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Compilation of main messages for the 2024 voluntary national reviews

Note by the Secretariat

The Secretariat transmits herewith the main messages of voluntary national reviews presented by 37 States members of the high-level political forum on sustainable development at its 2024 meeting, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions [67/290](#), [70/1](#) and [70/299](#).**

* E/HLPF/2024/1

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Armenia

[Original: English]

OVERVIEW

Since the inception of Agenda 2030, Armenia has been steadfast in implementing the SDGs through incorporating them into the national reform agenda. Currently, the Government is implementing the “Armenia Transformation Strategy 2050”, the outlined 16 megagoals of which mainly correspond to the SDGs.

As a land-locked developing and middle-income country, Armenia has been facing many challenges in effective implementation of SDGs. The continuing attempts to undermine peace and stability in our region, ensuing humanitarian crisis, and the land blockade by two neighboring countries have made those strides even more complicated.

Although these factors retain their full impact till this day, Armenia continued its transformative reforms towards strong economic development, democratic institutions, building just, peaceful, inclusive society, and achieving lasting peace in the region.

THE CONTEXT OF 3RD VNR

As Armenia was finalizing its 2nd VNR in 2020, the country was already struggling with the consequences of COVID-19 pandemic, that considerably weakened the progress of SDG implementation worldwide.

Moreover, regardless of UN Secretary-General’s call for global ceasefire, Armenia had to face the large-scale aggression of Azerbaijan against Nagorno-Karabakh in 2020, which claimed thousands of lives and resulted in forcible displacement of 92.265 people from Nagorno-Karabakh to Armenia.

Further aggressions by Azerbaijan and occupation of the sovereign territory of Armenia in 2021-2022, resulting in internal displacement, infringement upon the fundamental human rights of border communities, added to the already complex humanitarian situation in the country.

The large-scale offensive by Azerbaijan on 19 September 2023, preceded by a 10-month-long inhumane blockade, resulted in ethnic cleansing of the entire indigenous population of Nagorno-Karabakh prompting the forcible displacement of more than 115.000 refugees, thus creating the worst refugee crisis in Armenia since its independence. The Government’s efforts and solidarity of the Armenian society were instrumental in responding to the life-saving needs of the refugees.

SDG PROGRESS

Regardless of the past and emerging challenges, the democratic resilience of Armenia allowed to deliver progress and build back better in extremely fragile environment.

During the last four years, Armenia’s economy registered up to double-digit GDP (12.6% in 2022), lifting tens of thousands above the poverty line. Owing to the strong macroeconomic policies, active inflation targeting, fiscal responsibility and effective oversight, the financial system maintained stability, despite the challenges of the last four years.

Transition to a greener and more sustainable energy sector is among the priorities of Armenia. The investments in renewable energy system, aimed at increasing the share of solar energy production to at least 15% or 1.8 billion kWh by 2030 contributed to Armenia's green energy transition. The biggest refurbishment of the country's nuclear power plant in conformity with international nuclear safety standards allowed to project the steady growth of the energy sector.

Major reforms in governance and judiciary system, strengthening of democratic institutions and social protection, and the uncompromised fight against corruption have been the top priority for the country. Armenia has also been consistently promoting women and girls' rights, their empowerment and meaningful participation in decision-making processes. The employment and economic benefits for women reached up to 90%. The proportion of seats held by women in the National Assembly is 36.45%.

THE WAY FORWARD

In its 3rd VNR, Armenia will present its experience of resilience, humanitarian action, and steadfast efforts towards SDGs implementation, against the backdrop of security, humanitarian and development challenges.

Our experience will reveal the need for reinvigorated multilateralism and joint action towards withstanding the humanitarian crisis, promoting peace and ensuring progress, development and human rights for all, anchored in the humanitarian-development-peace nexus and with strong emphasis on the most vulnerable.

Armenia will continue its consistent efforts towards implementing the 2030 Agenda, based on the development priorities of the country. Armenia will also continue to address the humanitarian and social-economic challenges of the refugees from Nagorno-Karabakh, ensuring an environment for the sustainable development of their livelihood.

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

To ensure an inclusive and participatory VNR preparation process, the Government initiated four multi-stakeholder consultations on SDG implementation in Armenia with members of Parliament, development partners, civil society, private sector and academia. It served as a platform for validation of the VNR and created an opportunity to shape further joint actions for SDG implementation.

Austria

[Original: English]

Austria's second Voluntary National Review was compiled during multiple global crises, including the COVID-19 pandemic. In the global "Sustainable Development Report 2023", Austria ranks fifth out of 166 for SDG implementation. However, the report also shows that action is still needed to achieve the 2030 Agenda, including additional efforts for SDGs 12, 13, and 15. While Austria still consumes a high level of resources, efficiency gains in recent years offer a promising trend.

Thus, Austria has aligned its report along the question: "*What transformations towards sustainability are needed to achieve the 2030 Agenda goals?*" with the following highlighted considerations:

- Austria's "mainstreaming" approach to the SDGs has proven itself: A transparent and participatory **multi-stakeholder process** was continued through various cooperation formats over 15 months. Austria also advanced the collaboration with science: the interdisciplinary "UniNetZ" project involving around 300 scientists presented 950 concrete measures for SDG implementation.
- A **solid database** from the national statistics office was developed, data gaps closed with the support of universities, and data positioned as a central element in this report.
- Three **intersectional priorities** for transformation were included throughout the VNR: gender equality, the youth's perspective, and the international dimension.

The common European framework and EU guidelines are guiding principles for implementation in Austria. Following the three pillars of sustainability - environmental, economic, and social - the report has three main topics:

Leaving no one behind – social cohesion and solidarity in times of multiple crises:

- Anyone may experience a predicament, but people in vulnerable situations are hit harder by multiple crises than others. In Austria, people affected by poverty and social exclusion can rely on a well-developed welfare state. It encourages transformation through solidarity, inclusivity, and equal opportunities so that "no one is left behind".
- Families, children and young people are supported with the "*Frühe Hilfen*" and "*Schulstartklar!*" programmes.
- The "National Action Plan on Disability II" paves the way for numerous measures implementing the UN CRDP.
- "Gender budgeting" is promoted for gender equality. Additionally, measures tackling gender-based violence and online hate speech legislation were passed.
- To meet the increasing demand for long-term care, two comprehensive reform packages and "Community Nursing" were introduced.

Skills for 2030 – competences for sustainable development:

- Skills which foster personal, interdisciplinary and interpersonal competences are crucial for the envisioned transformations for the 2030 Agenda implementation.
- Digital skills and media & information literacy – the foundation for sustainable, inclusive digitalisation – create opportunities for the economy and labour market.
- Companies play a key role in further training in "Skills for 2030".
- To address the shortage of skilled workers, the dual vocational training system is strengthened by increasing the training quality and training opportunities
- Active labour market policies are improving employment opportunities for jobseekers, providing target group-specific training opportunities, and creating employment incentives.
- Skills for "Responsible Business Conduct" are essential for achieving SDGs globally.

Protecting the biosphere – sustainable development within planetary boundaries:

- Accelerated action in climate and environmental protection is a fundamental prerequisite for sustainable transformation. Austria has taken important steps by promoting climate protection and adaptation measures as well as a wide range of measures for the energy- and mobility transitions.
- An important basis for this is, inter alia, the implemented "eco-social tax reform", which introduced both CO₂-pricing and a climate bonus.
- Ambitious targets and measures for renewable energy and the expansion of the electricity infrastructure were also adopted.

- Significant steps were taken to tackle the mobility transition, in particular the nationwide “Climate Ticket” for public transport and record investments in railway infrastructure.
- To secure the protection of Austria's nature and biodiversity the "Biodiversity Strategy Austria 2030+" and the establishment of the Biodiversity Fund lay an important foundation.
- A key SDG of the 2030 Agenda and goal of the Austrian circular economy strategy is the establishment of a climate-neutral, sustainable circular economy.

Through this VNR Austria renews its commitment to the 2030 Agenda and its goals. To achieve these, Austria intends to implement the above-mentioned transformations, which all depend on an indispensable, rules-based multilateral system as a foundation.

The partnership principle enshrined in SDG 17 is a catalyst to achieving the sustainable development goals and overcoming challenges ahead. In this spirit of cooperation, Austria has significantly increased its funding for development cooperation, international climate financing and humanitarian aid.

Azerbaijan

[Original: English]

OWNERSHIP OF SDGs AND NATIONAL PRIORITIES

Azerbaijan's commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is deeply embedded within its national development agenda, notably outlined in the "Azerbaijan 2030: National Priorities for SocioEconomic Development" the country's sustainable transformative long-term strategy. Key outcomes of Azerbaijan's socio-economic development model include the reconstruction and rehabilitation of its liberated territories, strengthening of economic capacity, and substantial enhancements in social well-being guided by Agenda 2030 principles.

LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

Azerbaijan aspires to build a well-being society by pursuing sustainable growth drivers. Over the past decade, minimum wage increased almost 3 times, average monthly salary 2.0 times, minimum pension 2.4 times, while need criterion for granting targeted state social assistance to low-income households increased over 2.2 times. Focus on inclusive growth prominently features in “Azerbaijan 2030: National Priorities for Socio-Economic Development” and "Strategy of Socio-Economic Development in 2022-2026" whereby a dynamic, inclusive society based on social justice is identified as one of the five priorities up to 2030.

SDG FINANCING

Azerbaijan has advanced on introduction of Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) and SDG Investment Maps to scale up financing for SDG acceleration. The country embraces SDG investing as a powerful tool for driving positive social and environmental change while generating financial returns. Notably, the SDG tagging of state budget expenditures for 2022 showed that 82.3 % of the consolidated budget expenditures are aligned with national SDG goals and targets, constituting almost 23 % of GDP for the same year.

CLEAN ENVIRONMENT AND GREEN GROWTH COUNTRY

Environmental sustainability is nested as one of the five pillars of Azerbaijan's development strategy, underscoring the commitment to clean environment and green growth. Energy transition is central to the country's green transformation agenda targeting to increase the share of renewable energy to 24% of the installed capacity for electricity generation by 2026, and to 30% by 2030. In line with its NDCs, Azerbaijan aims to achieve 40% reduction of GHG emissions by 2050 compared to 1990. The country announced a voluntary commitment to create a "Net Zero Emission" zone in the Karabakh and Eastern Zangazur regions liberated from 30 years of occupation.

COP29

The Government also recognizes the imperative of addressing global climate change through green technologies, transition to clean energy sources, and by changing the traditional linear model of production, consumption, waste to a circular model, which puts resource efficiency, recycling, and environmental regeneration at the center. Inspired to deliver on its commitment to sustainable development, Azerbaijan is preparing to successfully host the COP29 in 2024. In this endeavor, Azerbaijan intends to play a pivotal role facilitating global dialogue and collaboration on potential deliverables at COP29.

NATIONAL GOAL ON MINE ACTION: SDG 18

Azerbaijan ranks among the most mine-contaminated countries, as a result of nearly 30-year occupation of its territories by Armenia. Cities and villages were totally razed to ground, and the historical and cultural sites were destructed. Mine problem in Azerbaijan has additional adverse impact on environment. Initial estimates suggest that Armenia, during its occupation, planted over 1.5 million mines in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan. Recognizing the significant impact of mine contamination on the country's sustainable development, humanitarian demining has been formally designated as the 18th National SDG in Azerbaijan.

NEXT STEPS ON CHALLENGES

Economic Diversification and Well-being

Economic diversification and productivity gains are expected to accelerate sustainable and inclusive growth. Technology transfer and innovations, enhancing access to finance and entrepreneurship, better trade integration and diversification of exports, expanded investments in skills will remain priority going forward.

Climate Action

Advancements in energy transition, scaling up of green technologies, energy efficiency measures and transition to circular economy will be key. Understanding climate change vulnerabilities and adaptation needs is important, while climate finance will be an enabler.

Improving Data for Green Growth Monitoring and Reporting

Data collection and reporting on "green growth" indicators will be amplified for evidence-based decision-making and accountability on environmental sustainability.

SDG Financing

Efforts on the INFF will continue to expand domestic resource mobilization and effective use of budget resources. Building on SDG Investor map, innovative financing instruments will be promoted to encourage private sector investment in SDGs.

Belize

[Original: English]

Context











The #planBelize Medium-term Development Strategy (MTDS) 2022-2026 sets out our ambition to transform Belize into a more democratic, inclusive, sustainable, and resilient society in which all Belizeans must benefit. Belize is committed to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and continues to invest in the achievement of all of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Our second Voluntary National Review (VNR) was developed using a whole-of-society approach that respects the contribution of each citizen to national development and reflects our unwavering commitment to the international development agenda.

We acknowledge that our progress towards the SDGs has been challenged by exogenous shocks, limited development financing, debt, climate change, infrastructural constraints and unforeseen events. At the time of the 2017 VNR, for example, there was inadequate cross-sectoral and interministerial planning, collaboration, and coordination to support the targeted implementation of the SDGs. Between 2020 and 2022, the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and Hurricane Lisa also necessitated a redirecting of national resources to initiate recovery efforts.

Belize has ensured, however, that strategic mechanisms guide our development ambitions. Our long- and medium-term national development plans, the Horizon 2030: National Development Framework for Belize 2010-2030; and the #planBelize Medium-term Development Strategy (MTDS) 2022-2026, have been designed to support country-wide development across sectors. During the 2023 National Leadership and National SDGs Partnership Dialogues, the Government of Belize further committed to resilience-building, reduced inequalities and poverty reduction, in line with the transformative promise of Agenda 2030 to leave no one behind (LNOB).

Highlights

In 2017, our presentation to the High-Level Political Forum was primarily informed by qualitative data. Conversely, the 2024 Belize VNR has resulted from extensive stakeholder consultations and was informed by qualitative and quantitative data. Our Main Messages will highlight some of our notable achievements across the five pillars of Agenda 2030 and introduce major challenges to our progress.

5 Ps of Agenda 2030	Indicator	Previous	Most Recent
People SDG1 SDG2 SDG3 SDG4 SDG5	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multidimensional poverty 	36.5% 2021	26.4% 2023
	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of students who complete their primary education within the prescribed time 	93.4% 2017	100.6% 2022
Prosperity SDG7 SDG8 SDG9 SDG10 SDG11	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewable energy share in the total final energy supply 	30.4% 2017	36% 2022
	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployment rate 	9.3% 2018	5% 2023
Planet SDG6 SDG12 SDG13 SDG14 SDG15	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest cover under sustainable management - Constant proportion within legally established protected areas 	56.81% 2017	56.81% i2020
	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degree of integrated water resources management 	20% 2018	32% 2023
Peace SDG16	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population by sex Reported cases: Male 	117 2019	77 2023
	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported cases: Female 	17 2019	10 2023
Partnership SDG17	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreign direct investment (FDI)/Official development assistance/South-South cooperation FDI/ gross domestic product (GDP) 	1.1% in 2017	4.9% in 2022
	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public sector debt to GDP ratio 	78.1% 2017	71.4% 2022

Challenges

Belize must contend with the inherent vulnerabilities of being a small-island developing State. Challenges in accessing development and climate financing mar our contributions to the SDGs. In the absence of quality data and a standardised, operational, performance monitoring function, there has been insufficient monitoring and reporting on contributions by State and non-State organisations to the SDGs. While we have integrated the 2030 Agenda, including the SDGs, into our national frameworks, the combination of resource constraints and infrastructural challenges limits our capacity to effectively coordinate and monitor its implementation.

Next Steps

Belize remains committed to sustainable development and will actively invest in partnerships and innovation to accelerate our contributions to the SDGs. Our investments will prioritise the LNOB principle, to facilitate inclusive growth and improved living standards for vulnerable and marginalised segments of our population. We will place our peoples at the heart of our efforts to build resilient, inclusive communities and support national prosperity through: food security; the scaling-up of renewable energy; infrastructural development; greening approaches and technologies; poverty reduction; and good governance. To support this trajectory, we will continue to facilitate cross-sectoral digitalisation to strengthen our institutional infrastructure. We will use our carbon trading framework to access international funding for our Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and our contributions to the SDGs. We also commit to public-private partnerships and the institutionalisation of the Sustainable Development Unit, for the enhanced monitoring of our progress.

Brazil

[Original: English]

In 2023 Brazil reaffirmed its commitment to the 2030 Agenda. The country is recovering from the effects of the pandemic, science denial, and attacks on the Democratic State, which resulted in deaths, unemployment, misinformation, inflation, and the resurgence of hunger in a country that was once admired worldwide for its innovative development policies.

Regarding the 2030 Agenda, of which Brazil has participated intensively ever since the beginning of its international negotiations, the previous period was also turbulent. The last Voluntary National Review (VNR) dates back to 2017, and the National Commission for the SDGs (CNODS) was dissolved in 2019. Nevertheless, Brazilian society has embraced the SDGs as strategic guidelines for creating alternatives and resistance.

In a course correction, the Federal Government reintroduced social participation as a governance method and recreated the CNODS in 2023, a parity commission with participation from all ministries, state and municipal governments, and diverse civil society representations. It also reorganized internal priorities for monitoring and accelerating the 2030 Agenda.

In this National Voluntary Report (NVR), Brazil is committed to the principle of **"leaving no one behind,"** which has defined the choices and actions to address profound historical inequalities.

Brazil has resumed its active participation in international forums, promoting agendas aligned with the SDGs, as demonstrated by the priority themes of its G20 presidency: combating hunger and poverty; promoting the three dimensions of sustainable development; and engaging in the global governance reform. The main goal underlying these priorities is the reduction of the inequalities within and between nations, which Brazil selected as an overriding aim of the 2030 Agenda.

Internally, the conditions for sustainable development have been rebuilt across social, economic and environmental pillars.

In the social dimension, Bolsa Família Program was re-founded and expanded to enhance the effects of income transfers. Employment, in turn, was recovered, promoting popular purchasing power through reduced inflation and stimulating economic growth.

The historical commitment to combating hunger, poverty, and inequalities is complemented by the pioneering proposal for the voluntary adoption of the 18th SDG on ethnic-racial equality. SDG 18 represents Brazil's highest-level commitment to addressing racism and ethnic-racial inequalities, assuming it as the central point of a sustainable development strategy. In line with the SDGs 5 and 10, Brazil recreated the Ministry of Women and the Ministry of Racial Equality and for the first time in history, it established a Ministry for the Indigenous Peoples, led by an indigenous woman.

In the environmental dimension, Brazil's priorities include combating deforestation and addressing climate emergencies. A substantial decrease in deforestation in the Amazon in 2023 has been noticed, reversing the trend of previous years. Brazil recognize, in the reconstruction of sectoral public policies, that the impacts of extreme weather events are felt primarily by socioeconomically vulnerable populations.

The Brazilian government has integrated its actions aimed at mitigation and adaptation, and its nationally determined contributions with the SDGs. In this line, we highlight the holding of COP30 next year in the Amazonian city of Belém, in the state of Pará, as well as actions related to water governance, sustainable cities, ocean protection, and renewable energy use.

In the economic dimension, innovation and sustainability underpin the New Industrial Policy, which is tasked with promoting the bioeconomy, decarbonization, and a just energy transition. Additionally, the Ecological Transformation Plan also aims for a just transition and proposes intersectoral partnerships with both state and non-state actors.

The 2024-2027 Plurianual Plan (PPA), structured with extensive social participation, features indicators and goals that will allow the evaluation and monitoring of budget execution. It was approved as a Federal Law for the period between 2024 and 2027 and is entirely aligned with the goals and indicators of the 2030 Agenda. Thus, the PPA strengthens the monitoring tools for the SDGs in Brazil.

This report reinforces that sustainable development cannot be achieved without social inclusion, solid institutions, and full democracy. The coming years will pose significant challenges for the world and the 2030 Agenda. Brazil reaffirms its commitment to accelerating the achievement of the SDGs' goals and indicators, aiming

to reach a more peaceful, just, prosperous, and sustainable future for present and future generations.

Chad

[Original: French]

Le Tchad a adhéré à l'agenda des ODD en 2015 pour booster sa transformation structurelle et améliorer les conditions de vie de sa population. Cette volonté politique des plus hautes autorités du pays à mettre en œuvre efficacement les ODD, s'est concrétisée par leur intégration au nombre des priorités des Plans Nationaux de Développement (PND) et des politiques sectorielles des domaines concernés. Elle se traduit également par l'engagement à élaborer et à présenter périodiquement durant le FPHN, comme en 2019 et 2021, un rapport d'Examen National Volontaire (ENV) de mise en œuvre des ODD.

