Global Alliance
Reporting Progress on Peaceful, Just, and Inclusive Societies

WHITE & CASE

Voluntary National Review (VNR) Analysis 2016 Aggregated Chart

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	VNRs by Country	Reported Yes/No	Notes	Analysis
1.B: Institutions and policies for poverty reduction	1. China	*Yes*	As set out in Annex I, the three reports (2008 Report, Beijing+20 Report, 2016 Report) collectively covered, either through specific references or in substance and to various extents	18 countries attempted to report on this indicator. It is one of the highest reported indicator
	2. Colombia	*No*	Exclusively focused on SDG relating to chemicals, mining, toxic wastes, etc.	
	3. Egypt	*Yes*	Report devotes considerable explanation to poverty-reduction and the provisions of the constitution which address poverty, one of which (Article 11) speaks to women specifically. Egypt's "Vision 2030 Strategic Goals" include increasing participation of "women [and] people with special needs in the labor market. p. 24	
	4. Estonia	*Yes*	Targets: reduce absolute poverty to 5.9% by 2019 (2014: 6.3% reduce level of absolute poverty among children aged 0-17 to 7% by 2019 (2014: 9.1%). (p.17)	
	5. Finland	*No*	As such, the report does not discuss the detailed PJIS indicators listed. It only makes reference to the high level 2030 goals at a more general level.	
	6. France	*Yes*	Addressing SDG Goal 1 in general	
	7. Georgia	*Yes*	The report states that the government's policy has been ameliorating rural poverty conditions through targeted assistance and subsidies (p.7) The report says that developments with healthcare specifically has had a positive impact on poverty rates (p.9)	
	8. Germany	*Yes*	The report states that, on a national level, the German government is aiming to combat relative poverty, especially for disadvantaged groups such as single parents. According to the report, the main steps that Germany has undertaken include poverty avoidance through decent wages / introduction of a minimum wage; making it easier to reconcile family and job (e.g. though parental benefits schemes); ensuring old age pensions are "poverty resistant"; ensuring a minimum level of protection against poverty through state support; and promoting affordable housing. The German National Sustainable Development Strategy 2016 sets out that national indicators / goals will concentrate on the social welfare system. On an international level, the VNR affirms Germany's commitment to eradicate all dimensions of poverty worldwide and intends to support other countries in this, but does not include any specific	

			data / examples of actions taken.	
	9. Madagascar	*Yes*	Madagascar is in the process of taking the necessary steps to meet the SDG through a government-led harmonization process with the national Plan National de Développement 2015 – 2019 (PND) (National Development Plan). The Malagasy government has created a Comité d'Orientation et de Suivi (COS) (Steering and Monitoring Committee) and the Comité Technique (CT) (Technical Committee) to help further all the initiatives towards attaining the SDG. Both the COS and the CT are composed of government officials (especially from the Ministry of the Economy), private sector leaders, civil society members, scholars and academics as well as technocrats of all sorts). In this respect, the Malagasy government has proceeded with two (2) national consultations regarding the SDG that took place in August 2015 and June 2016. These consultations sought to evaluate the articulation of the SDG program in light of the local PND program. A roadmap for attaining the SDG was developed during the first presentation. The second consultation allowed for experts from different fields and sectors to evaluate the different national needs in order to attain the SDG in light of the country's challenges and limitations. Both consultations counted with the support of the United Nations system and the UNDP Regional Centre in Addis-Abeba. Some local and regional consultations have also been taking place. These have the same goals as the national consultations but the focus has been more in communicating the national efforts in attaining the SDG than discussing how to attain these from a local or regional perspective. Local and regional consultations have sought to keep all the local and regional actors informed of the steps being taken to meet the SDG as well as to receive their input in how to attain progress in this regard. Poverty-reduction is perhaps one of the most important priorities according to the report. Almost all of the efforts are directed towards this goal. Both consultations emphatically addressed this. Madagascar has also aligned itself with the African position regarding Agenda 2030, which looks to promote poverty reduction through structural changes. One of the main signs of progress is that the government has decided to allocate part of the national budget to all those policies focused on attaining the SDG. The report indicates that the budget allocation should begin in 2017. However, the report is not completely clear on specific, detailed descriptions of the efforts in place for poverty reduction.	

	10. Mexico	*Yes*	The report argues that many of the 13 structural reforms promulgated by President Enrique Peña Nieto have helped to further different objectives under the SDG. For example, Table 4 of the VNR establishes that the following reforms all helped to further the creation of institutions for policy reduction: Energy Reform, Antitrust Reform, Financial Reform, Tax Reform, Labour Reform, Education Reform, new National Code of Criminal Procedure, new Amparo Right Law, new Election and Political Reform as well as the Anticorruption Reform. The Presidency has passed a decreto ley or decree in order to create Zonas Económicas Especiales or "Special Economic Zones" in the southern states of the republic, which is one of the regions most affected by poverty. Through certain incentives, these special economic zones will help in tackling poverty and to create wealth.	
	11. Morocco	*Yes*	This indicator is discussed throughout entire report (specifically pgs. 21,23, 25-27; 43)	
	12. Montenegro	*Yes*	Mapping to the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document for sustainable development. Table 3-3 starting on page 80 of the VNR shows that every SDG is covered by at least one of the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document. This indicator is mentioned in the Social Resources; GPI.	
	13. Norway	*Yes*	Description of what Norway is doing which fits the description of target 1.B. No data or reference to target.	
	14. Philippines	*Yes*	No statistics are provided. The VNR identifies "poverty reduction" as part of the pillars/themes where progress is most needed.	
	15. Republic of Korea	*Yes*	• Mention of 5 policies in place to combat poverty • More data and policies on pp. 25, 29	
	16. Samoa	*Yes*	The VNR attempts to report on this indicator. However, there is no data provided on this matter. Section 3.6: "Lessons Learned" discusses about this indicator.(p.6, 12,17, 21)	
	17. Sierra Leone	*Yes*	The report provides data on the SDG poverty indicator. They provide a chart of data compiled from the country's MDGs Report 2015.(p. 8) Pillar 6 Social Protection directly relates to SDGs 1,2 &10- Reducing general Poverty(p.13). In the report, section labelled "Food security and extreme poverty" refers to the indicator. It proposes a brief description of the importance of increased efficiency in targeting poverty and monitoring of delivery.	
	18. Switzerland	*No*	Switzerland reports that is in the process of amending its existing sustainable development monitoring system (MONET) to allow it to measure the implementation of the SDGs and that it will provide a comprehensive VNR by the end of 2018.	
	19. Togo	*Yes*		

	20. Turkey	*Yes*		A brief summary of progress with some data is provided. (pg. 10) Policy is focused on relative poverty. (pg. 18)	
	21. Uganda	*No*		No baseline data available in Uganda for SDG indicator 1.b.1	
	22. Venezuela	*Yes*		The Venezuela VNR explains the many measures Venezuela has been taking since the establishment of the 1999 constitution. Many of the measures are focused on poverty and inequality reduction, as this is one of the main goals of the Chavez and Maduro governments. The government adopted in 2013 the Plan para la Patria or "Motherland's Plan" (hereinafter, the "National Development Plan" or "NDP"). According to the VNR, the is a mirror plan of the SDG and the government has already been dealing with many of the SDG indicators when tackling the NDP goals. Also, Venezuela has embarked on a different political-economical model which the VNR describes as "Transition to Socialism". The Transition to Socialism plan seeks to protect the people in the form of (1) pro-growth policies, focused by an increase in the GDP, (2) inclusion policies, focused on a citizen right to health, education and food, (3) inequality, focused by a goal to inequality as measured by the Gini coefficient, (4) popular organization, focused on participatory democracy and citizenship involvement beyond the election process in communal committees, (5) universalization of public policies, which aims at having the state public policies cover the totality of the population, (6) living conditions, which aims at transforming the objective living standards of the population. Venezuela approved in November 2014 an Organic Law "Sistema Nacional de Misiones, Grandes Misiones y Micro Misiones" or "Missions". Missions are a form of public policy entity that engages segments of the population in the implementation of policies and the accountability process of those policies. The government leads many of the missions to address challenges in multiple areas such as health, education, youth, and climate change, among others. The missions are particular entities composed of different sector actors from the community, civil society and the government. The idea behind the concept of the mission is to engage multiple stakeholders in addressing different challenges and, thus, to rely on an inclusive, participatory entity in the process of tackling different problems.	
	Total VNRs (22)	*Yes*	*18*		
		No	*4*		
4.5 : All forms of discrimination in education	1. China	*Yes*		References to SDG and other PJIS (or "peaceful, just, and inclusive societies") targets and indicators: As set out in more details in Annex I hereto, the three reports described above collectively covered, either through specific references or in substance and to various extents	17 countries attempted to report on this indicator. It is one of the highest reported indicator

			Beijing+20 Report	
	2. Colombia	*No*	Exclusively focused on SDG relating to chemicals, mining, toxic wastes, etc.	
	3. Egypt	*Yes*	Report does not address this goal specifically, but the theme of education and initiatives that support increasing access for girls and vulnerable and poor households. Constitution guarantees equal access to persons with disabilities and ministerial decree calls for implementing students with disabilities into the school system, etc. p. 41	
	4. Estonia	*Yes*	Targets: Reduce to 9.5% the proportion of young people (18-24) with primary or lower level education discontinuing their studies by 2020 (2015: 11.2%) Maintain at 30% the proportion of adults (24-64) without special or vocational education by 2020 (2015: 29.2%) Increase to 20% the percentage of adults in education by 2020 (2015: 12.2%) 40% of 30-34 year olds with third level education in their age group by 2020 (2015: 45.2%). (p. 23)	
	5. Finland	*No*	As such, the report does not discuss the detailed PJIS indicators. It only makes reference to the high level 2030 goals at a more general level.	
	6. France	*Yes*	Addressing SDG Goal 4 in general	
	7. Georgia	*Yes*	The report mentions how important the advancement of the system of education is in providing high education to all people (p.4)	
	8. Germany	*Yes*	The VNR covers statements that the German government is working towards making education / opportunities less dependent on social background, promoting early childhood education to improve equality of opportunity, providing for children / young people with and without disabilities to learn together and promoting children from high-risk backgrounds. The VNR also notes that the government aims to close the gender gap in terms of educational opportunities, in part by increasing the number of top-level women academics and scientists and by the 'National Part for Women in MINT professions (which includes more than 200 partners from politics, business, the science and research community and the media). Otherwise the information is mainly forward-looking / aspirational, without much concrete data to indicate progress.	
	9. Madagascar	*Yes*	The report focuses on the newly enacted Déclaration de la Plateforme des Personnes Handicapées de Magagascar sur les ODD (Declaration on the Madagascar Handicapped Persons Platform on the SDG), which is attached as Annex 2 of the report and which establishes and recognizes the Malagasy aspiration (declaration) to meet the SDG objectives with regards to handicapped people.	

			The report, however, offers scant references to other types of discrimination in education.	
	10. Mexico	*No*	N/A	
	11. Morocco	*Yes*	Gender discrimination mentioned briefly on pg. 23-25; 26-27 No mention of persons with disabilities or the indigenous.	
	12. Montenegro	*Yes*	Mapping to the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document for sustainable development. Table 3-3 starting on page 80 of the VNR shows that every SDG is covered by at least one of the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document. Indicator is mentioned in the Human Resources; SPI; GII	
	13. Norway	*Yes*	Specific reference to target 4.5 and description of what Norway is doing to meet the target.	
	14. Philippines	*Yes*	No statistics are provided. The VNR notes that the Philippines aspires to achieve education for all.	
	15. Republic of Korea	*Yes*	Policies mentioned throughout but no qualitative data	
	16. Samoa	*Yes*	The country attempts to report this indicator. Section 3.5 states that the need to strengthen measures to promote sustainable development… can include taking a transformational approach to address this indicator through structural factors at the root of it and deriving actions and initiatives to bring about lasting improvements. (p.6) With partnership with Australia, the Samoa Inclusive Education Development Program (SIEDP) support 331 children with disability access school in Samoa. 54% increase since 2009. (p. 20, 21,38,35)	
	17. Sierra Leone	*Yes*	In Annex 1: The SDGs and Sierra Leone's Agenda for Prosperity reports the relevant indicator.The report provides data on the SDGs education indicator. They provide a chart of data compiled from the country's MDGs Report 2015.(p. 8). They mention about their efforts to achieve universal primary education from the years of 2000 and 2004. They provide data on all forms of discrimination in education as well through data on girl-boy ratio in secondary and primary school. Reported that women and girls constitute the majority but still face levels of exclusion in socioeconomic activities. The government proposes brief mention of an affirmative action that should be promoted.(p. 17) There is an attempt to make report on disability issues and stigmatization by noting the difficulty to access to education. In a sentence, the government mentions the need to interpret and enforce legislations covering the welfare of those with disability. The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology will be in charge of this indicator.(p. 30)	

	18. Switzerland	*No*		Switzerland reports that is in the process of amending its existing sustainable development monitoring system (MONET) to allow it to measure the implementation of the SDGs and that it will provide a comprehensive VNR by the end of 2018.	
	19. Togo	*No*			
	20. Turkey	*Yes*		Ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong opportunities for all are stated as main objectives of the 10th National Development Plan of Turkey which is mostly consistent with the SDGs. (pg. 19) No mention of specific data or policy.	
	21. Uganda	*Yes*		Description of one of Uganda's NDP2 targets/interventions which fits the description of target 4.5. No data or reference to target.	
	22. Venezuela	*Yes*		According to the VNR, the Venezuela Education Policy has been successful in generating access to education to a wider group of people in the country. As of 2014, 93% of Venezuelan children attend school for primary education and 76% do so for middle school. In the tertiary education sector, there has also been an increase in the number of people attending university in 2015. Literacy has been one of the goals of the government. The report establishes that hundreds of thousands of Venezuelans have learned how to read and write in the last few years. With regards to information technology education, the report establishes that the state has given access to more than two million people to technology education with the creation of 930 infocentros or technology institutes. All of these programs focus on eliminating discrimination in the government's pursuit of providing greater access to education.	
	Total VNRs(22)	*Yes*	*17*		
		No	*6*		
4.7: Culture of peace, non-violence and global citizenship	1. China	*No*		N/A	
	2. Colombia	*No*		Exclusively focused on SDG relating to chemicals, mining, toxic wastes, etc.	
	3. Egypt	*No*		N/A	
	4. Estonia	*Yes*		Indicator is mentioned on p.26, 42	
	5. Finland	*No*		As such, the report does not discuss the detailed PJIS indicators listed above. It only makes reference to the high level 2030 goals at a more general level.	
	6. France	*Yes*		Addressing SDG Goal 4 in general	

	7. Georgia	*Yes*	The report asserts that signing the Association Agreement helps them establish institutional and regulatory progress towards achieving sustainable development goals (p.1) The report mentions that the Government is making efforts to support economic development while also protecting the environment, and restoring security to Georgia while acting legally and fairly (p.1) The report states that Georgia is committed to push public administration to help with peaceful development (p.3)	
	8. Germany	*Yes*	The VNR states that in early 2017 a national action plan will be adopted to anchor sustainable education in all parts of the education sector (e.g. by integrating it into curricula), although no further detail is given as to what this will entail.	
	9. Madagascar	*Yes*	The report mentions the government-led workshops to promote sustainable development in light of the SDG. However, the report doesn't offer much details on these workshops other than mentioning (but not discussing) the fact that several of these have been organized in the Antananarivo as well as other cities such as Itasy, Amoron'i Mania and Menabe, that there has been a deliberate effort to create consciousness in the need to achieve the SDG, the interactions between the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and the SDG, how resources will be mobilized to achieve this goals, the communication strategy, the poverty elimination strategy as well as the government programs in these regards.	
	10. Mexico	*No*	N/A	
	11. Morocco	*No*	Minor emphasis placed on gender equality, and sustainable lifestyles through education on sustainable development Little to no mention on cultural diversity or the promotion of peace and non-violence.	
	12. Montenegro	*Yes*	Mapping to the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document for sustainable development. Table 3-3 starting on page 80 of the VNR shows that every SDG is covered by at least one of the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document. Indicator mentioned on Social Resources	
	13. Norway	*Yes*	Specific reference to target 4.7 and description of what Norway is doing to meet the target.	
	14. Philippines	*Yes*	No statistics are provided. The VNR identifies "culture of peace" as part of the pillars/themes where progress is most needed.	
	15. Republic of Korea	*Yes*	Mention of 14 strategic policies to achieve a set of 140 goals for peaceful unification, but no details on said policies or goals. No data	
	16. Samoa	*Yes*	The VNR does attempt to address this indicator. However, no data or statistic is provided. The Ministry of Police and prisons, community representatives and MWCSD work closely to promote awareness rising crime prevention strategies and a proactive approach towards community safety. (p.39)	

