ASIA-EUROPE
ENVIRONMENT FORUM

Implementation Guide
for the Sustainable Development Goals

Implementation Guide for the Sustainable Development Goals

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Introduction

The *Implementation Guide for the Sustainable Development Goals* is the product of the knowledge exchange central to the Asia-Europe Environment Forum (ENVforum).This publication is designed for policymakers from developing countries and provides guidance on tailoring the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into national planning.

This guide is divided into four chapters. Chapter 1 introduces the origins of the SDGs, and explores how they are structured according to goals, targets, and indicators. Chapter 2 explains the mechanisms behind the financing, monitoring, and follow-up and review of the SDGs. Chapter 3 proposes a step-by-step process that countries could take in mainstreaming SDGs into policymaking at the national level. Chapter 4 contains illustrative examples of countries that have begun mainstreaming the SDGs, providing insight into how countries may adapt and execute the general process outlined in Chapter 3.

The methodology of the ENVforum's guidance on implementing the SDGs is informed by two earlier national case studies related to SDG implementation. The first publication, entitled *Sustainable Development Goals and Indicators for a Small Planet: Securing Means of Implementation in Viet Nam* was released in September 2015 and the second, *Sustainable Development Goals and Indicators for a Small Planet: Securing Means of Implementation in Poland,* was released in January 2016. These national case studies were conducted in mixed teams of international experts and national researchers, and are focused on the thematic areas of poverty, agriculture, and energy. They capture a broad thematic scope to illustrate national perspectives on the implementation of SDGs.

This guide sets out to provide guidance on the general process of mainstreaming SDGs into national planning for any given thematic area, which has been tried and tested in a series of ENVforum workshops focused on capacity building for SDGs implementation. Our methodology emphasises the need for countries to take ownership of the implementation of SDGs, and to use the SDGs as a tool to build on existing development frameworks.

List of Abbreviations

AAAA	Addis Ababa Action Agenda
APSDF	Asia Pacific Sustainable Development Forum
BAU	Business as usual
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
ENVforum	Asia-Europe Environment Forum
FfD	Financing for Development
HLPF	High Level Political Forum
IAEG-SDGs	Inter-Agency Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goals Indicators
ICESDF	Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing
ICSU	International Council for Science
IGN	Inter-Governmental Negotiations
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
MOI	Means of Implementation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NCSD	National Council on Sustainable Development
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NSO	National Statistics Office
ODA	Overseas Development Assistance
OWG	Open Working Group
Rio+20	UN Conference on Sustainable Development
SD	Sustainable Development
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TFM	Technology Facilitation Mechanism
TST	UN System Technical Support Team
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNECE	UN Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCAP	UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNSD	UN Statistics Division
WB	World Bank
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization

What are the Sustainable Development Goals?

The Post-2015 Process and the 2030 Agenda

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are designed to build on the Millennium Development Goals, which expired at the end of 2015. The SDGs are at the heart of the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** – a global plan of action for addressing poverty eradication as well as the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.

The 2030 Agenda is the result of the convergence of two processes that were previously on two separate tracks.

Figure 1

Convergence of the MDGs and the Sustainable Development track in the Post-2015 Process[1]
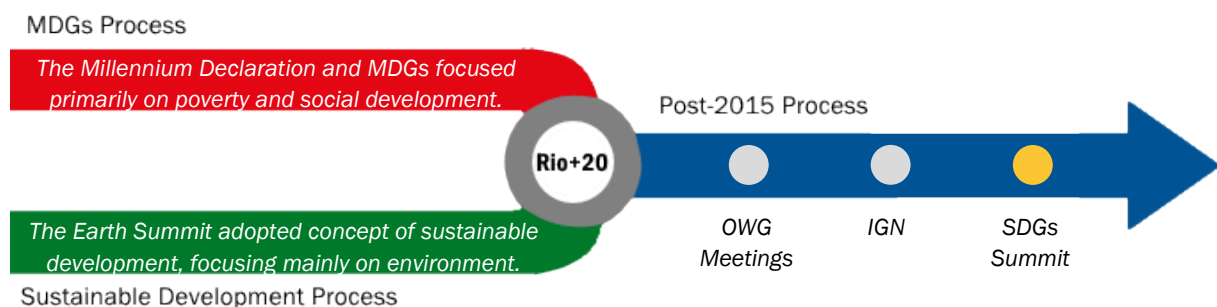
The **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)** were established by the Millennium Declaration (2000), and consisted of 8 goals focused primarily on poverty reduction and social change. The MDGs were unprecedented in integrating a set of quantified targets for poverty and social development, rousing global concern and action on these issues through a 15-year development agenda. The MDGs were successful in driving progress in income poverty, access to safe drinking water, primary school enrolment, and child mortality.[2] However on the global scale, MDGs were achieved unevenly, with many countries not making sufficient progress. Furthermore, additional work was needed not only to eliminate extreme poverty in all its forms, but also to broaden the scope of the MDGs to fully encapsulate the challenges faced by humanity today.[3]

Alongside this process was the Sustainable Development track, which notably started at the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro with the adoption of the concept of sustainable development in the global development framework. The outcome of the 1992 Earth Summit was **Agenda 21**, a UN resolution that promoted global political commitment towards establishing sustainable development as "a priority item on the agenda of the international community."[4] Countries also signed onto three environmental conventions during the Earth Summit, including

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[1] Adapted from "What is the story so far?" Figure in UNITAR Module 1, "Introduction to the Post-2015 process and the origins of the 2030 Agenda"
[2] UN Development Program, n.d.
[3] UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network , 2015
[4] UN Conference on Environment and Development, 1992

the UN Convention on Biological Diversity, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the UN Convention to Combat Deforestation.[5]

The **2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20)** in Rio de Janeiro served not only to renew political commitment for sustainable development, but also established a follow up mechanism for the MDGs. Through its outcome document, *The Future We Want*[6], Rio+20 effectively constituted the beginning of the convergence of the previously two separate tracks of MDGs and sustainable development through the establishment of a government-led process to create a set of universal Sustainable Development Goals. The outcome document also called for the creation of an intergovernmental Open Working Group, comprised of 30 representatives nominated by Member States from the five UN regional groups.

The **Open Working Group (OWG)** was formally established in January 2013 by the UN General Assembly, and was tasked with coming up with a proposal for the SDGs and a zero document for the 2030 Agenda. The OWG incorporated input from external stakeholders (academia, business, science, etc.) through thematic clusters the morning before each OWG session, and various UN organisations provided additional input and guidance through the UN System Technical Support Team (TST). The OWG proposal was ultimately completed and presented in the 69th UN General Assembly on 16 September 2014. In 2015, 8 sessions of Intergovernmental Negotiations (IGN) finalised the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda for adoption by UN Member States.

Preparatory work on the formulation of the SDGs culminated in September 2015. Member states of the UN General Assembly convened in the 2015 UN Sustainable Development Summit to adopt a new sustainable development agenda entitled *Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. World leaders adopted the agenda in the hope of pledging "common action and endeavour across a broad and universal policy agenda" and to "set out together on the path towards sustainable development."[7]

Included in the 2030 Agenda is a set of 17 **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**. These are to continue the progress made by the

Box 1
Guiding principles of the 2030 Agenda

SDGs aim to integrate and balance the three pillars of sustainability – **economic**, **social** and **environmental** concerns – recognising their interlinkages to ensure that sustainable development is achieved in all three of its dimensions.

The three pillars of sustainability are addressed in a thematic framework of commitments to action organised according to the 5 P's:

People: to end poverty and hunger and to ensure access to essential social services and basic infrastructure for all people

Planet: to protect the planet from degradation through sustainable production and consumption, natural resource management, and tackling climate change

Prosperity: to promote prosperity for all, addressing issues of inequality, unemployment, and marginalized and vulnerable groups

Peace: to promote good governance, rule of law, human rights, and to reduce corruption and war/extreme violence

Partnerships: to create a renewed global partnership between countries and various stakeholders

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[5] UNITAR, 2016, "Module 1: Introduction to the Post-2015 process and the origins of the 2030 Agenda"
[6] Full text available at https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/futurewewant.html
[7] A/RES/70/1

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) with the aim of reinvigorating political commitments to sustainable development.

Compared to the 8 MDGs, the 17 SDGs represent a significant expansion of the development agenda. This is partly due to the ambition to create an agenda that addresses a broader range of issues, and that **applies to all countries** in the world, a step forward from the MDGs which mainly applied only to developing countries. Furthermore, SDGs were **created in consultation** with the involvement of all UN member states, civil society, and other stakeholders – resulting in a broader agenda than the MDGs, which were devised primarily behind closed doors.

Box 2
Full text of the Sustainable Development Goals

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Goals, Targets, and Indicators

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals are accompanied by 169 targets and 229 indicators to measure progress globally. Goals, targets, and indicators feed into each other to form a results framework for achieving the 2030 Agenda.

Figure 2
Results framework for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Goals are statements that reflect ambitions in achieving a desired development outcome. They are action-oriented, global in nature and universally applicable.

Each goal has a number of **targets**, which are objectives that reflect specific levels of ambition towards achieving the respective goals. Each government is responsible for setting its own national targets guided by the global level of ambition but taking into account national circumstances.

There are 2 types of targets – those that outline intended policy outcomes (i.e. *what* do we want to achieve), and those that outline **Means of Implementation** (MOI). MOI answers the question, *how* do we achieve what we aim. It involves factors related to "financial resources, technology development and transfer, capacity-building, inclusive and equitable globalization and trade, and creation of a national enabling environment required to implement the new sustainable development agenda."[8]

Each target has a number of **indicators**, which are statistical metrics to measure progress towards a target. They are based on available or established data, and aim to ensure accountability for results. The process of refining the indicator framework for SDGs is still underway, and is discussed in further depth in Chapter 2 of this guide.

Goals, targets, and indicators are all designed to take into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development, as well as to respect national policies and priorities. They also aim to integrate economic, social and environmental aspects and recognize their inter-linkages in achieving sustainable development in all its dimensions.

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[8] UN System Technical Support Team, 2013

Box 3
Goal, target, indicator framework for SDG 1

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	
Targets	Indicators
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of the population below the international poverty line, disaggregated by sex, age group, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line, disaggregated by sex and age group
	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Percentage of the population covered by social protection floors/systems, disaggregated by sex, and distinguishing children, the unemployed, old-age persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women/newborns, work injury victims, the poor and the vulnerable
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1* Proportion of the population living in households with access to basic services
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.1* Number of deaths, missing people, injured, relocated or evacuated due to disasters per 100,000 people
1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.a.1 Percentage of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes
	1.a.2 Spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) as a percentage of total government spending
1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	1.b.1* Number of national action plans related to multilateral environmental agreements that support accelerated investment in actions that eradicate poverty and sustainably use natural resources

Indicators marked with an asterisk (*) are, as of February 2016, still being reviewed by the members of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (more information in Chapter 2).

A full list of the goals, targets, and indicators for SDGs is included in Annex 1.

SDGs as a Tool in Development Planning

The SDGs are designed to mobilise global action on sustainable development, but require national ownership of the implementation of goals in the national context. This begs the question – why should policymakers pay heed to this new global agenda? With 169 targets and over 200 indicators, it is easy to regard the SDGs as unwanted burdens on top of policymakers' primary responsibilities in national development and growth. However, the SDGs encourage a **transformative view of national development**, integrating the objectives of economic growth, social welfare, and environmental protection into one cohesive agenda.

The SDGs may be a daunting challenge, but as Chapter 3 of this Guide will later elaborate, the most important element of implementing SDGs is to integrate them into existing national priorities and capacities. In this sense, it is useful to frame SDGs as tools to catalyse progress in national sustainable development. Integrating clear-cut global goals in development planning can be beneficial in terms of enabling multi-stakeholder cooperation, accountability in results, and a holistic approach to development planning.

The SDGs crystalize complex challenges in sustainable development to a shared narrative amongst various stakeholders.

"While governments are drivers regarding implementation, it is clear that this ambitious Agenda and its goals cannot be achieved without the active participation and contribution of all peoples and all sectors of society."[9]

> H.E. Mr. Jürg Lauber, Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the UN and Vice President of ECOSOC

While national development is typically government-led, it is crucial to consider the various other stakeholders that are involved in the development process (e.g. civil society, academia, donors, international organisations, businesses, etc.). Often times, governments are limited by a gap in resources and capacities, but non-governmental stakeholders can fill this gap. Sustainable development comes from **multi-stakeholder cooperation** in building capacity, providing expertise and funding programs. The strength of the SDGs therefore lies in the fact that they enable the pursuit of common ambitions in a wide range of issues, thus facilitating effective multi-stakeholder dialogue from varying perspectives. Essentially, the **SDGs can promote collective involvement** in the development process, as they boil down complex development issues into clear-cut goals, and can be adapted and made communicable to the young and the old, as well as to the private and public sector.

One key aspect to keep in mind is representation. There are key constituent groups that often get left out of the national development narrative, such as indigenous groups, the disabled, the elderly, as well as women and children. The 2030 Agenda calls for **wide representation** in SDG-related discussions and actions, as this is essential in achieving the often cited cross-cutting objective of the SDGs, "ensuring no one gets left behind." Such inclusivity is critical to the SDGs, and can support governments in ensuring that development is broadly inclusive and participatory.

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[9] "From inspiration to action: Multi-stakeholder engagement of implementation", HLPF Video, posted by Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform, on 15 July 2016

The SDGs support results-oriented approaches towards development through time-bound targets and common indicators

"Learning from the MDGs, I find that a good practice is for countries to have a clear governance structure for implementation and monitoring of the SDGs, with active engagement of the national statistics office (NSO) in monitoring."[10]

> Dr. Lisa Grace S. Bersales, National Statistician and Civil Registrar General, Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

The large number of SDG targets can also serve as strength in providing governments with an extensive list of options to consider when setting priorities in national development planning. However, some countries may feel that certain targets and indicators are not applicable to them. As it is not always possible for individual countries to realise all 17 SDGs, the flexibility of the 2030 Agenda allows countries to prioritise and contextualise select SDGs into their existing national development priorities, which reduces strain on country resources and ensures that countries can take ownership of their problems. Furthermore, by integrating specific targets with deadlines for achievement, as well as by identifying key performance indicators to measure this progress, governments can better establish **accountability for results** by using Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) systems for national level review. The regular reviewing of indicators for time-bound targets allows countries to keep track of their progress in this long-term agenda. Being able to refer to globally applicable targets and indicators also supports synergized priorities between donors and governments in development, and promotes communication between these different actors on the progress achieved (or lack thereof).[11]

The SDGs promote integrated thinking between the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of development

"We have been emphasizing for decades how these three pillars are mutually reinforcing, but in reality we have been taking somewhat of a silo approach to peace and security, to development and to human rights. It is time to change all that."[12]

> H.E. General Prayut Chan-o-cha, Prime Minister of Thailand

Addressing the economic, social, and environmental challenges of a country is not a zero-sum endeavour. Inequality can hamper economic growth. Natural capital contributes to a region's quality of life. The effects of climate change can drastically alter livelihoods. Considering the **inter-linkages between the three pillars of sustainable development** will allow for national governments to consider a holistic way of achieving their development objectives without sacrificing the well-being of current and future generations.

Crucially, considering the interlinkages between the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of development also allows for effective policymaking. Synergies between the economic and social dimensions of development, for example, can be used to create a cohesive program for socioeconomic development by ensuring policy coherence and coordination between government ministries, as opposed to separate, siloed programs that are cost-inefficient and often neglect to consider policy trade-offs.

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[10] "National mechanisms for monitoring progress and reporting on implementation for the achievement of SDGs" HLPF Video, posted by Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform, on 14 July 2016
[11] Results Team of the Development Co-operation Directorate, OECD, 2016
[12] "Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kingdom of Thailand, 2015

Understanding the Global Mechanism for SDGs

The global effort in translating SDGs into reality necessitates global mechanisms to support SDG implementation. This chapter will outline such global mechanisms in matters related to the (1) means of implementation; (2) monitoring of SDGs through indicators, and (3) follow-up and review mechanism for SDG implementation.

A common recurring theme in each of these interrelated mechanisms is that **SDGs are a government-led process**. It is crucial that national ownership is established in, for example, creating strategies for mobilising various resources in development financing, establishing effective monitoring systems, and choosing to participate in the voluntary global review mechanism. Such a heavy emphasis on national initiative in SDGs requires that policymakers are well-versed in the SDGs process, which this chapter will illuminate.

Figure 3
Chapter Overview
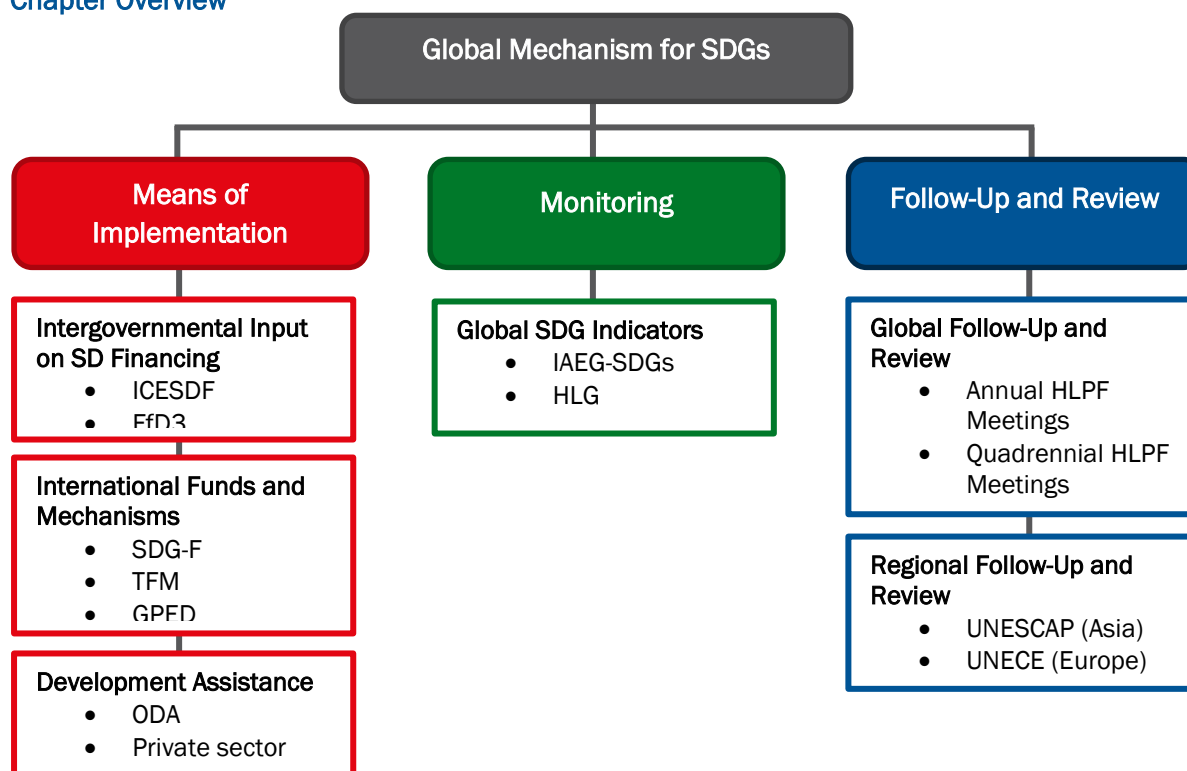
1. Means of Implementation

An ambitious development agenda necessitates increased resources in order to implement the SDGs in the coming years. When launching the SDGs preparatory process in Rio+20 in 2012, UN Member States recognized "the need for **significant mobilisation of resources** from a variety of sources and the effective use of financing, in order to give strong support to developing countries in their efforts to promote sustainable development, including through actions undertaken in accordance with the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and

for achieving sustainable development goals."[13] During the formation of SDGs and following their subsequent adoption, there have been several efforts to build an adequate financing framework that supports the implementation of SDGs. The planning and execution of sustainable development financing is conducted through intergovernmental discussions, international mechanisms, and development assistance.

1.1. Intergovernmental Input on SD Financing

Intergovernmental negotiations on development financing feed into the SDGs process by securing political commitments related to appropriate and effective means of mobilizing resources for sustainable development at the global level. The two main inputs in intergovernmental discussions on sustainable development financing are from the *Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing (ICESDF)* and the *International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD).*

1.1.1 Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing (ICESDF)

The ICESDF was formed by the General Assembly on 21 June 2013 with a mandate to prepare "a report proposing options on an effective **sustainable development financing strategy** to facilitate the mobilization of resources and their effective use in achieving sustainable development objectives." By the end of the five sessions held by the Intergovernmental Committee, a report was submitted to the General Assembly for approval detailing options for a sustainable development financing strategy in August 2014.[14] In a resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 8 December 2014, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the submitted report would serve as an important input for the Third International Conference on Financing for Development to be held the following year.

Box 4
Key points in the final report submitted by the ICESDF

The emerging approach was proposed through recommendations in key policy areas pertaining to the main groups of financing sources, as summarized below.

