

**VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW (VNR) AGGREGATED CHART – 2021 REVIEW<sup>1</sup>**

Question – Answer with a YES/NO. Enter Notes if applicable	VNRs by Country	Reported At All (Yes/No)	Notes
1. Does the VNR contain a specific section or chapter on SDG16?	1. Afghanistan	Yes	pp. 39-40
	2. Angola	Yes	The VNR contains a specific chapter for all SDGs, including SDG 16. p. 109
	3. Antigua and Barbuda	Yes	pp. 112-117
	4. Azerbaijan	Yes	It is contained in the “Introduction” section of Azerbaijan’s VNR. It provides an overview, as well as a brief description of each section covered in the VNR. p. 13
	5. Bahamas (pending)		
	6. Bhutan	Yes	<p>The Introduction (Section 1) contains background information on SDGs, and sets out the structure of the report which is structured according to nine SDGs identified for discussion at this year’s HLPF for which Bhutan has decided to undertake more detailed thematic analysis. pp. 4-6</p> <p>The nine SDGs are SDG 1 on no poverty; SDG 2 on zero hunger; SDG 3 on good health and well-being; SDG 8 on decent work and economic growth; SDG 10 on reduced inequalities; SDG 12 on responsible consumption and production; SDG 13 on climate action; SDG 16 on peace, justice and</p>

<sup>1</sup>45 Countries committed to reporting in 2021, however as of November 18, 2021, the date of this analysis, only 40 VNRs were submitted and publicly released.

		strong institutions; and SDG 17 on partnerships. p. 6
7. Bolivia	Yes	pp. 79-82
8. Cabo Verde	Yes	There is a specific chapter for SDG 16. pp.132-138
9. Chad	Yes	There is a specific chapter for SDG16. pp. 67-72
10. China	No	There is no specific chapter on SDG16. However, some sections of the VNR touch upon inclusive societies and building effective and accountable institutions at all levels.
11. Colombia	Yes	p. 126-128
12. Cuba	Yes	There is a specific chapter dedicated to SDG16. pp. 195-203
13. Cyprus	Yes	There is a specific chapter dedicated to SDG16. pp. 104-109
14. Czech Republic	Yes	There is a specific chapter dedicated to SDG16. pp. 66-68
15. DPRK	Yes	DPRK's VNR merges the SDG16 with its own national goals and discusses modified versions of SDG16 which cater to DPRK's socialist principles. pp. 7-8, 46-47
16. Denmark	Yes	There is a specific chapter dedicated to SDG16. pp. 124-125
17. Dominican Republic	Yes	The issues relevant to SDG16 are discussed and supported by statistical data and is referenced. pp. 58-64

18. Djibouti (pending)		
19. Egypt	Yes	pp. 71-73
20. Germany	Yes	There is a specific chapter dedicated to SDG16. pp. 110 - 115
21. Guatemala (pending)		
22. Indonesia	Yes	Section 4.1 summarizes Indonesia's VNR in 2021 for Goals 1, 2, 3, 8, 10, 12, 13, 16 and 17.  pp. 35-37, pp. 241-273
23. Iraq	Yes	Specific section on SDG 16 and reporting related to goals 16-1, 16-2. pp. 74-76
24. Japan	Yes	It contains two section on SDG16. The first concerning the development funds and multi-stakeholder initiatives and the second concerning the next measures. p. 131, pp. 142-143
25. Lao People's Democratic Republic	No	
26. Madagascar	Yes	The report contains a detailed section on SDG 16, discussing reduction of violence, particularly against children, and improving the rule of law and access to justice. pp. 71-73
27. Malaysia	Yes	The report contains a detailed section on SDG 16 with an overview of targets and achievement, status and progress, issues and challenges. pp.105-115

	28. Marshall Islands	Yes	<p>The Republic of the Marshall Islands (“<b>RMI</b>”) often discussed the SDGs in the context of its NSPs (National Strategic Plan – the policy objectives in each strategic area of the NSP are aligned to the Agenda for Sustainable Development 2030 and the SAMOA Pathway).</p> <p>However, there were sections specific to the SDGs (although they would still often reference the NSPs). Example of SDG-specific sections and chapters include: NSP/SDG Committee p. 3; SDG Database p. 4; NSP and SDGs Ownership and Awareness Pilot Projects p. 9; Enabling Policies and Strategies on NSP Priorities and Selected SDGs pp. 13-17; SDG Progress Snapshot p.18; Localizing the SDGs; Annex 1 – SDG Progress Remaining SDGs pp.42-98; and Annex 6 – SDG Target and Indicator Alignment with NSP Policy Objectives pp.108-131.</p>
	29. Mexico	Yes	<p>The VNR includes an “Annex” regarding the progress on sustainable development goals in accordance with both global (SDG16) and local indicators. p. 143</p>
	30. Myanmar (pending)		
	31. Namibia	Yes	<p>See pp. from 62 to 65 of the VNR.</p> <p>In general, each SDG is covered by a separate chapter.</p>
	32. Nicaragua	Yes	<p>“SDG #16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, facilitate access to</p>

		<p>justice for all, and build effective and accountable institutions at all levels”.</p> <p>It includes different subsections in this regard (among others):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthening preventive and proactive capacity and investigative effectiveness of the national police.</li> <li>- Anti-drug operations.</li> <li>- Strengthening the relationship with the people by implementing the protection model for individuals, families and communities, involving local institutions and organizations in social crime prevention.</li> <li>- Promoting joint strategies and information exchange among the member countries of the Police Chiefs of Central America, Mexico, the Caribbean and Colombia. (pp. 86-102)</li> </ul>
33. Niger	Yes	Dedicated chapter on SDG 16 although not all indicators are covered. pp. 51-56
34. Norway	Yes	<p>The VNR contains a section dedicated to SDG16 The section mainly focuses on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Homicide and violence</li> <li>• Abuse, trafficking and violence against children</li> <li>• Fight against illicit financial flows</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to and protection of fundamental freedoms</li> <li>• Democracy and protection of human rights</li> </ul> <p>pp. 86-87</p>
	35. Pakistan (pending)		
	36. Paraguay	Yes	<p>The Republic of Paraguay is constituted as a Social State of Law. Consequently, it has made reasonable and reasonable adjustments and an institutional rearrangement to guarantee the exercise of the human rights without meaning or exception, throughout the life cycle of individuals. Within this framework, actions have been developed and the necessary mechanisms have been established:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To combat violence against women and children.</li> <li>• The ongoing war against the trafficking of individuals.</li> <li>• Specific actions to ensure security in the face of kidnappings.</li> <li>• Measures to fight against drug trafficking and corruption, through strengthened institutions.</li> <li>• Examples of said plans are: “Plan Nacional de Derechos Humanos”, “Plan Nacional de Derecho a la Identidad”, “Programa Nacional Casas de Justicia”, “Programa Nacional de Prevención, Combate y Atención a Víctimas”, “</li> </ul> <p>p. 253-262</p>

37. Qatar	Yes	The VNR provides SDG 16 related reporting. pp. 127 – 152.
38. San Marino	Yes	The VNR contains a section dedicated to SDG16 pp. 180 – 186
39. Sierra Leone	Yes	Chapter 6 discusses progress on Accelerator SDG 16 Justice. pp. 44-50
40. Spain	Yes	<p>There are two specific sections:</p> <p>One section with regards to strengthening public services: this requires effective, accountable and inclusive public institutions at all levels, as called for in SDG16 of the 2030 Agenda. This implies the configuration of a new public governance framework that guarantees the promotion of democratic, peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, where access to justice is guaranteed for all people. (p. 261)</p> <p>The other section with regards to the Commitment to Accountability: Monitoring and Evaluation of the Sustainable Development Strategy. (p.342)</p>
41. Sweden	Yes	The report contains a chapter on SDG 16 and provides a summary of each sub-target under SDG 16. pp.121-124
42. Thailand	Yes	The report provides a section on SDG 3 which is 3 pages and covers topics such as Thailand's role in international institutions, efforts to develop domestic institutions, end corruption, reduce violence provide access to justice and end human trafficking, among others. pp. 67-69

	43. Tunisia	Yes	Section 8.8 pp. 160-166
	44. Uruguay	Yes	The VNR contain infographics related to SDG 16. pp. 98-99
	45. Zimbabwe	Yes	pp. 105-112
	<b>Total VNRs (40)</b>	<b>Total Yes= 38</b>	
		<b>Total No= 2</b>	
<p>2. Is the VNR a product of an inclusive, participatory process?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If YES, provide as much detail as possible in notes</li> <li>• E.g., what types of partnerships exist on SDG16 monitoring and reporting during the VNR process?</li> </ul>	1. Afghanistan	Yes	This report has been prepared through a consultative process with the active engagement of all key stakeholders both at the national and sub-national levels. The opening statement acknowledges the contributions of all stakeholders including the Administrative Office of the President (AOP), the Office of H.E. the First Vice President, government line ministries p.articularly MoF, MoFA, NSIA, MoE, MoIC, MoPH), civil society organizations, academia, private sector representatives, provincial Directorates of Economy, UNagencies, especially UNDP for providing technical support to prepare the country report. p. 5
	2. Angola	Yes	The elaboration of the VNR followed the methodology proposed by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2021 as well as the updated guidelines for presentations at the HLPF. The elaboration of the VNR was coordinated by the Ministry of Economy and Planning, in coordination with the UNin Angola, involving governmental and non-governmental actors, members of the SDG Platform.

<p>marginalized communities, academia, business, civil society?</p>			<p>The process of preparation and drafting of the VNR involved different levels and sectors of government and non-government, which contributed to data collection and review throughout. Thus, it was intended to engage such important as the National Assembly, national oversight or human rights bodies, civil society (NGOs, academia, youth and business sector), the UNteam, the EU Delegation and other multilateral and bilateral organizations present in the country. The SDG platform is inclusive, encompassing ministries and respective Angolan government departments and services, member of the National Assembly, the set of UNagencies in Angola and other private sector and non-governmental stakeholders, such as academia and representatives of civil society. p.5</p>
	<p>3. Antigua and Barbuda</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The VNR notes that Antigua and Barbuda has over the years put people first and at the centre of its development and recognizes that in achieving the SDGs it must engage all stakeholders – governments, businesses, civil society, academia, children and youth as participants in defining the country’s development process and as beneficiaries of development gains. p. 1</p> <p>Although the VNR was prepared in the context of social distancing and virtual meetings, the preparers of the VNR strove to ensure that the VNR reflects broad viewpoints and experiences of citizens using inclusive and participatory approaches that included stakeholder consultation through meetings and the distribution of “SDG/VNR” questionnaires to stakeholders to</p>

		ensure that their inputs were reflected in the VNR. The government also engaged stakeholders in an online review of the draft VNR to solicit feedback and ensure that there was consensus of what the country presents in its first voluntary reporting and at the High Level Political Forum. p. 2
4. Azerbaijan	No	While Azerbaijan did include a number of state-sponsored entities, such as the Cabinet of Ministers, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Education, and Ministry of Culture, it does not appear there was “substantial involvement” with non-governmental agencies, though the VNR does mention it did engage the private sector and academic institutions in the preparation of the VNR. p. 8
5. Bahamas (pending)		
6. Bhutan	Yes	<p>The VNR process has adopted a participatory and inclusive approach by engaging stakeholders from across key government agencies including line ministries, constitutional bodies and autonomous agencies; as well as local governments, parliamentarians, political parties, development partners, civil society organisations including women and youth groups, private sector, academia, and the media. pp. 1-2, 6, 108-110</p> <p>Given that the consultation phase coincided with the second nation-wide lockdown (December 2020 – February 2021) due to the pandemic, most of the consultations were conducted online. To enable a wider range of participation within the available timeframe, a number of stakeholders were also</p>

invited to provide written input. Once restrictions eased, several focused-group discussions and bilateral meetings were conducted in-person. p. 6

The strategic objectives of stakeholder engagement were to: gather contributions, collect updated data and inputs towards the VNR report; and to deepen awareness and strengthen ownership of the SDGs. Some of the common topics for consultation were regarding SDG awareness; key issues and challenges concerning SDGs relevant to the stakeholders; impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on various sectors and related SDGs, including key lessons/takeaways; and data needs and availability, use of technology and innovation, and multi-sectoral/stakeholder partnerships/engagement towards implementing the SDGs. p. 7

Discussion and data collection questions were formulated based on desk reviews of relevant reports, and by adapting questions suggested in the Handbook for the Preparation of Voluntary National Reviews—which has been prepared by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA). As such, key questions were geared towards capturing progress made since the first VNR and the inception of the 12th FYP in 2018; challenges to date especially in context of the global COVID-19 pandemic; and steps being taken to address any shortfalls in 12th FYP and SDGs implementation. p. 7

Data analysis was guided by key questions suggested for each of the VNR topic areas, as

			provided in the UN DESA guidelines. The analytical frame of the VNR is based on GNH and the SDGs, including the common principles of leaving no one behind; gender equality and women's empowerment; sustainability and resilience; and accountability. Given that the 12th FYP represents Bhutan's localisation of the SDGs, the process has invariably entailed a review of progress in implementing key 12th FYP programmes across all key sectors. p. 7
	7. Bolivia	Yes	<p>Methodology and process to elaborate the VNR.</p> <p>Inter-institutional committee comprised by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Ministry of Development Planning</li> <li>-Ministry of Economy and Public Finance</li> <li>-Ministry of Health and Sports</li> <li>-Ministry of Education</li> <li>-Ministry of Justice and Institutional Transparency</li> <li>-Ministry of Environment and Water</li> <li>-Ministry of Rural Development and Lands</li> </ul> <p>Additionally, technical subcommittees (<i>mesas de trabajo</i>) are created depending on the subject matter.</p> <p>There is no detail described as to what extent (it at all) efforts were mad to engage certain groups.</p> <p>p. 13</p>
	8. Cabo Verde	Yes	The VNR was coordinated by the Ministry of Finance and carried out by the Working Group for the Elaboration of the VNR chaired by the National Director of Planning and composed of an Evaluation Analysis and Writing Sub-group

integrating relevant public entities, United Nations agencies, civil society and private sector organization, workers and academia. p. 11

Several presential and online workshops have been led by local authorities, civil society organization and private sector in different municipalities and islands to ensure a whole-of-society engagement in this exercise, and use it to boost SDGs implementation. p. 11

At national level, an NGO platform gather civil society implementation, and private sector entities work together with the Government with the facilitation of Cabo Verde's Stock Exchange. Both participate in all strategic processes for SDGs implementation. p. 11

At local level, platforms for the localization of the 2030 Agenda bring together municipalities, State representatives, civil society organizations, universities and private sector entities. p. 11

The National Parliament approved the Government Program, in line with the SDGs and operationalized by the PEDS and the State budget which implement public policies, reforms and financing. In exercising political control over the executions of State budgets and reforms, it enabled the realization of PEDS and the SGDs. p. 42

Local authorities, civil society, academia and the private sector was also involved. This was facilitated by their organization in mechanism that created the conditions for joint work at national

			<p>level, such as NGO Platform, the National Association of Municipalities, or a more informal but very active partnership between the Stock Exchange, Chambers of Commerce, and different sector organizations for the strategic representation of the private sector. p. 42</p>
9. Chad	Yes		<p>The VNR contains several statements to the effect that it is a product of an inclusive and participatory process:</p> <p><i>“Pour la préparation et afin de veiller au caractère inclusif de l’ENV, un Comité Technique Interministériel (CTI) a été mis en place en novembre 2020 par un arrêté présidentiel en prenant en compte toutes les parties prenantes, notamment les ministères sectoriels, l’Assemblée nationale, le secteur privé, la société civile, l’INSEED, les institutions universitaires et de recherche scientifique et les Partenaires Techniques et Financiers.</i></p> <p><i>En outre, il faut signaler la participation active de la Cour de Compte au processus de suivi des ODD en 2020 à travers la production d’un rapport d’évaluation dont les conclusions sont prises en compte dans l’actuel processus.”</i> p. 5:</p> <p><i>“Le processus de sensibilisation et de plaidoyer sur les ODD a commencé au Tchad en 2016. Il faut souligner que le Gouvernement a initié plusieurs activités de sensibilisation, de consultation et de mobilisation des parties prenantes. Ces rencontres ont permis aux différents acteurs de s’approprier et de s’impliquer dans toutes les étapes de la mise en</i></p>

oeuvre des ODD. Ainsi, les activités suivantes ont été organisées : (i) les séances d'information et de formation sur les ODD au profit des parlementaires et des représentants des différentes institutions en 2016 ; (ii) plusieurs séances de sensibilisation à l'endroit des acteurs tant aux niveaux central que déconcentré en 2017 ; (iii) une conférence de presse organisée en juillet 2018 lors de la Journée du parlementarisme sur le rôle de l'Assemblée nationale dans le suivi de la mise en oeuvre des ODD ; (iv) un atelier de formation au profit des points focaux sur l'utilisation des outils de collecte des indicateurs, organisé par la Cellule de Suivi des indicateurs des ODD en mars 2019 ; (v) en 2020, le processus de sensibilisation des étudiants a été engagé avec l'appui du PNUD et se poursuit. Ce processus a permis de mettre en place un club ODD à l'Université de Sarh." pp. 5-6

"Quant aux OSC [Organismes de la Société Civile], elles jouent un rôle non négligeable dans le processus de mise en oeuvre et de suivi des ODD. Elles sont également représentées au sein de la Plateforme du Suivi des ODD par la Cellule de Liaison et d'Information des Associations Féminines (CELIAF), le Centre d'Information et de Liaison des Organisations Non Gouvernementales (CILONG), l'Union des Journalistes Tchadiens (UJT) et la Coordination des Associations des Jeunes, qui participent activement à tous le processus de réflexion et les sessions de renforcement des capacités organisées par le MEPDCI." p. 6

	10. China	Yes	<p>The VNR was drafted by the Center for International Knowledge on Development, with data support given by the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the International Research Center of Big Data for Sustainable Development and contribution by 45 member institutions of the inter-ministerial coordination mechanism for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.</p> <p>In terms of implementation of SDGs and their targets, China was among the first to establish an inter-ministerial mechanism to ensure implementation of the 2030 Agenda through coordination among 45 ministries. Relevant ministries are lead agencies, and local governments assume the main responsibility of implementation, thus forming a structure comprising the central, local and primary levels.</p> <p>For statistics or data in the poverty reduction section, the data source is primarily the National Bureau of Statistics. po. 12-14, p. 16, 40</p>
	11. Colombia	Yes	<p>Methodology of preparation of the VNR 2021 and pp. 16, 146</p> <p>The Planning National Department is responsible of the VNR, through the SDG Technical Secretary of the Commission. The methodology is “participative”, taking into consideration contributions of the ministries, administrative departments and agencies; as well as the collaboration with non-governmental organizations including private sector, academia,</p>

		international cooperation, among others, the report states.
12. Cuba	Yes	The VNR was prepared with assistance of multi-disciplinary working groups of several agencies, entities, study and research centres, academic institutions, and organizations of the civil society. The working groups were working under the leadership of institutions designated as responsible for each SDG. p. 4
13. Cyprus	Yes	<p>“Under the adopted integrated policy framework, stakeholders from Civil Society, Active Citizenship, Volunteerism and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) play a pivotal role in the implementation of the SDGs.” p. 4</p> <p>“At the Governance level for the SDGs, Cyprus is implementing a project in cooperation with United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) aiming towards a whole-of-Government approach in implementing a sustainable Development Agenda and at a stronger partnership with all stakeholders. Next steps include among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A broader awareness around the SDGs within the Cypriot society, involvement and commitment of all stakeholders including the creation of an online platform: <a href="http://www.initiative2030.gov.cy">www.initiative2030.gov.cy</a></li> <li>• The training of Government employees to contribute to the implementation of the SDGs.</li> <li>• A pioneering educational programme for children with activities for each of the 17 SDG.” p. 5</li> </ul>

“The national Coordinator (DG EPCD) took the initiative in October 2019 to seek expert support in establishing a Governance and Monitoring Mechanism for the effective integration of SDGs into national policies and for their successful implementation. A new project named “Implementation and mainstreaming of the SDGs in the national policy framework in Cyprus” was launched in December 2020, in cooperation with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR). The new Governance System, as well as a strategy for increased awareness, is expected to be completed in Autumn 2022. More specifically, the project is expected to support the initiatives of national authorities to design their reforms according to their priorities, also taking into account initial conditions and expected socioeconomic impacts. Additionally, the project is expected to draw specific recommendations on how to reflect key environmental and social issues in the development of the country’s growth strategy, and accordingly inform sectoral growth strategies, as well as horizontal reforms.” p. 9

“A strong mechanism had long been put in place regarding the participation of youth in Government decision-making with the launch of “Public Consultation Day” and “Citizen’s Day” as well as the annual meeting of the Children’s Parliament within the Parliamentary House. In addition, on the occasion of an Informal Meeting of the Council of Ministers held at the Presidential Palace, young men and women from all over

			Cyprus watch the operation and decision-making process of the Council of Ministers.” p. 11
	14. Czech Republic	Yes	<p>The preparatory process was conducted in a rigorous manner. The impact of COVID-19 has meant that the process may not have been as inclusive as hoped.</p> <p>A full roadmap detailing the preparatory process is set out on p. 9 of the Report.</p>
	15. DPRK	No	The VNR has been prepared entirely by the government and its agencies. No third parties were involved in the process. p. 7
	16. Denmark	Yes	<p>Throughout the review, there is a dualism of first the government's assessments and then the civil society organizations. The relevant civil society organizations for each SDG or topic area are heard. "Denmark has a tradition of strong civil society organisations and actors. It was therefore important to develop a plan for the meaningful involvement of relevant actors in the follow-up process. Meetings were regularly conducted with these actors regarding the Government's action plan and the national VNR report. These meetings aimed to give space and voice to relevant actors outside the Government and to strengthen the dialogue and cooperation on sustainable development between the Government and civil society. A significant part of this work is reflected in the report, where the stakeholders have contributed independently prepared reviews and cases." p. 18</p>

			<p>"To ensure a report that presents a broad and nuanced review of Denmark's work with the SDGs at various levels of society and within various areas of focus, extensive stakeholder involvement was deemed necessary." p. 18</p> <p>"As part the preparation process, the Danish Ministry of Finance engaged in dialogue with the Danish 2030 Network, which is the Danish Parliament's inter-party network for efforts to achieve the UN's SDGs. The Danish Ministry of Finance was also in close dialogue with the 2030 Panel, a panel appointed by the 2030 Network consisting of 24 members who either represent key actors in Danish society or possess special knowledge about the implementation and fulfilment of the UNSDGs nationally and globally. Through dialogue, the Panel contributes to public debate and national policy development, while playing an important role in raising national awareness of the UN's 17 SDGs and the 2030 Agenda. The 2030 Panel supports the 2030 Network's parliamentary work by providing critical and constructive feedback, knowledge and analysis; through ongoing dialogue with the Danish Ministry of Finance, the Panel has provided valuable input in connection with the Danish Government's action plan and the VNR report." p. 18</p>
	17. Dominican Republic	Yes	<p>In addition to governmental bodies, 78 institutions and entities we consulted for the purpose of the preparation of the VNR including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civil society organizations - 22 organizations</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Private sector – 48 institutions (10 business associations; 33 companies; 4 education sector entities and one NGO)</li> <li>• Academia – representatives of 8 of higher education institutions</li> <li>• Four international institutions (no detail available)</li> </ul> <p>p. 91</p> <p>The VNR also notes that the participation of the non-governmental entities was secured through virtual consultations on the level of alignment of their activities with objectives and lines of action set out in the National Development Strategy and SDGs, identification of barriers or challenges; and recommendations. The non-governmental bodies got also an opportunity to review and comment on drafts of the VNR. p. 99</p>
18. Djibouti (pending)		
19. Egypt	Yes	<p>The Ministry of Planning and Economic Development and the National Committee for Monitoring the Implementation of the SDGs in Egypt led the preparation process. p. 16</p> <p>Ministry used a stakeholder engagement plan to identify key stakeholders. Statement of inclusive preparation process. Applied the same approach used to update the Sustainable Development Strategy: Egypt Vision 2030 to the VNR p. 10.</p> <p>Consultations with relevant stakeholders p.ublic sector, parliamentarians, private sector, civil society, int. organizations, youth, women, media</p>