L'ENV 2024 est élaboré dans un contexte particulier, marqué par la transition politique entamée suite au décès le 20 avril 2021 du Président de la République, le Maréchal Idriss Deby ITNO. Malgré cet énorme choc, le pays a fait d'énormes progrès en matière de cohésion sociale et de consolidation de la paix (ODD 16). En effet, la politique de la main-tendue du Gouvernement de transition a permis (i) la signature de l'Accord historique de Doha (Qatar), entre le Gouvernement de transition et 43 groupes mouvements politico-militaires ; (ii) l'organisation du Dialogue National Inclusif et Souverain; (iii) l'organisation du référendum constitutionnel et ; iv) la signature des accords de Kinshasa.

En matière de croissance économique, le Tchad a enregistré un taux de croissance du PIB réel de 3,4% en 2022 pour atteindre 5,1% en 2023.

Malgré ces efforts, face à un environnement économique et social fortement affecté par les impacts multiples de la pandémie à Covid 19, les conflits aux frontières et les effets du changement climatique ; le taux de pauvreté de la population tchadienne (ODD1) en 2022 est de 44,8%, soit 7 762 632 personnes pauvres. Comparé à celui observé en 2018 (42,3%), le taux de pauvreté de la population a augmenté de 2,5 points de pourcentage. La prévalence de la sous-alimentation (ODD2) est également en hausse de 2,4 points de pourcentage entre 2018 (39,6%) et 2021 (42%) d'après les statistiques d'ENSA 2021.

Dans la perspective de redresser cette situation, le Gouvernement du Tchad a élaboré un nouveau Plan National de Développement (PND) pour la période 2024-2028, dont l'objectif est d'accélérer l'émergence et la transformation structurelle du Tchad aligné sur les ODD et permet d'aller plus loin sur les questions environnementales avec la révision de la Contribution Nationale Déterminée (CDN) en 2021. En effet, le pays envisage de pallier les défis conjoncturels, tels que la mise en place des infrastructures publiques de base (énergie, routes, etc.), la relance des dynamiques locales ou territoriales de développement, le renforcement de la résilience économique, sociale et environnementale du pays ainsi que la mise en place d'institutions solides, redevables et accessibles à tous pour assurer le développement durable du pays. Il s'agit de:

- Mettre en place un mécanisme de stabilisation des prix des produits de première nécessité et lutter contre la cherté de la vie (ODD1) ;
- Lutter contre l'insécurité alimentaire consécutive à la dégradation de production et aux aléas climatiques (ODD2, 13) ;
- Diversifier l'économie et promouvoir l'éclosion d'un tissu industriel au niveau national ;

- Organiser les élections libres et transparentes en 2024 (ODD 16) ;
- Planifier le développement du niveau décentralisé vers le niveau central (ODD 16) ;
- Rendre plus opérationnel le dispositif de suivi-évaluation (ODD16) ;
- Renforcer la participation et l'appropriation des parties prenantes (ODD16) ;
- Optimiser la gestion des ressources humaines, matérielles et financières (ODD16) ;
- Renforcer le partenariat et la mobilisation des fonds (ODD17).

Dans cette optique, le Gouvernement entend mener les réformes nécessaires pour renforcer la mobilisation des ressources internes, publiques et privées, et améliorer l'efficacité des actions de développement. Mais, en même temps, un partenariat renforcé, élargi et rénové sera nécessaire pour relever le défi du financement et de la mise en œuvre de l'agenda de développement durable. A cet égard, le présent FPHN constitue une opportunité pour le pays de réitérer son engagement ainsi que son plaidoyer auprès de tous les partenaires, en vue de leur accompagnement dans la mise de son PND 2024-2028 sur le sentier du développement durable.

Colombia

[Original: Spanish]

En Colombia el 28%¹ de los hogares se encuentran en condición de inseguridad alimentaria moderada o grave, reflejando la necesidad de un cambio profundo que permita garantizar el derecho humano a la alimentación de todos los colombianos. El cuarto Reporte Nacional Voluntario que presenta Colombia evalúa los avances obtenidos en la implementación de la Agenda 2030 y propone una reflexión sobre la compleja situación del país en la lucha contra el hambre, acentuada por los efectos adversos del cambio climático y el conflicto armado.

Con la participación de diferentes sectores, incluyendo representantes de la sociedad civil, el sector público, la academia y la cooperación internacional, el Reporte propone acciones orientadas a la inclusión, la sostenibilidad y el respeto por la diversidad, y hace un llamado a garantizar el derecho humano a la alimentación en Colombia a través de una construcción colectiva. El departamento de La Guajira, una de las regiones que enfrenta mayores desafíos, sirve como estudio de caso.

Garantizar el Derecho Humano a la Alimentación

La inseguridad alimentaria y nutricional tiene profundas implicaciones más allá de la insuficiencia de alimentos, afectando todas las esferas del desarrollo sostenible. Esta situación compromete severamente los derechos humanos, en especial a grupos poblacionales vulnerables e históricamente marginados, que, además de ver afectado su derecho a la alimentación adecuada, se ven expuestos a la pobreza extrema, la discriminación social y laboral, los desastres naturales y fenómenos meteorológicos, la violencia y el desplazamiento forzado.

La garantía del derecho humano a la alimentación no solo requiere medidas focalizadas, sino transformaciones sistémicas orientadas a atender factores

¹ De acuerdo con la Encuesta Nacional de Calidad de Vida (ECV) a través de la Escala de Experiencia de Inseguridad Alimentaria (FIES) para 2022.

subyacentes, como la erradicación de la pobreza en todas sus dimensiones, con énfasis en la ruralidad, la adaptación al cambio climático y la consecución de la Paz Total.

Dimensión territorial. Colombia enfrenta desafíos significativos en términos de seguridad alimentaria y nutricional, con variaciones marcadas entre regiones, grupos étnicos y sectores socioeconómicos. La heterogeneidad territorial, el impacto del cambio climático y las desigualdades estructurales exacerbando la vulnerabilidad interseccional de ciertas poblaciones, perpetuando ciclos de pobreza y malnutrición.

En este contexto, las dinámicas socioculturales y las políticas públicas juegan un rol crucial. Las políticas enfocadas en el fortalecimiento de la agricultura familiar, el apoyo a la producción agroecológica, y la implementación de sistemas de garantía del derecho a la alimentación pueden contribuir a mitigar la inseguridad alimentaria. La promoción de prácticas agrícolas sostenibles, junto con el fomento de cadenas de valor locales y la creación de mercados regionales, son estrategias clave para aumentar la resiliencia de los sistemas agroalimentarios frente a los desafíos multifacéticos que enfrenta Colombia.

El ciclo de vida y las consecuencias del hambre en la niñez sobre las otras etapas. La inseguridad alimentaria tiene consecuencias profundas y duraderas a lo largo del ciclo de vida, especialmente durante etapas críticas como el embarazo y la primera infancia. Estos efectos se extienden más allá de la salud individual, afectando el desarrollo socioeconómico del país.

Gobernanza de sistemas agroalimentarios. Los sistemas agroalimentarios de Colombia enfrentan desafíos multidimensionales, incluyendo brechas en la producción, distribución y acceso a alimentos de calidad. La gobernanza fragmentada, la falta de coordinación intersectorial y las deficiencias en transparencia y rendición de cuentas limitan la capacidad para responder efectivamente a las crisis alimentarias.

Resulta necesario transformar los sistemas agroalimentarios hacia la sostenibilidad, diversificación, descentralización e inclusión, considerando las condiciones internas y externas que los impactan, a través de un enfoque de gobernanza sistémico, coordinado y participativo.

Participación social y comunitaria. La participación social y comunitaria resulta fundamental para el éxito de las políticas de lucha contra el hambre. El empoderamiento de las comunidades, especialmente mujeres y grupos étnicos, no solo mejora la relevancia y eficacia de las intervenciones, sino que promueve el desarrollo sostenible y equitativo.

¿Cómo enfrenta la política pública estos desafíos?

Colombia transita hacia un enfoque de política pública que reconoce la alimentación como un derecho humano y busca superar la perspectiva asistencialista tradicional. Este cambio de paradigma requiere una reestructuración de la gobernanza para los sistemas agroalimentarios, la adopción de un enfoque intersectorial para atacar las trampas de pobreza, el fortalecimiento de las capacidades locales y el apoyo del sector privado a través de la innovación y la generación de alianzas.

Congo (Republic of the)

[Original: French]

Après le lancement officiel des objectifs de développement durable en 2016, leur contextualisation avec la priorisation de 14 ODD en 2017, et la prise en compte de ces derniers dans les documents de planification national, sectoriel et local à partir de 2018, la République du Congo a présenté en 2019 son rapport d'examen national volontaire au Forum politique de haut niveau (FPHN) sur le développement durable. Cette expérience a conforté la volonté du gouvernement à mettre en œuvre des actions visant à accélérer l'atteinte des ODD, d'une part, et à poursuivre, chaque année, la production des rapports mesurant les progrès accomplis par le Congo vers la réalisation de ces objectifs, d'autre part.

Le rapport de 2023 étant différent des précédents, repose uniquement sur les trois objectifs à effets accélérateurs, identifiés grâce à l'outil Push-diagnostic par rapport aux six axes stratégiques du plan national de développement 2022-2026. Il s'agit des ODD 8 ;9 et 11. La priorisation de ces trois objectifs est la conséquence directe des difficultés chroniques du gouvernement à poursuivre efficacement et simultanément la mise en œuvre des 14 ODD précédemment priorisés.

L'exploitation des données inhérentes à ces trois objectifs a révélé une situation globalement terne. Des progrès majeurs sont accomplis mais moult défis restent à relever par le gouvernement.

Objectif 8 : les actions mises en œuvre pour doper la croissance économique ont produit des résultats mitigés, car sur la période 2018-2022, à cause des crises économique et sanitaire, la croissance du PIB réel par habitant s'est établie à -2,5%. Sur le marché du travail, la contraction du PIB réel a entraîné le maintien du chômage à un niveau élevé, affichant en 2022, un taux de 20,43% chez les hommes et 22,46% chez les femmes.

Sur le secteur financier, le Congo compte dix (10) banques universelles et quelques établissements de microfinances (EMF). Le ratio agences bancaires sur 100 000 habitants demeure encore faible (2,48). La faible couverture nationale en établissement de crédit, couplé à l'inaccessibilité à des services bancaires par la majorité de la population, a entraîné une poussée exponentielle de la valeur des transactions mobile money en proportion du PIB. Celle-ci est passée de 6% en 2018 à 47,23% en 2022. Face à cette situation, le gouvernement a mis en place un plan de résilience intégrant les ODD couvrant la période 2022 – 2024.

Objectif 9 : la valeur ajoutée des industries manufacturières en proportion du PIB est restée globalement faible, en dessous de 8%. Par rapport au niveau de 2015 (6%), cet indicateur doit atteindre 12% en 2030. En 2022, le Congo a réalisé un taux de 6,56%. Des efforts considérables sont entrepris par le gouvernement et le secteur privé pour atteindre le niveau de 12% en 2030. A noter qu'en raison du faible nombre de population, et du faible développement des secteurs agricole et industriel notamment, le Congo est un pays modèle en matière d'émission de CO₂. Il a émis en 2020, 11 392,41 tonnes de CO₂, ce qui correspond à 0,00189 par unité de PIB.

Objectif 11 : le Congo est un territoire dont les villes sont très peu concentrées, faute d'une planification de développement urbain efficace. Les administrations, les commerces et les habitations y sont globalement éloignées les uns les autres. Ces villes sont dotées de structures de participation directe de la société civile à leur gestion et leur aménagement. Cependant, l'on constate des faiblesses de fonctionnement de ces

structures. Notons également que la proportion de la population ayant aisément accès aux transports publics s'élève à 98,6%.

Pour progresser plus efficacement vers les cibles de ces trois objectifs, le pays mène des actions visant à relever plusieurs défis, dont : l'amélioration de la bancarisation et du climat des affaires, l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre des plans de développement local, la mobilisation soutenue des ressources propres, la participation plus accrue des partenaires au développement, la poursuite de l'exécution du PND 2022-2026 et du plan de résilience 2022 – 2024.

La République du Congo a fortement besoin de l'accompagnement financier des partenaires, car avec ses seules ressources, de surcroît très étroites, relever ces défis à l'horizon 2030 est une illusion.

Costa Rica

[Original: Spanish]

Costa Rica sigue liderando en la promoción e implementación de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS) durante la Década de la Acción, gracias a una colaboración multidimensional y multiactor que busca el bienestar de todos sus ciudadanos. El proceso de implementación de la Agenda 2030 ha facilitado un aprendizaje significativo y una mayor integración de los ODS, especialmente dentro de la esfera pública y entre otros actores clave del desarrollo sostenible.

Este progreso se refleja en la elaboración del III Informe Nacional Voluntario (INV), que destaca por su metodología participativa, alineada con el Modelo de Gobernanza de los ODS. Este modelo promueve la inclusión de diversos grupos sociales en las decisiones que fomentan el desarrollo sostenible.

El informe destaca los logros clave y las buenas prácticas de varios sectores de la sociedad en la implementación y planificación de la Agenda 2030 en Costa Rica para el período 2020-2024, continuando así el proceso iniciado desde 2015 y reportado en el II INV en 2020. Además, detalla la metodología y el proceso detrás de la elaboración del INV, incluyendo los mecanismos de adopción nacional y los marcos institucionales para la implementación y seguimiento de los ODS.

El III INV también examina los ODS y la Agenda 2030 como un compromiso nacional derivado del Pacto Nacional por los ODS de 2016, con contribuciones de diversos sectores como el público (ejecutivo, legislativo y judicial), el privado, los gobiernos locales, la academia, y las organizaciones civiles, incluyendo organizaciones basadas en la fe y el Sistema de Naciones Unidas en Costa Rica. Este enfoque se ha fortalecido con el reciente relanzamiento del Pacto Nacional por los ODS en 2023.

El informe también aborda los mecanismos de evaluación y rendición de cuentas implementados en el país, destacando la apropiación del enfoque de desarrollo sostenible en instrumentos de planificación a corto, mediano y largo plazo como el Plan Nacional de Desarrollo e Inversión Pública (PNDIP) 2023-2026; el Plan

Estratégico Nacional (PEN) 2050; y distintas políticas públicas sectoriales. Así mismo, Costa Rica ha logrado innovar en la implementación de la Agenda 2030 a partir de la Estrategia de Metas Nacionales de los ODS, un instrumento de planificación específico para la generación de desarrollo sostenible al año 2030.

Estos abordajes ofrecen información crucial sobre los desafíos estructurales, los medios de implementación y los procesos complementarios como el Examen Periódico Universal (EPU), el Consenso de Montevideo sobre Población y Desarrollo y la colaboración con la Organización para la Cooperación y el Desarrollo Económicos (OCDE).

Adicionalmente, se ha logrado evolucionar hacia el desarrollo sostenible desde los territorios a partir de la definición de interés nacional de la localización de los ODS. Así mismo, se ha desarrollado la Red de Cantones Promotores de los ODS, principal estrategia para la atención de la Agenda 2030 desde los Gobiernos Locales que tiene un alcance a cerca 50% de los municipios y ha dado como resultado la presentación de los primeros seis Informes Locales Voluntarios de los ODS en el 2022.

Como en informes anteriores, este III INV presenta avances en el fortalecimiento de capacidades estadísticas, una tarea liderada por el Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INEC). Estos datos son fundamentales para monitorear el progreso en los ODS mediante metas nacionales e indicadores de seguimiento.

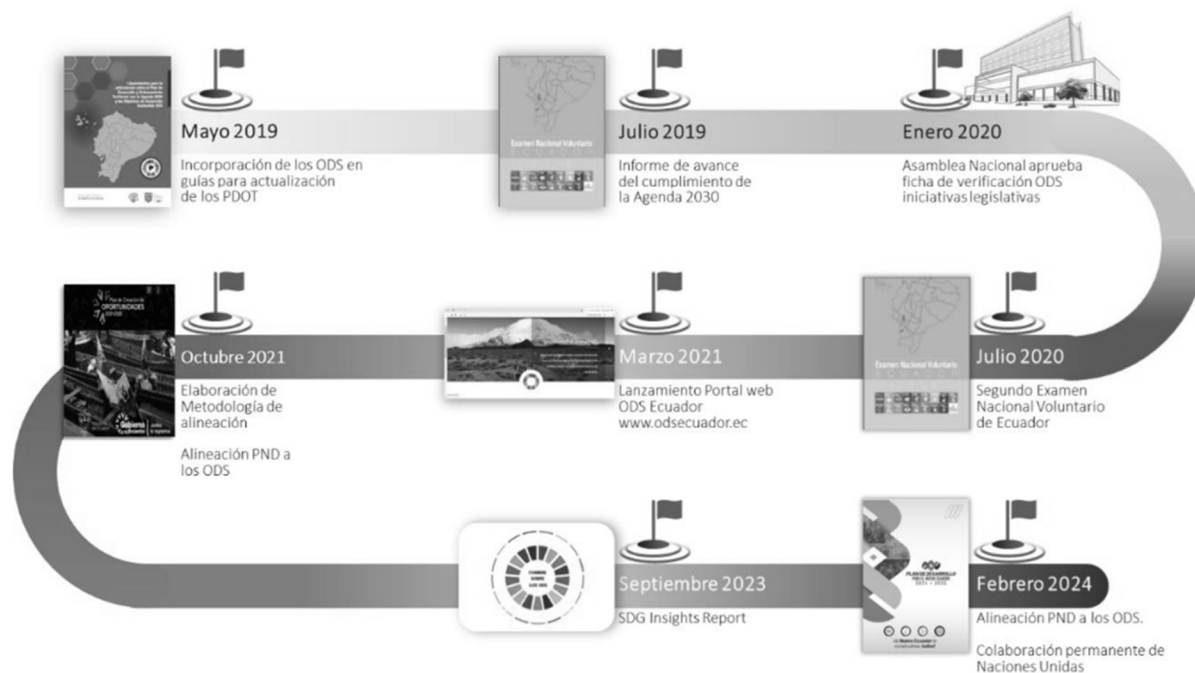
Este informe concluye con las principales lecciones aprendidas en Costa Rica en relación con la Agenda 2030, delineando los próximos pasos en el esfuerzo continuo por un desarrollo sostenible inclusivo, entre los que se puede mencionar el debido seguimiento de la Estrategia de Metas Nacionales de los ODS que permita la toma de decisiones para el desarrollo sostenible, escalar programas como los Cantones Promotores de los ODS, fortalecer la coordinación intersectorial y desarrollar políticas públicas con enfoque multidimensional y prospectivo, así como vigilar estratégicamente los recursos institucionales para garantizar su efectiva implementación.

Ecuador

[Original: Spanish]

Nos encontramos a la mitad del camino de la implementación de la Agenda 2030, en este sentido, Ecuador ve como una oportunidad la presentación por tercera ocasión de su Examen Nacional Voluntario 2024, identificando los desafíos que aún tenemos y estableciendo aceleradores para el desarrollo sostenible.

HITOS DE LA IMPLEMENTACIÓN DE LA AGENDA 2030 EN ECUADOR DE LOS ÚLTIMOS 5 AÑOS

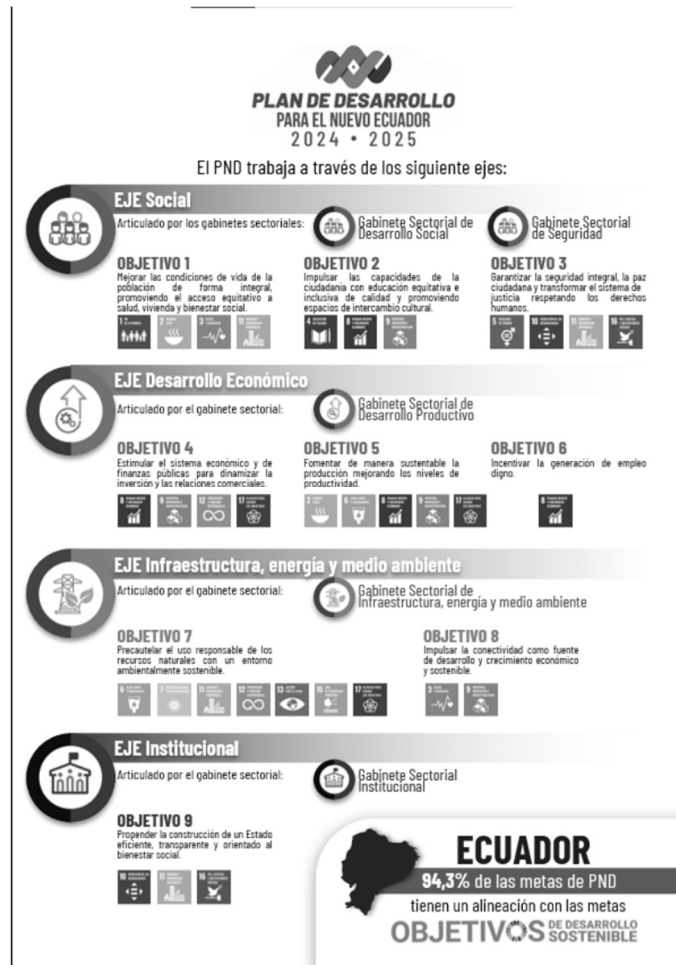


La Constitución del Ecuador establece que cada período de gobierno debe contar con su Plan Nacional de Desarrollo (PND). En este sentido, el país elaboró el “Plan Nacional para el Nuevo Ecuador 2024 – 2025”, el cual marca la hoja de ruta de la planificación nacional y plasma la visión del Estado; equilibrando la dimensión social, ambiental y económica. Todo esto, con un fuerte componente de territorialización, a través de las intervenciones que llevan adelante los gobiernos locales y que se alinean a la planificación nacional y a la Agenda 2030.