Domestic Public Financing
- Promote tax reform, tax compliance, and deeper international cooperation
- Ensure good financial governance and public financial management
- Internalize externalities and mainstream environmental sustainability
- Address inequity and the social protection imperative
- Effectively manage public debt
- Explore the potential contributions of national development banks

Domestic Private Financing
- Provide access to financial services for households and micro-enterprises
- Promote lending to small and medium-sized enterprises
- Develop financial markets for long-term investment and enhancing regulations to balance access and stability
- Strengthen the enabling environment
- Strengthen economic, environmental, social and governance (ESG) and sustainability considerations in the financial system

International Public Financing
- Meet existing ODA commitments
- Make use of all international public financing sources and instruments
- Use international public resources efficiently and effectively

International Private Financing
- Channel international funds towards long-term investment in sustainable development
- Manage volatility of risk associated with short-term cross-border capital flows
- Facilitate the flow of remittances and private development assistance

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[13] UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/66/288
[14] UN General Assembly Resolution A/69/315

The **Third Financing for Development Conference** (FfD3) convened UN Member States in July 2015 in Addis Ababa to discuss the global framework for financing the 2030 Agenda. Gathering high-level representatives from UN member states, as well as stakeholders from civil society and the business sector, the conference assessed the progress made in the previous two FfD conferences; addressed new and emerging issues in multilateral efforts to promote international development; and reinvigorated the financing for development follow-up process.

The conference was considered to be an opportunity to establish a **global agenda for sustainable development financing**. The resulting outcome document, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) outlines the agreements between the participating Heads of State and Government.

Though the specific details were not explicitly outlined, the AAAA included new commitments by Governments to create the following mechanisms: [15]

- New social compact to provide social protection and necessary public services for all
- Global infrastructure forum to bridge the infrastructure gap
- "LDC package" to support the poorest countries
- Technology Facilitation Mechanism (TFM) for SDGs
- International tax cooperation to support domestic public resources
- Gender mainstreaming in financing for development

Figure 4

Key outcomes related to developing financing of the 3 International Conferences on Financing for Development

Monterrey (2002)
- Commitment to poverty, environment, and growth
- Pledges for 0.7% of GNI to ODA

Doha (2008)
- Commitment to ODA regardless of ongoing financial crisis

Addis Ababa (2015)
- Decision to create social compact, global infrastructure forum, LDC package, and TFM

1.2 International Funds and Mechanisms

Based on the aforementioned political commitments towards sustainable development financing, there are on-going efforts to create global funds and mechanisms which are specifically tailored to achieving the SDGs. Developing countries may be entitled to these new funds if they can illustrate that they have taken adequate national actions to implement the SDGs.

1.2.1 Sustainable Development Goals Fund

One existing development cooperation mechanism which has been designed to address SDGs is the **Sustainable Development Goals Fund** (SDG-F). The SDG-F was established in 2014 by UNDP

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[15] Financing for Development, UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2015

with the aim to build on the previous Millennium Development Goals Achievement Fund for the MDGs. The SDG-F focuses on 3 thematic areas, identified as the most important gaps in achieving sustainable development: [16]

- Inclusive economic growth for poverty eradication
- Food security and nutrition
- Water and sanitation

Each of these 3 programmes addresses the following 3 cross-cutting issues – sustainability, gender equality, and public private partnerships. The SDG-F operates at the country level through joint programmes implemented by UN agencies in collaboration with national counterparts. So far, the fund has rolled out programs in 21 countries (including the following countries in Asia – Bangladesh, Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Viet Nam).

The eligibility criteria for forming a joint programme with the SDG-F (included in its Terms of Reference[17]) are based on a number of factors. Key among these relate to (1) impact, sustainability, and scalability, (2) support of SDG-F's thematic focus and inclusion of its 3 crosscutting issues, (3) added value of the UN's joint vision and multi-dimensional approach to development, and (4) contribution to the transition from MDGs to SDGs.

1.2.2 Technology Facilitation Mechanism

To support the achievement of the SDGs, UN Member States have also called for a **Technology Facilitation Mechanism** (TFM), reflected in Paragraph 123 of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and Paragraph 70 of the Post-2015 Development Agenda Outcome Document. There is a lot of focus on the TFM because technology has a big part to play in SDG implementation. Mr Macharia Kamau, co-chair of STI Forum, has said "...**science, technology and innovation** is and will be the future of everything we do," but, because access to STI divides the rich and the poor, he warned that STI can also be a great divider for it can be a huge engine of inequality.[18] Technological innovation needs to be progressive, sustainable and undisruptive, which entails proper planning and implementation. Mr Kamau further explained that 'STI literacy and human skills needs to be strengthened in every country in order to create innovative knowledge societies that utilize scientific evidence to help inform policy. [...] Science-technology coherence needs to be advanced at all levels to create enabling environments that create accelerated, efficient diffusion, development and utilization of technology and spur greater levels of innovations."[19] The underlying notion is that the SDGs are historically ambitious and that an incredible investment is needed in science, technology, and innovation to get there.

The TFM will be comprised of 3 elements:

I. UN inter-agency task team on science, technology and innovation for SDGs (IATT)

IATT is composed of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United

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[16] Sustainable Development Goals Fund, n.d. a
[17] Sustainable Development Goals Fund, n.d. b
[18] "Challenges in mobilizing means of implementation at the national level (Financing - Technology - Capacity building)", HLPF Video, posted by Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform, on 13 July 2016
[19] "Challenges in mobilizing means of implementation at the national level (Financing - Technology - Capacity building)", HLPF Video, posted by Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform, on 13 July 2016

Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the World Bank (WB). It includes 10 member representatives from civil society, private sector and science with a primary focus to define priority areas, and to develop appropriate and concrete actions and aims. The IATT wishes to '...promote coordination, coherence and cooperation within the UN system on STI related matters.'[20]

II. UN Multi-stakeholder Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation for the SDGs (STI Forum)

Convened once a year for two days, the **STI Forum** discusses science, technology and innovation cooperation around thematic areas for the implementation of the SDGs. It gathers all relevant stakeholders to actively contribute in their area of expertise. It is a venue for facilitating interaction and to establish networks between relevant stakeholders and multi-stakeholder partnerships. The platform will also serve to identify and examine technology needs and gaps, including scientific cooperation, innovation and capacity-building, which will help relevant actors to facilitate development by transferring and disseminating relevant technologies for the SDGs.[21]

III. An online platform to facilitate the matching of technology supply and demand

The **online platform** is envisioned to facilitate and provide access to knowledge and experience on existing science, technology and innovation initiatives, mechanisms and programmes, within and beyond the United Nations. It will be a hub linking to multiple existing platforms and initiatives. Besides establishing platforms for cooperation in technology and STI initiatives, the IATT also aims to provide capacity building programmes on technology facilitation for SDGs.

1.2.3 Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation

The **Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation** (GPED) was created at the 4th High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan in 2011, and came into operation in 2012.[22] The GPED provides practical support to the SDGs process by monitoring the progress in implementing the commitments made in the High Level Forums on Aid Effectiveness in Paris, Accra, and Busan.[23] Moving forward, the monitoring framework will undergo refinement to fully reflect the 2030 Agenda, and will seek to contribute to the review of targets for SDG 5 (achieving gender equality) and 17 (revitalizing partnerships), as well as implementation of the Financing for Development agreements. GPED will attempt to look into exactly how donors, FDI and bilateral investments contributions are being used and it will help to identify and eradicate pitfalls that have often undermined the efforts for development. This is a platform that UN members, civil society, private sector and other stakeholders to ensure their funds are being effectively utilised.

1.3 Development Assistance

1.3.1 Overseas Development Assistance (ODA)

Discussions on the post-2015 development agenda have paved the way to new thinking about development as a multidimensional and global process. They also have built momentum for

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[20] UN Interagency Task Team Terms of Reference, IATT,
www.sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/technology/facilitationmechanism/iatt
[21] Ibid.
[22] GPED, n.d.
[23] GPED, 2014.

revising and modernising the concept of ODA.[24] Donor nations have integrated commitments to Goal 17, (strengthening global partnerships for sustainable development) through their instruments of development cooperation.

Developed countries, particularly those in the EU, have responded to the call of the SDGs by integrating actions related to "**international responsibility**" to promote sustainable development globally in their sustainable development strategies. The strengthening of cooperation between all parties also serves as platforms to exchange ideas and engage in technology training and adaptation. As mentioned by Mr. Paul Gulleik Larsen, Project Manager in the UN Section at the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the "ODA should be a very important catalyst [for the 2030 Agenda] given that partnerships are the best and most effective way to implement SDGs."[25]

Figure 5
Gap to reach 0.7% ODA contribution among ASEM DAC countries (USD billions)[26]
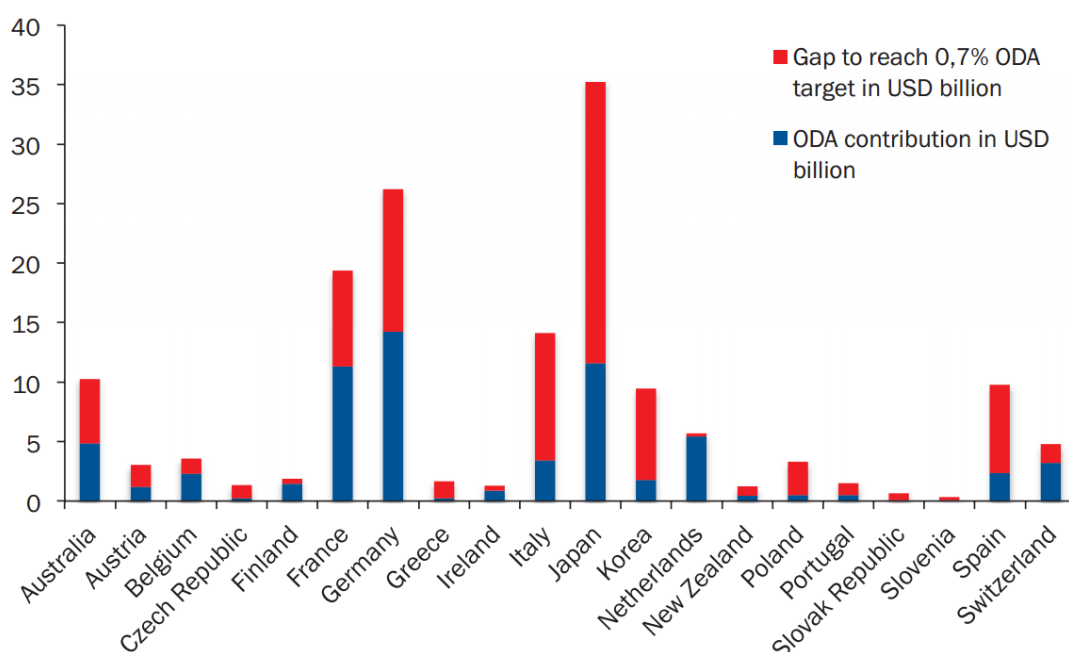
In August 2014, the UN Intergovernmental Committee of Experts estimated that the total cost of the SDGs would be "trillions of dollars a year". Though just an indicative global estimate, it did not directly translate into how much the SDGs will cost for individual countries.[27] Initially, the EU increased its share of gross national income (GNI) spent on ODA by 0.07 percentage points between 2004 and 2014. However, the EU and other ASEM DAC countries are off track to meet the UN target of dedicating 0.7 % of GNI to ODA (Figure 5). Despite this, many countries will be working to ensure that they reach their ODA targets, and it is worth mentioning that ODA remains very important for financing LDCs: in 2010, ODA share of low-income countries reached 25% of total available development financing, while in middle-income countries, it was only 1%.[28]

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[24] OECD Development Matters, 2016
[25] "Challenges in mobilizing means of implementation at the national level (Financing - Technology - Capacity building)", HLPF Video, posted by Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform, on 13 July 2016
[26] ASEF, 2015.
[27] Hoy, Chris, 2016
[28] ASEF, 2015.

1.3.2 Private Sector Role in Financing

With increasing globalisation and interconnectivity, businesses and investors are realising that their own success depends on stable and prosperous societies around the world. Social tensions, economic fragility and environmental damage are acute threats to the private sector. These challenges could directly affect their bottom lines, indicating that it is in the private sector's interest to support the successful implementation of the SDGs.

This raises the question – how can the private sector get involved in the SDGs process? *The SDG Compass* is a manual that aims to answer this question. Launched on 26 September 2015, it was developed jointly by the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), the UN Global Compact and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). It guides companies in enhancing their contribution to the SDGs by taking a strategic approach to core business activities. The SDG Compass is a guide that companies can use to align their strategies with the relevant SDGs, and to learn how to measure and manage their impacts. It provides business leaders with a 5-step guide, along with indicators and business tools mapped against the SDGs, to help with SDGs alignment. The 5 steps are illustrated below in Figure 6.

Figure 6
Five steps for companies to maximise their contribution to the SDGs[29]

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[29] SDG Compass, 2015

2. Monitoring

2.1 Global Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals

Efforts by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and the **Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs)** are underway to develop an indicator framework for the monitoring of the goals and targets at the global level. Indicators are an important part of the 2030 Agenda, providing transparency and accountability in efforts and results, ensuring that progress is even across geography and social strata, and identifying trends, patterns and lessons learned.

The current list of indicator proposals (as of March 2016) contains 229 indicators, which are organised according to a **3-tier system:**

- Tier 1: established methodology exists and data are already widely available;
- Tier 2: methodology has been established but for which data are not easily available; and
- Tier 3: internationally agreed methodology has not yet been developed.

Annex 1 contains the full list of indicators proposed by the IAEG-SDGs, colour coded into their respective tier classifications as of March 2016.

The IAEG-SDGs have also stressed the importance of **data disaggregation** in ensuring even progress in the attainment of the goals at the national level. As stated in its 2016 report, "SDG indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics".[30]

The IAEG-SDGs are also coordinating the compilation of **"metadata"** (information about data, data production and use) for the proposed global indicators of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The metadata show existing data on each indicator based on input from UN agencies, funds and programmes, other UN offices and entities, regional commissions and international and regional organisations.

The metadata are presented in a separate PDF document for each of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).[31] Each document states the Goal's targets and indicators together with information on available indicators. They provide suggestions on:

- Responsible entity for the global indicator
- The definition and method of computation
- Sources and data collection (i.e. national or household surveys, databases or other relevant forms of information)
- Methods of disaggregation
- Comments on limitations
- Gender equality issues
- Data for global and regional monitoring
- Supplementary information and references
- Current data availability.[32]

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[30] UN Statistical Commission Report, E/CN.3/2016/2/Rev.1
[31] UNSD, 2016
[32] UNSD, 2016; IISD, 2016a

The metadata compiled by the IAEG-SDGs will be useful for countries as they prepare to take actions for monitoring the SDGs. The metadata for the Indicator 4.1.1 is provided as an example in Box 5.

Box 5
Metadata for Indicator 4.1.1

Indicator 4.1.1. Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex

Responsible entity: UNESCO

Definition and method of computation: Percentage of children and young people at the end of primary and lower secondary levels of education achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (a) reading and (b) mathematics. The minimum proficiency level will be measured relative to new common reading and numeracy scales currently in development. The indicator is calculated as the number of children and young people at the end of primary or lower secondary education achieving or exceeding the minimum proficiency level in the given subject, expressed as a percentage of all children and young people at the end of primary or lower secondary education.

Rationale and interpretation: The indicator is a direct measure of the learning outcomes achieved in the two subject areas at the end of the relevant levels of education. Sources and data collection: Various international assessments (e.g., PIRLS, PISA, TIMSS), regional learning assessments (e.g., LLECE, SACMEQ, PASEC), national and citizen-led learning assessments. While common scales are being developed, monitoring based on the results of individual studies will be necessary.

Comments and limitations: While data from many national assessments are available now, the proposed methodology represents a substantial step forward by using existing data to create global estimates. Since assessments are typically administered within school systems, the available indicators cover only those in school. Extending the assessment of competencies to children and young people who are out of school would require household-based types of surveys. Adding individual assessment of learning to such surveys is under consideration but may be very costly and difficult to administer, and unlikely to be available on the scale needed within the next 3-5 years. The calculation of this indicator requires specific information on the ages of children participating in assessments to create globally comparable data. This makes the calculation of the indicator even more challenging.

Gender equality issues: The indicator will be disaggregated by sex and other relevant characteristics enabling a more thorough analysis of the disparities in learning outcomes between the sexes.

Data for regional and global monitoring: Cross-nationally comparable data are currently available within international and regional learning assessments, which provide the basis for global comparison. However, until the common learning scales are established, the results could not be considered comparable across different assessments. The development of the common learning scales which allows these linkages is underway and are expected to be available within 3-5 years (i.e., by 2020).

Supplementary information: None

References: None

Support to countries for capacity building in statistical monitoring and reporting is provided through various agencies, such as the High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (HLG), PARIS21, and the Global Partnership on Sustainable Development Data. Though their individual functions are unique to their respective mandates, they are generally responsible for coordinating partnerships and financial support for statistics, as well as promoting good statistical practices.

Monitoring on the global level through the list of SDG indicators will support the review process. The annual progress report of the Secretary-General on SDGs will be produced in cooperation with the UN system and the global indicator framework. This report will be prepared in time for the attention of the yearly High Level Political Forum which is the global review platform for SDGs implementation.

3. Follow-up and Review Mechanism

3.1 Global Follow-Up and Review

The **High Level Political Forum (HLPF)** is the official mechanism that is responsible for global follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda.[33] The HLPF meet:

- Every 4 years at the level of Heads of State and Government under the auspices of the General Assembly
- Every year under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

The annual HLPF meetings lead up to the quadrennial meeting under the auspices of the UNGA. The purpose of the annual meetings is to review overall progress of SDGs, conduct national and regional reviews, perform reviews on the thematic and implementation level, and address any new and emerging issues. The **country reviews are on a voluntary basis**, and will be used to inform progress in implementing the SDGs, including for MOI.

Box 6
Recommendations for voluntary national reporting from the Report of the Secretary-General on "Critical milestones towards coherent, efficient and inclusive follow-up at the global level"

There are no guidelines in the 2030 Agenda as to the frequency and content of the voluntary national reporting under the HLPF. The UN Secretary-General has provided some guidelines in his report that countries may choose to follow when preparing their voluntary reviews:

- Each country should consider carrying out up to 2 voluntary national reviews at the HLPF between now and 2030
- Presentations could highlight:
  - 2-3 challenges currently faced by their country in implementing the 2030 Agenda
  - 2-3 areas in which it would benefit from hearing about other countries' good practices
  - 2-3 areas in which it needs support from other countries/actors in terms of finance, capacity-building, technology, or partnerships
- Volunteering countries should also be able to present a more focused written national report with a statistical annex of indicators

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[33] UN General Assembly Resolution A/70/684

The meetings are conducted over a span of several days, addressing cross-cutting themes. It consists of a moderator and an expert group of panellists, representing different organisations and countries. The discussion floor is open to interventions from other countries. During this time, other stakeholders are also given the opportunity to express their interests, challenges in meeting the goals, and to also provide any feedback necessary to improve the forum.

Building on the meeting outcomes of the annual HLPF meetings, the quadrennial meetings under the UNGA provide political guidance at the highest level related to the Agenda and its implementation. These provide directions on how to mobilise MOI (including issues related to financing and development assistance).

Though the national level reports will be voluntary, the HLPF provides an opportunity for countries to engage with other UN member states in working towards sustainable development. In reviewing progress attained in SDG implementation, policymakers will not only be able to receive inputs from other members of the HLPF on how to accelerate progress, but they will also be able to influence the direction of the mobilisation of MOI, as well as benefit from knowledge exchange on best practices in policymaking on sustainable development. Moreover, reporting to the HLPF allows for leaders of developing nations to be transparent about their progress with SDGs, sending a signal to funding agencies about their commitment to sustainable development. Others who will greatly benefit from such transparency would be the public and community at large.

Another indirect benefit of preparing national reviews to the HLPF is being able to shed light on the effectiveness of inter-ministerial coordination and data collection in SDGs implementation. As the SDGs span across a wide range of thematic areas, implementing the goals requires a whole-of-government effort. Ministries must work together to report the country's progress in the attainment of these goals, and preparing national reviews will help move beyond silos and foster communication between the different sectors and ministries working on the SDGs. Furthermore, preparing national reports will also help countries identify gaps in data collection and/or analysis, which may be useful to flag for capacity building needs.

2016 High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development

The first HLPF since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda was held in July 2016, and discussed the topic of "***ensuring that no one gets left behind***." It included voluntary reviews from 22 countries including the following ASEM Member States: China, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Norway, Philippines, Republic of Korea, and Switzerland. Thematic reviews of progress on the SDGs were conducted, supported by reviews provided by the ECOSOC functional commissions and other inter-governmental bodies and forums.