	17. Sierra Leone	*No*		The government attempts to report on this indicator. There is no data provided. It briefly discusses the management of regional conflicts that require the participation from member countries, such patrolling cross-border organized crime; terrorism… corruption. (p.5)	
	18. Switzerland	*No*		Switzerland reports that is in the process of amending its existing sustainable development monitoring system (MONET) to allow it to measure the implementation of the SDGs and that it will provide a comprehensive VNR by the end of 2018.	
	19. Togo	*No*		N/A	
	20. Turkey	*Yes*		Promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development is set as a goal under the 10th National Development Plan mostly consistent with SDGs. (pg. 23) No mention of specific data or policy.	
	21. Uganda	*No*		No baseline data available in Uganda for SDG indicator 4.7.1.	
	22. Venezuela	*Yes*		According to the VNR, the fundamental nucleus of Venezuela's social policy is to ensure the respect of all human rights for all Venezuelans, with a special emphasis on those rights related to equality and nondiscrimination. The 1999 Constitution provides for the enjoyment of social, economic, cultural and environmental rights and the VNR emphasizes that these rights must cover the most disadvantages citizens of the country (i.e., indigenous communities, African-descendants, women, children, adolescents, persons with disabilities, older people, among others). The government has created a movement called El Movimiento por la Paz y por la Vida or the "Movement for Peace and Life," which works in the form of a mission and seeks to involve the people in advancing policy with regards to human rights, climate awareness, public safety, civic engagement, among other areas relating to a culture of peace and global citizenship.	
	Total VNRs (22)	*Yes*	*12*		
		No	*10*		
4.A: Safe education facilities	1. China	*Yes*		As set out in more details in Annex I hereto, the three reports described above collectively covered, either through specific references or in substance and to various extents -2008 Report -Beijing+20 Report	
	2. Colombia	*No*		Exclusively focused on SDG relating to chemicals, mining, toxic wastes, etc.	
	3. Egypt	*No*		N/A	
	4. Estonia	*No*		N/A	
	5. Finland	*No*		As such, the report does not discuss the detailed PJIS indicators listed above. It only makes reference to the high level 2030 goals at a more general level,	

	6. France	*Yes*	Addressing SDG Goal 4 in general	
	7. Georgia	*No*	The report mentions that it will upgrade the existing education facilities but does not show an awareness of sensitivity and inclusivity included in the SDG, meaning there is no “safe” component to these upgrades (4)	
	8. Germany	*No*	No specific reference to SDG 4.A. Although the VNR covers SDG 4 in general, safe education facilities are not touched upon.	
	9. Madagascar	*Yes*	This is only mentioned as an aspiration for the future and the report does not provide details as to specific policies or programs enacted in this respect.	
	10. Mexico	*Yes*	The government established through the Education Reform an infrastructure program as well as a curriculum program. Both seek to enhance education quality.	
	11. Morocco	*No*	Facilities not mentioned at all. Education reform discussed on pp. 24-25	
	12. Montenegro	*Yes*	Mapping to the relevant priority areas of Montenegro’s internal strategy document for sustainable development. Table 3-3 starting on page 80 of the VNR shows that every SDG is covered by at least one of the relevant priority areas of Montenegro’s internal strategy document. Indicator is discussed in Human Resources	
	13. Norway	*No*	N/A	
	14. Philippines	*No*	N/A	
	15. Republic of Korea	*Yes*	No mention of specific facilities. Mention of the environment around schools (unsafe walks; p. 19)	
	16. Samoa	*Yes*	Mentioned in the above indicator on Samoa Inclusive Education Development Program. (p.38) No further details provided in this indicator. Reports of the country’ s aims to achieving universal primary education by 2015. (P.35)	
	17. Sierra Leone	*No*	There is no attempt to report on this indicator in the report. However, as the government links their 8 pillars with the SDGs indicator, it may fall under pillar 3: Accelerating Human Development. (p. 30)	
	18. Switzerland	*No*	Switzerland reports that is in the process of amending its existing sustainable development monitoring system (MONET) to allow it to measure the implementation of the SDGs and that it will provide a comprehensive VNR by the end of 2018.	
	19. Togo	*No*	N/A	
	20. Turkey	*No*	N/A	
	21. Uganda	*Yes*	Description of one of Uganda’s NDP2 targets/interventions which fits the description of target 4.A. No data or reference to target.	
	22. Venezuela	*Yes*	According to the VNR, the Venezuela Education Policy has been successful in generating access to education to a wider group of people in the country. As of 2014, 93% of Venezuelan children attend	

				school for primary education and 76% do so for middle school. In the tertiary education sector, there has also been an increase in the number of people attending university in 2015. Literacy has been one of the goals of the government. The report establishes that hundreds of thousands of Venezuelans have learned how to read and write in the last few years. With regards to information technology education, the report establishes that the state has given access to more than two million people to technology education with the creation of 930 infocentros or technology institutes. All of these programs focus on eliminating discrimination in the government's pursuit of providing greater access to education	
	Total VNRs (22)	*Yes*	*9*		
		No	*13*		
5.1: Discrimination against women and girls	1. China	*Yes*		As set out in more details in Annex I hereto, the three reports described above collectively covered, either through specific references or in substance and to various extents -Beijing+20 Report	
	2. Colombia	*No*		Exclusively focused on SDG relating to chemicals, mining, toxic wastes, etc.	
	3. Egypt	*Yes*		Theme of the "high level political forum" (HLPF) was "ensuring that no one is left behind" and empowering women and including them in the development process. P. 37	
	4. Estonia	*Yes*		Indicator is mentioned on p.25	
	5. Finland	*No*		As such, the report does not discuss the detailed PJIS indicators listed above. It only makes reference to the high level 2030 goals at a more general level	
	6. France	*Yes*		Addressing SDG Goal 5 in general	
	7. Georgia	*Yes*		The newly formed Human Rights development agenda (based off of EU policies) aims to further the rights of women/children (9)	
	8. Germany	*Yes*		The VNR refers to SDG 5 and states that achieving gender equality is a key policy objective for the German government, but does not specifically refer to SDG 5.1 and does not set out what legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of gender. However, the VNR does mention that Germany currently ranks third in the UN Gender Inequality Index (which covers 155 countries) and that a second Gender Equality Report is to be published in 2017. On a global level, the VNR notes that a total of 42% of Germany's official development assistance ("ODA") include gender equality as the primary / a significant objective (compares to an average of 33% among DAC member states).	
	9. Madagascar	*Yes*		This is only mentioned as an aspiration for the future and the report does not provide details as to specific policies or programs enacted in this respect.	
	10. Mexico	*No*		N/A	

	11. Morocco	*Yes*	Indicator is discussed on p. 27 Data on education initiatives	
	12. Montenegro	*Yes*	Mapping to the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document for sustainable development. Table 3-3 starting on page 80 of the VNR shows that every SDG is covered by at least one of the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document. Indicator is mentioned in Social Resources; GII	
	13. Norway	*Yes*	Description of what Norway is doing which fits the description of target 5.1. No data or reference to target.	
	14. Philippines	*Yes*	No statistics are provided. The VNR notes that the Philippines is committed to maternal/reproductive health and the fulfillment of women's rights.	
	15. Republic of Korea	*Yes*	Various initiatives echoed throughout the report	
	16. Samoa	*Yes*	Indicator is discussed broadly. It was included with the indicators related to equality.	
	17. Sierra Leone	*Yes*	The report provides data on this SDGs indicator. They provide a chart of the country's MDGs Report 2015.(p. 8). Statistics are given on female literacy rate from 2000-2015. In addition, further data is provided on girl-boy school ratio from 2004 and women in seat in parliament data from 1997-2015. The provided information is not very detailed. The government reports women and girls being the majority but still facing unacceptable levels of exclusion in socioeconomic activities and wage disparity in rural areas but no statistics on provided (p.17). It is stated that the Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs and Ministry of Health and Sanitation will handle this SDG indicator.	
	18. Switzerland	*No*	Switzerland reports that is in the process of amending its existing sustainable development monitoring system (MONET) to allow it to measure the implementation of the SDGs and that it will provide a comprehensive VNR by the end of 2018.	
	19. Togo	*No*		
	20. Turkey	*Yes*	Policy is briefly mentioned; however, no specific data is provided. (pg. 19)	
	21. Uganda	*Yes*	Description of Uganda's position which fits the description of target 5.1. A 4% reduction in discrimination is stated. No reference to target.	
	22. Venezuela	*Yes*	The report says that since the 1999 Constitution, the government has been enabling policy the patriarchal culture engrained in the state for centuries. To this effect, the government passed in 2007 the Organic Law on Women's Right to a Life Without Violence. This legislation was inspired on the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) as well as in the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against	

				Women “Belem do Para Convention” of 1995. The government created the Plan para la Igualdad y Equidad de Género “Mamá Rosa” 2013-2019 or the “Mamá Rosa Plan.” This Plan was conceived a platform for public participation in the public policy debate surrounding gender inequality. Since the creation of the Mama Rosa Plan, more than 12,000 women have participated in 18 sector-based consultation processes which included agriculture workers, blue-collar and white-collar workers, women in the military, housewives, elderly women, community leaders, teenagers, athletes, VIH patients, disabled women, women in jail, transgender and queer women, among others. The Mama Rosa Plan yielded over 3,000 proposals for the government to consider in terms of gender equality public policy formulation.	
	Total VNRs(22)	*Yes*	*17*		
		No	*5*		
5.2: Violence against women and girls	1. China	*Yes*		As set out in more details in Annex I hereto, the three reports described above collectively covered, either through specific references or in substance and to various extents -Beijing+20 Report	
	2. Colombia	*No*		Exclusively focused on SDG relating to chemicals, mining, toxic wastes, etc.	
	3. Egypt	*Yes*		Report notes “much still needs to be done to combat violence against women and children.” p.43	
	4. Estonia	*Yes*		Indicator is mentioned on p.26, 50-51	
	5. Finland	*No*		As such, the report does not discuss the detailed PJIS indicators listed above. It only makes reference to the high level 2030 goals at a more general level	
	6. France	*Yes*		Addressing SDG Goal 5 in general	
	7. Georgia	*No*		Violence against women isn’t specifically mentioned anywhere, but in general the report mentions how Georgia is moving towards a more peaceful society and one that doesn’t have as many gender disparities	
	8. Germany	*Yes*		The VNR lists combating violence against women and girls as a specific policy priority for the German government and that Germany plans to ratify the 2011 Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence by the end of 2017. The VNR also lists specific data for this indicator (i.e. that currently about 25% of women aged between 16 and 85 in Germany have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner at least once in their lives). On a global level, the VNR also states that Germany has started an initiative focusing on the rights of victims of human trafficking and that in 2012 it joined the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings and is involved in monitoring and implementation mechanism.	
	9. Madagascar	*Yes*		This is only mentioned as an aspiration for the future and the report does not provide details as to specific policies or programs enacted in this respect.	

	10. Mexico	*No*		N/A	
	11. Morocco	*No*		Not mentioned at all	
	12. Montenegro	*Yes*		Mapping to the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document for sustainable development. Table 3-3 starting on page 80 of the VNR shows that every SDG is covered by at least one of the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document. Indicator mentioned in Social Resources	
	13. Norway	*Yes*		Description of what Norway is doing which fits the description of target 5.2. No data or reference to target.	
	14. Philippines	*No*		N/A	
	15. Republic of Korea	*No*		No mention of female trafficking or exploitation	
	16. Samoa	*No*		Although the VNR does report on inequality and violence, it failed to report on violence against women and children. Only a sentence that states the country's challenge as there is increasing gender based violence. (p. 4).	
	17. Sierra Leone	*Yes*		The country attempts to report on this matter. As they have taken the initiative to link their Agenda for Prosperity and the SDG, they attempt to report this under pillar 7: Governance & Public Sector Reform and Pillar 8: Gender & Women's Empowerment. The country acknowledges the rise of human trafficking in the country and around the globe. (P.9) It is stated that the Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs and Ministry of Health and Sanitation will handle this SDG indicator.	
	18. Switzerland	*No*		Switzerland reports that is in the process of amending its existing sustainable development monitoring system (MONET) to allow it to measure the implementation of the SDGs and that it will provide a comprehensive VNR by the end of 2018.	
	19. Togo	*No*			
	20. Turkey	*Yes*		Policy is briefly mentioned; however, no specific data is provided. (pg. 19) No mention of trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.	
	21. Uganda	*Yes*		Description of one of Uganda's NDP2 targets which fits the description of target 5.2. No data or reference to target.	
	22. Venezuela	*Yes*		Same as above. No mention to trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.	
	Total VNRs (22)	*Yes*	*12*		
		No	*10*		
5.3: Child marriage	1. China	*No*			

and female genital mutilation	2. Colombia	*No*	Exclusively focused on SDG relating to chemicals, mining, toxic wastes, etc.	Only 6 countries attempted to report on this indicator. It is one of the lowest reported indicator
	3. Egypt	*Yes*	Report mentions that Egypt still has a high rate of FGM and Egypt has worked with UN partners to lower the level of FGM. p. 37	
	4. Estonia	*No*	N/A	
	5. Finland	*No*	As such, the report does not discuss the detailed PJIS indicators listed above. It only makes reference to the high level 2030 goals at a more general level	
	6. France	*Yes*	Addressing SDG Goal 5 in general	
	7. Georgia	*No*	This isn't mentioned specifically at all, but loosely relates to their Human Rights Agenda (9)	
	8. Germany	*No*	This indicator is not specifically referred to / covered.	
	9. Madagascar	*No*	Only answered YES when the indicator is directly addressed in the report. Some indicators might be indirectly addressed in the report. A sole mention to an aspiration to "inclusion" without any qualifier or detailed information might indirectly imply the aspiration to achieve equal pay for equal work (SDG 8.5) but in opinion it is too weak a reference to consider that the issue has been addressed in the report. For these reasons, the answer is NO.	
	10. Mexico	*No*	N/A	
	11. Morocco	*No*	Child marriage briefly and vaguely on p. 27	
	12. Montenegro	*Yes*	Mapping to the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document for sustainable development. Table 3-3 starting on page 80 of the VNR shows that every SDG is covered by at least one of the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document. Indicator is mentioned in Social Resources; SPI	
	13. Norway	*No*	N/A	
	14. Philippines	*No*	N/A	
	15. Republic of Korea	*Yes*	Briefly discusses initiatives to delay child marriages (pp. 14, 19) No mention of female genital mutilation	
	16. Samoa	*No*	The VRN fails to report on child marriage. No detail, data, or mention of this indicator.	
	17. Sierra Leone	*No*	This is SGDs Target is linked with the country's Agenda for Prosperity. The country takes the initiative to include this under pillar 7: Governance & Public Sector Reform and Pillar 8: Gender & Women's Empowerment. (p. 30). However, there is not statistic or discussion on this. It is stated that the Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs and Ministry of Health and Sanitation will handle this SDG indicator.	

	18. Switzerland	*No*		Switzerland reports that is in the process of amending its existing sustainable development monitoring system (MONET) to allow it to measure the implementation of the SDGs and that it will provide a comprehensive VNR by the end of 2018.	
	19. Togo	*No*		N/A	
	20. Turkey	*No*		N/A	
	21. Uganda	*Yes*		Description of one of Uganda's NDP2 targets/interventions which fits the description of target 5.3. No data or reference to target.	
	22. Venezuela	*No*		N/A	
	Total VNRs (22)	*Yes*	*6*		
		No	*16*		
5.5: Women's participation and leadership	1. China	*Yes*		As set out in more details in Annex I hereto, the three reports described above collectively covered, either through specific references or in substance and to various extents -Beijing+20 Report	
	2. Colombia	*No*		Exclusively focused on SDG relating to chemicals, mining, toxic wastes, etc.	
	3. Egypt	*Yes*		Article 11 obliges the Government to take necessary actions to empower women. Women currently represent 16% of parliamentarians for the first time and have a quota in municipality elections. p. 37	
	4. Estonia	*Yes*		Indicator mentioned on p. 26	
	5. Finland	*No*		As such, the report does not discuss the detailed PJIS indicators listed above. It only makes reference to the high level 2030 goals at a more general level	
	6. France	*Yes*		Addressing SDG Goal 5 in general	
	7. Georgia	*No*		This isn't mentioned specifically at all, but loosely relates to their Human Rights Agenda, which references that Georgia is eliminating gender disparities (9)	
	8. Germany	*Yes*		The VNR sets out that the Act on Equal Participation of Women and Men in Executive Positions in the Private and Public Sector came into effect in Germany in May 2015, which marks an effort to significantly raise the percentage of executive positions held by women (with a view to achieving gender parity in the medium term), although the VNR does not provide and supporting data showing whether this has had any success to date. On a global level, the VNR also notes that Germany supports many projects which aim to ensure political participation of women.	
	9. Madagascar	*Yes*		This is only mentioned as an aspiration for the future and the report does not provide details as to specific policies or programs enacted in this respect.	
	10. Mexico	*No*		N/A	

	11. Morocco	*No*	Not mentioned at all	
	12. Montenegro	*Yes*	Mapping to the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document for sustainable development. Table 3-3 starting on page 80 of the VNR shows that every SDG is covered by at least one of the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document. Indicator mentioned in Social Resources; GII	
	13. Norway	*Yes*	Description of what Norway is doing which fits the description of target 5.5. No data or reference to target.	
	14. Philippines	*Yes*	No statistics are provided. The VNR identifies "women's participation in peace building" as part of the pillars/themes where progress is most needed.	
	15. Republic of Korea	*Yes*	Implementing quotas for administrative positions in public organizations and promoting the participation of women in decision making processes and in public, political and economic activities	
	16. Samoa	*Yes*	VNR attempts to report this indicator, its stated that there has been good progress in gender equality and empowerment as there are high numbers of women ins senior levels of management in public and private sectors. (p.21). Reports continuing low representation in parliament (4 out of 49 or 8%) (p. 21).	
	17. Sierra Leone	*Yes*	This SGDs target is linked with the country's Agenda for Prosperity Pillar 7: Governance & Public Sector Reform and Pillar 8: Gender & Women's Empowerment.(P. 31) The country provides data from the Summary Results of MDGs Implementation in Sierra Leone(2000-2015) on Women Seat in Parliament. (p. 8) It is stated that the Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs and Ministry of Health and Sanitation will handle this SDG indicator.	
	18. Switzerland	*No*	Switzerland reports that is in the process of amending its existing sustainable development monitoring system (MONET) to allow it to measure the implementation of the SDGs and that it will provide a comprehensive VNR by the end of 2018.	
	19. Togo	*No*	N/A	
	20. Turkey	*Yes*	Gender equality and empowerment of women is set as an objective of the 10th National Development Plan of Turkey which is mostly consistent with the SDGs. (pg. 19) A brief summary of progress on gender equality and empowerment of women is provided. (pg. 11)	
	21. Uganda	*Yes*	Description of one of Uganda's NDP2 targets/interventions which fits the description of target 5.5. No data or reference to target.	
	22. Venezuela	*Yes*	Please refer to Indicator 5.1 above. In addition, as of 2014,, the Ministerio del Poder Popular de la Mujer or "Women Ministry" has promoted the creation of over 2,000 Comités de Igualdad y Equidad de Genero or "Equality and	