En este marco, el PND se encuentra alineado con las metas de los ODS, en un 94,3%. Este proceso de alineación es producto de la colaboración y apoyo de Naciones Unidas, lo cual permite generar un marco para el fortalecimiento de alianzas locales y el trabajo conjunto para el cumplimiento de metas comunes.

El compromiso de Ecuador se ve reflejado en su alineación a los ODS, ligado con la institucionalidad que permite su implementación. En este sentido, se ha diseñado una estrategia en cuanto a la reorganización del sector público de la función ejecutiva, a través de gabinetes sectoriales, los cuales responden a cada uno de los ejes del PND y son responsables de su implementación. Los gabinetes son espacios de revisión, articulación, coordinación y armonización de la política pública, permitiendo tener políticas sectoriales de corto, mediano y largo plazo, queden respuesta oportuna y

efectiva a las problemáticas que afectan a la población, y permitan reducir las brechas en cuanto a garantía de derechos.



A nivel país, los índices de pobreza muestran que existe el reto de mejorar las condiciones de vida de su población, en especial de los más vulnerables, como brindar y mejorar la seguridad alimentaria; reducir brechas sobre accesos a la salud, educación y otras limitaciones para el pleno ejercicio de derechos de niños, niñas y adolescentes, jóvenes, mujeres, pueblos y nacionalidades, personas en situación de movilidad humana y demás grupos. Para lograrlo, el país promoverá políticas públicas para reducir las distintas vulnerabilidades sociales y fortalecer el sistema de protección social, se priorizarán acciones en temas de seguridad ciudadana y erradicación de la violencia; así como, se construirá alianzas a nivel local, regional y global, con lo cual el país busca no dejar a nadie atrás en su objetivo de alcanzar el desarrollo.

Por otro lado, al ser un país megadiverso, tenemos la responsabilidad de la protección y mantenimiento de la biodiversidad y los servicios ecosistémicos. Asimismo, la generación de herramientas que ayuden a la gestión de riesgos, contar con infraestructuras más resilientes, trabajar hacia la sostenibilidad y eficiencia energética; y fortalecer la conectividad.

En cuanto al sector productivo, se ha desarrollado legislación y estrategias destinadas a promover la diversificación de su matriz productiva y aumentar la productividad de bienes con alto valor agregado; basados en la atracción de inversiones privadas y

asociaciones público privadas que ayuden a impulsar el crecimiento económico y la creación de empleo digno.

Ecuador, al igual que otros países, tiene como desafíos: fortalecer el levantamiento de información estadística que permita monitorear los resultados obtenidos, priorizar acciones que aceleren el ritmo de desarrollo; y, la articulación multinivel y multiactor para coordinar su accionar, con el objetivo de aportar de manera eficiente al desarrollo sostenible.

Se resalta que, durante el proceso de elaboración del ENV 2024, se contó con la participación de actores públicos, academia, gobiernos locales, sociedad civil, empresa privada, ONG, a través de talleres, diálogos continuos y formularios en línea; así como, con el acompañamiento y asistencia permanente del PNUD, permitiendo reflejar los avances de Ecuador a nivel nacional y local en su consecución de los ODS.

Finalmente, a pesar de los desafíos que se han presentado, Ecuador sigue con la mira puesta en alcanzar el compromiso nacional e internacional de mejorar el bienestar de la población; y reafirma su compromiso y responsabilidad en el cumplimiento de los ODS.

Equatorial Guinea

[Original: Spanish]

El II INV de Guinea Ecuatorial recoge el impacto de los hallazgos e iniciativas desarrolladas para la consecución de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS) en la vida de las personas y no dejar a nadie atrás.

Liderazgo político, socioeconómico consolidado en la Agenda 2030 al horizonte 2035

Guinea Ecuatorial se compromete con la Agenda 2030 en un contexto de estabilidad política, una recesión económica provocada por la caída de los precios del barril de petróleo principal fuente de financiación del desarrollo del país, los efectos de la guerra Rusia y Ucrania y la existencia de márgenes de mejora en términos de capital humano y bienestar social.

Durante la Tercera Conferencia Económica Nacional, se establecieron los lineamientos para un crecimiento económico diversificado, la estabilidad social y la conservación del medio ambiente. Para este ejercicio se alinearon las Agendas 2030 de los ODS, la Agenda 2063 de la Unión Africana y las lecciones aprendidas del Plan anterior, a la Estrategia Nacional de Desarrollo Sostenible “Agenda Guinea Ecuatorial 2035”.

Para alcanzar el objetivo de un crecimiento fuerte, inclusivo y sostenible, el Gobierno se ha centrado en sectores con un alto potencial de crecimiento y empleo, considerados y priorizados como Economía Verde, Economía Azul, Economía Amarilla, Economía Turística y la Economía Digital,

Tras un periodo de reformas promovidas por la buena gobernanza, se han logrado grandes avances para la atracción de inversión al país, con reformas considerables en el sector de las finanzas públicas; poniéndose la ejecución de una serie de acciones

tendientes a mejorar el clima de negocios del país, en el marco de una Comisión Nacional creada al efecto.

Aceleración en la implementación del ODS 1, ODS 2, ODS 13, ODS 16 y el ODS 17

Guinea Ecuatorial ha favorecido la territorialización de los ODS mediante su integración efectiva en los planes de desarrollo locales como lo es la Agenda Guinea Ecuatorial 2035, adoptada mediante el **Decreto N.º 69/2021** de fecha **29 de abril**.

En materia de pobreza y hambre, en este informe se hace hincapié en la diversificación de la economía, el fomento del empleo y la mejora de las infraestructuras de base para el bienestar social, en particular para las personas en situación de vulnerabilidad.

Para la reducción de la pobreza en todas sus formas, Guinea Ecuatorial apuesta por la actualización y ampliación del Sistema de Protección Social regente. El Proyecto de Ley Reguladora del Sistema de Protección Social prevé la creación del Instituto de Protección Social, que vendría a complementar las labores sociales de protección realizadas por el Instituto Nacional de Seguridad Social (INSESO).

Guinea Ecuatorial también ha tomado medidas urgentes para poner fin al hambre, mediante la puesta en marcha de un Programa Nacional de Seguridad Alimentaria; además de apostar por el incremento del nivel adquisitivo de los ciudadanos, mediante la diversificación de las fuentes de producción alternativas con mayor potencialidad en el país.

Por primera vez, se ha dedicado un eje estratégico de los cuatro contenidos en la Agenda del país referente a las cuestiones medioambientales. En este sentido, se ha emprendido acciones sobre la conservación de la biodiversidad, la protección de los bosques, el uso responsable de los recursos naturales; así como la creación de un departamento ministerial dedicado a las cuestiones medioambientales.

En materia de Gobernanza, el país ha duplicado sus esfuerzos en los últimos años creando instituciones sólidas y reforzando las capacidades del personal, creando estructuras de control y rendición de cuentas para imprimir más transparencia en la administración como lo son la Agencia Nacional de Investigación Financiera, el Tribunal de Cuentas, los órganos de protección del ciudadano como la Defensoría del Pueblo o la Oficina de Protección del Paciente.

La paz que se disfruta en el país es fruto del respeto a las instituciones, las personas físicas y jurídicas, facilitando el empoderamiento de la mujer y del sector privado.

Por último, con vistas a reforzar el crecimiento del país, se han reforzado las alianzas y participación a nivel subregional. Para fomentar las relaciones comerciales, el Gobierno ha implementado una política de libre circulación de personas, bienes y servicios para los ciudadanos de todos los Estados de la CEMAC con la adopción del pasaporte comunitario.

Eritrea

[Original: English]

In the years since first pledging its commitment at the United Nations in 2015, Eritrea has exerted extensive and multifaceted efforts towards nation-building and realization of the 2030 Agenda.

Eritrea's second Voluntary National Review (VNR), prepared based on highly collaborative and participatory approach, reflects the country's deep and enduring commitment to advancing the 2030 Agenda and its developmental priorities. Based on the close interlinkages between them and the other SDGs, availability of valid and accurate data, and the country's past VNR report, the second VNR details progress on SDGs 4, 5, and 6.

Guided by the principles of social justice, equality, and leaving no one behind, Eritrea continues to take strong and positive action through a plethora of initiatives and programs to eliminate poverty and inequality, promote gender equality and empowerment, secure opportunities for all, eradicate all forms of stigma, discrimination, prejudice, and ostracization, create a more inclusive, fair, and just nation, and prioritize reaching those furthest behind first.

Despite being confronted by diverse challenges and a difficult regional sociopolitical climate, Eritrea has made important strides in the areas of education, women's and girls' empowerment, and WASH.

Education is one of the pillars of Eritrea's development agenda and it is provided free-of-charge, from the primary to the tertiary level. Within both urban and rural areas, hundreds of new schools, learning centers, and libraries have been built, as older ones have been markedly renovated or upgraded. The number of schools at all levels has multiplied from just over 500 in 1991 to nearly 2,300 last year, with many more currently under planning or in the process of being constructed. Parallel to these advances, the number of qualified teachers has been increased, and progress has been registered with regard to literacy and enrolments at all levels. Importantly, parity between boys and girls within primary education is close to being fully achieved (95%), while gender disparities in secondary and tertiary education enrolment continue to be reduced (88.3% and 89%, respectively). Eritrea is also implementing multilingualism and aiming to expand access to education for students with disabilities. As well, national curricula are regularly updated and enhanced, while technical and vocational education and training is being expanded to help develop skills and provide youths with a viable avenue towards employment and sustainable livelihoods.

Highly prominent among the list of Eritrea's national priorities is advancing gender equality, the empowerment of women and girls, and the promotion and protection of their inherent human rights. Recognizing the differing life conditions and experiences of women and girls, and seeking to redress past inequities and historical disadvantages or discrimination, progressive and affirmative action measures have been enacted, most notably within the spheres of education, employment, and public life. National proclamations on labor, citizenship, and land reform have been passed and are strictly enforced to guarantee women equal access to citizenship, employment, and fair pay, and allow them the opportunity to access and utilize land without discrimination. Rates of harmful traditional practices, such as early marriage and female genital mutilation have been significantly reduced, while rates of literacy, enrolment, and labor participation have risen. Girls and women are tangibly contributing within all areas of society and in many diverse, important ways, ultimately playing a vital role in families, communities, and the nation's socio-economic improvement.

Notably, the proportion of the population with access to safe drinking water has been increased in both rural and urban areas, while access to basic sanitation and hygiene facilities has been steadily expanding, with 93 percent of villages nationwide declared and certified as open

defecation free. A number of vital steps have been taken in order to protect and restore water-related ecosystems, as well as combat land degradation, deforestation, and climate change, including community afforestation and reforestation campaigns, the construction of thousands of kilometers of terraces and hundreds of dams, and the promotion of renewable energy sources for households.

At the same time, a number of challenges remain within these areas. Moving forward, Eritrea reaffirms its commitment to consolidating improvements, addressing challenges, and driving forward progress towards forging a nation of sustainable growth and prosperity, social justice, harmony, inclusion, dignity, peace, and environmental resilience, while leaving no one behind.

Georgia

[Original: English]

Georgia remains strongly committed to the realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by integrating its goals into policies at central and local levels. The principle of 'Leave No One Behind' is central to Georgia's approach, reflecting the government's commitment to support disadvantaged and socially vulnerable groups.

Recognizing the vital importance of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to achieve a more sustainable future for all and keep our country and the entire planet safe for future generations, **Georgia has systematically incorporated 17 SDGs in its development policy documents.** In 2022, the government adopted the "**Vision 2030 – National Development Strategy of Georgia**", ensuring that the global goals are embedded within the country's overarching policy framework. The government has also adopted the **National Strategy for Human Rights Protection** to reinforce its commitment to human rights.

To facilitate the economic, social, and environmental transformations at all levels, the **Government of Georgia commenced the SDG localization** in 2021. Recognizing the unique needs and challenges of different regions within Georgia, allows for the development of targeted interventions. 32 out of 64 municipalities in Georgia are actively engaged in SDG localization and it is anticipated that all municipalities will gradually integrate into this process by 2025.

Georgia prioritizes the **whole-of-society approach in delivering the Agenda 2030** and coordinates the SDG implementation in frames of the SDG high-level interagency Council and four thematic Working Groups where stakeholders from various sectors are represented.

The 3rd Voluntary National Review (VNR) by Georgia, prepared in close cooperation with the mentioned stakeholders, evaluates progress since the 2nd VNR of 2020, focusing on three main directions: **Economic Development, Social Inclusion and Human Capital Development, and Democratic Governance.**

Despite the challenges of 2020, including the COVID-19 pandemic and Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, as well as tensions in the region, Georgia has experienced significant **economic strides**. Owing to prudent economic policies, the country overcame external shocks, maintaining stability and achieving impressive economic growth, reaching double-digit economic growth in 2021-2022 and sustaining a strong growth trajectory with a 7.5% economic growth rate in 2023. The government prioritizes infrastructure development, including transport networks, energy, and urban development. High economic growth, productivity enhancement, structural

improvement of the economy and increasing employment represent the main factors creating market-based foundations for reducing poverty and inequality.

Fully realizing the severe consequences of the unsustainable use of natural resources and the impacts of climate change on the sustainable development of the country and the globe, Georgia is committed to environmental protection and decarbonization.

Access to **education** and the **development of human capital** at all levels are vital for Georgia's development and prosperity. The country has undertaken substantial education reforms in recent years to modernize its education system, emphasizing inclusivity and aligning with international standards. Efforts include enhancing vocational education to meet workforce demands, with increasing state budgetary allocations annually.

Efforts continue to establish sound **social protection** mechanisms aimed at eradicating poverty. The government supports vulnerable groups through targeted social programs. With universal access to healthcare services, covering 94.7% of the population, the government improves service quality and alleviates the financial burden on citizens. Georgia is dedicated to ensuring decent work conditions and promoting local employment.

In recent years, collaborative efforts between partners have driven positive advances in **democratic governance**. The government's dedication to public administration and open government reforms, as well as its emphasis on human rights, positions the country as a regional leader in democratic development. Achieving the historic success of **EU candidate status** acknowledges Georgia's long-term dedication to aligning with EU standards and regulatory framework, emphasizing its progress in building open and accountable institutions.

Russia's occupation and effective control of Georgia's Abkhazia and Tskhinvali regions impedes full SDG implementation, violating the 2030 Agenda's principle to leave no one behind. People on the other side of the occupation line face grave security, humanitarian, and human rights challenges. The Government of Georgia's programs aim to improve humanitarian and human rights conditions, yet Russian occupation denies conflict-affected individuals access to Georgia's positive developments.

Georgia remains committed to an inclusive and whole-of-society approach to the 2030 Agenda, ensuring no one is left behind.

Guinea

[Original: French]

En 2015, la République de Guinée, à l'instar des autres États membres des Nations Unies, a adopté l'Agenda 2030 et les Objectifs de Développement Durable (ODD). Trois ans plus tard, en 2018, la Guinée a présenté son premier Examen National Volontaire (ENV), ce qui a constitué une étape majeure dans son engagement envers la réalisation des ODD.

A six (6) ans de l'échéance, le pays s'engage de nouveau dans la réalisation d'un Examen National Volontaire en 2024, à l'effet de faire le point sur les progrès accomplis et les défis rencontrés depuis le premier rapport en 2018. Cette démarche inclusive et participative vise à évaluer de manière approfondie les efforts de la Guinée pour atteindre les ODD et à identifier les domaines nécessitant une attention particulière. Le rapport ENV 2024 contient des informations détaillées sur les réalisations du pays, les

difficultés rencontrées, ainsi que les domaines prioritaires d'investissements pour accélérer les progrès vers les ODD d'ici 2030.

Au cours de ces dernières années, la Guinée a enregistré une croissance économique notable, principalement soutenue par le secteur minier. Le Plan National de Développement Économique et Social (PNDES) et le Programme de Référence Intérimaire (PRI) ont été des catalyseurs essentiels, visant à diversifier l'économie et à augmenter les opportunités d'emplois. L'intégration des ODD dans toutes les politiques de planification a permis de focaliser les efforts sur les cibles les plus stratégiques pour un développement inclusif et durable.

La population guinéenne, majoritairement jeune, représente un potentiel immense pour le pays. Les programmes visant à améliorer l'accès à l'éducation et à la santé ainsi qu'à réduire les disparités sont en cours, avec des initiatives comme le soutien à l'éducation des filles et la lutte contre les mutilations génitales et la pauvreté multidimensionnelle, qui touche principalement les jeunes et les femmes.

Malgré ses défis, la Guinée fait des efforts pour protéger ses ressources naturelles et atténuer les effets du changement climatique. Les stratégies nationales pour la conservation de la biodiversité et la gestion durable des ressources en eau ont été renforcées, soulignant l'engagement du pays envers la bonne gestion environnementale.

Pour accélérer les progrès vers les ODD d'ici 2030, la Guinée a défini les domaines prioritaires d'investissements suivants :

1. Croissance Économique Durable

La croissance économique, qui concerne principalement les ODD 8 et 17, est le moteur de la réalisation d'autres ODD prioritaires. L'investissement dans l'agriculture et l'exploitation minière est crucial, tout comme l'amélioration des infrastructures telles que les routes et les ports. L'industrialisation durable et le développement des nouvelles technologies complètent cet axe, avec des politiques sectorielles visant à stimuler la croissance économique de manière durable. L'accent est également mis sur l'exploitation rationnelle des ressources maritimes et la promotion de l'économie verte et bleue.

2. Bonne Gouvernance

Le renforcement du cadre légal et institutionnel pour assurer la transparence, la responsabilité et l'efficacité des services publics est essentiel. Cet investissement concerne la sécurité, l'assainissement du fichier de la fonction publique, la modernisation de l'état civil, et la gouvernance numérique. La mise en œuvre de politiques qui garantissent l'accès à l'information publique et les droits de l'Homme contribuera à la réalisation des ODD 16 et 17.

3. Renforcement du Capital Humain - Emploi Décent et Employabilité

Le renforcement du capital humain est lié à l'accès aux services sociaux de base. La Guinée vise à améliorer le taux de scolarisation, à réduire la mortalité infantile, et à accroître l'emploi des jeunes. Le Gouvernement veut favoriser l'emploi décent et l'entrepreneuriat des jeunes, à travers des politiques adaptées au marché du travail. Cette priorité s'aligne sur les ODD 1, 3, 4, 5, et 8, créant des synergies entre ces domaines.

En dépit des obstacles rencontrés, la Guinée reste déterminée à poursuivre son engagement vers un développement durable. L'ENV 2024 démontre la volonté de transparence et de collaboration du pays avec la communauté internationale pour améliorer ensemble le niveau d'atteinte des ODD.

Nous sommes convaincus qu'avec le soutien continu de nos partenaires globaux, la Guinée surmontera ses défis et continuera à progresser vers un avenir plus prospère et inclusif pour tous ses citoyens, tout en veillant à ce que « personne ne soit laissé pour compte ».

Honduras

[Original: Spanish]

Tres dimensiones, seis áreas de transición y diez compromisos de estado.

El Estado de Honduras reitera su firme compromiso con la Agenda 2030 y los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS) y enfatiza la necesidad de contener la AN-2030 dentro del marco de la refundación de la sociedad hondureña hacia un modelo socialista democrático. Tanto la Agenda Nacional como el INV, debe concebirse como una herramienta para el desarrollo máximo de la persona humana en función del desarrollo del colectivo. Se reconoce la importancia de un enfoque inclusivo para la AN-2030, que refleje el compromiso de construir un futuro más sostenible y equitativo, donde cada actor desempeña un papel crucial en el avance hacia metas compartidas.