Box 7
Selected key issues discussed in HLPF 2016 [34]

Where do we stand at year one?
- Overview of the Secretary-General's annual progress report on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG Progress Report)
- Broader global environment is not conducive for the SDGs (low economic growth rates, rising inequality, developing countries at end of commodity cycle, unemployment, safety & security, unequal benefits from globalisation)

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[34] Oh, 2016

Ensuring that no one is left behind
- Inclusion and inequality are key issues – to address discrimination and exclusion of marginalised groups (e.g. women, indigenous peoples, migrants, refugees, people with disabilities, etc.)
- Partnership and disaggregated data are essential to achieve inclusion
- Poverty is not just about basic needs; challenge is to lift people out of poverty and prevent relapse (requires work in education, health, nutrition, livelihoods, resilience)
- Financial inclusion empowers marginalised groups – technology can play a role
- Policies for inclusive growth address innovation, the labour market, and social protection
- Interlinkages should especially be considered between food security and sustainable agriculture, climate action, sustainable oceans and terrestrial ecosystems
- Gender perspectives should be mainstreamed in all aspects of the agenda (data, statistics, MOI, follow-up and review, support for gender equality institutions)

Means of implementation
- Global governance should be strengthened to build enabling environment (ODA commitments, macroeconomic policy coordination, reforming the global trading and financial system)
- Domestic resource mobilisation, good governance and rule of law, as well as private sector involvement will be key
- STI capacity and building STI literacy will create innovative societies, and will be supported by ODA and TFM

Science-policy interface
- Science-policy interface could focus on inter-linkages across the SDGs
- Information communication technology could be used to encourage citizen-driven science and to socialise other technologies
- *Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR) 2016* presents science-policy interface of SDGs, published by the UN with multi-stakeholder input

Creating ownership at the national level
- Education and media used to raise awareness on the SDGs for present and next generations
- Stakeholder engagement in monitoring can be fostered by ensuring access to public information and institutional mechanisms for multi-stakeholder participation

Mainstreaming SDGs into national policies, plans and strategies and integrating the 3 dimensions of sustainable development
- Countries report nationalised targets, changes to legal framework, and integration of SDGs into national visions, sustainable strategies, plans and roadmaps
- Institutional mechanisms include national sustainable development councils, dedicated ministries for SDG coordination, etc. to ensure policy coherence

Vertical cooperation – local authorities and national governments working together for implementation of the 2030 Agenda
- Local and sub-national governments are at the forefront of implementation, and are developing road maps and principles for local level SDG implementation
- Coordination is required between sub-national and national level authorities to ensure coordination and coherence – data will be key in this

Follow-up and review
- Countries report building indicators based on national priorities, and "nationalised" global indicators – National Statistical Offices (NSOs) have central role
- Enhanced support is needed for statistical capacity building and data quality and availability
- Data should be disaggregated, publicly available, and regulated with regards to big data

3.2 Regional Follow-up and Review

Regional follow up and review mechanisms will feed into the global review process of the HLPF.

In Asia**,** this will be the **Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD)** organised by the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP). The three functions of the APFSD are to:[35]

1. Support countries with special needs in enhancing their capacity for implementation of the 2030 Agenda;
2. Provide a regional perspective on SDG implementation by identifying regional trends and sharing experiences; and
3. Support the follow-up and review of progress on the 2030 Agenda and SDGs at the regional level.

During the 3rd AP-SDF organised by UNESCAP in April 2016, Governments drafted a regional roadmap for implementing the 2030 Agenda, setting up a foundation on which members and associate members of UNESCAP could cooperate at the regional level. The road map will give particular emphasis on supporting developing countries in their implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing states, and other countries with special needs.[36]

In Europe**,** the responsibility of a regional review will fall onto the **UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)**. The Regional Forum on Sustainable Development held in the framework of the UNECE Executive Committee on 10 May 2016 confirmed that many countries have started reviewing their national policies, strategies and structures as a first step towards SDG implementation. There is also an increasing awareness that the new agenda requires a much more intense inter-ministerial and cross-sectorial cooperation.[37]

UNECE will help implement the Sustainable Development Goals by translating the global goals into norms, standards and conventions, developing statistical recommendations and capacity, undertaking performance reviews and studies (environment, innovation, regulatory barriers, housing, forestry, statistics), building capacity and engaging in partnerships with the private sector and civil society.

For example, the UNECE's Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention) with its Protocol will involve the active participation of member countries. The UNECE will illustrate how the objectives of the Aarhus Convention and its Protocol could help governments achieve transparent, participatory and accountable processes, which is central to effective SDG implementation.[38]

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[35] UNESCAP Report, E/ESCAP/FSD(3)/4
[36] Ibid
[37] UNECE, 2016a
[38] UNECE, 2016b

Chapter 3
Implementation Guide for SDGs

The following guidance on implementing the SDGs is designed for policymakers in developing countries as a way to mainstream the SDGs into national development planning. Broken down into its most fundamental elements, the ENVforum proposes that the process of mainstreaming SDGs into national development plans can be initiated through the following steps:

1. Map alignment between the SDGs and existing national documents/sectorial strategies
2. Assess how the SDGs can be integrated into existing documents based on national priorities and current state analysis
3. Set national targets based on a realistic assessment of capacity and resources available at the national level
4. Prepare implementation and monitoring frameworks based on previous experiences
5. Develop a strategy for resource mobilisation to achieve effective implementation and monitoring of localised SDGs

The numbering proposed above does not necessarily indicate which steps should be implemented first. In fact, sequencing these steps is not straightforward, as many of the steps are informed by each other. The order in which these steps can be taken should depend on the country context and the operational protocols that are in place. However, from an analysis of selected country case studies (presented in Chapter 4), the initial steps that have been taken for SDG implementation are comparable. Broadly speaking, upon localising the SDGs into national policymaking and setting national targets, strategies for monitoring, implementation, and resource mobilisation were formed according to available resources, as well as national ambition and capacity.

Figure 7
Step-by-step approach to implementing the SDGs
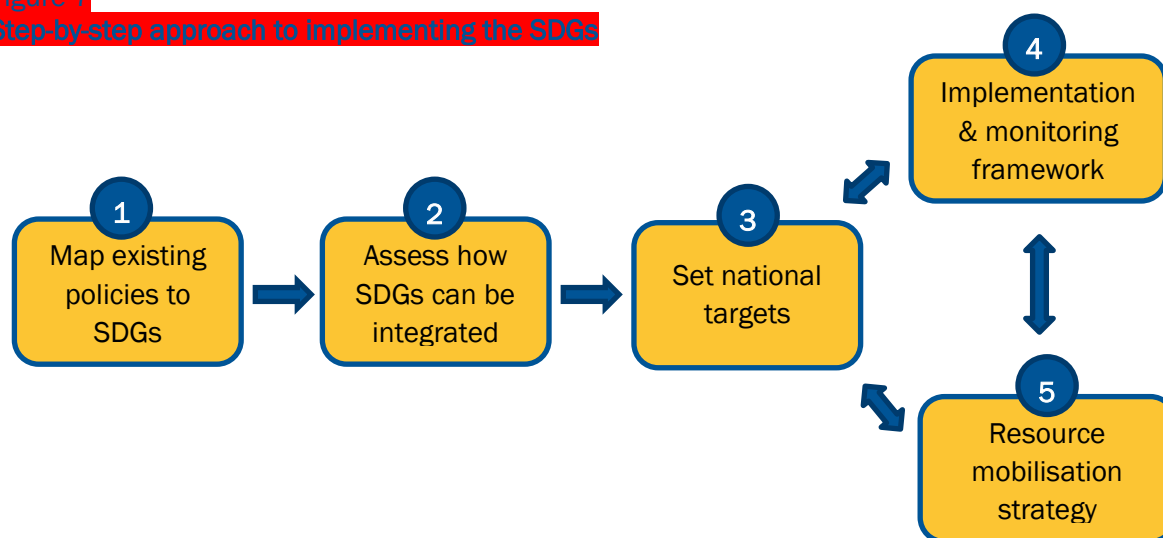
The next few pages will provide more detailed guidance on each of the proposed steps. Each step also lists specific country case studies in Chapter 4 that serve as references to illustrate how the step is implemented in practice. It is important to note that the guidance provided in the next few pages should not be considered exhaustive in any way. Rather, they are presented as key aspects that policymakers should consider when getting started with SDG implementation.

STEP 1: Map out existing national policies to evaluate alignment with SDGs

"This is an Agenda of unprecedented scope and significance. It is accepted by all countries and is applicable to all, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities."

– The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The SDGs have been designed to account for differences in national realities and priorities. The first step in preparing for the implementation of SDGs therefore involves going through national policies and priorities to assess coherence between the global and national effort in sustainable development. This requires mapping how existing national planning documents are related to the SDGs, and then evaluating how the SDGs could be used to enhance existing development plans. Examples of the national strategies and plans that may be relevant to this review exercise are listed in Table 1. This selection of policy documents is presented as illustrative examples for policymakers to consider when looking into which of their countries' policy documents would be fitting to examine.

Box 8
Wider participation for a broader Agenda

Unlike the closed-door process of the creation of the MDGs, the conceptualisation of the 2030 Agenda included wide participation, gathering input from multiple stakeholder groups and country governments to form the final list of SDGs. The resulting scope of the 2030 Agenda is large, which necessitates wider participation across government ministries as well as civil society, business, and academia for its success.

In order to facilitate cross-agency and multi-stakeholder participation in the implementation stages, it will be important to set up mechanisms for inter-ministerial coordination, to raise public awareness on SDGs, and to hold stakeholder consultations early on. Involvement of relevant national and local stakeholders in the earlier stages of adapting the SDGs into the national context will also encourage broader buy-in at the implementation stages.

Table 1: Examples of national policy documents relevant for SDGs[39]

National level	Sub-national level	Local level
• Long-term national vision • National development plan/strategy • Medium-term development plan • National strategy for sustainable development • National economic plan or green economy plan • National climate change plan • National human rights action plan • Poverty reduction strategy • Annual budget plan • Sector strategies • Regional strategies • Medium term expenditure and financing frameworks	• Sub-national development plan • Sustainable development strategy • Economic plan or green economy plan	• Municipal plan • Local Agenda 21 or sustainable development strategy • Community quality of life, wellbeing, or sustainability indicators

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[39] UN Development Group, 2015, p. 33

Examples of sub-national and local level policy documents are included because they will be useful in ensuring that national level planning is informed by different sub-national and local level priorities. Planning ahead with regards to sub-national considerations will be useful in building vertical policy coherence in the implementation and monitoring stages.

Mapping out these strategies allows for policymakers to take stock on where their country stands with regards to the extent to which the 17 SDGs are reflected in existing policy documents. There are several ways that countries may go about mapping national documents to SDGs depending on how the policy document is structured. If the document is structured in terms of goals and targets (or sub-goals), it is relatively simple to map out the alignment between policy documents and SDG goals and targets in a spread sheet. An illustrative template is provided in Table 3.

Table 2: Illustrative template of mapping SDGs and their targets to existing national policies

SDG	[Policy Document 1]	[Policy Document 2]	[Policy Document 3]	...
Goal 1				
Target 1.1				
Target 1.2				
Target 1.3				
Target 1.4		Goals and targets/sub-goals from existing national policies can be listed under the respective columns to visualise to what extent the country has already addressed SDGs in national development planning.		
Target 1.5				
Target 1.a				
Target 1.b				
Goal 2				
Target 2.1				
Target 2.2				
...				

The results of this exercise are designed to illustrate, firstly, to what extent current policy goals and objectives align with the goals and targets that have been set on the global level. Secondly, it can also help with identifying which national policy documents would be most appropriate for integrating the SDGs in the next Step.

Selected country case studies

- **Cambodia** has identified its "Rectangular Strategy Phase III" and its "National Strategic Development Plan 2014-2018" as key documents for the SDGs
- **Estonia** has analysed how SDGs are incorporated already in "Sustainable Estonia 21"
- **Georgia** has identified priority issues and SDGs from its existing "Georgia 2020" Strategy
- **Indonesia** has formulated its "Medium Term Development Plan 2015-2019" to correspond with all 17 of the SDGs
- **Lao PDR** has identified the "Five-Year National Socio-Economic Development Plan 2016-2020" as the implementation mechanism for its 2030 National Vision and the SDGs
- **Philippines** identified key national priorities by comparing the SDGs with its "2011-2017 Philippine Development Plan"
- **Switzerland** has identified its "Sustainable Development Strategy 2016-2019" as the principal instrument for implementation of the SDGs

STEP 2: Assess how SDGs can be tailored and integrated

"Each government will also decide how these aspirational and global targets should be incorporated in national planning processes, policies and strategies."

- The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The SDGs can be useful in catalysing national efforts towards sustainable development by mobilising different actors and resources to their disposal. Thus, the logical step after assessing to what extent the country has already addressed SDGs in its national planning frameworks is to ascertain where the gaps are. In other words, policymakers should assess whether integrating new goals and targets into existing or future policy documents may be of use to advance progress in the areas where sustainable development is lagging.

This process firstly involves assessing the country's progress in the attainment of national priorities as stipulated in existing policy documents. Depending on statistical capacity, it may be useful to not only conduct a straightforward current state analysis with certain key indicators, but also to estimate a business as usual (BAU) projection to see how the country would perform in these indicators if there were no additional funding or policy actions.[40] The indicators that a country uses to conduct current state analysis should be based on national capabilities and existing data.

Current state analysis of a country's progress in the areas covered by the SDGs can come from national/local surveys, censuses, administrative records, geospatial imagery, and other forms of available data.[41] Limitations relating to data availability can be expected; however, encountering these limitations is important in order to determine the extent to which capacity building in data and monitoring needs to be improved in order to strengthen future SDG attainment efforts.

Box 9
Transitioning from MDGs to SDGs

Developing countries should also review their progress in relation to the indicators of the MDGs to assess whether the unfinished business in MDGs implementation should be continued under the SDG agenda. Data covering extreme poverty and hunger, primary education, gender equality, child mortality, maternal health, public health, HIV/AIDS and malaria, and environmental protection already exists under the MDGs.

Reviewing progress on MDG targets will not only provide a broad overview of development in key areas, but will also provide an opportunity to extract lessons on how the SDGs could move beyond the limitations of the MDGs era. Progressing from the MDGs requires recognising the limitations of MDG goals and targets and considering how they could be rearticulated in the post-2015 era. For example, this could involve recognising the inappropriateness of a MDG target in a particular national context and reformulating this target accordingly, or recognising uneven rates of progress in MDGs across regions, and instead introducing new goals and targets that are designed to achieve more balanced development.

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[40] Gable, Lofgren & Osorio-Rodarte, 2014
[41] Sustainable Development Solutions Network, 2015, p. 13.

After reviewing existing development plans and strategies and conducting current state analysis using key development indicators, there will be a better understanding in different country contexts as to where the SDGs could be best incorporated into national developing planning. As the SDGs encourage transformational change, multi-stakeholder involvement will be useful in discontinuing any form of status quo that may prioritise certain vested interests over societal wellbeing.

The focal point responsible for the implementation of SDGs should work to coordinate the input of relevant line ministries and non-government stakeholders (if any are deemed appropriate) to assess where the SDGs could be integrated. Countries may choose to continue as usual in cases where existing national targets are appropriate for the national context, and where indicators show that progress is on track. On the other hand, the SDG targets provide a menu of options for countries to choose from to newly integrate national targets in cases where there are no national targets addressing a desired development outcome (identified from Step 1), or progress is lagging in achieving existing goals/targets (identified from Step 2).

Depending on where a country is in its policy cycle, policymakers may choose to revise existing strategies or to create new ones that incorporate nationally relevant SDGs and targets. This could be done by revising/creating a standalone national sustainable development plan, merging multiple strategies into one integrated plan, or integrating social and economic dimensions into environment strategies, and vice versa.[42]

There are many methods that can be used to collect multi-stakeholder input during the process of integrating the SDGs into policy documents. Some examples of consultation methods that countries have used include technical multi-stakeholder workshops on selected thematic areas, electronic systems to make draft legislation available for public input[43], and local and subnational surveys or workshops.

Selected country case studies

- **Colombia** evaluated to what extent SDGs are reflected in its National Development Plan and found 92 SDG targets were already included
- **Estonia** evaluated its progress with SDG targets, and found that it is excelling in biodiversity and education, and lagging in promoting low carbon economy
- **Finland** involved various sectors of society to integrate SDGs into "Society's Commitment to Sustainable Development"
- **Georgia** has tasked its Planning and Innovations Unit to assess how the SDGs can be adapted into national policy documents
- **Philippines** held technical, multi-stakeholder workshops to assess how to mainstream the SDGs into the next Philippine Development Plan
- **Switzerland** has devised a programme of work to analyse how Switzerland has already contributed to the SDGs and to identify future areas of action

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[42] UNDG (2015), p. 33
[43] Lepik, E., 2016

STEP 3: Set national targets based on an assessment of priorities and capacity

"Targets are defined as aspirational and global, with each government setting its own national targets guided by the global level of ambition but taking into account national circumstances."

– The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

A significant lesson learned from the MDG era was that global targets cannot be handled with a one-size-fits-all approach when mainstreaming targets into specific national contexts. The 2030 Agenda encourages governments to create outcome targets that are suited to initial conditions, capacities, and available resources. For example, Target 3.1 under Goal 3 (healthy lives) aims to reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030. This does not mean that member states that have adopted the 2030 Agenda need to create a national target that aims for a comparable maternal mortality ratio. Depending on initial conditions, a given country may set the target at a different level that is appropriate and realistic. Other considerations for well-defined targets are included in Box 10.[44]

Specific outcome targets should be based on national priorities, which can be outlined in existing national strategies, or identified through multi-stakeholder consultations on SDG priorities. Besides the political ambitions of defining national priorities, the technical process of identifying available resources and capabilities is also important in setting nationally appropriate targets.

There are two methods of calculating needs assessment in terms of capacities and financial resources. One method is to create BAU projections to see what progress would be made given the current level of political ambition and funding, and setting a target based on what could be achieved given additional funding or increased ambition. Another method is "back casting," which refers to working backwards from a desired development outcome and strategizing how this plan could be achieved, including addressing challenges related to financing and setting intermediate milestones to achieve on the way to the long-term target.[45] In both cases, setting relevant targets includes an assessment of the volume of investment that will be required to accomplish the targets in the relevant timelines.

Box 10
Characteristics of well-defined targets

- **Outcome-focused**: aims for a specific qualitative or quantitative outcome
- **Time-bound**: states the year in which the target should be attained from a common baseline year
- **Ambitious**: aims to accomplish greater improvement than BAU trajectories
- **Policy relevant**: targets are linked to policy action, and developments in the progress towards the target can inform the policy response

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[44] Suter, 2014, P.26
[45] Sustainable Development Solutions Network, 2015, p. 21

Figure 8
The SDGs as a system of inter-related goals and targets[46]
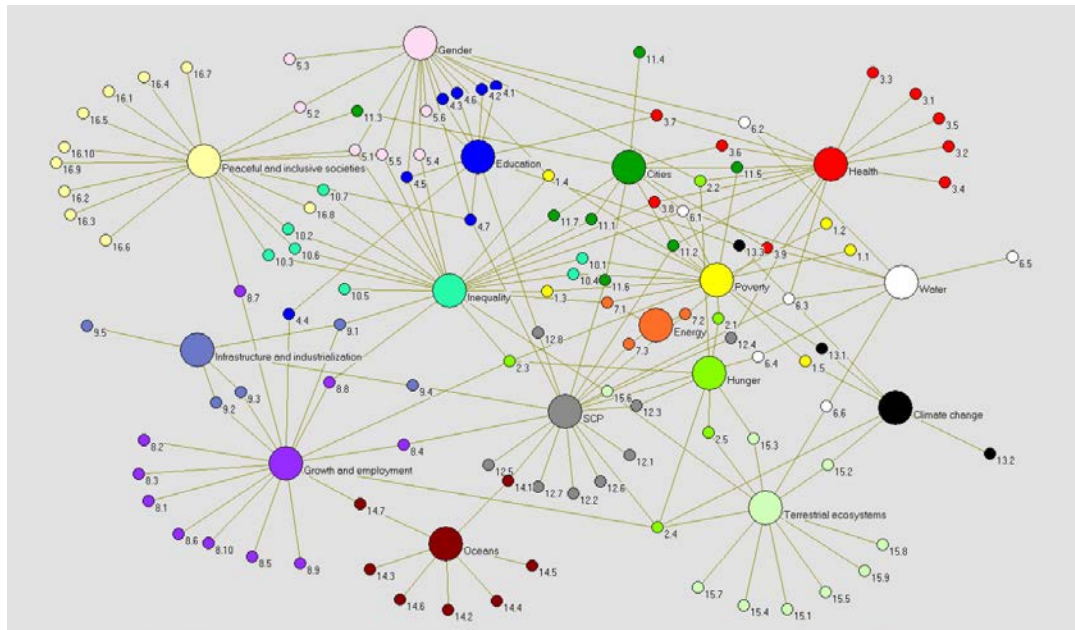
In setting targets, it is also important to consider the interlinkages between targets across the spectrum of goals (Figure 8). Addressing these linkages is important in terms of understanding the synergies and trade-offs between targets, not just in terms of opportunities for shared financing, but in terms of synergetic or conflicting outcomes. For example, goals on food, energy, and water are often cited to be interlinked – water is required in cooling thermal plants for hydropower, and energy is required for irrigation systems to deliver water for agriculture. These linkages can also be conflicting, such as the competing land requirements for biodiesel and food crop.[47] The International Council for Science (ICSU) has conducted preliminary studies on SDG interlinkages, and propose that the interlinkages can be mapped out in more detail with a 7-point scoring system outlined in Table 3.

