. It led to the creation of a <b>Parliamentary Thematic Committee on SDGs</b> . A June 2016 capacity building workshop focused on the role of Parliament in the implementation of SDGs through oversight, legislation, and representation.
<b>Engaging and equipping public servants:</b>	No information found.
<b>Civil society and the private sector:</b>	<p>Civil society and the private sector are represented in the Steering Committee, for instance through the participation of the <b>National Association of Non-Governmental Organisations (NANGO)</b>. NANGO has established 10 thematic sectors covering all of the SDGs, which are included within the SDGs Thematic Clusters. NANGO also organized a national dialogue on the SDGs in October 2016, in order to raise awareness about the 2030 Agenda among civil society organizations.</p> <p>Civil society was involved in the planning and implementation of the SDGs, for instance through participation in two multi-stakeholder national dialogues organized in May and August 2015.</p> <p>Several private sector entities have adopted sustainable development principles, including the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange (ZSE) and companies such as INNSCOR Africa Limited, DAIRIBORD, Lafarge Cement Zimbabwe and ZIMPLATS.</p>
<b>Monitoring and review:</b>	The <b>Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT)</b> oversees the development of indicators to measure progress on the SDGs. Further work and resources are necessary to strengthen Zimbabwe’s monitoring and evaluation capacities.
<b>Engaging supreme audit institutions:</b>	No information found.
<b>Budgeting:</b>	Zimbabwe will work to strengthen the National Budget policy in light of the SDGs, and seek to mobilise resources both domestically and internationally.

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## Annex

An important source of research for this compendium was the official presentations made by 64 countries who presented voluntary national reviews (VNRs) at the HLPF in 2016 and 2017 (<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf>), as well as the larger reports on which those were based. These reports provided up-to-date snapshots of national efforts to implement the SDGs. Institutional arrangements were only one aspect covered by national presentations, however, and the emphasis that countries chose to put on them, and the aspects that they highlighted, varied. To achieve comparable coverage for the 64 countries, this important source of information had to be complemented by desk research.

For national strategies and plans, various government statements and documents, UN documents and news articles were used. The research focused on the most important national strategies and plans pertaining to SDG implementation.

For research on national institutional arrangements, in addition to VNR reports, news articles, government documents and reports were mainly used. The focus was on the identification of the most relevant institutions and how these are organized and set up for SDG implementation. To gauge the extent of engagement of local authorities and parliaments in SDG implementation, VNR reports, UN documents and government websites were utilized.

For research on civil society and private sector engagement, news articles, UN system documents and government websites were mainly used in addition to VNR reports. The research focused on the forms, institutional mechanisms and extent of civil society and private sector engagement.

For monitoring and review, government documents, news articles, government website and UN documents were utilized.

For budgeting, the research mainly drew on UN and government documents in addition to VNR reports. The research centred around the question of how strategies and plans get translated into budgeting for SDG implementation and how countries are endeavouring to raise financial resources.

The sources for research on supreme audit institutions are International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI) documents, audit reports, presentations, INTOSAI journal, minutes and reports from meetings, and personal communications.