La estructura del III INV estará fundamentado en las tres dimensiones de la Agenda 2030: Económica, Social y Ambiental, que sirven como marco para abordar los desafíos y prioridades del desarrollo sostenible en el país. Dentro de cada una de ellas, se enmarcan las (6) áreas de transición, que son fundamentales para avanzar hacia el logro de los ODS. Estas áreas de transición representan puntos clave de intervención para acelerar el progreso hacia los ODS, y están alineadas con los 10 compromisos presentados por el Estado de Honduras durante la Cumbre de Desarrollo Sostenible en Nueva York en 2023.

Asimismo, el Informe resalta el rol protagónico de los actores de desarrollo a nivel local para promover avances y acelerar los ODS. En este año, Honduras está elaborando sus primeros dos Informes Locales Voluntarios en los municipios de San Nicolás e Intibucá, que a su vez contienen elementos innovadores vinculados con las seis transiciones.

El III INV que el Estado de Honduras presentará en 2024 reviste una importancia trascendental en el contexto de la transición política y social que ha experimentado el país desde el año 2022. Es el inicio de una transición hacia una democracia plena, un proceso que apunta hacia la construcción de un Estado que promueva la igualdad, la justicia social y el bienestar para todos los hondureños. Lo anterior se refleja con la relevancia que se abordan los temas de igualdad de género misma que se visualiza en todos los niveles y que se están fortaleciendo tanto a nivel político, laboral, los espacios de cooperación por medio de iniciativas impulsadas por el Gobierno de Honduras, temas de movilidad humana y protección de los derechos humanos, y la fortaleza que se muestra con la sólida red humanitaria para fortalecer la vulnerabilidad ante efectos del cambio climático, con especial énfasis en las poblaciones dejadas atrás.

En este contexto, la presentación de este informe se convierte en una oportunidad crucial para sentar las bases de un nuevo rumbo de desarrollo para Honduras. Se reconoce la necesidad de abandonar el paradigma neoliberal y avanzar hacia una planificación centralizada, como se establece en las reformas introducidas por el decreto ejecutivo PCM 05-2022, que reestructura el Estado de Honduras. Esta reestructuración, que incluye la creación de la Secretaría de Planificación Estratégica, refleja la voluntad del gobierno de encaminar el horizonte nacional por los senderos

de una planificación estratégica y centralizada del desarrollo económico y social. En este proceso, se destaca la importancia de una temprana transición hacia el modelo de desarrollo que fortalezca la producción nacional, que habilite la construcción gradual de una economía socialista basada en la satisfacción de las necesidades internas del país que priorice el bienestar de la población.

El principal desafío que enfrenta el Estado de Honduras en cuanto a la reducción de la pobreza está directamente relacionado con la Dimensión Social y con dos (2) áreas de transición: Sistemas alimentarios y empleo y protección social. Conforme a lo anterior las intervenciones del gobierno a combatir la pobreza se reflejan en la creación del Programa de la Red Solidaria, como una iniciativa amplia de protección social, focalizando alrededor de 2007 aldeas y 350,000 familias, que permita una atención focalizada y preferencial, para facilitar el acceso a los servicios básicos de desarrollo (alimentación, Educación, salud, vivienda, agua y saneamiento y acceso económico, entre otros).

Con base a lo anterior muestra un progreso notable en la reducción de la pobreza extrema en Honduras a 2023, especialmente en respuesta a los desafíos planteados por la pandemia del Covid-19. Según el INE, aproximadamente 250,000 hogares, equivalentes a alrededor de 800,000 personas, han experimentado una mejora en sus ingresos, revirtiendo la tendencia de pobreza extrema exacerbada durante la crisis sanitaria.

Kenya

[Original: English]

1.0 Background

Kenya's Voluntary National Review (VNR) 2024 was conducted in an open and inclusive manner with participation from a wide range of stakeholders from both the national and sub-national level. This is Kenya's third review since 2017, demonstrating Kenya's commitment in implementing Agenda 2030. The VNR Report 2024 focuses on the assessment of the institutional and policy environment for implementing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); progress on the 17 SDGs, challenges and the cross-cutting theme of 'Leaving No One Behind'.

Kenya has established the necessary structures for implementing SDGs including: SDGs Roadmap, Inter-Agency Technical Working Committee on SDGs, Mapping of SDGs Stakeholders with relevant Goals; and Formulation of SDGs National Indicator Framework.

Kenya has created an enabling policy environment for SDGs implementation and mainstreaming by integrating SDGs into the National and Subnational Development Frameworks through Medium Term Plans (MTPs) and County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs). The Fourth MTP and the CIDPs are both aligned with the Government's Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) programmes that focus on eradicating hunger, creating jobs, bringing down the cost of living, ensuring inclusive growth among others all of which address the SDGs.

2.0 SDGs Implementation Progress

In the VNR 2024 Report, Kenya has registered mixed results across the SDGs with some indicators showing progress, while others stagnating and/or regressing. Overall

poverty, maternal mortality, under-five mortality and neonatal mortality declined. There is general improvement in: access to healthcare and basic services (water and sanitation, hygiene, and electricity); and school enrolment and completion rate with gender parity attained at all levels. However, overall poverty among rural population, under-nourishment and food insecurity worsened.

On the overall, the country has made good progress on SDGs: 3 (good health and well-being); 4 (quality education); 5 (gender equality); 6 (clean water and sanitation); 7 (affordable and clean energy); 12 (Responsible consumption and production); 13 (Climate action) and 15 (life on land). SDGs: 1 (no poverty); 2 (zero hunger); 8 (decent work and economic growth); 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure); 11 (sustainable cities and communities); 14 (life below water); 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions); and 17 (partnerships for the goals) are progressing at a slow pace.

3.0 Leaving No One Behind

The Government continues to demonstrate commitment to enhance inclusivity and equity through comprehensive policy frameworks and legislative measures to: strengthen social protection programs in different sectors; address disparities; and ensure no one is left behind. Through the Financial Inclusion Funds and other affirmative action funds, the government aims to cushion the vulnerable persons against high-cost credit while reaching the most underserved or unserved population.

Best practices that have advanced the principle of ‘Leaving No One Behind’ in Kenya include: Cash Transfer Program to cushion vulnerable groups; Kenya National Fertilizer Subsidy Program to address food insecurity; Human Resource for Health by recruiting community primary healthcare promoters; and the school meals program to improve education outcomes.

4.0 SDGs Implementation Challenges

Global financial tightening has increased the cost of credit limiting access to affordable financing for development. Kenya’s graduation to the Lower-Middle Income status in 2014 meant reduced Official Development Assistance, limited foreign aid and investment, resulting to reduced funding for SDGs. Kenya has developed its first Medium Term Revenue Strategy aimed at increasing domestic revenue mobilization and improving fiscal space for SDGs delivery.

Data quality (availability, reliability, accuracy, timeliness and verifiability) remain a key challenge in tracking implementation and reporting on SDGs. This calls for strengthening collaborations between stakeholders in generation, analysis and dissemination of data.

Global shocks (COVID 19 Pandemic, geopolitical conflicts, exchange rate volatility and climate change effects) have disrupted and slowed down economic activities thus impeding SDGs implementation.

Limited awareness and poor comprehension of SDGs equally constraints SDGs implementation hence the need to continuously raise awareness and capacity levels.

5.0 Enhancing SDGs Implementation

The current SDGs implementation rate remains insufficient and weak to achieve any of the goals by 2030. To accelerate SDGs implementation, Kenya is committed: to strengthen SDGs implementation institutional frameworks at both levels of

government; strengthen partnerships and collaborations with development partners and stakeholders; enhance SDGs awareness and capacity development; strengthen the national statistical system; and strengthen domestic resource mobilization for SDGs.

Lao PDR

[Original: English]

Passing through the mid-point of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Lao PDR's 3rd VNR arrives at a critical juncture, coinciding with the country's mid-term review of the 9th Five-Year National Socio-Economic Development Plan-NSEDP (2021-2025) and the Committee for Development Policy (CDP)'s 2024 Triennial Review of the Lao PDR's graduation from the Least Developed Countries status.

This 3rd VNR in 2024 focuses on both *Trend and Track Analysis*, examining progress and status of all 17 SDGs and One National SDG18 "Lives Safe from UXO" while analysing more in-depth 11 key selected SDGs, which are revolved around Six Transitions: Investment Pathways to Deliver the SDGs guided by UNSDG. Its main context reflects the national planning cycle, the assessment of the national strategies, policies, plans and budgets in alignment with the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and key focuses for the country to accelerate the implementation as part of the decade of action and its re-commitment at the SDG Summit in September 2023. This analysis not only guides the country's priorities, but also allows the Lao PDR to share best practices, practical policies and local interventions at the global level.

The 2030 Agenda and the Smooth Transition for LDC Graduation - graduating from LDC category in a smooth, quality, and sustainable manner has been a long-term objective of the Lao government. The 2024 triennial review by CDP found the Lao PDR eligible for LDC graduation for the third time, putting the country on-track for graduation by 2026.

However, the prolonged impact from the COVID-19, exacerbated by the on-going economic and financial difficulties and other crisis, have posed significant challenges to the Lao PDR's development aspirations and the realization of the 2030 Agenda. The Government sees the interlinkages between LDC graduation and SDGs implementation and recognizes the need for its enhanced efforts and for the international community to enhance international support measures that meet the country's development needs, aimed at prioritizing essential investments and capacity building.

Lessons Learnt and Way Forward

- *Ownership and Commitment* - The primary responsibility for realizing development goals and strategies in the Lao PDR lies with its government at all levels. Multi-stakeholder engagement and participation of whole-of-government and whole-of-society are crucial to make informed policies, translate commitment into actions and mobilize sufficient resources so as to drive progress and improvement in various sectors such as education, healthcare, infrastructure, and economy.
- *Partnership for the Goals* - Development partners should honour their commitment and further enhance support in terms of financial resources, technical expertise, knowledge sharing and capacity building. For *the Lao PDR's LDC graduation*, international partners should provide necessary support during the transition period and beyond across various fronts.
- *Financing for the Goals* - Given the Lao PDR's vulnerability to external shocks, such as climate change and economic downturns, international collaboration

becomes even more critical. Development partners can help build resilience, mitigate the impact of shocks, and adapt to changing circumstances. This should involve supporting climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts, providing financial assistance during economic crises and supporting disaster risk reduction.

- *Placing communities at the center of sustainable development* entails their actions and participation in policy-making processes that affect their lives. As outlined in the 2030 Agenda, with its ambitious goals and targets, we can only achieve its transformative potential if it is fully realized at the local level. Thus, local actions play a vital role in advancing the six key transition pathways crucial for delivering the SDGs.
- *Localization of the SDGs* - Recognizes that sustainable development is not a one-size-fits-all solution and that localized strategies are essential for addressing the diverse and complex challenges. SDG localization goes beyond the realm of official authorities and requires the active engagement and participation of all segments of society at various levels. The localization of the SDGs is essential for ensuring that *no one is left behind* in the pursuit of sustainable development. By prioritizing local development, we can work towards creating more inclusive and equitable societies where everyone can benefit from progress and prosperity.

Libya

[Original: Arabic]

تعزيراً للالتزام لليبيا بتحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة 2030 فإنها تقدم تقريرها الوطني الطوعي الثاني (2024) تأكيداً على عزمها وتصميمها بتحقيق أجندة 2030، وبالرغم من التحديات والصعوبات التي تواجه تنفيذ هذه الأهداف إلا أن ليبيا اعتمدت على عزيمة أبنائها وإرادة حكومتها في التطلع إلى تحقيق التنمية الشاملة والمستدامة من خلال تبني برنامج عودة الحياة للتنمية والإعمار، والذي شمل تنفيذ وتفعيل العديد من مشروعات التنمية بمختلف القطاعات تضمنت مجالات الطرق وشبكات المياه والبنية التحتية وغيرها .

إن إنجاز التقرير الطوعي الثاني كان حصيلة الجهود التي بذلتها لجنة التنمية المستدامة بوزارة التخطيط في ليبيا و فرق التنمية المستدامة التابعة لها بعد إعادة تشكيلها وترقيتها إلى مستوى أعلى في المشاركة لتقوم بدور المُنسق الرئيسي مع مختلف القطاعات لمتابعة تحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة (2030)، كما تم إعداد هذه المراجعة من خلال المشاورات التي ساعدت بجمع رؤى قيمة حول الأولويات والتحديات بمشاركة مختلف أصحاب المصلحة .

تؤكد ليبيا حرصها على إدماج أبعاد وأهداف التنمية المستدامة في إستراتيجيات وخطط التنمية الوطنية وتعمل على توفير الميزانيات اللازمة لتنفيذها وفي إطار ذلك فقد تقرر عدم اعتماد وزارة التخطيط لأي مشروع من مشروعات التنمية بمختلف القطاعات ما لم يتضمن تحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة، والسعي إلى توفير مصادر تمويل من خارج الميزانية وتعزيز دور القطاع الخاص وتشجيع الاستثمار بهدف توفير التمويل المستدام، ومن هذا المنطلق ستصبح أهداف وغايات التنمية المستدامة 2030 مكوناً رئيسياً من مكونات ومحاور رؤية ليبيا 2040 والتي تقوم وزارة التخطيط بالعمل على إعدادها، كما تعمل وزارة التخطيط من خلال مصلحة الإحصاء والتعداد التابعة لها بتوفير البيانات بإطلاقها لمشروع التعداد السكاني وكذلك إجراء العديد من المسوحات لتوفير البيانات والمعلومات المطلوبة.

تسعى ليبيا لتطوير نظام فعّال للحماية الاجتماعية لجميع الليبيين برعى حقوقهم المدنية ويؤمن لهم دخلاً كافياً للمحافظة على الكرامة وتحقيق العدالة الاجتماعية من خلال اعتماد الإستراتيجية الوطنية للحماية الاجتماعية وكذلك تنفيذ العديد من المبادرات والبرامج المتعلقة بالحماية الاجتماعية مثل منح قروض للشباب لتيسير الزواج وصرف منحة للزوجة والأبناء وتفعيل دور صندوق التأمين الصحي العام لتوفير خدمات التأمين الصحي لجميع الليبيين.

تسعى ليبيا لتطوير سياسات التوظيف وخلق فرص العمل اللائق وتنويع مصادر الدخل وتشجيع الاستثمار وإنشاء المشاريع الصغرى والمتوسطة لزيادة المساهمة في توفير مصادر الدخل وتوسيع قاعدة الإنتاج وتعزيز ثقافة ترشيد الاستهلاك لتحقيق أنماط استهلاك وإنتاج مستدامة ومتوازنة، وزيادة مساهمة البحث والتطوير

والابتكار في تنفيذ أجندة 2030.

تتوجه الدولة الليبية للحلول الصديقة للبيئة لتنويع مصادر الطاقة والتقليل من الاعتماد على النفط، والاستثمار في الطاقة الشمسية والتوسع في الحلول الطبيعية بإطلاق مبادرة لغرس وزراعة 100 مليون شجرة في كامل الأراضي الليبية بحلول عام (2030) للتقليل من حجم الانبعاثات الكربونية ولمكافحة التغيرات المناخية وزيادة رقعة المساحات الخضراء ومقاومة الجفاف والتصحر، ومواجهة أزمة نقص المياه واستعادة الاستدامة البيئية وتحقيق الأمن الغذائي.

حققت ليبيا انخفاضاً في معدلات ارتكاب جرائم القتل وأعمال العنف والحد من انتشار الجريمة في المجتمع واستقرار ملحوظ في الوضع الأمني وتعمل على بناء مجتمع خالي من الإرهاب وتحسين سيادة القانون من خلال التقدم المحرز في متابعة القضايا الجنائية والإجراءات القضائية التي يقوم بها مكتب النائب العام، وكذلك التقدم المحرز في الحد من الفساد والرشوة بتفعيل دور الهيئة الوطنية لمكافحة الفساد.

سعت الدولة الليبية إلى تعزيز اللامركزية الإدارية لتحقيق نمو متوازن بين البلديات بنقل العديد من اختصاصات الوزارات إلى المستوى المحلي بالبلديات، ولتعزيز دور هذه البلديات في تحقيق التنمية وإعادة الإعمار فقد تم تكوين عدد من صناديق الإنماء في بعض البلديات وخصوصاً المتأثرة والمتضررة من الحروب والكوارث الطبيعية.

إن من أهم التحديات التي تواجه تحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة الهجرة غير الشرعية وذلك من خلال تداعياتها وأثارها السلبية على الوضع الاقتصادي والاجتماعي والبيئي والأمني، وفي سبيل الحد من هذه الظاهرة تسعى ليبيا من خلال الجهود المبذولة محلياً والشراكة الإقليمية لتقنين هذه الظاهرة والتحكم فيها بالشكل الذي لا يؤثر سلباً على المصالح الاقتصادية والأمن القومي الليبي.

وبرغم التقدم المحرز الذي تحقق في السنوات الأخيرة نحو تحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة بفضل الجهود المبذولة من قبل الحكومة إلا أن الطريق لا يزال طويلاً وإن تحقيق هذه الأهداف يظل مرهوناً بالقدرة على مواجهة هذه التحديات وهو ما يتطلب المزيد من الجهود وحشد الموارد على المستوى المحلي وأيضاً إلى مدى التعاون المشترك إقليمياً ودولياً لمواجهتها، والتي من أبرزها الحاجة الملحة إلى توفير الاستقرار السياسي المطلوب والذي تسعى الجهود المحلية والدولية لتحقيقه من خلال تنظيم انتخابات حرة ونزيهة يقول فيها الشعب الليبي كلمته في اختيار قادته وتقود إلى تحقيق السلام والازدهار المنشودين.

Mauritania

[Original: French]

La République Islamique de la Mauritanie s'est dotée de la stratégie de croissance accélérée et de prospérité partagée 2016-2030 dont l'alignement avec les ODD s'est traduit par la priorisation de 58 cibles. L'appropriation nationale des ODD s'est effectuée à tous les niveaux, à la faveur d'une approche inclusive et participative.

La participation du Président de la République au sommet des ODD en 2023 concrétise le portage politique très fort de l'agenda 2030 et de l'engagement de l'ensemble des parties prenantes afin d'atteindre les objectifs fixés.

En 2020, au lendemain de la première revue 2019, l'économie a subi le contrecoup de la crise de COVID19, mais la croissance économique s'est progressivement redressée pour atteindre 6,4% en 2022. Les perspectives de croissance sont prometteuses, portées notamment par l'exploitation du gaz et l'amorce de la diversification des sources de croissance.

Bien que la pauvreté monétaire ait diminué, la pauvreté multidimensionnelle touche encore plus de 56% de la population. Des investissements importants ont été consentis à la protection sociale et aux secteurs sociaux pour ne laisser personne pour compte.

Les programmes en cours ont permis de porter le taux d'accès à l'eau potable à 72% en 2023, et le taux d'accès à l'électricité à 53% en 2023. La part des énergies renouvelables dans le mix énergétique est passée de 18% en 2015 à 43% en 2022.

Grâce à ses réserves en gaz naturel et le développement en cours d'une filière hydrogène, la Mauritanie amorce sa transition vers un abandon progressif des combustibles fossiles. L'ambition du Gouvernement est de réduire de 11% les émissions de gaz à effet de serre d'ici 2030.

Les ODD 3 (santé) et 4 (éducation) ont progressé mais demeurent en dessous des attentes. Le taux de mortalité infanto-juvénile a baissé de 28 points en 5 ans. Entre 2015 et 2020, la mortalité maternelle est passée de 630 à 424 décès pour 100 000 naissances vivantes.

Les efforts ont porté sur l'élargissement de l'accès des populations, en particulier les plus vulnérables, à l'assurance maladie universelle, à travers la création en 2023 de la Caisse Nationale de Solidarité Santé (CNASS) pour enrôler le secteur informel et la mise en place de programmes qui ont déjà enrôlé 100 000 ménages pauvres. La part du budget de l'état consacré à la santé a triplé entre 2000 et 2023.

Le Taux Net de Scolarisation au primaire a atteint 57,4% en 2019 contre 54,9% en 2014, avec des disparités entre les régions et les sexes. Le Taux Net de Scolarisation dans le secondaire se situe à 35,7% en 2019 contre 29,8% en 2014, avec des disparités persistantes entre régions et sexes. L'adoption d'une carte scolaire et l'accès gratuit des enfants au livre scolaire depuis 2022 devront permettre d'accélérer ces progrès au cours des prochaines années.

Face à la persistance de l'insécurité alimentaire, le gouvernement a initié des programmes de soutien au secteur agricole et mis en place des mécanismes pour protéger les ménages pauvres.