Table 3: Goal interaction scoring[48]

Numeric Score	Classification	Description
-3	Cancelling	Progress in one goal nullifies any progress made in another goal, and possibly leads to the other's deterioration
-2	Counteracting	Pursuit of one objective counteracts another objective due to conflicting policy outcomes
-1	Constraining	Pursuit of one objective sets a condition or a constraint on the achievement of another
0	Consistent	Neutral relationship where one objective does not interact with another in a significant way
1	Enabling	Pursuit of one objective enables the achievement of another
2	Reinforcing	Pursuit of one objective creates conditions that directly lead to the achievement of another objective
3	Indivisible	Success of the pursuit of one objective is inextricably linked to the achievement of another

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[46] Le Blanc, 2015
[47] Nilsson et al., 2016.
[48] Ibid

Selected country case studies

- **Cambodia** has formulated its climate change targets keeping in mind national capacities and additional resources required to implement them
- **Colombia** has assigned targets to relevant implementing bodies, and identified targets that will require additional funding for their achievement
- **Indonesia** has set nationally adjusted targets for each of the SDG targets for its Medium-Term Development Plan
- **Georgia** has formed intra-governmental Technical Working Groups which have identified 88 global targets as national priorities, and created nationally adjusted targets based off of the global target
- **Germany** has integrated a select number of targets from the global SDGs in its Strategy for Sustainable Development, and is currently open for public comment

STEP 4: Prepare implementation and monitoring frameworks

"We recognise that there are different approaches, visions, models and tools available to each country, in accordance with its national circumstances and priorities, to achieve sustainable development."

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Developing an Implementation Framework

Implementing national targets spanning across 17 different thematic areas will require mechanisms to ensure horizontal and vertical policy coherence. Horizontal policy coherence ensures that interactions among policies spanning the thematic areas and their corresponding policy-enacting institutions support sustainable development as a whole. Vertical policy coherence refers to the coordination between the global, national, sub-national, and local level actors and agencies in localising the SDGs into a specific country context.

In terms of policymaking, horizontal coherence involves taking a whole-of-government approach; collaborative efforts of various ministries, departments, and agencies within the government need to work together to coordinate policy actions and to collate data from monitoring relevant indicators. A few options exist for such coordination, most common of which is to create some form of an intra-governmental National Council on Sustainable Development (NCSD), where some countries may choose to include other stakeholders within this body (e.g. civil society, academia) as appropriate. It is useful to have the National Council led by, or led in close coordination with, the head of state to maintain political ambition in the SDG process through high-level input. High-level involvement in the NCSD is also useful, given the fact that the head of state will be invited to participate in the quadrennial HLPF meetings under the General Assembly. The role of the NCSD can be determined based on individual country needs and preferences, but generally, an NSCD will be useful in elaborating the guiding principles of the country's effort in SDGs, as well as to coordinate the actions of involved ministries, departments, and agencies. Specifically, some challenges that the NCSD can try to overcome includes resolve competing interests between involved agencies, and avoiding overlaps in effort for achieving certain national targets.

In supporting vertical policy coherence on the national level, it is important to consider whether coordination occurs between national and sub-national level government agencies. Subnational authorities are strategic partners for the implementation of SDGs, as local actors have more direct contact with the people, and have a clearer perspective on the impact that policies have on

the ground. "Localising" the SDGs is both a political and technical process.[49] In terms of creating political buy-in on all levels of government, involving the local and subnational government and relevant actors in all stages of implementation indicates a legitimate, inclusive process and promotes local level action in implementation and monitoring (especially important for areas with current geographically uneven progress). In terms of the technical side of creating vertical policy coherence, policymakers may choose to build on existing mechanisms for national and sub-national coordination, which in some countries include experiences with implementing Local Agenda 21. Including other stakeholders may facilitate vertical policy coherence (e.g. civil society input can be incorporated into the dialogue between national and sub-national levels).

Selected country case studies

- **Colombia** established an inter-ministerial, multi-stakeholder "Inter-Agency Commission for the Preparation and Effective Implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda and the SDGs"
- **Indonesia** has plans to create a National Coordinating Team as well as a National Secretariat for the SDGs
- **Estonia** has created a "Commission for Sustainable Development" to review the implementation process of the Sustainable 2020 Strategy
- **Finland** has signed "operational commitments" with numerous societal sectors (e.g. academia, enterprises, cities, NGOs, political parties) pledging actions for the SDGs
- **Germany** has a 3-tiered framework for SDG implementation, delivering SDGs in terms of national reform, global responsibilities, and international cooperation efforts
- **Switzerland** has created an Interdepartmental Sustainable Development Committee, coordinating the implementation of its Sustainable Development Strategy across numerous federal offices

Developing a Monitoring Framework

Developing monitoring frameworks under the national statistical office (NSO) in close conjunction with the NCSD will also help in ensuring close coordination between the tracking of indicators and relevant policy reviews and global reporting. A strong indicator framework will not only provide accountability to measure results, but also support effective policy and budgeting reviews to ensure outcomes.[50] In getting started with building an indicator framework, countries should consider building on existing monitoring methods used by NSOs. In addition, countries can construct national frameworks that align with the global indicators for SDGs in order to facilitate the process of national reporting to the global follow-up and review framework. Mapping out the global indicators from the IAEG-SDGs as below can be a useful exercise to determine which of the indicators would be useful for the specific national context.

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[49] Topbaş, 2016
[50] Sustainable Development Solutions Network, 2015, p. 25

Table 4: Mapping exercise for localising the global SDG indicators to the national context[51]

IAEG-SDG Indicator	Tier	Baseline Data	Source of Data	Oversight Organisation	Relevance	Dis-aggregation
Indicators for Goal X (e.g. Goal 1)						
Target X.Y (e.g. Target 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty…)						
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6	Column 7
Target X.Z (e.g. Target 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of…living in poverty…)						
			…etc.			

Column 1 (IAEG-SDG Indicator): The IAEG-SDG indicators are listed in this column. For ease of reference, it is advised to organise the indicators by their corresponding targets.

Column 2 (Tier): What is the (a) global and (b) national tier classification for the indicator? The tier classifications are based on the conceptual clarity of the indicator, availability of established methodology and standards, and availability of data sources. More information on tier classifications can be found in Chapter 2 on page 20.

Column 3 (Baseline data): Is baseline data for the indicator available? Is geographical and demographic disaggregation available? What is the frequency of data collection, and the year of the latest available dataset?

Column 4 (Source of Data): If there is baseline data available, what are the existing sources of the data (e.g. household survey, administrative data)? If baseline data is not available, possible sources of data can be proposed to establish data collection.

Column 5 (Oversight Organisation): Which organisation (governmental/non-governmental, domestic/international) is responsible for data collection for the specific indicator? And which organisation is responsible for the achievement of the associated target?

Column 6 (Relevance): To what extent is the indicator already included in key national strategic documents, or covered by relevant government projects? This question can be answered qualitatively or quantitatively via a numeric scale.

Box 11
Attributes of "SMART" indicators

- **S**pecific – what is being measured is clear and is directly relevant to the desired result
- **M**easurable – changes are verifiable and a clear measure of results
- **A**ssignable – who will track the indicator is specified
- **R**ealistic – data is available at reasonable cost and effort
- **T**ime bound –tied to a baseline year and prepared in time for policy review/reporting

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[51] Adapted from Bersales, 2016.

Column 7 (Disaggregation): What level(s) of disaggregation is needed to make the indicator more relevant to the national context, aside from those cited in the global indicator?

Due to the extent of data collection and analysis that the SDGs will require, it will be important that there is sufficient budget allocation for the development of the statistical system, and human resources development for training statisticians.

The specific selection and/or tailoring of indicators is also a country-driven process, but generally speaking, countries are advised to select SMART indicators (Box 11). Furthermore, rather than focusing on one-off indicators that are specifically designed for certain targets, countries should focus on the establishment of data that they can administrate routinely, as the SDGs focus on an institutional level transformation, as opposed to a monitoring for a short period of time.

Relevant country case studies

- **Colombia** has surveyed the landscape of data available for SDG indicators, and found there is data available for 54% of the indicators proposed by the IAEG-SDGs
- **Philippines** has created inter-agency committees in the Philippine Statistical Authority to include a chapter on SDGs in the Philippines Statistical Development Programme
- **Finland** has created a National Indicator Network to produce indicators for monitoring the SDGs
- **Georgia** has identified 120 nationally adjusted indicators, and plans to upgrade its statistical capabilities for a strong M&E framework for the SDGs
- **Switzerland**'s MONET national monitoring system has found 17 of the 73 regularly updated indicators are directly related to SDGs, and measures to reform MONET to better align its indicator framework to the SDGs are underway

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STEP 5: Develop a strategy for resource mobilisation to achieve national targets

"We recognize that [the means required for implementation of the Goals and targets] will include the mobilization of financial resources as well as capacity-building and the transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries…"

– The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The 2030 Agenda recognises that developing countries will require financial and technical support in implementing SDGs, and that innovative financing for implementation will be crucial. Options for financing the SDGs have been outlined in another ENVforum publication, *Who Will Pay for the Sustainable Development Goals: Addressing Development Challenges in ASEM Countries*, which describes possible international and domestic sources of funding for implementing the SDGs.

With the national targets determined and the implementation and monitoring frameworks designed, countries can work towards developing a resource mobilisation strategy for financing policy and institutional frameworks required to achieve their targets. Options for financing include domestic, international, public, and private financing, or a form of blended finance (e.g. public private partnerships, implementing partnerships, etc.). In terms of domestic financing, the SDGs call for a transformative approach to increasing domestic revenue– this can include reforms in

taxation, repatriation of illicit flows, and partnerships with the private sector. Innovative solutions such as natural capital accounting and valuation of ecosystem services can also be considered.[52]

Budgeting for the SDGs

The budgeting process for implementing the SDGs can be adapted or integrated into existing procedures in the country. Generally, one can consider 2 types of budgeting – silo budgeting, and integrated budgeting. Silo budgeting involves setting aside funds for specific goals or action areas. Integrated budgeting combines all interests that encompass the SDGs into one pot, and have competing interests play out to reach an organic equilibrium with regards to the distribution of financing across priority areas.[54] Countries may find it useful to take an integrated approach to budgeting for the SDGs, as this will allow for the synergies and trade-offs between goals to be adequately reflected in the financing process. It may be useful to evaluate the resultant breakdown of the budget according to the proportion used for various investment areas in order to see whether the budget allocations match with declared national priorities and action areas. A cost-benefit analysis of various interventions can also be conducted to maximise the impact that investment in a certain action area can make.[55]

The concept of "leaving no one behind" also applies to the budgeting process. Tracking spending for SDGs can be facilitated by ensuring adequate data related to spending and revenue in budget-related documents. For example, governments may find it useful to keep track on regionally disaggregated spending to ensure that resources are flowing to all areas of the country

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[52] ASEF, 2015.
[53] Adopted from UN General Assembly Resolution A/69/315
[54] Enyimu, 2016
[55] ASEF 2015

that require investment. Clarity on data related to government revenue can also be useful in reforming tax systems and combatting detrimental revenue loss (e.g. illicit financial flows).[56]

Mobilising investment for the SDGs

Further investment requirements (from the private sector, ODA, etc.) can also be considered after conducting an assessment of capacity building needs and investment that the state budget will not be able to cover. An overview of the international instruments providing capacity building as well as technological and financial resources specifically for the SDGs is outlined in Chapter 2, and explained in a broader perspective in *Who Will Pay for the Sustainable Development Goals*[57].

Considering the considerable effort and investment required for mainstreaming all the targets of the SDGs, it will be up to countries to prioritise certain targets that will be funded by existing resources. Additional funding available from external sources for implementing the SDGs can be used for "extra" targets that could be achievable if granted additional funding from external sources. An analogous process is the distinction between unconditional and conditional targets in many countries' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the UNFCCC. Unlike unconditional targets (a pledge of action that countries will undertake without dependence on external assistance), conditional targets in climate action are stated to be contingent upon availability of technology, capacity building, and/or adequate financial support.

Though submission of action plans for the SDGs is not a binding obligation at the HLPF, activities that are conditional upon further international investment could be brought up in a national voluntary review, so as to keep donors informed on the international support that is required for the achievement of SDGs in your country. When considering international financing options, it is also important to consider funds that flow in parallel processes (e.g. climate finance as part of the UNFCCC, funding for disaster risk reduction under the Sendai Framework, etc.).

Relevant country case studies

- **Cambodia** has estimated the cost of its climate change targets, and possible international funding sources for these costs
- **Colombia** has analysed the budget allocation for different priority areas of its new National Development Plan, adjusting spending to be more in line with its SDG commitments
- **Lao PDR** has passed the 2015 Vientiane Declaration on Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation to move away from a focus on aid to broader means of implementation
- **Finland**'s Prime Minister's Office requested all ministries to chart budgeting strategies in relation to the SDGs to feed into the national budget planning in the National Implementation Plan for Agenda 2030

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[56] DFI & Oxfam, 2015
[57] Ibid

Selected Country Case Studies

The step-by-step guidance in Chapter 3 provided intentionally general and adaptable recommendations, as the ENVforum recognises that the process of implementing SDGs heavily depends on the unique initial conditions and institutional arrangements of a given country. However, the basic procedure of mapping SDGs to existing policy documents, setting nationally relevant targets, and preparing implementation and monitoring frameworks has been commonly executed by countries that have already begun implementing SDGs.

Case studies of selected countries are presented in this chapter to illustrate how the general guidance presented in Chapter 3 looks when executed in reality. Chapter 4 provides examples of the initial process of implementing SDGs in countries in Asia (Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, and the Philippines), in Europe (Estonia, Finland, Germany, and Switzerland) and in the crossroads between Asia and Europe (Georgia) to illustrate how the mainstreaming and implementation process can be carried out in different national contexts. Colombia is also provided as an additional case study, as it was an early adopter of the SDGs and is thus one of the countries that has made the most progress in implementing SDGs so far.[58] This guide presents these case studies to inform how implementation strategies are executed on the ground, and provides concrete examples of the following aspects of SDG implementation (depending on what stage of progress the country in question is in):

- Integration of SDGs into national development plans
- Nationally adjusted targets
- Implementation and monitoring frameworks
- Resource mobilisation strategies

The country case studies that are presented in this chapter have been heavily informed by (1) wherever possible, direct consultations with respective government representatives through ENVforum capacity building workshops on SDGs, and (2) national voluntary reviews submitted to the 2016 High Level Political Forum.

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[58] Epsey, 2015

CAMBODIA

Transitioning from the MDGs to the SDGs

Cambodia has made extensive efforts to update its commitment to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by integrating sustainable development into its national plans and sectoral strategies. Since Cambodia's adoption of a localised set of Cambodian Millennium Development Goals (CMDGs) in 2003 based on the global MDG framework, the country has made significant progress – achieving four out of the nine goals overall[59] and coming close to meeting poverty reduction targets. However, the lack of progress made by the country on Goal 7 related to environmental sustainability reflects the cost at which remarkable economic growth and developmental progress in Cambodia has come[60]. Following two decades of untrammelled ecological degradation and environmental exploitation, the government has recognised that the post-2015 SDG agenda is important for Cambodia's future development prospects.

Integrating the SDGs into National Development Plans

Making Cambodia's development trajectory more sustainable has required restructuring national plans and institutional bodies in line with SDG requirements. Beginning with Cambodia's Rectangular Strategy (RS) which outlines the country's five-year developmental roadmap, the most recent RS Phase III has reformulated Cambodia's development agenda in order to promote economic growth in balance with sustainability[61]. RS Phase III maintains the country's commitment to furthering the unfinished progress of the CMDGs. However, it has sought to embed sustainability dimensions across all goals by emphasising the cross-cutting issues of green growth, natural resource protection and poverty reduction. Cambodia's **National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2014-2018** represents the implementation strategy for RS Phase III. The latest NSDP has devised a policy framework to mainstream the SDGs into Cambodia's national development planning, and has included environmental protection as one of its four core priorities[62].

Further changes have been made to Cambodia's institutional architecture to ensure that sustainability concerns are deeply integrated into national development agendas. Within the Ministry of Environment, the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD) was established in May 2015 to coordinate Cambodia's climate change response[63]. In addition, a host of policy strategies have arisen that seek to operationalize green growth pathways, such as the Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023[64] and ongoing efforts to formulate a Natural Environment Strategy and Action Plan (NESAP) 2016-2023[65].

Aligning National Targets with National Capacities and Resources

Although Cambodia has sought to integrate this ambitious SDG agenda into national planning, aligning these localised SDG targets with national capacities and resources has required the

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[59] Cambodia added a 9th country-specific goal related to demining to the 8 global MDGs.
[60] Sivhuoch & Sreang, 2015
[61] The Royal Government of Cambodia, 2013
[62] Ministry of Planning, Royal Government of Cambodia, 2014a
[63] Department of Climate Change, Royal Government of Cambodia, 2014
[64] National Climate Change Committee, Royal Government of Cambodia, 2013
[65] Ministry of Environment, Royal Government of Cambodia & Greater Mekong Subregion Core Environment Program, 2015

country to develop transformative budgeting strategies. The high costs of green growth have proven to be the biggest stumbling block hampering Cambodia's attempts to implement national sustainability goals.

In Cambodia's 2013 Annual Progress Report on CMDG progress, it was reported that new budgeting strategies and more efficient domestic revenue mobilisation were required to fulfil targets related to the newly prioritised area of sustainability[66]. As a result, new financing frameworks have been devised to overcome limited domestic capacity and to fund Cambodia's SDG implementation. In order to leverage funds, the Public Financial Management Reform Programme (PFMRP) has been introduced to improve domestic revenue collection and to channel funds towards sustainability goals. The Revenue Mobilization Strategy (RMS) supports this effort by seeking to increase national revenue by 0.5% per annum by strengthening the capacity for tax collection and improving tax administration without increasing existing tax rates. In 2014, the RMS target was exceeded with a recorded increase in the government's domestic revenue to 16.1% in 2014, signalling opportunities for better alignment between domestic funding capacities and national SDG goals.

Funding the SDGs

However, despite this progress with regards to increasing domestic funds, national financial resources are inadequate to achieve Cambodia's green growth development targets. Given Cambodia's limited financial capacity, global development partnerships have been identified as a crucial component to ensure the fulfilment of the CMDGs.

However, given Cambodia's recent graduation to lower-middle income country (LMIC) status, securing international development assistance has been a cause for concern. In a statement at the UN Summit for the Adoption of the Post-2015 Development Agenda, Prime Minister Hun Sen expressed these sentiments by highlighting how Cambodia's LMIC status risked removing the country's entitlements to ODA and concessional grants/loans despite its ongoing need for financial help[67]. Minister of Economy and Finance H.E. Dr. Aun Pornmoniroth reiterated these concerns at the 3rd International Conference on Financing for Development at Addis Ababa in July 2015, stating that, as a newly graduated LMIC which is highly vulnerable to climate change, reduced international financing could adversely affect the implementation of SDGs in Cambodia. He emphasised that his country required additional technical and financial support to achieve the SDGs, and reiterated Cambodia's support of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda which encourages donor countries to reaffirm their commitments to channelling 0.7% of their GNI to ODA[68].

As a result of this external dependence, strengthening global partnerships and securing international development financing are important contingencies upon which the achievement of Cambodia's development targets depend. This can be observed in Cambodia's Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP) 2016-2018 which was launched in January 2016 to develop policy options that help to meet Cambodia's strategic objectives associated with the SDGs. The CCAP 2016-

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[66] Ministry of Planning, Royal Government of Cambodia, 2014b
[67] Hun Sen, 2015
[68] Aun, 2015

2018 is estimated to cost 28-30 million and critically depends on multi-donor funding partners and international funds for climate change[69].

Table 5: Targeted actions necessary to achieve the CCCSP's strategic objectives and the international financing sources upon which these actions depend

CCCSP Strategic Objective	CCAP Targeted Action	Importance of CCAP Action to National SDG Goals	Estimated Total Cost	Possible Funding Sources
Strategic Objective 1: Promote climate resilience through improving food, water and energy (FWE) security	Establish a low carbon and resilient technology hub for FWE security	With global changes in climate already impacting weather patterns in farming-dependent Cambodia, achieving FWE security is critical to its ability to cope with forecasted increases in extreme weather events, and to achieving Cambodia's localized SDGs	USD 635,000	FAO, IFAD, GEF, State budget, International Water Management Institute (IWMI)
Strategic Objective 3: Ensure climate resilience of critical ecosystems, biodiversity, protected areas and cultural heritage sites	Develop preliminary studies for the establishment of natural capital accounting (NCA)	Developing a NCA system that can be used by businesses to integrate natural capital into their decision-making is crucial for mobilising the private sector - a crucial stakeholder in SDG implementation.	USD 120,000 (Activity can be scaled up depending on availability of funding)	UNEP, UNDP, EU, WB/ADB, WWF
Strategic Objective 4: Promote low-carbon planning and technologies to support sustainable development	Facilitate GHG emission reduction through project and program carbon finance credit mechanisms	With total GHG emissions reaching 221 Gg in 2000, emission reduction is crucial for Cambodia's global reduction contributions under the UNFCCC, as well as for achieving the National Strategic Plan on Green Growth 2013-2030.	USD 385,000	UK/Germany NAMA Facility, Global Environment Facility, Germany (IKI), UK (ICF), Denmark (Global Frame, GCPF), European Union and European Commission (GEEREF, LAIF, AIF), Australia, France (AFD, FFEM), Multilateral Development Institutions (ADB, IDB, WB Group), Green Climate Fund, Japan

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[69] Ministry of Environment, Royal Government of Cambodia, 2016

Strategic Objective 7: Strengthen institutions and coordination frameworks for national climate change responses	Support to line ministries to mainstream climate change into development planning and budgeting	This action enacts the NCSD's mandatory function of supporting government institutions by developing sectoral plans on climate change, and strengthens national climate financing strategies and the ability to scale up national climate change responses.	8 million USD (Funds already mobilised: USD 1.5 million [CCCA])	EU, Sida, UNDP, GIZ
Strategic Objective 8: Strengthen collaboration and active participation in regional and global climate change processes	Institutionalise UNFCCC reporting	Cambodia is obligated to fulfil reporting requirements as a UNFCCC signatory, and such reporting strengthens capacity-building and coordination efforts related to national climate change responses.	USD 1.5 million (Funds mobilized: 140,000 USD [UKAID]; USD 500,000 [UNFCCC]; USD 352,000 [GEF])	UNFCC

Source: Adapted from Climate Change Action Plan 2016-2018[70]

CAMBODIA: KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Cambodia's efforts and achievements with regards to domestic revenue mobilization demonstrate the opportunities for enhancing funding capacities through internal reform.