				Gender Parity Committees" around Venezuela. Other committees have also been founded based on the need to address gender concerns. Some of these are the Economic Defense Women's Committee, the Women for Peace and for Life Movement or the Community Defense Committees. F A Consejo Consultativo or "Consultation Council" has also been created as a permanent consultation body for women to express their concerns and give their opinions with regards to gender parity and equality challenges. The report establishes that over 480 civil society organizations engage with the Consultation Council. Further, the VNR establishes that gender parity is a goal for the government and that many women have held public office in the last few years. For example, the Defence Minister in 2014 was a woman, Carmen Meléndez. Also, as of 2012, Venezuela had 20 female ambassadors out of 88 ambassadors in the world.	
	Total VNRs(22)	*Yes*	*15*		
		No	*7*		
5.C: Policies and legislation for gender equality	1. China	*Yes*		As set out in more details in Annex I hereto, the three reports described above collectively covered, either through specific references or in substance and to various extents -Beijing+20 Report	
	2. Colombia	*No*		Exclusively focused on SDG relating to chemicals, mining, toxic wastes, etc.	
	3. Egypt	*Yes*		Indicator is mentioned in related indicators above.	
	4. Estonia	*Yes*		Indicator is mentioned on p.25-26	
	5. Finland	*No*		As such, the report does not discuss the detailed PJIS indicators listed above. It only makes reference to the high level 2030 goals at a more general level	
	6. France	*Yes*		Addressing SDG Goal 5 in general	
	7. Georgia	*Yes*		The newly formed Human Rights development agenda (based off of EU policies) has policies that eliminate gender disparities (9)	
	8. Germany	*Yes*		The VNR lists a number of policies and legislation aimed at promoting gender equality (e.g. the Act on Equal Participation of Women and Men in Executive Positions in the Private and Public Sector and the National Sustainable Development Strategy 2016, which includes goals concentrating on the gender pay gap and women in managerial positions in the private sector).	
	9. Madagascar	*No*		Only answered YES when the indicator is directly addressed in the report. Some indicators might be indirectly addressed in the report. A sole mention to an aspiration to "inclusion" without any qualifier or detailed information might indirectly imply the aspiration to achieve equal pay for equal work (SDG 8.5) but in opinion it is too weak a reference to consider that the issue has been addressed in the report. For these reasons, the answer is NO.	

	10. Mexico	*No*	N/A	
	11. Morocco	*No*	Not mentioned at all	
	12. Montenegro	*Yes*	Mapping to the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document for sustainable development. Table 3-3 starting on page 80 of the VNR shows that every SDG is covered by at least one of the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document. Indicator is mentioned in Social Resources; GII	
	13. Norway	*Yes*	Description of what Norway is doing which fits the description of target 5.C. No data or reference to target.	
	14. Philippines	*Yes*	No statistics are provided. The VNR notes that the Philippines is committed to maternal/reproductive health and the fulfillment of women's rights.	
	15. Republic of Korea	*Yes*	Implementing quotas for administrative positions in public organizations and promoting the participation of women in decision making processes and in public, political and economic activities	
	16. Samoa	*Yes*	Attempts to report this indicator. VNR states, as the country continues to face challenges of rising inequalities, to target vulnerable groups by ensuring socioeconomic policies are pro poor and making development process more inclusive ad sustainable. (p.7) Propose that progressive taxation and social protection lessen vulnerability as they act as stabilizers for equality. (p.11) Data and statistics are not provided. Small discussion of gender equality in sports mentioned.	
	17. Sierra Leone	*No*	The country attempts to report this indicator. This is linked with the Pillars 7 &8(Similar to above).(P.30).However, there is no further details given in the report. Sustain and implement tax incentives for employer engaging women in top/managerial positions. (p. 20). It is stated that the Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs and Ministry of Health and Sanitation will handle this SDG indicator.	
	18. Switzerland	*No*	Switzerland reports that is in the process of amending its existing sustainable development monitoring system (MONET) to allow it to measure the implementation of the SDGs and that it will provide a comprehensive VNR by the end of 2018.	
	19. Togo	*No*	N/A	
	20. Turkey	*Yes*	Gender equality and empowerment of women is set as an objective of the 10th National Development Plan of Turkey which is mostly consistent with the SDGs. (pg. 19) Legislation exempting employers from social security contributions on the condition that they hire	

				additional female employees is mentioned. (pg. 11) No specific data is provided.	
	21. Uganda	*Yes*		Description of one of Uganda's NDP2 targets/interventions which fits the description of target 5.5. No data or reference to target.	
	22. Venezuela	*Yes*		Please refer to Indicator 5.1 above. Further, the Women Ministry has received an increase in budget funding, as the budget in 2011 was 307 million USD and in 2014 it was almost 700 million USD. The national government has also established that all state institutions must include a gender perspective project in its annual operations (Planes Operativos Anuales). Finally, in 2012, the government created the Consejo de Equidad e Igualdad de Género or "Equality and Gender Parity Council." The Council is attached to the police as a consulting organization, which aims at promoting awareness and sensitivity of gender related topics inside the police as well as the armed forces.	
	Total VNRs(22)	*Yes*	*14*		
		No	*8*		
8.5: Equal pay for equal work	1. China	*Yes*		As set out in more details in Annex I hereto, the three reports described above collectively covered, either through specific references or in substance and to various extents -Beijing+20 Report	
	2. Colombia	*No*		Exclusively focused on SDG relating to chemicals, mining, toxic wastes, etc.	
	3. Egypt	*No*		N/A	
	4. Estonia	*Yes*		Targets: - reduce the gender pay gap to 19.7% by 2020 (2014: 23.3%; p.25) -maintain the employment rate among people aged 20-64 at 76% (2015: 76.3%; p.31) - reduce to 10% the unemployment rate among young people aged 15-24 (2015:13.1%; p.31)	
	5. Finland	*No*		As such, the report does not discuss the detailed PJIS indicators listed above. It only makes reference to the high level 2030 goals at a more general level	
	6. France	*Yes*		Addressing SDG Goal 8 in general	
	7. Georgia	*Yes*		The previous comment about gender disparities can apply to equal pay for equal work, it was an attempt to report it but equal pay wasn't specifically mentioned (9)	
	8. Germany	*Yes*		The VNR sets out that full employment, good work for all groups in the labour market and equal pay for equal work are key aims of the German government. The VNR also specifically lists a number of objectives and data that cover the topics in SDG 8.5: - the government has launched the 'Alliance for Vocational and Further Training' 2015-2018	

			and is cooperating with the private sector, labour unions etc. to encourage young people into vocational training; - the government will take forward initiatives launched in connection with the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in order to make better use of the skilled labour potential of severely handicapped persons; - various approaches aiming to improve the reconciliation of work, case and family life and encourage parents / mothers back into work; - draft legislation to amend the German Law on Temporary Employment and other laws to prevent abusive work contracts and strengthen decent work; - globally, Germany promotes vocational training and job placement systems in developing countries to facilitate access for disadvantaged groups (women, young people and disabled persons) with the aim of equal pay for equal work. However, the VNR does not list any supporting data to show the success of these initiatives or to show the current situations in Germany (e.g. average earnings and/or unemployment rates for different groups).	
	9. Madagascar	*Yes*	This is only mentioned as an aspiration for the future and the report does not provide details as to specific policies or programs enacted in this respect.	
	10. Mexico	*No*	N/A	
	11. Morocco	*No*	Not mentioned at all	
	12. Montenegro	*Yes*	Mapping to the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document for sustainable development. Table 3-3 starting on page 80 of the VNR shows that every SDG is covered by at least one of the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document. Indicator is mentioned in Social Resources; Economic Resources; GII	
	13. Norway	*No*	N/a	
	14. Philippines	*Yes*	No statistics are provided. The VNR notes that the Philippine Labor and Employment Plan will be anchored on the SDGs, including "full and productive employment and decent work for all."	
	15. Republic of Korea	*Yes*	Lists equal pay as an indicator to review moving forward in promoting gender equality.	
	16. Samoa	*Yes*	Although this indicator is not explicitly mentioned. Please see indicators on labour, and equality.	
	17. Sierra Leone	*Yes*	The country attempts to report on this indicator. They link this indicator with the country's Pillar 5: Labour and Employment. (p. 32). The report addresses the serious concern over continued gender differentials across socioeconomic spheres, proposing emphasis on the need to improve gender statistics collection and reporting. (p.18)	

				It is stated that the Ministry Labour and Social Security and Ministry of Finance and Economic Development will be in charge of this implementation. (p.32)	
	18. Switzerland	*No*		Switzerland reports that is in the process of amending its existing sustainable development monitoring system (MONET) to allow it to measure the implementation of the SDGs and that it will provide a comprehensive VNR by the end of 2018.	
	19. Togo	*No*		N/A	
	20. Turkey	*No*		N/A	
	21. Uganda	*Yes*		Description of one of Uganda's NDP2 targets/interventions which fits the description of target 8.5. Aim to improve and increase decent work coverage from 40% to 70% stated. No reference to target.	
	22. Venezuela	*Yes*		The VNR stresses the government's emphasis on achieving full and productive employment for all and establishes that Venezuela have been able to increase the employment rate even in the face of what they call an "economic war" waged by certain industrialized nations and some multilateral organizations such as the United States and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The report establishes that the minimum salary has been increased and that the goal is to have a minimum salary that is less affected by the inflation.	
	Total VNRs(22)	*Yes*	*13*		
		No	*9*		
8.7: Child labour and soldiers; forced labor and modern slavery and human	1. China	*Yes*		As set out in more details in Annex I hereto, the three reports described above collectively covered, either through specific references or in substance and to various extents Beijing+20 Report	
	2. Colombia	*No*		Exclusively focused on SDG relating to chemicals, mining, toxic wastes, etc.	
	3. Egypt	*No*		N/A	
	4. Estonia	*Yes*		Indicator is mentioned on p.26 and 50-51 for human trafficking Does not address child labour and soldiers, or slavery	
	5. Finland	*No*		As such, the report does not discuss the detailed PJIS indicators listed above. It only makes reference to the high level 2030 goals at a more general level	
	6. France	*Yes*		Addressing SDG Goal 8 in general	
	7. Georgia	*No*		The report mentions very generally the protection of workers through labour laws but doesn't specifically mention child labour/ trafficking anywhere in the report	
	8. Germany	*Yes*		The VNR does not list any data / information for Germany domestically, but notes that Germany has a global responsibility to eliminate child labour (e.g. by supporting the ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour) and to combat human trafficking for forced labour (by setting up a working group involving federal and states' governments and relevant stakeholders to develop a strategy and structures to combat such human trafficking).	

	9. Madagascar	*No*		Only answered YES when the indicator is directly addressed in the report. Some indicators might be indirectly addressed in the report. A sole mention to an aspiration to "inclusion" without any qualifier or detailed information might indirectly imply the aspiration to achieve equal pay for equal work (SDG 8.5) but in opinion it is too weak a reference to consider that the issue has been addressed in the report. For these reasons, the answer is NO.	
	10. Mexico	*N/A*		N/A	
	11. Morocco	*No*		Not mentioned at all.	
	12. Montenegro	*Yes*		Mapping to the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document for sustainable development. Table 3-3 starting on page 80 of the VNR shows that every SDG is covered by at least one of the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document. Indicator is mentioned in Social Resources	
	13. Norway	*No*		N/A	
	14. Philippines	*No*		N/A	
	15. Republic of Korea	*No*		No mention of child or forced labour, modern slavery, or human trafficking	
	16. Samoa	*No*		Fails to mention this indicator. The closest topic discussed to this indicator is youth labour.	
	17. Sierra Leone	*No*		This indicator is linked with the country's Pillar 1 and 5. (P.32) There is no details and statistic provided in the report.	
	18. Switzerland	*No*		Switzerland reports that is in the process of amending its existing sustainable development monitoring system (MONET) to allow it to measure the implementation of the SDGs and that it will provide a comprehensive VNR by the end of 2018.	
	19. Togo	*Yes*		Togo adopted law N°2006-010, dated 13 December 2006, and decree n°1464 MTEFP/DGTLS dated 12 November 2007 listing all types of prohibited child labour. (Section 3.2.1 – p. 18 of the report) Included in the context of the transposition of the indicators into domestic law (no specific reference to the relevant indicator).	
	20. Turkey	*No*		N/A	
	21. Uganda	*No*		N/A	
	22. Venezuela	*Yes*		In terms of international cooperation with regards to child labor and soldiers, the VNR only mentions that Venezuela is a signatory to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child with respect to Children Participation in Armed Conflicts.	
	Total VNRs (22)	*Yes*	*7*		
		No	*15*		

8.8: Labour rights; safe workplaces	1. China	*No*	N/A	
	2. Colombia	*No*	Exclusively focused on SDG relating to chemicals, mining, toxic wastes, etc.	
	3. Egypt	*No*	N/A	
	4. Estonia	*No*	N/A	
	5. Finland	*No*	As such, the report does not discuss the detailed PJIS indicators listed above. It only makes reference to the high level 2030 goals at a more general level	
	6. France	*Yes*	Addressing SDG Goal 8 in general	
	7. Georgia	*Yes*	The report states that the Government has implemented policies that improve the protection offered by labour laws (4)	
	8. Germany	*No*	This indicator is not specifically referred to / covered.	
	9. Madagascar	*No*	Only answered YES when the indicator is directly addressed in the report. Some indicators might be indirectly addressed in the report. A sole mention to an aspiration to "inclusion" without any qualifier or detailed information might indirectly imply the aspiration to achieve equal pay for equal work (SDG 8.5) but in opinion it is too weak a reference to consider that the issue has been addressed in the report. For these reasons, the answer is NO.	
	10. Mexico	*Yes*	The Labor Reform establishes that workplaces with over 50 employees must provide adequate facilities for disabled persons. The reform also promotes more sensitive policies towards breastfeeding.	
	11. Morocco	*Yes*	Mentioned vaguely on p. 12 and briefly on p. 25 No data	
	12. Montenegro	*Yes*	Mapping to the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document for sustainable development. Table 3-3 starting on page 80 of the VNR shows that every SDG is covered by at least one of the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document. Indicator is mention in Social Resources	
	13. Norway	*Yes*	Description of what Norway is doing which fits the description of target 8.8. No data or reference to target.	
	14. Philippines	*No*	N/A	
	15. Republic of Korea	*Yes*	No mention of labour rights, migrant workers	
	16. Samoa	*Yes*	There is an attempt to report this indicator. Under section 3: "Economic insecurity and heightened vulnerabilities" mentions that a weak economic environment heightens labour market vulnerabilities and the risk of rising employments particularly among the youth as well as their engagement in work	

				opportunities of low quality and with limited legal protection and access to basic rights at work. (P.12). To combat this issue, the VNR report under Pillar 1, states the need to improve jobs or decent work and recognizing that fostering inclusive and balanced growth requires stronger labour market institutions. Wage systems that help ensure that wage grow consistently with productivity increases. (P.13). The government would be seen as providing an important safety net for vulnerable workers in the informal sector by providing opportunities through public work programs or job guarantees. Job guarantees for educated unemployed youth would contribute to improving skills thereby improving employment prospects. (p. 13). The VNR provides statistic on employment. It provides limited statistic on private sector employment.(p. 28).	
	17. Sierra Leone	*No*		This indicator is linked to the country's Agenda for Prosperity Pillar 5: Labour and Employment. (p.32) The report has not provided any data or statistic on this matter. It is stated that the MAFFS, MFMR, MTCA, MLSS, and MoFED will be in charge of this. (Please see P.2)	
	18. Switzerland	*No*		Switzerland reports that is in the process of amending its existing sustainable development monitoring system (MONET) to allow it to measure the implementation of the SDGs and that it will provide a comprehensive VNR by the end of 2018.	
	19. Togo	*No*		N/A	
	20. Turkey	*Yes*		Inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all is set as a goal under the 10th National Development Plan of Turkey which is mostly consistent with the SDGs. (pg. 20) No specific data is provided.	
	21. Uganda	*Yes*		Description of one of Uganda's NDP2 targets/interventions which fits the description of target 8.8. No data or reference to target.	
	22. Venezuela	*Yes*		In 2012, the government passed the Work and Workers Organic Law. This law guarantees workers' rights which are supposed to bridge different discrimination gaps. For example, the law grants greater rights in the realm of exclusive breastfeeding, paternity leave, the right to retain your job for two (2) years after childbearing, stronger sexual harassment provisions, among other social protections. It is important to note that there is no reference to "migrant workers" or "immigrants" in general.	
	Total VNRs (22)	*Yes*	*11*		
		No	*11*		
10.2: Political, social,	1. China	*Yes*		As set out in more details in Annex I hereto, the three reports described above collectively covered, either through specific references or in substance and to various extents	17 countries attempted to report on this indicator.