			<p>etc.) and the Ministry to incorporate their input. Also held a second review in light of the pandemic and significant political changes. p. 10</p> <p>Carried out a series of workshops with key stakeholders to shape the report. p. 8</p> <p>Government &amp; Public Institutions: held virtual meetings and provided essential data. p. 16</p> <p>Civil society &amp; private sector: 53 NGOs and associations were contacted to participate, taking into account geographic distribution, representation of governorates, and diversity of fields. Private sector was engaged through the UNGlobal Compact Network Egypt Office reaching 46 companies in varied business sectors. pp. 16-17</p> <p>Int. Development Partners: Provided technical support, capacity building, studies and research papers. p. 17</p> <p>Engagement mechanisms were mainly digital. Online public consultations also took place to discuss initial feedback. Stakeholders then filled out tailored templates capturing their initiatives. p. 17</p> <p>This then became an interactive online platform on the ministry's website where all stakeholders could submit their contributions to SDGs in Egypt. This will continue to be active. p. 17</p>
	20. Germany	No	<p>It seems there is not partnership on SDG 16 monitoring and reporting since you can find certain position papers of major German stakeholders and for once they state, that they</p>

		initiated their own monitoring activities. p. 129 [And] from one of them you can gather that their position papers were handed in after they read the VNR. p. 135. Furthermore, basically all data in the VNR is provided by the Federal Statistical Office, a state institution.
	21. Guatemala (pending)	
	22. Indonesia	<p>Yes</p> <p>The VNR 2021 was prepared with the help of “stakeholders, from government or non-state actors such as academicians and experts, philanthropy and business, civil society organizations, and the media, were engaged to ensure representation of all public groups or elements, especially vulnerable groups which include children, youth, the elderly, and people with disabilities”. p. 7</p> <p>The VNR began with a kick-off meeting led by the Minister of National Development Planning/Head of Bappenas as the coordinator of SDGs implementation in Indonesia that was attended “by more than 500 members of the National SDGs Coordination Team and representatives of sub-national governments and the UNSystem in Indonesia”. p. 8</p> <p>The VNR also involved public consultations. p. 11</p> <p>Moreover, “[t]he process and stages of the Indonesia’s 2021 VNR were also reviewed by the Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia, with the</p>

		<p>aim of assuring the quality of the development of the current VNR report”. p. 12</p> <p>The stakeholders involved in the VNR 2021, and includes various representatives from the government, NGOs, universities and businesses. pp. 332-345</p>
23. Iraq	Yes	<p>Those who have contributed to and participated in the second voluntary national review report: ministries, provinces, organizations, sectors, and “all social groups”. There was support from UNDP Iraq and the national experts. p. 16</p> <p>“Preparing the report relied on a participatory development approach involving the government represented by the Ministry of Planning, stakeholders represented by non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the private sector and various ministries and government departments, particularly the Central Bureau of Statistics, and academic and research institutions. A broadly representative committee of stakeholders was appointed to ensure that their aspirations and visions were included.” p. 23</p> <p>When listing the activities that took place in order to prepare the report, reference is made to national consultations with civil society (March 28 2021), persons with disabilities and special needs (April 4 2021), youth groups (April 6 2021), women’s groups (April 11 2021). pp. 23-24</p>
24. Japan	Yes	<p>Japan considered it critical for all stakeholders to work together to promote their efforts. This VNR was prepared not only through discussions within</p>

			<p>the government, but through discussions at the “SDGs Promotion Roundtable” (representatives from various fields). In addition, the VNR is also based on the opinions of experts and citizens and Japan will continue to work with the international community to achieve and realize a society in which “no one is left behind”.</p> <p>Examples of initiatives mentioned in this report that it the result of an inclusive and participatory process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SDG Future Cities</li> <li>- Local SDG Finance</li> <li>- Public-Private Partnership Platform for Local SDGs</li> <li>- Four cities have conducted their own Voluntary Local Reviews</li> <li>- The priority areas that Japan categorized according to the “Five P’s” p.eople, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnership) of the 2030 Agenda</li> <li>- Cooperation with influencers and various industries to promote the SDGs.</li> </ul> <p>However, it is stipulated “Opportunities for diverse stakeholders to participate in the decision-making process, including the formulation of VNRs, should be increased”. p. 142</p>
	25. Lao People’s Democratic Republic	Yes	<p>The report states that the VNR is the result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Consultation across line ministries</li> <li>- Consultation with provincial authorities and local communities</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Consultation with private sector</li> <li>- Consultation with civil society</li> <li>- Consultation with youth and volunteers</li> <li>- Consultation with UN agencies and Development Partners</li> </ul> <p>p. 14</p>
	26. Madagascar	Yes	Government (ministers), the platform for the association of handicapped people, the private sector, financial and technology partners, and civil society all actively contributed to the report. pp. 15-17
	27. Malaysia	Yes	<p>The stakeholder engagement for the VNR 2021 commenced with a formal online inception workshop attended by more than 300 participants. p. 10</p> <p>Beginning from January 2021, several rounds of engagement sessions, workshops and consultation meetings were held to gather relevant information, gain insights, and produce feedback. Individual interviews were also carried out with key experts and resource persons. Through these engagement sessions, stakeholders were encouraged to provide written submissions, which would be used and incorporated as part of the report's development. Of particular interest, was the measurable progress made through sustainable development efforts and working towards the SDGs since the previous VNR. p. 15</p>

	28. Marshall Islands	Yes	<p>As mentioned above, the SDGs and VNR are closely linked to the idea of “NSPs”. The VNR states that “the NSP is a result of a national consultative process among government ministries and agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) the private sector and all relevant stakeholders. It provides a broad consensus on the necessity for Marshallese to clearly define the future of the country. The process provided the basis upon which the NSP Vision, Objectives, Context and Strategies were developed”. p. 1</p> <p>There is also a lot of information provided on methodology, process and preparation of the VNR. These include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Establishment of a VNR Working Group – NSP-SDGs Steering Committee established this to oversee process. Included members of the Office of the Chief Secretary; Economic Planning and Statistics Offices; Ministry of Finance, Banking and Postal Services, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade; Climate Change Directorate; Office of Commerce, Investment and Tourism; Ministry of Works Infrastructure and Utilities; Ministry of Culture; and Civil Society Representatives. p. 3</li> <li>2) NSP/SDG Committee – Led design and development of NSP 2020-2030 and steered design of VNR. Some focus on tailoring SDGs to the localized specific context of the RMI. Another specific task of</li> </ol>
--	----------------------	-----	---

the committee is the promote “the mainstreaming of the SDGs and targets relating to women, children, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups, into sectoral development plans and strategies”. Also has the roles of “promoting the participation of other stakeholders in national monitoring and ensure that the information gathered at local level is used in national SDGs monitoring and reporting and supporting local governments in data collection, monitoring and assessment at local levels”. Finally, another notable function of the committee is “reviewing and monitoring implementation of the NSP and SDGs by providing information, updates, inputs and guidance to EPPSO on the development of the NSP Annual Report which will also report on progress of achievement of SDGs targets and indicators”. p. 4

See, also, the below information on VNR Stakeholder Workshops and VNR Write Workshop. pp. 5

A validation workshop was also conducted in May, 2021 (a list of participants can be found on Annex 4). The objective was to facilitate the final formulation and review of the RMI’s first country SDG report / VNR in line with Un guidelines. The process was inclusive and used a multi-stakeholder approach to the validation format

			<p>with a specific focus on inclusivity to allow all stakeholders to provide views and inputs. UNESCAP Pacific Office also provided ongoing technical support. p. 6</p> <p>The VNR states early on that “Vulnerable issues and disadvantaged groups are also identified, and special challenges faced have been highlighted”. p. 2</p>
	29. Mexico	Yes	<p>The VNR is redacted in dialogue with an Intersectional Committee comprised by representatives of the executive and legislative branches which inform about their actions, and representatives of civil society, the private sector, the academic community, bilateral cooperation and the UN, which carried out internal consultations in their respective sectors and in some cases carried out independent studies to complement the VNR. p.22</p> <p>A digital platform was available to carry out consultations in each sector with forms that could be edited according to their respective needs. p. 24</p> <p>The VNR also includes information regarding the contributions of the federal government towards the SDG. p. 24</p> <p>The Special Commission for the Follow-Up to the Implementation of the 2023 Agenda in Mexico consulted on the knowledge, implementation, achievements and challenges of the 2030 Agenda with the Legislative Branch with the participation</p>

			<p>of the Senators of the Commission and 7 Local Congresses. p.24</p> <p>The Chamber of Deputies participated in the VNR by analyzing decrees related to the achievement of the SDG and consulting its commissions. p.24</p> <p>The business sector participated with a study that involved over 700 companies regarding the status of the SDG in each of them and their supply chains. p.25</p> <p>The civil society designed and implemented a consultation that was answered by 79 organizations from 11 states. p.25</p> <p>The Solutions Network for Sustainable Development in Mexico consulted several academic institutions as well as social innovation and entrepreneurship experts. p.25</p> <p>The 32 states provided information through a digital platform and 8 local VR. p.25</p> <p>Other institutions were invited to provide additional analysis for the VNR. p.26</p>
	30. Myanmar (pending)		
	31. Namibia	Yes	<p>The VNR initially states that the principles, goals, targets and indicators of the Global 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development are fully transferred into its “Sustainable Development Agenda” and, as such, Namibia directly extracts data from its annual reports to cover the VNR Report. p. 2</p>

		<p>The VNR Report was compiled using information submitted to the National Planning Commission (Namibia's version of Economy Planning Ministry) by various coordinators of focus areas supplemented by National Planning Commission's own performance assessments. p. 2</p> <p>In preparation of the VNR Report, a series of meetings were hosted under the supervisory of the National Planning Commission with the focus areas.</p> <p>The focus area submissions were complemented by the National Planning Commission's own assessment of performance, which was aided by available data from various sources, which, however, are not clarified. p. 3</p>
32. Nicaragua	Yes	Although Nicaragua does not expressly state it, it can be deduced from the data and the information provided that there has been a participatory process
33. Niger	Yes	<p>The process includes 3 phases with 8 stages in total: Phase (i) 1. Set up a coordination technical team and writing team. The technical team includes public administration, civil society, women, young, aged and handicapped persons,. 2. Launching of the process. Phase (ii) 1. Reinforcement of capabilities of the members of the technical team. 2. Collection of data and available reports. 3. Writing the first draft. Phase (iii) 1. Improvement of the document. 2. Proof reading of the first draft. 3. Technical validation of the report. 4. Adoption of the report by the government. pp. 6-7</p>

	34. Norway	Yes	<p>The VNR has been created by the Norwegian government in collaboration with civil society organizations.</p> <p>In Norway, civil society represents numerous interest groups and possesses extensive knowledge and experience. Business, the culture sector, sports associations, congregations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) work towards the achievement of the SDGs.</p> <p>That's the reason why each of the section of the SDG consisted of an assessment of the government and an assessment of the relevant civil society organizations p.24</p> <p>In addition, the governments of Denmark and Indonesia have supported Norway in the preparatory stage of the VNR by discussing the process and reviewing the draft report. p.6</p>
	35. Pakistan (pending)		
	36. Paraguay	Yes	<p>The report is the result of 6 months of collaboration and contributions from civil society and the private sector.</p> <p>p. 279</p>
	37. Qatar	Yes	<p>The Qatar Cabinet and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs worked on prearing the VNR. For this, they created a "Steering Committee," including an "Advisory Statistics Committee" and "Permanent Population Committee" assisted in preparing this VNR. Their members included over 17 entities representing the government, the private sector,</p>

		<p>civil society organizations, and academic institutions. The Steering Committee prepared a form to collect data from over 25 government and non-government stakeholders. pp. 6-7)</p> <p>The 2021 VNR was prepared following the the UNDepartment of Economic and Social Affairs' Handbook for Preparation of Voluntary National Reviews 20211 was followed, and based on participation in regional and international workshops. pp. 6-7)</p>
38. San Marino	Yes	<p>The report states that the drafting of the VNR “has been coordinated by San Marino Public Administration and has drawn on the support and contributions of all Department of the Administration and Organizations present in the territory.” It also states that “[t]he contribution to each Goal ... have been drafted by the Departments responsible for each matter, with the fundamental assistance of the IT, Technology, Data and Statistics Office. pp. 12-13</p>
39. Sierra Leone	Yes	<p>The report was validated by all institutions involved in the process including government ministries, departments and agencies; parliament; local councils; civil society organizations; the private sector; the media; research institutions; and development partners. pp. 2, 79</p> <p>The review process was highly participatory and included all relevant stakeholders (govt. institutions, parliament, civil society, NGOs, develop partners, persons with disability, women and young people, and the private sector). p. 8</p>

			The VNR was validated by representatives from all major groups of stakeholders at a meeting on 7 <sup>th</sup> June where the document was reviewed. p. 25
	40. Spain	Yes	<p>The Report itself notes in its page 6 that it is “A document whose elaboration process process, it is only fair to attribute to the commitment and participation and participation of all stakeholders, including regional and local and autonomous administrations, civil society, the private sector, academia private sector, academia and the entire citizenship”. (p. 6)</p> <p>This statistical operation, for which INE (<i>National Statidistic Institute</i>) is responsible, is carried out in collaboration with the statistical services of all the ministries, which are responsible for the elaboration of numerous indicators. It is a synthesis statistic, which uses data and results from various sources to obtain the different indicators to measure the different SDG’s (p. 345)</p>
	41. Sweden	Yes	Sweden’s VNR is an outcome of inclusive process at multiple levels. The data provided in the report comes from the Statistics Sweden, the Swedish Agency for Public Management, Sweden’s government and other government agencies. The report also incorporates voices from the civil society, the business sector, the social partners, and other non-governmental sectors, for example the civil society review of SDG implementation and PCSD, <i>Barometern 2020</i> . The Swedish Government has also organized consultations with stakeholders from different sectors and worked

			<p>with various networks to facilitate those consultations. p. 18</p> <p>The Swedish Government shares the experiences with other peer countries, for example, peer learning activities with Colombia and Spain, and a virtual study trip to Finland. p. 18</p> <p>“Monitoring by the Swedish Agency for Public Management shows that a clear majority of municipalities and regions apply the 2030 Agenda in their work on sustainability.” p. 26. In addition, “CONCORD Sweden monitors and exerts its influence to ensure that ODA from Sweden and the EU is used efficiently, is based on human rights and meets the targets set.” p.31</p>
	42. Thailand	Yes	<p>The VNR provides that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has promoted the participation of all sectors within the country in the development of Thailand’s 2021 VNR, including the National Assembly, academia, youth, and volunteers. Such groups have contributed information to the VNR, including through networks established under the Open-Ended Working Group with civil society (OEWG for SDGs) and through other channels. It is hoped that such engagement with all sectors will ensure that the VNR is well-balanced and reflects the true progress of the country. It will also serve to raise awareness on the integral role of all sectors in driving forward sustainable development as a whole. p. 6</p> <p>Further, contributions from academia included: (1) the Sustainable Development and Sufficiency Economy Studies Centre (SuDESC) under the</p>

		<p>National Institute for Development Administration (NIDA); (2) the University of Chiangmai; and (3) independent academics. Coordination for academic institutions was provided by the Sustainable Development Solutions Network Thailand (SDSN Thailand) and the Sustainable Universities Network. p. 75</p> <p>Details are not provided in relation to SDG16 specifically.</p>
43. Tunisia	Yes	Section 8.8 pp. 160-166
44. Uruguay	Yes	<p>Uruguay's methodology is explained of the VNR. In particular, the VNR states that its preparation :</p> <p><i>"... results from the inter-institutional coordination process under the Budget and Planning Office (OPP, for its acronym in Spanish), as VNR General Coordinator with the technical support of the State Management and Evaluation Area (AGEV, for its acronym in Spanish), together with the contributions from the National Institute of Statistics (INE, for its acronym in Spanish) and from the Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation (AUCI, for its acronym in Spanish), which required the involvement of different public entities which areas of work are related to each of the SDGs to be reported."</i> pp. 14-15</p>
45. Zimbabwe	Yes	<p>The VNR has a dedicated section to this. Stakeholders consulted included all government ministries, departments, and agencies SDG focal persons; stakeholders consulted during the 2017 VNR and 2020 SDGs review; secretariats of umbrella bodies of civil society organizations, and</p>

			business membership organizations (“BMOs”). Stakeholders were also drawn from the databases of the UN country team based on the partners they interface with in the implementation of their country programs. The list of stakeholders was discussed and confirmed during the 2021 VNR virtual reception, and additional stakeholders were suggested through comments to the inception report. These included youth and women’s groups, associations of diverse vulnerable groups including persons with disabilities, and community representatives. pp. 15-16).
	<b>Total VNRs (40)</b>	<b>Total Yes= 37</b>	
		<b>Total No= 3</b>	
<b>3. Is the private sector involved?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If YES, provide as much detail as possible in notes</li> <li>List examples of private sector involvement on SDG16 monitoring and reporting</li> </ul>	1. Afghanistan	Yes	The report states that private sector representatives were involved in preparing the report. But, there is no further information of who this comprised of. p. 5
	2. Angola	Yes	Although the private sector involvement is stated under the VNR, no specific reference is made.
	3. Antigua and Barbuda	Yes	See item 2. The VNR did not include further detail (other than as described in Question 2) on private sector involvement.
	4. Azerbaijan	Yes	As provided in the Notes in Question 2, the VNR mentions Azerbaijan did consult with the private sector in the preparation of the VNR, but no specific examples or processes were provided.

- Include if the private sector data/technology used to measure progress

5. Bahamas (pending)		
6. Bhutan	Yes	Private Sector consulted:  Bhutan Chamber of Commerce and Industry  Handicrafts Association of Bhutan  Athang Institute  RSA Private Ltd.  Tourism industry/Hotels and Restaurant Association of Bhutan. p. 109
7. Bolivia	No	n/a
8. Cabo Verde	Yes	The private sector was involved in the Strategic Sustainable Development Plan (SSDP) – which made operational the SGDs, where it was involved in forums for the discussion of the progress of the SSDPs, the SDGs they achieve and the impetus for the achievement thereof with the active, effective and wide-ranging participation of stakeholders. p. 35  Institutions representing the private sector are also parties to the 2017-2021 Strategic Coordination Accord and participate in various different consultative bodies. p. 35  In addition, the Government carried out an assessment on the impacts of COVID-19, which led the elaboration of the Carbo Verdean Economy Response Recovery and Promotion Plan, with the participation of the private sector. p. 38

			<p>The private sector has implemented the PEDS, as it carried out public responsibilities delegated to them and participated in the organization of events to mobilize resources and partnerships and in the technical and political dialogue. p. 43</p> <p>To strengthen engagement and sustainable participation of stakeholders in the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the SGDs, the country's authorities will also establish public-private partnerships between the State and national or foreign private companies as a powerful instrument to make the country's largest investments viable. p.44</p>
9. Chad		Yes	<p>The VNR contains several statements to the effect that the private sector was involved in its elaboration:</p> <p><i>“Pour la préparation et afin de veiller au caractère inclusif de l'ENV, un Comité Technique Interministériel (CTI) a été mis en place en novembre 2020 par un arrêté présidentiel en prenant en compte toutes les parties prenantes, notamment les ministères sectoriels, l'Assemblée nationale, le secteur privé, la société civile, l'INSEED, les institutions universitaires et de recherche scientifique et les Partenaires Techniques et Financiers.</i></p> <p><i>En outre, il faut signaler la participation active de la Cour de Compte au processus de suivi des ODD en 2020 à travers la production d'un rapport d'évaluation dont les conclusions sont prises en compte dans l'actuel processus.” p. 5</i></p>

			<p>“Cependant, il faut noter que le secteur privé a joué un rôle primordial dans le processus comme l’a recommandé Ban Ki-Moon dans son appel pour qu’il s’implique dans l’atteinte des ODD : « Nous serions plus proche du monde que nous souhaitons si les entreprises partout dans le monde prenaient des mesures de base, comme le respect des droits des employés, ne pas polluer la terre, la mer et l’air, et punir la corruption ».</p> <p>Le secteur privé, à travers la Chambre de Commerce, de l’Industrie, de l’Agriculture, des Mines et de l’Artisanat (CCIAMA) et le Patronat, membres de la Plateforme du Suivi des ODD, s’est engagé dans le processus d’appropriation nationale des ODD par un partenariat avec l’Etat pour promouvoir la responsabilité sociétale des entreprises (RSE) auprès de ses membres. Toutefois, la CCIAMA exprime un besoin pressant pour le démarrage des activités de sensibilisation sur le rôle du secteur privé dans la mise en oeuvre et le suivi des ODD en vue de lui permettre d’aligner sa démarche de RSE aux ODD.”</p>
10. China	Yes		The private sector is involved in combating poverty. The report states that the poverty eradication endeavor involves all stakeholders from government to industries and the private sector. Details of participation or contribution by the private sector are not included. p. 19
11. Colombia	Yes		There is no detail provided in the VNR as to which entities of the private sector contributed; however, it is clearly stated that the private sector

		does have a relevant involvement in the issuance of the VNR. p. 16-19, 146
12. Cuba	No	
13. Cyprus	Yes	<p>“The achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) requires universal efforts not only by the Government, but also by the private sector and by all social actors whose contribution is imperative. These social actors include non-governmental organisations, local authorities, academic institutions, organised groups of citizens, and businesses. It is a diverse network united in promoting a multi-stakeholder approach for the implementation of the 2030 UN Agenda. The multi-stakeholder collaboration framework is further supported and enhanced by national, EU and international funding opportunities to promote and achieve the SDGs. Some of these stakeholders have also an active role in communicating and raising awareness about the SDGs among the general public.” p. 13</p> <p>“the main umbrella organisations among the stakeholders such as the trade unions, the employers’ organisations, the Federation of the NGOs, the Youth Council, the academia, and research centres were asked to give their views on the level of implementation of the SDGs in Cyprus and of the activities that they promote which they would consider as best practices.” p. 8</p> <p>“a simple questionnaire was distributed electronically through the social media and the website of the DG EPCD.” p. 8</p>

			<p>“The coordination of all voluntary and non-governmental organisations in all sectors of activity and the strengthening of cooperation with local authorities is carried out by the Commissioner for Volunteerism and NGOs. Additionally, the Pan Cyprian Volunteerism Coordinative Council p.VCC) is the Supreme Coordinative Body of voluntary social welfare organisations in the Republic of Cyprus. The PVCC is an umbrella organisation representing more than 400 national and local voluntary/non-governmental organisations.” p. 10</p> <p>“The public consultation process involves local authorities, social partners, businesses and other stakeholders.” p. 11</p>
	14. Czech Republic	Yes	<p>Report prepared in cooperation with both institutions and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), the Ministry of the Environment organised an Evening of Voluntary Commitments in November 2019, which was intended for representatives of the private sector – p. 13</p> <p>The strategy also devotes increased attention to funding development, particularly the involvement of the private sector and support for development investments – p. 16,70</p>
	15. DPRK	No	DPRK is socialist country. No private sector operates in DPRK. p. 5
	16. Denmark	No	"The VNR's statistical annex is one of the results of Statistics Denmark's work on Sustainable Development Goals and chapter 6 presents all the

			<p>global indicators that can be followed-up by using existing Danish data." p. 166</p> <p>"Statistics Denmark produces most social statistics, a lot of business statistics and major inputs to economic statistics based on data from administrative sources." p. 174</p> <p>However, the review lists various non-governmental sources for the civil society's assessments. p. 131</p>
	17. Dominican Republic	Yes	<p>48 private sector institutions participated in virtual consultations carried out during the preparation of the VNR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 business associations;</li> <li>• 33 companies;</li> <li>• 4 education sector entities and</li> <li>• one NGO.</li> </ul> <p>Most of the participating companies noted that their business plans were highly aligned with the SDGs. 65% of the participants said that they are more tied to GDS 8, 43% to GDS 12, 37% to SDGs13 and 37% to GDS 17. Between 7% and 13% respondents noted their activities and plans are tied to GDS 14, 16, 2 and 15.</p> <p>Private sector participants noted the following barriers and challenges to strengthening their contribution to achieving the SDG and implementing the 2030 Development Agenda:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• limited financial resources;</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• low level of knowledge and empowerment of the sustainable development agenda;</li> <li>• insufficient data to measure progress.</li> </ul> <p>The participants recommended the following initiatives to facilitate achievement of the targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• expand spaces for dialog;</li> <li>• exchange of experiences</li> <li>• strengthen the cooperation among the private sector actors, and their cooperation with the public sector.</li> </ul> <p>p. 91</p>
18. Djibouti (pending)		
19. Egypt	Yes	<p>The private sector was engaged through the UNGlobal Compact Network Egypt Office reaching 46 companies in varied business sectors. p. 17</p> <p>These companies took part in consultations with the MPED and the interactive online platform.</p> <p>Egypt launched the second phase of the Egyptian National Anti-Corruption Strategy 2019-22. The National Anti-Corruption Committee was expanded in 2019 to incorporate private sector representatives. p. 72</p>
20. Germany	No	please see notes under question 2.
21. Guatemala (pending)		
22. Indonesia	Yes	The 2021 VNR notes that “the annual achievement of SDG targets from 2016 to 2019 has been

encouraging” and that this achievement stems from, in part, support from the private sector. p. 35.