- Cambodian representatives have expressed concerns that Cambodia's expected graduation to LMIC status will reduce international funding entitlements. This emphasises the need to consider the delicate balance between development progress and sustained international funding.

- Cambodia has mapped the estimated costs and possible funding sources that are necessary to implement the targeted actions associated with the achievement of national climate change objectives. This exercise has been important in aligning its SDG implementation framework in close reflection of national funding capacities.

- Cambodia's national green growth plans and climate change strategies have helped two achieve two parallel initiatives – SDG implementation and Cambodia's requirements as a UNFCCC signatory – demonstrating the synergies between Cambodia's environmental goals and other connected global processes

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[70] Ministry of Environment, Royal Government of Cambodia, 2016, Annex 2, p23-53

COLOMBIA

Integrating the SDGs into National Development Frameworks

Colombia was one of the first countries to systematically integrate the SDGs into its national development agenda. A year before the official adoption of the SDGs at the global level, Colombia established the **Inter-Agency Commission for the Preparation and Effective Implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda and the SDGs**[71] (High Level Commission). The High Level Commission sought to bring together different ministries, including the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Environment and Sustainable Development and the National Planning Department, whilst also developing inclusive multi-stakeholder partnerships by inviting the private sector, academia, and civil society as participants. The High Commission's overarching goal was to devise forward-looking polices, plans, actions and programmes to implement the SDGs, as well as to introduce comprehensive monitoring, follow-up and review processes for the goals and their targets[72].

The first step taken by Colombia in establishing a national agenda for SDG implementation was to assess how global SDG targets already mapped on to national plans and strategies. To do so, the 169 global SDG targets were evaluated *vis-à-vis* Colombia's **National Development Plan (NDP) 2014-2018** which sets out the country's development priorities over four year cycles. The results of this evaluation exercise identified:

1. Targets already integrated into existing national plans and strategies
Colombia has led the way in conducting a detailed classification of the synergies between global targets and national targets on an individual country basis. Colombia measured the global SDG targets against the 200 targets already being monitored by the National System of Evaluation and Management of Results (SYNERGY) in its NDP. Colombia's evaluation exercise highlighted that 92 of the 169 SDG targets were already included in the NDP 2014-2018.[73] The NDP was also identified as being closely aligned with the SDG agenda in its priority policy areas – namely, peace, education and equity; as well as to its six interlinked objectives, including social mobility, security, justice and democracy for peace-building, good governance and green growth.

Colombia also mapped responsibility for the implementation of the 169 targets and concluded that:

a) 135 of the targets are the responsibility of national bodies
b) 110 of the targets require coordination with governors and mayors
c) 54 of the targets are subject to international collaboration; and
d) 88 of the targets depend on public-private partnerships.[74]

Because of these synergies, the NDP has been considered the foundational framework through which attempts to further integrate the 2030 Agenda into national objectives will be built upon. In 2016, Colombia aims to progress towards the achievement of these targets and will issue two policy documents:

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[71] Lucci & Lally, 2016
[72] Espey, 2015
[73] IISD, 2016a
[74] IISD, 2016b

a) A list of finalised indicators for national monitoring; and;
b) CONPES 2030 outlining the national implementation agenda for achieving the SDGs.[75]

2. Targets currently unachievable owing to constraints in monitoring
Despite Colombia's relatively advanced statistical systems, data constraints – particularly in data disaggregation – remain an ongoing issue with regards to ensuring national SDG implementation. The Commission has worked in partnership with the **National Bureau of Statistics (DANE)** to identify data gaps and to propose strategies in order to build national capacity through strengthening data collection.[76]

In order to address those targets not covered in the existing NDP, the High Commission has made efforts to survey the existing landscape of available information in Colombia in order to evaluate how more SDG targets can be synthesised into national plans. The Commission's study found that for 54% of the indicators proposed by the IAEG-SDGs, there is complete information available; for 30%, there is partial information available; and for 16%, there is no information available.

DANE and the High Commission have launched initiatives to improve data quality and identify new data sources in order to build national capacity for target monitoring[77]. Extensive efforts are also being made to ensure the full alignment of the SDG agenda with national strategies by building multi-stakeholder engagement to bring about a more inclusive SDG implementation framework.

Financing the SDGs

The budget allocation of the NDP according to different priority areas shows how resources are being channelled to meet SDG goals. Figure 5 compares the spending allocations between the current and previous NDPs, and shows how funding has been realigned in the 2014-2018 NDP since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda. In the latest plan, funding for economic competitiveness has been rebalanced in favour of dedicating more spending resources to Social Mobility as well as Security, Justice and Democracy for Peace-building. This reflects a national agenda more attuned to the post-2015 agenda commitments to inclusive growth. However, the budget allocation related to Environmental Sustainability and Risk Prevention has continued to receive considerably less funding, with the funds allocated to the environmental dimension of development remaining relatively unchanged at less than 2%.

According to the OECD, Colombia's public environmental expenditure is markedly lower than other OECD countries at a similar development stage which "impedes the environmental authorities from carrying out their functions.[78] This lack of green growth financing is thus a cause for concern as it hampers Colombia's ability to meet its environmental objectives. Addressing this limitation would help Colombia to coherently address all dimensions of the nationally integrated triple bottom line.

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[75] Gobiernd de Colombia, 2016
[76] CEPEI & Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data, 2016
[77] Solano, 2015
[78] OECD & ECLAC, 2014

Figure 10
Colombia's Spending Plans for 2010-2014 and 2015-2018 (% of budget)

Planned Spending 2010-2014

- Sustainable Growth and Competitiveness
- Opportunities for All for Social Prosperity
- Peace Consolidation
- Environmental Sustainability and Risk Prevention
- Good Governance, Anti-Corruption Policies and Citizen Participation

2% 1% 15% 51% 32%

Planned Spending 2015-2018

- Sustainable Growth and Competitiveness
- Social Mobility
- Security, Justice and Democracy for Peace Building
- Green Growth
- Good Governance
- Rural Transformation

1% 1% 1% 7% 27% 20% 44%

Source: Getting Ready for Implementation Guide[79]

COLOMBIA: KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Much of Colombia's progress with regards to SDG implementation stems from the government's early efforts to discuss national integration of the SDGs even before their adoption at the global level. This signals that it is not necessary for countries to wait for guidance and support from the UN before initiating impactful development programmes.

- Colombia has advanced the implementation process by mapping: (1) which targets are achievable under current frameworks; and (2) those requiring strengthened national capacities. Identifying how these capacities can be improved and which bodies should take responsibility for different targets has allowed Colombia to move quickly towards the implementation stage.

- Colombia has translated its SDG goals into implementation commitments by redirecting budgeting resources towards the priority areas identified in its latest NDP (although further reallocations towards the environmental sector may strengthen implementation). This reflects awareness of the need for a strong alignment between development aspirations and their funding realities.

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[79] Lucci, Surasky, & Gamba, 2015

ESTONIA

Coordinating Mechanisms for Sustainable Development

The prioritisation of sustainable development in Estonia's strategic planning and coordination systems has aided the process of mainstreaming sustainable development into core national policy planning. The **Strategy Unit** of the Government Office is the main mechanism coordinating the work of two institutional bodies – the **Intra-Ministerial Sustainable Development Working Group** and **Estonia's Commission for Sustainable Development** – which have together been set up to help integrate sustainable development and – more recently – Agenda 2030 into Estonia's long-term development[80]. Figure 1 shows a detailed map of the institutional arrangement for sustainable development in Estonia.

Figure 11
Institutional Arrangement for Sustainable Development in Estonia
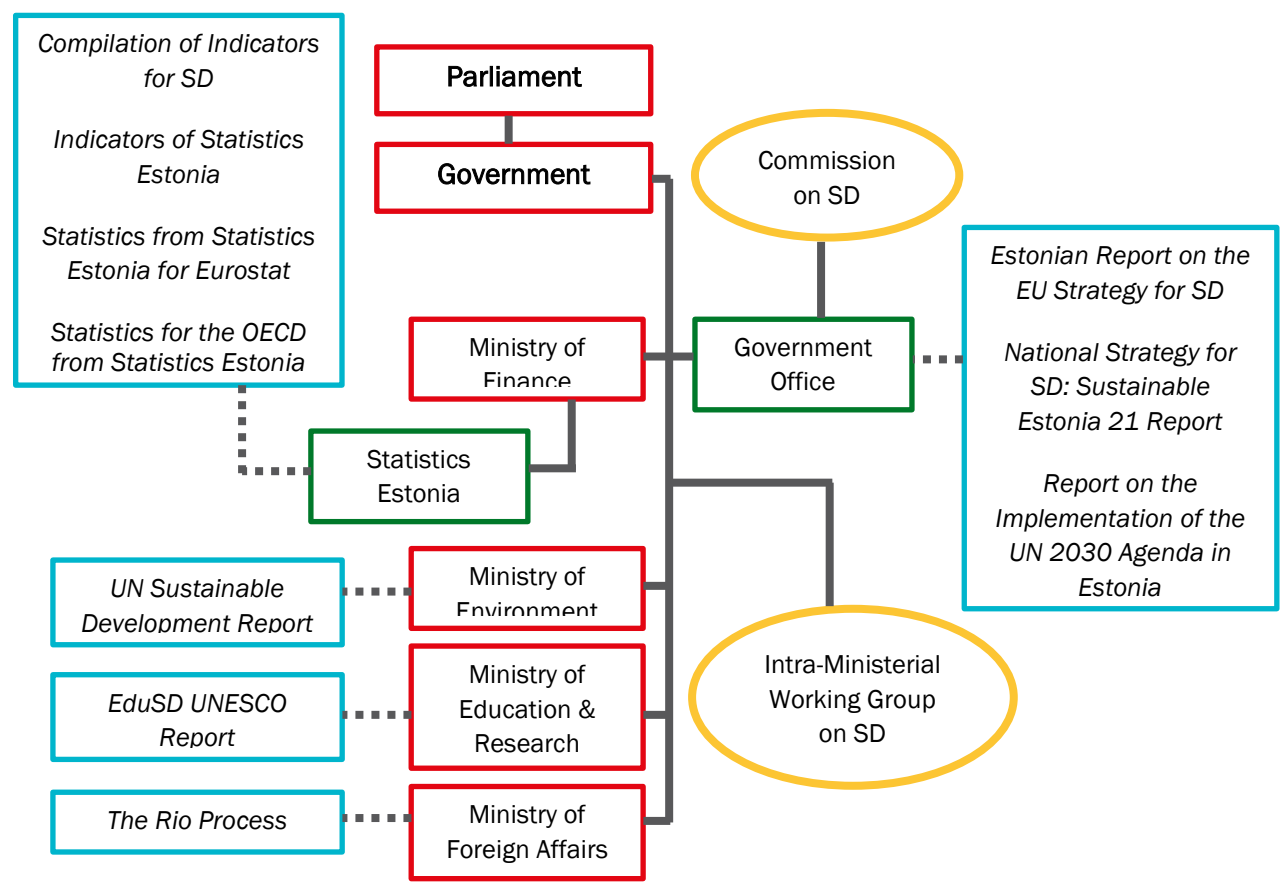
Adapted from Republic of Estonia Government Office, 2016a

Mapping Alignment Between National Strategies and the SDGs

In order to begin the process of integrating the SDGs, the Estonian Government has first sought to undertake measures designed to evaluate how far existing national policies and strategies are aligned with Agenda 2030. The most important national document seeking to integrate

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[80] Republic of Estonia Government Office, 2016b

sustainable development principles into Estonia's central policy directives is the **National Strategy for Sustainable Development: Sustainable Estonia 21**[81] which was passed in 2005. Spanning the four core areas of (1) viability of Estonian cultural space; (2) growth of welfare; (3) coherent society; and (4) ecological balance, Sustainable Estonia 21 represents a *"strategy for developing the Estonian state and society until the year 2030 with the aim of integrating the success requirements arising from global competition with the principles of sustainable development and preservation of the traditional values of Estonia".*[82] In Spring 2016, the Government Office initiated a compliance analysis to evaluate which global goals and targets were already being covered in existing planning documents and sectoral strategies. Chiefly, the aforementioned **Sustainable Estonia 21; Estonia's Action Programme for 2015-19; Estonia's Budget Strategy 2017-20, and Estonia's Competitiveness Agenda: Estonia 2020** were analysed, as were strategies covering specific thematic areas, such as the **Welfare Development Plan 2016-2023** and the **Estonian Rural Development Plan 2014-2020**.

Selecting Priority Areas of SDG Integration

The results of this mapping analysis revealed that actions and implementation measures are already being undertaken in Estonia in the fields of all 17 SDGs. The analysis revealed that the global targets related to each SDG are being covered in Estonia to varying extents, with about one third of the 169 targets being covered either partly or through international cooperation. The analysis identified the areas in which Estonia is excelling in relation the SDGs – such as biodiversity protection and high quality education; areas where Estonia needs to carry out more work to fulfil SDG goals and targets – such as developing an energy- and resource- efficient economy and lowering CO2 emissions per capita; and drew attention to those targets not covered by existing actions – such as combating desertification and protecting mountain ecosystems. The results of this analysis are being used to review and update national targets and to identify national priority areas in order to inform the process of realising the SDGs in Estonia.

Table 6: Selected results of mapping analysis between SDGs and Estonia's national policies

Relevant National Documents/Policies	National Indicators	National Targets	Measures and Activities
SDG1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere			
Estonian Government Action Plan 2015-2019 State Budget Strategy 2017-2020 Government's Welfare Development Plan 2016-2023	Absolute poverty rate (%) Level of absolute poverty among children aged 0-17 (%)	Reduce the rate of absolute poverty from 6.3% (2014) to 5.9% by 2019. Reduce the level of absolute poverty among children aged 0-17 from 9.1% (2014) to 7% by 2019.	Increase education levels Increase employment levels Improve targeted social support and public services
SDG3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all in all age groups			
Estonian Government Action Plan 2015-2019 State Budget Strategy 2017-2020	Life expectancy in years Healthy life years at birth	Increase life expectancy for men and women respectively from 72.3 and 81.5 (2014) to 74.5 and 83.6 by 2019.	Increase accessibility of high-quality health services by promoting cooperation between county and regional

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[81] Ministry of Environment, 2005
[82] Ministry of Environment, 2005, p6

		hospitals	
Estonian Sustainable Development Indicators Green Book on Alcohol Policy Population Health Development Plan 2009-2020 Research, Development and Innovation Strategy 2015-2020 of the Estonian Health Care System	Fatal accidents, per 100,000 of population Per capita use of alcohol (litres per person per year)	Increase healthy life years for men and women respectively from 53.1 and 57.1 (2014) to 59.2 and 64.4 by 2019. Reduce the numbers of fatal accidents from 71 (2014) to 65 by 2019. Reduce the per capita use of alcohol from 8.7 litres (2015) to <8 by 2019.	Use the e-health strategy to improve the network of health e-services by 2025 Promote awareness of healthy living
SDG13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact			
Energy Policy of the Estonian Government (based on EU Framework of Climate and Energy Policy) Estonian Climate Policy and Development Plan for Adaption to Climate Change Estonian Government Action Plan 2015-2019 Sustainable Estonia 2020 Strategy Estonian Sustainable Development Indicators	Share of renewable energy in the final consumption of energy (%). Sum of greenhouse gas pollution in sectors outside the trading system (CO_2 equivalent million tonnes)	Increase the share of renewable energy from 26.5% (2014) to 27% of final energy consumption by 2030. Ensure Estonia's emissions do not rise above 6.47 by 2020 in order to meet EU target of reducing CO_2 emissions by 20% by 2020 Reduce the amount of CO_2 emissions by 80% by 2050 as compared to 1990.	Improve Estonia's capacities for climate change adaption Continue to channel income from Kyoto trading system to green investments, and international climate change cooperation Support green companies

Source: Ministry of Environment, 2005

Reviewing National SDG Implementation and Monitoring

The next step taken by the Estonian Government to prepare for the full integration of the SDGs into Estonia's development planning is in the area of SDG monitoring and implementation. Having used the gap analysis to identify how far existing national and sectoral plans and strategies are aligned with the SDGs, Estonia's **Commission for Sustainable Development** is undertaking a review of the implementation process of the Sustainable Estonia 2020 strategy in order to assess how its timing and relevance can be updated to suit the global SDG framework. The results of this review are expected to be released in Autumn 2016 with proposals for a revised implementation framework that corresponds to the requirements of Agenda 2030.

The other main institutional body working on sustainable development in Estonia, the **Intra-Ministerial Sustainable Development Working Group,** is complementing the efforts of the Commission by seeking to develop a list of national indicators that can be used to monitor the implementation of Agenda 2030. The Working Group is comprised of representatives from various Ministries as well as Statistics Estonia and is the body responsible for formulating Estonia's national sustainable development indicators – of which 69 indicators were identified in

the 2015 publication *Statistics Estonia: Indicators for Sustainable Development*[83]. In 2016, a compliance analysis is underway to review and update this existing list of indicators in order to bring it into better correspondence with Agenda 2030 and the set of global SDG indicators. Currently, Statistics Estonia estimate that 32 out of the 231 indicators developed for Agenda 2030 are currently measured in Estonia, and the challenge of gathering data for a more encompassing range of indicators represents a significant challenge to the implementation of a successful national SDG monitoring and evaluation framework in Estonia.

ESTONIA: KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Estonia's institutional arrangement for implementing, monitoring, and reporting on the SDGs has been clearly set up, with clear indications as to the expected outputs of each ministry and agency.

- Estonia has conducted a baseline analysis to see where the country is excelling and lagging in terms of the targets that have been set by the global SDGs. It will use this analysis to review and update national targets, as well as to identify national priority areas.

- Estonia has conducted a compliance analysis to assess to what extent its current indicators align with the global SDG indicators. This is done through the work of an inter-ministerial commission, working with representatives from the relevant ministries, as well as Statistics Estonia.

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[83]

FINLAND

Finland is making strides towards establishing national SDG implementation as the core guiding principle of the country's national and societal agenda. The combination of high-level political will, long-term national perspective, cross-ministerial efforts, and multi-stakeholder participation has led to a coherent and sophisticated response to SDG implementation in Finland that has brought progress on many fronts. Supported by a cross-ministerial **Coordination Secretariat** and **Coordination Network** which are responsible for guiding national implementation work, the culmination of various implementation efforts in Finland will be articulated in the **National Implementation Plan for Agenda 2030 (NIP)** due for completion by the end of 2016. The NIP will define how and by whom the SDGs will be coordinated, managed, monitored and reviewed to ensure successful national SDG implementation in Finland.

Institutional Architecture and Mapping the SDGs

A strong institutional arrangement has been crucial in the process of assessing national implementation and mapping the correspondence between national policies and Agenda 2030. The first of Finland's two main committees responsible for national SDG implementation is the **National Commission on Sustainable Development (NCSD)** which is a PM-led partnership forum whose key mandate is to integrate national sustainable development activities with the global SDGs, and to follow-up and review implementation. The NCSD has been designed to span different electoral cycles in order to ensure that Finland pursues a long-term and inter-generational approach to implementation. The NCSD is supported by an inter-disciplinary **Sustainable Development Expert Panel** comprised of academic experts who evaluate the NCSD's work.

In addition, the **Finnish Development Policy Committee (FDPC)** was established in 2003, and is the core body ensuring that Finland's development policies are aligned with Agenda 2030. The FDPC's most recent development policy – **Finland's Report on Development Policy: One World, One Common Future Towards Sustainable Development (2016)**[84] – supports the implementation of the global SDGs in developing countries, and ensures that Finland is meeting its international commitments with regards to sustainable development as stipulated by Agenda 2030.