La gouvernance n'est pas en reste, avec l'adoption en 2022 d'une stratégie de lutte contre la corruption, suite à un processus participatif. Plusieurs programmes sont en cours d'exécution en vue d'assurer une meilleure gestion des ressources et des entités publiques, mais aussi des ressources naturelles et environnementales.

En dépit des avancées positives, des défis persistent:

- i. l'insuffisance de données statistiques et d'évaluations fiables et désagrégées permettant un suivi efficace des ODD ;
- ii. l'insuffisance des ressources financières pour financer le développement et la mise en œuvre des ODD. Pour atteindre les ODD dans les secteurs de la santé, l'éducation, les routes, l'eau et l'assainissement et l'électricité, la Mauritanie le pays a besoin de renforcer les partenariats et mobiliser annuellement 19 % du PIB, soit 2,5 milliards USD.
- iii. le manque de programmes de renforcement des capacités des acteurs en charge de la mise en œuvre et du suivi des ODD.

Pour les six années qui nous séparent de 2030, la Mauritanie a la ferme ambition de tirer profit de ses opportunités économiques nouvelles et de l'accroissement des ressources financières, pour mettre en œuvre un programme d'accélération des ODD, en prévoyant un mécanisme de suivi rapproché et efficace.

Mauritius

[Original: English]

The second Voluntary National Review (VNR) of Mauritius is underpinned by our resolute commitment to accelerating the implementation of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It is rooted in the principles of good governance, respect for human rights, and the imperative of reducing inequalities.

In 2019, Mauritius highlighted in its first VNR report good overall progress in the implementation of the SDGs. However, the COVID-19 pandemic eroded years of hard-won development gains as national resources were used to safeguard jobs, sustain livelihoods, and enable a steady socio-economic recovery.

Climate change, geopolitical tensions, food insecurity, the energy crisis, and the increasing difficulty to integrate global value chains, are among our most daunting challenges. Such strenuous constraints have dire consequences on SIDS like Mauritius, due to our inherent vulnerabilities.

Despite the exogenous shocks and stressors, Mauritius' second VNR report 2024 highlights the enhanced resilience of the Mauritian economy while recognising our limitations and challenges. The aspiration of Mauritius is to become an Inclusive, High Income and Green Economy.

In 2023, the Mauritian economy grew by 7.1% and unemployment rate fell to 6.1% in the fourth quarter of 2023. The ratio of public debt to GDP has decreased in September 2023, after a peak in 2021.

The robust regulatory frameworks as well as institutional reforms implemented foster trust and confidence among national stakeholders and international partners.

Mauritius continues to consolidate its Welfare State and has enhanced its strategies to strengthen national resilience in key sectors. Despite overwhelming pressures on public finances following multiple crises, Mauritius is investing heavily in social protection, health, and education. Gender mainstreaming has also progressed notably.

Bold reforms initiated in the national pension system in 2020 and our transition to a more progressive tax regime in 2023 have resulted in more equity and fairness.

Under the Paris Agreement, Mauritius submitted its revised NDCs in 2021 and is committed to reducing its GHG emissions by 40% by 2030. The national commitments also include an increase of 60% of energy needs from green sources and the phasing out of coal in electricity generation by 2030.

Marine pollution and microplastics are also serious concerns as Mauritius has a vast EEZ.

The cost of implementation of the NDCs, external debt levels and fiscal balance all play pivotal roles in determining the financial health of the economy.

As an adaptation strategy, Mauritius has adopted nature-based solutions such as mangrove plantation, coral farming, as well as seagrass mapping and blue carbon evaluation.

Mauritius is witnessing extreme weather events which are more intense and frequent. Although the absolute financial losses might seem small compared to larger countries, the relative effects are immense.

The 2024 VNR report mirrors the aspirations of Mauritius for a new programme of action for SIDS to be adopted at the forthcoming 4th UN International Conference on SIDS.

The VNR process also highlighted the need for Mauritius to enhance stakeholder coordination and engagement, improve the monitoring and evaluation framework, and strengthen statistical process and data collection capability.

The multi-stakeholder consultations that took place during the VNR process crystallized into a Stakeholder Engagement Plan that fosters dialogue between and among the public and private sectors, academia, and civil society. Such institutional arrangements are being consolidated further to accelerate SDG implementation.

Likewise, whereas a monitoring and evaluation framework already exists, it should be capacitated enough to ensure that the actions on the ground are adequately monitored and that challenges are appropriately reported for remedial measures to be taken.

Mauritius has data availability for 75% of the SDG indicators. Measures are under way to upgrade the capacity requirements of the statistical process to bridge the data gap.

Mauritius firmly supports the strengthening of the multilateral system that fosters international cooperation and effective financing for development which delivers urgent solutions to fulfill the 2030 Agenda.

By adopting a Whole-of-Society approach, Mauritius seeks to achieve inclusive and sustainable development, through national and international transformative partnerships and innovation, in our unwavering pursuit of equity.

Mexico

[Original: Spanish]

México avanza en la Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible gracias a que el humanismo mexicano considera un nuevo paradigma de desarrollo desde el cambio de régimen de 2018, poniendo al centro a las personas, principalmente las más precarizadas y vulnerabilizadas.

A cinco años de la implementación de este modelo, a través de su Cuarto Informe Nacional Voluntario, México reporta avances muy alentadores en las metas de la Agenda 2030. Uno de ellos es la reducción de la pobreza en cinco millones de personas del año 2018 al 2022, lo que impacta directamente al ODS 1, pero se interconecta inmediatamente con el ODS 10, pues también logramos reducir la brecha entre ricos y pobres. En 2018, las personas del decil más rico ganaban 21 veces más que las personas del decil más pobre, mientras que, en 2022 esto se redujo a que las personas más ricas ganaran 15 veces más que las personas más pobres.

Al implementar una política económica enfocada en el crecimiento con distribución, conforme al principio de nuestro Plan Nacional de Desarrollo: “No dejar a nadie atrás y no dejar a nadie fuera”, de 2018 a 2024, incrementamos el salario mínimo en 110%; aumentamos el gasto social en 38%; y redujimos la tasa de desempleo a 2.6%.

Esto es posible también por el clima de confianza para las inversiones, al 2023 la inversión extranjera directa se incrementó en 27%². Tenemos un sector privado vibrante y respetuoso de la legislación nacional; también logramos incrementar de manera importante la recaudación fiscal.

En nuestro modelo es fundamental reencauzar los recursos hacia los programas sociales como herramientas de redistribución y como políticas públicas que impulsan agendas específicas, pues no creemos en el “desarrollo” en abstracto, sino en uno que reconozca y subsane injusticias sociales y desmonte estructuras de reproducción de la pobreza.

En el mismo periodo (2018-2022) también incrementamos en más de 10 millones el número de personas con seguridad alimentaria, es decir, que en todo momento tienen acceso físico y económico a suficientes alimentos inocuos y nutritivos para satisfacer sus necesidades alimenticias, contribuyendo al avance del ODS 2, que se interconecta directamente con el ODS 3, lo que confirma la naturaleza interdependiente de los ODS.

El Cuarto Informe Nacional Voluntario contiene tres grandes apartados; el primero, ofrece una visión panorámica del contexto económico desde el cual realizamos este ejercicio de revisión, así como el abordaje en la reducción de la pobreza y la planificación estatal bajo nuestro modelo de bienestar.

La segunda parte presenta, desde una metodología de interpretación de datos principalmente cualitativa, seis iniciativas de desarrollo sostenible impulsadas desde lo local y lo nacional por la sociedad civil, el sector empresarial y el Gobierno de México. Son las experiencias concretas de implementación de la Agenda 2030 en nuestro país.

En la tercera parte elaboramos un balance sobre el grado de avance que tenemos, los principales desafíos rumbo al 2030 y las lecciones aprendidas.

Las iniciativas que componen nuestro IV INV inciden directamente en la capacidad productiva de las tierras agrícolas, ayudan a recuperar y conservar los ecosistemas forestales, enriquecer los entornos alimentarios, mejorar la salud y fortalecer la soberanía económica. Otras facilitan la integración laboral o educativa de las juventudes, generando seguridad económica en las familias y ampliando el margen de distribución del ingreso. Lo que estimula la economía nacional y contribuye a la salud mental comunitaria. Todas garantizan derechos y parten de una perspectiva de desarrollo sostenible que considera aspectos sociales, medioambientales y económicos.

Esta cuarta edición es resultado del aprendizaje formado a lo largo de estos años, en el seguimiento y la implementación de la Agenda 2030, así como de las revisiones que le antecedieron: 2016, 2018 y 2021.

Este Informe es una muestra representativa de los esfuerzos encaminados a la consecución de los ODS, a través del testimonio de sus protagonistas, de quienes desde su cotidianidad son partícipes en la consecución de este compromiso desde lo local, con la finalidad de que sean cada vez más las personas que se apropien de la Agenda. La elaboración de este Cuarto Informe Nacional Voluntario representa un esfuerzo significativo que abonará a este compromiso.

² Al cierre de 2023; porcentaje respecto al cierre del año anterior.

Namibia

[Original: English]

Summary of Key Messages

Namibia, in steadfast adherence to its pledge towards realizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), has willingly assumed responsibility for conducting a third comprehensive national review of SDGs in the year 2024. This review will place emphasis on three pivotal dimensions of the SDGs framework: Economic, Social, and Environmental. These dimensions are intricately interwoven within the pillars of Namibia's fifth National Development Plan (NDP5), namely: Economic Progression, Social Transformation, Environmental Sustainability, and Good Governance.

Economic progression

Namibia has seen steady economic growth, rebounding from an 8% contraction in 2020 to 4.2% in 2023, albeit at a moderate pace. To tackle poverty and inequality, the country has focused on diverse energy investments, including green hydrogen, oil, and gas, attracting around N\$33.4 billion in investments between 2021 and 2023. Despite unemployment standing at 34%, initiatives like the US\$10 billion Green Hydrogen project aim to create up to 15,000 jobs. Namibia continues to top-rank in road infrastructure in Africa for the past seven years, as per the assessment of the World Economic Forum.

Social transformation

Namibia has made significant strides in transforming its social environment by prioritizing investments in the social sector, aiming to enhance long-term economic productivity and uplift living standards. Notably, the country allocated 50.7% of its budget for the financial year 2024/2025 to the social sector, totaling N\$44.3 billion, with increases in social safety nets such as old age and disability grants. Initiatives like the establishment of 28 food banks and a drought relief program have provided support to thousands of Namibians, while exceeding the HIV/AIDS 90/90/90 targets and implementing a Covid19 relief package demonstrate proactive measures to address challenges.

Environmental sustainability

Namibia has shown commendable dedication to environmental sustainability, driven by its low-carbon, green growth approach. Notably, it generated N\$493.1 million from natural resources between 2017/18 and 2021/22, underscoring the economic value of conservation efforts. Conservation is a priority, with all 20 conservation areas effectively managed, veld fire and poaching rates reduced through enhanced patrols and law enforcement, and 34 waste disposal sites receiving Environmental Clearance certificates. Compliance with the Environmental Management Act reached an impressive 89%, exceeding the 80% target, with N\$363 million raised from environmental levies during the same period.

Good governance

Namibia has made remarkable progress in bolstering its governance framework, evidenced by its 8th rank on the 2022 Ibrahim Index Overall African Governance score and recognition among the top nine nations in the Global Gender Gap Report 2023. Key achievements include advancements in Safety and Security, Public Administration, Business Environment, Infrastructure, Education, and Social Protection. The World Economics governance index of April 5, 2024, reveals Namibia as the second best-governed country in Africa boasting a B grade and an index score of 69.1, through indicators such as corruption perception, rule of law, press freedom, and political rights.

Namibia also reclaimed its leading position in press freedom in Africa according to the 2023 World Press Freedom Index, underscoring its dedication to democratic values.

Lessons learned

Holistic Integration: One of the foremost lessons learned is the importance of holistic integration of the SDGs into national policies, plans, and strategies. Namibia believes that a siloed approach to development hindered progress, whereas mainstreaming the SDGs across sectors fostered synergies and maximized impact, in the spirit of Leaving No One Behind.

Data and Monitoring: Effective monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are imperative for tracking progress and informing decision-making.

Partnerships and Collaboration: Collaboration, both domestically and internationally, proved indispensable in advancing the SDGs.

Resilience and Adaptation: Namibia recognized the importance of building resilience and adapting to dynamic challenges, including climate change, economic shocks, and pandemics.

Affirmation of Commitment

Namibia reaffirms its unwavering commitment to sustainable development through multifaceted initiatives, exemplified by the launch of the Development Finance Assessment (DFA) Report in 2021, a strategic endeavor which underscores Namibia's comprehensive approach to enhancing financing frameworks in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals, Vision 2030, and the National Development Plans. As part of this ongoing commitment, Namibia is actively developing its 6th National Development Plan to further propel the agenda of sustainable development and advance the attainment of the SDGs.

Nepal

[Original: English]

Nepal has incorporated the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in its national policies, plans and programs. It has been consistently working to localize these efforts at the sub-national and community levels. Collaborative endeavors of the government and stakeholders have helped in bringing significant socio-economic changes in the country.

Up to the midpoint of SDGs implementation, an average progress of 41 percent has been achieved. Certain areas have witnessed remarkable progress, while a significant number of targets are either progressing too slowly or even regressing. Compared to the 2022 targets, 41 percent indicators have exceeded their targets, 35 percent displayed some kind of positive progress, 20 percent have shown negative progress and 3 percent remain unchanged. Based on the current pace of progress observed between 2016 and 2022, the country is projected to attain about 60 percent of SDGs by 2030.

The progress on *poverty reduction* was very encouraging during the first four years, but around 4 percent of the people fell into extreme poverty due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Progress towards *zero hunger* remained a bit slow during this period. There is gradual progress on *healthy life and wellbeing*; however, incidence of anemia among women of reproductive age as well as under-5 children mortality worsened during the period. Similarly, basic water supply and sanitation facilities has increased, but more focus is needed on safe-water supply. A remarkable progress has been observed in access to

electricity, per capita energy consumption, and adoption of cleaner cooking methods. In *decent work and economic growth*, there is positive progress in real GDP growth; however, employment-related indicators and financial inclusion faced setbacks. The road density has gone up during the period, while the progress in industrial sector lagged far behind.

Progress has been made in reducing income inequality; however, further emphasis is needed to bridge the gap between disadvantaged groups and the rest of the society to ensure equal access to resources, opportunities, and services. Significant progress has been observed in enhancing safe housing and planned new cities. Efforts are needed to minimize the environmental impact of changed consumption pattern. In climate action, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and preparation of local adaptation plans have exceeded the national targets. A notable achievement has been made in community-based forest management, afforestation, and the conservation of iconic species like tigers and rhinos. On Goal 16, encouraging trends emerged in controlling child trafficking and sexual violence, however stagnant scores on transparency and accountability have become a setback. Thus, the overall progress made so far indicates the need for intensified and concerted efforts to enhance partnerships for achieving the remaining targets by 2030.

Nepal is preparing the 3rd Voluntary National Review (VNR) of SDGs in participation with representatives from line ministries, associations of the sub-national governments, private sector, cooperatives, civil society, human rights commission and marginalized groups. The VNR focuses on accelerating the achievement of SDGs. The prioritized themes include *Decent Job and Social Protection, Food System Transformation, Transformation of Health and Education, Sustainable and Resilient Urbanization, Gender Equality, Social Inclusion, Climate Action, Digital Transformation, and Data Management*. The upcoming 16th Plan, which is based on the broad aspiration of “*Good Governance, Social Justice, and Prosperity*,” emphasizes on the acceleration of implementation of the SDGs to achieve the national development goals.

The updated *SDGs: Needs Assessment, Costing and Financing Strategy (2024)* has estimated that total investment requirement for achieving the defined targets for the period of 2024-30 is US\$ 163 billion, amounting to annual average of US\$ 23 billion. The average SDG investment requirement reaches to 45 percent of GDP in 2030. This requirement is obviously high, but is achievable with mobilization of larger financing sources in productive areas thus improving the efficiency of investment.

Nepal is graduating from the LDC status in 2026, which will have significant implications to the country’s trade, aid, and investment environment. Ensuring financing of the SDGs, capacity building, strengthening institutions and fostering collaboration to create a conducive environment for research, and innovation, will be essential in the coming years. This will help to fulfill the overarching aspiration of “*Leaving No One Behind*” and “*Reaching the Furthest Behind First*”.

Oman

[Original: Arabic]

- توثيقاً لجهودها المتكاملة لتحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة؛ تقدم سلطنة عمان التقرير الوطني الطوعي الثاني هذا العام تزامناً مع مرور ثلاثة أعوام على إطلاق رؤية عُمان 2040، التي تعدُّ بوابة سلطنة عمان ومنطلقها نحو تحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة، ومواكبة المتغيرات الإقليمية والعالمية، واستثمار الفرص المتاحة

- لتعزيز التنافسية الاقتصادية والرفاه الاجتماعي والاستدامة المالية والبيئية، عبر تحقيق تنمية شاملة ومتوازنة ومستدامة تعكس قيم المجتمع العُماني الراسخة التي تركز على مبادئ السلام والحوار والتعايش والاستدامة والعدالة.
- إنَّ سلطنة عمان حريصةً على توفير بيئة تمكينية داعمة لتحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة 2030، من خلال تطوير الجهاز الإداري والارتقاء بالعمل الحكومي، واستحداث مؤسسات تُعنى بتحسين عملية اتخاذ القرار، وقياس الأداء المؤسسي؛ لدمج مفهوم التنمية المستدامة في منظومة صنع القرار والبرامج والمشروعات والمبادرات الداعمة للتنمية، وزيادة درجة التنسيق مع القطاع الخاص والمجتمع المدني لرفع مساهمته في تحقيق التنمية المستدامة. حيث فصل التقرير أدوار تلك المؤسسات المستحدثة.
 - وقد طوّرت سلطنة عمان نظام حوكمة متكامل؛ لضمان مأسسة العمل ورفع كفاءته وتسهيل تنسيق الجهود بين الجهات ذات العلاقة. ولإشراك أصحاب المصلحة وزيادة فرص المساهمة المجتمعية في تحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة؛ فقد أطلقت مختبراتاً للقطاعات المحققة للتنمية المستدامة (SDGs in Focus)؛ بهدف تطوير حلول مستدامة ومبتكرة قابلة للتنفيذ، وتم إنشاء مركز الشباب كإطار مؤسسي وتنفيذي، يسهم في إدماج مبادرات الشباب وتطلعاتهم. كما أطلقت سلطنة عمان "أسبوع عمان للاستدامة"؛ بهدف تسليط الضوء على الاستراتيجيات المبتكرة التي تتماشى مع أهداف التنمية المستدامة. فضلاً عن جهود اللجنة الوطنية لمتابعة تحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة في رفع الوعي المجتمعي بأهداف التنمية المستدامة، ورصد التقدم المحرز عبر نظام متكامل يستند إلى مؤشرات قياس (Dashboards).
 - إنَّ مبدأ اللامركزية ومحلية التنمية الذي تتبناه سلطنة عمان يكرّس دور المجتمع المحلي في التنمية المتوازنة ويحفّز الاقتصاد المحلي ويعظّم الاستفادة من المزايا النسبية للمحافظات، كما يُمكن المجتمعات المحلية من تحديد احتياجاتها وترتيب أولوياتها، وبتنسيق لها المشاركة في وضع الخطط التنموية وتمويلها وتنفيذها ومتابعة تنفيذها. وهذا كله يعزز المبادئ الأساسية للتنمية المستدامة المتمثلة في "عدم ترك أحد أو مكان خلف الركب".
 - وعلى صعيد الاستدامة المالية، فقد أطلقت سلطنة عمان صندوق عُمان المستقبل بهدف تعزيز النشاط الاقتصادي، وتشجيع القطاع الخاص للدخول في شراكات وتحفيز الاستثمار الجريء في المؤسسات المتوسطة والصغيرة والناشئة. بالإضافة إلى توحيد الاستثمارات الحكومية تحت مظلة جهاز الاستثمار العماني لرفع كفاءة الاستثمارات الحكومية، ودعم آفاق التنوع، وتوسعة دور القطاع الخاص في مختلف القطاعات لا سيما الصحة والتعليم. فضلاً عن أنّ سلطنة عُمان تعدّ أول دولة خليجية تُصدر إطار عمل التمويل السيادي المستدام كأداة لتحقيق الاستراتيجيات الوطنية للاستدامة بأنواعها المالية والاقتصادية والبيئية والاجتماعية.
 - وسلطنة عمان جهوداً فاعلة للوصول إلى أهداف التنمية المستدامة بشأن التصدي لتغير المناخ والحد من الانبعاثات، ومصادر الطاقة المتجددة، من خلال تنفيذ العديد من الخطط والبرامج الهادفة لتشجيع الاقتصاد الدائري والأخضر والأزرق، ورفع كفاءة استخدام الموارد، كما تعمل على تحفيز الاستثمار في مشاريع الطاقة المتجددة، وفق استراتيجية الحيداء الصفري الكربوني 2050؛ إذ يعدّ مشروعاً: المدينة المستدامة - يتي، ومدينة السلطان هيثم نموذجاً متكاملًا للمدن المستقبلية.
 - وتتبنى سلطنة عمان منظومة متكاملة للحماية الاجتماعية تشمل منافع للمرأة والطفل وكبار السن وذوي الإعاقة، وبرامج للتأمين الاجتماعي، والأمان الوظيفي، لتحقيق العدالة الاجتماعية، والرفاه الاجتماعي، وتحسين جودة الحياة. كما تراعي سلطنة عمان دعم تمكين المرأة؛ حيث سجلت المرأة حضوراً في الحياة العامة والحياة السياسية، ووصلت إلى مناصب قيادية، بالإضافة إلى مشاركتها الفاعلة في العمل التطوعي.
 - وفيما يتعلّق بالأمن الغذائي، فإنّ سلطنة عمان تولي اهتماماً بالغاً لضمان إمدادات غذائية مستقرة، وتدعم التقنيات الحديثة لترشيد استخدام المياه، والتوسع في عملية الاستثمار الصناعي، والزراعة المستدامة. كما أوجدت خطة للطوارئ متعددة القطاعات لتأمين الغذاء الآمن والصحي، فضلاً عن جهودها في إدارة الموارد الطبيعية لضمان استدامتها للأجيال القادمة.
 - إنَّ التعليم والصحة بوصفهما مرتكزين رئيسيين للتنمية؛ فقد جعلتهما سلطنة عمان حقاً للجميع، وعدّتهما إلى جانب التحول الرقمي أساساً لدفع عجلة التنمية، وجزءاً من استراتيجياتها وتشريعاتها الوطنية؛ لضمان مواكبة التطورات العالمية في البحث والابتكار والتقنيات المتقدمة، بما فيها الذكاء الاصطناعي، ليمثّل الاقتصاد الرقمي أولوية ورافداً للاقتصاد الوطني، مع التأكيد على الجاهزية للتحول لعصر المعرفة والابتكار.
 - إنَّ الاستعراض الوطني الطوعي الثاني لسلطنة عمان في المنتدى السياسي الرفيع المستوى المعني بالتنمية المستدامة لعام 2024 يجسّد التقدم المحرز في تنفيذ الأجندة الأممية لعام 2030، ويرسّم مخطط الاستدامة للمستقبل، ويؤكد التزام سلطنة عُمان بتحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة في المدى الزمني المحدد، منطلقاً بخطى ثابتة لتحقيق الأهداف، ومستندة إلى نهج تنموي مستدام يلبي احتياجات الحاضر وطموحات المستقبل.