Some specific examples of private sector involvement includes:

- the National Stunting Reduction Strategy involves the private sector .p. 100;
- the government’s efforts to eliminate hunger have also noted the importance of the role of the private sector. p. 104;
- participation in the Public-Private Partnership concerning investment in infrastructure. p. 171;
- the private sector was part of the reporting of renewable energy use and distribution. p. 320; and
- involvement in HIV digital information technology. p. 299

The report noted that during the pandemic, social interactions were “replaced by a handful selection of online platform: Zoom, MS Teams, Google Meet, or Skype, in addition to existing social online interactions through social media platforms of WhatsApp, Telegram, Signal, Facebook, Twitter, or Tiktok”. The report further noted that “among the two billion of WhatsApp users over the global, Indonesia was ranked at the third place; and by December 2020 the WhatsApp users in Indonesia were about 143 million”.

The report also noted that in 2020 “e-commerce transactions totalled to IDR 90.3 trillion, or about 50% increase compared to the figure in 2019”

			noting “an impressive growth in fintech–financial technology” p. 356.
	23. Iraq	Yes	<p>When listing the activities that took place in order to prepare the report, reference is made to national consultations with the private sector on April 6 2021. p. 24</p> <p>The engagement of stakeholders such as the private sector and NGOs in the preparation, implementation and follow-up of strategic documents, is one of the main objectives of Iraq’s Vision. p. 118</p> <p>The private sector as an active partner is mentioned as one of the next steps planned in the country’s strategy. p. 119</p>
	24. Japan	Yes	<p>Evaluations and assessments from the private sector members of the “SDGs Promotion Roundtable” have been included.</p> <p>P. 18: “In order to share the good practices of the private sector and other organizations implementing the SDGs, the “SDGs Action Platform” has been established, and the use of the logo mark (Japan Mark) has been recommended to organizations working on the SDGs. In addition, the “Japan SDGs Award,” which recognizes companies and organizations working on the SDGs, and the “SDGs Future Cities,” which selects municipalities that have presented outstanding initiatives to achieve the SDGs, have been used to disseminate SDG model cases in the region.”</p>

	25. Lao People's Democratic Republic	Yes	Input from the private sector included the following recommendations: (1) Leveraging private sector investment and development; (2) Private sector contribution; (3) A sound framework for the private sector to invest; and (4) Knowledge development is important for further realising quality private sector investment for development. p. 15
	26. Madagascar	Yes	The private sector played an active role in the report, particularly when it came to input on practical implementation recommendations. pp. 15-19
	27. Malaysia	Yes	There has been a lot of collaboration between the public and private sectors. This helped us gain better perspectives on the nation's performance, as well as identifying gaps and challenges in implementing SDGs. No further information on the participants or their exact role was provided. p. 5
	28. Marshall Islands	Yes	In addition to private sector involvement outlined above, "CNR Stakeholder Workshops" were used.  "Workshops were held with NGOs and the private sector (one for each set of stakeholders). The workshops were designed to: (i) provide information about the VNR and the VNR Process to the stakeholders, and (ii) gather input on the VNR content from the stakeholders. [...] Participants joined focused group discussions related to the five NSP Pillars. Each group, using the template provided, was asked to work on alignment of the NSP Objectives, and the related ministry and agency activities to the SDGs. The

groups presented their work at the end of the session. A list of participants and other stakeholders consulted is located in Annex 4”. p. 5

There was also a “VNR Write Workshop”. This was conducted with all relevant Ministries / Agencies, SOEs, NGOs and private sector stakeholders. The goals of the workshop included to: map linkages between the NSP and SDGs; provide progress updates on the four primary SDGs that will be covered in the National Voluntary Review Report; provide summary updates on the remaining SDGs; and update where possible, the M&E Framework where there are still KPIs not in place. p. 5

As well as private sector inclusion in the VNR process, specific reference is made to private sector involvement in some policy decisions made with respect to the SDGs. For example, on SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), the VNR references private sector inclusion in policy decisions and the importance of such in self-sufficiency. The VNR notes that as the RMI economy becomes more engaged in fisheries and develops into the most commercially valuable natural resource in RMI, private sector inclusion will remain the cornerstone of long term sustainable economic growth. p. 14

Another SDG where the private sector is expressly referenced is SDG 13 (Climate Action) where the VNR states that “we continue to take a holistic response to climate change including strengthened coordination and decision making

by all stakeholders including government, private sector and NGOs”. p. 17

Other target indicators for SDGs where private sector involvement is expressly referenced with varying degrees of specificity are SDG indicators 8.5.2 and 8.6.1( pp. 21 and 24), SDG Targets 8.3.1 (p. 22), SDG Indicators 8.1.1, 8.2.1, 8.3.1 8.9.1, 8.9.2, 8.5.1, 8.5.2, 8.10.1, 8.A.1 (p. 22-24). It is also referenced multiple times with respect to SDG indicators for SDG 13 (see for example, p. 34). These are not the limits of the references to the private sector in the VNR and reference to such involvement in the SDGs is found throughout.

The VNR also states that the scheduled consultation with the Private Sector was not well attended. The Marshall Islands Chamber of Commerce leveraged its longstanding monthly meeting schedule to provide the Private Sector another opportunity to provide input after reviewing the VNR draft. p. 40

Future work with the private sector is also alluded to: “In strengthening data collection and statistical analysis to plan, design strategic programs and policies and to track the implementation of the NSP and SDGs, we have aligned the annual monitoring of the NSP to tracking progress on the SDGs”. p. 37.

The VNR acknowledges that “*The process of data collection and analysis to populate the [NSP] annual report is still being designed and will be further*

			<i>embedded into the regulator activities of line ministries”. P.9</i>
	29. Mexico	Yes	<p>Companies, foundations and chambers from the private sector have summed up to the 2030 Agenda by taking actions in their productive processes, measuring achievements and analyzing laws and strategies. p.17</p> <p>The “Mexican Network for the Global Pact” (<i>Red Mexicana de Pacto Mundial</i>), the Enterprise Coordinating Council (<i>Consejo Coordinador Empresarial</i>) and the Mexican Government created 19 working groups lead by companies to promote actions in key matters for the achievement of SDG. p.17 and 79</p> <p>Additionally, the business sector participated with a study that involved over 700 companies regarding the status of the SDG in each of them and their supply chains. p.25</p>
	30. Myanmar (pending)		
	31. Namibia	No	<p>On the basis of the succinct information provided in the VNR Report, it seems that the data and information comprising the report is exclusively derived from public sources.</p> <p>That said, the VNR Report states that its findings were reviewed and validated by the “National SDGs Multi-Stakeholder Committee” (no clarification of this committee is given) which might suggest that there has been some kind of participation by external sources. p. 1</p>

	32. Nicaragua	Yes	<p>The private sector has collaborated in the development of policies such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Between 2007-2020 the Government, together with Local Governments and the Private Sector, has facilitated the construction and improvement of 122,122 housing solutions (p. 13)</li> <li>- In terms of improving food security, the axes of the policy are also materialized in an articulated manner through territorial interinstitutional coordination of government institutions and the private sector, which makes it possible to bring the production of the agricultural sector closer to the territories and reach the most vulnerable populations. (p. 16)</li> </ul> <p>In addition, Law No. 935, Public-Private Partnership Law, has been approved, which regulates the participation of the public sector with the private sector in the formulation, contracting, financing, execution, operation and termination of projects in Public-Private Partnership, which opens the way for investment and the generation of decent employment. (p. 61)</p>
	33. Niger	Yes	<p>There is private sector involvement. Under step 3 of stage 3 above (technical validation) – the draft report is subject to validation from a national forum which brings together the private sector.</p> <p>p. 7</p>

	34. Norway	Yes	<p>On behalf of the private sector, UNGC Norway has coordinated a text about the private sector's perspective on the Government's implementation of the SDG's, in Chapter 4. More than 200 companies are members of UNGC Norway. p.27</p> <p>SDG Norway contributed views and recommendations from the school- and academic sectors p. 12</p> <p>The Norwegian Forum for Development and Environment (ForUM) was responsible for coordinating feedback on Norway's progress on all 17 SDGs' from their network of 50 organizations working on development, environment, peace and human rights. p. 12</p> <p>The working group that was responsible for the report held extensive discussions with ForUM, UNGlobal Compact Norway and SDG Norway throughout this process in order to channel their knowledge into the report. p.12</p>
	35. Pakistan (pending)		
	36. Paraguay	Yes	<p>Paraguay counts with a lot of cooperation such as:</p> <p><b>North-South cooperation</b></p> <p>The Government of the United States connected to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) means the following cooperation projects with enegés operating in Paraguay, specifically:</p>

- Democracy and Governance with the CEAMSO enegé in the period 2013-2021, making a total investment of USD 5 million.
- Rule of law and culture of legality with the Institute Development in the period 2019-2022, with a total investment of USD 3 million.
- “No Opportunity for Immunity” with the International Oenegé IDEA in the period 2019-2021, making a total investment of USD 1.5 million.
- Value chains included for rural development with FECOPROD in the period 2013-2022, with a total investment of USD 1.5 million.
- Partnership for Sustainable Development, an initiative of the World Conservation Organization (WWF Paraguay) and USAID. It constitutes an important partnership between the Government, private companies, products, civil society organizations and the international cooperation, which will work to promote the adoption of more material production practices. The implementation period runs from 2015 to 2025, with a total investment of USD 8, 9 million.
- Project “Entrepreneurship and Resistance for Women AWE” (Academy of Women Entrepreneurs), which is implemented in Paraguay by the U.S. Embassy in conjunction with Fundación Paraguaya. The initiative is designed to be able to enjoy women in order to provide the tools and networks necessary to turn their projects into exciting companies, while at the same time developing their

economic potential, creating better conditions for greater stability, security in their prosperity.

The AWE Program will be implemented in the cinema of the cities of the country: Incarnation, San Pedro, Caaguazú, Hernandarias and Ciudad del Este, with a reach to 150 women over the age of 18. It has a total investment of USD 1 million.

p. 271

South-South cooperation

In order to facilitate cooperative work to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, the countries with which Paraguay has South-South cooperation relations are: Uruguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil, El Salvador, Peru, Colombia,

Mexico, Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic.

The Triangular cooperation

This cooperation is between developing countries and international organizations providing financial or technical support to facilitate development activities between two developing countries. Among the international organizations that are in this type of cooperation with Paraguay are the Cooperation.

German GIZ and Eurosocial. Multilateral cooperation

- Framework for Cooperation for Sustainable Development 2020-2024 between the Republic of Paraguay and the United Nations. The national

priorities identified in the Paraguay 2030 National Development Plan served to identify and align the priorities on which the United Nations Paraguay will work. The four incoming advanced priority areas of action are: 1) social development/people, 2) environmental welfare/planet, 3) inclusive economic development/prosperity, and 4) institutional maintenance/peace and justice. Building partnerships is incorporated as a cross-cutting element into the four priority areas of the cooperation program. ECLAC is also an independent UNbody that provides technical assistance at various stations to the Government of Paraguay. It has accompanied the deployment of the National Poverty Reduction Plan and is among the social household design register of the Ministry of Social Development.

- In September 2020, the European Union signed a non-reimbursable international cooperation agreement with Paraguay worth €86 million for the implementation of the social protection system and the best quality of education in the country. The cooperation will be implemented through the system of disbursement of work and variable function in close proximity to compliance with the measures established for the four years.

p. 272

The private sector cooperated with the state in attempt to comply with the OCDS. In Paraguay the private sector initiatives accompanying local governments, in order to implement actions and policies aimed at addressing existing regional

		<p>gaps, which are appropriate to capture territorial specificities, in order to generate innovative solutions for sustainable territorial and national development.</p> <p>p. 131</p> <p>Examples of these are: Implementation of two pilot experiences of concerted and sustainable actions between civil society, local governments and the private sector that positively impact on compliance with SDGs 1, 2, 10 and 13 in Paraguay, with the Execution of Consortium, Oxfam Intermon and CAPEP.</p>
37. Qatar	Yes	<p>Private sector members formed part of the Steering Committee, and also submitted data in the prescribed form for the purposes of preparing the VNR. These members included the “private sector” p.resumably, companies), civil society organizations, and academic institutions. pp. 6-7</p> <p>The VNR records Qatar’s efforts at the international level to develop policies to advance the rights of persons with disabilities through an international conference between governments, civil society, academia, disability rights organizations, which resulted in the adoption of the Doha Declaration which is aimed at developing a “general perspective of policies” re: the rights of persons with disabilities. p. 146</p>
38. San Marino	Yes	<p>There is no specific description of the private sector’s involvement with the following exceptions:</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- public and private sector have raised awareness on the issue of food waste pp. 148-149); and</li> <li>- the private sector has been involved and cooperated in the creation of a new approach to sustainable tourism. pp. 204-205</li> </ul>
	39. Sierra Leone	Yes	<p>The private sector was involved in the review process of the report. pp. 2, 8, 23</p> <p>The private sector was one of the stakeholders that validated the data used for the VNR. p. 25</p>
	40. Spain	Yes	<p>Among others, in February 2020, the Joint Commission for the coordination and monitoring of the Spanish Strategy to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals was constituted as a parliamentary support body in the effort to make the 2030 Agenda a reality in the country. The appearances have included the private sector and regional and local administrations (p. 115).</p> <p>The private sector has also been involved in the consultation process to identify the challenges and accelerating policies to respond to them (p. 120)</p>
	41. Sweden	Yes	<p>Apart from the answers to Q2 above, the report notes that the Swedish government cooperates with civil society, e.g., a joint declaration of intent signed by 82 Swedish civil society organizations.), business sector, e.g., platform for international sustainable business), social partners, e.g., joint policy on the 2030 Agenda), and research community, e.g., finances research by Swedish</p>

			<p>Research Council for Environment, Agricultural Sciences and Spatial Planning). Sweden also cooperates at the global level with organizations including EU, OECD, and UN. pp. 30-37</p> <p>Regarding SDG16, the report references private sector data, including surveys conducted by Children’s Welfare Foundation Sweden (a national foundation). p. 123</p> <p>The report also mentions that Sweden has been carrying out works proposed by international organizations such as UNSecurity Council, International Development Law Organization etc. pp. 122-123</p>
	42. Thailand	Yes	<p>The VNR provides the 2021 VNR process not only focuses on the report itself and its presentation at the HLPF, but attaches equal importance to the VNR development process. The VNR process served as a significant opportunity to raise awareness within the state and private sectors on the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. p. 6</p> <p>Further, private sector has played an important role within the process. Guided by the United Nations Global Compact Network, the VNR benefited from information from the likes of (1) Bangchak Corporation Public Company Limited; (2) PTT Exploration and Production Public Company Limited and; (3) PTT Global Chemical Public Company Limited. p. 75</p> <p>Details are not provided in relation to SDG16 specifically.</p>

	43. Tunisia	Yes	A national day of consultation and validation took place among others on SDG16, with representatives of private sector. p. 58  A consultation took place with the National Chamber of Women CEOs. pp. 58-59
	44. Uruguay	No	No specific citation in relation to SDG 16.
	45. Zimbabwe	Yes	The VNR notes that BMOs were included as stakeholders in the VNR drafting process. p. 15
	<b>Total VNRs (40)</b>	<b>Total Yes= 33</b>	
		<b>Total No= 7</b>	
<p><b>4. Were source of data identified?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If YES, provide as much detail as possible in notes</li> <li>• Identify the data sources used</li> <li>• Were data sources listed in index?</li> <li>• Disaggregated data provided?</li> </ul>	1. Afghanistan	Yes	<p>There is a section at the end of the report called “References” that lists all the sources and it comprises of reports of national, international and UN organizations. p. 52</p> <p>Statistics and charts were sourced to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National surveys</li> <li>• SDR Data Sets</li> <li>• Statistical Yearbook</li> <li>• Information by UNESCO</li> </ul> <p>(No p. number references as it is taken from the report overall)</p> <p>However, there was several statistical data, charts and information through the report, where the source was unclear or absent.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gaps in sources of data?</li> </ul>	2. Angola	Yes	<p>The sources of data are identified in general, mostly under Annex 2 (<i>Table of SDG Indicators</i>). p.138</p> <p>The data generally includes information from the National Institute of Statistics and the relevant ministries.</p> <p>The data sources are listed under the references section. p.126</p>
	3. Antigua and Barbuda	Yes	<p>The VNR notes that it is evidence and data-based and structured to be analytical. p. 1) Data sources were included in the body of the VNR or in footnotes, but the approach to citation of sources was not consistent. Some of the sources cited in the VNR include the UN, World Bank and local statistics sources. e.g. p. 1, 6, 8</p>
	4. Azerbaijan	Yes	<p>The VNR notes as part of the challenges in the preparation of the VNR, available data was not disaggregated. In addition, the VNR indicates that a large percentage of the data provided was sourced primarily from governmental agencies. p. 17 Specific data sources are not identified, however.</p>
	5. Bahamas (pending)		
	6. Bhutan	Yes	<p>All data referenced is cited through footnotes and through references. The data sources used range from statistics, briefs on covered topics, action plans and annual reports, press releases, academic papers, and studies. pp. 105-107</p>

	7. Bolivia	Yes	The sources of information are identified throughout the VNR as well as within Annex 1, which details statistical information on the indicators selected to monitor SDG progress. (pp. 91-107) .
	8. Cabo Verde	Yes	<p>The sources of data were cited throughout the report, including graphs, illustrations, tables and charts. The report has as important sources the Cabo Verde 2030 Strategic Sustainable Development Agenda, the Integrated National Financing Framework, the COVID-19 Socio-Economic Impact Assessment and the “Leave no one behind” assessment. p.15</p> <p>Sources of data also include the National Institute of Statistics, Bank of Cape Verde, Finance Ministry, Ministry of Health and Social Security, Ministry of Education, National Directorship of Prison Systems and Social Integration, National Police, ISDR III, INE, INE ISDR 2018, INE IMC 2019, INE 2021, Contextual Analysis Report, INE Survey on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Public Opinion Survey in Cabo Verde (Afrobarometer).</p> <p>A statistical annex was also provided at the end of the report. p.161</p>
	10. China	Yes	Some but not all of the statistics in the VNR are identified with data source. The VNR covers topics of SDG16 as well as other SDGs. For SDG16 related targets/goals, where data source is identified, the primary source of data is the National Bureau of Statistics.

11. Colombia	Yes	The sources of information are identified throughout the VNR, in Annex 4 (pp. 160-161), and the bibliography (pp.162-163).
12. Cuba	Yes	<p>The VNR includes a bibliography with 31 positions with sources such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yearbooks published by the National Statistical Office of Cuba</li> <li>• Various national surveys including with respect to employment (2017) and aging population (2017)</li> <li>• United Nations resources</li> <li>• Comisión Económica para América Latina (Cepal) publications</li> <li>• World Bank publications</li> <li>• IMF publications</li> </ul> <p>pp. 227-228</p>
13. Cyprus	Yes	“Statistical data was derived from the Statistical Service of Cyprus, which largely draws on the EU SDG indicator set.” (p. 8). Data appendix from p.118.
14. Czech Republic	Yes	Listed on page 77.
15. DPRK	Yes	The report relies entirely on government agencies and identifies them as the sources of data provided. p. 6
16. Denmark	Yes	"At the core of the statistical production system are: The Civil Registration System, the Danish

			<p>Building and Housing Register and the Central Business Register – based on unique identifiers for the population in Denmark, all buildings for housing and commercial use, and all businesses in Denmark.</p> <p>The core registers can be supplemented by a huge variety of information on e.g. the population's education, labour market participation, and use of public services, like health care and social services as well as enterprises' recruitment of staff. All based on the use of the unique identifier attached to all entities in the statistical production system – this constitutes an agile and flexible production system for statistics.</p> <p>All in all, the administrative data is disaggregated in its nature and facilitates disaggregation of statistics in general and particularly in order to follow up on the important pledge of 'leaving no one behind'. The detailed and disaggregated data from administrative sources can also be used to produce statistical time series and to follow developments year by year.</p> <p>The majority of the indicators presented in this report are based on data from administrative sources with detailed data in any given year and consistent time series illustrating a development over a ten-year period (2010-2019)." p. 174</p>
	17. Dominican Republic	Yes	There is no index with data sources, but there are numerous footnotes to various databases, surveys and other sources, in particular to :

- National Statistical Office - Oficina Nacional de Estadística (ONE) – one of the most frequently referenced source;
- Statistical Bulletins including those prepared by the Inter-institutional Technical Committee for Poverty;
- Social Indicators System of the Dominican Republic (Sistema de Indicadores Sociales de República Dominicana – SISDOM), which is maintained by the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development.
- National surveys such as:
  - Continuing National Workforce Survey 2016-2020 (la Encuesta Nacional Continua de Fuerza de Trabajo (ENCFT) 2016-2020 carried out by the National Central Bank of the Dominican Republic;
  - Household Survey for Multiple Purposes 2018 (la Encuesta Nacional de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples – ENHOGAR 2018); and
  - Experimental Survey on the Situation of Women (la Encuesta Experimental Sobre la Situación de las Mujeres – ENESIM-2018.
- data and analyses prepared by various ministries and governmental entities, including: (i) the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance, (ii) Public Safety Office

		<p>(Observatorio de Seguridad Ciudadana – OSC-RD); (iii) National Central Bank of the Dominican Republic; (iv) National Police; (v) National Institute of Forensic Sciences; (vi) Special Attorney Office.</p> <p>(see Acronyms’ INDEX pp. 8-9, sources provided across the VNR, and in Annexes 6-11, pp. 104-123)</p>
18. Djibouti (pending)		
19. Egypt	Yes	<p>The report heavily relies on data from the Sustainable Development Unit in the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) to assess progress on goals and targets. p. 16</p> <p>The MPED also created an interactive platform on its website which all stakeholders used to submit their contributions to achieving the SDGs in Egypt. p. 17</p> <p>The sources for all the data are listed in an index at the end of the document. pp. 87-89. The sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS)</li> <li>2. Ministry of Finance (MOF)</li> <li>3. Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU)</li> <li>4. MOALR</li> </ol>

5. Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade (MOSIT)
6. Pardee Center for International Future Studies, Denver University
7. Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP)
8. Ministry of Planning and Economic Development (MPED)
9. Ministry of Education and Technical Education (MOETE)
10. National Council for Women (NCW)
11. Central Bank of Egypt (CBE)
12. World Economic Forum (WEF)
13. Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (MOWRI)
14. Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy (MOERE)
15. UN Comtrade Database
16. UNESCO Institute for Statistics
17. World Development Indicators (World Bank)
18. Global Change Data Lab (GCDL)
19. Ocean Health Index (OHI)
20. International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List

			<p>21. Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI), World Bank</p> <p>22. Global Competitiveness Index (GCI)</p> <p>23. Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (MCIT)</p>
	20. Germany	Yes	<p>Main Source of Data for the VNR is the Federal Statistical Office. p. 29</p> <p>They identified Indicators for each SDG which are portrayed in an open source website open to the public, one indicator for each SDG is displayed at the beginning of each chapter (p. 24, 30, 34, 40, 46, 52, 58, 62, 66, 74, 78, 84, 90, 96, 100, 104, 110, 116)</p>
	21. Guatemala (pending)		
	22. Indonesia	Yes	<p>The report contained a Chapter 2 on the review methodology and preparation of VNR 2021. In particular, the report noted that “[d]ata sources used in the development of the VNR comprise of basic statistical data from Statistics Indonesia, statistical data by sector from technical ministries/agencies, and data from reports by other research organizations, civil organizations, and higher education institutions. In the analysis of the 2021 VNR, Indonesia also references research and studies by ministries/agencies, non-government organizations, and development partners related to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic as relevant to the nine Goals under review” (p. 5).</p>

			<p>Throughout the report, the source of the statistics would follow in brackets after the data / statistics were set out.</p> <p>The report also contains a “statistical annex containing all data of each SDGs indicator in Indonesia is an inseparable part of the VNR. Trends and disaggregated data are presented in a statistical annex with updated data, although there were amended of data measurement methods in 2019 for several indicators, such that only data from the past two years are presented, for example data on adequate water and sanitation, whereas other indicators are presented in accordance with the second edition of the Indonesian SDGs Indicator Metadata” (p. 10; see Annex 2 for the Statistical Annex on Annexes, p.51).</p> <p>Lastly, the report noted that the “UN system also supported the processing of statistical data by Statistics Indonesia including disaggregated data to analyze SDG achievements in vulnerable groups, including the poor, women, children, and people with disability” (preface, vii).</p>
23. Iraq		Yes	<p>Performance of provinces analysed based on:</p> <p>The Local Comparative Development Index (LCDI) to measure progress towards each SDG using nationally available indicators, and in comparison with the global standard or national average if the global SDG is achieved. (average for Goal 16: 0.565) pp. 91-92</p> <p>The Local Comparative Developmental Perseverance Index makes a comparison based on the performance rank of each province according</p>

to available indicators. It considers progress compared to other provinces rather than just the nature of achievement and how close it is to the global standard. The rank of each province on each SDG was converted into a digital value based on 1/18. (average for Goal 16: 0.217) pp. 91-92

Annex 1: Indicators used to measure local achievement and persistence indexes. p. 121

The VNR also mentions that the health and financial crisis constrained the central statistics agency's capacity to provide sustainable development indicators and objectives. p. 24

The rate of available data increased from 29% in 2018 to 36% in 2020, meaning a 7% reduction in the data gap, although statistical efforts were hampered in 2020 by the pandemic. p. 24

**Identified sources of data relevant to SDG16 reporting:**

Ministry of Planning, First National Voluntary Review on Sustainable Development Goals in Iraq

Ministry of Planning and COSIT

SDG Index and Dashboards (2017-2020)

B. Stiftung and SDSN. 2018.

SDG Index and Dashboards Report 2018.