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[84] Ministry for Foreign Affairs, 2016

Figure 12
Key Bodies and Mechanisms in Finland for the National Implementation of Agenda 2030
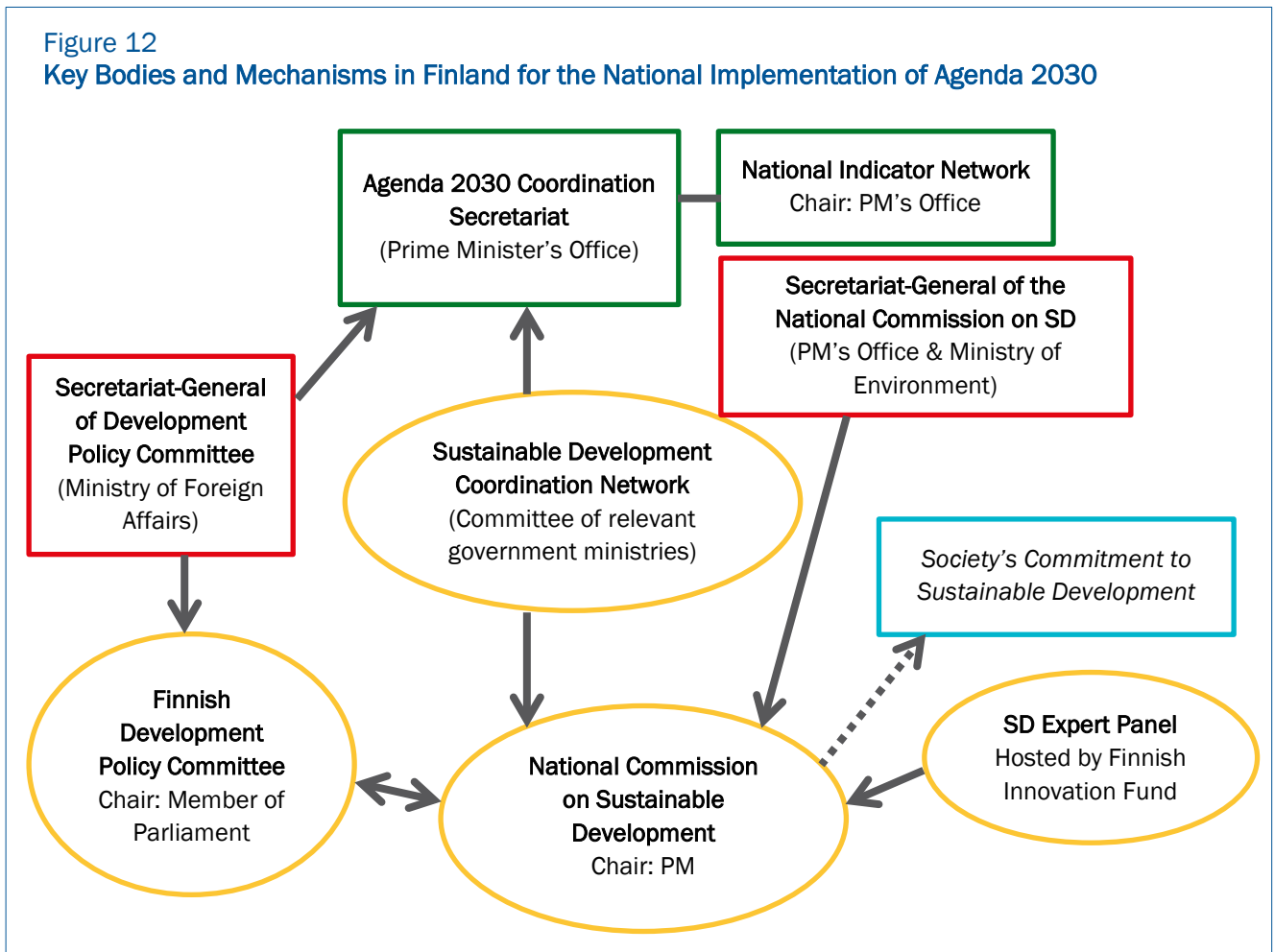
Adapted from Prime Minister's Office, 2016

Multistakeholder Ownership of the SDGs

Finland has sought to foster broad-based ownership of national SDG implementation by involving various sectors of society in the process of nationally integrating the SDGs. The adoption of a new National Strategy for Sustainable Development – **Society's Commitment to Sustainable Development[85]** – represents a comprehensive vision prepared by Finnish society of *"the Finland we want by 2050"*. The strategy was updated in April 2015 to better align it with Agenda 2030, and the eight core strategic objectives of this strategy are well-integrated with the goals and targets of this framework. The results of a mapping exercise evaluating the alignment of the strategy's objectives with the SDGs are expressed in the figure below.

In order to incentivise stakeholders to contribute towards implementing national goals and targets, the *Society's Commitment* strategy has been designed to not only mainstream the SDGs in national policy planning, but as a tool to involve society in national SDG implementation through the signing of "operational commitments" whereby societal sectors make commitments to take concrete and measurable actions in pursuit of one/several of the goals. By June 2016, over 220 actors, including schools, universities, enterprises, cities, NGOs and political parties, had signed over 300 commitments, and Finland aims to have 10,000 commitments signed by

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[85] National Commission on Sustainable Development, 2016

the end of 2017. This strategy has thus played an important part in integrating the SDGs into policy initiatives and the activities of various stakeholders.

Figure 13
Comparing Finland's National Objectives and the Global SDGs

Assessment of Priorities and Capacities

A number of actions have been undertaken to assess Finland's readiness to set and implement national targets advancing the SDGs. In terms of budgeting, the integration of Agenda 2030 with national budget planning has been identified as key for successful SDG implementation. In March 2016, the Prime Minister's Office requested all Ministries to chart the key policy measures and budgeting strategies being undertaken in relation to all 17 goals and 169 targets of Agenda 2030. This exercise is helping to ensure that the SDGs are horizontally integrated across different ministries, and the information acquired which details the measures and budgetary needs of various administrative branches for SDG implementation will feed into national budget planning for inclusion in the NIP. Additionally, the government carried out a **Gap Analysis** beginning in March 2016 which involved taking the (unofficial) list of global SDG indicators selected for the preliminary SD index for Agenda 2030 and evaluated Finland's progress and implementation capacity with regards to each goal. From this, Goal 8 (economic growth and employment) and Goal 13 (combating climate change) were highlighted as the goals needing urgent attention in Finland, and these results will inform preparations for the NIP's roadmap for implementing Agenda 2030.

Implementation, Monitoring and Review

In order to support the development of monitoring and review systems for national SDG implementation, the **National Indicator Network** was formed, made up officials from various Ministries, research institutions and Statistics Finland, to produce national sets of indicators which will be crucial for national monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs. The list of national indicators adopted in 2014 are currently being updated to be replaced with a set of indicators that are aligned with the global SDG agenda and equipped to measure Finland's progress towards the SDG-integrated eight strategic objectives of the latest NCSD. According to the latest assessment, there is basic data available for 42% of the SDG indicators, with a further 43% requiring additional data collection, and analyses of data availability for the remaining indicators ongoing.[86]

National SDG implementation work in Finland has benefited from a strong institutional architecture, policy coherence and innovative attempts to create broad-based societal ownership of the SDGs. Moving forward, Finland has articulated its desire to harmonise existing reporting mechanisms with reporting by EU member states, and to create a common EU-level SDG implementation plan and peer review system to enhance full-scale realisation of the global SDG agenda.

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[86] Prime Minister's Office, 2016

FINLAND: KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Finland has established its institutional framework for sustainable development under the leadership of the head of state (Prime Minister), the high leadership of which will be important in mobilising action for SDGs.

- Finland has created an innovative solution to multi-stakeholder engagement in the SDGs process. The signing of "operational commitments" by a range of societal sectors not only strengthens the buy-in from relevant stakeholders to the SDGs, but will also support the continuation of the political commitment to SDGs across election terms.

- Finland has conducted a gap analysis using available baseline data for the global SDG indicators. The results of this exercise have shown the priorities that Finland will set in the coming years with regards to specific goals on which they need to focus more attention.

GEORGIA

Georgia and the EU Association Process

Georgia's top policy priority of deepening integration with the European Union (EU) has enhanced the national implementation process of the SDGs. The EU-Georgia Association Agreement[87], which officially came into force on 1st July 2016, outlines Georgia's strategic objectives and policy commitments that need to be met my Georgia in order to meet the preconditions for heightened economic and political relations with the EU. Notably, this has resulted in Georgia adopting of a series of commitments and accompanying sectoral strategies in areas including democracy, human rights, trade and sustainable development, which have been designed to synchronise Georgia's legislation with European standards. The targets and strategies set in the EU association process have aided the process of SDG implementation in Georgia due to the synergies between the EU's regional roadmap, which prioritises sustainable development, and the global UN processes driving the SDG agenda.

Relevance of the SDGs in Georgia's National Priorities

The sectoral strategies which have been adopted to further the EU-Georgia Association Agreement have set the agenda for prioritising sustainable development in Georgia, and have laid crucial foundations for national SDG implementation. The **National Environmental Action Programme of Georgia 2012-2016 (NEAP-2)[88],** developed under the coordination of the Ministry of Environment Protection of Georgia, establishes sustainable development as a priority policy area, and has set targets for climate change adaption and GHG emissions reductions in order to ensure convergence of Georgia's environmental legislation with EU standards. In addition, the **"Georgia 2020" Strategy[89]** prioritises the integration of the triple pillars of sustainable development into national economic policy in line with the requirements of the Association Agreement, whilst the **National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of Georgia 2014-2020[90]** has been launched to set national targets for safeguarding Georgia's biodiversity in line with EU requirements.

Integrating the SDGs into Existing Plans and Strategies

The process of implementing the SDGs in Georgia has built upon these previous initiatives and has sought to map the linkages between the SDG agenda and existing national targets and objectives. The government's primary concern with enhancing EU cooperation has helped to sustain high-level support in Georgia for sustainable development and for the national implementation of the SDG agenda. The **Planning and Innovations Unit** within the Administration of the Government of Georgia's (AOG) Department of Policy Analysis, Strategic Planning and Coordination has been mandated to take the lead role in assessing how the SDGs can be adapted to national circumstances and integrated into national priorities, plans and strategies. This unit is also working to adapt the SDGs by devising nationally-adjusted indicators which can be used to measure Georgia's progress towards attaining SDG goals and targets.

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[87] EU, 2014
[88] Ministry of the Environment Protection of Georgia, 2014
[89] Government of Georgia, 2014a
[90] Government of Georgia, 2014b

In addition to the aforementioned Association Agenda, NEAP-2 and the "Georgia 2020" Strategy, the government is using other core sectoral documents as frameworks to mainstream the SDGs into national plans. by. The **Annual Governmental Work Plan (AGWP)** represents the strategic umbrella document which will provide the framework for national mainstreaming of the SDGs and the development of nationally relevant indicators and sectoral policies. In addition, the AOG intends to learn from the target implementation experience of the **National Strategy for the Protection of Human Rights in Georgia 2014-2020**[91] and the **Public Administration Reform Roadmap and its Action Plan 2015-2016**[92] to understand the challenges Georgia is likely to face with SDG implementation, and as serve as benchmarks for developing upcoming SDG-integrated sectoral strategies – for example, as is reflected in the current preparations for NEAP-3.

The table below is an example of the process of how mapping the linkages between existing national development strategies and the global SDG framework has aided the process of identifying the synergies between the two, and of using these comparisons to sift through the global SDGs and select nationally-adjusted priority areas.

Table 7: Mapping the Linkages between "Georgia Strategy 2020" and the SDGs

"Georgia 2020" Strategy: Vision for Development	National Priority Issues and the SDGs
"Georgia 2020 Strategy's" Vision for Development states that the economic policy of the Government of Georgia is based on three main principles: 1. *"...Ensuring fast and efficient economic growth driven by development of real (production) sector of the economy..."* 2. *"...Implementation of economic policies that facilitate inclusive economic growth...universal involvement of the population in the economic development process...prosperity for each member of society through economic growth, their social equality and improvement of the living standards of the population..."* 3. *"...Rational use of natural resources, ensuring environmental safety and sustainability and avoiding natural disasters during the process of economic development..."*	Based on "Strategy 2020", the following SDG goals can be identified as priority issues: • **Goal 1.** End poverty in all its forms everywhere • **Goal 8.** Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all • **Goal 10.** Reduce inequality within and among countries • **Goal 12.** Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns • **Goal 16.** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Source: Motsonelidze, 2015

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[91] Government of Georgia, 2014c
[92] Government of Georgia, 2015

Nationalising the SDGs and Means of Implementation

In order to create an inclusive coordination process for developing and tracking national SDG implementation, thematic **Technical Working Groups** have been created to analyse the SDGs in the areas of Human Rights, Social Inclusion, Economic Growth and Environment Protection. The individuals in the working groups comprise of officials horizontally integrated from across different line ministries, as well as experts from the National Statistics Office (Geostat) and representatives from UN Country Teams. In 2015, these groups prioritised 14 out of the 17 SDGs and identified 88 global targets as national priorities.[93] The technical working groups have sought to subsequently tailor the targets to national circumstances, fix baselines for the targets with complementary national indicators, and issue quantitative projections for Georgia's progress by 2030. The table below shows the priority SDGs, nationally-adjusted targets, relevant global indicators, and the responsible government agencies, that have been identified for national SDG implementation. The set of complementary national baseline indicators and quantitative projections is at an advanced stage and will be published later in 2016 following final consultations with civil society groups and academia.

Table 8: Preliminary Version of Selected Georgia-Adjusted SDGs and Nationally-Adjusted Indicators based on the SDG Framework

Global Target	Nationally Adjusted Target	Relevant Global Indicator	Responsible Ministries
SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere			
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day	1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere in Georgia, currently measured as people living on less than $1.9 a day	1.1.1: Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.a Ensure the forecasting and early warning to climate-	1.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	All of Government of Georgia
		1.5.2: Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	
		1.5.3: Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies	
SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages			
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1 By 2030, reduce the maternal mortality ratio of Georgia to at least 12 per 100,000 live birth	3.1.1: Maternal mortality ratio	Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs
		3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	

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[93] AOG, 2016

SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all			
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1 By 2030, Georgia achieves significant progress in ensuring nationwide access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1: Percentage of population with access to electricity	Ministry of Energy
		7.1.2: Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the energy mix of Georgia	7.2.1: Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	Ministry of Energy
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3 By 2030, significantly increase the rate of improvement in energy efficiency in Georgia	7.3.1: Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	Ministry of Energy

Source: AOG, 2016

Challenges to National SDG Implementation

The main challenge to national SDG implementation in Georgia is a lack of disaggregated data which is a stumbling block to fixing nationally-relevant indicators. Although 120 Georgia-adjusted indicators have been identified, there is a pressing need to upgrade the country's national statistical system and data collection capacities in order to establish a strengthened SDG Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) system that is capable of supporting the SDG national review process at the central and local levels. Georgia intends to engage more with international donors to finance specific sectoral projects, as well as the private sector and NGOs in order to develop more sophisticated implementation and accountability mechanisms for the SDG process. According to the UNECE, it is recommended that Georgia establishes a National Council on Sustainable Development (NCSD) in order to pull in all stakeholders, which would help to ensure the finalisation of national SDGs and their full integration into national development strategies.[94]

GEORGIA: KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Georgia's priority of integrating with the European Union (EU) has set the foundation for implementing SDGs, as synchronising Georgia's legislation with European standards have naturally led to more focus on sustainable development.

- Georgia has taken a whole-of-government approach in assessing how to integrate the SDGs into national development policies, working in Technical Working Groups with members of relevant ministries and the UN Country Team.

- Georgia has set nationally adjusted targets based on the global SDG targets as a result of the analysis conducted by the Technical Working Groups.

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[94] UNECE, 2016

GERMANY

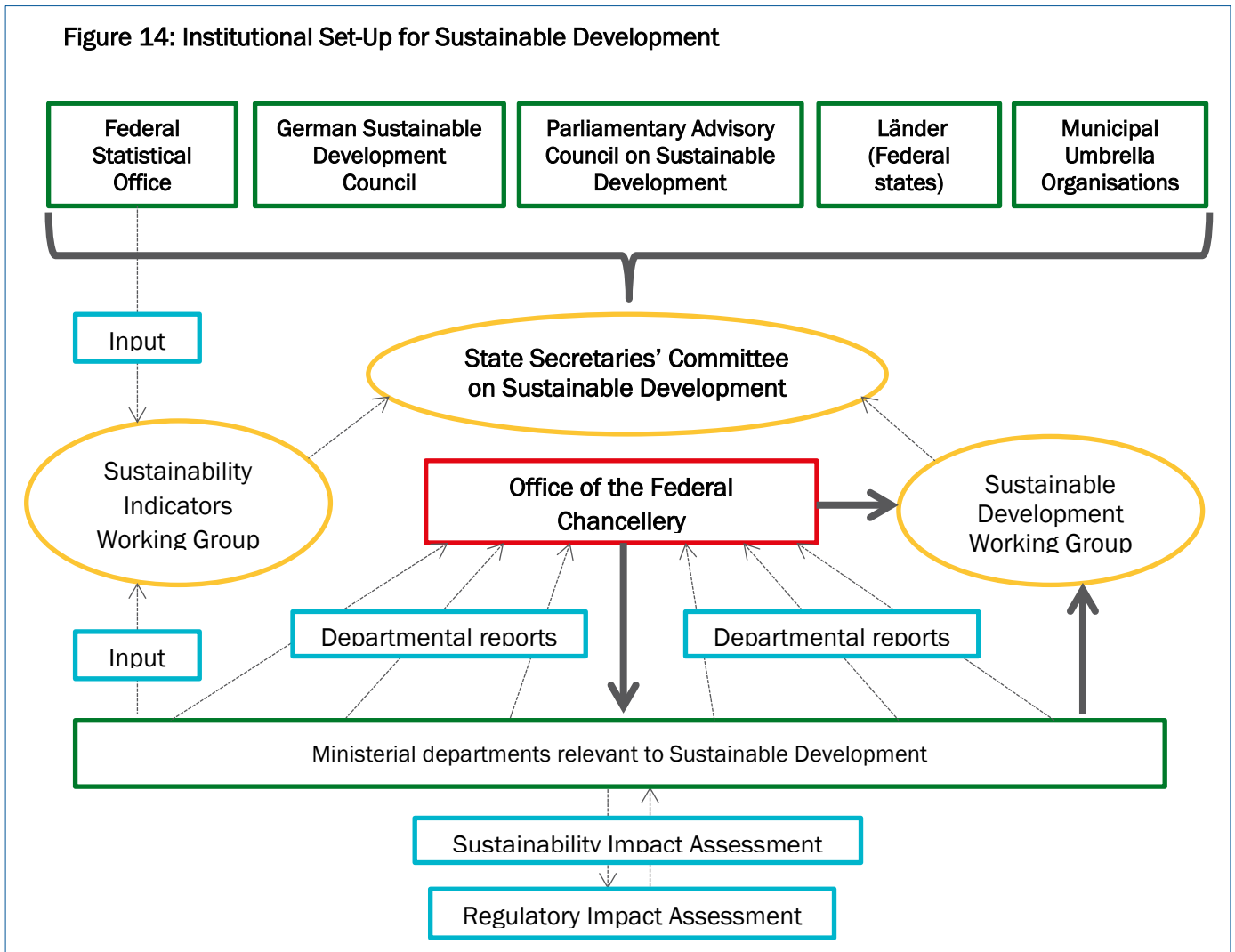### Existing National Mechanisms for Sustainable Development

The integration of Agenda 2030 in Germany builds upon the significant efforts the country has made to promote sustainable development as a fundamental goal for all levels of governance in every policy field. In 2002, the Federal Government released the report **Perspectives for Germany: Our Strategy on Sustainable Development (NSDS)**[95] which has become the guiding strategy for political decision-making in Germany. The NSDS is formulated upon the four core principles of intergenerational equity, quality of life, social cohesion and international responsibilities, and it identifies 38 national sustainable development goals – most of which can be quantified – alongside 21 key indicators to monitor Germany's goal progression. Every four years, the Federal Government releases **Progress Reports** showing what progress has been made, and the **Federal Statistical Office** produces biannual **Indicator Reports** which report on the development of the national sustainability indicators.[96]

Germany's significant efforts towards attaining sustainable development has been facilitated by a sophisticated sustainability management structure which has been put in place by the NSDS. The institutional set-up for sustainable development in Germany is led by the **Federal Chancellery** which is the principal agency for the NSDS. The **State Secretaries' Committee for Sustainable Development** comprises of representatives from all government ministries, and acts as the steering body for the implementation and updating of the strategy, and undertakes a periodic review of sustainability indicators. The **Parliamentary Advisory Council on Sustainable Development** raises sustainability concerns in parliament and, is responsible for conducting **regulatory impact assessments** on all draft laws and decrees proposed by all ministries to ensure their compliance with the NSDS's sustainability requirements. The **German Council for Sustainable Development** is the independent advisory panel supporting the Government's sustainable development policies, and is the body responsible for raising public awareness and fostering public dialogues on sustainability.