Palau

[Original: English]

INTRODUCTION

“The Palau Government’s overarching priority is “A Kot a Rechad er Belau” (Palauan People First), “Our Palauan people will have improved quality of life; are motivated and able to pursue their happiness; and will be the driving force behind the development and progress of our country.”

PROGRESSING TOWARD THE SDGs

In charting progress 2015-2024, there is much to celebrate. Likewise, there remain shortfalls, many a legacy of COVID-19. Despite its devastating economic and social impacts, COVID-19 created new opportunities to “build back better”, a key message in Palau’s VNR-24 together with culture as a means of SDG implementation, resilience in the face of climate change, and leaving no one behind.

Palau’s VNR-24 is organized around five pillars - culture, people, economy, environment, and partnerships.

Pillar 1 – Sustaining Our Cultural Heritage **SDGs 1-17**

Palau’s culture has evolved over the millennia shaped by, and shaping, the natural environment and forging a harmonious society. Independent Palau has crafted a modern governance system while safeguarding traditional governance and culture. Nurturing a vibrant culture for future generations is a priority goal, a means of SDG implementation, and a strategy for “building back better”. Cultural practices supporting SDG implementation are showcased throughout the VNR.

Pillar 2 – Empowering Our People **SDGs 1,2,3,4,5,16**

Palau is “building back better” by expanding social protections for vulnerable populations, enhancing food security, harnessing technology to expand basic services to all, ensuring equitable participation of men and women in development, and investing in a future without violence. Nonetheless, Palau faces challenges in achieving food security and reducing non-communicable diseases and mental health.

Pillar 3 – Growing Our Economy While Leaving No One Behind **SDGs 8,9,10**

Due to COVID-19, economic growth regressed between 2020 and 2023. To restore growth, Palau “builds back better” while “leaving no one behind” through climate-resilient economic diversification, entrepreneurship, sustainable tourism, and harnessing new opportunities fueled by information technology. The National Infrastructure Investment Plan prioritizes climate-resilient infrastructure. The National Youth Policy seeks to leave no young person behind, and a forthcoming Labor Policy will improve the quality of work and slow out-migration.

Pillar 4 – Protecting Our Home from Ridge to Reef and Beyond **SDGs 6,7,12,13,14,15**

Today as in the past, culture, people, economy, and environment are inextricably linked. At home, Palau manages 100% of its marine area and 20% of its terrestrial area while implementing its Unlocking Blue Pacific Prosperity strategy. Globally and regionally, Palau advocates for a moratorium on deep-sea mining and a plastics treaty that limits production.

Looking beyond the EEZ, Palau hosted the Our Ocean Conference in 2022 and in 2023, was the first to ratify the Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdictions (BBNJ) treaty. Recognizing the existential threat posed by climate change to culture, environment, livelihoods, and health, Palau celebrates the climate/biodiversity/oceans nexus and in 2024 launched the second edition of its climate change policy and plan.

Palau maintains universal access to clean water, sanitation, and energy with life-line utility subsidies that ensure low-income households are not left behind. Despite progress in sustainability, new consumer products and lifestyles far removed from nature pose additional challenges as do transboundary threats including, but not limited to, climate change.

Pillar 5 – Sustaining Lasting Partnerships SDGs 11,17

To realize the promise of the SDGs, the government works in partnership with traditional leaders, subnational governments, the private sector, and civil society. Internationally, Palau celebrates partnerships with like-minded multilateral, bilateral, and private partners and seeks to expand these partnerships for the benefit of all.

PATHWAYS TO 2030 AND BEYOND

Palauans have called our islands home for generations, adapting to change, and evolving values and traditions that are foundations for sustainability. As Palauans progress in this Era.

Peru

[Original: Spanish]

INV 2024, PERÚ

Desde la aprobación de su Visión de largo plazo y posteriormente de su Plan Estratégico de Desarrollo Nacional, el Perú se encuentra comprometido con la Agenda 2030. Es a través de su estrategia de Estado, alineada a los componentes de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS), que se establecen los objetivos y metas nacionales que orientan el accionar del país hacia el pleno desarrollo de las capacidades de las personas, la gestión sostenible del territorio, el aumento de la competitividad y productividad, y la consolidación de una sociedad justa y democrática.

Avances centrados en las personas

Perú, a través de su Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática, realiza el monitoreo del avance de los ODS. A la fecha, se cuenta con información sistematizada de 127 indicadores. Según estas cifras, los ODS con mayor avance, cuyos indicadores han mantenido generalmente una tendencia favorable a pesar de la COVID-19, son los vinculados a la salud y bienestar, a la igualdad de género, y al agua limpia y saneamiento.

Por otro lado, se requiere atender con prioridad a los ecosistemas terrestres, las instituciones, el crecimiento económico y la generación de trabajo decente, ya que sus indicadores han presentado tendencias desfavorables, tanto antes como después de la pandemia. Asimismo, se debe intensificar la atención al ODS 1: "Poner fin a la pobreza en todas sus formas en todo el mundo", cuyos avances se han ido revirtiendo en los últimos años.

La implementación de los ODS desde la planificación hasta la ejecución

Los ODS se implementan desde el Sistema Nacional de Planeamiento Estratégico de Perú, partiendo de la estrategia del Estado hasta las políticas nacionales y los planes estratégicos en los tres niveles de gobierno. En la actualidad, se encuentran vigentes 38 políticas nacionales, alineadas en su mayoría a los ODS 4, 8, 10 y 16, las cuales son posteriormente implementadas para la provisión de bienes y servicios, y la ejecución de inversiones.

Por su lado, se vienen ejecutando proyectos emblemáticos en el marco del Plan Nacional de Infraestructura Sostenible para la Competitividad que han contribuido principalmente al ODS 11 de ciudades y comunidades sostenibles. La Cooperación Técnica Internacional también ha sido una fuente importante de ingresos para financiar particularmente los ODS 2, 3, 8 y 10. Además, es destacable el rol de la acción empresarial que, mediante la organización "Perú Sostenible", ha desarrollado proyectos a nivel nacional orientados en su mayoría a avanzar hacia los ODS 4 y 8.

Otros medios de implementación importantes principalmente para los ODS 4 y 9 han sido las denominadas Obras por Impuesto y Asociaciones Público-Privadas, que demuestran los resultados del trabajo conjunto entre el sector público y privado.

Desafíos por afrontar

La pandemia de la COVID-19 ha representado un obstáculo considerable para el desarrollo sostenible a nivel global. Según los registros, provocó la muerte de 220 000 personas, así como una contracción significativa de la economía y la reversión de avances en la lucha contra la pobreza monetaria y la informalidad laboral. La ocurrencia de pandemias futuras podría poner en jaque el logro de los ODS.

De igual manera, la institucionalidad del país se ha mostrado a través del proceso de elaboración de este informe como un factor que debe abordarse prioritariamente. En la actualidad, se evidencian elevados niveles de protesta y conflictividad social, una elevada rotación de autoridades, y diversas formas de criminalidad, incluida la corrupción, que se traducen en importantes pérdidas económicas y peor calidad de los servicios públicos.

El cambio climático también representa un desafío para el desarrollo futuro del Perú. La alteración de las condiciones climáticas afectará la agricultura, la seguridad alimentaria, la disponibilidad de agua y la presencia de enfermedades infecciosas. Abordar el cambio climático es fundamental para alcanzar los ODS.

Consideraciones para acelerar el desarrollo sostenible de Perú

Es necesario avanzar en la implementación de normativas vigentes y promover la coordinación entre diversos sectores. Asimismo, se debe mejorar la interoperabilidad de los sistemas de información, establecer responsabilidades claras y fomentar un diálogo constructivo entre todos los involucrados. Finalmente, es crucial seguir fortaleciendo el sistema de monitoreo y seguimiento de los ODS, manteniendo al día sus indicadores para que sean herramientas sólidas en la toma de decisiones.

Samoa

[Original: English]

Samoa's global ambitions remain focused and steadfast despite the socio-economic challenges that continue to impact our people driving us towards a policy direction that is centred on human development, empowering communities, building resilience and inspiring growth. As a small island developing state with unique challenges as a result of our vulnerabilities, we recognize the importance of collective action towards achieving our sustainable development goals. Our 2024 Voluntary National Review signals the continued commitment of the Government of Samoa to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at a pace commensurate with our prioritization, resource availability and active engagement of our communities. It must be acknowledged that the lack of progress on most of the targets in the region may mask many achievements and transformative actions taken at the national level.

Over the years, Samoa continues to place emphasis on achieving the SDGs through a balancing of the strengths of our culture and society, transformative reforms, effective resource mobilisation and the careful management of our natural environment. We continue to align global SDG targets to our national development plan the Pathway for the Development of Samoa with the theme of theme **“Fostering social harmony, safety and freedom for all** as well as integrate localized targets and map indicators into our national sector plans. Samoa's approach in localizing SDGs takes into consideration its unique context and circumstances as a key design feature of our overall SDG implementation framework.

Samoa's VNR takes into consideration the High Level Political Forum theme for 2024 **“Reinforcing the 2030 Agenda and eradicating poverty in times of multiple crises: the effective delivery of sustainable, resilient and innovative solutions”**. It will build on the progress achieved since our last reports in 2016 and 2020, with an in-depth focus on Goals 1, 2, 13, 16, and 17.

Challenges remain and exacerbated. Despite progress made in our development efforts with tangible improvements made in areas of poverty eradication and services delivery across the country, not all are benefitting equally. The global polycrisis continues to put a strain on our economy, exacerbated by our vulnerabilities as a small island developing state and the risks associated with climate change. Against that development tapestry it is important that we focus on enhanced coordination, prioritization and resourcing of our development goals in a way that fits our national context.

Our greatest challenge in measuring progress on SDGs remains within the limitations of relevant and available data to quantify our collective achievements against the SDG targets. Our approach will be to report based on our national indicators developed under the Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning Framework for our national development strategy as well as drawing on qualitative case studies.

Our efforts to combat the spread of COVID-19 involved a whole of government response resulting in an increase in public spending and reprioritization of resources to address our immediate health and emergency response needs. Health considerations were prioritized over the economy. The VNR will review the impacts of COVID-19 on Samoa's economy, its post-COVID recovery efforts, resultant impacts on SDG implementation and the valuable lessons learnt for a build back better recovery.

Climate change remains the single greatest threat to Samoa and the Pacific region and we continue to face several challenges due to our geographic location and vulnerability

to environmental impacts spanning from extreme weather events and sea-level rise, to the loss of marine, biodiversity and natural disasters. Climate Change threats continue to have an enduring impact on our communities, their livelihoods, food security, health, and enhanced socioeconomic vulnerabilities. Hence the focus on Building resilience including that of climate and mitigation and adaptation efforts.

As a SIDS, Samoa continues its strong advocacy role in promoting peaceful, secure and inclusive societies and good governance in the Blue Pacific. The importance of maintaining peace and security within communities require efforts to address social inequalities such as: violence against women and children, and promoting meaningful community engagement in development efforts. In parallel, Samoa contributes to ensuring the same conditions prevail in the Blue Pacific region to enhance resilience to the prevalent and growing geopolitical tensions. We will also reflect on how this evolving landscape impacts delivery of assistance from our development partners.

Samoa actively engages in fostering multi-stakeholder partnerships to help achieve our SDGs. The launch of the Government's District Development Program initiative promotes community led development across all socio-economic sectors with key interventions to address development challenges at the district level. The District Development Program initiative has the potential to be the catalyst for delivery and monitoring of vital support and sustainable development to all our grassroots communities and promotes ownership and active participation in decision making.

Sierra Leone

[Original: English]

Sierra Leone is fully committed to implementing the UN 2030 Agenda and has been consistent in the SDG review and reporting processes. The country has undertaken three previous VNRs and produced an SDG Acceleration Roadmap in September 2023. The roadmap prioritised *goals one, two, and ten* and has outlined national investment commitments for sustained poverty reduction and socioeconomic transformation of the country. As part of the SDGs localisation process, three Local Reviews were conducted in 2022 and 2023 in three administrative districts, each assessing progress on local indicators and targets.

The leading SDG Acceleration commitments and the rest of the 2030 agenda are relentlessly pursued within the framework of the New Sierra Leone Medium-Term National Development Plan 2024-2030, framed around the Government's Big Five Game Changers. Three of these Game Changers—*Feed Salone, Human Capital Development, and Youth Employment Scheme*—align with our SDG Acceleration commitments and SDG14. Feed Salone is the Government's flagship programme for attaining food security, boosting economic growth, and reducing poverty—poverty remains a key challenge. National budgetary allocation to agriculture has increased from 2.1% in 2023 to 7% in 2024.

The Government continues to prioritise Human Capital Development for long-term socioeconomic transformation. The education sector receives 22% of the national budget, in addition to the government's radical inclusion programme, all leading to a 69% increase in school enrolment and gender parity maintained. On SDG3, implementation of the Free Health Care Initiative is strengthened, national budgetary

allocation to the health sector increased from 6% to 11.6% during 2019-2023, recruited more healthcare workers, and established four dialysis stations. These policy efforts have positively impacted health indicators, particularly maternal mortality, which decreased from 717 deaths in 2019 to 443 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2020, and life expectancy increased from 53 to 61 during 2017-2023. The country continues to experience a youth bulge, mainly due to a high fertility rate of 4.2 births per female and a decrease in infant mortality rate. To respond to the youthful population and its attendant challenges, the Government has launched its *Youth Employment Scheme* to create at least 500,000 jobs by 2030.

On SDG16, Sierra Leone is doing a commendable job, securing a UN Security Council Non-Permanent Seat, providing leadership to the G7+, and participating in the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and State-building. The Justice sector's continued reforms are fundamental for promoting sustainable peace and development, guaranteeing and protecting citizens' human rights. The Sierra Leone Legal Aid Board continues to provide access to justice for underprivileged persons, embracing the Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanism for speedy out-of-court settlement of cases. The constitutional review process has been advanced, a new Government White Paper launched, and the death penalty abolished.

The Independent Commission for Peace and National Cohesion was established in 2021 and has since promoted political parties' dialogue and led reconciliation efforts. Following the 2023 general elections, the commission played a pivotal role in addressing post-election disagreements, mediating peace between major political parties, and supporting the implementation of the tripartite agreement on electoral reforms and management.

The 2022 Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Act is among the critical milestones in gender mainstreaming, followed by dramatic increases in female representation in ministerial cabinet positions to over 30 percent and 28.2 percent in parliament.

The Government considers access to information essential for good governance and a critical enabler of the SDGs. A marked increase in FOI requests and proactive disclosure of information was recorded, with a score of 98% on FOI in the 2022 MCC Global Scorecard. The recent launch of the Digital Access to Information Platform will significantly improve public access to information.

Sierra Leone has scaled up efforts to harness its blue economy potential and developed a Blue Economy Strategy. This is also crucial in advancing the Government's climate resilience, energy transition, and sustainable food systems agenda.

Like many other underdeveloped countries, Sierra Leone faces data gaps and funding constraints in implementing the SDGs, mainly due to multiple global crises since 2020. To address these challenges in the new national development plan, which has an estimated *financing gap of US\$2.56 billion*, the government will explore innovative financing instruments, including the Sierra Leone INFF, and strengthen development cooperation.

Solomon Islands

[Original: English]

Solomon Islands is located in the Pacific region, spread over an exclusive economic zone of 1,340,000km², and comprising 997 islands with around 720,900 people.

The National Development Strategy (NDS) 2016-2035 remains the overarching development blueprint to implement relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In this context, this VNR process has involved various stakeholders, building on the recent NDS review which provided a benchmark to report on progress, challenges and way forward.

Implementation of the 2030 Agenda

Solomon Islands has made progress in implementing the NDS and the SDGs. Sections below provide a snapshot of the progress against each of the five NDS objectives since the first VNR in 2020.

Solomon Islands is committed to diversifying its economy and promoting investment. The 2023 Pacific Games significantly supported private sector growth including in transport, hospitality, wholesale and retail trade. Progress made include: completion of strategic infrastructure, such as the Kukum Highway, sporting facilities and the Munda international airport; more inclusive access to financial services through mobile money; strengthened facilities for exporting commodities from remote areas; and legislative reforms to improve revenue collection and compliance.

Ensuring basic needs are met, as well as, alleviating poverty remains a commitment for the government, including through more equal distribution of benefits of development to the most vulnerable, such as persons with disabilities, youth, women, elderly and children. The current focus has resulted in development of policies to support the empowerment of women and youth, gender equality, rights of children, social and emotional wellbeing. The government recognizes the need for targeted social protection measures which remains in progress.

Improving health outcomes remains a priority for Solomon Islands and some progress has been made in improving the standards and quality of health care services in the provincial and rural areas. The National Health Strategic Plan 2022 – 2032 also enables the delivery of more integrated health services. To tackle the rising cases of non-communicable diseases, specialized clinics have been established across the country to provide early screening and tailored care plans.

Enhancing access to quality education, vocational training, and entrepreneurship opportunities remains a significant commitment for Solomon Islands. Noting the unequal learning outcomes for male and female students, *inter alia*, the Education Act 2023 will enhance the provision of education services to every child. The established Solomon Islands Tertiary Education and Skills Authority will support improved the human resources planning and capacity building.

Solomon Islands remains vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, including sea-level rise, increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, and ocean acidification. A number of recent measures aim to mitigate the impacts, include the introduction of regulations which ban single use plastic, a national ocean policy, a national renewable energy roadmap and low emission strategy. Risk and resilience assessment have been integrated into the design and implementation of infrastructure projects.

National stability, security, peace building and effective governance remain important in the Solomon Islands. Progress in this regard includes the development and implementation of the National Security Strategy, the draft Traditional Governance and Customs Facilitation Bill which would enforce the legitimacy of village chiefs and elders to deal with community disputes and enhance peace, a national policy on reintegration of those involved in past conflicts, a policy on conflict prevention and victims' rights, and a strategic partnership framework with churches to support peacebuilding.

Moving Ahead

A major challenge in achieving the SDG's lies in institutional capacity and governance to manage the rapidly changing development context, including population growth, security, cost of living, socio-cultural and environmental change. Solomon Islands recognizes the need for evidence-based decision making, building capacities across government to support improved service delivery, targeted investments and private sector development, and continuously strengthening national processes and systems, *inter alia*, to manage these challenges.

Building on our achievements to-date and addressing the challenges that lie ahead, Solomon Islands remains committed to accelerating progress in the implementation of NDS priorities and the SDGs. With a focus on inclusivity, resilience, genuine partnerships, financing and innovation, we are forging a path towards a prosperous and sustainable future for all Solomon Islanders.

South Africa

[Original: English]

Commitment to an inclusive process

- South Africa's second Voluntary National Review (VNR) reflects and reaffirms the country's commitment to advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs). The SDGs are implemented through an inclusive process through the aligned South Africa's National Development Plan and the African Union's Agenda 2063.
- South Africa has embraced the localisation of SDGs as reflected in the Voluntary Local Reviews conducted in 2024.

Signs of progress amid persistent challenges

- The 2024 VNR highlights South Africa's continued progress in improving the lives of its citizens, especially the most vulnerable:
 - Comprehensive social protection coverage, including public employment, dent the high poverty levels.
 - Universal health coverage for all South Africans is aimed at guaranteeing quality healthcare regardless of economic status.
 - South Africa has witnessed a steady decline in maternal mortality, child mortality, new HIV infections, and other communicable diseases.
 - There has been a notable increase in access to quality early childhood development and in school completion, universal school enrolment attained, and an expansion in the provision of student financial aid for higher education.

- A strong legislative framework promotes gender equality, social inclusion, and equity.
 - A large majority of South Africans have access to water and sanitation.
 - Ambitious commitments supported by substantial financing are driving the just energy transition in South Africa.
 - Institutions aimed at identifying and prosecuting corruption have been strengthened significantly.
- Despite areas of progress, challenges remain:
 - High unemployment rates and high inequalities persist, including income inequality as measured by the Gini coefficient.
 - The skills mismatch between education and industry needs requires focused attention from all stakeholders.
 - South Africans experience regular power outages and rising electricity costs, negatively impacting quality of life and economic productivity.
 - Infrastructure inefficiencies, including at the local government level, hinder increased production and the export of goods and services, thus negatively impacting growth.
 - South Africans' material footprint remains high, and there is a slow uptake of sustainable practices.
 - The level of violent crime, in particular violence against women and children, remains very high.
 - Parallel public and private health systems exist, but resource allocation is skewed in favour of the private sector, resulting in huge health inequities in access to health.
 - There is suboptimal use of evidence to inform policy development and implementation in all spheres of government.

Ambitious proposals to accelerate progress

- To accelerate the achievement of the SDGs in South Africa, the 2024 VNR recommends prioritising five high-impact SDG Acceleration Mechanisms:
 - *Mechanism 1: Prioritise human well-being and enhanced capabilities through sustainable development (SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 11)*
Focus on improving the quality of life and enhancing the capabilities of all South Africans, particularly the most vulnerable, through improved social infrastructure investment – quality health, education, water and sanitation.
 - *Mechanism 2: Invest in young people for participation in fields with a high job growth potential, such as the green and digital economy (SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14 and 15)*
Empower young people to contribute to and participate in fields with a high job growth potential, such as the green and digital economy, through targeted vocational and skills development and entrepreneurship support.
 - *Mechanism 3: Create economic growth and opportunities by increasing sustainable energy sources (SDGs 7, 8, 10 and 13)*
Urgently address South Africa's immediate energy security needs while shifting to renewables to enhance future energy security, reduce carbon emissions and create economic opportunities.

- *Mechanism 4: Unblock infrastructure constraints and invest in green and resilient infrastructure (SDGs 8, 9, 10 and 11)*

Address infrastructure constraints: invest in network industries and target key infrastructure investments that support a diversified and competitive economy in an environmentally sustainable manner, contributing to labour market activation and social infrastructure development.

- *Mechanism 5: Rebuild trust through effective and responsive institutions (SDGs 16 and 17)*

Rebuild public trust by effectively combating corruption and increasing efficiency in the public service. Build Strong local and global partnerships to help accelerate progress. Scale up successful and innovative interventions.

- *Mechanism 6: Mobilise means for implementation (SDG 17)*

Optimise domestic resource mobilisation - tax collection, reduce illicit financial flows, call for appropriate technology transfer, and expand technical and financial cooperation, which are required to accelerate South Africa's progress towards achieving the SDGs.

South Sudan

[Original: English]

The Context

Rooted in the aspirations of Vision 2040, South Sudan Revised National Development Strategy (R-NDS), 2021-2024, provides a strategic framework for steering the nation towards sustainable development. The R-NDS is not only aligned with Agenda 2030 and Africa Agenda 2063 but also resonates with the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS), which focuses on consolidating peace, stabilizing the economy, and fostering sustainable development.

VNR Main Messages on selected SDGs

- **SDG 1- No Poverty:** The government is making efforts to alleviate poverty in all its forms. However, aspiration and determination for citizens to benefit from natural resource abundance is hindered by protracted conflicts, natural disasters, pandemics, economic hardships, and humanitarian crisis. The World Bank estimates that 80% of South Sudanese live below the poverty line. Preliminary results of the Multidimensional Poverty Index (2024) show that 86% of South Sudanese are multidimensionality poor.
- **SDG 2 – Zero Hunger:** Over the last 5 years, there has been an increase in net cereal production due to expansion of cultivated areas and because of relative peace and government prioritization of agricultural production. Unfortunately, the gains made are impacted by sub-national violence and climate shocks, leading to severe food insecurity. About 7.1 million people are food insecure and 2.5 million people are at risk of acute malnutrition in 2024. Nonetheless, the government continues to consolidate peace to enhance food production in areas not affected by floods.

- **SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being:** The government is collaborating with development partners to reduce morbidities and maternal and child mortality. Still, limited access to quality healthcare services derails comprehensive healthcare interventions.
- **SDG 4 – Quality Education:** The country’s literacy rate has improved from 27% (2008) to 35% (2018) among adults aged 15 and above. Likewise, there has been an increase in enrolment, from 1.9 million in 2021 to 2.2 million in 2023. Although the constitution guarantees compulsory and free basic education, access to education remains limited, especially in conflict and flood affected areas, with about 2.8 million children out of school. The government is prioritizing vocational training, digitalization of learning, and alternative education systems to encourage inclusive education for all.
- **SDG 5- Gender Equality:** R-ARCSS provides for 35% quota for women’s participation in leadership positions at all levels to promote gender equality. Despite this affirmative action, social stratification problems, including gender inequality, hinder women empowerment, and participation in development. Enhancing women participation in entrepreneurship and gender mainstreaming in policy frameworks are a priority for the government.
- **SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth:** The government is making strides to foster inclusive economic growth, private sector development, and jobs creation. Economic diversification across sectors including agriculture, mining, and private sector to promote economic growth are top priorities for the government and partners.
- **SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure:** The government has prioritized construction of road networks to connect Juba with the States and Administrative Areas. South Sudan has limited infrastructure, industrialization, innovation, and technology which are catalysts for accelerated development. The government plans roads that connect South Sudan to Kenya, Uganda, Sudan, and Ethiopia.
- **SDG 13 – Climate Action:** The government investment in climate-resilient development and adaptation strategies is a fundamental step to mitigating the adverse impacts of climate change on communities and ecosystems. The effects of recurrent floods, droughts, heatwaves, and deforestation exacerbate vulnerability and food insecurity.
- **SDG 16- Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions:** The relative peace since 2018 has provided an opportunity to accelerate Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development. However, sub-national violence poses significant obstacles to achieving sustainable peace. Efforts to promote accountable governance, access to justice, and strong institutions are government priorities to build the foundations of long-term development and peace.

SDGs Opportunities

Full implementation of the R-ARCSS and the R-NDS priorities can accelerate achievement of Agenda 2030. Provision of resources by government and partners to implement Development Plans and Sector Strategies will fast-track progress on SDGs. In addition, South Sudan’s Rescue Plan 2023, if keenly followed, could rapidly enhance Sustainable Development. Furthermore, strengthening of National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and Sector Working Groups (SWGs) would enhance coordination mechanisms and development data ecosystem.

Spain

[Original: Spanish]

Compromiso con la Agenda 2030

La decisión de presentar un tercer ENV evidencia el compromiso de España con la Agenda 2030, el desarrollo sostenible y los derechos humanos. La Agenda 2030 es el eje central de las leyes y políticas nacionales de España y, desde 2021, la Estrategia de Desarrollo Sostenible ha servido como marco rector para implementar la Agenda 2030 en España. La Estrategia tiene sus raíces en los compromisos del Plan de Acción para la Implementación de la Agenda 2030 aprobado en 2018. En un contexto de creciente escepticismo hacia los ODS y sus principios subyacentes, España continúa firmemente comprometida con el multilateralismo, el desarrollo sostenible y los derechos humanos.

Marco institucional de la Agenda 2030

El logro de los ODS requiere un enfoque multiactor y multinivel, y el sólido sistema de gobernanza de la Agenda 2030 en España facilita su implementación. El Ministerio de Derechos Sociales, Consumo y Agenda 2030 tiene competencia ejecutiva sobre el desarrollo y la coordinación de la acción gubernamental para los ODS. Esta responsabilidad se lleva a cabo dentro de un marco institucional que integra este enfoque: la Comisión Delegada de Gobierno para la Agenda 2030 coordina la acción gubernamental; una Conferencia Sectorial para la Agenda 2030 promueve la colaboración entre el gobierno central y los autonómicos y locales; y el Consejo de Desarrollo Sostenible, órgano compuesto por sesenta representantes de sociedad civil, sector privado, sindicatos y mundo académico, brinda asesoramiento y apoyo para la formulación de políticas para la Agenda 2030.

El informe se basa en este sistema de gobernanza a través de consultas, reuniones y revisiones de borradores. También se basa en los Informes de Progreso de la Agenda 2030 publicados anualmente desde 2019. Este documento es la culminación de un extenso proceso participativo y colaborativo que involucra a los gobiernos central, autonómicos y locales de España y actores no gubernamentales clave, incluida la sociedad civil. Otros actores gubernamentales han realizado aportes técnicos sobre temas como el alineamiento presupuestario con los ODS, indicadores de ODS y la capacitación de empleados públicos sobre la Agenda 2030. La gestión activa y eficaz de este sistema de gobernanza ilustra el profundo compromiso de España con la integración del desarrollo sostenible en todos los niveles de formulación de políticas.

Retos y oportunidades

Este ENV marca el punto medio de la Estrategia de Desarrollo Sostenible 2030, aprobada y presentada como segundo ENV de España en 2021 y ahora pendiente de evaluación intermedia. Este ENV supone un hito fundamental pues identifica desafíos persistentes y oportunidades emergentes que informarán la próxima revisión de metas, políticas aceleradoras e indicadores de la Estrategia. A pesar del fuerte crecimiento económico y del empleo, la reducción de emisiones y el aumento en la producción de electricidad renovable, persisten desafíos importantes como la pobreza rural, infantil y energética, la inseguridad habitacional o la degradación del suelo. España está comprometida con abordar estos y otros retos fortaleciendo los derechos humanos, el Estado de bienestar y una transición justa que no deje a nadie atrás; basándonos en la Estrategia de Desarrollo Sostenible como marco rector de la acción gubernamental; y apoyando los esfuerzos de otros países para alcanzar los ODS a través de la cooperación internacional. España será la sede de la Conferencia Internacional sobre Financiación para el Desarrollo de 2025.

Prioridades transversales

España defiende firmemente que la implementación de la Agenda 2030 debe estar guiada por las obligaciones y principios de **derechos humanos**. En particular, la erradicación de la pobreza (tema del Foro Político de Alto Nivel de 2024) requiere un marco de derechos humanos y forma parte de la obligación de España de respetar, proteger y garantizar el derecho a la vida, a un nivel de vida digno, a la seguridad social, alimentación, vivienda, y agua, entre otros. Este enfoque también enfatiza la participación, la transparencia y la rendición de cuentas como ingredientes fundamentales de todo diseño, implementación y evaluación de políticas.

Lograr los ODS requiere de la participación activa de todos los gobiernos autonómicos y locales. Demostrando su compromiso con la **localización de los ODS**, España acoge la sede de la Coalición Local 2030 en Bilbao y ha realizado importantes contribuciones al Fondo Conjunto de ODS para esta prioridad. Numerosas Comunidades Autónomas han aprobado sus propios planes y estrategias de desarrollo sostenible, evalúan el progreso de los ODS con indicadores, han establecido órganos de participación y han aprobado procedimientos de alineamiento normativo y presupuestario. Las entidades locales pueden también involucrarse aún más en la Agenda 2030 a través de la Federación Española de Municipios y Provincias, que coordina la Red de Entidades Locales para la Agenda 2030 y brinda capacitación y apoyo a la localización de los ODS.

Tanto a nivel nacional como internacional, España está comprometida con el desarrollo de un sistema integral de **coherencia de políticas para el desarrollo sostenible**. Este sistema dará prioridad a la evaluación del impacto de políticas, maximizando las interacciones positivas entre ODS y reduciendo cualquier impacto cruzado negativo, al tiempo que mejorará el desarrollo de capacidades y garantizará que las dimensiones tanto nacionales como internacionales de las políticas estén alineadas con los ODS.

Syrian Arab Republic

[Original: Arabic]

الرسائل الرئيسية لتقرير الاستعراض الطوعي الثاني

قدمت الجمهورية العربية السورية تقريرها الوطني الطوعي الأول حول أهداف التنمية المستدامة خلال المنتدى السياسي رفيع المستوى للأمم المتحدة عام 2020، وقد تضمن ذلك التقرير نوعين من الرسائل:

الأول على المستوى الدولي وتمّ فيها التركيز على دور المجتمع الدولي في المساهمة في تحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة، والثاني على المستوى الوطني تمّ فيها التركيز على الجهود الوطنية المطلوبة لتسريع تحقيق ما أمكن من تلك الأهداف.

بعد أربع سنوات من تقديم التقرير الوطني الأول، وفي معرض صياغة رسائل تقرير الاستعراض الوطني الطوعي الثاني، كان لا بد من إجراء مراجعة لما تم اتخاذه فيما يخص رسائل تقرير الاستعراض الوطني الطوعي الأول الذي تم تقديمه عام 2020؛

فعلى المستوى الدولي:

- لم يبذل المجتمع الدولي جهوداً صادقة لتحقيق السلم والأمن وإيقاف العدوان والإرهاب والانتهاكات الجسيمة للقانون الدولي والسيادة السورية، بل ما زالت بعض الدول تحمي الإرهاب وتدعمه وتسخره لسرقة واستنزاف الموارد الوطنية السورية،
- ما تزال التدابير القسرية الأحادية الجانب المفروضة على سورية تمثل عوامل كبح وإعاقة للعملية التنموية في مجملها.
- عجز المجتمع الدولي عن إدانة ووقف الاعتداءات المستمرة لكيان الاحتلال الإسرائيلي على السيادة السورية والتي طالبت البنى التحتية من مرافق تعليمية وثقافية ومطارات والمقار الدبلوماسية والبنية التحتية ومنازل المواطنين، وأزهقت العديد من أرواح المدنيين السوريين.
- ما تزال سورية محرومة من عضويتها في بعض المنظمات الدولية والإقليمية، وبالتالي عدم استفادتها من حقوق العضوية، فضلاً عما يترتب على ذلك من منعها من استخدام أصولها المجمدة في تمويل التدخلات اللازمة لتحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة.
- لم يتم تقديم أية مساعدات إنمائية رسمية إلى سورية لمساعدتها في تمويل أهدافها التنموية وبناء اقتصادها على أسس مستدامة، وجل ما يُقدم هو مساعدات جاءت استجابة للاحتياجات الإنسانية للتخفيف من أثر الحرب والكوارث الطبيعية.

وعلى المستوى الوطني:

- وضعت الحكومة السورية سياسات متكاملة ومتسقة لتحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة، وأطلقت البرامج اللازمة لانطلاق واستدامة العملية التنموية، إلا أن جهودها اصطدمت بالعقبات والتحديات المذكورة آنفاً على المستوى الدولي، لا سيما مع المتطلبات المستجدة بفعل كارثة الزلزال المدمر الذي ضرب البلاد يوم 6 شباط/فبراير 2023.
- تعمل الحكومة السورية في ظل بيئة عمل صعبة ومعقدة، تتزامن فيها اعتبارات الاحتياجات المتزايدة مع تلك المتصلة بتراجع الإمكانيات ونقص التمويل المتاح للتنمية، الأمر الناجم عن الحرب ومفززاتها، والسرقة المستمرة للموارد المحلية من قبل بعض الدول، والإجراءات القسرية المفروضة. وبالرغم من ذلك استخدمت الحكومة ما أتيج لها من موارد لإعادة تأهيل جزء مما دمرته الحرب من بنى تحتية اقتصادية واجتماعية ضرورية لتحقيق أقصى ما يمكن من أهداف التنمية المستدامة.
- قامت الحكومة بتوسيع قاعدة المشاركة في رسم وتنفيذ الخطط التنموية، لا سيما مع الشركاء في القطاع الخاص والوسط الأكاديمي والمجتمع الأهلي والإعلام، وعززت التعاون مع منظومة الأمم المتحدة والمنظمات الدولية والإقليمية العاملة رسمياً في سورية، وذلك لضمان التوظيف التشاركي الأمثل للموارد.
- لقد أثبتت كارثة الزلزال المدمر الذي أصاب سورية أن الهدف من الإجراءات القسرية هو الإضرار بحياة المواطنين السوريين، إذ كان من شأن هذه الإجراءات الحد من إمكانيات الحكومة والمجتمع السوري، وتقليص حيز الحركة المتاح في سياق الجهود المبذولة في عمليات الإنقاذ والاستجابة لتبعات الزلزال.

بناءً على ما سبق، يمكن القول بأن بيئة العمل التنموي على المستوى الدولي باتت غير مواتية لتحقيق كامل أهداف التنمية المستدامة، بل يمكن وصفها بأنها أصبحت أكثر عدائية لبعض الدول ومنها سورية، ومن ثم فإننا نطلق تحذيراً بأن المجتمع الدولي أصبح يعمل ضد تحقيق شعار خطة عمل الأمم المتحدة 2030 "ألا يتخلف أحد عن الركب"، وأنه في حال استمرار هذه الأوضاع فإن هناك دولاً ستتخلف عن ركب إنجاز أهداف التنمية المستدامة.

- نُؤكّد في هذا التقرير على مضمون الرسائل التي تضمّنها التقرير الوطني الطوعي الأول عام 2020 التي لم يُنفَّذ أيٌّ منها.
- نجدد مطالبنا من المجتمع الدولي بأنّ يتحمّل مسؤولياته في إطار أهداف التنمية المستدامة، لا سيما لجهة الضغط لإنهاء الوجود العسكري الأجنبي غير الشرعي لبعض الدول على الأراضي السورية.
- الضغط لوقف ممارسات بعض الدول الداعمة للإرهاب، وسرقة المقدرات الوطنية السورية.
- الإلغاء الفوري غير المشروط للإجراءات القسرية الأحادية الجانب المفروضة على سورية.
- إدانة، ووقف اعتداءات كيان الاحتلال الإسرائيلي.
- مساعدة الجمهورية العربية السورية في تمويل ودعم تحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة.
- أنّ يكون العالم أكثر إنصافاً تجاه الدول النامية لا سيما الأقل دخلاً.

Uganda

[Original: English]

Uganda's third Voluntary National Review demonstrates her commitment to the fulfilment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The overall implementation of SDGs in Uganda is guided by the Vision 2040 that aspires to transform Ugandan society from a peasant one to a modern and prosperous one and is implemented through a series of five-year National Development Plans (NDPs). Currently, the country is implementing the third NDP, which is more than 95% aligned to the SDGs, an improvement from 70% in the second NDP.

Building on the coordination framework developed in 2016, and operationalized through a rolling roadmap, which defines catalytic actions and interventions, the Government continues to strengthen coordination, partnerships, and localization mechanisms for SDG implementation. The coordination framework is executed through five multi-stakeholder Technical Working Groups (TWGs) composed of actors from government, civil society, private sector, and the academia. The TWGs are aligned to the core functions of; planning and mainstreaming; data generation; financing and resource mobilization; communication and popularization; and monitoring and reporting. At the highest policy level, the Prime Minister continues to provide the overall leadership for the implementation of the SDGs across Ministries, Departments, Agencies, and Local Governments.

To enhance SDG implementation, in 2019, the Government in partnership with United Nations Country Team, established a fully-fledged national SDG Secretariat that has strengthened coordination and partnership architecture. In addition, coordination platforms and task teams for implementation of the various SDGs have been established by the relevant government agencies and specific capacity building programs for monitoring and reporting on the implementation of SDGs. As such, there has been increased SDG localization and voluntary local reviews across various government ministries and agencies as well as in Local Governments. In addition, there has been strengthened monitoring and reporting on various SDGs; indicators with data points increasing from 41 in 2016 to the current 135. Further, the Government and its partners have initiated and organized two SDG Conferences as annual events where stakeholders reflect on Uganda's SDG journey and draw actions for acceleration. There has also been strengthened partnership with the private sector and civil society organisations through establishment of respective platforms to enhance SDG ownership and accountability.

At the midpoint of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, Uganda's progress presents a mixed picture. In terms of targets, only 26.1% of SDGs are on track, 54.2% have limited progress and 19.7% are stagnating. However, Uganda's economy continues to recover from and remains resilient against negative effects of COVID 19 pandemic and climate change. The economy is estimated to grow by 6% in 2023/24 up from 5% in FY 2022/23, translating into a per capital GDP of USD 1,093 by June 2023. Uganda has also made substantial investments in key areas of infrastructure and human capital development, which have significantly enhanced the country's competitiveness and presents numerous viable financing opportunities.

With this mixed performance, Uganda has, through a consultative process at national and sub-national levels, developed six commitments for SDG acceleration and transformation. These commitments focus on actions to accelerate: (i) Leaving No One Behind agenda through the inclusive Parish Development Model implementation; (ii) inclusive actions for trade financing and climate-smart investments; (iii) leveraging science, technology and innovation; (iv) inclusive economic and social development through climate change adaptation and mitigation; (v) harnessing the full potential of data to improve the lives of all Ugandans; and (vi) strengthening SDG coordination and service delivery mechanisms.

Moving forward, Uganda will focus on integrating these commitments into the forthcoming National Development Plan IV (2024/2025 – 2029/2030), enhancing innovative financing mechanisms at all levels, strengthening partnerships for SDG localization and citizen participation, and enhancing SDG monitoring and reporting. This will involve continuous alignment of the budget allocations and development plans with SDG priorities, diversifying funding sources, and unlocking new innovative financing models and mechanisms to enhance financial resilience and resource availability. Uganda will also: identify and explore options for creating synergies among the various SDGs to leverage available resources and capacities; leverage innovations in technology and digitalization; foster partnerships and international cooperation, especially regional and South-South Triangular Cooperation; build resilience of the economy to various shocks including climate change; and strengthen institutional and human capacity for effective service delivery.

Vanuatu

[Original: English]

The theme of Vanuatu's second Voluntary National Review is Building Resilience and Accelerating Progress Through Local Empowerment.

Our 2019 review presented a positive message of progress despite extreme vulnerability to climate-related disasters. We have long faced the force of weather, but now the path to recovery is harder to navigate. Since 2020 we have endured three severe cyclones, including unprecedented back-to-back events. The Covid pandemic was not a separate problem to be dealt with. It meant facing a compound disaster, unique in the way it unravelled, with no clear trajectory or end in sight. Ever looming is the prospect of future disasters. The government and people of Vanuatu have had to continuously adapt and strengthen resilience mechanisms to mitigate the impacts of these persistent threats and disruptions.

In 2023, a national 'Summit of the People and their Government' provided an opportunity to test and reset our approach to sustainable development. *Vanuatu 2030 - The People's Plan* charts our path for achieving a stable, sustainable and prosperous future, localising *Agenda 2030* and the Sustainable Development Goals. To this, we

remain fully committed. The summit identified the importance of empowering local communities to accelerate progress and enhance resilience.

Decentralisation reforms have focused on devolving more authority to local areas and making our public institutions more accessible, accountable, and responsive. Strengthening our six provincial and 71 area councils is helping to better deal with the compounding impacts of disasters and improve service delivery.

By aligning formal and traditional governance arrangements we are developing local capacity and harnessing our rich trove of traditional knowledge. Building stronger local authorities this way means our national policy frameworks are increasingly informed through localised assessments, planning and action. These reforms have led to key parts of the national Budget administered at the area level, facilitating quicker, more transparent responses, better tailored to local needs.

Covid led to the first contraction of the economy in nearly 20 years. The disruption to people's lives and livelihoods was profound and required the most extensive ever package of government support. Alongside wage subsidies and tax breaks were substantial investments in the productive sectors to address immediate needs and build longer-term resilience.

Social protection in Vanuatu is anchored in our community networks and cultural traditions. Reciprocity, fairness, trust, safety and adherence to custom is what holds our communities together. We continue to draw on traditional values, which align with modern language around human rights, equality, and inclusion. Social protection policies also need to accommodate shifting social norms, new urban lifestyles and the pressures associated with increased labour migration.

Stresses associated with recent disasters highlighted stubborn social issues. In response we renewed commitments to achieve gender equality, the protection of women, girls and young people, and the full inclusion of people with disabilities. Actioning these policies and engaging in the new conversations that are emerging will help ensure no-one is left behind.

Vanuatu proudly spearheaded the coalition of 132 nations adopting by consensus the resolution for a non-binding advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on climate change.

At home we have been mainstreaming climate-related disaster preparedness and recovery by integrating them into national, provincial and local planning, budgeting and activity programming. We can no longer sustain what were previously parallel processes. The change has led to improved outcomes with significant investments made in essential infrastructure, connectivity, and enhanced agriculture practices. These are aimed at stimulating economic growth, improving livelihoods and ensuring food security. We are also focusing on improving sustainable land and marine resource management, coupling science and technology with traditional practices.

Education is pivotal for our people achieving their development aspirations. We expanded our school-fee subsidy to improve access and now strive to improve quality. This includes providing appropriate infrastructure and boosting skills training for early school leavers.

Our second VNR presents a cautiously optimistic outlook. It showcases a country determined to prosper despite living amidst the stark realities of climate change. We have leveraged our commitment to democratic processes and citizen empowerment to accelerate our progress on the SDGs. Achieving more requires enhanced financial access, including direct access to climate finance, improved resource allocation, stronger data systems, and deeper partnerships and stakeholder engagement.

[Original: Arabic]

يمتلك اليمن موقعا استراتيجيا فريدا يؤوله للعب دور استراتيجي، سياسا واقتصاديا وامنيا، فهو يقع في الجنوب الغربي من شبه الجزيرة العربية و يمتلك ميناء عدن الذي كان الميناء الثاني عالميا في خمسينات القرن الماضي، كما يمتلك شريطا ساحليا يبلغ 2500 كم يمتد على البحر الاحمر وخليج عدن والمحيط الهندي والبحر العربي ويطل على مضيق باب المندب الذي يعبر منه 20% من النفط العالمي، وهو الطريق البحري الاقصر والاقل كلفة لحركة التجارة العالمية:

في 21 سبتمبر 2014 م انقلبت المليشيا الحوثية على الدولة اليمنية وعلى مخرجات الحوار الوطني الذي كان مشاركا فيه واحتل العاصمة صنعاء وشن حربا ادت الى تدمير اجزاء كبيرة من البنية التحتية وقتل عشرات الالاف من الضحايا ونزوح 4.5 مليون انسان و فقدت اليمن حوالي 23 عاما من مكاسب التنمية وحرمان أكثر من 80% من السكان من الوصول إلى الخدمات الاجتماعية الأساسية الرئيسية، كما أدت الحرب إلى انكماش الناتج المحلي الإجمالي إلى النصف تقريبا وخسر الاقتصاد أكثر من 126 مليار دولار و توقف إنتاج النفط والغاز، نتيجة الهجمات الحوثية بالطيران المسيير والصواريخ البلاستية على موانئ تصدير النفط و ارتفع الدين المحلي والخارجي بسبب عدم قدرة الحكومة على سداد الديون المستحقة بالاضافة الى ان اليمن يستورد حوالي 90% من احتياجاته من الغذاء، مما يجعله عرضة لانعدام الأمن الغذائي، الذي يؤثر على أكثر من 60% من السكان. كما يواجه اليمن أزمة أمن مائي، فضلا عن أزمة إنسانية يحتاج 80% من السكان في حاجة إلى المساعدة الإنسانية، بالاضافة الى تداعيات الازمات الدولية المتتالية ومنها جائحة كوفيد-19، وارتفاع أسعار الطاقة. و تغير المناخ. في ظل هذه الأزمات، فمن غير المرجح ان تحقق اليمن أياً من أهداف التنمية المستدامة بحلول عام 2030م.

يقتضي التقدم نحو تحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة وضع وتنفيذ استراتيجية متكاملة للتعافي وإعادة الإعمار، إلى جانب بناء القدرة على مواجهة التحديات المستقبلية. هذا التقرير هو الاول عن اهداف التنمية المستدامة والذي أعد على الرغم من التحديات ومن خلال آلية تشاركية، يحمل العديد من الرسائل للداخل والخارج يؤكد على ان اليمن عضوا فاعلا في الاسرة الدولية و سيمضي بوتيرة عالية في تسخير كافة الامكانيات المتاحة للحاق بالركب لاحتراز تقدم معتبر في السنوات القادمة بدعم الشركاء الاقليميين والدوليين، فيما يلي ابرز تلك الرسائل:

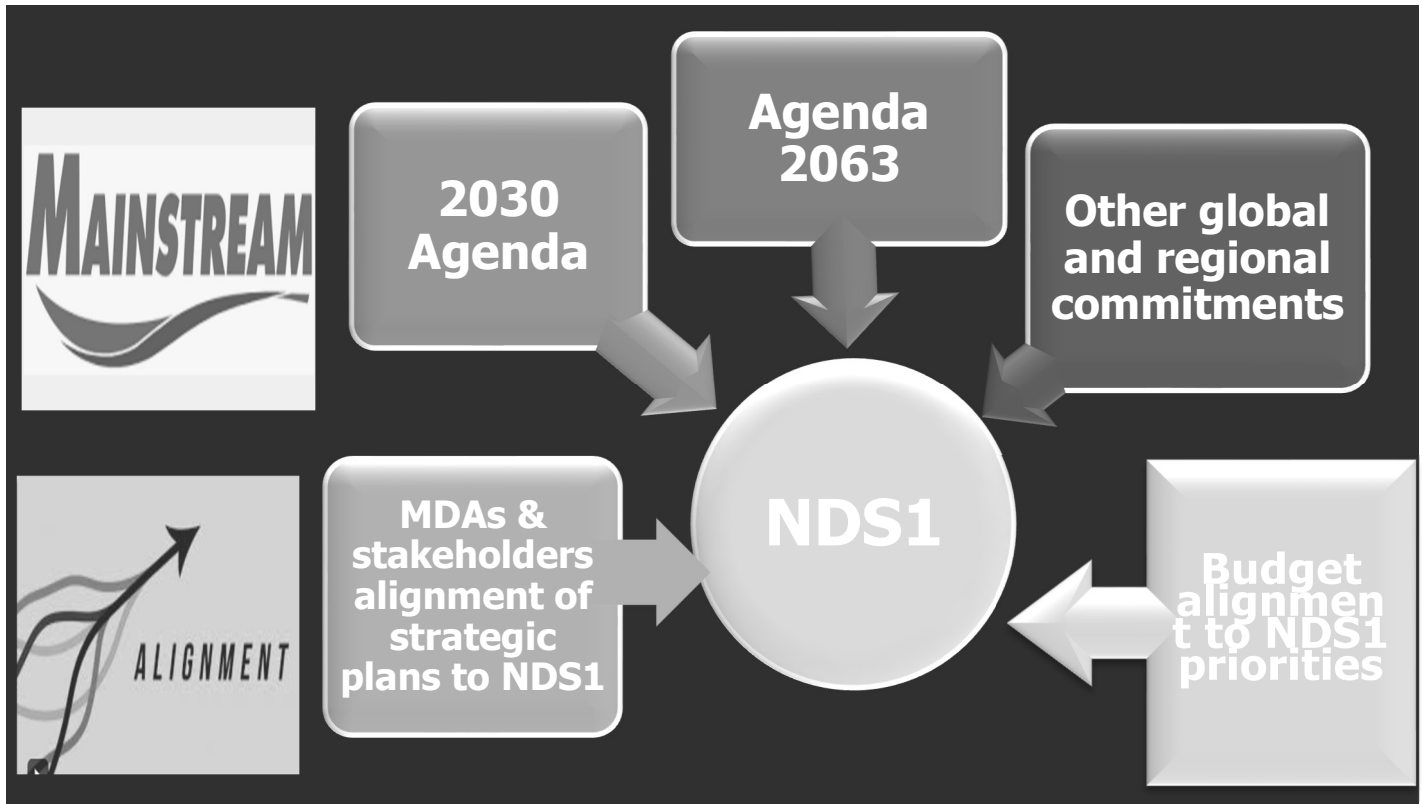
1. دعم جهود الامم المتحدة والمجتمع الدولي في التوصل الى اتفاق سلام شامل ومستدام في اليمن وفق مخرجات الحوار الوطني واتفاق الرياض والمبادرة الخليجية وقرارات الشرعية الدولية يضمن انتهاء الانقلاب واستعادة مؤسسات الدولة وتعزيز الشفافية والمساءلة وسيادة القانون.
2. حشد التمويل من المجتمع الإقليمي والدولي لإعادة الإعمار وتحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة والانتقال من التدخلات الإنسانية إلى التدخلات التنموية ذات الأثر المستدام وبما يضمن بناء المنعة والصمود لدرء المخاطر والأزمات.
3. استئناف انتاج وتصدير النفط والغاز وتعظيم الاستفادة منه في تنمية القطاعات الحقيقية واستدامة المالية العامة بالتزامن مع الاستثمار في الطاقة المتجددة والنظيفة
4. تبني برامج وسياسات مكافحة الفقر والجوع وسوء التغذية من خلال تنمية المشاريع الصغيرة والاصغر وخلق فرص عمل للنساء والشباب وتوسيع الحماية الاجتماعية وتنمية القطاع الزراعي والسمكي وتعزيز الوصول إلى الخدمات الأساسية والاستفادة من التكنولوجيا والاقتصاد الرقمي والاحضر والحد من اوجه عدم المساواة.
5. معالجة المديونية الخارجية من خلال مفاوضات الديون بالعمل المناخي والتفاوض مع الدول الدانئة والمؤسسات المالية الاقليمية والدولية لاعفاء اليمن جزئياً او كلياً من الديون والفوائد وتحويل القروض القصيرة الاجل إلى قروض طويلة الاجل باسعار فائدة مخفضة والحصول على تمويلات ميسرة.
6. تبني اجراءات وسياسات فعالة للحفاظ على الموارد الطبيعية وتعظيم الاستفادة منها على نحو مستدام وتقليل الاثار السلبية الناتجة عن التغير المناخي وخاصة في مجال المياه والزراعة وسبل المعيشة والاقتصاد الاخضر وتنمية الثروة البحرية وحمايتها من الاضطرابات الجائر.
7. بناء القدرات المؤسسية على المستوى المركزي والمحلي وحوكمتها والاستثمار في البنية التحتية الرقمية الملائمة للمؤسسات الحكومية والقطاع العام.
8. تنويع الفرص الاقتصادية من خلال استحداث تدابير التكيف مع تغير المناخ في القطاعات الواعدة، بما في ذلك الزراعة ومصايد الأسماك، وإدارة وحوكمة الموارد المائية، وتعزيز المشاريع الصغيرة والمتوسطة وسلاسل القيمة في القطاعات المحتملة.

9. تحسين جودة الخدمات الاجتماعية الأساسية، بما في ذلك المياه والصحة والتعليم. وزيادة الاستثمار في رأس المال البشري.
10. تيسير التحول التكنولوجي والرقمنة من خلال تحسين الاتصال بالإنترنت والوصول إلى المعلومات.
11. بناء شراكة واسعة مع القطاع الخاص والمجتمع المدني وتعزيز دور القطاع الخاص في تمويل التنمية وإعادة الأعمار.
12. تعزيز القدرات الإحصائية لرصد التقدم المحرز في تحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة
13. تعزيز دور الجهاز المركزي للرقابة والمحاسبة والهيئة العليا لمكافحة الفساد في تطبيق مبادئ الحكم الرشيد والشفافية والمساءلة ومحاربة الفساد.

Zimbabwe

[Original: English]

Zimbabwe aligned and mainstreamed the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development and the 17 goals, the Agenda 2063 into the Vision 2030 and its accompanying blueprints, Transitional Stabilisation Programme (TSP 2018-2020), and National Development Strategy 1 and 2 (2021-2025) and (2026-2030), respectively.



The first and second VNRs were developed in 2017 and 2021, respectively, with the assistance of consultants. To ensure buy-in and ownership, the 2024 VNR is being developed by Government together with stakeholders drawn from Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), representatives of persons with disabilities, youth, women, civil society organizations, private sector, development partners, organized business, organized labour, academics, in line with the whole of government and whole of society approaches.

In line with the ‘leaving no-one’ and no place behind principle of the SDGs, country-wide consultations and validations were undertaken across the 10 provinces including special interest groups such as CSOs, private sector, children and parliamentarians.

The 2024 VNR reviewed all the 17 SDGs, incorporated key messages from voluntary local reviews undertaken between 2022-2024 and child-led VNR chapter key messages.

Summary of SDGs progress

The 2024 VNR report reviewed performance of all the 17 SDGs, but key messages are limited to the 5 goals to be reviewed in-depth at the HLPF.

SDG1: The introduction of the Integrated Social Protection Management Information System and the enhancement of social safety nets and sustainable livelihoods is helping the country move her citizenry from extreme poverty. The country’s poverty level has, however, been affected by poly-crises which continue to exert pressure on social protection requirements.

SDG2: Implementation of the Agrifood Systems and transformation strategy (AFSTS) increased public sector investment and encouraged participation of private sector in agricultural investment leading to rapid development of the agricultural sector. The agricultural sector grew by 4.1% in 2020, 17.5% in 2021 and 6.2% in 2022, through acceleration of climate smart farming practices, Pfumvudza/ Intwasa (conservation farming) and development of the irrigation alliance resulting in increased area under precision irrigation leading to increased productivity.

SDG13: Completion of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) is crucial in integrating and mainstreaming climate change into development planning, enhancing resilience, and reducing vulnerability across all stakeholders. Aligning climate goals with budgets and policies help ensure coordinated efforts. Strengthening institutional capacity through transparency-focused initiatives, facilitating effective reporting and international collaboration are vital in meeting the Paris Agreement. Collaboration, public awareness, monitoring frameworks, financial mobilization, inclusivity, synergies with other SDGs, and adaptive management are important in guaranteeing long-term success and addressing climate change challenges. However, the ever-changing climate-related events complicates resilience building mechanisms.

SDG16: In line with the goal, the implementation of Devolution and Decentralization Policy, upholding of human rights and rule of law enhance community engagement and participation in development, enhance and expedite case settlement, rehabilitation and reintegration of inmates, thereby building up to peaceful and just societies.

SDG17: Zimbabwe is implementing strategies aimed at fostering global, regional and national collaboration and corporation with various stakeholders to enhance financing and partnerships in the implementation of sustainable development goals. These include strategies to increase the quantity and quality of Official Development Assistance (ODA), debt relief restructuring and cancellation, the implementation of progressive taxation, enhancing data for SDGs monitoring and reporting and promoting partnerships and volunteerism to enhance SDGs achievement.

Children- led VNR: was spearheaded by children and flags out key messages from children by the children. “We, the children of Zimbabwe, demand action, NOW! We want a Zimbabwe where ALL children have equal opportunities: free education, access to affordable healthcare, a registered identity for every child, because we all matter,

protection from abuse and a justice system free from corruption and, create for us sustainable solutions to end poverty and hunger.”

VLRs: The Government of Zimbabwe together with partners and Local Authorities embarked on the localisation agenda in 2020 with 2 pilot projects (Harare and Vic Falls). Between 2022-2024, and a total of 14 additional local authorities were capacitated, and 6 VLRs have been produced by 3 urban and 3 rural councils. VLRS promoted multi-stakeholder participation and collaboration between councils and their stakeholders in SDGs monitoring and reporting. However, lack of budgetary support towards the production of VLRs, data, the need to digitalise systems, and limited awareness of SDGs and Agenda 2063 were their major challenges.