Global responsibilities: implementing the goals, pp. 238-239. J. Sachs et al. 2019.

			<p>Sustainable Development Report 2019.</p> <p>New York: Bertelsmann Stiftung and Sustainable Development Solutions Network, pp. 238-239. J. Sachs et al. 2020.</p> <p>The Sustainable Development Goals and COVID-19. Sustainable Development Report 2020. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 260-261</p> <p>Ministry of Planning, Human Development Directorate, Government Interventions and Achievements to Achieve Sustainable Development Paths for Persons with Disabilities and Special Needs, 2021.</p> <p>GSCOM, Women's Empowerment Department. Special report measuring the impact of the pandemic crisis on increasing gender-based violence.  <a href="http://www.cabinet.iq/ArticleShow.aspx?ID=9621">http://www.cabinet.iq/ArticleShow.aspx?ID=9621</a></p> <p>Sachs, J. D., Schmidt-Traub, G., Kroll, C., Lafortune, G., Fuller, G., &amp; Woelm, F. 2020. Sustainable Development Report 2020, p. 260.</p> <p>ESCWA, Arab Sustainable Development Report 2020, p. 202.uN</p>
	24. Japan	Yes	<p>Sources of data are cited throughout the VNR, including the graphs, illustrations, tables and charts.</p> <p>The main sources are the following ones: Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, National Police Agency, World Economic Forum, Ministry of</p>

		Internal affairs and communications, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, National Institute for Environmental Studies, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and many surveys (for e.g. the Basic Survey on Wage Structure).  However, the sources were not listed in an index.
25. Lao People's Democratic Republic	Yes	The Statistical Annex includes data corresponding to some, but not all, of the indicators. The Annex lists the responsible ministry, but often not the methodology for the data collection.  Data are often disaggregated by gender, wealth quintile, rural vs. urban, etc.
26. Madagascar	Yes	The report contained a comprehensive bibliography at the end. pp. 84-86
27. Malaysia	Yes	A detailed list of endnotes was provided from p. 136 – 140 of the report.
28. Marshall Islands	Yes	However, data sources were not identified in all cases. Below are examples of where data sources are provided:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SDG Target 3.7 (universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services) identifies “newly deployed Tupaia MediTrak tool to compare the baseline data observed in 2019”. p.14</li> <li>- SDG 3 – linked to NSP Targets and baseline data comes from 2018 Hybrid Survey. p.8</li> </ul>

- With respect to SDG Indicators 8.1.1 and 8.2.1, GDP Growth rate increases are based on 5-year historical data from IMF. This is also used with respect to SDG Indicator 10.1.1. pp.25 and 29
- SDG 4 uses data from CMI to show that most public secondary school students prior to the project being implemented entered CMI in the 3 developmental levels in Math. After implementation, the data shows that public secondary students are entering credit level Math courses. p.53
- SDG Indicator 4.3.1 – VNR states that NTC works with the Labor Division to identify skills gap data. p.56
- SDG Targets 11.5 and 11.B (disaster risk) – VNR states that the CVA is being updated, using more precise LiDAR data from Ebeye. p.71

Importantly, one insight into data collection is provided. “The Marshall Islands Council of NGOs (MICNGOs) was instrumental in collecting and organizing information on NGO projects and activities relating to the SDGs. MICNGOS is a member of the VNR Working Group and the NSP/SDG Committee. MICNGOS established a dedicated SDG Unit in order to provide inputs and data to inform the CNR report. NGOs continue to focus efforts and activities on climate change in the RMI context, and summary data of the various

		<p>projects were organized by MICNGOS and provided to inform the VNR report”. p.41</p> <p>With respect to the NSP Annual Report (which illustrates SDG related progress), the VNR acknowledges that “the process of data collection and analysis to populate the annual report is still being designed and will be further embedded into the regular activities of line ministries”. Ministries provide the baseline data, to best track progress against the targets and milestones. p.9</p>
29. Mexico	No	<p>The VNR does not make a direct link between SDG 16 and human rights reporting, but does note that human rights-focused entities were involved in the preparation of the VNR. The Human Rights National Commission (CNDH) provided a study with recommendations for the sustainable recovery of the country with a human rights scope and the Danish Institute of Human Rights provided illustrative graphics of its field of work (p. 26 and 131)</p> <p>The VNR also refers to a Human Rights National Program and generally refers to the promotion and protection of human rights.</p> <p>The VNR does not mention any spotlight report.</p>
30. Myanmar (Pending)		
31. Namibia	Yes	<p>Sources of data are cited throughout the VNR Report, including in relation to the graphs, illustrations, tables and charts. No data source index is available.</p>

Sources of data include surveys and reports mainly deriving from national offices or authorities.

In the sections of the VNR Report, and when applicable, data are disaggregated by gender and geographical location (the different regions of the country). (p.1)

The sources available throughout the VNR are:

- the Namibia Statistics Agency,
- the MoHSS,
- the Ministry of Higher Education, Training & Innovation,
- the Ministry of Health, Safety and Security,
- the Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare;
- SDG Global Database;
- FAO Namibia;
- Office of the Prime Minister;
- Namibia BUR 4 to UNFCCC;
- Namibia Ministry of Justice;
- Office of the Ombudsman;
- Development Finance Assessment Report, 2019

		Sometimes, acronyms used below the corresponding information do not have a corresponding definition in the list of acronyms, which makes difficult to define the original source (ex MICT, IIAG, or MoHSS, which could be the Ministry of Health, Safety and Security, which, in the list of acronyms is instead defined as MHAISS).
32. Nicaragua	Yes	<p>Sources are not generally identified, but still there are references to some sources, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Central Bank of Nicaragua.</li> <li>- Fiscal Payroll System / General Directorate of Civil Service / Ministry of Finance and Public Credit.</li> <li>- World Bank.</li> </ul>
33. Niger	Yes	Data sources were provided throughout the report. There is a further bibliography at the end of the report where endnotes are used as references. See page 69.
34. Norway	Yes	<p>The report was based on existing data and recently published studies and reports. The publishers included a report on the global indicators in the annex of the review. The statistical overview was created by Statistics Norway in collaboration with several government agencies (p.12).</p> <p>The annex of the report contains a link to a 79 page long statistical annex that provides statistical data for every goal and every sub-target within this goal (p.123).</p>

The data in the annex is showcased in a graphical representation such as bar charts, pie chart and line charts.

The data partly has been collected by Statistics Norway and partly derives from national and international sources. These are:

- UN Global Database
- World Health Organization
- UNICEF
- World Bank
- OECD
- World Trade Organization
- UNESCO
- Eurostat
- International Monetary Fund
- Norwegian Ministries of: Labor, Finance, Justice, Local Government and Modernization, Education and Research, Culture & Agriculture and Food
- Sendai Monitoring System
- Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
- Norwegian Institute of Bio economy Research

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Norwegian Institute of Public Health</li> <li>• Vann-nett</li> <li>• Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate</li> <li>• Norwegian Environment Agency</li> <li>• Norwegian Meteorological Institute</li> <li>• Norwegian National Human Rights Institution</li> <li>• Norwegian Communications Authority</li> <li>• Norwegian Tax Administration</li> </ul>
	35. Pakistan (pending)		
	36. Paraguay	No	N/A
	37. Qatar	Yes	<p>Pp. 180-181 provides a list of sources used in the VNR.</p> <p>The SDG 16 related reporting in the VNR uses several government sources, including (i) Planning and Statistics Authority - NDS-2 (2018-2022), (ii) National Human Rights Committee's Fifteenth Annual Report, (iii) Ministry of Interior and Planning and Statistics Authority calculations, (iv) PSA (Planning and Statistics Authority) calculations 2021, (v) Global Peace Index, (vi) Supreme Judicial Council &amp; PSA accounts.</p>

		The reporting on SDG-16 contains disaggregated data based on gender, age, and disability status.
38. San Marino	Yes	<p>Sources of data are cited throughout the VNR, including the graphs, illustrations, tables, and charts.</p> <p>There is no separate index for data sources.</p>
39. Sierra Leone	Yes	<p>Data was collected from nationwide consultations and key rapid impact assessments. p. 2. They are not listed in an index.</p> <p>Sources for the data include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. UN COVID Socioeconomic Impact Assessment</li> <li>2. Sierra Leone Ministry of Finance/ Budget Bureau</li> <li>3. SL Quick Action Economic Recovery Plan</li> <li>4. National Preparedness Plan</li> <li>5. Ministry of Planning and Economic Development</li> <li>6. Government Development Budget (disaggregated data is available)</li> <li>7. All relevant stakeholders were involved in data collection and consultations. p. 79</li> </ol> <p>The data used in many paragraphs is uncited; however it seems that they were drawn from relevant ministries and stakeholders.</p>

	40. Spain	Yes	<p>At the national level, coordination has been carried out through the collegiate statistical bodies. Thus, the Permanent Commission of the Higher Statistical Council of Statistics, which unanimously approved the methodology of this statistical operation, the Interministerial Statistical Commission and the Interterritorial Statistical Statistics Committee. (pp. 345-348)</p> <p>Regarding the statistical work for the Voluntary National Review Report 2021 (VNS 2021), INE and the Ministry of Social Rights and for the 2030 Agenda have participated in the preparatory workshops for Spain's VNS 2021 convened by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations. (pp. 345-348)</p> <p>Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations. In addition, INE (<i>National Statistic Institute</i>) has prepared the statistical annex that will accompany the VNS based on the data available on the electronic platform. This annex compiles information on 146 indicators and 370 sub-indicators presented in the form of tables, graphs and maps. (pp. 345-348)</p> <p>Other relevant sources used throughout the report have been Eurostat and MITECO (<i>Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge</i>). (pp. 345-348)</p>
	41. Sweden	Yes	<p>“This report draws on Statistics Sweden’s more in-depth work to follow-up statistical implementation through a list of indicators adapted to the Swedish context.” (p. 9)</p>

		<p>There is an annex referencing “Statistical review 2021. Implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Sweden, Statistics Sweden” (p. 144.)</p> <p>The report notes that “where possible, the statistics for all the indicators have been disaggregated by sex” (p.13) However, “[a]ccess to high-quality, disaggregated statistics on the situation for persons with disabilities, children, domestic violence, and sexual violence, for example, has proved challenging.” (p. 50)</p> <p>While the report notes that the focus is on extensive work that has been carried out since 2017, some figures do not appear to reflect such time frame. For example, when noting the issue of air quality, the report states that “Sweden has good air quality in global terms, and emissions of small particulates have decreased significantly. Despite this, it is estimated that around 7,600 people died from air pollution in Sweden in 2015.” (p. 80)</p>
42. Thailand	Yes	Sources of specific data provided on a case by case basis with no general index provided.
43. Tunisia	Yes	There is no index of sources and general table about the sources used. In the report itself, the source for graphs and factual information are often mentioned, which can be either national (eg Ministries or Office for Statistics) or international (eg UN related organizations, World Bank or IMF).
44. Uruguay	Yes	Sources for some graphics are cited.

	45. Zimbabwe	Yes	The VNR notes that BMOs were included as stakeholders in the VNR drafting process. (p. 15).
	<b>Total VNRs (40)</b>	<b>Total Y = 38</b>	
		<b>Total N = 2</b>	
<p><b>5. Are SDG16 and Human Rights reporting linked?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If YES, provide as much detail as possible in notes</li> <li>• Did the VNR process engage Human Rights Institutions and/or use data coming in through Universal Periodic Review (UPR)/human rights treaty body reporting processes?</li> <li>• Did VNR mention spotlight reports?</li> </ul>	1. Afghanistan	No	While things like violence against women, children's rights were mentioned, there is no clear linkage provided between the VNR process engaging with human rights institutions or UPR. The report also makes reference to international organization statistics without directly linking them to human rights reporting.
	2. Angola	Yes	Under SDG16 reporting, there are various parts where developments on human rights from are referred to. The VNR also refers to the Human Rights Watch Report and a data from that report. p. 113
	3. Antigua and Barbuda	No	N/A
	4. Azerbaijan	No	N/A
	5. Bahamas (Pending)		
	6. Bhutan	No	The report addresses human rights issues such poverty reduction, combatting climate change, and addressing violence against women and children. Beyond this, there is no clear linkage provided between the VNR process engaging with human rights institutions, using data from the UPR, or relying on spotlight reports. pp. 73-84

7. Bolivia	No	n/a
8. Cabo Verde	Yes	<p>The SDG 16 chapter introduces the country's independent national human rights institution, the National Commission for Human Rights and Citizenship (CNDHC). (p.136)</p> <p>The report had referred to CNDHC for reports, including with regards to any breaches of international human rights legislation in SDG16. (p.136)</p> <p>However, there were no other specific human rights reports that were referred to in the VNR.</p>
9. Chad	No	
10. China	No	N/A
11. Colombia	Yes	The report notes that SDG 16 and human rights are linked. The report generally mentions that Colombia expects to guarantee compliance with the several international conventions ratified by Colombia and the recommendations of the international system of human rights. (p. 59)
12. Cuba	Yes	<p>The VNR consistently refers to Cuba's commitment to human rights in the SDG16 chapter and its activity in that respect on the United nations forum. p. 198</p> <p>Further, the VNR does not rely on data derived from the Universal Periodic Review (UPR); it notes that in 2018 the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) approved the report prepared by Cuba as a part of the third round of the UPR. At</p>

		<p>the time, Cuba accepted 309 out of 339 recommendation. p. 203</p> <p>There is no mention of the spotlight reports in the VNR.</p>
13. Cyprus	Yes.	<p>See answer to target 4.2. Also, “On the initiative of Cyprus, a resolution on Cultural Rights and the Protection of Cultural Heritage was unanimously adopted by the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva, in March 2018. Within this context, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Commissioner for Volunteerism and Non-Governmental Organisations in co-operation with the Council of Europe and the European Union organised in 2019 a two-day Conference on promoting and raising awareness regarding the Council of Europe Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property” (p. 86)</p> <p>No mention of UPR or spotlight reports.</p>
14. Czech Republic	Yes	<p>Set out in a summary table on page 68</p> <p>The report notes the necessary measures and their legitimacy. It became evident once again that the most possible data must be provided and in the most appropriate form to interested parties outside the public administration (open data). In the next five years, the Czech Republic will increase the number of institutions publishing data in the open data format from the existing 41 to 200. Specific non-public data must also be shared across the public administration system</p>

		and with selected subjects outside the public administration system in a controlled manner, so that resolution of the issue is as effective as possible. T
15. DPRK	No	The reporting is based only on internal DPRK sources. UPR submitted to the UN by DPRK has been cited in a few instances. e.g. p. 35
16. Denmark	Yes	<p>"The Government finds that the SDGs and human rights are interrelated in a mutually supportive way in which human rights can guide the follow-up on the SDGs just as the SDGs can contribute to the realisation of human rights and shape the Government's global engagement." p. 77</p> <p>"A further connection to human rights reporting is displayed in the following: Denmark is working to ensure implementation of the SDGs in line with the human rights-based approach and a commitment to "Leave No One Behind". A clear focus on the link between human rights and the SDGs is a key factor in supporting SDGs 10 and 16 on a free, equal and just society, and SDG 5 on equality. These efforts are especially carried out through our involvement in relevant UN forums. In the UN Human Rights Council, Denmark heads an inter-regional core group working to strengthen the mutually reinforcing links between human rights and the 2030 Agenda." p. 85</p> <p>"A cornerstone in the contribution from civil society has been our focus on strengthening implementation mechanisms and accountability measures in Denmark as well as our annual</p>

		<p>assessment of the status of Denmark's SDG implementation, "The Spotlight Report" (p. 33)</p> <p>The civil society organizations Global Focus, Danish 92 Group and the Danish Youth recommended "gathering input and recommendations from the annual civil society "Spotlight Report" on Denmark's SDG implementation and including them in an annual monitoring and evaluation cycle in the forthcoming Danish action plan on the SDGs, so that this cycle truly becomes a 'whole-of-society' approach." p. 33</p>
17. Dominican Republic	Yes	<p>Discussion of initiatives undertaken with respect to SDG-16 is often linked with the Human Rights initiatives and agenda of the government in particular the National Plan for Human Rights 2018-2022 which is referred to in the context of initiative aimed at reduction of the discriminating of the LGBTI community (p. 60)</p> <p>Further, the VNR noted that the Dominican Republic is committed to achieve the SDGs taking into account the human rights in line with the recommendation 94.49 of the third Universal Periodic Review, which was finalised in 2019. (p. 95)</p> <p>There is no mention of the spotlight reports in the VNR.</p>
18. Djibouti (pending)		
19. Egypt	Yes	The report includes references to various human rights issues under SDG 16 and refers to Egyptian

			<p>human rights bodies. However, it does not refer to international human rights institutions or bodies.</p> <p>Under the SGD 16 section, the VNR discusses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Egyptian Human Rights Council and the Administrative Control Authority signed a cooperation protocol in December 2020. The protocol conceptualizes corruption control as part of advancing human rights (and how advancing human rights will, in turn, positively affect corruption); p. 72</li> <li>• In 2020 the National Coordinating Committee for Combating and Preventing Illegal Migration and Human Trafficking launched the second part of its national campaign against human trafficking, urging citizens to report crimes through hotlines or by informing authorities. The government also passed draft resolution 10/7 'Combating Transnational Organize Crime Against Cultural Property'; p. 72; and</li> <li>• The Ministry of Social Solidarity attached special importance to protecting girls from early marriage, genital mutilation and human trafficking and has expanded the number of its centers used to host women at risk or who are exposed to violence. p. 72</li> </ul> <p>The National Council for Women was engaged for the VNR.</p>
	20. Germany	No	

	21. Guatemala (pending)		
	22. Indonesia	Yes	<p>Throughout the report reference is made to human rights in relation to various SDGs. For example, statistics are provided from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indonesia’s National Human Rights Commission concerning the number of human rights violation complaint handling (pp. 267-268; Table 4.14); and</li> <li>• Indonesia’s National Commission on Violence against Women (p. 268, Figure 4.145).</li> </ul> <p>Locally, the Indonesia Ministry of Law and Human Right was involved in VNR 2021 (preface, iii). Moreover, various UN bodies were also referenced in the report including the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (preface, iii).</p> <p>The report does not mention spotlight reports.</p>
	23. Iraq	No	NA
	24. Japan	Yes	<p>In this VNR, Human Rights and the SDG16 are linked at several occasions. First, Japan links human rights and SDG16 through labor unions who are expected to help to achieve this goal. Human rights also means that children have to be protected against any form of violence, abuse or labor, which is embodied by the target 16.2. At page 50, the VNR establishes a link between human rights and the process targeting business enterprises by “identifying, preventing and mitigating, addressing, and accounting for impacts</p>

		<p>of business activities on human rights in the context of their business activities”.</p> <p>Finally, concerning the SDG16, it is stipulated that “Human rights violations and abuses in detention facilities, both public and private, have become an issue in the UN review of the Covenant on Civil Liberties”.</p>
25. Lao People’s Democratic Republic	No	The report mentions the UPR process (p. 87), but has very limited reference to human rights, and does not explicitly link the VNR and human rights reporting processes.
26. Madagascar	No	<p>The section of the report on SDG 16 discusses human rights issues such as sexual violence against women and access to justice, citing statistics, but does not specifically mention engagement with human rights organizations, or linkage to human rights reporting. Pp. 71-74</p> <p>However, human rights reporting and oversight is discussed elsewhere in the report. p. 19</p>
27. Malaysia	Yes	The Human Rights Commission of Malaysia (SUHAKAM) was established by an Act of Parliament in 1999 and the first inaugural meeting was held on 24 April 2000. SUHAKAM has been accredited with the grade 'A' status by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC) in accordance with the Paris Principles on independence. Over the past 20 years, SUHAKAM undertook many educational engagements, public complaints, press releases, publications, and international obligations, with a

		total of 108 commissioners to date. The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process also highlighted a recommendation for Malaysia to ratify more human rights conventions. Currently, Malaysia has ratified three out of the nine core human rights conventions namely the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Moving forward, Malaysia made a commitment at the 73rd UN General Assembly in 2018 to ratify all remaining six core UN instruments related to the protection of human rights. Over the next few years, efforts will be undertaken to enhance Malaysia’s human rights compliance in accordance to the Federal Constitution and international obligations. (p. 112)
28. Marshall Islands	Yes	<p>However, this is to a very limited extent. As mentioned above, the SDGs are linked to the RMI’s NSPs. The VNR states “The NSP articulates our vision for sustainable development, one that is people-centered, founded on human rights and forward looking to the realization of Sustainable Development Goal 3”. (PDF, Page 11)</p> <p>Beyond this, it doesn’t seem that there is linkage between human rights reporting, particularly on an international level and no indication of data from the UPR or human rights treaty bodies. There was also no express reference to spotlight reporting.</p>
29. Mexico	Yes	For the draft of the VNR, the Human Rights National Commission (CNDH) provided a study

			<p>with recommendations for the sustainable recovery of the country with a human rights scope and the Danish Institute of Human Rights provided illustrative graphics of its field of work (p. 26 and 131)</p> <p>The VNR also refers to a Human Rights National Program and generally refers to the promotion and protection of human rights.</p> <p>The VNR does not mention any spotlight report.</p>
	30. Myanmar (Pending)		
	31. Namibia	No	<p>In the section on SDG16, explicit reference is made to the Government improving access to information on human rights. The SDG16 section also explicitly states that Namibia continues its “efforts to implement the recommendations of Namibia’s 2021 Universal Periodic Review (UPR) on the human rights situation in the country” p. 65</p> <p>The VNR process does not engage Institutions or use data coming in through UPR / human rights treaty body reporting processes.</p> <p>The VNR does not mention any spotlight report.</p>
	32. Nicaragua	No	N/A
	33. Niger	No	<p>Minor reporting on human rights under Goal 16.b and indicator 16.b.1. (p. 55)</p> <p>The report references period reports including the Universal Periodic Review. No mention of spotlight reports</p>

	34. Norway	No	The SDG 16 section of the VNR mentions the importance of the human rights that are enshrined in the Norwegian constitution (p. 86 of the VNR), but neither this section, nor other sections of the VNR provide any information on the Human Rights reporting (including the UPR and spotlight reports).
	35. Pakistan (pending)		
	36. Paraguay	Yes	<p>There are some references to some sources, such as:</p> <p>World Development Indicators, World Bank.</p> <p>Own elaboration based on data reported by INE MSPyBS/INE/UNICEF. MICS Survey Paraguay INAN (2020)</p> <p>MEC/INEE TERCE TEST 2013. Compiled by INE-ODS indicator system.</p> <p>DGEEC. Permanent Household Survey (EPH) 2015-2016.</p> <p>DGEEC. Continuing Household Survey (EPHC) 2017-2019.</p> <p>Compiled by DGEEC-ODS Indicator System</p> <p>Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Security (MTESS). SINAFOCAL-SIGEC. Mission Course Management System.</p>

			<p>2015-2017. SNPP-SISGAF. Training Action Management System. 2015-2017. INE. Paraguay. Projection of the National Population, Urban and Rural Areas by Sex and Age, 2000-2025. Revision 2015. Compiled by INE - ODS Indicator System.</p> <p>Ministry of Women - Women's Observatory. Data from the Women's Care Service (SEDAMUR),</p> <p>SFP-DGTIC. Secretariat of the Public Service - Directorate-General for Information and Communication Technology</p> <p>Social Security Statistics and Information Systems section. 2017 - 2019. IPS/DP/DE.</p> <p>BCP.</p> <p>National Economic Census. 2011. INE</p> <p>INFONA-SNIF. National Forest Information System</p>
	37. Qatar	Yes	<p>The VNR chapter re: SDG 16 states that Qatar intends to undertake legislative and policy changes to, among other things, secure human rights of all residents, and specifically focuses on taking steps to bridge the gender disparity that presently afflicts the realization of the right to equality guaranteed until the Constitution of the State of Qatar. (p. 128)</p> <p>The VNR concludes that it is the “safest, secure and crime-free country in the world and the Arab world” because, e.g., there have been no crimes against human rights activists or conflict-related deaths (pp. 131-132). The VNR also claims there have been no instances of human trafficking or</p>

		<p>exploitation, and that the State of Qatar has established numbers committees to enhance/protect the rights of minority communities. (pp. 136-137).</p> <p>The VNR also cites legislative advances for the advancement and protection of human rights (p. 147). The VNR acknowledges that some legislation also contravenes international human rights standards, e.g., by making certain administrative decisions immune from judicial review, and providing prosecutors with powers of imposing pre-trial detentions that contravene human rights standards. (pp. 147-148)</p>
38. San Marino	No	SDG16 and Human Rights reporting are not specifically linked in the VNR.
39. Sierra Leone	No	<p>SDG 16 is not linked to human rights. Although the report does mention that some civil organizations like Dignity Association, Society for Women and Aids in Africa, Sierra Leone Youth Development and Child Link, Women in Crises SL, and Kakua Hospice are partners of the Legal Aid Board and help provide legal advice. p. 45</p> <p>There are no mentions of spotlight reports.</p>
40. Spain	Yes	The 2030 Sustainable Development Strategy is a window of opportunity to look at public policies based on the transformative principles of the 2030 Agenda, which implies horizontal coherence, where a global, feminist and human rights perspective is fundamental to public policies. (pp. 345-350)

			<p>In addition, action is unequivocally multilevel and requires the participation of all actors. In short, a political culture in which interactions, tensions and synergies are between policies. (pp. 345-350)</p> <p>It also establishes the need for a feminist and human rights perspective: gender and human rights interactions cut across all other interactions. Its analysis allows to unveil the mechanisms and logics that act in a systemic way, reproducing gender discrimination and impacts on the enjoyment of human rights. (pp. 345-350)</p> <p>It even establishes an accelerating policy (PP7) (p. 89) on International Leadership for a Just international leadership for a fair globalization, sustainable, egalitarian, democratic and human rights-based globalization. (pp. 345-350)</p>
	41. Sweden	Yes	<p>The Swedish Government expressly acknowledges the link between SDG 16 and human rights. (p. 51) The report notes that “all the SDGs are linked to various aspects of human rights and democracy. SDG 16, which includes equality before the law, rule of law, inclusive and representative decision-making, and protection of fundamental freedoms in line with national legislation and international agreements, is the SDG most clearly related to human rights and democracy.” (p.51.)</p> <p>Regarding SDG 16, the report mentions the establishment of a national human rights institution and the Drive for Democracy initiative</p>

		<p>aimed at promoting the enjoyment and protection of human rights.(p. 123)</p> <p>The report references the UPR and sets out the steps it has taken in response to the recommendations by the UPR. (p. 52)</p>
42. Thailand	Yes	<p>There is no specific data provided, but the VNR provides that the creation of an enabling environment that is conducive to both economic and human development is crucial for the promotion of sustainable and inclusive growth in Thailand. Recognising this, Thailand was the first country in the Asia-Pacific to develop a National Action Plan (NAP) on Business and Human Rights in 2019. The NAP covers implementation from 2019-2022, and focuses on four key aspects: 1) labour; 2) the environment; 3) human rights defenders (HRDs); and 4) transnational corporations and international investment. The development and on-going implementation of the NAP highlights the commitment of the Thai Government in promoting the Three Pillars (Protect, Respect, Remedy) of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. p. 69</p>
43. Tunisia	No	<p>The section of the report on SDG16 contains a section on human rights but neither in this section, nor in other sections of the report, is there any link with Human Rights reporting.</p>
44. Uruguay	No	
45. Zimbabwe	No	N/A
<b>Total VNRs (40)</b>	<b>Total Y = 19</b>	

		Total N = 21	
<p><b>6. Is there any mention of COVID19 with respect to SDG16?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If YES, provide as much detail for case studies as possible</li> <li>• Note if there is discussion on COVID's impact to data creation, collection, or monitoring</li> </ul>	1. Afghanistan	No	Covid-19 is linked to other SDGs and its impact has been detailed. But in the SDG 16 section it has not been mentioned.
	2. Angola	Yes	<p>In 2021, the Virtual Parlatory was created, a technological solution to mitigate communication barriers between prisoners and their families, relatives, friends, magistrates and lawyers, contribution to the mitigation and prevention of Covid-19 contamination in prisons and to safeguard the promotion of the human rights of prisoners in prison services. p. 110</p> <p>The effects of Covid-19 on data collection is explained and it is stated that some proxy data are used and some information has been obtained from studies nearing completion. p. 7</p>
	3. Antigua and Barbuda	No	N/A
	4. Azerbaijan	Yes	The VNR notes that the implementation of the 2030 Agenda was hampered in a number of respects due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2020, the gross domestic product decreased by 4.3%, and gross domestic product by capita decreased 5.0%. The Azerbaijani government responded to the pandemic by providing financial support, creating publicly-paid jobs, enacting tax relief and exemptions, paying off student tuition, and providing boosted resources to fight the pandemic. The VNR does not mention specifically

			whether there were any issues in the creation, collection, or monitoring of data. pp. 46-47
	5. Bahamas (Pending)		
	6. Bhutan	Yes	Each SDG covered in the report is analyzed in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.
	7. Bolivia	Yes	The report notes that the decrease in human trafficking reports in 2020 might have been the result of COVID-related measures. (p. 80)
	8. Cabo Verde	No	N/A
	9. Chad	Yes	<p>Covid-19 is mentioned several times across the VNR:</p> <p><u>P. 1:</u></p> <p><i>“Cependant, il convient de signaler que cet ENV a été élaboré dans un contexte particulièrement difficile pour le Tchad où la pandémie de COVID-19 a affecté l’économie nationale et perturbé l’ordre des priorités d’une part, et d’autre part, le changement du régime suite au décès tragique du Président de la République, a conduit à la mise en place d’un Conseil Militaire de Transition (CMT).”</i></p> <p><u>P. 5:</u></p> <p><i>“En dépit des contraintes liées à la persistance de la pandémie de la COVID 19, une feuille de route assortie d’un budget pour la préparation a été élaborée par le CTI.</i></p>

		<p>...</p> <p><i>Eu égard aux contraintes liées à la pandémie de COVID – 19 et aux troubles socio-politiques qu’a connus le pays, certaines activités, non moins importantes, n’ont pu être mises en oeuvre. Il s’agit notamment du lancement officiel du processus de préparation de l’ENV, de la tenue régulière des réunions du CTI, de la réalisation des évaluations rapides prévues dans le cadre du processus de préparation, etc.”</i></p>
10. China	Yes	<p>China stands for the values of peace, development, fairness, justice, democracy and freedom, values shared by humanity. China has shared its experience in preventing, controlling, diagnosing and treating COVID-19 with more than 180 countries and over 10 international and regional organizations, and sent medical expert teams to more than 30 countries and assistance to more than 160 countries and international organizations, and donated or exported COVID-19 prevention and control goods to more than 200 countries and regions. China has fulfilled its commitment of giving China’s vaccines as a global public good, first to developing countries. Under WHO’s COVAX, China has provided vaccine assistance to more than 80 developing countries to meet their urgent needs, and exported vaccines to more than 50 countries, contributing to the global fight against COVID-19.</p>
11. Colombia	Yes	<p>The report notes that certain results might be affected by the COVID-19 measures such as confinement. (P. 58) The report also has a</p>

		dedicated section on the COVID-19 impact on the achievement of the SDGs. (pp. 66-69)
12. Cuba	No	
13. Cyprus	Yes	<p>“Cyprus, in the pre-covid period was experiencing for a period of 5 consecutive years a growing Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita, decreased unemployment, a significant decrease in non-performing loans, and a decline in the already high private and public sector debts. Inevitably, the prohibitive measures adopted due to the pandemic adversely affected economic activity in all sectors, including the vital sector of tourism with Real Output contracting by 5.1% in 2020. The Covid-19 reality brought unprecedented challenges and changes to everyday life. Cyprus’ Government top priority was the protection and health of its citizens as well as the support of the social and economic fallout of the pandemic. The prompt public health interventions, including non-pharmaceutical measures and active contact tracing, with extensive and targeted testing, proved to be a valuable combination of strategies to effectively control the COVID-19 outbreak. Furthermore, to mitigate the negative impact of the pandemic on the economy, the Government has adopted a support package for employees, the self-employed, vulnerable groups and businesses, which in 2020 amounted to €2.6 bln or 12.5% of GDP. Cyprus’ pioneering mobilisation of its volunteer network, under the coordination of the Office of the Commissioner for Volunteerism and NGOs, received EU-wide recognition for its</p>

		<p>prompt and effective support of vulnerable groups following prescribed security protocols.” (p. 4)</p> <p>There is also an entire chapter dedicated to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. (See pp. 17-22.)</p>
14. Czech Republic	Yes	<p>SDG 16 notes that measures adopted in relation to the Covid-19 pandemic have subjected many of these principles to unexpected tests, yet the principles have withstood these tests. The precedence of the right to vote over epidemiological restrictions was maintained, and regional and senate elections took place in 2020 at the previously specified time.</p> <p>P.67</p>
15. DPRK	Yes	<p>It mentions Covid-19 as the ‘world health crisis’ and says it is one of the obstacles to growth. p. 29</p>
16. Denmark	Yes	<p>The report contains a whole Chapter on COVID-19 and its influences on some aspects of sustainable development in Denmark. p. 175 However, "producing a quick statistical overview of the impacts COVID-19 had and still has on our societies is a challenge." p. 280</p> <p>"The theme of HLPF 2021 is "Sustainable and resilient recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic that promotes the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development: building an inclusive and effective path for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda in the context of the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development". Therefore, the report</p>

		includes a designated chapter on COVID-19 and recovery efforts in Denmark." p. 11  For details refer to p. 281.
17. Dominican Republic	Yes	<p>The VNR contains a general chapter on the impact of COVID-19, (pp. 77-80); however, with respect to SGD-16 it makes only one specific remark on its impact.</p> <p>The VNR notes that due to COVID-19, which resulted in closure or limitation of various public services, there was a setback in the number of birth registrations, which negatively affected SDG-16.9.</p> <p>More specifically COVID-19 affected a multi-institutional initiative launched in 2019, which facilitated registration of births in 28 public hospitals. Thanks to this initiative, the births of 8 out of 10 children born in those 28 public hospitals were registered immediately after the birth or before the discharge from the hospital. However, this achievement was negatively affected by the COVID19 pandemic, which led to temporary closure or reduction of public services including the berth registries. As a result, the berths of almost 30,000 children in 2020 in those 28 hospitals were not registered. (p. 62)</p>
18. Djibouti (pending)		
19. Egypt	Yes	<p>Impact on data collection:</p> <p>The pandemic prompted a second review of the Sustainable Development Strategy: Egypt Vision</p>

		<p>2030 update. p. 10 This meant that the second round of stakeholder consultations (which helped form the basis of the VNR) were held online, as were a series of public consultations. p. 17</p> <p>Impact &amp; govt. response:</p> <p>COVID-19 slowed down Egypt’s progress on reducing corruption. p. 73 It has also slowed the improvement of its Government Effectiveness score. p. 73</p>
20. Germany	No	<p>Covid-19 is mentioned with respect to other SDGs, but not with SDG 16.</p>
21. Guatemala (pending)		
22. Indonesia	Yes	<p>COVID-19 is referred to throughout the report and the effects of the pandemic are considered in detail in the VNR for Goals 1, 2, 3, 8, 10, 10, 12, 13, 16 and 17. The report noted that “[p]olicy responses, initiatives, and good practices as a response of the COVID-19 pandemic are discussed in depth under the nine analyzed Goals, especially in indicators of which the trends up to 2019 have been analyzed” (p. 6).</p> <p>As to date collection, the report notes that:</p> <p>“[d]ue to the COVID-19 pandemic, data collection faced challenges in multiple fronts, such as officer training which could not be held in person, limited facilities (laptops, devices, and mobile phones) and infrastructure (Wi-Fi) inequity between regions, requirement for PCR or antigen testing for</p>

		officers, and rejection from respondents” (preface, xi).
23. Iraq	No	There is extensive reference to COVID19 relating to its general impact on the country and its achievement of the SDGs but not specifically in relation to SDG16. pp. 33-34, 57-62
24. Japan	Yes	<p>This VNR contains at each step data about the COVID-19. The report acknowledges the risks and challenges brought by the COVID-19 pandemic. Concerning the SDG16, the report mentions for example that there is “inadequate participation in decision-making (16.7), including COVID-19 measures”.</p> <p>This VNR also contains a section with Japan’s 8 priority areas and major initiatives in which some SDG16 targets can be found in relation with the pandemic. For instance, the Fifth Basic Plan for Gender Equality include the following point “perspectives on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic”.</p> <p>P.45: “In light of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the lives and employment of women, the government's basic policy for dealing with the COVID-19 pandemics clearly states that "when implementing various measures, full consideration will be given to the impact on women" and measures are being implemented”.</p> <p>P. 50: “It has been pointed out that the COVID-19 pandemic has exposed highlighted vulnerabilities in supply chains and company operations regarding labor conditions. Considering these</p>

		global trends, the Government of Japan, will steadily implement the NAP to ensure responsible business activities with a view to promoting further efforts to realize the SDGs based on the principle of human security.”
25. Lao People’s Democratic Republic	No	COVID-19 is referenced throughout, but not specifically in connection to SDG16.
26. Madagascar	Yes	COVID-19 is mentioned throughout the report, and is specifically discussed in relation to access to justice in the section on SDG 16. Specifically, fewer litigants living in remote places were able to access justice institutions as a result of COVID, and fewer people were able to benefit from a program called Quick Win, which promoted speedy judicial decisions and resulted in less incarceration. p. 72
27. Malaysia	Yes	<p>The VNR states that “The response to the COVID-19 pandemic demonstrated the tremendous strength of unity. In particular, the sheer number of volunteers from the CSOs and social enterprises who complemented Government’s efforts in providing support and aid to the most vulnerable communities. This is reflected in a social movement that is known as #KitaJagaKita (directly translated as “we take care of each other”) as well as other initiatives including from state-owned enterprises (SOEs), foundations and other organisations that mobilised funding and efforts to support those in need.” (p. 107)</p> <p>Legal literacy remains low and physical access remains a problem. For example, a large</p>

			<p>population, particularly in Sabah and Sarawak, live in remote areas where physical access is restricted due to inaccessible terrain and lack of connectivity such as roads and transportation to court rooms. This challenge has increased further during the restrictions in movement due to COVID-19. The high cost of court proceedings also remains a challenge, in particular for poor litigants. (p.109)</p> <p>The rise in COVID-19 cases among prison population have accentuated the situation of overcrowding of prisons. (p. 109)</p> <p>The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated challenges and hindered the processes for institutional reform. This includes ensuring access to justice for those that are situated in remote areas during the tight restrictions in movement as well as parliamentary reforms. (p. 113)</p>
	28. Marshall Islands	Yes	<p>COVID 19 and the pandemic is referenced throughout (particularly, with respect to SDG3). The negative impact of COVID 19 pandemic is first mentioned on Page 10 of the PDF. The VNR acknowledges that RMI has ensured the safety of people throughout the pandemic but “despite this, COVID-19 has negatively impacted our economy and progress with regard to specific development priorities”. (PDF, Page 10)</p> <p>With respect to SDG 3 progress and RMI’s ambitions, the VNR states “our ambition will be short-lived if we do not respond proactively to the adverse impact of climate change and pandemics such as COVID-19 as real threats to the survival of</p>

our people and to our efforts to ensure universal health coverage”. p.13

With respect to SDG Indicators 3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.2.1, 3.7.1, 3.7.2, 3.B.1, and specifically maternal mortality, COVID-19 is referenced and efforts to strengthen capacity in this context. It states, “Continued efforts to strengthen capacity in a COVID-19 context, include optimizing on-line learning opportunities to strengthen midwifery faculty, curriculum and competencies, such as the Midwifery Faculty Development Program developed by UNFPA Asia Pacific and the Burnet Institute. p.19

In the context of SDG Indicators 3.8.1 and 3.C.1, the VNR states that “health sector planning continues to monitor and focus on the issue of per capita health spending, especially during the current COVID 19 pandemic”. The VNR also states that “health care infrastructure has come to the forefront during the COVID-19 pandemic” as a way of providing background to necessary improvements for health care facilities. p.20

With respect to SDG Indicators 13.1.2, 13.1.3, 13.2.1 and 13.B.1, COVID-19 comes up with respect to seawall plans for the RMI. “Due to the travel restrictions associates to the COVID-19 pandemic, the design of the seawall and its building have been delayed; however, the design of the seawall will make it resilient to the projected sea level rise”. p.35

COVID-19 is mentioned with respect to SDG Target 1.5. “The National Disaster Management

Office (MDMO), with their network of cluster members and other stakeholders prepare and conduct awareness campaigns to reduce risks to the population, for example on what to do to reduce the risk of dengue or COVID-19". p.42

Again, with respect to SDG Indicator 1.4.1 (regarding improved health and well-being), the VNR discusses a broken sewer outfall. In the context of fixing this, the VNR states that "The target project approval is 2022 with recruitment of a consulting firm for engineering design and preparation of bid documents (for civil works) has been delayed due to COVID 19 impacts but is ongoing. Pumps and parts on the saltwater stations has been purchased from overseas with intermediate supply line impacted by COVID-19, MWDC resumes its replacement program once materials arrive on port". (p.45). This is also discussed in the context of SDG Targets 6.2.1 and 6.2.3 (p.61). In the context of SDG Targets 6.2.1, 6.5.1 and 6.A.1, the VNR also states that "the contract of MWSC water pump was signed in early 2020 (also impacts SDG target 11.1.1). The pumps manufacture has been delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic". (p.62)

SDG Indicator 4.3.1 also references COVID-19. It acknowledges that COVID-19 has made methods of teaching and learning change. (p.54)

COVID-19 delay impacts are referenced in other contexts. With respect to SDG Targets 7.1.1, 7.1.2, and 7.2.1, the VNR states that with respect to ongoing projects in the energy sphere the

following have been delayed due to COVID-19: (a) 600 kW Japan International Cooperation Agency funded PV to be built on Ebeye, KAJUR Power Plant; and (b) Up to 4 MW World Bank funded PV to be built on Majuro, in sixteen different sites. (p.64)

Similar delay impacts are outlined with respect to SDG 11.5 and 11.B, with respect to the decisions to build the sea wall following a Coastal Vulnerability Assessment (CVA). The travel restrictions of RMI have delayed the project. (p.71). With respect to SDG Indicator 12.5.1, the VNR states that the RMIEPA and USEPA collaboration to address the safe collection and disposal of expired chemicals from hospitals and schools has been delayed slightly but that plans are underway to ship off chemicals from two neighboring islands high schools into Majuro for safe storage. (p.77)

SDG Indicator 14.6.1 also discusses COVID-19 impacts. It states that “In 2020, there were only 20 purse seiner trips and 12 long liner trips observed by RMI Observers due to COVID-19 restrictions. MIMRA continues to explore low COVID-19 risk duties for its observers during the pandemic.” The RMI observer program is active in training and deploying observers to sea in the regional collaboration to meet fishing vessel observer coverage. (p.83)

With respect to fisheries and livelihood (SDG Indicators 14.7.1, 14.b.1), COVID-19 is referenced. It is stated that “Majuro port has consistently been one of the busiest tuna transshipment ports in the

		<p>region but port entry has been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic”. (p.83)</p> <p>With respect to SDG Indicator 17.17.1, the VNR acknowledges that SOEs have been adversely impacted by the pandemic travel banks, with market opportunities restricted and revenues falling. Most SOEs have precarious financial status with heavy dependence on government support. (p.97)</p>
29. Mexico	Yes	<p>The VNR includes a specific section “The COVID-19 Pandemic: a new scenario” that identifies changes in socioeconomic indicators due COVID and the impact on the achievement of the SDG. This section is based mainly on an analysis carried out by the CIDE and GIZ Mexico. (p. 125)</p> <p>The analysis suggests that the COVID pandemic had negative impact on SDG 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 16; a positive impact on SDG 14; a mixed impact on SDG 7, 13 and 17 and unknown impact on SDG 6 and 15. (p.131)</p>
30. Myanmar (Pending)		
31. Namibia	No	<p>There is no mention of Covid-19 with respect to SDG16.</p> <p>Covid-19 is instead mentioned several times in other sections of the VNR Report, such as in connection with SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 8 (Decent work and economic</p>

		growth) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities). (pp. 17, 22, 26-27, 32-34 and 41-42)
32. Nicaragua	Yes	There is a section devoted to gender equality and empowerment of women and girls in the context of the coronavirus pandemic. (p. 36-37)
33. Niger	No	<p>No specific section on the impact of COVID 19 on SDG 16.</p> <p>Passing references to the impact of COVID 19 on Object 1 (End poverty in all its forms everywhere) on poverty with the loss of employment or 4.3% and around 1 million extra persons in food insecurity (p. xi), Object 8 (Promotion of sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all).</p> <p>There is no reference to the impact of COVID on data creation or monitoring.</p>
34. Norway	No	<p>In general the report summarizes the COVID-19 does not seem to have had a significant impact on the regional management level's SDG efforts. The pandemic has tied up resources, which has reduced municipalities and regional authorities' capacity for working with the SDGs (p.98).</p> <p>With respect to SDG16, the VNR reports that violence and abuse of children and against women has gone up, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic (p.87).</p>
35. Pakistan (pending)		

	36. Paraguay	Yes	<p>In the last fifteen years, Paraguay had economic growth above the regional average, which was reflected in the increase in GDP.</p> <p>In 2019, however, this growth was stagnated by factors such as adverse weather events and the difficult economic situation of its main trading partners, Argentina and Brazil. A contraction in the economy was estimated in 2020 as a result of the adverse effects of the COVID-1 pandemic.</p> <p>p. 210</p> <p>In addition, there is a section devoted to the effect of covid to proportion of women in managerial positions.</p> <p>p. 190</p> <p>There is also an important mention that prior to the pandemic, the country experienced major advances in health, such as reducing infant and maternal mortality and increasing life expectancy. Despite these advances, Paraguay continues to face major health and welfare challenges. With the emergence of the health crisis resulting from COVID-19, numerous structural problems in the country were evidenced, some of them being universal coverage of health and access to quality health services.</p> <p>p. 154</p>
--	--------------	-----	--

		There is also mention of Covid in the quality of work.  P. 210
37. Qatar	Yes	The VNR cites Qatar's response to the COVID-19 pandemic as an example of reforms that have helped achieve social development and increase public safety and security. (pp. 128-129)
38. San Marino	Yes	The VNR refers to Covid-19 with respect to SDG16 as follows:  "In the criminal field, 18 proceedings were initiated in 2020. The provision to users of an application called "Tecum" (With You) is one of the most recent initiatives implemented by the Republic of San Marino. It dates back to the end of 2020, in the midst of the COVID-19 emergency period, in which forced cohabitation, due to lockdown or isolation, increased the occurrence of cases of domestic and gender violence. It is a safe and confidential tool for seeking help in cases of abuse, bullying, stalking and other situations of maltreatment. It allows users to make emergency calls and automatically share their satellite location to enable rapid intervention, in addition to the possibility of starting environmental recording and accessing other useful information." (pp. 182 - 183)
39. Sierra Leone	Yes	There is no specific mention of COVID in relation to SDG 16.  However, the report has sections discussing the impact of COVID on the implementation of the

			<p>SDGs and the policy response to the challenges. pp. 16-20, 71-78</p> <p>The report discusses the SL has limited capacity to survey and produce administrative data and rapid impact assessments were only undertaken in relation to SDGs 4 and 16. These limitations were accelerated by COVID-19 which affected the resources that could be allocated. However thanks to stakeholder data the negative impact is significantly reduced. p. 26</p> <p>The report states it has always been a challenge getting survey and secondary data. p. 9</p>
40. Spain		Yes	<p>Although there is no specific mention in the section on SDG 16, throughout the Report the influence of COVID-19 is reflected in the data for most of the sectors and issues covered by the document.</p> <p>The situation generated by COVID-19 has called into question the current social and economic model and has demonstrated our vulnerability as individuals and as a collective. It is undeniable that the global pandemic has brought to light many of the consequences of the way in which the world has been organized politically and economically.</p> <p>During the period covered by this report, the fight against poverty, inequality and exclusion has been intrinsically linked to trying to minimize the public and exclusion has been intrinsically linked to attempts by the public authorities to minimize the impacts of COVID-19.</p>

			<p>It has affected, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Employment data</li> <li>- Health data</li> <li>- Socioeconomic data in general</li> <li>- Implementation of policies to recover from the impact of the pandemic...</li> </ul>
	41. Sweden	No	<p>There is no specific mention of the impact of COVID-19 in SDG 16, but the report mentions the impact that COVID-19 has on other SDGs (for example, in SDG 8 and SDG 10 etc., p.95-96, 103-104). In addition, Chapter 8 of the report highlights relevant challenges including the socio-economic effects of the pandemic, consequences of the pandemic on people's lives and well-being, the challenges it put on work of government agencies and the collaboration between agencies. The report particularly highlights the impact of COVID-19 on vulnerable groups, such as children, persons with disabilities. (p. 61-68)</p>
	42. Thailand	No	<p>See pp. 67-69</p>
	43. Tunisia	Yes	<p>Consequences of Covid-19 are widely discussed in the report, especially on poverty. In the section on SDG16, the consequence of Covid-19 is merely the decrease in the number of inmates following presidential graces (p. 163). The report also mentions that Covid-19 had a negative impact on the situation of children and women, with an increase of violence (specific section on COVID-19 pp. 42-54).</p>

	44. Uruguay	Yes	The VNR notes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the design and implementation of a multi-channel digital strategy to address the pandemic; and</li> <li>unified access “to the details of the vaccination plan.” p. 99</li> </ul>
	45. Zimbabwe	No	N/A
	<b>Total VNRs (40)</b>	<b>Total Y = 27</b>	
		<b>Total N = 13</b>	
<b>7. Does the VNR mention negative trends, room for improvement, or challenges (implementing, collecting data, or otherwise) related to SDG16+?</b>	1. Afghanistan	Yes	The section on SDG16 itself details challenges for the government etc. However, there is also a specific section regarding new and emerging challenges that details various sectors where Afghanistan is committed to doing better, and which are currently challenges. (pdf. 43 – 44)
	2. Angola	Yes	The VNR discusses the negative economic growth which poses challenges to peace and stability, the consolidation of justice systems and institutions, particularly in the area of human rights. p. 110  Also, given the country’s recent past, there is still limited capacity in terms of quantity and quality of human rights institutions and law enforcement services to promote and protect human rights. This is particularly relevant to the legal right to demonstrate (the 1991 law remains ambiguous), human rights advocacy and mediation mechanisms, use of force, detention, gender and sexual orientation rights, persons with disabilities and accountability. In addition, socio-economic

			rights remain a source of potential social instability, and have been behind many demonstrations over the past two years. p. 114
	3. Antigua and Barbuda	Yes	<p>The VNR notes that the following key strategies will need to be accelerated if Antigua and Barbuda is to advance the achievement of SDG 16:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improving the legislative framework governing public administration;</li> <li>• strengthening the institutional capacity for monitoring and evaluation;</li> <li>• encouraging the public's participation in assessing the transparency, quality and reliability of services provided;</li> <li>• strengthening the technical capacity of the public service and ensuring that it becomes highly productive and innovative and operating at world-class standards;</li> <li>• enhancing institutional capacity in modern detection techniques and crime-solving;</li> <li>• broadening the legislative framework to address new forms of crime;</li> <li>• enhancing the rehabilitation programmes within penal reform institutions;</li> <li>• providing avenues to ensure that justice is available and accessible to all;</li> <li>• strengthening the institutional capacity of the justice system;</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improving access to legal services; and</li> <li>• wider participation of the civil society in decision-making and governance.</li> </ul> <p>p. 116</p>
4. Azerbaijan	Yes	The VNR notes that there were challenges to the collection of data, but do not point to any specified reasons.
5. Bahamas (Pending)		
6. Bhutan	Yes	The report discusses the limitations and rooms for improvement (along with statistics) for each SDG analyzed.
7. Bolivia	Yes	The report noted that disclosure of public accounting reports by public entities decreased in 2019 but noted that it may be a result of inconsistent reporting because not all entities submit their reports to the Ministry of Justice. (p. 82)
8. Cabo Verde	Yes	Sexual abuse on children is on the rise, and is the most common sexual crime during the 2016/2017 judicial year, accounting for 35% of the sexual crime cases. There are limited resources to resolve the issue with low level of support for children in contact with law enforcement, weak institutional response and slowness of the justice system. There is also no specific court for dealing with sexual crime and no specialized court to take care of children during proceedings. (p.134)

Due to COVID-19 pandemic, the number of gender-based violence was also increased. Further, physical, psychological and sexual violence against women have persisted. (p.27 and 132)

There are also challenges posed by organized crime, petty crime, medium-scale crime, which has triggered a perception of insecurity among the population. (p.13)

Further, 19.5% of inmates are jailed prior to sentencing. (p.133 and 134)

Although low in numbers, there are still reports of bribery in public schools, the public health systems, the public service and the police. (p.134)

There is a need of the government, both at the state and local level, to fine-tune proximity with the population. (p.27 and 135)

Further, the job-generating capacity for men is higher, women earns less than men and worked less hours than men. (p.20 and 93)

No city in the country has adapted mobility systems for disabled individuals, and architectural barriers limit access. (p.24 and 106)

Few cities have organisations such as City Advisory Councils or other mechanisms for permanent consultation of city dwellers on urban phenomena and on city management in general. (p.107)

	9. Chad	Yes	<p>A list of challenges / Opportunities / Acceleration actions is provided at pp. 71-72 of the report, at the end of the section dealing specifically with SDG16+.</p> <p>Other challenges are discussed amidst the review of specific items of SDG16+ at pp. 67-71.</p>
	10. China	Yes	<p>The VNR mentions that a digital monitoring system has been established to ensure social security for poor people and achieve an inclusive society that “no one is left behind”. Refinements are required and China will continue to improve the monitoring and support mechanisms to detect and prevent any relapse at the earliest through intervention and assistance to ensure the right group of people are receiving the fair amount of subsidies or living allowances to maintain their livelihood.</p> <p>The VNR also recognizes the work to be done before China can address unbalanced and inadequate development and narrow the gap between the urban and rural areas and among different regions.</p>
	11. Colombia	No	n/a
	12. Cuba	Yes	<p>The VNR identifies various areas with room for improvement or challenges with respect to many discussed targets. In particular it highlights challenges related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public transport issues; p. 155</li> <li>• Foreign direct investment; p. 222</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Challenges arising out of the US embargo imposed on Cuba. p. 221</li> </ul>
	13. Cyprus	Yes	<p>“Bearing in mind the long-term effects of the pandemic, including the increase of the long-term unemployed, the removal of people from the labour market, the decrease in acquired skills/education, and the closing down of businesses, the Government is already considering additional measures to stimulate economic growth.” (p. 20)</p> <p>“The pandemic has considerably impacted all social indicators particularly those pertaining to education, well-being and social inclusion. It has also disproportionately impacted Hi and children who were more likely to be victims of domestic violence and abuse during lockdowns.” (p. 20)</p> <p>During the pandemic, “most likely not all students had the required family support and/or technological resources to effectively participate in distance learning.” (p. 20)</p> <p>“Women in Cyprus typically shoulder most of the household labour, which has a significant impact on unpaid home care and work-life balance since women spent, on average, 62 hours per week caring for children compared to 36 hours for men (according to the 2021 report on Gender Equality in the EU). On top of this, the COVID-19 pandemic inevitably seems to have disproportionately impacted women both economically and socially.” (p. 20)</p>

			<p>“the pandemic initially put a hold on activities towards the climate change plans” (p. 21)</p> <p>“entrenched social and cultural norms continue to maintain discrimination against women. Persistence of stereotypical attitudes towards the gender roles of women and men is a concern and a critical challenge to the implementation of gender equality.” (p. 30)</p> <p>“The justice system in Cyprus faces serious challenges despite the ambitious comprehensive reform programme initiated by the Government in 2016 and still under preparation. Lengthy court proceedings and weak contract enforcement aggravate the attribution of justice.” (p. 105)</p>
	14. Czech Republic	Yes	<p>The Czech Republic is aware of all the aforementioned issues and knows that their resolution requires a long-term and coordinated approach in a number of fields with the participation of a number of stakeholders. The procedure for addressing the issues of poverty and social exclusion is formulated by the Strategy for Social Inclusion 2021-2030, which focuses on reducing the risk at nationwide, local and regional levels by means of a conceptual approach. It also focuses on the development and professionalization of social services, with an emphasis on local disparities, cost reduction and improving the effectiveness of distraintment. In subsequent years it will focus on strictly eliminating illegal practices and the analysis of detailed data relating to the distraintment and insolvency. Finally, it will also be necessary to</p>

			devote attention to the regulation of non-bank loans. PP26-27
	15. DPRK	Yes	VNR mentions some future goals and areas in which DPRK is seeking to improve such as providing more affordable housing for its citizens and disaster management. p. 15
	16. Denmark	Yes	<p>The review lines out that Denmark's key challenges relate to "responsible consumption and production as well as climate action, and further attention is, in particular, needed for the improvement of life in the ocean and life on land. As a nation with an ambitious green agenda, Denmark feels significantly responsible contributing to the green transition as well as assuming global responsibility and collaborate on long-term sustainable solutions with other countries." p. 10</p> <p>"As the report shows, Denmark is making excellent progress on many of the SDGs, including those relating to health, quality education for all, eradicating poverty and reducing inequality. However, there is still great potential for additional progress, particularly in relation to SDGs 5, 12, 13, 14 and 15, where Denmark faces significant challenges. Several of these SDGs are addressed in the national action plan, which proposes a number of political initiatives aimed at meeting the challenges faced by Denmark in its efforts to implement the SDGs. A progress report will be prepared in 2022 to follow up on the goals in the</p>

			Government's action plan for implementation of the 17 SDGs." p. 159
	17. Dominican Republic	Yes	<p>Chapter 8 entitled "Conclusion and next steps" (pp. 96-97) discusses various challenges faced by the Dominican Republic in its attempts to achieve the SGDs. Specific challenges related to SDG16+ include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public safety and access to justice, high level of accidental and violent deaths especially of murder rates for young man and youth (p. 97)</li> <li>• No improvement has been recorded with respect to targets aimed at reduction of abuse and human trafficking victims of which are overwhelmingly women (p. 97)</li> <li>• Institutional weakening which is evidenced by (i) loss of trust in political parties, (i) wide perception of corruption and (iii) issues related to access to justice (related to majority of prisoners not being sentenced) (p. 97, see also p. 13))</li> </ul> <p>The VNR notes that to tackle the above challenges, it will be key to strengthen international solidarity and cooperation. (p. 97)</p> <p>Further, the VNR notes the following challenges are raised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to employment for women and persons with disability (p. 43, see dedicated analysis of challenges for employment inclusion of persons with disability p. 44))</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The VNR notes that mobilisation of financial resources to achieve the 2030 Development Agenda pursuant to SDG017.3 was of vital importance. However, with the increase in the number of targets in 2016, the Dominican Republic found this challenging. (p. 65)</li> </ul>
18. Djibouti (pending)		
19. Egypt	Yes	<p>For SDG 16, the report states that COVID hampered progress on Egypt's scores in the Transparency International Corruption Perception index and the World Bank Government Effectiveness measure. p. 73</p> <p>The report also discusses broader challenges to implementation identified in VNR 2018 that still persist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Data gathering, data disaggregation, unifying variables and indicators definitions are still challenging; p. 79</li> <li>- Need for training to develop professional statistical human resources at all levels; p. 79</li> <li>- Government debt and the budget deficit make it difficult to make investments required to achieve the SDGs by 2030; p. 79</li> <li>- Good governance; p. 80</li> <li>- Lack of quality services meant to target high population growth; p. 81</li> </ul>

		<p>The report also addresses additional challenges that need improvement, including;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the digital divide; p. 81</li> <li>- female participation in the labor force; p. 81 and</li> <li>- climate change. p. 82</li> </ul>
20. Germany	Yes	<p>For each SDG is a subsection about the challenges, if there is a negative trend regarding one of the indicators this is mentioned in the first subsection. The room for improvement is stated in the last subsection under areas requiring action. p. 115</p>
21. Guatemala (pending)		
22. Indonesia	Yes	<p>Chapter 4 of the report contains the “challenges, gaps, emerging issues, and prospects of recovery from COVID-19 under each foci Goal. Each foci Goal is concluded with policy responses by the government in 2021 and the plan going forward to overcome challenges, fill in gaps and face emerging issues towards ensuring recovery and resilience that SDGs remain on track as planned in Indonesia’s SDGs Roadmap towards 2030” (p. 6).</p> <p>The challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic on data collection are noted above.</p>
23. Iraq	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to the SDG Index and Dashboards Report 2018, Iraq has achieved SDG 1, while the other goals (2-17) still confront major challenges. The reasons are the current political situation and</li> </ul>

the war against terrorist organizations, as well as regional problems that delayed progress. p. 46

- According to the SDG Index and Dashboards Report 2019, Iraq has faced challenges on SDG 1 as a result of high cumulative unemployment rates and the accumulation of problems and social concerns, while other goals still suffer from significant challenges except for SDG 10. Regional, social, security, and political issues represent stumbling blocks to progress. p. 46

- The SDG Index and Dashboards Report 2020 shows that major challenges remain on nine goals: 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, and 16, and significant challenges remain in three goals: 4, 6, and 11. Some challenges remain in five goals: 1, 7, 12, 13, and 17. p. 46

- Data challenges: The health and financial crisis constrained the central statistics agency's capacity to provide sustainable development indicators and objectives. With the data gap, the continued impact of the pandemic and its worsening repercussions, an important challenge came in choosing how to monitor the effects, consequences and repercussions of this complex crisis. p. 24

- Communication challenges: Social distancing measures and restrictions on travel in the country and abroad have limited the ability of report partners and stakeholders to communicate with each other, particularly with varying capacities to deal with new communications. p. 24

			<p>Challenges caused by political instability and financial pressures have “likely slowed achievement of the SDGs” in critical areas such as poverty reduction, health and education, gender equality and reducing gender-based violence. pp. 25-26</p> <p>Challenges to the economy have accumulated over the past years due to faulty policies, mismanagement, corruption, and lack of planning, as well as almost total dependence on oil as the main source of state revenue. p. 26</p> <p>Major challenges to achieving progress are Iraq’s rentier economy, unemployment rates resulting from the weak ability to generate job opportunities, high rates of poverty as a result of the worsening security and economic situation as well as the growing fiscal deficit, the weak participation of women in economic activity, the debt burden, weak institutional performance, the political and security reality that has generated conflicts and turmoil, financial and administrative corruption, and the impact of sub-loyalties on efficiency and delivery standards, as well as some environmental challenges such as desertification, pollution, and water scarcity. p. 47</p>
	24. Japan	Yes	<p>Against each SDG, the report notes the trends (including negative and positive) and gaps and challenges related to that SDG.</p> <p>If you look at P. 95, you will see Japan’s SDG Dashboards and Trends from the report “Sustainable Development report 2021” in which it shows that SDG5, SDG10 and SDG17 are facing</p>

		<p>major and significant challenges even though it is moderately improving.</p> <p>This report shows that Japan is aware of the negative trends such as the number of suicide that has increased among women in 2020 or that “Japan's overall ranking in the Gender Gap Index is 120th out of 156 countries, which is a very disappointing situation”.</p> <p>The VNR also mentions that it has insufficient information regarding the trend for the SDG10 and a whole section is dedicated to the evaluation of each goal since 2017.</p>
25. Lao People’s Democratic Republic	Yes	The report notes that there is room for improvement in certain areas ( <i>e.g.</i> , “Governance improvements are still needed to ensure the effectiveness of legislative and judicial institutions,” p. 98; “the proportion of women in other decision-making institutions are still low,” p. 47).
26. Madagascar	Yes	Some negative trends in the access to justice numbers were noted, particularly in relation to COVID-19, however most other trends were positive. pp. 71-73
27. Malaysia	Yes	The report details issues and challenges relating to Gender Inequality, human rights, access to justice and good governance. (p. 113)
28. Marshall Islands	Yes	With respect to SDG Indicators 3.3.2, 3.3.3, 3.3.4, 3.3.5 and 3.8.1, the VNR states that “Information regarding [non-communicable diseases] continues

			<p>to remain flat, and at times moving in a negative direction (as of 2019).” (p.20)</p> <p>The VNR also identifies a number of RMI-specific challenges. For example, the VNR states “A number of structural factors constrain development and growth prospects of RMI, like many other Pacific Small Island Developing States. Geography presents challenges for development. RMI’s smallness and isolation, make transport and trade with major markets costly”. (p.11) There are also specific challenges identified throughout, and at times these are also presented along with their “opportunities” for the RMI. For example, the VNR identifies the RMI’s “high reliance on external resources and imports”, that “Rural-urban disparities continue to exist”, and that “Urban economies remain non-diversified”. (pp.11-12)</p> <p>In the same vein as above, the VNR, with respect to SDG 8, states that “the close relationships and social structures of small island communities often bring challenges in managing employees”. (p.15)</p> <p>The general commitment on Page 57 of the PDF also acknowledges the challenges of RMI. “We are committed to fully implementing the NSP, which integrates the SDGs and the SAMOA Pathway commitments. We acknowledge that reaching the targets in the NSP and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development remains a challenge, noting the capacity and resources constraints that we face”. (p.41)</p>
	29. Mexico	Yes	The VNR includes a specific section “Challenges and vision of each sector that contributed to the

		<p>VNR” that summarizes the challenges that the government, private, civil society and academic sectors consider more relevant to achieve the SDG as well as specific actions that should be considered as next steps. (p.104)</p> <p>The VNR also mentions that the main challenges for the progress on the 2030 Agenda are, among others: access to financing sources, strengthening of institutions, mainly from the local government; the creation of more and better multisectoral alliances; increment of participation mechanisms and the impacts of the COVID pandemic. (p.18)</p> <p>Another challenge consists in the comprehension, interpretation and communication of the SDG indicators since there are both local and global indicators that are continuously updated with different periodicity. (p.18).</p>	
	30. Myanmar (Pending)		
	31. Namibia	Yes	<p>The VNR Report states that: <i>“Notwithstanding the good progress made, we have also faced considerable challenges that negatively impacted the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.</i></p> <p><i>Here, it is worth mentioning the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. It created a significant hitch in the implementation of the SDGs, and it subsequently affected economic growth as a result of lockdowns in order to prevent the wide spread of the virus. (p. viii)</i></p>

		<p>However, Namibia will continue to mobilise and allocate both National and International resources needed for the effective implementation of the SDGs, and to focus on remedies to optimise the impact of interventions to achieve the National Development Goals.” (p. viii)</p> <p>In addition, each section of the VNR Report includes a section defining the strategies that Namibia will implement in the near future to address the specific SDG targets.</p>
32. Nicaragua	Yes	<p>The slow pace of SDG implementation is linked to financial shortfalls, making it urgent that, within the framework of the Global Partnership, we all fulfill our commitments under the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capacities, without unilateral and illegal coercive measures that do not contribute to the fulfillment of the SDGs. In Nicaragua, the gap to address the environmental crisis is US \$2 billion per year, which cannot be solved without additional and incremental resources from Official Development Assistance. (p. 7).</p>
33. Niger	No	N/A
34. Norway	Yes	<p>The key challenges for achieving the SDGs in Norway are related to unsustainable consumption patterns, greenhouse gas emissions and the state of biodiversity. Gender-based violence and labor market disparities remain and show that persisting or rising inequalities between groups of society must be addressed (p.7).</p>

			<p>In Norway, the labor market has been heavily disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic, which makes providing good jobs for everyone an even more challenging task.</p> <p>Many of the unemployed face complex living conditions and other challenges, such as mental health problems. Meeting the target of full and productive employment for all, including young people (SDG target 8.5), has proven to be a challenge (p.42).</p> <p>Room for improvement remains in the completion rate of secondary education. Over 20 per cent of pupils fail to complete secondary education. Gendered differences in learning outcomes and higher education enrolment is another area in need of improvement (p.62).</p> <p>Norway faces challenges relating to violence against women. This includes domestic violence, sexual harassment, rape, social control, honor-related violence and forced marriages (p.64).</p> <p>Targets 12.2, 12.3, 12.5 and 12.6 have been singled out as particularly challenging and notably. The transition from relative to absolute decoupling, i.e. from improved efficiency in the use of materials (natural resources) to an absolute reduction remains an issue (p.78).</p>
	35. Pakistan (pending)		
	36. Paraguay	Yes	The slow pace of SDG implementation is linked to financial shortfalls.

			<p>Throughout the report, milestones are established to be met as well as priorities for action to improve the results obtained to date.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For example, the latest available data on the peril of poverty and/or social segregation once again show that economic growth, by itself, is lacking to put an end to inequality and poverty and that the economic recovery of recent years is not reaching everyone. (See Page 137).</li> <li>- Although Paraguay is a water-rich country, a significant proportion of the population still does not have access to clean water and adequate sanitation. (See page 196)</li> <li>-One of the main challenges for Paraguay is to create sources and investments in infrastructure to provide renewable and non-polluting energy services. (See page 206)</li> <li>-Paraguay is aware of the challenges it faces in reducing inequalities, and has increased efforts to ensure a dignified life for all people. (See page 208)</li> </ul>
37. Qatar		Yes	<p>The VNR notes that some legislation contravenes international human rights standards, e.g., by making certain administrative decisions immune from judicial review, and providing prosecutors with powers of imposing pre-trial detentions that contravene human rights standards. (pp. 147-148)</p> <p>The VNR recognizes that inequities persist, e.g., gender gaps in economic opportunities and participation, limitations on the enforcement of</p>

		<p>the right to equality guaranteed under the Constitution of the State of Qatar. (p. 128)</p> <p>The VNR notes that future challenges remain in the field of childcare, including the need “for the expansion of services, especially emergency services for children in municipalities located outside the major cities; Doha and Al-Rayyan.” (p. 137)</p>
38. San Marino	Yes	<p>The VNR include the following examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- “There are no victims of trafficking in human beings. The relevant number is therefore also equal to zero. However, this is an area that needs to be kept under close monitoring, also in the light of reports that have been made in the past.” (pp. 182-183)</li> <li>- The need to revise the current Code of Criminal Procedure, which dates back to 1878 (pp. 180-181).</li> </ul>
39. Sierra Leone	Yes	<p>Generally, the pandemic posed a major challenge to the implementation of the SDGs due to the financial stress it put on the economy. p. 12</p> <p>In relation to SDG 16, the report recognizes the challenges of limited resources and staffing which have impacted the adoption and implementation of the freedom of information law in SL. p. 50</p> <p>The report summarizes the key challenges in relation to the SDGs going forward:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. COVID-19 pandemic caused continuous uncertainties around the VNR processes;</li> </ol>

			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Resources for the process were extremely limited;</li> <li>3. The digital divide between regions of the country made it difficult to link different locations;</li> <li>4. The continued weak state of private sector development with dominant informal economics limits domestic revenue mobilization to meet financial obligations;</li> <li>5. Investment in critical infrastructure is still a challenge;</li> <li>6. There is limited mobile network coverage in rural areas and financial inclusion is still an issue;</li> <li>7. Data systems and reporting in the public sector demands huge investment;</li> <li>8. The role of the CSOs and NGOs in development is critical to the process, but they are constrained by the technical and financial resources they have. pp. 79-80</li> </ol>
	40. Spain	Yes	<p>Throughout the Report, milestones are established to be met as well as priorities for action to improve the results obtained to date.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For example, the latest available data on the risk of poverty and/or social exclusion once again show that economic growth, by itself, is insufficient to put an end to inequality and structural poverty and that the economic recovery of recent years is not reaching</li> </ul>

		<p>everyone. It is therefore reflected the need to continue to focus on this aspect (p. 124).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Social intervention projects and financial and/or in-kind benefits that contribute to improving the social and employment situation of families with dependent minors suffering from severe material deprivation or at risk of poverty and exclusion.</li> <li>- New State Housing Plan from 2022 to improve young people's access to first homes, as well as other residential modalities adapted to meet new social needs (p. 138).</li> <li>- By 2030, improve energy efficiency through the renovation of thermal installations in 300,000 homes per year, and actions on the thermal envelope of 1,200,000 homes (p. 140).</li> </ul>
41. Sweden	Yes	With respect to each SGD target, Sweden provides a brief assessment of developments per target, and an overview on its fulfilment of the goal, its challenges, successes, and how it perceives its responsibilities and contributions in a global perspective. (p.73-125)
42. Thailand	Yes	<p>Thailand provides a “Challenges and Way Forward” section in relation to SDG16. p. 69</p> <p>Other challenges are identified by stakeholders. pp. 76-79</p>
43. Tunisia	Yes	Please see the general report for the specific instances where room for improvement is

			<p>mentioned. The report also mentions implicit possibilities for improvement, for example on the recent public discussion on media regulation</p> <p>In the executive summary, the report also mentions that the geopolitical situation in the region (especially in Libya) is a great challenge in the implementation of SDG16 (p. 30).</p> <p>Regarding data, an entire section (pp. 244-246) is dedicated to the improvement of statistics to better assess the SDGs. In that regard, 56% of the indicators are not collected. An important effort is undertaken to increase the statistics capacity and different measures are proposed in an annex.</p>
	44. Uruguay	Yes	<p>See pages 98 and 99, which mention a number “challenges” in relation to SDG 16.</p> <p>These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reduce settling scores and organized crime;</li> <li>• reduce trafficking of fire weapons;</li> <li>• eliminate gender violence;</li> <li>• high imprisonment rate;</li> <li>• search for alternative penalties to the deprivation of liberty;</li> <li>• need to improve the conditions of deprivation of liberty for adolescents;</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• move towards the transition to a system based on non-custodial measures for adolescents;</li> <li>• achieve digital accessibility to the services and information provided by the State</li> <li>• use digital technologies as a tool for digital inclusion;</li> <li>• implementation of a new process of the National Gender Plan in Agricultural Policies; and</li> <li>• implementation of the 5<sup>th</sup> National Action Plan of Open Government. pp. 98-99</li> </ul>
	45. Zimbabwe	Yes	The VNR mentions that statistics on some of the indicators remains a challenge to close the 47% data gap on the ZIMSTAT SDG portal. (p. 112).
	<b>Total VNRs (40)</b>	<b>Total Y = 38</b>	
		<b>Total N = 2</b>	
<b>8. Does the VNR mention what will happen after the VNR with specific references to SDG16 and the 2030 Agenda?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If YES, provide as much detail</li> </ul>	1. Afghanistan	Yes	The report details that given it is the countries' second VNR, it shows their commitment to the 2030 Agenda and they look to keep working towards achieving the target projections to ensure Afghanistan prospers. (No page number references as it is taken from the report overall)
	2. Angola	Yes	The VNR states that the preparation of the future National Development Plan for 2023-2027 is an opportunity to align recovery plans with the current National Development Plan programs,

<p>as possible in notes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Include if there is any specific mention of what is/will be fed into their national development plans</li> </ul>			<p>with regards to the resources needed to implement the 2030 Agenda. p. 121</p> <p>However, there is no specific reference to SDG 16.</p>
	3. Antigua and Barbuda	Yes	<p>The VNR includes a “Means of Implementation” section which lists actions that are required for the successful development and implementation of the national development plan and consequently the advancement of the SDGs in Antigua and Barbuda. This section references the 2030 Agenda but does not specifically refer to SDG 16. pp. 122-123</p>
	4. Azerbaijan	Yes	<p>To implement the SDGs, Azerbaijan notes the following activities:</p> <p>“Driven by COVID-19 challenges, strengthening health care system and enlarging the coverage of vaccination process. Meanwhile, recovering the economic activity by gradual elimination of mandatory lockdowns;</p> <p>Accelerate economic diversification and ensure dynamic development of the non-oil sector contributing to the implementation of SDG. This will be through clustering, the formation of a favorable business environment, development of a national innovation system, and the formation of a favorable institutional framework;</p> <p>Develop competitive human capital through expand the scope of active labor market programs, increasing investment in education and ensuring full accessibility to the compulsory health insurance system;</p>

			<p>Strengthening the use of alternative energy sources and protecting biodiversity. Ensure government agencies take measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in order to fulfill the obligations arising from the Paris Agreement on Climate Change;</p> <p>Ensure sustainable development through the rehabilitation, reconstruction and reintegration of the liberated territories, consideration of the SDGs and other international challenges, resources and perspectives;</p> <p>Improve data collection and analysis on sustainable development, including strengthening capacity for analysis and generating detailed disaggregated data on gender, ethnicity, age groups, habitats and regions/administrative districts;</p> <p>Establish of SDG Financing Mechanism with the engagement of private sectors and government institutions to achieve the selected targets of SDGs.” p. 134</p>
	5. Bahamas (Pending)		
	6. Bhutan	Yes	<p>The report references a number of long-term strategies Bhutan has implemented, the conclusion of which are in 2030, presumably to coincide with the 2030 Agenda. These include Bhutan’s efforts to eliminate hepatitis by 2030, its development of a National Sustainable Consumption and Production Strategy and Action</p>

		Plan, the aim to move towards a Zero Waste Bhutan by 2030, among others. pp. 43, 64, 66
7. Bolivia	No	n/a
8. Cabo Verde	Yes	<p>Proposed the implementation of an inclusive program geared toward empowering poor households, taking on the commitment of the eradication of extreme poverty by 2026, and in general, eradication of absolute poverty in 2030. To effect this, the government is partnering the UN in elaborating a 2021-22 Economic Response, Recovery and Promotion Plan and a 2021-22 Social Development Response, Recovery and Promotion Plan. (p.160)</p> <p>The country will promote negotiations aimed at restructuring its foreign debt in order to make the expansion of public investment viable. This is related to the fight against poverty and to health security, housing security, water and sanitation, urban requalification and, especially the diversification of the economy. (p.160)</p> <p>It will also elaborate the Matrix for the Convergence of Municipalities around the SDGs, establishing convergence targets, the differentiated situation and effort of municipalities towards convergence and the public policies of positive discrimination aimed at promoting local economies and correcting current asymmetries in human capital, financial resources and economic and social opportunities. (p.160)</p> <p>The SDGs in Cabo Verde are made operational through the SSDPs, and the next SSDP will have as</p>

			<p>its essential references the Cabo Verde Strategic Sustainable Development Agenda and the 10<sup>th</sup> Legislature Government Program. An Implementation Coordination Mechanism was established and approved by the government and its partners, and will be made into law. (p.28)</p>
	9. Chad	Yes	<p>The conclusion of the VNR, at pp. 77-78, sets out the “next steps” with reference to the 2030 Agenda:</p> <p><i>“S’agissant des prochaines étapes, L’Examen National Volontaire (ENV) de 2021 retrace les progrès accomplis par le Tchad dans le cadre de suivi des ODD et permet de mettre en exergue les défis et les opportunités afin d’orienter les politiques publiques pour une meilleure mise en oeuvre de l’agenda 2030.</i></p> <p><i>L’engagement du pays dans la mise en oeuvre des ODD s’est matérialisé à travers l’élaboration de la « Vision 2030, le Tchad que nous voulons » délinée en trois plans quinquennaux dont le PND 2017-2021 et de plusieurs politiques et stratégies sectorielles qui leur sont alignées.</i></p> <p><i>En dépit des difficultés liées à la mobilisation des ressources nécessaires à leur mise en oeuvre et autres défis auxquels le pays fait face notamment au niveau de la lutte contre la pauvreté et la faim, des effets néfastes des changements climatiques, de la situation sanitaire liée au COVID 19 et du faible développement humain, les efforts consentis par le Gouvernement laissent augurer de perspectives</i></p>

			<p><i>meilleures bien que, ce progrès soit insuffisant pour l'atteinte des cibles des ODD en 2030.</i></p> <p><i>La mise en oeuvre des ODD nécessite des actions concrètes concertées, évaluées afin de réajuster et/ou définir de nouvelles orientations permettant d'atteindre les différentes cibles. Pour un suivi rigoureux du processus, les actions ci-dessous indiquées devront être mises en oeuvre pour optimiser le succès des ODD.”</i></p>
	10. China	Yes	<p>The VNR states that a larger part of the business sector in China has embraced sustainable development in their operations. More and more enterprises issue social responsibility reports and sustainable development reports on a regular basis. The Global Compact Network China, with the China Enterprise Confederation as the lead organization, has nearly 400 member enterprises that have incorporated SDGs into their business strategies and actively fulfilled their environmental, social and governance responsibilities. Chinese companies have already begun drawing up their own carbon plans in a positive response to the government’s carbon targets. China has initiated the Belt and Road green investment principles to encourage investors to take into full account of environmental, social and governance responsibilities. The Center for International Knowledge on Development hosted the first Sustainable Development Forum, which issued an initiative by which Chinese and foreign enterprises jointly pledged to create the position of Chief Sustainability Officer.</p> <p>China also recognizes that strong global partnerships are essential to the implementation of</p>

		the 2030 Agenda. China endeavors to building a community with a shared future for mankind, and has contributed to the global implementation of the 2030 Agenda through deepened international development cooperation. We hold that the principle of achieving shared growth through consultation and collaboration applies to global governance. We stand for greater democracy in international relations and support the United Nations in playing an active role.
11. Colombia	No	n/a
12. Cuba	No	
13. Cyprus	Yes	<p>“Commitments towards the implementation of the SDGs for 2030 will also be addressed within the Long-Term Economic Strategy currently being under preparation. This strategy will bring together all the elements required to secure the continuous enhancement of citizens’ welfare.” (p. 9.)</p> <p>“The national targets for the next decade are looked into in detail in the National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) on a mid-term basis, up to 2030, and should serve as a basis for an ambitious long-term strategy aiming towards the minimisation of greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. Other strategies falling under the scope of the EU Green Deal are also coordinated under this new national umbrella, such as the ones for biodiversity, circular economy, zero pollution etc.” (p. 10)</p>

	14. Czech Republic	Yes	<p>The Czech Republic also plans a number of steps and measures at national level. The most current of these is the on-going update of the Implementation Plan Czech Republic 2030, which will be submitted to the government by the end of this year and will include a set of new measures and recommendations for fulfilling national goals focusing on policy gaps. The efforts to integrate the sustainable development perspective to the full extent into ordinary, everyday activities by the public administration system, i.e. policy-making processes, will continue. The greatest challenge in this aspect is the field of impact assessment, where modification of the established regulation impact assessment system seems the most suitable. SDG tagging will also continue to be developed so that the effects of the state budget to achieve SDGs can be monitored. A review of national indicators, which will chiefly focus on specifying quality of life indicators, is planned for 2022.</p> <p>P.76</p>
	15. DPRK	No	N/A
	16. Denmark	Yes	<p>"In the short and medium term, Denmark looks to adopt new policy initiatives in connection with the SDGs, implement the action plan and prepare annual progress reports. Denmark's VNR is closely aligned with the Government's national action plan for implementation of the SDGs. This action plan includes newly defined Danish targets and presents new policy initiatives that place efforts towards the SDGs in a Danish context. Denmark has taken big</p>

		<p>and small steps in the right direction, which will be followed by additional steps in the coming years as the Government continues to integrate sustainability into political initiatives. Sustainable solutions must be implemented in a broader range of contexts and areas than ever before. The time to act is now." p. 159</p> <p>"Denmark will also continue to issue periodic reports on national and international progress. In the meantime, Denmark will maintain its efforts to implement the SDGs and 2030 Agenda. The national action plan, national targets and new political initiatives will form the basis for these efforts. It is also the Government's ambition going forward to ensure that the sustainable agenda serves as the foundation for the development and implementation of new policies. Denmark can thereby continue to uphold its responsibility for the global sustainability agenda, work for Build Back Better in the wake of the Covid-19 pandemic, and ensure that no one – especially those in vulnerable population groups – is left behind in the process." p. 159</p>
17. Dominican Republic	No	The VNR does not make specific reference to SDG 16 in the “next steps” section but does note that it will decide national SDG priorities and align those priorities with the “National Public Plan 2021-2024,” among other next steps. (p. 97)
18. Djibouti (pending)		

	19. Egypt	Yes	<p>The report mentions plans that are relevant to SDG 16 and some that are specific to SDG 16.</p> <p>The National Institute for Governance and Sustainable Development was established in 2020 and will continue working towards developing human resources in the Egyptian government. p. 72</p> <p>To help solve its data collection challenges, the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics is working on the formulation of the first National Strategy for Statistics. p. 79</p> <p>Egypt wants to pursue public private partnerships to help finance key strategic projects and, to this end, established the Sovereign Fund of Egypt in 2018. p. 80 It has also started two important initiatives: (i) preparation for the first national report on Financing for Development; and (ii) an Integrated National Financing Framework aimed at identifying the national resources used to finance SDGs. p. 80</p> <p>In relation to SDG 16, the MPED has put in place two electronic monitoring and evaluation systems: (i) the Integrated Electronic System for Planning and Monitoring, which links public projects with the objectives of the SDGs; and (ii) a system that monitors the performance of each government entity based on a set of entity specific performance indicators. p. 80 These efforts will continue, and the government wants to introduce a full geographic information system to support both the planning and monitoring phases. The</p>
--	-----------	-----	---

			<p>focus on using IT solutions to promote good governance will continue. p. 80</p> <p>Egypt has launched a national plan in 2021 to address the long-term and short-term aspects of high population growth. pp. 80-81 This brings together all relevant ministries, NGOs, the private sector and international organizations to spread the use of contraceptives and encourage the economic empowerment of women. p. 81 New legislation will aim to give positive incentives for small family size. p. 81</p> <p>Egypt is committed to working towards achieving the 17 SDGs of the 2030 Agenda. Egypt is looking to apply IT driven solutions. p. 83 It will also continue to build on its participatory approach, continuing to develop partnerships with the private sector, civil society and international community. p. 83</p> <p>Different stakeholders were consulted on the projections on the impact of COVID 19 to create the SDG push scenario to project 2030 targets. The push scenario reflects Egypt's policy commitment to achieving the goals. p. 23</p>
	20. Germany	Yes	<p>For each SDG there is a section about lessons learned, areas requiring action and anticipated priority areas.</p> <p>For future measures is pointed out: p. 115</p>

- Increased measures to prevent and fight corruption
- Enhanced efforts to combat sexual violence against children and adolescents
- Increasing efforts to strengthen human rights
- Strengthen the substantive provision of international criminal law
- Increased control and tracing of small arms, light weapons and weapons systems
- Strengthening international processes to enhance regulation of the international arms trade

The National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security sets out the German Government's strategy for the next four years. p. 115

In launching an LGBTI Inclusion Strategy<sup>1</sup> in 2021 to guide its foreign policy and development cooperation, the German Government is raising the visibility of its commitment to the realization of equal rights for LGBTI people and its condemnation of discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity and characteristics, thereby contributing to better inclusion alongside other committed donors. As part of the strategy, the German Government is promoting the collection of aggregated and anonymized data on the human rights situation of LGBTI people to bring existing inequalities into the light, improve support for LGBTI people and

		their representatives, and tailor it to their specific needs. p.115
	21. Guatemala (pending)	
	22. Indonesia	<p>Yes</p> <p>The report is structured as Indonesia’s focus “on nine primary Goals under the theme of the 2021 HLPF “<b>Sustainable and resilient recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda</b>”, namely Goals 1, 2, 3, 8, 10, 12, 13, 16, and 17” (preface, ii). Indonesia considers the 2021 report to be documentation “on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda” (preface, iv).</p> <p>For each of these 9 goals, Indonesia has detailed in the report, the challenges and policy changes / reforms it will implement in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.</p> <p>The report further notes that the “2030 Agenda has been mainstreamed in the 2020-2024 RPJMN [2020-2024 Medium Term National Development Plan] to ensure sustainable development be translated into the programs and activities of the national government and become a reference point for those of sub-national governments” (p. 1). The report further notes that “[t]he Indonesian Transformation Agenda is expected to drive the achievement of the 2030 development agenda which provides a solid foundation for achieving Indonesia Vision for 2045 to become a high-income country, to be part of the 5 highest GDP countries, extreme poverty rate of 0%, and increase the access to quality jobs” (p. 363).</p>

	23. Iraq	Yes	<p>Iraq has set development priorities in five-year national development plans. p. 19</p> <p>General section on what is next with reference to the 2030 Vision. pp. 118-120</p> <p>“Vision 2030 offers clear paths for SDG implementation by leveraging existing national potential. Successful attainment of the SDGs will depend on the ability to overcome challenges identified by development strategies and the White Paper. The engagement of stakeholders, including the private sector and NGOs, is one of the main objectives of Iraq’s Vision based on their participation in the preparation, implementation and follow-up of strategic documents.” p. 118</p> <p>“We have a decade of work to address development failures and realize dignity and sustainable livelihoods for the most vulnerable and poorer groups. We are not going to leave anyone behind, including IDPs, people with special needs and the poor. We should make human rights our standard in the next development approach, and economic efficiency and distributional justice our compass in the geographical and spatial distribution of investments. We need to implement infrastructure projects; improve the quality of services in education, health, drinking water, sewer systems and electricity; and make investments in agriculture and industry an engine of developmental change that enhances job-generating economic growth, and allows young people to develop their skills and experiences.</p>
--	----------	-----	---

		<p>Iraqi youth must be at the heart of the development process as an instrument of change and renewal.” p. 118</p> <p>“SDG implementation primarily depends on comprehensive and efficient financing frameworks through restructuring the federal budget, attracting foreign direct investment, involving and encouraging partnerships with the public sector, and integrating NGOs into the development process.” p. 118</p>
24. Japan	Yes	Measures and objectives to improve Japan’s coherent implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the future and after it are presented under section “Toward the SDGs beyond the COVID-19 Pandemic” (P. 146) and “Next Steps” (P. 148-150) of the VNR. No specific mention to SDG16.
25. Lao People’s Democratic Republic	Yes	While there is no specific mention of SDG16 with respect to next steps following the VNR, the Report’s “Chapter 4 – Next Steps” outlines specific steps re: (1) LDC graduation; (2) Horizontal and vertical integration; (3) data and statistics; (4) Integrated Financing; (5) Partnerships with Private Sector; (6) Partnerships with civil society and citizens; and (7) Advocacy and awareness-raising.
26. Madagascar	Yes	The report discusses what resources can be mobilized to accomplish the goals set out in the report, as well as how to finance the SDGs. For example, the report discusses the use of bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements, noting that 26 programs /projects were created during this year with the object of achieving of the

		objectives of SGD 16, among others. General next steps are also outlined in the report. pp. 74-80
27. Malaysia	Yes	<p>It talks about the way forward after the VNR in relation to SDG 16 (p. 113).</p> <p>But, it does not detail it in specific reference to the 2030 Agenda. There is just general language about meeting the 2030 Agenda.</p>
28. Marshall Islands	Yes	<p>With respect to SDG Indicators 8.1.1, 8.2.1, 8.3.1, and 8.A.1 the VNR states “In 2016, we prioritized trade and economic growth as the epicenter of the overall development of the nation. The National Export Strategy (NES), aligns with the aspiration of the vision and policies of the Government. Aside from concentrating on private sector growth and economic development, the NES will also assist RMI in employment generation, poverty alleviation and improving the overall standards of living of all Marshallese people, thereby helping RMI in meeting some of the targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.” (p.22)</p> <p>Also, in the “Means of Implementation” section of the VNR, it is stated that “We will harness the full potential of our partnerships and engagement with the private sector, civil society, women and youth-led organizations and networks as strategic agents to advance the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. South-South Cooperation including among Pacific Small Islands Developing States and among CRMP Local Resource Committees will assist with strengthening community, national and</p>

regional capacities and encourage knowledge transfer.” (p.37)

Also, with respect to SDG Target 2.A.1, in the context of discussion of increase import substitution and production and export of locally manufactured goods, the VNR states that “Aside from concentrating on private sector growth and economic development, the NES will also assist RMI in employment generation, poverty alleviation and improving the overall standards of living of all Marshallese people, thereby helping RMI in meeting some of the targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”. (pp.50-51)

With respect to SDG 8, there is a 2030 target expressly mentioned. The VNR states: “From now until 2030, we should invest in capacity building to have adequate, highly skilled scientists and technicians to satisfy the needs of the national economy.” (p.15)

Within the “commitment” section, the 2030 Agenda challenge is expressly acknowledged. The VNR states: “We acknowledge that reaching the targets in the NSP and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development remains a challenge, noting the capacity and resource constraints we face. It requires the collective efforts of all stakeholders, including those working on transboundary issues such as marine resource management and climate change which depend on global leadership and action. Notwithstanding, we strive to achieve our national development

		<p>priorities for the benefit of all Marshallese people.” (PDF, Page 15)</p> <p>On the table, there is an example given of the “Targets 2030” which RMI is working toward. (p.8)</p> <p>There are numerous other specific references to the 2030 targets.</p>
29. Mexico	Yes	<p>The VNR mentions that the Mexican government will continue implementing the 2030 Agenda but does not always give information about initiatives, strategies or policies (p.20 and 136)</p> <p>It also mentions that the National Development Plan that includes specific strategies, actions and policies matches with the 2030 Agenda. (p. 22)</p> <p>The VNR includes a list of programs and projects that have been implemented since 2019 and will continue until 2024. (p. 37)</p> <p>In section “Challenges and vision of each sector that contributed to the VNR” some sectors include certain actions to be implemented but not specifically related to SDG16 (p.104 - 137)</p>
30. Myanmar (Pending)		
31. Namibia	Yes	<p>At the end of the section dedicated to SDG 16, Namibia sets out the following strategies:</p> <p>“- The Ombudsman in Namibia is working on introducing a new Ombudsman Bill, aimed at streamlining the office along the aspirations of the Paris Declaration, calling for accreditation of NHRIs</p>

			<p>by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI).</p> <p>- Namibia is working towards strengthening the institutional performance of the ACC.</p> <p>- Namibia will finalise its Cyber Security Bill Aims to protect the society against cyber-related crimes.</p> <p>- Continue efforts to implement the recommendations of Namibia's 2021 Universal Periodic Review (UPR) on the human rights situation in the country". (p. 65)</p>
32. Nicaragua	No		N/A
33. Niger	No		<p>There is a brief mention that Niger is committed to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda under the section "Conclusion" (p. 68) with 12 bullet point recommendations.</p> <p>"A l'instar des autres pays du monde, le Niger s'est engagé dans la mise en oeuvre de l'agenda 2030 des Nations Unies. Ce troisième Rapport National Volontaire au titre de l'année 2021, fait ressortir les efforts accomplis par le Niger dans la mise en oeuvre des ODD. Globalement, des avancées significatives ont été enregistrées dans les différents domaines relatifs ODD de la thématique du Forum Politique de Haute Niveau de 2021."</p>
34. Norway	Yes		Nationally, several legislative works are in progress with a view to strengthening and securing the rule of law (p.86).

		<p>In addition, the Government has placed the challenge off radicalization and violent extremism high on the agenda (p.86).</p> <p>Globally, Norway is engaged in international efforts to prevent and combat tax evasion, corruption and illicit financial flows. The country offers technical assistance to support competence and capacity building in public bodies in areas such as resource management, tax, and anti-corruption. Norway wants to remain a partner in conflict prevention, conflict resolution and peacebuilding, including the implementation of the Action Plan for Women, Peace and Security (p.86).</p>
35. Pakistan (pending)		
36. Paraguay	No	N/A
37. Qatar	Yes	<p>The VNR notes that the principles of SDG16 are reflected in the Qatar National Vision 2030, which seeks to “<i>develop a spirit of tolerance, constructive dialogue and openness towards other cultures [ . . . .]</i>,” and that the State of Qatar will undertake legislative and policy reforms to further this goal. (p. 128). The SDG 16 chapter also cites certain targets Qatar seeks to achieve by 2030, e.g., reducing homicide victims (p. 130), reducing conflict-related deaths (p. 132), increasing population’s perception of safety (p. 133), reducing violence (p. 134), reducing human trafficking and other exploitation (p. 136), reducing bribery (p. 138), reducing financial misconduct (p. 139), achieve equality of economic opportunity for</p>

		women and men (p. 142), and enhance the rights of persons with disabilities (p. 145)
38. San Marino	No	
39. Sierra Leone	Yes	<p>Next steps in relation to SDG 16 are not specifically mentioned. In general, the next steps are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To organize a post-VNR stakeholder engagement on planned actions going forward and lessons learned based on voluntary reviews;</li> <li>2. Discuss the institution of voluntary local reviews;</li> <li>3. Increase stakeholder engagement on the Integrated National Financing Framework; and</li> <li>4. Support technical working groups on the SDGs. p. 81</li> </ol>
40. Spain	Yes	<p>There is a list of proposed indicators for measuring progress for each of the 8 sustainable development accelerator policies to reach the fulfillment of the objectives. (p. 347-350)</p> <p>In addition, a series of 2030 goals are included throughout the document, among which some related to SDG 16 can be seen bellow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to promote the reduction of inequality among Spaniards living abroad or returnees, of resources, through the provision of economic benefits to those Spanish people who are (p. 141).</li> </ul>

			<p>- guarantee the protection of workers in vulnerable situations due to the impact of the energy and ecological transition, mitigating the potential negative effects through just transition agreements, promoting their socio-economic dynamization to preserve the sustainability of employment and living conditions in the affected territories (see page 165).</p> <p>- end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls, including those of migrant origin (p. 193).</p> <p>-to promote the approval and development of a regulatory package that promotes the real and effective equality of trans people and guarantees the protection of the rights of LGTBI people, by fighting against any discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression or sexual characteristics.</p> <p>-New Strategic Framework for Migration, Citizenship and the Prevention of Xenophobia and Racism which, in accordance with the most relevant international and European instruments recently approved, will include measures in the areas of reception, active inclusion, coexistence and prevention of racism, xenophobia (p. 137)</p>
41. Sweden		Yes	<p>With respect to SDG 16, the report proposes specific measures to be taken in the future by the Swedish Government, including developing crime prevention work at national, regional and regional level, participating in international crisis management operations, and working to integrate environmental, climate, conflict and gender perspectives into international operations,</p>

			<p>participating in the field of conflict prevention and peacebuilding, dialogue and peace process by strengthening international cooperation with UN, EU, World Bank and OECD, and contribution to the Peacebuilding Fund etc. (p. 124)</p> <p>With respect to the 2030 Agenda, the report sets out future actions to be taken by the Swedish Government and relevant parties regarding the implementations of the 2030 Agenda under Chapter 11: Financing the 2030 Agenda: implementing the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development and Chapter 12: Conclusion and Next Steps (p. 130-143), which includes actively participating and implementing the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development (“AAAA”) (p. 130), follow-up on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda through a written communication every other year to the Riksdag, strengthening the conditions for integrating 2030 Agenda into regular process, continuing to work with gender mainstreaming and environment and climate mainstreaming within the Government Offices’ decision-making processes, harnessing young people’s perspectives and commitment in sustainability work, hosting Stockholm+50 etc. (p.139-141)</p>
	42. Thailand	Yes	<p>There is some mention of 2030 Agenda and Thailand’s commitment to the VNR process, but no mention of SDG16 specifically. p. 80</p> <p>There is a section called the way forward which discusses what Thailand needs to do going forward with respect to SDG 16. p. 69</p>

			<p>The report states:</p> <p>(1) “More activities are needed to significantly reduce all forms of violence and deaths from violence including the promotion of a safe environment, awareness-raising, and the respect of law.</p> <p>(2) Thailand must increase access to justice and encourage participation from all sectors including the public sector, the private sector, and civil society. All parties at all levels should have a role in developing policies, laws, and tracking and evaluation systems in the justice system.”</p>
	43. Tunisia	Yes	<p>An entire section is dedicated to the implementation of the 2030 agenda (p. 65-72) by public authorities (p. 66) and by non-public entities (pp. 66-72). Another section is dedicated to align the SDGs with national strategies (pp. 73-78).</p> <p>The private sector is participating via</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the UTICA (Tunisian Union of Industry, Trade and Craft) joins the 2030 Agenda and participated in various projects such as offering decent jobs. COVID-19 however required the UTICA to adapt its priorities;</li> <li>• the Tunisian Association of Banks and Financial Establishments is also taking various initiatives in the context of the SDGs (energy, climate change or corporate social responsibility)</li> </ul>

- NGOs such as the Croissant Rouge (eg Red Cross) or scouts helped throughout the Covi-19 crisis
- Local politicians are also assisting in the implementation of the SDGs. Awareness is brought to local politicians about the 2030 agenda to ensure local implementation.

Regarding national implementation,

- 80% of the targets are covered by the 2016-2020 plan. Gaps concern among others poverty, inequality of income or gender equality. The Government makes the commitment of fulling the gaps in the 2021-2025 plan;
- An assessment of the 2021-2025 plan shows that goals are far from being reached. If one can note an improvement in democracy, freedom of speech or fundamental rights, social and economic situation remains fragile. Especially, very few improvements are noted on sound governance and the fight against corruption;
- The Government, together with commissions and the regions is working on the 2021-2025 plan. The pandemic however made the priorities being changed;
- Some cities included the SDGs in their projects. Two cities recently joined the

			project, receiving specific assistance for such projects.	
	44. Uruguay	No	No specific references re SDG 16	
	45. Zimbabwe	No	N/A	
	<b>Total VNRs (40)</b>	<b>Total Y = 29</b>		
		<b>Total N = 11</b>		
<p><b>9. Does the VNR link SDG 16 with other SDGs?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If YES, note which other SDGs and provide as much context as possible in notes</li> <li>• Please pay special attention to any interlinkages between SDG 16 and SDG 1 (poverty reduction) and SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)</li> </ul>	1. Afghanistan	No		
	2. Angola	No		
	3. Antigua and Barbuda	Yes		The section of the VNR on SDG 16 includes interlinkages with other SDGs. For example, it includes detail on Target 8.7 relating to Antigua and Barbuda's adoption of international legal instruments and national laws aimed at addressing interlinked problems of harmful child labour, trafficking and the sexual exploitation of children for commercial gain. p. 114 Furthermore, Targets 4.5, 5.1, 10.2 and 16.B are interlinked in the VNR.
	4. Azerbaijan	Yes		Through its partnership with the United Nations, the Azerbaijani government has developed four priority areas as part of the UN-Azerbaijan Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for the period 2021 to 2025. The priority areas are as follows:  Priority Area 1 (Inclusive Growth that Reduces Vulnerability and Builds Resistance): SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), and SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure). The outcome will affect SDG 1

(Poverty), SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 10 (Reducing Inequality), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), and SDG 16 (Promoting Peaceful and Inclusive Societies);

Priority Area 2 (Stronger Institutions for Better Public and Social Services Delivery): SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions), and SDG 17 (Partnerships and Goals). The outcome will affect SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure), SDG 10 (Reducing Inequality), and SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities);

Priority Area 3 (Protecting the Environment and Addressing Climate Change): SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 13 (Climate Action), and SDG 15 (Life on Land). The outcome affects SDG 10 (Reducing Inequality), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 14 (Protecting Life Below Water), and SDG 17 (Partnership for the Goals); and

Priority Area 4 (A Gender-Equitable Society that Empowers Women and Girls): SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), and SDG 5 (Gender Equality). The outcome affects SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 10 (Reducing Inequality), and SDG 17 (Partnership for the Goals). pp. 40-41

5. Bahamas (Pending)		
6. Bhutan	Yes	Section 4.8 of the report, which discusses SDG 16, explicitly links SDG 16 with other SDGs, including violence against women and children and ensuring their protection, ensuring equal access to justice, reducing corruption, developing transparent institutions, and representative decision-making. These other SDGs are discussed within the larger framework of SDG 16. pp. 73-84
7. Bolivia	Yes	The report notes that SDG 16 is linked with SDGs 1 and 11, but provided no further details. (p. 11)
8. Cabo Verde	Yes	<p>The VNR reported in SDG16 the violation on international human rights law, which overlaps with SDG 10.3 on equal opportunities, laws, policies and practices. The SDG 10.3 key indicator was the proportion of the population having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law. (p.103)</p> <p>SDG 16 covered on sexual abuse of children which overlaps with SDG5.2 on violence against women and girls. It provided statistics on the increase in the number of reported cases of sexual abuse of children. (p.134)</p> <p>SDG 16 covers on human trafficking which overlaps with SDG 8.7. (p.27)</p>
9. Chad	No	

	10. China	Yes	<p>Linkage is made to SDG 1 (poverty reduction). China has identified three key areas to expand achievement in poverty eradication and continue to make contribution to global poverty reduction.</p> <p>First, to promote development through the Rural Revitalization Strategy. China will continue to improve the policies, working mechanisms and institutions, accelerate agricultural and rural modernization, and promote high-quality and efficient agriculture and villages where people can have jobs and live in decent conditions. We will promote the creation of stable jobs, provide more training, boost local industries and achieve self-sustaining development.</p> <p>Secondly, China will continue to urge the international community to prioritize poverty reduction in international cooperation and increase resources for development, taking the opportunity of the launch of the Decade of Action for SDGs to deliver the first and foremost goal of the 2030 Agenda. We call for a global partnership for win-win cooperation and an open world economy, so that developing countries will have a favorable external environment for their fight against poverty.</p> <p>Thirdly, China will continue to promote synergy between Belt and Road Initiative and the 2030 Agenda, deepen South-South cooperation in poverty reduction, promote experience sharing in and coordination of development strategies, and roll out more poverty reduction projects and</p>
--	-----------	-----	---

		<p>demonstrations. Its goal is to build a poverty-free global community with a shared future.</p> <p>Linkage is also made to SDG 13 (Climate action). It is reported in the VNR that by end of 2020, air quality and water quality in China has improved notably, supported by statistics from Chinese Academy of Sciences. There is also improvement in the supply and quality of drinking water. Municipal waste is better managed with an expanding array of laws and regulations on municipal solid waste classification. China's coastal water quality improved overall during the 13th Five-year Plan period.</p> <p>China is also working on the transition to green production and living. China has been deepening the supply-side structural reform to optimize industrial and energy structures, promote energy-saving and environment-friendly industries, and improve the supply of green products. By the end of 2020, the share of nonfossil fuels had risen to 15.9 %, exceeding the target.</p>
11. Colombia	No	n/a
12. Cuba	No	
13. Cyprus	Yes	<p>16.1 linked to: 5.2 (pp. 34, 57, 60)</p> <p>16.2 linked to: 5.2, 8.7 (pp. 34, 57, 60)</p> <p>16.6 linked to: 4A (p. 55)</p> <p>16.7 linked to: 5.5, 10.4 (p. 57, 113)</p> <p>16.8 linked to: 4.7, 10.5, 10.6 (p. 55, 111-113)</p>

		<p>16A linked to: 4.7, 5.2, 10.4, 16.1, 16.2, 16.5 (p. 14, 55, 34, 57, 60, 113, 106)</p> <p>16B linked to: 5C, 10.3, 11.7, 16.3 (pp. 31, 34, 36, 41-43, 53, 55, 57, 58, 60, 81, 85, 105)</p>
14. Czech Republic	No	
15. DPRK	Yes	<p>All the SDGs are interlinked with each other as the SDGs have been reported on in relation to DPRK's own National Development Goals (NDG). p. 48</p> <p>Pertaining linkages of SDG 16+1 with SDG 10, the entire framework is linked together on account of DPRK's idea of a socialist state. DPRK's country structure is presented as a nation whose commitment to socialism has left no room for poverty or any sort of inequality between its citizens.</p>
16. Denmark	No	<p>The Review does not devote a separate section to the link between individual SDGs and SDG 16. However, the review makes clear that many initiatives serve multiple SDGs simultaneously and are therefore linked.</p>
17. Dominican Republic	No	
18. Djibouti (pending)		
19. Egypt	No	
20. Germany	Yes	<p>The VNR adds SDG No17 which tries to support SDG16 by promoting Global Partnership. p. 116</p>

	21. Guatemala (pending)		
	22. Indonesia	Yes	<p>The report discusses linkages and notes that the “inter-linkages between the nine Goals underlie the development of the current VNR, as set out in the framework for report analyses” (preface, ii).</p> <p>The report noted in particular that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “[i]nclusive and sustainable economic growth policies (SDG 8) will result in reduction in poverty (SDG 1) and inequality (SDG 10) through strengthening of various social protection systems” (preface, ix);</li> <li>• “[i]mplementation of multi-sectoral policies of the seven Goals will be based on the achievements of the enabling environment target (SDG 16) which focuses on enhancing good governance and a corruption-free environment, as well as means of implementation (SDG 17) (preface, ix); and</li> <li>• “[t]he implementation of SDG 16+ which emphasizes justice, no discrimination, and good governance applies to all of the other Goals, in particular the nine Goals which are under review in VNR 2021, are becoming increasingly important in times of pandemic” (p. 29).</li> </ul>
	23. Iraq	No	NA

	24. Japan	Yes	<p>The VNR does not explicitly links SDG 16 with other SDGs but the idea of Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions often appears in other SDGs.</p> <p>In almost each SDG, Japan wants to give more power to the relevant institutions in order to promote the SDGs and especially the SDG16. Provide support to everyone who is vulnerable, eradicate discrimination, poverty and reduced inequalities as much as possible are essential to enable a peaceful society ruled by justice with strong institutions.</p> <p>P. 37: “education also plays a very important role in contributing to the development of human resources in the form of people who can see regional and global issues as their own and think of solutions to them by themselves as the builders of a sustainable society, laying the foundation for achieving all goals of the SDGs.” This shows that SDG 4 is linked to the idea to build a sustainable society, a peaceful society and is thus linked to SDG 16.</p>
	25. Lao People’s Democratic Republic	No	
	26. Madagascar	Yes	The SDG 16 section of the report discusses gender equality in the context of violence against women, and equal access to justice. pp. 71-73
	27. Malaysia	Yes	It only states that SDG 16 and other SDGs pertaining to environment and natural resources are interlinked, strengthening environmental

		governance is crucial to achieving these SDGs. (p. 115)
28. Marshall Islands	No	<p>There is no express link made between SDG 16 and other SDGs. Although there may be overlap in subject matter, there is no express reference linking SDGs.</p> <p>However, there is some overlap in reporting subject matter. For example, the RMI target GDP growth rate (IMF data) is used in discussions on SDG Indicators 8.1.1, 8.2.1, 10.1.1, 16.6.1 and 17.4.1. (p.25,29,90, and 95)</p> <p>Generally, there are links between various SDGs and discussions on each.</p>
29. Mexico	Yes	The programs and actions described throughout the document generally address more than one SDG.
30. Myanmar (Pending)		
31. Namibia	No	
32. Nicaragua	No	The Report addresses each of the SDG separately.
33. Niger	No	N/A
34. Norway	Yes	Although there is no link to SDG 1 and SDG 10, the report focuses on building a bridge between SDG 16 and SDG 5 (gender equality). The Norwegian government sees a challenge in intimate partner homicides and domestic violence. At the one hand side, this influences the equality between the

		genders on the other hand side it also has an impact on the peacefulness of a society.
35. Pakistan (pending)		
36. Paraguay	Yes	<p>In the report it highlight the link between violence against women and children, trafficking in persons, specific actions to ensure security in the face of kidnappings, as well as the fight against drug trafficking and corruption, through institutions strengthened to build an equal and just society.</p> <p>Which can be linked with SDG 5.1: end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls worldwide.</p> <p>p. 185</p>
37. Qatar	Yes	<p>The SDG 16 chapter of the VNR states that Qatar was able to achieve target (4-5) of SDG 4 re: eliminating gender disparities in access to education. (pp. 137, 143)</p> <p>The SDG 16 chapter also notes that Qatar's emphasis on creating participatory processes to achieve inclusive equality is generally linked to SDGs. (p. 146)</p>
38. San Marino	No	
39. Sierra Leone	Yes	<p>SL has followed a strategic approach to implementing the SDGs, where it has chosen to uphold 2 of the 17 goals as 'accelerators' which are cardinal in the transformation of the economy. One of the key accelerators is SDG 16, which SL</p>

			deems key in the process of advancing all other SDGs. p. 2
	40. Spain	Yes	<p>The report establishes that intersectionality ends up being a deepening of all those factors that allow the perpetuation of inequalities and facilitate the permanence of inequalities. It is therefore necessary to promote inclusion by mainstreaming the principles contained in the different SDGs.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Among the many cross-cutting policies to be implemented are those aimed at reinforcing attention to vulnerable families in order to extend social protection for children and reduce the proportion of children in poverty. In this line, social intervention projects and economic and/or in-kind benefits that contribute to improving the social and labor situation of families with dependent minors who suffer severe material deprivation or risk of poverty and exclusion, should be one of the mechanisms, reinforcing in this sense the initiatives that are being carried out in the last few years. In order to alleviate the most extreme situations of vulnerability, free food delivery programs are articulated together with accompanying measures aimed at favoring the social inclusion of the people. (p. 136)</li> <li>2) By 2030, modernize the tax system based on criteria of fairness, progressiveness and redistributive capacity, in order to make possible greater collection efficiency, reducing</li> </ol>

			the gap with the European Union, which will result in the strengthening of public services and the reduction of inequalities, through an in-depth analysis of existing tax figures and tax benefits. (p. 141)
	41. Sweden	Yes	The VNR notes that “success on SDG 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions has an especially positive effect on SDG 10 on reduced inequalities.” (p.71)
	42. Thailand	No	
	43. Tunisia	No	The report does not make any express link between the different SDGs. However, certain elements relating to SG-16 are mentioned in general sections of the report (such as the section on inclusion (pp. 33-36))
	44. Uruguay	No	
	45. Zimbabwe	No	N/A
	<b>Total VNRs (40)</b>	<b>Total Y = 20</b>	
		<b>Total N = 20</b>	
<b>10. Any other notable SDG16+ related issues from the VNR?</b>	1. Afghanistan	No	
	2. Angola	No	
	3. Antigua and Barbuda	No	N/A
	4. Azerbaijan	No	

5. Bahamas (Pending)		
6. Bhutan	No	N/A
7. Bolivia	No	n/a
8. Cabo Verde	No	N/A
9. Chad	No	
10. China	No	N/A
11. Colombia	No	n/a
12. Cuba	No	
13. Cyprus	No	
14. Czech Republic	No	None applicable that have not already been covered in this summary.
15. DPRK	No	N/A
16. Denmark	No	
17. Dominican Republic	No	
18. Djibouti (pending)		
19. Egypt	No	
20. Germany	No	
21. Guatemala (pending)		

	22. Indonesia	Yes	<p>The report presented by Indonesia is extremely detailed, covering 786 pages. The report identifies “challenges, emerging issues, partnership with the civil society, and subnational governments, with regard to the response to the COVID-19 pandemic” (preface, iv).</p> <p>The report noted that:</p> <p>“[c]urrently, achieving the SDGs target is more challenging. The pandemic caused a health and economic crisis that hampered the achievements of our SDGs, and also on the global level” (p. 32).</p> <p>The report further noted that “[a]s a result of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, Indonesia needs a redesign of economic transformation” and that “Indonesia needs a growth of 6 percent (6%) to escape the middle-income trap before and becoming a developed country before 2045” (p. 32).</p>
	23. Iraq	No	NA
	24. Japan	No	N/A
	25. Lao People’s Democratic Republic	No	
	26. Madagascar	No	N/A
	27. Malaysia	No	
	28. Marshall Islands	No	Please see discussions above.
	29. Mexico	No	N/A

30. Myanmar (pending)		
31. Namibia	No	N/A
32. Nicaragua	No	N/A
33. Niger	No	
34. Norway	No	
35. Pakistan (pending)		
36. Paraguay	No	N/A
37. Qatar	No	N/A
38. San Marino	No	
39. Sierra Leone	No	N/A
40. Spain	No	N/A
41. Sweden	No	
42. Thailand	No	
43. Tunisia	Yes	In the COVID-19 context, SDG16 is considered as a priority (together with SDGs 10 and 5 (p. 90))
44. Uruguay	No	N/A
45. Zimbabwe	No	N/A
<b>Total VNRs (40)</b>	<b>Total Y = 2</b>	
	<b>Total N = 38</b>	