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[95] Federal Government, 2002
[96] Federal Statistical Office of Germany, 2016

Figure 14: Institutional Set-Up for Sustainable Development

| Federal Statistical Office | German Sustainable Development Council | Parliamentary Advisory Council on Sustainable Development | Länder (Federal states) | Municipal Umbrella Organisations |

Input

State Secretaries' Committee on Sustainable Development

Sustainability Indicators Working Group

Office of the Federal Chancellery

Sustainable Development Working Group

Input

Departmental reports

Departmental reports

Ministerial departments relevant to Sustainable Development

Sustainability Impact Assessment

Regulatory Impact Assessment

Source: Federal Government, 2012b

Integrating National Approaches with the SDGs

In order to integrate the implementation of Agenda 2030 into Germany's existing national policymaking framework, preparations for mainstreaming the SDGs into the upcoming edition of the NSDS are underway.

Germany is in the process of thoroughly reviewing national implementation measures to ensure that the new version of the NSDS incorporates all 17 SDGs, and provides at least one indicator-based political objective for every SDG.[97] The German Government has outlined its intention to continue to monitor a small number of key national indicators (currently 38) by taking a select number of indicators from the global indicator and target framework which focus on Germany's priority areas with regards to the SDGs. The draft NSDS is currently open for public comment for several weeks and, following NGO and government consultations, is scheduled for adoption by the Federal Cabinet in Autumn 2016. The next Indicator Report will be published in 2018, and the next Progress Report is expected to be released in 2018.

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[97] Federal Government, 2016

In a unique approach to SDG implementation, Germany has outlined the approach the country is taking towards national SDG implementation which goes beyond measures focusing on how to integrate the SDGs nationally. Instead, Germany has developed a three-tiered framework which directs Germany's efforts towards SDG delivery across three governance levels: (1) Nationally – addressing national sustainability challenges (2) With regards to Germany's global responsibilities – ensuring Germany's sustainability development strategies have positive impacts beyond national borders; (3) Concerning Germany's International cooperation efforts – supporting other countries in their efforts to achieve the SDGs. Figure 2 shows the results of the German Government's mapping exercise to define national implementation approaches that contribute achieving the 17 SDGs with regards to these three areas.

Table 9: Implementation Approaches for Selected Global SDGs across Three Priority Levels

Measures Addressing National Priorities	Measures Addressing Global Responsibilities	Measures Strengthening International Cooperation	Priority National Sustainability Indicators/Target
SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere			
• Introduced minimum wage in 2015. • Strengthen company pension schemes • Expand state support to low-income households • Promote access to affordable housing	• Help to achieve sustainable poverty reduction by eradicating all dimensions of poverty worldwide	• Supporting partners in promoting inclusive growth and employment, access to social services, building social welfare systems	• Focusing on SDG1.3 (implementing nationally-appropriate social protection systems), review social welfare system indicators
SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls			
• Increase numbers of women working • Expand parental benefits scheme • Improve childcare services and part-time work entitlements • By 2017, ratify 2011 Council of Europe Convention • Close educational opportunities gap	• Implement **UNSC Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security** • Promote **Women, Peace, Security Agenda** in Europe • Strengthen involvement in **Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings**	• Use **Gender Equality in German Development Policy** to mainstream gender equality into development cooperation • Use **G7 initiative on Women's Economic Empowerment** to increase numbers of women in vocational training in developing countries by 1/3 by 2030.	• Gender pay gap • Women in managerial positions in the private sector • Number of women in partner countries of German development cooperation with vocational qualifications
SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all			
• Pursue sustainable energy under Germany's Energy Concept or *Energiewende* • Reduce total primary energy consumption by	• Contribute to sustainable energy dialogue through *eg.* **G7, G20, International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), UN's Sustainable**	• Deliver 10GW of renewable energy generation capacity in Africa by 2020 through **Africa Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI)** • Help partners	• Energy productivity and primary energy consumption • Renewables share in final energy consumption • Renewables share in electricity

| 20% by 2020 compared to 2008, and 50% by 2050
• Increase renewables share in final energy consumption to at least 60% by 2050
• Decarbonise energy supply in transport sector | **Energy for All (SE4All)**
• Continue advocating for fossil fuel subsidies abolition | increase access to sustainable energy for 100 million people by 2030
• Use energy partnerships to support renewables expansion and efficient energy technologies. | consumption |

Source: Federal Government, 2016

Multistakeholder Cooperation

Another area of importance with regards to national SDG implementation in Germany concerns efforts to mobilise a variety of stakeholders' involvement in implementation, monitoring and follow-up of the goals. On the governmental level, crucial in this regard has been Germany's federal system, where the **16 federal states of Germany (Länder)** have been given responsibility for making contributions towards the NSDS, with 11 of the federal states already having or currently preparing their own sustainability strategies.[98] In addition, all of Germany's **municipalities** have been given an important role in implementation, which the have done by have forming municipal partnerships – for example, the **Alliance for Sustainable Procurement**[99] – which provides a platform for knowledge-sharing on sustainable public procurement.

On the level of civil society, the **German Council for Sustainable Development** have organised numerous campaigns encouraging societal dialogue on sustainability. A nationwide networking initiative has encouraged sustainability networking between local, municipal and central levels, and the **Charter for the Future**[100] initiative successfully advanced sustainability proposals from over a hundred organisations. This Charter has gone on to inform the NSDS's development, and has contributed towards preparations for creating multi-stakeholder partnerships for SDG implementation.

GERMANY: KEY TAKEAWAYS

• Germany has not only integrated the SDGs into its domestic reform, but also in its approach to international development cooperation, as well as its global responsibilities.

• Germany has used its federalist structure to create bottom-up sustainability strategies, where each federal state has the responsibility to prepare their own sustainability strategy to contribute to the National Sustainable Development Strategy.

• Germany has institutionalised cross-departmental and inter-ministerial coordination of sustainable development activities through committees and working groups on sustainable development, as well as the submission of indicator and department reports on the progress that has been made.

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[98] Federal Government, 2002, see p70
[99] Procurement Office of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, n.d.
[100] Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, 2015

INDONESIA

Integrating the SDGs into National Frameworks

Indonesia was one of the first countries to achieve a high degree of alignment between the global SDG agenda and national development plans. The Government formulated the **Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019** at the same time as negotiations were underway for the development of the global SDG framework, and the RPJMN was developed in close alignment with the 2030 Agenda[101]. The RPJMN reflects a holistic and integrated approach to development based on three overarching objectives that are closely intertwined with the SDG agenda's triple pillars of social, economic and environmental development. The RPJMN's three objectives are:

1. Building society and human beings
2. Improving welfare, prosperity and productivity without widening inequalities.
3. Developing activities that do not negatively impact the environment and ecosystem balances.[102]

The RPJMN 2015-2019 has been formulated to correspond with all 17 of the SDGs. However, although the global SDG agenda has set the broad parameters of development in Indonesia, global SDG goals and targets have been localized through the selection of 119 nationally-relevant targets. Table 5 shows how the global SDG agenda has been adapted to suit local conditions through the national policy document of the RPJMN 2015-2019.

Table 10: Selection of Indonesia's tailored targets for the 17 SDGs under RPJMN 2015-2019

GOAL	TARGET
SDG1	• Decrease poverty rate to 7-8% • Increase the number of formal and informal workers covered by Social Protection to 62.4 million and 3.5 million respectively.
SDG2	• Decrease prevalence of preschoolers underweight to 17% • Decrease prevalence of toddlers' stunting to 28% • Increase domestic food production
SDG3	• Decrease maternal mortality rate to 309 per 100,000 live births • Decrease infant mortality rate to 24 per 1,000 live births • Decrease prevalence of HIV, TB, obesity, and high blood pressure
SDG4	• Increase average length of schooling to 8.8 years • Increase literacy rate to 96.1% • Achieve a ratio between the 20% rich and 20% poor in secondary school enrollment rates of 0.9
SDG5	• Increase gender development index from 69.6 (2013) • Increase gender empowerment index from 70.5 (2013) • Decrease prevalence of violence on children
SDG6	• Universalize access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

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[101] Djalil, 2016
[102] Hernowo, 2015

SDG7	• Increase electrification ratio to 96.6%
SDG8	• Achieve 8% economic growth • Increase growth of manufacturing sector to 8.6% • Create 10 million new jobs
SDG9	• Increase power generation capacity to 86,6GW • Build new roads, railways, airports, ports
SDG10	• Decrease gini ratio to 0.36% • Increase contribution of non-Java islands to 44.9% GDP • Decrease the number of underdeveloped villages by 5000 villages
SDG11	• Eliminate urban slum areas • Decrease housing backlog to 5 million • Increase share of urban public transportation to 32%
SDG12	• Fuel Subsidy Reallocation
SDG13	• Decrease greenhouse gas emission • Increase environmental quality index • Increase awareness about extreme weather and disasters
SDG14	• Decrease illegal fishing activities • Increase the number of protected fish species • Increase marine protected areas to 20 million hectares
SDG15	• Increase forest rehabilitation to 750.000 hectares • Increase coverage of protected areas to 20 million hectare
SDG16	• Increase births registration with civil authorities to 77.4 • Increase the anti-corruption index to 4.0
SDG17	• Increase tax ratio to 16% • Maintain fiscal resilience and fiscal sustainability • Increase the non-oil and gas export growth by 14.3%

Source: Mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development into Indonesia's Development Plan[103]

Building upon this identification of national targets, Table 6 uses SDG 7 as an example to illustrate how Indonesia has tailored the global goals and their associated targets to fit their national context. This has involved setting multiple national targets for each global target alongside the identification of the responsible ministries for implementation.

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[103] Tampubolon, 2015

Table 11: Detailed breakdown of localised targets and responsible ministries for SDG 7

Global Goal/Target	National Target from RPJMN 2015-2019	Responsible Ministries
SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all		
7.1 Ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	Increasing electrification ratio to 96.6% in 2019 (2014: 81,5%)	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
	Increasing electricity consumption per capita to 1.200 KWh in 2019 (2014: 843 KWh)	
	Achieving city gas installation to 1.1 millions households in 2019 (2014: 200 thousands)	
	Facilitating gas to 600 thousands household fisheries in 2019	
7.2 Increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	Achieving renewable energy mix to 10-16% in 2019	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
7.3 Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	Increasing intensity of primary energy 1% per year	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources

Source: SDGs: Plan of Implementation in Indonesia[104]

Implementation of the SDGs

Following the identification of national goals, targets and potential indicators for Indonesia's localized SDG agenda, a work plan has been designed to further the SDG implementation process in Indonesia. This can be summarised as follows:

Figure 15
Work plan of the SDG process in Indonesia

Legal Aspect of SDGs
- Drafting a Presidential Decree on Sustainable Development
- Creating a National Coordinating Team for the SDGs
- Establishing a National Secretariat for the SDGs

Implementing SDGs
- Development of national indicators and data mapping
- Formulating an SDG Roadmap
- Developing a National Action Plan for the SDGs
- Developing Sub-National Action Plans for the SDGs

M&E
- Developing a database of SDG indicators
- Formulating Technical Guidelines for monitoring and evaluation
- Issuing SDG Annual Reports

Source: Adapted from Targets and Strategies of Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia[105]

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[104] Murniningtyas, 2016
[105] Darajati, 2016

Partnerships and Cooperation

The Government has appointed the **Ministry of National Development and Planning (BAPPENAS)** to be responsible for the coordination, planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation of the SDG implementation process.[106] However, the Indonesian government has also promoted collaborative engagement between a number of stakeholders to implement, monitor and evaluate the SDGs. As well as government, the private sector, academia and civil society have been identified as crucial partners in developing inputs for data and indicator development, as well as for capacity building, monitoring and evaluation.[107]

In addition, international development partners have been important for advancing progress on SDG implementation in Indonesia. The UNDP has offered support to Indonesia in this regard and has helped to further the process of localization of the global SDG agenda in Indonesia[108]. For example, the UNDP has provided support in the preparations for the Presidential Decree on the SDGs, as well as for planning for the National SDG Roadmap formulation through the SDG Secretariat. The UNDP is also helping with translating the global/national SDG agenda into objectives and strategies tailored to the sub-national levels through UNDP support for the formulation of a Provincial SDG Secretariat and a Provincial SDG Roadmap.[109] Developing this partnership as well as other collaborations will be crucial to establishing and following through with national and sub-national implementation strategies in Indonesia.

INDONESIA: KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Indonesia has dedicated extensive efforts to localizing the SDGs by developing nationally-relevant targets based on the global SDG indicator list. Indonesia has complemented this high degree of contextualisation by identifying the ministries responsible for each target.

- As well as adapting existing national frameworks, Indonesia has outlined a work plan that focuses on the creation of a National Coordinating Team and guiding strategies tailored to the SDGs. This will aid the country's efforts to coordinate and implement integrated national development strategies.

- Indonesia has highlighted the importance of building multi-stakeholder engagement for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs. These partners include the private sector, academia and civil society, as well as international development partners – notably, the UNDP.

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[106] Kementerian PPN/Bappenas, 2014
[107] Djalil, 2016
[108] UN Development Program, 2016a
[109] UN Partnerships for SDGs, 2016

LAO PDR

Integrating the SDGs into National Development

The Government of Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR) has sought to advance sustainable development by carrying forward the unfinished business of the MDGs and linking them to the SDG targets. This has involved taking stock of the MDG targets which have not been met – such as those related to Nutrition, School Retention, Child Mortality, Universal Access to Reproductive Health, Forest Coverage, and Unexploded Ordinance Clearance (the last a context-specific goal added by Lao PDR to the MDGs in light of national circumstances). With the onset of the post-2015 development era, Lao PDR has sought to advance the progress made on the MDGs, as well as to address the priority areas identified by the SDG agenda.[110] [111]

This has been done by mainstreaming the SDGs into national development plans by updating relevant policy documents and aligning them with the 2030 Agenda. Lao PDR's new vision has been integrated into a number of policy documents, notably the **Five-Year National Socio-Economic Development Plan 2016-2020 (NSEDP)**[112]. As the foremost implementation mechanism for the 2030 National Vision, the NSEDP 2016-2020 has as its overarching objective to graduate Lao PDR from Least Developed Country (LDC) status by 2020 based on a guiding framework of green growth, and inclusive and sustainable development. The NSEDP has designed 3 Outcomes and corresponding Performance Targets to meet this goal. The close alignment between the NSEDP Outcomes and the economic, social and environmental dimensions of development emphasised by the global SDG framework is illustrated in Table 7.

Table 12: NSEDP Outcomes and their Alignment with the SDGs

NSEDP Outcome	Alignment with SDGs
Outcome 1: Establish a strong economic foundation for the country and reduce economic vulnerability	SDGs 7, 8, 9, 10 and 17
Outcome 2: Ensure human resource development, poverty reduction, access to quality education and health services, and protect national culture	SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 16
Outcome 3: Ensure environmental protection, green growth, natural disaster management, and mitigate climate change	SDGs 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13 and 15

Source: Plans for the Adaption of the 2030 Agenda in Lao PDR, Prioritization and Sequencing[113]

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[110] Department of International Co-operation, Ministry of Planning and Investment, Lao PDR, 2015
[111] UN in Lao PDR, 2015a
[112] Ministry of Planning and Investment, Lao PDR, 2015
[113] Outhavong, 2016

Setting National Targets

In order to further localize the SDG agenda, several consultations have been held between the government and multiple stakeholders to map the relevance of global SDG targets to Lao PDR's national priorities and objectives. Table 8 illustrates selected results of one such exercise that used the SDG framework to inform the setting of national targets adapted to suit Lao PDR's development priorities.

Table 13: Localizing Global SDG Goals into the Lao PDR Context

SDG Goal	Key Outcomes Areas Extracted for Lao Context	Relevant SDG Targets
SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere (combined with) SDG 10: Reduce inequality within Lao PDR	Enhanced access of the poor to resources, services and markets	1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 10.1, 10.2
	Reduced inequalities through targeted interventions, policies and laws	10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.7, 1.1, 1.2, 17.18
	Substantial coverage of the poor by social protection systems and measures	1.3
	Increased resilience of vulnerable groups and reduced vulnerability to climate-related events and other disasters	1.5
SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, promote sustainable agriculture	Sustainable food production, improved agricultural productivity and resilient agricultural practices.	2.3, 2.4
	Access for all to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1
	Improved nutrition of vulnerable groups	2.2
	Improved management of genetic diversity of plants and seeds.	2.5
SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	Strengthened resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters.	13.1
	Climate change measures integrated into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2
	Improved education, awareness and capacities on climate change mitigation, adaption, impact reduction and early warning	1.3, 13.b
	Resources mobilized for climate change mitigation	13.a
SDG 14: Protection and sustainable management of marine resources	Inapplicable to Lao PDR as a landlocked country	N/A
SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote	Significant progress in conservation, restoration and sustainable use of	15.1, 15.2, 15.2, 15.4, 15.5, 15.a

sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably managed forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and biodiversity loss.	terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems	
	Progress in biodiversity protection	15.7, 15.9
	Progress in the control of invasive alien species in land and water ecosystems.	15.8

Source: Discussion Paper: The Sustainable Development Goals in the Context of the Lao People's Democratic Republic[114]

Setting National Indicators

Following the identification of national priority goals and targets, the next step leading to SDG implementation in Lao PDR has involved selecting national indicators to monitor the goals. Currently, 45% of the 156 indicators set out in the 8th NSEDP are linked to the SDGs.[115] At a Workshop on the Localization of the 2030 Agenda on the 6th May 2016, it was considered that making progress on developing a list of localized SDG indicators for national monitoring required separating indicators into 4 categories:

1. The 8th NSEDP indicators which can be realistically measured.
2. Former MDG indicators that are already reported on which are now included as SDG indicators.
3. New indicators in the global SDG indicator list that have never been monitored but are relevant to Lao PDR, and for which there is country-relevant data.
4. SDG indicators that are not relevant to Lao PDR.[116]

Monitoring and Evaluation Frameworks

Monitoring and evaluating progress towards the national indicators and targets currently being selected in Lao PDR is essential for meeting development goals. In this regard, the Government of Lao PDR is developing a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework that will be used to monitor indicators and evaluate progress towards national goals. Building upon the lessons learned from the MDG experience and the need to improve monitoring, evaluation and reporting on goal implementation, a revised M&E framework has been set out in the 8th NSEDP with the aim of strengthening such capacities. The Ministry of Planning and Investment (MoPI) have been given the responsibility to implement this M&E framework, with the mandate to coordinate national indicators and targets, monitor progress towards NSEDP Outcomes, as well as to report findings and suggest revisions to NSEDP Outcomes.[112]

The Government is currently finalizing a handbook for the implementation of the 8th NSEDP's M&E framework, including identifying which party is responsible for monitoring each indicator, and developing more detailed guidelines on monitoring and reporting and the challenges of data collection.[116]

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[114] UN in Lao PDR, 2015b
[115] Chanthaboury, 216
[116] "Summary Notes", 2016

Partnerships for Implementation

As a result of these challenges, partnerships for implementation have been identified as crucial for meeting national development goals. The **2015 Vientiane Declaration on Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation**[117] was passed in Lao PDR to replace the previous 2006 Vientiane Declaration on Aid Effectiveness[118]. In order to move away from a focus on solely aid, the 2015 Vientiane Partnership builds on the principles of:

1. National Ownership
2. Alignment of aid flows with national development priorities
3. Harmonization and simplification
4. Inclusive partnerships for development results
5. Transparency, predictability and mutual accountability
6. Domestic Resource Mobilization
7. South-South Cooperation, Triangular Cooperation and Knowledge Transfer
8. Private Sector as a Development Partner

The Vientiane Partnership seeks to build engagement with the private sector, civil society and international development partners in order to strengthen national capacities and fill capacity gaps in data collection and SDG monitoring. This reflects further alignment with the SDGs – especially SDG 16 which seeks to build peaceful and inclusive societies[119]; and SDG 17 which emphasizes the importance of inclusive partnerships with multiple stakeholders to implement the SDGs.[120]

LAO PDR: KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Lao PDR has used its MDG experience to inform the process of nationally integrating the SDGs. This has involved bringing forward the unfinished progress of the MDGs and integrating unfulfilled MDG targets with the new SDG priorities. Notably, the context-specific goal related to demining which was added in the MDG era has been carried forward in the post-2015 period.

- Rather than taking the global framework as an overarching guide and mapping how national targets could be aligned with the SDGs, Lao PDR reversed this process by first designing core national outcomes, and then evaluating how global goals and targets could be slotted in to meet national objectives.

- Lao PDR has categorized indicators according to the existing national capacity to achieve them. Based on its assessments, Lao PDR is ascertaining the improvements which need to be made in order to develop a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework sufficient for ensuring progress in SDG implementation. Building strong multi-stakeholder partnerships and engagement has been established as a core part of this strategy.

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[117] Government of the Lao PDR, 2015
[118] Government of the Lao PDR, 2006
[119] UN Development Program, 2016b
[120] UN Development Program, 2016c

PHILIPPINES

"The Philippines pledges to make the 2030 Agenda a reality and to leave no one behind. It is our sacred responsibility to our children and to future generations, and our solemn duty as members of the United Nations."
 - Hon. M. Balisacan, Philippine Statement at the UN Summit for Adoption of the 2030 Agenda[121]

The Philippines has made extensive efforts to harmonise existing national development strategies with the global agenda for sustainable development. The country has applied a multi-stakeholder approach to SDG implementation and has followed a three-tiered strategy of:

1. Creating consultative platforms to identify national priorities and develop contextualised SDG indicators.
2. Reviewing and updating the existing institutional architecture to incorporate the triple bottom line into national implementation strategies; and
3. Laying the statistical groundwork for monitoring the goals.