and economic inclusion			Beijing+20 Report	It is one of the highest reported indicator
	2. Colombia	*No*	Exclusively focused on SDG relating to chemicals, mining, toxic wastes, etc.	
	3. Egypt	*Yes*	HLPF theme is “ensuring that no one is left behind.” The National Council for Women was developed to propose advancement of women in social, economic, legal and political sectors. Women and economic status is discussed but the others not p. 37-8	
	4. Estonia	*Yes*	N/A	
	5. Finland	*No*	As such, the report does not discuss the detailed PJIS indicators listed above. It only makes reference to the high level 2030 goals at a more general level	
	6. France	*Yes*	Addressing SDG Goal 10 in general	
	7. Georgia	*Yes*	Georgia pledges to help refugees from Abkhazia and Tskhinvali/South Ossetia and allow them to reap the benefits of Georgia’s transforming society (1) Government makes efforts to support the interaction between Abkhazia and Tskhinvali region by promoting social inclusion and trust building activities between people of both regions (8)	
	8. Germany	*Yes*	The VNR provides details of income and wealth inequality in Germany. It sets out that the Gini coefficient for market income rose continually since the early 1990s, but has been reversing since 2005 (i.e. inequality is decreasing) and that after taxes inequality in Germany is lower than the OECD average. It also states that the richest 10% of the population in Germany own around 60% (OECD: around half) and that around 80% of the population own just one quarter (OECD: one third). The VNR also states that policy measures that improve opportunities for economic and social participation, especially for low-wealth, low-income groups are essential, but without providing further detail.	
	9. Madagascar	*Yes*	This is the main focus of the report. Please refer to the Notes to Section 1.B and 4.7 above. However, there report is more focused on promoting growth and fight poverty and inequality than in addressing inclusion or discriminations in terms of age, race, ethnicity, religion, etc. The sole exception is Annex 2 that establishes the aspiration to address the challenges people with disabilities are facing.	
	10. Mexico	*Yes*	The Electoral-Political Reform seeks to promote an inclusive approach to the political process by fomenting gender equality in elections at the federal and local level, recognizing the right of indigenous communities to elect their own administrative bodies and officials under their own form of governments, the granting of election rights to Mexicans living abroad who can now vote for President of the Republic, Governors of their state as well as federal Senators.	
	11. Morocco	*Yes*	Discussed on pp. 8-12; 15-18. Not specific to a year or status (general language).	
	12. Montenegro	*Yes*	Mapping to the relevant priority areas of Montenegro’s internal strategy document for sustainable development. Table 3-3 starting on page 80 of the VNR shows that every SDG is covered by at least	

				one of the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document. Indicator mentioned on Social Resources; Economic Resources; Financing for Sustainable Development; SPI
	13. Norway	*No*		N/a
	14. Philippines	*Yes*		Limited statistics on Goal 10 are provided. The VNR notes that greater effort needs to be made to improve data production under this Goal. The VNR identifies "social inclusion" as part of the pillars/themes where progress is most needed. The VNR also notes that the Philippines aspires to achieve social and economic inclusion.
	15. Republic of Korea	*Yes*		Indicator is discussed on p. 5
	16. Samoa	*Yes*		Yes, the VNR attempts to report this. There is no statistic and data provided on this matter separately but the country has incorporated this indicator in other indicators. See related indicators.
	17. Sierra Leone	*Yes*		This indicator is linked with the country's Pillar 1,3,5,6 (Please see pg. 33) The domestication of the SDG in the country has taken into consideration the principle of leaving no one behind. This is an additional dimension. The report strongly makes an effort to report this indicator by touching base with various conflicts the country faces. Examples include outbreak of the Ebola Virus (p. 15) The country's policy of Leaving No One Behind can be found on Page 15. It is stated that MAFFS, MFMR, MEST, MWR, MoFED, MLSS, MSWGCA, NaCSA, MFAIC will be in charge of this SDG.
	18. Switzerland	*No*		Switzerland reports that is in the process of amending its existing sustainable development monitoring system (MONET) to allow it to measure the implementation of the SDGs and that it will provide a comprehensive VNR by the end of 2018.
	19. Togo	*No*		N/A
	20. Turkey	*Yes*		Promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels is set as a goal under the 10th National Development Plan of Turkey which is mostly consistent with the SDGs. (pg. 23) No specific data is provided.
	21. Uganda	*Yes*		Description of one of Uganda's NDP2 targets/interventions which fits the description of target 10.2. No data or reference to target.
	22. Venezuela	*Yes*		Please refer to Indicators 1.B, 4.5, 4.7, 5.1 and 16.B.
	Total VNRs (22)	*Yes*	*17*	
		No	*5*	

10.3: Equal opportunities, laws, policies and practices	1. China	*Yes*	As set out in more details in Annex I hereto, the three reports described above collectively covered, either through specific references or in substance and to various extents -Beijing+20 Report	16 countries attempted to report on this indicator. It is one of the highest reported indicator
	2. Colombia	*No*	Exclusively focused on SDG relating to chemicals, mining, toxic wastes, etc.	
	3. Egypt	*Yes*	HLPF theme is "ensuring that no one is left behind." The National Council for Women was developed to propose advancement of women in social, economic, legal and political sectors. Women and economic status is discussed but the others not p. 37-8	
	4. Estonia	*Yes*	Indicator is mentioned on p.52	
	5. Finland	*No*	As such, the report does not discuss the detailed PJIS indicators listed above. It only makes reference to the high level 2030 goals at a more general level	
	6. France	*Yes*	Addressing SDG Goal 10 in general	
	7. Georgia	*Yes*	Georgia plans on making education more accessible and increasing the quality of education, this will in turn create more equal opportunities for all people (9) This is also somewhat reported when the report mentions the Human Rights agenda because in the agenda they aimed to reduce gender disparities and protect the rights of minorities (9)	
	8. Germany	*Yes*	The VNR sets out that equality of opportunities are key, but doesn't provide any further details / data (other than as already referred to above, e.g. educational and gender equality – SDGs 4.5 and 5.5) The VNR does set out that it has prepared a national action plan to implement the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, but does not list any further details / data.	
	9. Madagascar	*Yes*	This is the main focus of the report. Please refer to the Notes to Section 1.B and 4.7 above. However, there report is more focused on promoting growth and fight poverty and inequality than in addressing inclusion or discriminations in terms of age, race, ethnicity, religion, etc. The sole exception is Annex 2 that establishes the aspiration to address the challenges people with disabilities are facing.	
	10. Mexico	*No*	N/A	
	11. Morocco	*No*	The sentiment of equal opportunity (EO) is expressed but nothing of detail and no mention of EO legislation.	
	12. Montenegro	*Yes*	Mapping to the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document for sustainable development. Table 3-3 starting on page 80 of the VNR shows that every SDG is covered by at least one of the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document. Indicator is mention in Social Resources; Financing for Sustainable Development	
	13. Norway	*Yes*	Description of what Norway is doing which fits the description of target 10.3. No data or reference to target	

	14. Philippines	*Yes*		Limited statistics on Goal 10 are provided. The VNR notes that greater effort needs to be made to improve data production under this Goal. The VNR identifies “equal opportunities” as part of the Filipinos’ vision for the country.	
	15. Republic of Korea	*Yes*		Emphasizing equal opportunity in gender equality and equality for persons with disabilities (pp. 6-7, 25)	
	16. Samoa	*Yes*		There is an attempt to report this indicator. There is no statistic and data provided on this matter separately but the country has incorporated this indicator in other indicators. See related indicators. Prime example of the country’s attempt would be the equal education opportunities. The country ensures equal opportunity for citizens with disabilities.	
	17. Sierra Leone	*Yes*		This indicator is linked with the country’s Pillar 1,3,5,6 (Please see pg. 33) The country’s principle of Leaving No One Behind discusses of the lack of necessary capabilities (employability through enhanced education and training) to participate in the labour market. In addition, bringing into attention about the youth development and proposing for the government to sustain its efforts in increasing school enrolment in all gender and adult education and vocational education. Note: See other SDG indicators above It is stated that MAFFS, MFMR, MEST, MWR, MoFED, MLSS, MSWGCA, NaCSA, MFAIC will be in charge of this SDG.	
	18. Switzerland	*No*		Switzerland reports that is in the process of amending its existing sustainable development monitoring system (MONET) to allow it to measure the implementation of the SDGs and that it will provide a comprehensive VNR by the end of 2018.	
	19. Togo	*No*		N/A	
	20. Turkey	*Yes*		No specific mention under one goal. However, the report generally states that ensuring equal opportunity and reducing inequalities are objectives of the 10th National Development Plan of Turkey which is mostly consistent with the SDGs.	
	21. Uganda	*Yes*		Description of one of Uganda’s NDP2 targets/interventions which fits the description of target 5.C. No data or reference to target.	
	22. Venezuela	*Yes*		Please refer to Indicators 1.B, 4.5, 4.7, 5.1 and 16.B.	
	Total VNRs(22)	*Yes*	***16***		
		No	***6***		
10.4: Policies for greater equality	1. China	*Yes*		- As set out in more details in Annex I hereto, the three reports described above collectively covered, either through specific references or in substance and to various extents Beijing+20 Report	

	2. Colombia	*No*	Exclusively focused on SDG relating to chemicals, mining, toxic wastes, etc.	
	3. Egypt	*No*	N/A	
	4. Estonia	*No*	N/A	
	5. Finland	*No*	As such, the report does not discuss the detailed PJIS indicators listed above. It only makes reference to the high level 2030 goals at a more general level	
	6. France	*Yes*	Addressing SDG Goal 10 in general	
	7. Georgia	*Yes*	Report mentions an increase in social spending in terms of improving healthcare to help those who are considered vulnerable in our society (7), this could be seen as a report on increasing equality This is also reported in the Human Rights agenda (9)	
	8. Germany	*Yes*	The VNR lists a number of fiscal, wage and social protection policies aimed at creating equality and related data, i.e.: -Germany is among the countries in which government redistribution through taxes and social transfers has reduced income inequality to the greatest extent, lowering the poverty risk by 74% (although no reference point is given for this figure); -Introduction of a statutory minimum wage to raise lower earners' incomes (although no supporting data is provided); -Assistance of partners / other countries to promote pro-poor growth and progressive fiscal policies and establish social security systems to reduce income / wealth inequality (although no examples are given).	
	9. Madagascar	*Yes*	The government has already created a Politique National de Protection Sociale (National Social Protection Policy). However, this is only mentioned in the report and no details are provided.	
	10. Mexico	*No*	N/A	
	11. Morocco	*No*	No mention of wage equality but briefly mentions social programs	
	12. Montenegro	*Yes*	Mapping to the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document for sustainable development. Table 3-3 starting on page 80 of the VNR shows that every SDG is covered by at least one of the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document. Indicator is mentioned in Social Resources; Financing for Sustainable Development	
	13. Norway	*Yes*	Description of what Norway is doing which fits the description of target 10.4. No data or reference to target	
	14. Philippines	*Yes*	Limited statistics on Goal 10 are provided. The VNR notes that greater effort needs to be made to improve data production under this Goal. The VNR identifies "equitable access to basic services" as part of the pillars/themes where progress is most needed.	
	15. Republic of	*Yes*	Government incentive schemes to raise the overall wage level and enhanced working conditions	

	Korea			(pp.17, 20-21)	
	16. Samoa	*Yes*		Discusses in various other indicators such as poverty, education and labour. (See indicators above). Country reports to improve public service. Holistic, top-down approach to improving government performance which addresses the underlying whole of government performance coordination and management frame work, and a bottom-up service. It contributes to service delivery failure and required improvements. (P. 7). The report discusses on the importance of environmental and climate change. Issues arising from that such as natural disasters. Section iii. "The international community"(p. 9)	
	17. Sierra Leone	*Yes*		This indicator is linked with Pillar 1, 3,5,6. (p.33). (see: SDG 5c) See page P. 14 Sustain and implement tax incentives for employers engaging women in top/managerial positions(p. 20)	
	18. Switzerland	*No*		Switzerland reports that is in the process of amending its existing sustainable development monitoring system (MONET) to allow it to measure the implementation of the SDGs and that it will provide a comprehensive VNR by the end of 2018.	
	19. Togo	*No*		N/A	
	20. Turkey	*Yes*		No specific mention under one goal. However, the report generally states that ensuring equal opportunity and reducing inequalities are objectives of the 10th National Development Plan of Turkey which is mostly consistent with the SDGs. No specific mention of policies or data.	
	21. Uganda	*No*		No baseline data available in Uganda for SDG indicator 10.4.1.	
	22. Venezuela	*Yes*		Please refer to Indicators 1.B, 4.5, 4.7, 5.1 and 16.B.	
	Total VNRs (22)	*Yes*	*13*		
		No	*9*		
10.5: Regulation of global financial markets and institutions	1. China	*No*		N/A	Only 4 countries attempted to report on this indicator. It is one of the lowest reported indicator
	2. Colombia	*No*		Exclusively focused on SDG relating to chemicals, mining, toxic wastes, etc.	
	3. Egypt	*No*		N/A	
	4. Estonia	*No*		N/A	
	5. Finland	*No*		As such, the report does not discuss the detailed PJIS indicators listed above. It only makes reference to the high level 2030 goals at a more general level	
	6. France	*Yes*		Addressing SDG Goal 10 in general	

	7. Georgia	*No*	Nothing like this was specifically mentioned in the report. The only relevant instance that this may have been reported is when the report mentions how Georgia is trying to adopt EU policies and legislation (3)	
	8. Germany	*No*	This indicator is not specifically referred to / covered.	
	9. Madagascar	*No*	Only answered YES when the indicator is directly addressed in the report. Some indicators might be indirectly addressed in the report. A sole mention to an aspiration to “inclusion” without any qualifier or detailed information might indirectly imply the aspiration to achieve the SDI but in opinion it is too weak a reference to consider that the issue has been addressed in the report. For these reasons, the answer is NO.	
	10. Mexico	*No*	N/A	
	11. Morocco	*No*	Indicator is briefly mentioned on pp.15-16. No data	
	12. Montenegro	*Yes*	Mapping to the relevant priority areas of Montenegro’s internal strategy document for sustainable development. Table 3-3 starting on page 80 of the VNR shows that every SDG is covered by at least one of the relevant priority areas of Montenegro’s internal strategy document. Indicator is mentioned in Financing for Sustainable Development	
	13. Norway	*No*	N/A	
	14. Philippines	*No*	Limited statistics on Goal 10 are provided. The VNR notes that greater effort needs to be made to improve data production under this Goal.	
	15. Republic of Korea	*Yes*	ODA and public-private partnership actively developing capital markets and expanding institutional investment infrastructure. (pp. 30-31)	
	16. Samoa	*Yes*	The VNR report does not include specific regulation but touches base on financial markets. Current priorities of the government listed include strengthening institutional and regulatory standards for macroeconomic growth and stability. (p5) International Finance Corporation and other development partners, to work together to replicate a risk share facility that could encourage commercial banks to increase lending. UNDP support for parliamentary strengthening is expected to enhance government accountability. (P.4)	
	17. Sierra Leone	*No*	This indicator is linked with Pillar 1,3,5,6(P.33). However, no details are given on regulation of global financial markets and institutions. The report only mentions of strengthening domestic revenue mobilization to reduce dependency on donor funds in financing SDGs, exploring innovative financing solutions and increasing economic diversification. (P. 14) Mentions of concerns that the country cannot grow and develop sustainability without diversifying the economy. (p. 9)	
	18. Switzerland	*No*	Switzerland reports that is in the process of amending its existing sustainable development	

				monitoring system (MONET) to allow it to measure the implementation of the SDGs and that it will provide a comprehensive VNR by the end of 2018.	
	19. Togo	*No*		N/A	
	20. Turkey	*No*		N/A	
	21. Uganda	*No*		No baseline data available in Uganda for SDG indicator 10.5.1.	
	22. Venezuela	*No*		N/A	
	Total VNRs (22)	*Yes*	*4*		
		No	*18*		
10.6: Representation in global economic markets and institutions	1. China	*No*		N/A	
	2. Colombia	*No*		Exclusively focused on SDG relating to chemicals, mining, toxic wastes, etc.	
	3. Egypt	*No*		N/A	
	4. Estonia	*No*		N/A	
	5. Finland	*No*		As such, the report does not discuss the detailed PJIS indicators listed above. It only makes reference to the high level 2030 goals at a more general level.	
	6. France	*Yes*		Addressing SDG Goal 10 in general	
	7. Georgia	*Yes*		Report states that they need to collaborate more with the UN and other international development partners in order to reach their goals and get the financial assistance to reach these goals (4-5)	
	8. Germany	*Yes*		The VNR sets out that in the current negotiations on the reform of the World Bank's voting system, Germany advocates for fairer distribution, shifting voting power from industrialised countries to emerging and developing countries, aimed at narrowing inequalities.	
	9. Madagascar	*No*		Only answered YES when the indicator is directly addressed in the report. Some indicators might be indirectly addressed in the report. A sole mention to an aspiration to "inclusion" without any qualifier or detailed information might indirectly imply the aspiration to achieve the SDI but in opinion it is too weak a reference to consider that the issue has been addressed in the report. For these reasons, the answer is NO.	
	10. Mexico	*No*		N/A	
	11. Morocco	*No*		No mention of Global markets nor Global Financial Institutions.	
	12. Montenegro	*Yes*		Mapping to the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document for sustainable development. Table 3-3 starting on page 80 of the VNR shows that every SDG is covered by at least one of the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document. Indicator is mentioned	

				in Financing for Sustainable Development	
	13. Norway	*Yes*		Description of what Norway is doing which fits the description of target 10.6. No data or reference to target.	
	14. Philippines	*Yes*		Limited statistics on Goal 10 are provided. The VNR notes that greater effort needs to be made to improve data production under this Goal. The VNR identifies “global partnerships for fair trade and just economic order” as part of the pillars/themes where progress is most needed	
	15. Republic of Korea	*Yes*		ROK has been assisting small-and medium-sized through an impact investment project, which contributes to the special fund designed to improve their financial access.	
	16. Samoa	*Yes*		In the section “The international community” the report discusses the country’s size and vulnerability to natural disasters. The report the success in getting access to international climate change financial resources and the benefits in opting to adopt multilateral accreditation systems rather than choosing to do through bilateral arrangement. (p. 9).	
	17. Sierra Leone	*No*		This indicator is linked with Pillar 1, 3,5,6. (p.33). The report has no mention of this indicator in any details.	
	18. Switzerland	*No*		Switzerland reports that is in the process of amending its existing sustainable development monitoring system (MONET) to allow it to measure the implementation of the SDGs and that it will provide a comprehensive VNR by the end of 2018.	
	19. Togo	*No*		N/A	
	20. Turkey	*No*		N/A	
	21. Uganda	*No*		Uganda views this as a global indicator that is not applicable to Uganda at a national level.	
	22. Venezuela	*No*		N/A	
	Total VNRs (22)	*Yes*	*7*		
		No	*15*		
10.7: Safe migration & Migration Policies	1. China	*Yes*		As set out in more details in Annex I hereto, the three reports described above collectively covered, either through specific references or in substance and to various extents - 2008 Report - Beijing+20 Report	
	2. Colombia	*No*		Exclusively focused on SDG relating to chemicals, mining, toxic wastes, etc.	
	3. Egypt	*No*		N/A	
	4. Estonia	*Yes*		Indicator is mentioned on p. 36	

	5. Finland	*No*	As such, the report does not discuss the detailed PJIS indicators listed above. It only makes reference to the high level 2030 goals at a more general level	
	6. France	*Yes*	Addressing SDG Goal 10 in general	
	7. Georgia	*Yes*	Unsafe migration conditions, especially with refugees, are reported, but there are no notable attempts on how they are going to make the situation better (1) They mentioned the conditions of migration for refugees, but no policies were discussed at all, they only mentioned migration conditions (1)	
	8. Germany	*No*	This indicator is not specifically referred to / covered.	
	9. Madagascar	*No*	Only answered YES when the indicator is directly addressed in the report. Some indicators might be indirectly addressed in the report. A sole mention to an aspiration to "inclusion" without any qualifier or detailed information might indirectly imply the aspiration to achieve the SDI but in opinion it is too weak a reference to consider that the issue has been addressed in the report. For these reasons, the answer is NO.	
	10. Mexico	*Yes*	The new National Code on Criminal Procedure or the "Code" provides more rights and protections to foreigners facing charges in Mexico.	
	11. Morocco	*No*	Large-scale migration from rural to urban areas and the increasing rural-urban income gap during industrialization period Migration Policies: No mention of migration policies	
	12. Montenegro	*Yes*	Mapping to the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document for sustainable development. Table 3-3 starting on page 80 of the VNR shows that every SDG is covered by at least one of the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document. Indicator is mentioned in Human Resources; Economic Resources	
	13. Norway	*Yes*	Specific reference to target 10.7 and description of what Norway is doing to meet the target.	
	14. Philippines	*Yes*	Limited statistics on Goal 10 are provided. The VNR notes that greater effort needs to be made to improve data production under this Goal. The VNR notes that the Philippines welcomed the recognition of the rights of migrants in the 2030 Agenda.	
	15. Republic of Korea	*Yes*	Saemaul Undong: a multi-dimensional and multi-sectorial migration strategy discussed on p. 15	
	16. Samoa	*Yes*	The VNR attempts to report this indicator. There is no statistic or data mentioned. However, the country states that the management of the border control system continue to make good progress with increasing capability to prevent and capture international criminal activities. (p. 40) The VNR does not include any statistic or detailed report on this matter. Including the indicator below, most discussed on this subject is on international crime and drug trafficking. The Ministry for Revenue play a key role in strengthening border security through improvements in	

			organizational efficiency by providing job training of custom officers and forming a joint K9 Unit to combat illegal drugs at port of entry. (P.40).	
	17. Sierra Leone	*Yes*	This indicator is linked with Pillar 1,3,5,6(P.33). The report does not provide any statistics on safe migration but it highlights the country's concern that it is vulnerable to the effects of poor governance, conflicts and terrorism in other countries. (p.9) Although this indicator is linked with Pillar 1,3,5,6, there is no mention of migration policies. (P.33).	
	18. Switzerland	*No*	Switzerland reports that is in the process of amending its existing sustainable development monitoring system (MONET) to allow it to measure the implementation of the SDGs and that it will provide a comprehensive VNR by the end of 2018.	
	19. Togo	*No*	N/A	
	20. Turkey	*No*	No specific data or policy is mentioned; however, it is stated that certain public institutions are already working on integrating migration targets into their strategic and action plans. (pg. 26)	
	21. Uganda	*No*	No baseline data available in Uganda for SDG indicator 10.7.1.	
	22. Venezuela	*No*	N/A	
	Total VNRs (22)	*Yes* *11* *No* *11*		
11.1: Safe Housing	1. China	*No*	N/A	
	2. Colombia	*No*	Exclusively focused on SDG relating to chemicals, mining, toxic wastes, etc.	
	3. Egypt	*Yes*	The National Urban Policy is currently being prepared which aims to tackle "urban development from a multi-dimensional perspective." The "Informal Settlements Development Facility" supports local governments in the provision of safe housing, with an emphasis on the development of slum areas. ISDF has developed extensive "slum development strategies."	
	4. Estonia	*Yes*	Indicator is mentioned on p. 38	
	5. Finland	*No*	As such, the report does not discuss the detailed PJIS indicators listed above. It only makes reference to the high level 2030 goals at a more general level	
	6. France	*Yes*	Addressing SDG Goal 11 in general	
	7. Georgia	*No*	Nothing was mentioned about this at all, might be loosely related to the Human Rights agenda (9)	
	8. Germany	*Yes*	The VNR sets out that safeguarding access to affordable housing is key and that Germany is taking action to promote accessibility in the construction, redesigning and expansion of the federally owned public building stock, but otherwise does not provide any further detail or data for this indicator	
	9. Madagascar	*No*	Only answered YES when the indicator is directly addressed in the report. Some indicators might be indirectly addressed in the report. A sole mention to an aspiration to "inclusion" without any qualifier	

			or detailed information might indirectly imply the aspiration to achieve the SDI but in opinion it is too weak a reference to consider that the issue has been addressed in the report. For these reasons, the answer is NO.	
	10. Mexico	*No*	N/A	
	11. Morocco	*Yes*	Indicator is mentioned on pp. 28 -29, but no mention of goals to reach by 2030.	
	12. Montenegro	*Yes*	Mapping to the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document for sustainable development. Table 3-3 starting on page 80 of the VNR shows that every SDG is covered by at least one of the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document. Indicator is mentioned in Social Resources; Natural Resources; SPI; LC	
	13. Norway	*Yes*	Description of Norway's position with respect to target 11.1. No data or reference to target.	
	14. Philippines	*Yes*	Limited statistics on Goal 10 are provided. The VNR notes that greater effort needs to be made to improve data production under this Goal. The VNR notes that the Philippines welcomed the recognition of the rights of migrants in the 2030 Agenda.	
	15. Republic of Korea	*Yes*	Indicator to be reviewed (see also pp. 27-28)	
	16. Samoa	*No*	The VNR fails to report this matter. There is no related topic discussion on it as well.	
	17. Sierra Leone	*Yes*	This indicator is linked with Pillar 2 and 3. There is no mention of affordable housing. However, the report mentions of island and coastal communities, which are at great risk of the effects of climate change. Communities in coastal areas and in slum settlements in low laying areas at risk of being swept away.	
	18. Switzerland	*No*	Switzerland reports that is in the process of amending its existing sustainable development monitoring system (MONET) to allow it to measure the implementation of the SDGs and that it will provide a comprehensive VNR by the end of 2018.	
	19. Togo	*No*	N/A	
	20. Turkey	*No*	N/A	
	21. Uganda	*Yes*	Description of one of Uganda's NDP2 targets/interventions which fits the description of target 11.1. No data or reference to target.	
	22. Venezuela	*Yes*	The government has created as of July 2014 the Gran Misión Hogares de Venezuela. This Housing Mission was enacted by a presidential decree and seeks to provide housing protection to the most vulnerable segments of the population (i.e., women, children, teenagers, among others) living in precarious conditions.	

				The Mission, like all missions, is composed of different social, political and private sector actors. The Mission promotes policy making for affordable housing but also works to ensure through government intervention that the population can enjoy the social rights (in this particular case, those related to housing) enshrined in the 1999 Constitution and the legal system overall. It important to note that the Mission uses statistics produced by the government to pursue its goals. Further, the government also created the Misión Vivienda Venezuela or the "Housing Venezuela Mission." This Mission aims at actually providing housing to the most vulnerable segments of the population. It also seeks to create urban developments for the middle class that is struggling to find affordable housing. The Mission helps those in the middle class by providing better financing conditions for them to acquire their housing unit. A third mission, the Misión Hijos de Venezuela or the "Sons of Venezuela Mission" focuses on providing subsidies to disabled people in families living in poverty or extreme poverty. This is an example of a mission that focuses on persons with disabilities in the housing context.	
	Total VNRs (22)	*Yes*	*12*		
		No	*10*		
11.2: Safe Transport	1. China	*No*			
	2. Colombia	*No*		Exclusively focused on SDG relating to chemicals, mining, toxic wastes, etc.	
	3. Egypt	*Yes*		Discussed in the context of the renewable energy; Egypt has advanced efforts with a variety of projects designed and implemented with partners to expand the use of clean and efficient energy, but these efforts contribute to other SDGs such as 11. P. 36	
	4. Estonia	*Yes*		Indicator is mentioned on p. 32-33	
	5. Finland	*No*		As such, the report does not discuss the detailed PJIS indicators listed above. It only makes reference to the high level 2030 goals at a more general level	
	6. France	*Yes*		Addressing SDG Goal 11 in general	
	7. Georgia	*Yes*		Nothing was mentioned about this at all, might be loosely related to the Human Rights agenda (9)	
	8. Germany	*Yes*		The VNR mentions that safeguarding access to affordable transport is a key consideration for Germany, but does not provide any further details or data for this indicator.	
	9. Madagascar	*No*		Only answered YES when the indicator is directly addressed in the report. Some indicators might be indirectly addressed in the report. A sole mention to an aspiration to "inclusion" without any qualifier or detailed information might indirectly imply the aspiration to achieve the SDI but in opinion it is too weak a reference to consider that the issue has been addressed in the report. For these reasons, the answer is NO.	

	10. Mexico	*No*		N/A	
	11. Morocco	*No*		Mentions advancement in road accessibility, but silent on safety. public transportation in bullet point on p.48 (hopes to develop a system)	
	12. Montenegro	*Yes*		Mapping to the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document for sustainable development. Table 3-3 starting on page 80 of the VNR shows that every SDG is covered by at least one of the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document. Indicator is discussed in Social Resources; Natural Resources; LC	
	13. Norway	*No*		N/A	
	14. Philippines	*No*		N/A	
	15. Republic of Korea	*Yes*		Mentions of plans for transportation improvement, but nothing specific and no data	
	16. Samoa	*Yes*		There is an attempt to discuss this matter in the report. The Land Transportation Authority was set up in July 2009 to ensure coordinated planning and regulation of the land transport. Works that had been completed include road widening, bridges footpath and bus stops construction.(P. 30) Works on upgrading ports had been ongoing. Interisland ferry arrived in 2010 funded by Japan's Grant aid program. (p.30) Public awareness campaign to promote energy efficiency, environmentally friendly renewable energy options for transport sector. Promotion of vehicle trials running on bio-fuel and biodiesel. (p.30) (p.19)	
	17. Sierra Leone	*No*		This indicator is linked with Pillar 2 and 3 of Sierra Leone's Agenda for Prosperity but the report has no description, no data, and does not mention this	
	18. Switzerland	*No*		Switzerland reports that is in the process of amending its existing sustainable development monitoring system (MONET) to allow it to measure the implementation of the SDGs and that it will provide a comprehensive VNR by the end of 2018.	
	19. Togo	*Yes*		The report indicates that the government aims to upgrade all the transport infrastructures by 2030. (Section 3.2.4 – p. 25 of the report) No reference to indicators.	
	20. Turkey	*No*		N/A	
	21. Uganda	*No*		No baseline data available in Uganda for SDG indicator 11.2.1.	
	22. Venezuela	*No*		N/A	
	Total VNRs (22)	*Yes*	*9*		
		No	*13*		

11.3: Inclusive Urbanization	1. China	*Yes*	As set out in more details in Annex I hereto, the three reports described above collectively covered, either through specific references or in substance and to various extents -2008 Report	
	2. Colombia	*No*	Exclusively focused on SDG relating to chemicals, mining, toxic wastes, etc.	
	3. Egypt	*Yes*	National Urban Policy (NUP) is developing a multi-dimensional perspective. The NUP is a framework that provides an overarching coordination/integration to address urban challenges, maximize the benefits of urbanization, while mitigating potential adverse externalities. P. 29.	
	4. Estonia	*Yes*	Indicator is mentioned on P.38	
	5. Finland	*No*	As such, the report does not discuss the detailed PJIS indicators listed above. It only makes reference to the high level 2030 goals at a more general level	
	6. France	*Yes*	Addressing SDG Goal 11 in general	
	7. Georgia	*Yes*	The report emphasizes that Georgia has signed multiple environmental agreements that make it easier for economic growth to occur without environmental degradation (9)	
	8. Germany	*Yes*	The VNR sets out that sustainable, integrated and inclusive urban development policies are important and sets out certain actions that it is taking in this regard, i.e.: - continuing and expanding the framework of Germany's National Urban Development Policy (aimed at mainstream integrated urban development); - setting up an inter-ministerial working group on sustainable urban development; and - using findings of research to make a contribution to sustainable urban development, with key challenges identified in the Strategic Research Agenda. However, the VNR does not list any substantive supporting data for this indicator.	
	9. Madagascar	*No*	Only answered YES when the indicator is directly addressed in the report. Some indicators might be indirectly addressed in the report. A sole mention to an aspiration to "inclusion" without any qualifier or detailed information might indirectly imply the aspiration to achieve the SDI but in opinion it is too weak a reference to consider that the issue has been addressed in the report. For these reasons, the answer is NO.	
	10. Mexico	*No*	N/A	
	11. Morocco	*Yes*	Indicator is discussed on pp. 10, 28, and 43, but no mention of goals to reach by 2030.	
	12. Montenegro	*Yes*	Mapping to the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document for sustainable development. Table 3-3 starting on page 80 of the VNR shows that every SDG is covered by at least one of the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document. Indicator is discussed in Natural Resources; LC	
	13. Norway	*Yes*	Description of Norway's position with respect to target 11.3. No data or reference to target.	

	14. Philippines	*Yes*		No statistics are provided. The VNR identifies “urban and land use planning” as part of the pillars/themes where progress is most needed.	
	15. Republic of Korea	*Yes*		Continuous urbanization reached a level where 91.7% of the population lived in urban areas in 2014.	
	16. Samoa	*Yes*		The country attempts to report on this indicator. Pillar 2: “Coordinated investment in inclusive development” mentions the government’s role to lift agriculture productivity by investing research and development, rural infrastructure and extension services. (P. 12). Under the “Telecommunications” section mentions of strengthening of the regulatory framework benefitted for the telecommunication sector. (p. 29)	
	17. Sierra Leone	*No*		This indicator is linked with Pillar 2 and 3 of Sierra Leone’s Agenda for Prosperity but the report has no description, no data, and does not mention this.	
	18. Switzerland	*No*		Switzerland reports that is in the process of amending its existing sustainable development monitoring system (MONET) to allow it to measure the implementation of the SDGs and that it will provide a comprehensive VNR by the end of 2018.	
	19. Togo	*No*			
	20. Turkey	*Yes*		No specific data is provided; however, policies are briefly mentioned. (pg. 20 and 21)	
	21. Uganda	*Yes*		Description of one of Uganda’s NDP2 targets/interventions which fits the description of target 11.3. No data or reference to target.	
	22. Venezuela	*Yes*		The Gran Misión Hogares de Venezuela, mentioned in Indicator 11.1, is the body created by the government to ensure that there is inclusive urbanization in the Venezuela. The Mission assists the government in formulating public policy regarding urbanization. As an inclusive platform itself, the goal of the Mission is to foster that policies with regards to urban planning are the result of participatory and inclusive dynamics between the relevant actors in those communities. It important to note that the Mission uses statistics produced by the government to pursue its goals. As mentioned in Indicator 11.1 above, the Misión Hijos de Venezuela or the “Sons of Venezuela Mission” focuses on providing subsidies to disabled people in families living in poverty or extreme poverty. This is an example of a mission that focuses on persons with disabilities in the housing context.	
	Total VNRs (22)	*Yes*	*15*		
		No	*7*		
11.7: Safe Public	1. China	*No*			

Spaces	2. Colombia	*No*	Exclusively focused on SDG relating to chemicals, mining, toxic wastes, etc.	
	3. Egypt	*Yes*	National Urban Policy (NUP) is developing a multi-dimensional perspective. The NUP is a framework that provides an overarching coordination/integration to address urban challenges, maximize the benefits of urbanization, while mitigating potential adverse externalities. P. 29.	
	4. Estonia	*No*	N/A	
	5. Finland	*No*	As such, the report does not discuss the detailed PJIS indicators listed above. It only makes reference to the high level 2030 goals at a more general level	
	6. France	*Yes*	Addressing SDG Goal 11 in general	
	7. Georgia	*No*	Nothing was specifically mentioned about this anywhere in the report	
	8. Germany	*Yes*	The VNR mentions that safeguarding access to public and green spaces is especially relevant in Germany at present, but does not provide any further details or data for this indicator.	
	9. Madagascar	*No*	Only answered YES when the indicator is directly addressed in the report. Some indicators might be indirectly addressed in the report. A sole mention to an aspiration to “inclusion” without any qualifier or detailed information might indirectly imply the aspiration to achieve the SDI but in opinion it is too weak a reference to consider that the issue has been addressed in the report. For these reasons, the answer is NO.	
	10. Mexico	*No*	N/A	
	11. Morocco	*No*	Emphasis on the environment and Natl. Parks but no mention of the elderly or disabled.	
	12. Montenegro	*Yes*	Mapping to the relevant priority areas of Montenegro’s internal strategy document for sustainable development. Table 3-3 starting on page 80 of the VNR shows that every SDG is covered by at least one of the relevant priority areas of Montenegro’s internal strategy document. Indicator is discussed in Natural Resources; LC	
	13. Norway	*No*	N/A	
	14. Philippines	*No*	N/A	
	15. Republic of Korea	*No*	Persons with disabilities addressed on pp. 26-25 but little emphasis on green and public spaces	
	16. Samoa	*Yes*	The indicator is not explicitly mentioned. However it is discussed in other indicators. Most of this discussion when the report discusses about climate change. The country reports achievements on water and sanitation services. Regulation of surface and ground water. (p. 29).	

	17. Sierra Leone	*No*		This indicator is linked with Pillar 2 and 3 of Sierra Leone's Agenda for Prosperity but the report has no description, no data, and does not mention this. However, it does highlight Natural Resource management and future generation. It explains the importance of care for both present and future. (p. 18).	
	18. Switzerland	*No*		Switzerland reports that is in the process of amending its existing sustainable development monitoring system (MONET) to allow it to measure the implementation of the SDGs and that it will provide a comprehensive VNR by the end of 2018.	
	19. Togo	*No*			
	20. Turkey	*Yes*		Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable is set as a goal under the 10th National Development Plan of Turkey. (pg. 21) No specific data is provided.	
	21. Uganda	*No*		No baseline data available in Uganda for SDG indicator 11.7.1.	
	22. Venezuela	*Yes*		While there is no explicit reference to "safe public spaces," the missions related to housing and the Plan Patria Segura referenced in Indicator 16.A are all government efforts to foster the creation of safe public spaces.	
	Total VNRs (22)	*Yes*	*7*		
		No	*15*		
16.1: Reduce Violence	1. China	*No*			Only 9 countries attempted to report on this indicator. It is one of the lowest reported indicator
	2. Colombia	*No*		Exclusively focused on SDG relating to chemicals, mining, toxic wastes, etc.	
	3. Egypt	*No*		Report focuses on violence against women and children only, not general violence.	
	4. Estonia	*Yes*		p.50 - reduce number of violent deaths to <30 by 2019 (2014: 41) - reduce the proportion of crime victims in the population over the last 12 months to <8% by 2020 (2014: 12%)	
	5. Finland	*No*		As such, the report does not discuss the detailed PJIS indicators listed above. It only makes reference to the high level 2030 goals at a more general level	
	6. France	*Yes*		Addressing SDG Goal 16 in general	
	7. Georgia	*Yes*		Briefly mentions that they are reducing crime (1)	
	8. Germany	*Yes*		The VNR sets out that women, children and young people must be protected from (sexual) violence and exploitation, including through training for professionals working in these fields and the adoption of protective strategies / centers. The VNR also states that Germany considers the implementation UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security as particularly important. However, the VNR does not deal with violence more widely and does not cover homicide / death	

			rates or list specific measures taken; no supporting data is provided.	
	9. Madagascar	*No*	Only answered YES when the indicator is directly addressed in the report. Some indicators might be indirectly addressed in the report. A sole mention to an aspiration to "inclusion" without any qualifier or detailed information might indirectly imply the aspiration to achieve the SDI but in opinion it is too weak a reference to consider that the issue has been addressed in the report. For these reasons, the answer is NO.	
	10. Mexico	*No*	N/A	
	11. Morocco	*No*	No violence statistics/info	
	12. Montenegro	*Yes*	Mapping to the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document for sustainable development. Table 3-3 starting on page 80 of the VNR shows that every SDG is covered by at least one of the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document. Indicator is discussed in Social Resources; SPI; GPI	
	13. Norway	*Yes*	Description of Norway's position which fits the description of target 16.1. No data or reference to target.	
	14. Philippines	*No*	N/A	
	15. Republic of Korea	*No*	Indicator in ROK's Second Basic Plan for Sustainable Development	
	16. Samoa	*Yes*	This indicator is mentioned briefly in other indicators. See indicator on migration and migration policies.	
	17. Sierra Leone	*Yes*	The report mentions about terrorism, piracy, drugs and human trafficking but no statistical data is provided. There is no data provided. Stated that this SDG indicator will be handled by the Ministry of Justice (MoJ), Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs (MSWGCA), Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA), and Anti-Corruption Community.	
	18. Switzerland	*No*	Switzerland reports that is in the process of amending its existing sustainable development monitoring system (MONET) to allow it to measure the implementation of the SDGs and that it will provide a comprehensive VNR by the end of 2018.	
	19. Togo	*No*		
	20. Turkey	*No*	N/A	
	21. Uganda	*No*	No baseline data available in Uganda for SDG indicator 16.1.1 – 16.1.4.	
	22. Venezuela	*Yes*	Please refer to Indicator 16.A.	
	Total VNRs (22)	*Yes* *9*		

		No 13		
16.2: End child abuse, exploitation, and violence	1. C 2. hina	*Yes*	Beijing+20 Report	
	3. Colombia	*No*	Exclusively focused on SDG relating to chemicals, mining, toxic wastes, etc.	
	4. Egypt	*Yes*	A collaborative initiative was developed to counter violence against children; established through collaboration of many different agencies/departments in order to provide “capacity building” to identify causes of violence against children and work to resolve it. P 39.	
	5. Estonia	*Yes*	p. 26, 50 and 52	
	6. Finland	*No*	As such, the report does not discuss the detailed PJIS indicators listed above. It only makes reference to the high level 2030 goals at a more general level	
	7. France	*Yes*	Addressing SDG Goal 16 in general	
	8. Georgia	*No*	This can loosely related to Human Rights agenda but nothing was specifically mentioned	
	9. Germany	*Yes*	The VNR sets out that children and young people must be protected from (sexual) violence and exploitation and states that full implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (including the fundamental right to protection from abuse and neglect) is a guiding principle / target in this context. However, the VNR does not list and specific measures or any supporting data.	
	10. Madagascar	*No*	Only answered YES when the indicator is directly addressed in the report. Some indicators might be indirectly addressed in the report. A sole mention to an aspiration to “inclusion” without any qualifier or detailed information might indirectly imply the aspiration to achieve the SDI but in opinion it is too weak a reference to consider that the issue has been addressed in the report. For these reasons, the answer is NO.	
	11. Mexico	*Yes*	Mexico has enacted legislation to protect children from child abuse, exploitation, and violence. Some of these advances includes the Ley General de los Derechos de los Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes or the “General Law for the Rights of Children and Adolescents” as well as the Sistema Nacional de Protección Integral de Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes or the “National System for the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents.” Further, Mexico is alongside Sweden and Tanzania a signatory to the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children.	
	12. Morocco	*No*	Not mentioned at all.	
	13. Montenegro	*Yes*	Mapping to the relevant priority areas of Montenegro’s internal strategy document for sustainable development. Table 3-3 starting on page 80 of the VNR shows that every SDG is covered by at least one of the relevant priority areas of Montenegro’s internal strategy document. Indicator is discussed	

				in Social Resources
	14. Norway	*Yes*		Description of Norway's position which fits the description of target 16.2. No data or reference to target.
	15. Philippines	*No*		N/A
	16. Republic of Korea	*No*		Not mentioned at all.
	17. Samoa	*No*		The VNR fails to discuss this indicator. The related indicator discussed is youth employment and violence.
	18. Sierra Leone	*Yes*		This indicator is linked with Pillar 7: Governance & Public Sector. (p.37) This can be related to previous indicators above. The country has provided a chart on this indicator. However, the numbers and statistics is left blank on the chart. (p.53)
	19. Switzerland	*No*		Switzerland reports that is in the process of amending its existing sustainable development monitoring system (MONET) to allow it to measure the implementation of the SDGs and that it will provide a comprehensive VNR by the end of 2018.
	20. Togo	*No*		
	21. Turkey	*No*		N/A
	22. Uganda	*No*		No baseline data available in Uganda for SDG indicator 16.2.1 – 16.2.3.
	23. Venezuela	*Yes*		Please refer to Indicator 8.7.
	Total VNRs(22)	*Yes*	*10*	
		No	*12*	
16.3: Equal Justice	1. China	*No*		
	2. Colombia	*No*		Exclusively focused on SDG relating to chemicals, mining, toxic wastes, etc.
	3. Egypt	*No*		N/A
	4. Estonia	*Yes*		p.50
	5. Finland	*No*		As such, the report does not discuss the detailed PJIS indicators listed above. It only makes reference to the high level 2030 goals at a more general level
	6. France	*Yes*		Addressing SDG Goal 16 in general

	7. Georgia	*Yes*	Mentions how Georgia showed dramatic progress with indicators like “Rule of Law” from 2004-2014 according to data compiled by the World Bank (3) The Human Rights development agenda includes reforming the justice sector and judiciary (9)	
	8. Germany	*Yes*	The VNR sets out that Germany encourages good governance and human rights in partner countries, including promoting the rule of law and administrative reform and strengthening legal and institutional frameworks. The VNR does not provide any detail of access to justice in Germany at the national level and does not provide any supporting data.	
	9. Madagascar	*Yes*	The PND (National Development Program) seeks to address the need for stronger institutions, which include the need to strengthen the rule of law in Madagascar. The PND creates the Système National intégré de Suivi Evaluation (SNISE) which is a monitoring and accountability entity in charge of making sure that the PND goals are been pursued. Further, the government has created a General Government Ethics Working Group to assist the implementation of the PND. The Working Group addresses three areas: 1. National Political Leadership Engagement (composed of the Cabinet Ministers); 2. Government Structures (composed of the Technical Committee, the Ministry of the Economy and the Comité d’Orientation et de Suivi (a steering and monitoring committee)	
	10. Mexico	*Yes*	The new National Code on Criminal Procedure or the “Code” provides more rights to those people facing criminal charges such as a right to adequate legal representation. The Code also grants more rights to victims, such as providing them with free legal counsel during all the stages of the criminal procedure process.	
	11. Morocco	*Yes*	Indicator is briefly on p. 8	
	12. Montenegro	*Yes*	Mapping to the relevant priority areas of Montenegro’s internal strategy document for sustainable development. Table 3-3 starting on page 80 of the VNR shows that every SDG is covered by at least one of the relevant priority areas of Montenegro’s internal strategy document. Indicator is discussed in Social Resources; EDI	
	13. Norway	*Yes*	Description of Norway’s position which fits the description of target 16.3. No data or reference to target.	
	14. Philippines	*Yes*	No statistics are provided. The VNR identifies “fair and stable order based on international rule of law” as part of the pillars/themes where progress is most needed.	
	15. Republic of	*No*	Mentioned as a target to work on improving (pp. 18,24)	

	Korea			
	16. Samoa	*Yes*	This indicator is discussed. The report states that institutional strengthening for the Ministry of Police and Prisons (MPP) in its current phase was supported by the Australian Federal Police. Resources provided through the Law and Justice Sector program provided rehabilitation of the prison and youth correctional facility. (p. 40)	
	17. Sierra Leone	*Yes*	This indicator is linked with Pillar 7. (p.37) The country attempts to report this indicator. In the section The incarcerated and the justice system general, states the lack of care paid to imprisoned and remanded in correctional homes… (p. 17) Address an action for non-formal justice systems, improving chieftaincy governance and community monitoring.(p. 17) The country has provided a chart on this indicator. However, the numbers and statistics is left blank on the chart.(P.53)	
	18. Switzerland	*No*	Switzerland reports that is in the process of amending its existing sustainable development monitoring system (MONET) to allow it to measure the implementation of the SDGs and that it will provide a comprehensive VNR by the end of 2018.	
	19. Togo	*No*		
	20. Turkey	*Yes*	Promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels is set as a goal under the 10th National Development Plan of Turkey. (pg. 23) No specific data is provided.	
	21. Uganda	*No*	No baseline data available in Uganda for SDG indicator 16.3.1.	
	22. Venezuela	*Yes*	The VNR mentions that there has been some advances in terms of equal access to justice with the creation of 44 courts specialized in “Women Protection and Gender Equality” as well as 46 Special Prosecutors specialized in “Violence against Women.” It is important to note this mention to “equal access to justice” is limited to women and gender rights. However, it is equally important to recognize that the government has taken steps to address a significant marginalized constituency.	
	Total VNRs (22)	*Yes* *14* *No* *8*		
16.4: Reduce illicit financial and arms flows	1. China	*No*	N/A	Only 5 countries attempted to report on this indicator. It is one of the lowest reported indicator
	2. Colombia	*No*	Exclusively focused on SDG relating to chemicals, mining, toxic wastes, etc.	
	3. Egypt	*No*	N/A	

	4. Estonia	*No*	N/A	
	5. Finland	*No*	As such, the report does not discuss the detailed PJIS indicators listed above. It only makes reference to the high level 2030 goals at a more general level	
	6. France	*Yes*	Addressing SDG Goal 16 in general	
	7. Georgia	*No*	Nothing specifically mentioned, but report states that they reduced corruption and crime rates generally (1,9)	
	8. Germany	*Yes*	The VNR states that Germany will ensure that the German economic and financial system is not misused for criminal activities, including money-laundering, tax evasion and corruption. The VNR also sets out that Germany advocates more intensive cooperation on combating organized crime worldwide and for effective end-use-control of German arms exports and stringent criteria for granting licences for 'new for old' small arms exports in order to prevent proliferation. Germany also actively supports the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty and provides funding for arms control projects in affected countries. However, the VNR does not list any examples / supporting data.	
	9. Madagascar	*No*	Only answered YES when the indicator is directly addressed in the report. Some indicators might be indirectly addressed in the report. A sole mention to an aspiration to "inclusion" without any qualifier or detailed information might indirectly imply the aspiration to achieve the SDI but in opinion it is too weak a reference to consider that the issue has been addressed in the report. For these reasons, the answer is NO.	
	10. Mexico	*No*	N/A	
	11. Morocco	*No*	Not mentioned at all.	
	12. Montenegro	*Yes*	Mapping to the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document for sustainable development. Table 3-3 starting on page 80 of the VNR shows that every SDG is covered by at least one of the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document. Indicator is discussed in Social Resources; GPI	
	13. Norway	*Yes*	Description of what Norway is doing which fits the description of 16.4. No data or reference to target.	
	14. Philippines	*No*	N/A	
	15. Republic of Korea	*No*	Not mentioned at all.	
	16. Samoa	*No*	The VNR fails to discuss this indicator and no attempt to mention it as well.	
	17. Sierra Leone	*Yes*	This indicator is linked with Pillar 7 of Sierra Leone's Agenda for Prosperity but the report has no description, no data, and does not mention this	

	18. Switzerland	*No*		Switzerland reports that is in the process of amending its existing sustainable development monitoring system (MONET) to allow it to measure the implementation of the SDGs and that it will provide a comprehensive VNR by the end of 2018.	
	19. Togo	*No*		Reduction of illicit financial flows is only listed as an action to be taken at a later stage (Section 5.3 – p. 29 of the report).	
	20. Turkey	*No*		N/A	
	21. Uganda	*No*		No baseline data available in Uganda for SDG indicator 16.4.1 – 16.4.2.	
	22. Venezuela	*No*		N/A	
	Total VNRs(22)	*Yes*	*5*		
		No	*17*		
16.5: Reduce corruption and bribery	1. China	*No*			
	2. Colombia	*No*		Exclusively focused on SDG relating to chemicals, mining, toxic wastes, etc.	
	3. Egypt	*No*		N/A	
	4. Estonia	*Yes*		Indicator is mentioned on p.50	
	5. Finland	*No*		As such, the report does not discuss the detailed PJIS indicators listed above. It only makes reference to the high level 2030 goals at a more general level	
	6. France	*Yes*		Addressing SDG Goal 16 in general	
	7. Georgia	*Yes*		The newly formed Human Rights development agenda (based off of EU policies) has policies that help reduce corruption (9)	
	8. Germany	*Yes*		The VNR sets out that the UN Convention Against Corruption has been implemented in full, but does not provide any further information / supporting data.	
	9. Madagascar	*No*		Only answered YES when the indicator is directly addressed in the report. Some indicators might be indirectly addressed in the report. A sole mention to an aspiration to “inclusion” without any qualifier or detailed information might indirectly imply the aspiration to achieve the SDI but in opinion it is too weak a reference to consider that the issue has been addressed in the report. For these reasons, the answer is NO.	
	10. Mexico	*Yes*		The Anti-Corruption Reform created the National Anti-Corruption System or SNA for its Spanish acronym. The SNA coordinates government agencies in charge of preventing, detecting and sanctioning corruption practices. It is also in charge of monitoring the use of public resources. The reform also creates the Local Anti-Corruption System or SLA, which serves to coordinate anti-corruption efforts at the local level with the relevant authorities.	

				The reform also creates the Special Anti-Corruption Prosecutor.	
	11. Morocco	*No*		Bullet point on p.12 re. commitment to reduce corruption in companies	
	12. Montenegro	*Yes*		Mapping to the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document for sustainable development. Table 3-3 starting on page 80 of the VNR shows that every SDG is covered by at least one of the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document. Indicator is discussed in Social Resources; SPI	
	13. Norway	*Yes*		Description of what Norway is doing which fits the description of 16.5. No data or reference to target.	
	14. Philippines	*Yes*		No statistics are provided. The VNR notes that Filipinos mentioned "elimination of corruption" as a dream for the country by 2040. The VNR also notes efforts to institutionalize surveys on governance and corruption.	
	15. Republic of Korea	*No*		Briefly as it relates to corporate social responsibility	
	16. Samoa	*No*		The VNR fails to discuss this indicator and no attempt to mention it as well.	
	17. Sierra Leone	*Yes*		This indicator is linked with Pillar 2 and 3 of Sierra Leone's Agenda for Prosperity. There is no data or statistic provided. The report does state the country's plan to step up the fight against corruption as a way in how to make the implementation of the SDGs better than the MGDs. (p.14)	
	18. Switzerland	*No*		Switzerland reports that is in the process of amending its existing sustainable development monitoring system (MONET) to allow it to measure the implementation of the SDGs and that it will provide a comprehensive VNR by the end of 2018.	
	19. Togo	*No*		Reduction of corruption and bribery flows is only listed as an action to be taken at a later stage (Section 5.3 – p. 29 of the report).	
	20. Turkey	*No*		N/A	
	21. Uganda	*Yes*		Description of one of Uganda's NDP2 targets/interventions which fits the description of target 16.5. No data or reference to target.	
	22. Venezuela	*No*		N/A	
	Total VNRs(22)	*Yes*	*10*		
		No	*12*		
16.6: Accountable transparent institutions	1. China	*No*		N/A	
	2. Colombia	*No*		Exclusively focused on SDG relating to chemicals, mining, toxic wastes, etc.	
	3. Egypt	*No*		N/A	

	4. Estonia	*Yes*	Indicator is mentioned on p.53	
	5. Finland	*No*	As such, the report does not discuss the detailed PJIS indicators listed above. It only makes reference to the high level 2030 goals at a more general level	
	6. France	*Yes*	Addressing SDG Goal 16 in general	
	7. Georgia	*Yes*	Data on Worldwide Governance indicators compiled by the Word Bank show that Georgia has improved from 44.7 in 2004 to 55.6 in 2014 (on a scale of 0-100) in terms of the extent to which citizens participate in public governance (3) DATA The report emphasizes Georgia's awareness of improving the quality of public administration (4)	
	8. Germany	*Yes*	The VNR mentions that Germany encourages good governance in partner countries, including strengthening institutional frameworks and promoting industry transparency. However, the VNR does not provide any information about accountability and transparency of institutions in Germany and does not provide any supporting data.	
	9. Madagascar	*No*	Only answered YES when the indicator is directly addressed in the report. Some indicators might be indirectly addressed in the report. A sole mention to an aspiration to "inclusion" without any qualifier or detailed information might indirectly imply the aspiration to achieve the SDI but in opinion it is too weak a reference to consider that the issue has been addressed in the report. For these reasons, the answer is NO.	
	10. Mexico	*Yes*	The VNR mentions that the government intended to create an online platform with all the pertinent information with regards to the Agenda 2030 for the population to follow and use the data uploaded by the government and the different actors working together to attain the SDG. This online platform also facilitates public accountability on the government's efforts. The new National Code on Criminal Procedure or the "Code" provides for a more transparent criminal process. The Transparency Reform addresses the need for more transparent institutions. The reform was accompanied by constitutional amendments to address the need for greater transparency. The reform directs the states of the Republic to create autonomous organisms that must harmonize transparency legislation and promote transparency overall. The reform also led ot the promulagation of the Ley General de Transparencia y Acceso a la Información Pública or "General Law for Transparency and Access to Public Information," which establishes a baseline for all legal process aimed at guaranteeing the right to information. The reform also led to the creation of the Sistema Nacional de Transparencia, Acceso a la Información y Protección de Datos Personales or "National System for the Transparency, Access to	

				Information and Personal Data Protection." This system is in charge of coordinating and evaluating all public policies related to transparency and to strengthen the accountability mechanisms in place.	
	11. Morocco	*Yes*		Indicator is echoed throughout.	
	12. Montenegro	*Yes*		Mapping to the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document for sustainable development. Table 3-3 starting on page 80 of the VNR shows that every SDG is covered by at least one of the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document. Indicator is discussed in Social Resources; Natural Resources; Governance for Sustainable Development; EDI	
	13. Norway	*Yes*		Description of what Norway is doing which fits the description of 16.6. No data or reference to target.	
	14. Philippines	*No*		N/A	
	15. Republic of Korea	*Yes*		Plans and data regarding the Internal Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) discussed on p. 13	
	16. Samoa	*Yes*		Country reports to improve public service. Holistic, top-down approach to improving government performance which addresses the underlying whole of government performance coordination and management frame work, and a bottom-up service. It contributes to service delivery failure and required improvements. (P. 7). The VNR reports on various key actors in charge of the various indicators. Examples see migration indicator and education.	
	17. Sierra Leone	*No*		This indicator is linked with Pillar 7 of Sierra Leone's Agenda for Prosperity but the report has no description, no data, and does not mention this	
	18. Switzerland	*No*		Switzerland reports that is in the process of amending its existing sustainable development monitoring system (MONET) to allow it to measure the implementation of the SDGs and that it will provide a comprehensive VNR by the end of 2018.	
	19. Togo	*No*		N/A	
	20. Turkey	*Yes*		Promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels is set as a goal under the 10th National Development Plan of Turkey. (pg. 23) No specific data is provided.	
	21. Uganda	*Yes*		Description of one of Uganda's NDP2 targets/interventions which fits the description of target 16.6. No data or reference to target.	
	22. Venezuela	*No*		N/A	
	Total VNRs (22)	*Yes*	*12*		
		No	*10*		
16.7: Representative	1. China	*No*			

decision-making	2. Colombia	*No*	Exclusively focused on SDG relating to chemicals, mining, toxic wastes, etc.	
	3. Egypt	*No*	N/A	
	4. Estonia	*Yes*	Indicator is mentioned on p.26 and 53	
	5. Finland	*No*	As such, the report does not discuss the detailed PJIS indicators listed above. It only makes reference to the high level 2030 goals at a more general level	
	6. France	*Yes*	Addressing SDG Goal 16 in general	
	7. Georgia	*Yes*	Data on Worldwide Governance indicators compiled by the Word Bank show that Georgia has improved from 44.7 in 2004 to 55.6 in 2014 (on a scale of 0-100) in terms of the extent to which citizens participate in public governance (3) Also in general, the report mentions frequently throughout the entire document how they want the collaboration of NGOs, the UN, businesses, and others when assessing ways to better reach goals	
	8. Germany	*Yes*	The VNR lists equality and participation, especially the equal participation of women and girls in social development and political decision-making, as key national challenges for Germany, and sets out that the proportion of women in political leadership needs to be raised. It also states that people with disabilities must be helped to lead self-determined lives and participate in society. However, no details or supporting data is provided for this indicator (e.g. proportions of positions in political institutions etc.).	
	9. Madagascar	*Yes*	The report mentions that the government is starting a process of complying with Agenda 2030, which, among other things, favors the integration of the private sector and international actors in the government decision-making process. It is important to note that the civil society actors, which are considered by the government for assisting in the different efforts related to attaining the SDG and the PND are not mentioned when it comes to representative decision-making. The report establishes that, unfortunately, the civil society is not well developed in Madagascar, which hinders the country's ability to incorporate different actors in the decision-making process. It is unclear whether the existing civil society structures are used for government decision-making outside the development scheme. The report acknowledges that civil society actors are incorporated in the government mission to comply with the SDG. Yet, it is not clear to what extent they have a say in the general government decision-making process.	
	10. Mexico	*No*	N/A	
	11. Morocco	*Yes*	Constitutional reform and democracy pp.8-9	
	12. Montenegro	*Yes*	Mapping to the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document for sustainable development. Table 3-3 starting on page 80 of the VNR shows that every SDG is covered by at least	

				one of the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document. Indicator is discussed in Social Resources; Governance for Sustainable Development; EDI
	13. Norway	*Yes*		Description of what Norway is doing which fits the description of 16.7. No data or reference to target.
	14. Philippines	*No*		N/A
	15. Republic of Korea	*Yes*		Briefly discussed on pp. 7, 12
	16. Samoa	*Yes*		The government discusses key actors that will take charge of certain SDGs indicators. In Annex 1, the government provides previous national reports and the review implementation of the strategy for the development of Samoa. (p.17)
	17. Sierra Leone	*Yes*		This indicator is linked with Pillar 7 of Sierra Leone's Agenda for Prosperity. The reports mentions of various ministry that will be the lead actor in implementing the various SDGs.
	18. Switzerland	*No*		Switzerland reports that is in the process of amending its existing sustainable development monitoring system (MONET) to allow it to measure the implementation of the SDGs and that it will provide a comprehensive VNR by the end of 2018.
	19. Togo	*No*		N/A
	20. Turkey	*No*		N/A
	21. Uganda	*Yes*		Description of one of Uganda's NDP2 targets/interventions which fits the description of target 16.7. No reference to target. It is stated that Uganda aim to increase community participation from 50 – 70%.
	22. Venezuela	*Yes*		Venezuela approved in November 2014 an Organic Law "Sistema Nacional de Misiones, Grandes Misiones y Micro Misiones" or "Missions". Missions are a form of public policy that engages segments of the population in the implementation of policies and the accountability process of those policies. The VNR mention that there are missions established for many different sectors such as education, housing, health, agriculture, among many others. There are "Big Missions" and "Micro Missions" too. The former refers to a conglomeration of sectors and actors seeking to tackle one goal such as a pandemic in one region (e.g., groups focused on health, education and planning come together to address this issue). Furthermore, the VNR that the 1999 Constitution establishes the "participatory democracy" model as the political model for Venezuela. The VNR explains that this means that all policy contradictions must be resolved through an active debate among all stakeholders.
	Total VNRs (22)	*Yes*	*13*	
		No	*9*	

16.8: Participation of developing countries in global governance	1. China	*Yes*	As set out in more details in Annex I hereto, the three reports described above collectively covered, either through specific references or in substance and to various extents -2008 Report - Beijing+20 Report - 2016 Report	
	2. Colombia	*No*	Exclusively focused on SDG relating to chemicals, mining, toxic wastes, etc.	
	3. Egypt	*No*	N/A	
	4. Estonia	*No*	N/A	
	5. Finland	*No*	As such, the report does not discuss the detailed PJIS indicators listed above. It only makes reference to the high level 2030 goals at a more general level	
	6. France	*Yes*	Addressing SDG Goal 16 in general	
	7. Georgia	*Yes*	The report mentions that Georgia has been collaborating heavily with the UN team (3) The report mentions that in order to achieve its goals, especially those pertaining to economic growth and social justice, a close collaboration between Georgia and other international development partners is crucial (5)	
	8. Germany	*No*	This indicator is not specifically referred to / covered.	
	9. Madagascar	*Yes*	According to the report, Madagascar is a signatory of the Paris COP21 Agreement, the Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES) as well as the 2011 Busan Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation. Madagascar seems to be open for multilateral and international cooperation.	
	10. Mexico	*No*	N/A	
	11. Morocco	*Yes*	Indicator is echoed throughout.	
	12. Montenegro	*Yes*	Mapping to the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document for sustainable development. Table 3-3 starting on page 80 of the VNR shows that every SDG is covered by at least one of the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document. Indicator is discussed in Governance for Sustainable Development.	
	13. Norway	*Yes*	Description of what Norway is doing which fits the description of 16.7. No data or reference to target.	
	14. Philippines	*Yes*	No statistics are provided. The VNR notes the importance of enhanced regional and international cooperation in improving access to science, technology and innovation, financial resources, and investments to achieving the SDG goals.	

	15. Republic of Korea	*No*		More of a national focus on governance issues as opposed to a global focus.	
	16. Samoa	*Yes*		This indicator is mentioned multiple times around different indicators. The report addresses multiple collaborations with other countries.	
	17. Sierra Leone	*Yes*		Mentioned broadly in the report.	
	18. Switzerland	*No*		Switzerland reports that is in the process of amending its existing sustainable development monitoring system (MONET) to allow it to measure the implementation of the SDGs and that it will provide a comprehensive VNR by the end of 2018.	
	19. Togo	*No*		N/A	
	20. Turkey	*No*		N/A	
	21. Uganda	*No*		Uganda views this as a global indicator that is not applicable to Uganda at a national level.	
	22. Venezuela	*No*		N/A	
	Total VNRs (22)	*Yes*	*10*		
		No	*12*		
16.9: Legal identity for all	1. China	*No*		N/A	Only 5 countries attempted to report on this indicator. It is one of the lowest reported indicator
	2. Colombia	*No*		Exclusively focused on SDG relating to chemicals, mining, toxic wastes, etc.	
	3. Egypt	*No*		N/A	
	4. Estonia	*Yes*		Indicator is mentioned p.52	
	5. Finland	*No*		As such, the report does not discuss the detailed PJIS indicators listed above. It only makes reference to the high level 2030 goals at a more general level	
	6. France	*Yes*		Addressing SDG Goal 16 in general	
	7. Georgia	*No*		This may be very general reported by the Human Rights agenda's policy of reforming judiciary/legal process, but otherwise it wasn't mentioned in report (9)	
	8. Germany	*No*		This indicator is not specifically referred to / covered.	
	9. Madagascar	*No*		Only answered YES when the indicator is directly addressed in the report. Some indicators might be indirectly addressed in the report. A sole mention to an aspiration to "inclusion" without any qualifier or detailed information might indirectly imply the aspiration to achieve the SDI but in opinion it is too weak a reference to consider that the issue has been addressed in the report. For these reasons, the answer is NO.	

	10. Mexico	*No*		N/A	
	11. Morocco	*No*		Birth statistics but no mention of legal identity.	
	12. Montenegro	*Yes*		Mapping to the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document for sustainable development. Table 3-3 starting on page 80 of the VNR shows that every SDG is covered by at least one of the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document. Indicator is discussed in Social Resources.	
	13. Norway	*Yes*		Description of Norway's position which fits the description of target 16.9. No data or reference to target.	
	14. Philippines	*No*		N/A	
	15. Republic of Korea	*No*		Not mentioned	
	16. Samoa	*No*		The VNR fails to discuss this indicator and no attempt to mention it as well.	
	17. Sierra Leone	*No*		This indicator is linked SDGs indicator 16.1- 16.10 with Pillar 7 of Sierra Leone's Agenda for Prosperity but the report has no description, no data, and does not mention this.	
	18. Switzerland	*No*		Switzerland reports that is in the process of amending its existing sustainable development monitoring system (MONET) to allow it to measure the implementation of the SDGs and that it will provide a comprehensive VNR by the end of 2018.	
	19. Togo	*No*			
	20. Turkey	*No*		N/A	
	21. Uganda	*Yes*		As of 2011, the birth of 29.9% of children under 5 years had been registered with a civil authority.	
	22. Venezuela	*No*		N/A	
	Total VNRs (22)	*Yes*	*5*		
		No	*17*		
16.10: Access to information and fundamental freedoms	1. China	*No*		N/A	
	2. Colombia	*No*		Exclusively focused on SDG relating to chemicals, mining, toxic wastes, etc.	
	3. Egypt	*No*		N/A	
	4. Estonia	*Yes*		Indicator is mentioned on p.53	
	5. Finland	*No*		As such, the report does not discuss the detailed PJIS indicators listed above. It only makes reference to the high level 2030 goals at a more general level	

	6. France	*Yes*	Addressing SDG Goal 16 in general	
	7. Georgia	*No*	Human rights agenda somewhat relates to this but it wasn't specifically mentioned (9)	
	8. Germany	*Yes*	The VNR mentions that Germany encourages human rights in partner countries, including access to information and other fundamental freedoms, but does provide any elaboration or further detail / data or any information about the status in Germany on a national level.	
	9. Madagascar	*Yes*	The report mentions the establishment in 2008 of the SNISE (Système National Intégré de Suivi Évaluations) or National Evaluation Monitoring Integrated System, which was renovated in 2015 and whose functions resemble those of a statistics center or institute in charge of producing trustworthy technical and scientific data for all relevant actors to use. As of April 2016, the government issued a roadmap for a national strategy to strengthen the SNISE (2016-2020) in order for it to aid in the efforts to comply with the SDG and PND goals. The report mentions the need for the SNISE to be a transparent, up to date organization capable of providing coherent and trustworthy information.	
	10. Mexico	*Yes*	The Antitrust Reform creates new mechanisms for more transparent information regarding economic activities to the population.	
	11. Morocco	*Yes*	Part of the 2011 constitution pp. 9-10	
	12. Montenegro	*Yes*	Mapping to the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document for sustainable development. Table 3-3 starting on page 80 of the VNR shows that every SDG is covered by at least one of the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document. Indicator is discussed in Social Resources; Governance for sustainable Development; SPI; EDI	
	13. Norway	*Yes*	Description of what Norway is doing which fits the description of 16.10. No data or reference to target.	
	14. Philippines	*No*	N/A	
	15. Republic of Korea	*Yes*	Civil Society Organizations enhancing government transparency and accountability (p. 6)	
	16. Samoa	*Yes*	Ministry of Commerce Industry and Labour continue to update website to provide timely market information, including quarantine requirements to exporting business and farmers and promote investment opportunities. (p.32)	
	17. Sierra Leone	*No*	This indicator is linked SDGs indicator 16.1- 16.10 with Pillar 7 of Sierra Leone's Agenda for Prosperity but the report has no description, no data, and does not mention this.	
	18. Switzerland	*No*	Switzerland reports that is in the process of amending its existing sustainable development monitoring system (MONET) to allow it to measure the implementation of the SDGs and that it will provide a comprehensive VNR by the end of 2018.	
	19. Togo	*No*	N/A	

	20. Turkey	*Yes*		No mention of access to information and specific data regarding same. Protection of fundamental freedoms is set as a goal under the 10th National Development Plan. (pg. 23) No specific data is provided.	
	21. Uganda	*No*		No baseline data available in Uganda for SDG indicator 16.01.1 and Uganda views 16.10.2 as a global indicator.	
	22. Venezuela	*Yes*		The VNR provides data in which the number of internet users have been rising from around 300 thousand people in 2001 to around 3.6 million people in 2016. While internet access is not synonymous to public access to information, I believe it is relevant to mention that there has been a significant increase in that segment of the population that enjoys internet access as this represents a tool for access to information in general. Venezuela has enacted in 2001 the Ley de Funcion Publica de Estadistica or "Public Function Statistics Law" or "Statistics Law" which enabled the Sistema Estadistico Nacional or "National Statistics System" (NSS). The NSS serves the government as any statistics center or institution, providing valuable information for public officials to use for policy-making purposes. Since the 1990s, the government has been creating subcommittees to the SNN to focus on particular constituencies or groups, such as women, children, disabled people, the environment and technology, just to mention a few. While this subcommittees serve the government to compile data, it also serves the population by providing specific information and data with regards to particular subjects (i.e., the environment, sciences and technology) or societal groups (i.e., children, women).	
	Total VNRs (22)	*Yes*	*12*		
		No	*10*		
16.A: Strengthen national institutions to prevent violence, terrorism, and crime	1. China	*No*		N/A	
	2. Colombia	*No*		Exclusively focused on SDG relating to chemicals, mining, toxic wastes, etc.	
	3. Egypt	*No*		N/A	
	4. Estonia	*Yes*		Indicator is mentioned on p.52	
	5. Finland	*No*		As such, the report does not discuss the detailed PJIS indicators listed above. It only makes reference to the high level 2030 goals at a more general level	
	6. France	*Yes*		Addressing SDG Goal 16 in general	
	7. Georgia	*Yes*		The report mentions that the Government made strides towards increasing the crucial functions of governance (1) In general, there were many comments about Georgia being more transparent and less corrupt, which in turn is strengthening these institutions	
	8. Germany	*Yes*		The VNR sets out that the German government engages directly with fragile states with the aim of	

			peacebuilding and statebuilding and that approximately 25% of Germany's ODA funding does to measures in fragile states. The VNR states that the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force to address money laundering and the financing of terrorism are being implemented, but does not list any supporting data for this.	
	9. Madagascar	*Yes*	The PND (National Development Program) seeks to address the need for stronger institutions, which include the need to provide greater safety for the population in Madagascar. Unfortunately, no details are provided in the report.	
	10. Mexico	*No*	N/A	
	11. Morocco	*No*	No mention of crime or terrorist prevention at all.	
	12. Montenegro	*Yes*	Mapping to the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document for sustainable development. Table 3-3 starting on page 80 of the VNR shows that every SDG is covered by at least one of the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document. Indicator is discussed in Social Resources; SPI.	
	13. Norway	*Yes*	Description of what Norway is doing which fits the description of 16.10. No data or reference to target.	
	14. Philippines	*No*	N/A	
	15. Republic of Korea	*Yes*	Commitment to combating terrorism and recurring conflicts through political and humanitarian solutions	
	16. Samoa	*Yes*	Note: See the related indicators above. Such as migration policies.	
	17. Sierra Leone	*No*	This indicator is linked SDGs indicator 16.1- 16.10 with Pillar 7 of Sierra Leone's Agenda for Prosperity but the report has no description, no data, and does not mention this. However, attempt to this indicator can be found in similar indicators above.	
	18. Switzerland	*No*	Switzerland reports that is in the process of amending its existing sustainable development monitoring system (MONET) to allow it to measure the implementation of the SDGs and that it will provide a comprehensive VNR by the end of 2018.	
	19. Togo	*No*	N/A	
	20. Turkey	*No*	N/A	
	21. Uganda	*No*	Uganda views 16.a.1 as a global indicator	
	22. Venezuela	*Yes*	According to the report, Venezuela has enacted a security plan in 2014 called the Plan Patria Segura or "Safe Homeland Plan." The Plan is part of a broader Mission which seeks to tackle the crime rate in all of Venezuela. Both the Plan and the Mission enshrine crime prevention and social inclusion as	

				key elements in the policymaking process. As with other subject matters, the missions play a major role in addressing the challenges of producing a safer society. In terms of international cooperation with regards to violence, crime and terrorism prevention, Venezuela is a signatory to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child with respect to Children Participation in Armed Conflicts. There is no mention to "terrorism" in the report.	
	Total VNRs (22)	*Yes*	*10*		
		No	*12*		
16.B : Promote non-discriminatory laws and policies	1. China	*Yes*		As set out in more details in Annex I hereto, the three reports described above collectively covered, either through specific references or in substance and to various extents Beijing+20 Report	
	2. Colombia	*No*		Exclusively focused on SDG relating to chemicals, mining, toxic wastes, etc.	
	3. Egypt	*No*		N/A	
	4. Estonia	*Yes*		Indicator is mention on p.37	
	5. Finland	*No*		As such, the report does not discuss the detailed PJIS indicators listed above. It only makes reference to the high level 2030 goals at a more general level	
	6. France	*Yes*		Addressing SDG Goal 16 in general	
	7. Georgia	*Yes*		This is mentioned in the Human Rights agenda very generally through the inclusion of combatting gender disparities, protecting the rights of minorities, and reforming judicial systems (9)	
	8. Germany	*Yes*		See SDG 10.3 above.	
	9. Madagascar	*Yes*		This is only mentioned as an aspiration for the future and the report does not provide details as to specific policies or programs enacted in this respect.	
	10. Mexico	*Yes*		The new National Code on Criminal Procedure or the "Code" provides rights to many segments of the populations that are usually disenfranchised such as women, victims of crimes that usually directed at women, children or the elderly. In this respect, the reform promotes addressing a legal architecture that has been ignoring particularly vulnerable segments of the population.	
	11. Morocco	*Yes*		Indicator is mentioned on p. 26-27	
	12. Montenegro	*Yes*		Mapping to the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document for sustainable	

			development. Table 3-3 starting on page 80 of the VNR shows that every SDG is covered by at least one of the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document. Indicator is discussed in Social Resources; Governance for Sustainable Development; Financing for Sustainable Development	
	13. Norway	*Yes*	Description of what Norway is doing which fits the description of 16.B. No data or reference to target.	
	14. Philippines	*No*	N/A	
	15. Republic of Korea	*Yes*	Focusing primarily on age, gender and persons with disabilities	
	16. Samoa	*Yes*	Does not mention any specific non-discriminatory laws and policies. However, topic is discusses in the related indicators above. Such as the education indicators.	
	17. Sierra Leone	*Yes*	This indicator is linked with Pillar 7 of Sierra Leone's Agenda for Prosperity but the report has no description, no data, and does not mention this However, attempt to this indicator can be found in similar indicators above. Sustain and implement tax incentives for employer engaging women in top/managerial positions. (p. 20).	
	18. Switzerland	*No*	Switzerland reports that is in the process of amending its existing sustainable development monitoring system (MONET) to allow it to measure the implementation of the SDGs and that it will provide a comprehensive VNR by the end of 2018.	
	19. Togo	*No*	N/A	
	20. Turkey	*No*	N/A	
	21. Uganda	*No*	Uganda views 16.b.1 as a global indicator.	
	22. Venezuela	*Yes*	The report says that since the 1999 Constitution, the government has been enabling policy the patriarchal culture engrained in the state for centuries. To this effect, the government passed in 2007 the Organic Law on Women's Right to a Life Without Violence. This legislation was inspired on the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) as well as in the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against Women "Belem do Para Convention" of 1995. In 2012, the government also passed the Work and Workers Organic Law. This law guarantees workers' rights which are supposed to bridge different discrimination gaps. For example, the law grants greater rights in the realm of exclusive breastfeeding, paternity leave, the right to retain your job for two (2) years after childbearing, stronger sexual harassment provisions, among other social protections.	
	Total VNRs (22)	*Yes*	*14*	
		No	*8*	

17.10: Equitable trade system	1. China	*No*	N/A	Only 9 countries attempted to report on this indicator. It is one of the lowest reported indicator
	2. Colombia	*No*	Exclusively focused on SDG relating to chemicals, mining, toxic wastes, etc.	
	3. Egypt	*No*	N/A	
	4. Estonia	*Yes*	Indicator is mentioned on p.58	
	5. Finland	*No*	As such, the report does not discuss the detailed PJIS indicators listed above. It only makes reference to the high level 2030 goals at a more general level	
	6. France	*Yes*	Addressing SDG Goal 17 in general	
	7. Georgia	*Yes*	WTO and Doha Development Agenda is not specifically mentioned, but Georgia does report signing the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade agreement in its attempt to adopt EU policies and the fact that it is taking on EU policies indicates its moving towards a more equitable trading system (3)	
	8. Germany	*Yes*	The VNR states that German development policy focuses on making globalization equitable, particularly by promoting fair trade. The VNR sets out that the German government is working to correct and prevent trade barriers and distortions, e.g. by endeavouring, within the WTO framework, to reduce trade-distorting subsidies in the agriculture sector (and notes that it was agreed at the tenth WTO Ministerial Conference to eliminate direct export subsidies in the agriculture sector). The German government also advocates doe pro-active trade policies with lower tariffs and non-tariff barriers to trade and encourages non-discriminatory trade policy instruments. Germany also argues for pro-development conclusion of the Doha Round.	
	9. Madagascar	*No*	Only answered YES when the indicator is directly addressed in the report. Some indicators might be indirectly addressed in the report. A sole mention to an aspiration to “inclusion” without any qualifier or detailed information might indirectly imply the aspiration to achieve the SDI but in opinion it is too weak a reference to consider that the issue has been addressed in the report. For these reasons, the answer is NO.	
	10. Mexico	*No*	N/A	
	11. Morocco	*Yes*	Trade is discussed extensively throughout pp. 5-6, 16, 24, 41, and 46, but no mention is made to the WTO.	
	12. Montenegro	*Yes*	Mapping to the relevant priority areas of Montenegro’s internal strategy document for sustainable development. Table 3-3 starting on page 80 of the VNR shows that every SDG is covered by at least one of the relevant priority areas of Montenegro’s internal strategy document. Indicator is discussed in Financing for sustainable Development.	
	13. Norway	*Yes*	Description of what Norway is doing which fits the description of 17.10. No data or reference to target.	
	14. Philippines	*Yes*	No statistics are provided.	

			The VNR identifies “global partnerships for fair trade and just economic order” as part of the pillars/themes where progress is most needed.
	15. Republic of Korea	*No*	Only mentions trade as an indicator to be reviewed as part of evaluating economic structure (p. 25)
	16. Samoa	*Yes*	The report mentions briefly on Trade policy. As a party to Pacific Island Countries Trade Agreement, Samoa continues to apply preferential duty rates based on a reduction schedule to products originating from six Forum Island Countries.(p. 32) Ministry of Commerce Industry and Labour continue to update website to provide timely market information, including quarantine requirements to exporting business and farmers and promote investment opportunities. (p.32) The country discusses their struggles as they would always be constrained by the distance form Main international markets and its small size. Commerce sector will play an important role in promoting inclusive growth, poverty reduction and direct and indirect employment creation through expansion of domestic market. (p. 35) There are no data provided.
	17. Sierra Leone	*No*	This indicator is linked with Pillar 7 of Sierra Leone’s Agenda for Prosperity but the report has no description, no data, and does not mention this
	18. Switzerland	*No*	Switzerland reports that is in the process of amending its existing sustainable development monitoring system (MONET) to allow it to measure the implementation of the SDGs and that it will provide a comprehensive VNR by the end of 2018.
	19. Togo	*No*	N/A
	20. Turkey	*No*	N/A
	21. Uganda	*No*	Uganda views 17.10.1 as a global indicator.
	22. Venezuela	*No*	While Venezuela is part of the WTO, the report does not mention its participation under the WTO system but rather the impetus Venezuela has in developing alternative multilateral trade systems in the Latin America and Caribbean region such as PetroCaribe and the ALBA. In the report, Venezuela establishes that the government has promoted and developed certain public policies and practices aimed at promoting a different world order to the existing one. Venezuela seeks to promote a multipolar world order in which countries come together to guarantee peace and equilibrium to the people. According to Venezuela, the present liberal-democratic world model is the source of much of the world’s poverty, the marginalization many nations and groups within nations suffer as well as of the environmental challenges the planet faces. As a result, Venezuela seeks to build a different model with its allies such as Ecuador, Nicaragua, and Iran, among others.
	Total VNRs (22)	*Yes* 9	

		No	*13*	
17.3:Tax collection	**1.** China	*No*		Only 8 countries attempted to report on this indicator. It is one of the lowest reported indicator
	2. Colombia	*No*	Exclusively focused on SDG relating to chemicals, mining, toxic wastes, etc.	
	3. Egypt	*No*	N/A	
	4. Estonia	*No*	N/A	
	5. Finland	*No*	As such, the report does not discuss the detailed PJIS indicators listed above. It only makes reference to the high level 2030 goals at a more general level	
	6. France	*Yes*	Addressing SDG Goal 17 in general	
	7. Georgia	*No*	Georgia: The report very briefly makes the point that collaboration with international partners might help overcome financial obstacles (4-5), but otherwise the report makes no notable report on tax collection	
	8. Germany	*Yes*	The VNR goes into some level of detail about plans to increase tax collection and mobilize additional resources for development aid. Goals mentioned in the VNR include promoting the private sector for pro-development investments and closing tax loopholes by implementing the G20/OECD Action Plan on Base Erosion and Profit Sharing by multinational enterprises. The VNR sets out that Germany is pursuing a comprehensive approach to mobilise all possible stakesholders and financial resources (public and private, national and international, including innovative financing and instruments) to support sustainable development in developing countries. Germany also intends to double its support for mobilisation and effective use of national domestic income in developing countries by 2020. The VNR also provides data on Germany's current level of ODA (which has increased in recent years, estimated by the OECD to be around €16 billion in 2015, making Germany the third-largest donor; Germany's ODA rose from 0.38% of GNI in 2013 to 0.42% in 2014 and 0.52% in 2015) and goals for the future (i.e. Germany has, in two packages from 2014 – 2019, pledged €10.3 billion in additional funding for development cooperation, thereby moving closer to reaching the target of deploying 0.7% of GNI to development cooperation (as set out under the 2030 Agenda). Germany with also working with other EU partners to have between 0.15% and 0.20% of GNI dedicated as ODA for the least developed countries.	
	9. Madagascar	*No*	Only answered YES when the indicator is directly addressed in the report. Some indicators might be indirectly addressed in the report. A sole mention to an aspiration to "inclusion" without any qualifier or detailed information might indirectly imply the aspiration to achieve the SDI but in opinion it is too weak a reference to consider that the issue has been addressed in the report. For these reasons, the answer is NO.	
	10. Mexico	*No*	N/A	

	11. Morocco	*Yes*	Tax sources mentioned on pp. 16, 43, and 45.	
	12. Montenegro	*Yes*	Mapping to the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document for sustainable development. Table 3-3 starting on page 80 of the VNR shows that every SDG is covered by at least one of the relevant priority areas of Montenegro's internal strategy document. Indicator is discussed in Economic Resources; Governance for Sustainable Development; Financing for Sustainable Development	
	13. Norway	*No*	Description of what Norway is doing which fits the description of 17.3. No data or reference to target.	
	14. Philippines	*Yes*	No statistics are provided. The VNR notes the importance of enhanced regional and international cooperation in improving access to financial resources to achieving the SDG goals.	
	15. Republic of Korea	*Yes*	Policies and quantitative data on pp. 29-30.	
	16. Samoa	*Yes*	This indicator is incorporated with inequality. Under section of "Growing Inequality" the report discusses the failure of fiscal policy to make tax structure more progressive. (p. 11) Government looking at reform of the tax structure including raising efficiency in tax administration to complement an already broadened tax base. (p. 11) The report does not provide any data or statistics. In the section of "Financial Sector Development," Ministry of Revenue began program focusing on encouraging small business to adopt income tax self-assessment process(p.31)	
	17. Sierra Leone	*No*	This indicator is linked with Pillar 7 of Sierra Leone's Agenda for Prosperity but the report has no description, no data, and does not mention this	
	18. Switzerland	*No*	Switzerland reports that is in the process of amending its existing sustainable development monitoring system (MONET) to allow it to measure the implementation of the SDGs and that it will provide a comprehensive VNR by the end of 2018.	
	19. Togo	*Yes*	Togo has created, through legislation No 2012-016 dated 14 December 2012 the Togolese Office for Tax Revenues (Office Togolais des recettes) which aims at better mobilizing domestic resources (Section 3.2.2.1 – p. 19 of the report)	
	20. Turkey	*No*	N/A	
	21. Uganda	*No*	N/A	
	22. Venezuela	*No*	N/A	

	Total VNRs (22)	*Yes*	*8*		
		No	*14*		