Localising the SDGs

The creation of multi-sectoral consultative forums has been instrumental to the Philippine government's effort to tailor the SDGs to national development plans. A series of **multi-sectoral Technical Workshops** conducted by the **National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)** have been held in consultation with specialized government agencies, NGOs and academic groups to map the relevance of SDG indicators to national strategies and capacities.[122]

Following the General Assembly's adoption of the 2030 Agenda in September 2015, subsequent Technical Workshops have sought to localise the post-2015 agenda by evaluating how the SDGs can help to reach national development priorities. Building on previous workshops in 2013 and 2014, the Multi-Sectoral Workshop on SDG indicators on 22nd October 2015 sought to identify issues of prime national concern based upon the MDG implementation experience as well as the core areas highlighted in the current **2011-2017 Philippine Development Plan (PDP).** Key national priority areas were identified[123], including Goal 1 to eradicate poverty, Goal 3 to ensure good health and well-being, Goal 4 to increase quality education, and Goal 13 to foment climate action[124]. The workshop evaluated which indicators, both those included on the IAEG-SDGs' proposed global SDG indicator list[125] as well as those outside the list, were considered most relevant to be nationally monitored in order to ensure progress towards national development targets.

As part of the continuing consultation process and with the agreement of the UN Statistical Commission of the IAEG-SDGs' proposed global indicators in its 48th session in March 2016, the Philippines mounted another technical workshop on 11-12 May 2016 to: a) assess data availability and relevance of the Global SDG Indicators based on the Philippine context; b) provide initial proxy indicators to supplement Tier 2 and Tier 3 indicators; c) identify priority global

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[121] Balisacan, 2015
[122] Committee on social development, UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 2016
[123] "Philippines, Monitoring the sustainable development goals: Meeting to identify Asia-Pacific regional and sub-regional priorities", 2015
[124] National Economic and Development Authority, Republic of the Philippines, 2015
[125] UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2016

SDG indicators classified as Tier 2 and 3; and d) identify additional indicators, if deemed necessary, to the initially identified global list of indicators. A total of 313 participants coming from the government sector, civil society, non-government organizations, academia, and the UN attended and actively participated in parallel small group workshops.

The findings of these Technical Workshops will serve as crucial inputs for upcoming consultations focused on devising future national development plans[126]. Attempts to tailor the SDGs to nationally-relevant development targets are ongoing with Figure 7 showing the proposed timeline for the development of a prioritised indicator list for national monitoring:

Figure 16: Timeline for the development of an indicator framework
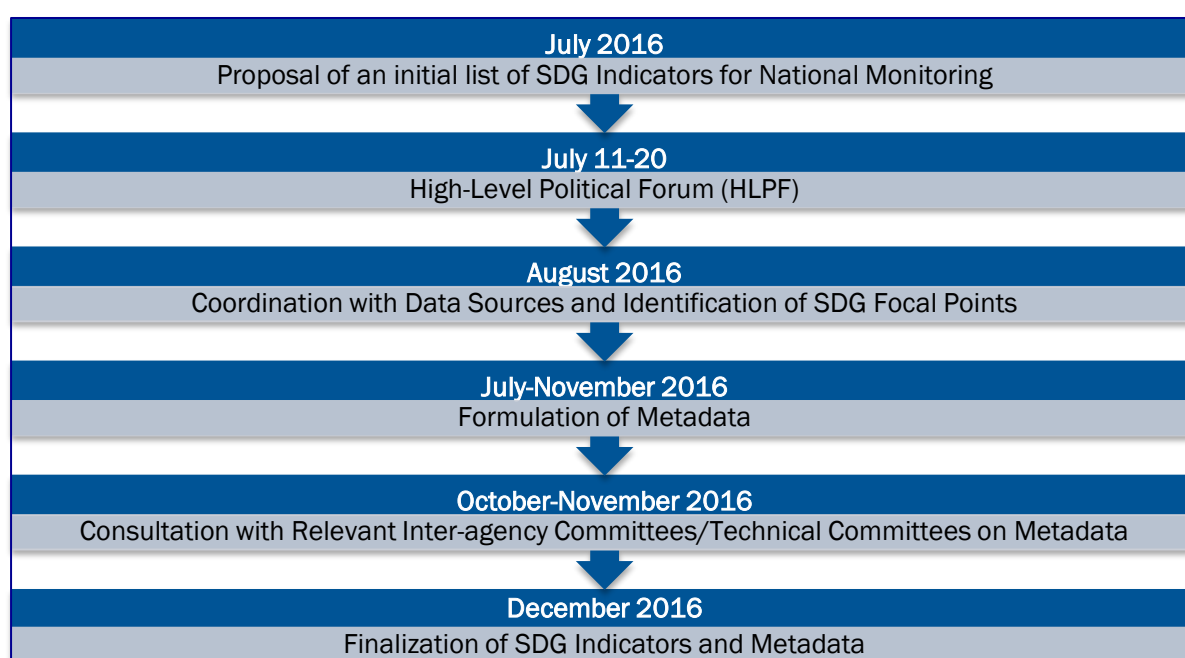
Source: Overview of the Philippines' National Review for HLPF 2016[127]

Reviewing and Updating Institutional Strategies

Having used multi-sectoral workshops to evaluate how the SDGs can be aligned with nationally-relevant development agendas, the next step taken by the Philippines has been to review and update the existing institutional architecture in order to fully integrate the social, environmental and economic pillars of the SDGs into national strategies.

The Philippine Development Plan (PDP) and Horizontal Policy Coherence
The Philippines has prioritised efforts to harmonize the SDGs with the national roadmap guiding national development programmes. Following the 2011-2016 Philippine Development Plan (PDP)[128] – the current guide to the formulation of national development policy – the government has committed to using the findings of the Technical Workshops in order to mainstream the SDGs into the next PDP. NEDA recently issued a statement in May 2016 stating that

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[126] National Economic and Development Authority, Republic of the Philippines, 2016
[127] Capones, 2016
[128] National Economic and Development Authority, Republic of the Philippines, 2011

consultations for the 2017-2022 plan will start in August 2016.[129] These consultations will continue to foster multi-stakeholder engagement as a crucial component of national development planning in the post-2015 period.

In order to prepare for the integration of the SDGs into national development strategies, the Philippines has sought to ensure horizontal policy coherence by coordinating institutional mechanisms across government agencies. Existing multi-sectoral institutions are currently under review to ascertain how they can be updated to synthesise SDG implementation into their mandates. A series of Cabinet Clusters have been formed focusing respectively on social, environmental and economic issues to ensure the creation of a holistic institutional arrangement that covers all dimensions of the SDGs.[130] In addition, there are ongoing efforts by the government to identify (or create) an institutional mechanism that will serve as a monitoring and steering body that will guide policies in line with SDG targets to ensure progress with the global development framework.[131]

AmBISYON Natin 2040 and Vertical Policy Coherence
The Philippine government has complemented proposals to update the PDP with efforts to anchor national development strategies to a long-term vision (LTV) project based on the aspirations and values of the Filipino people. *AmBISYON Natin 2040* was launched by NEDA in March 2016 as an initiative based on nationwide consultations that seek to align development strategies across administrations with the views articulated by Filipinos in relation to the kind of nation they want by 2040.[132]

AmBISYON Natin 2040 represents an effort on the part of the Philippine government to use civil society to enhance vertical policy coherence. Engaging with civil society in this way has operationalized a localized vision of long-term development that integrates the place-based insights of civil society in national development planning. Such engagement has played an important part in integrating sustainable development into national strategies. For example, in reflection of the concerns expressed in *AmBISYON Natin 2040*, Mercedita Sombilla, Director of NEDA's Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment Staff, commented that "Pursuing complementary initiatives, including a Philippine Green Growth Strategy, is critical to realizing the vision of the Filipino people as embodied in AmBISYON Natin 2040".[133] Such vertical policy coherence has enhanced the alignment of the SDGs with national plans and has played an important part in the Philippines strategy for sustainable development.

Laying the Statistical Groundwork for Goal Monitoring

Efforts to integrate the SDGs into the next PDP requires a data overhaul to facilitate SDG monitoring. This has prompted the **Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)** – the highest policymaking body on statistical programmes in the Philippines – to update the Philippine Statistical Development Programme (PSDP), the Philippines' national strategy for the development of statistics. The updated PSDP includes a chapter on the SDGs. This has established a blueprint which aims to produce reliable and timely official statistics that will provide the means necessary to conduct target monitoring and review of the SDGs.[134]

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[129] National Economic and Development Authority, Republic of the Philippines, 2016b
[130] Capones, 2016
[131] Committee on social development, UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 2016
[132] National Economic and Development Authority, Republic of the Philippines, 2016a
[133] Global Green Growth Institute, 2016
[134] De Guzman, 2015

In order to align the PSA with the post-2015 agenda, the Philippine government has created new inter-agency committees below the National Statistician to develop national statistical strategies that are aligned with the country's development visions in the post-2015 period.[135]

The Philippine government is also in the process of creating a dedicated oversight committee to generate disaggregated SDG data for monitoring purposes. The development of additional platforms – such as *SDG Webpage, SDG Watch* and *SDG Focal Points* – will provide multiple stakeholders with a metadata database that can be used to build engagement and to encourage diversified contributions across multiple spheres towards indicator monitoring.[136]

PHILIPPINES: KEY TAKEAWAYS

- The Philippines held its first Technical Workshop in 2013 and has continued to use these workshops to identify national priority areas and to evaluate the SDGs in accordance with the national context. The findings of these multi-stakeholder workshops continue to be used as important inputs to developing national development strategies.

- The Philippines has sought to establish a coherent institutional arrangement by forming various Cabinet Clusters to focus on different aspects of the SDGs. At the same time, the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), alongside plans to create another steering body to integrate the SDGs into national strategies, represent efforts to harmonise different government bodies and processes together in order to achieve overarching inter-institutional coordination.

- Partnerships with civil society have been used to enhance institutional coordination efforts. The consultations that were held to articulate a national vision based on the aspirations of the Filipino people has helped to establish national priorities and to guide national development planning.

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[135] Ibid
[136] Asuncion, 2016

SWITZERLAND

Incorporating the SDGs into National Frameworks

Switzerland's commitment to playing a full part in achieving the SDGs by 2030 has resulted in far-reaching efforts to align all national sustainable development policies as closely as possible with Agenda 2030. Switzerland has committed itself to ensuring the full integration of Agenda 2030 both domestically – harmonising Switzerland's national targets with the global SDG framework; and internationally – focusing on cohering Switzerland's international cooperation with Agenda 2030.

In order to secure the alignment of Switzerland's sustainability efforts with the SDGs, the Federal Council has devised a **Programme of Work** under a **2016-2017 Transition Phase** which outlines actions to be undertaken in order to its mainstream the SDGs into national policies. The fundamental tasks to be undertaken are:

- Conducting a baseline study on how far Switzerland already contributes to the SDGs, and a gap analysis to identify future areas of action for achieving Agenda 2030
- Clarifying the institutional arrangements and federal offices responsible for individual SDG implementation
- Determining how the MONET national monitoring system can be reformed to bring it line with Agenda 2030; and
- Determining the terms of stakeholder participation and SDG implementation partnerships[137]

The principal instrument for implementation of Agenda 2030 in Switzerland is the **Sustainable Development Strategy 2016-2019 (SDS)[138]** adopted in January 2016. This strategy sets out policy priorities and national targets which have been designed to more closely align Switzerland's sustainability efforts with Agenda 2030. The SDS is structured into nine thematic areas of action – each of which maps on to one or several of the global SDGs – and outlines the long-term vision, goals, challenges and actions to be taken to achieve progress in each area. Figure 1 shows the alignment between the SDS action areas and the SDGs.

Table 14: Correspondence Between the SDS Action Areas and the SDGs

SDS Action Area	Nationally Relevant SDG(s)
Action Area 1: Consumption and Production	• **SDG12:** Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
Action Area 2: Urban development, mobility and infrastructure	• **SDG9:** Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation • **SDG11:** Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

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[137] Federal Council, 2016b
[138] Federal Council, 2016a

Action Area 3: Energy and Climate	• **SDG7:** Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all • **SDG13:** Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
Action Area 4: Natural Resources	• **SDG2:** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture • **SDG6:** Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all • **SDG14:** Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development • **SDG15:** Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Action Area 5: Economic and Financial Systems	• **SDG8:** Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all • **SDG10:** Reduce inequality within and among countries • **SDG16:** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels • **SDG17:** Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development
Action Area 6: Education, Research and Innovation	• **SDG4:** Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.
Action Area 7: Social Security	• **SDG1:** End poverty in all its forms everywhere • **SDG16:** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
Action Area 8: Social Cohesion and Gender Equality	• **SDG5:** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls • **SDG10:** Reduce inequality within and among countries • **SDG16:** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
Action Area 9: Health	• **SDG3:** Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Source: Swiss Federal Council, 2016a

Incorporating the SDGs into Foreign Policy

In addition to Switzerland's efforts to achieve the SDGs domestically through national SDG integration, the second crucial pillar of Switzerland's sustainability efforts have involved ensuring that Switzerland's fulfils its international commitments with regards to sustainable development. The section on foreign policy in the SDS, as well as the new **Swiss Foreign Policy Strategy 2016-2019 (SFPS)**[139], defines the parameters of Switzerland's international commitments until 2019, of which sustainable development is one of the four key focal points. The seven objectives in the SFPS which have been designed to strengthen Switzerland's contribution towards achieving the SDGs globally include contributing to the development of an international framework for

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[139] Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, 2016

responding to global challenges, supporting sustainable access to resources and services, and promoting sustainable economic growth.

Creating Ownership for SDG Implementation

The Swiss Government has outlined its intention to build upon existing structures and promote synergies between national and international processes in order to create an efficient institutional framework for implementation of Agenda 2030. In a decentralised country such as Switzerland, ensuring vertical cooperation between the various levels of government – the Confederation, cantons and communes – has been rendered a priority. Ensuring policy coherence in sustainable development has not only required strengthening mechanisms at the federal level, but has required creating coordination and consultation processes with relevant sub-national offices, the establishment of numerous inter-ministerial working groups. The SDS has served as a reference framework for the activities of sub-national offices, and responsibility for coordinating the implementation of the SDS in domestic policy has been tasked to the **Interdepartmental Sustainable Development Committee,** which comprises representatives of numerous relevant federal offices.

Beyond the levels of government level, creating broad-based ownership of the SDGs through stakeholder engagement is a cornerstone of Switzerland's national implementation process. Between 2012 and 2015, public dialogues were held to involve stakeholders in the planning process for the new SDS, and the outcome report with stakeholder feedback was subsequently used as the basis for the new strategy. Since 2015, opportunities for stakeholder engagement have been consolidated and enhanced through the creation of **2030 Dialogue on Sustainable Development** which will serve as the vehicle through which stakeholder groups will be able to exert a central influence in ongoing processes related to national SDG implementation, monitoring, follow-up and review.

Means of Implementation: Monitoring, Follow-up and Review

Since 2003, the **MONET national monitoring system** has been used to measure Switzerland's progress with regards to sustainable development. 17 of the 73 regularly updated indicators monitored by MONET are directly related to measuring Switzerland's sustainability achievements.[140] Since the adoption of Agenda 2030, Switzerland has undertaken measures to reform MONET in order to better align this system with the global SDG target and indicator framework. A **Progress Report** detailing the efforts to bring the MONET system into line with the SDGs, and assessing Switzerland's progress with regards to implementation of the new SDS, is expected by the end of 2018.

Figure 2 is an example of a preliminary mapping exercise showing how the MONET indicators can be linked to the global IAEG framework. This mapping helps to show the potential for how the reformed MONET system can aid national monitoring efforts for implementation of Agenda 2030.

Table 15: Selected Results from a Preliminary Mapping Exercise of the Linkages between MONET Indicators and the SDGs

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[140] Swiss Statistics, 2016

SDG	MONET Indicator	Related IAEG-SDGs Indicator
SDG1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Poverty rate	**1.2.1** % of population living below national poverty line, by sex and age
	Equivalised disposable income	-
	Remittances by migrants	**17.3.2** Volume of remittances as % of total GDP, US$
SDG5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Gender wage gap	-
	Number of female victims of serious violence	**5.3.2** % of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age
	Time allocated to professional activity and to domestic and family work	**5.4.1** % of time spend on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location
	Proportion of women in the National Council and in cantonal Parliament	**5.5.1** % of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments
SDG13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	Greenhouse gas emissions	-
	Greenhouse gas intensity	-
SDG17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	Official Development Assistance	**17.2.1** Net official development assistance, total and to least developing countries, as % of GNI
	Remittances by migrants	**17.3.2** Volume of remittances as a % of total GDP, US$
	Duty-free imports from developing countries	**10.a.1** % of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff

Source: Federal Council, 2016b

SWITZERLAND: KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Switzerland has mapped out the relevant global goals and indicators that are already reflected by its Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS) and by MONET, respectively. A gap analysis will be used to determine what further work must be done to more fully reflect the 2030 Agenda in its development strategies and monitoring framework.

- Switzerland has made efforts to ensure vertical policy coherence by establishing an Interdepartmental Sustainable Development Committee, which will coordinate the cantons' and other sub-national efforts in implementing the SDS locally

- Switzerland has taken a whole-of-society approach in its SDGs process by forming a 2030 Dialogue on Sustainable Development, which invites various relevant stakeholders to get involved in implementation, monitoring, and review of SDGs.

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Annex

List of Goals, Targets, and Indicators

This Annex is adapted from the Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators submitted to the 47th session of the UN Statistical Commission. It contains the final list of proposed Sustainable Development Goal indicators, color coded into Tier 1 (green), Tier 2 (orange), and Tier 3 (red) classifications as of 24 March 2016.[141] Indicators that have not been assigned a tier are highlighted in grey. Indicators with multiple tier classifications have been marked with an asterisk (*) and colour-coded according to its highest tier.

List of proposed Sustainable Development Goal indicators

SDG indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (General Assembly resolution 68/261).

Goals and Targets	Indicators
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work‑injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services 1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure

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[141] Full details of tier classification available at http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/meetings/iaeg-sdgs-meeting-03/Provisional-Proposed-Tiers-for-SDG-Indicators-24-03-16.pdf

1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people[a] 1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)[a] 1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies [a]
1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.a.1 Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes 1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)
1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age < -2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)
2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size 2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status
2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under

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[a] An open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction established by the General Assembly (resolution 69/284) is developing a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework. These indicators will eventually reflect the agreements on the Sendai Framework indicators.

production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	productive and sustainable agriculture
2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities 2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction
2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures 2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector
2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	2.b.1 Producer Support Estimate 2.b.2 Agricultural export subsidies
2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under -5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to as least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000

	population
	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population
	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population
	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease 3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders 3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population) 3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution 3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) 3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older
3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in	3.b.1 Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis 3.b.2 Total net official development assistance

accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	to medical research and basic health sectors
3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution
3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	4.5.1* Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict- affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1 Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex
4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment

appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	
4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1* Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)
4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study
4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective	5.5.1* Proportion of seats held by women in

	national parliaments and local governments
participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care 5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education
5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure 5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100) 6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area

	with an operational arrangement for water cooperation
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time
6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP
7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	7.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment
7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a percentage of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex

innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	
8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead	8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP 8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status 8.8.2 Increase in national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate 8.9.2 Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.1 Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults 8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider
8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements
8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a	8.b.1 Total government spending in social

global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	protection and employment programmes as a proportion of the national budgets and GDP

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road 9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added 9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit
9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	9.4.1 CO_2 emission per unit of value added
9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP 9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants
9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure
9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added
9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	10.3.1 Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators
10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination 10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies
10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff
10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	10.b.1* Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)
10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate 11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people *a* 11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services*a*
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities 11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city
11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk	11.b.1 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030*a* 11.b.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies*a*

management at all levels

11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP 12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	12.3.1 Global food loss index
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement 12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled
12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment
12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies
12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and	12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools

promotes local culture and products	
12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts[b]

13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies[a] 13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people [a]
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula 13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions
13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment

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

13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density
14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches
14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations
14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels
14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas
14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation[c]	14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources,	14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries

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

including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	
14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology
14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	14.b.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries
14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"	14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type
15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management
15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area
15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity 15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index
15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	15.5.1 Red List Index
15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the	15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted

benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits
15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked
15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species
15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	15.a.1 * Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems
15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	15.b.1* Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems
15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age 16.1.2* Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause 16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months 16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month 16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation 16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by

	age 18
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms 16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population
16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars) 16.4.2 Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months 16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar) 16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions. 16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision- making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months 16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information
16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and	16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles

combat terrorism and crime

16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Finance

17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source 17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes
17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)
17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget 17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP
17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services
17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

Technology

17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation 17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed
17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally	17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the

sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet

Capacity-building

17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South- South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries

Trade

17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average
17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports
17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States

Systemic issues

Policy and institutional coherence

17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard
17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development
17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation

Multi-stakeholder partnerships

17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the	17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals

achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	
17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public- private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships
Data, monitoring and accountability	
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics 17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics 17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding
17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries 17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration