



Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
5 May 2025
English
Original: Arabic, English, French,
Russian and Spanish

**ADVANCED UNEDITED
VERSION**

High-level political forum on sustainable development

Convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council

14-23 July 2025

Item 2 of the provisional agenda*

Compilation of main messages for the 2025 voluntary national reviews

Note by the Secretariat

The Secretariat transmits herewith the main messages of voluntary national reviews presented by 36 States members of the high-level political forum on sustainable development at its 2025 meeting, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions [67/290](#), [70/1](#) and [70/299](#).**

* E/HLPF/2025/1

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Angola

[Original: English]

In 2025, Angola will celebrate 50 years of independence and, for the second time, present its Voluntary National Review (VNR) on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, reaffirming its commitment to the voluntary and participatory monitoring and review of its progress. Under the leadership of His Excellency, President João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço, and with the support of the United Nations System in Angola, a VNR platform was established, bringing together the National Institute of Statistics, civil society, academia, and the private sector.

Highlights

Angola has undertaken profound structural reforms aimed at consolidating the democratic rule of law and paving the path for inclusive and sustainable development. Efforts to combat corruption, strengthen macroeconomic stability, and promote social development are key pillars of this transformation. Several important legal instruments have been approved, notably the National Strategy for the Prevention and Repression of Corruption and the establishment of the National Observatory Against Illegal Immigration and the Illicit Trade of Mineral Resources.

As a result of economic reforms geared towards diversifying the economic structure, Angola has experienced sustained and inclusive growth. A key priority has been to enhance food and nutrition security and strengthen human capital development. In 2024, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 4.4%, the highest growth rate in the past decade. In the social sector, the government approved the National Human Capital Development Plan, aimed at aligning education and vocational training with national labor market needs.

The country has also made significant investments in the social sector. In health, investments have led to reductions in maternal and infant mortality and lower fertility rates among women of reproductive age. In education, the number of schools has grown to around 12,547, covering primary, secondary, and school campuses and serving more than 9 million students.

At the regional level, Angola has continued to demonstrate a firm commitment to peace, stability, and regional integration in Africa. The country played a vital role in regional efforts to end the conflict in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and chaired the African Union Peace and Security Council, leading important discussions on continental peace and security issues.

Challenges and Opportunities

The progress achieved so far further encourages Angola to address persistent challenges with determination. The government will strengthen the social protection network through initiatives such as the Integrated Local Development and Poverty Reduction Programme and the Social Protection Strengthening Programme (Kwenda). At the same time, Angola will continue promoting sustained economic growth by investing in infrastructure to support the productive sector—most notably the Lobito Corridor, a key driver of regional economic integration under the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

To address the effects of climate change, Angola will continue implementing its National Climate Change Strategy and drought mitigation programs, with a particular focus on enhancing climate resilience in the southern region of the country.

Path Forward

Angola's economic diplomacy must maintain its momentum, especially as the country assumes the Presidency of the African Union, a strategic opportunity to strengthen its leadership at the continental level in a context marked by global uncertainty. Domestically, continued improvements in governance, greater efficiency in public administration, and sustained commitment to structural reforms will be essential to ensuring inclusive and sustainable growth, positioning Angola as a resilient and competitive nation.

Bahamas

[Original: English]

The Commonwealth of The Bahamas has prepared its 2025 Voluntary National Review (VNR) through a series of consultations with key national stakeholders representing Government, non-Government, and private sector organizations. The 2025 VNR provides an opportunity to determine the progress made in respect of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) since the 2021 VNR, and The Bahamas' efforts to recover from Hurricane Dorian and the COVID-19 pandemic. The 2025 VNR covers the period 2021 through 2024.

Economic achievements, over the past four years, include: introduction of initiatives to enter the carbon markets, adding new revenue streams and creating inroads for economic diversification. One such initiative is "The Bahamas Debt Conversion Project for Marine Conservation", launched in 2024, which is expected to generate an estimated \$124 million in funding for marine conservation over the next 15 years. It is a public-private-partnership between the Government and partners in the banking and NGO sectors. A key benefit of the project is an endowment fund of up to \$20 million by 2039 to finance marine conservation and management.

Moreover, The Bahamas is undertaking a comprehensive, nationwide plan to modernize and upgrade the way it generates, stores, and distributes electricity across the country – in alignment with SDG 7. The Government, through private sector collaboration, is installing modern infrastructure, including utility-scale solar power of up to 80 MW, utilizing cleaner fuels, and enacting energy efficiencies across the archipelago. Climate resilience is being promoted through the Integrated Coastal Zone Management program, which seeks to utilize ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) as a means of protecting coastal resources and communities.

Growth in the Fintech sector has been supported by enactment of the Digital Assets and Registry Exchanges Act (DARE), placing The Bahamas among the first countries to regulate blockchain technology and digital currencies, including the Bahamian Sand Dollar. In the agricultural sector, efforts to enhance food security include: expanding production through hydroponics, school gardens, poultry farming, and use of climate-responsive agricultural practices.

Tourism remains vital to the economy, and efforts are underway to promote sustainability through the development of a Sustainable Tourism Framework and zero-waste-to-energy initiatives, particularly in the Family Islands. Other tourism

programs include: development of heritage and nature trails on various islands and capacity building in nature tourism through certification and training.

Achievements in the health sector include: reductions in maternal and infant mortality, fewer cases of communicable diseases such as HIV and tuberculosis, and increased vaccination coverage for childhood illnesses including measles, mumps, and rubella.

As a Small Island Developing State, The Bahamas faces numerous challenges. Climate change continues to be the greatest threat to its continued existence. Loss and damage from hurricanes between 2002 and 2022 exceeded \$6.7 billion, representing more than 50 percent of GDP. The country remains vulnerable to external shocks such as geopolitical unrest, trade disputes, and inequitable negotiation practices. A shortage of human, technical, and financial resources continues to hinder the ability to collect data on national-level indicators for SDG tracking.

Gender equality also remains an issue, with rising incidences of sexual violence against women and girls. Legal and social challenges include: inability of Bahamian women married to foreign nationals to pass citizenship to their children and pay inequality.

Progress in SDG implementation since 2020 has been incremental and positive. The Bahamas remains committed to implementation of the SDGs not only as important global objectives, but as essential goals for the nation's development. The integration of the SDGs into national development planning, including the 2021–2030 National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), reflects national recognition of the importance of these goals for the continued growth and development of The Bahamas.

Bangladesh

[Original: English]

Bangladesh's Voluntary National Review of SDGs in 2025 comes at a critical juncture, in the aftermath of a transformative youth-led mass uprising of July-August 2024, that culminated in the fall of a repressive regime. This marked a significant political turning point, ushering in a renewed national commitment to democratic values, institutional transparency, and inclusive development. Amid this backdrop of transformation, Bangladesh is redefining its development trajectory—with stronger civic engagement, bolder policy ambitions, and a clearer focus on leaving no one behind.

Despite deep-rooted challenges, Bangladesh's achievements across several SDGs are noteworthy. Income poverty is now below 19%, extreme poverty at around 6% while multidimensional poverty is below 10%. Primary school completion rate increased to 87%. Access to safe drinking water is over 70%. Electricity coverage is at 99%. However, food insecurity remains a concern, particularly among vulnerable and marginalized communities. Climate change exacerbates such existing vulnerabilities by jeopardizing food systems, displacing communities, and threatening biodiversity.

The country has been facing macroeconomic instability since COVID-19. Excessive economic mismanagement resulted in higher inflation, depleted reserves and increased financial vulnerability. Inequalities—across income, gender, and geography—have widened, limiting opportunities for many. Several factors are

inhibiting inclusive progress, including the dominance of the informal sector (accounts for 84.1% of the employed population), high youth unemployment with 18.9% of young people Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET), and persistent systemic barriers for women in education, employment, and entrepreneurship roles. These structural challenges are intensified by low fiscal-space, which continues to limit public investment in health, education, and social protection.

Mobilizing adequate financing for SDG implementation remains a persistent challenge. Weak institutional governance, corruption, and fragmented coordination—alongside data quality and limited private-sector engagement—hinder the execution of SDG focused interventions.

The Rohingya crisis remains a monumental humanitarian and development challenge. Hosting over one million forcefully displaced Rohingya has placed substantial economic, social, and environmental stress on Bangladesh. Declining international support worsens the burden. In response, Bangladesh has demonstrated resilience and a commitment to international solidarity—embodying the principles of the 2030 Agenda.

To reaffirm its adherence to the SDGs, Bangladesh is pursuing a comprehensive reform agenda focused on governance, transparency, and accountability. The interim government has prioritised restoring institutional integrity, safeguarding judicial independence, upholding press freedom and ensuring preparations for free-and-fair elections. Multiple Task Forces along with a White Paper on the state of the economy were initiated to provide the basis for further remedial actions necessary to revitalize the economy. Eleven Reform Commissions were formed to achieve meaningful progress when addressing the Constitution, Judiciary, Electoral System, Public Administration, Police, Mass Media, Anti-corruption, Health, Workers' Rights, Women's Affairs and Local Government.

Alongside these governance efforts, the national development strategy is receiving renewed focus on investments in digital infrastructure, green transition, technical and entrepreneurship skills development, bottom-up job creation—particularly targeting youth, women, and underrepresented communities by fostering SMEs. The country aims to champion a whole-of- society approach, fostering public-private partnerships while engaging civil society, community organisations, academia and the youth in co-creating solutions.

Bangladesh is preparing to graduate from its Least Developed Country (LDC) status and position itself as a constructive and credible development partner. It is calling for a renewed spirit of multilateralism—anchored in fair trade, climate finance, debt relief, and technology transfer—to achieve a shared prosperity. Bangladesh's transition, navigating from a political upheaval to a reformative ambition is a clear signal to its people that it is proactively engaging in the global effort to realize the SDGs. Our journey ahead is rooted in the conviction that no one, in Bangladesh or globally, should be left behind.

Belarus

[Original: Russian]

Беларусь демонстрирует устойчивое социально-экономическое развитие и политическую стабильность. Страна заняла 69-е место в Индексе человеческого

развития и находится в категории стран с очень высоким уровнем человеческого развития. В Беларуси появились новые прогрессивные отрасли – космос, атомная энергетика. В 2021 году введен в промышленную эксплуатацию первый энергоблок белорусской атомной электростанции. На протяжении последних лет Беларусь полностью обеспечивает себя электроэнергией.

Уровень прогресса Беларуси по достижению Целей устойчивого развития (ЦУР) составляет 80,5 %. Тем не менее беспрецедентные односторонние принудительные меры, которые западные страны применяют в отношении Беларуси, снижают потенциал страны в скорости и объеме достигнутых ЦУР. В то же время Беларусь подтверждает высокую степень приверженности своим международным обязательствам.

В международном рейтинге ЦУР Беларуси принадлежит 30-е место (из 167 государств).

ЦУР имплементированы в новую Национальную стратегию устойчивого развития до 2040 года, а также коррелируются с государственными программами социально-экономического развития.

В Беларуси создана Национальная платформа представления отчетности по ЦУР; обеспечен доступ к 232 из 246 показателей национального перечня; глобальному уровню соответствуют 174 показателя. Уровень доступности данных достиг 94%.

Разработана платформа региональных данных по устойчивому развитию.

ЦУР 3. Основными принципами системы здравоохранения Беларуси являются приоритетность профилактических мер на основе формирования здорового образа жизни; качество и доступность медицинской помощи, в том числе лекарственного обеспечения; санитарно-эпидемиологическое благополучие населения и его будущих поколений.

Беларусь является лидером по медицинским рейтингам в мире. Достигнуты большие успехи в области охраны материнства и детства, кардиохирургии, травматологии, нейрохирургии, офтальмологии, онкологии и онкогематологии, трансплантологии и вакцинации населения.

Беларусь занимает лидирующую позицию среди стран с самым низким коэффициентом материнской смертности.

Каждый белорус может бесплатно получить любой вид медицинской помощи, в том числе самой высокотехнологичной.

ЦУР 5. В Беларуси комплексно подходят к повышению роли женщин во всех сферах жизни. Сегодня в парламенте Беларуси доля женщин составляет 40,2% (2024 г.).

Государство в Беларуси обеспечивает благоприятные условия для того, чтобы женщины могли успешно сочетать работу и воспитание детей.

Беларусь является страной с высокой долей женской занятости. Среди занятого населения доля женщин составляет 50,5% (2024 г.). Доля женщин-руководителей – 49,6%.

Беларусь занимает 29-е место в рейтинге из 166 стран по Индексу гендерного неравенства.

ЦУР 8. Качество жизни – неизменный приоритет страны. Наблюдается рост ВВП – 104,0% в 2024 году. В 2025 году прогнозируется рост ВВП в 104,1%.

Зарплаты и социальные программы обеспечены реально произведенными товарами и услугами, их экспортными поставками. Ежегодно увеличивается размер пенсий. Бюджетные сферы получают поддержку государства.

Прирост реальных располагаемых денежных доходов населения по итогам 2024 года обеспечен на уровне 9,7% (при прогнозе 3,5%). За четыре года доходы выросли почти на 15%.

Растет уровень занятости населения. Уровень безработицы в 2024 г. снизился до 3,0%. Это является не только самым низким значением в стране с момента наблюдения, но и одним из самых низких среди стран мира.

ЦУР 14. Охрана природы и бережное отношение к природным ресурсам в соответствии с Конституцией Республики Беларусь является долгом каждого гражданина.

Беларусь является страной, не имеющей выхода к морю. В то же время более 20 тысяч рек Беларуси относятся к бассейнам Черного и Балтийского морей.

Следовательно, предпринимаемые в стране меры по поддержанию благоприятного состояния и улучшению экологического статуса поверхностных водостоков косвенно воздействуют и на состояние этих бассейнов.

ЦУР 17. Сегодня белорусское общество демонстрирует гражданское единство и готово совместными усилиями государственных органов, организаций всех форм собственности и граждан реализовать задачи пятилетки качества.

Сформированные новые каналы общественно-политической активности, прежде всего Всебелорусское народное собрание, обеспечивают участие каждого белоруса в принятии государственных решений, выражении мнения.

В Беларуси качественно новый уровень получило устойчивое партнерство под эгидой Национального координатора по достижению ЦУР. Активно развивается институт Молодежных послов ЦУР.

Беларусь формирует полноценное партнерство в рамках региональных организаций, таких как БРИКС, ШОС, ОДКБ, СНГ, ЕАЭС.

Bhutan

[Original: English]

Bhutan's development strategy is rooted in the philosophy of Gross National Happiness (GNH), which shares deep synergies with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Since the adoption of Agenda 2030, Bhutan has systematically

integrated SDGs into its Five-Year Plans (FYPs), culminating in the current 13th FYP (2024–2029).

Bhutan's graduation from LDC status in 2023 marks a major national milestone. The 13th FYP serves as a critical mechanism to ensure a smooth and sustainable post-LDC transition. Its strategic objectives—including achieving high-income status by 2034, promoting social equity, and fostering resilient governance—are carefully aligned with both national priorities and international commitments under the 2030 Agenda.

Bhutan underscores the imperative of simultaneously securing a sustainable post-LDC transition and accelerating progress towards the SDGs. With only five years remaining to realize the 2030 Agenda, this dual endeavour demands immediate and coordinated action. While Bhutan is committed to undertaking sustained investments and enacting fit-for-purpose policy reforms, these efforts alone will not suffice. Strong, continued, and tailored international support is indispensable to uphold Bhutan's gains in health, environment, and inclusive development, and to ensure that LDC transition status leads to resilient progress.

Bhutan recently formulated its long-term national economic strategy titled the “Bhutan 21st Century Economic Roadmap”, highlighting priority sectors and key enablers for economic transformation. A central objective of the roadmap is to increase Bhutan's real GDP tenfold by 2050, while upholding the country's commitment to carbon neutrality, in alignment with GNH values.

Although Bhutan's economy expanded by 4.9 percent in 2023, several socio-economic indicators have yet to recover to their pre-pandemic levels. The overall unemployment rate declined to 3.5 percent in 2024, while youth unemployment dropped to 19 percent from 28.6 percent in 2022. Despite this improvement, youth unemployment and large-scale overseas out-migration remain key concerns. As of 2022, 12.4 percent of the population was below the national poverty line. Several economic diversification measures are being pursued to address these challenges.

Notable progressive steps toward gender equality include the decriminalization of same-sex relations through the Penal Code (Amendment) Act 2021, marking a major milestone in protecting LGBTQ+ rights. Bhutan continues to address gender-based violence (GBV) through a multi-sectoral approach. In 2025, Bhutan launched its first National Strategy and Framework of Action on Elimination of GBV— a roadmap for coordinated and sustained actions to combat GBV. In 2023, Bhutan ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime.

Bhutan has significantly improved maternal and child health outcomes, achieving SDG targets for maternal, under-five, and neonatal mortality. Mental health and substance abuse, including alcohol abuse, remain key concerns, prompting further focused interventions. Bhutan continues its fight against non-communicable diseases (NCDs) through nationwide screenings and health promotion campaigns. Bhutan reported zero indigenous malaria cases in 2024 and improved Tuberculosis outcomes.

Bhutan maintains its carbon-negative status, although rising emissions pose future risks. The country has enhanced its climate resilience through the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), Nationally Determined Contributions, and integrated climate policies across sectors. Recent strategic initiatives include the formulation of Bhutan's Long Term Low Greenhouse Gas Emission and Climate Resilient Development Strategy (LTS), establishment of the Bhutan Climate Fund, and launch of the G-Zero Forum. Institutional challenges remain, including technical capacity gaps, coordination inefficiencies, and climate data limitations.

The VNR process has been fully inclusive, engaging government, civil society, youth, the international community, and the private sector in a whole-of-society approach. Despite challenges, Bhutan remains strongly committed to advancing sustainable development, leveraging its GNH framework and institutional reforms to drive impactful progress toward Agenda 2030.

Bulgaria

[Original: English]

Bulgaria reaffirms its strong commitment to the implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs, the Goals) and continues to make dedicated efforts toward their achievement.

The country places particular emphasis on engaging society as a whole in this process and values the contribution of all stakeholders. The Goals are approached as a complex, interconnected and mutually reinforcing framework, with a strong emphasis on maintaining balance and coherence across them.

Bulgaria strives to ensure coherence across national policy areas with the Goals, by coordinating actions at the national level and providing political leadership.

The focus of the Second Voluntary National Review of the Republic of Bulgaria is on the progress achieved to date, as well as on the identified challenges and opportunities for national economic and social development.

The review of national progress toward the Goals over the period 2015–2024 shows that:

- **Bulgaria has achieved significant progress in reducing poverty and hunger.** Since the launch of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the proportion of the population living below the international poverty line has decreased fivefold, while the share of the population at risk of poverty has nearly halved.
- **Increased investment in education and healthcare is equipping future generations to face the challenges of tomorrow.**
- **The use of green technologies and innovations is being promoted,** contributing to sustainable economic growth.
- **Efforts to preserve natural resources and biodiversity are recognized as fundamental to the country's long-term sustainability.**
- **Substantial progress has been made in advancing gender equality,** with continued support for women's rights and their participation in social and economic life.
- **Bulgaria is actively working to include marginalized and vulnerable groups** in society through a range of social programmes and initiatives.
- **Strong and transparent institutions are considered essential for sustainable development.** Bulgaria remains committed to enhancing the efficiency and accountability of its institutions.
- **Encouraging active citizen engagement in decision-making processes** is seen as a vital element of successful SDG implementation.
- **Bulgaria recognizes the importance of international cooperation and global partnerships for the achievement of the SDGs.** The country actively

participates in international initiatives and the exchange of good practices. Cooperation with European partners is essential for regional development and stability.

The review also provides an opportunity to identify areas where additional efforts are needed to address specific challenges:

- **Ensuring that policy-making is informed by timely and reliable data is essential for its effectiveness.** Looking ahead, Bulgaria will focus on the development of national information systems and on strengthening the collection and analysis of sustainable development-related statistics. Improved access to high-quality data will support evidence-based decision-making and empower all stakeholders to participate meaningfully in planning and implementation.
- **Many of the barriers to achieving the Goals can be addressed more effectively and rapidly by focusing on local-level action and addressing challenges at the territorial level,** within the framework of a robust multi-level governance model. Bulgaria will intensify efforts to engage local authorities, promote sustainable regional development, and ensure coherence between territorial development policies, national priorities, and the Goals. Strengthening coordination and cooperation between central and local government will be crucial to this process.

Czechia

[Original: English]

Czechia's 3rd Voluntary National Review represents a longstanding commitment to implementation of the 2030 Agenda and focuses on the progress made since the 2nd VNR in 2021. It draws on the updated Strategic Framework Czech Republic 2030 with an outlook to 2050, approved by the Government in 2024. Although Czechia ranks 12th out of 167 countries (Sustainable Development Report 2024), the VNR provides a self-critical assessment that contributes to improving SDG implementation.

The VNR is based on solid data evidence and reflects the current state of our society. It has been created in a transparent and participatory way, incorporating inputs from stakeholders including experts, youth and NGOs.

The social dimension of sustainable development in Czechia is underpinned by a strong social protection system that continues to improve access to health care, including mental health. Progress has been made towards accessible quality education and social integration of disadvantaged groups. Some gender equality issues remain difficult to address, but efforts are on-going. Czechia follows the LNOB approach, e.g. by strengthening human rights, protecting vulnerable groups and supporting social entrepreneurship. Overall, significant steps forward have been taken toward a more inclusive society.

Czechia is making tangible progress in the economic pillar of sustainable development and the related SDGs. Decarbonisation of the Czech economy continues, with total emissions falling below 100 Mt CO₂ eq. in 2023 for the first time. Since 1990, emissions have already fallen by 47 %. The energy intensity of the economy is decreasing, and the share of renewable energy is steadily increasing. Czechia steadily supports research and innovations, which is essential for the transformation of the

traditional manufacturing industry into a modern, technologically advanced economy with sustainable and competitive production.

Czechia is determined to contribute its part to the Paris and Kunming-Montreal commitments. Ongoing climate adaptation and nature protection measures focus on water quality and management and its retention in landscape, reforestation, sustainable land-use practices, the preservation of natural habitats and the improvement of ambient air quality and waste management. Progress in nature restoration is slow but steady. Although some sectors continue to exert pressure on the environment, improvement efforts persist.

Local and regional governments are increasingly involved in efforts to advance SDG implementation, through e.g. green infrastructure projects and sustainable public services. Legal and financial autonomy enables municipalities and regions to tailor their efforts to their specific needs and priorities. Community engagement and participation of different stakeholders are promoted through a variety of participatory methods. National and European financial subventions have contributed to more dynamic SDGs localisation.

Czechia embraces its responsibilities toward sustainable development. It remains a reliable, globally engaged partner. Its ODA amounted to USD 572 million in 2024. Czechia promotes human dignity and SDGs through a human rights-based approach, by strengthening the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, partnering with the private sector and NGOs, and contributing to the EU Global Gateway. The Russian aggression against Ukraine has severely impacted sustainable development both regionally and globally. Czechia responded with solidarity and efficiency, providing key support to refugees, while continuing its global development and humanitarian commitments.

Meaningful progress towards the SDGs has been achieved, but the data shows that there is still a long way to go. It is not possible to make headway without increasing our efforts together with relevant stakeholders. The way forward is to strengthen policy coherence. This means making policies coherent with the SDGs and rendering both strategies and laws into effective policymaking tools. It is also crucially important to demonstrate sustainability in everyday life to prevent it from becoming an empty concept. That is the aspiration of Czechia.

Dominican Republic

[Original: Spanish]

El país avanza hacia una mayor fortaleza institucional. La reforma constitucional consolidó la limitación de la reelección presidencial a dos períodos, redujo el número de diputados y transfirió al Consejo Nacional de la Magistratura la elección del Procurador General, eliminando la designación directa por el presidente.

Se registran mejoras en la administración pública. El índice de percepción de la corrupción mantiene un sostenido descenso. En 2024, el país obtuvo una puntuación de 36 y ocupó la posición 104; mejora de 8 puntos y 33 posiciones respecto a 2020. Por otra parte, con el diseño de la nueva metodología de Evaluación del Desempeño Institucional se apuesta a la institucionalización de una cultura de gestión por resultados.

La tasa de pobreza general fue 19.0% y la extrema 2.4 % en 2024, inferior en 11.7 y 1.7 puntos porcentuales respecto a 2021 y por debajo de los niveles

prepandemia, influenciado principalmente por la recuperación económica y los programas de protección social a la población vulnerable.

Avanza la implementación del Plan Estratégico Nacional de Salud 2030 como la hoja de ruta para fortalecer el acceso a servicios de salud, incluyendo mejoras en los mecanismos de financiamiento del sector.

Con un enfoque de derechos e igualdad de oportunidades, continúan los esfuerzos en procura de un crecimiento económico y social inclusivo, con desafíos para el cierre de brechas de género, etarias y territoriales.

La concentración del ingreso (coeficiente de Gini) fue 0.386 en 2024, por debajo del 0.388 de 2021 y del 0.419 de 2019. Para reducir desigualdades, se impulsa la territorialización de políticas públicas, apoyada por la Ley de Regiones Únicas de Planificación (2022) y el Registro Único de Demandas Ciudadanas, también mayor desconcentración de la inversión pública hacia todo el territorio nacional.

Se presentan desafíos en la transición del bono demográfico. La población de 0-17 años representaba el 36% de la población en 2010, proporción que bajó a 29.7% en 2022.

La economía dominicana ha retomado su dinamismo, luego de los efectos del COVID-19. En 2024 el crecimiento fue 5 %, a pesar de un entorno internacional de incertidumbre, tensiones políticas y restricciones financieras.

Las oportunidades de empleo mejoran: la desocupación fue de 5.1% en 2024, 2.2 puntos menos que en 2021, aunque persiste una amplia brecha de género (3% en hombres, 7.9% en mujeres). El empleo informal sigue alto (55.5%) y los ingresos laborales crecen de manera moderada.

El turismo, las remesas y las exportaciones de zonas francas se mantienen como las principales fuentes de divisas. Las exportaciones nacionales de bienes continúan con cierto dinamismo.

Se continúa avanzando en los acuerdos público-privados de **producción sostenible**, el impulso de la producción más limpia en las Mipymes y la producción de energía renovable. Se cuenta con una Política Nacional de Compras Verdes y una normativa sobre ahorro y eficiencia energética.

Los ecosistemas marinos y costeros enfrentan amenazas, como la llegada de sargazo, que afecta la pesca y el turismo. Se han adoptado medidas para mitigar su impacto.

La Ley de Responsabilidad Fiscal busca reducir la deuda al 40% del PIB y continuar garantizando la estabilidad macroeconómica que el país ha disfrutado en las últimas décadas.

Se consolida el Sistema Nacional de Planificación e Inversión Pública impulsando la articulación con el presupuesto y la alineación de los ODS con la planificación nacional. El país implementa un Marco Nacional Integrado de Financiación; cuenta con el Plan Meta 2036 que busca duplicar el PIB, y reafirma su compromiso con el Pacto para el Futuro.

El Salvador

[Original: Spanish]

El Salvador presenta su Tercer Informe Nacional Voluntario con el firme compromiso de avanzar hacia un desarrollo sostenible, inclusivo y resiliente. Bajo la dirección del Presidente Nayib Bukele, el país ha experimentado una transformación integral, basada en el restablecimiento de la seguridad ciudadana y la gobernabilidad, condiciones esenciales para garantizar derechos fundamentales y fomentar el desarrollo humano.

En el ámbito social, el Gobierno ha priorizado la atención integral desde la primera infancia con la Política "Crecer Juntos", y ha logrado avances significativos en salud, como la reducción de la mortalidad neonatal gracias a la Ley Nacer con Cariño y el fortalecimiento de la atención cardiovascular reconocida por la OPS. En educación, el programa "Mi Nueva Escuela" ha permitido mejorar infraestructura, currículo y acceso digital, beneficiando a estudiantes y docentes con dispositivos conectados, reduciendo brechas y fortaleciendo competencias del siglo XXI.

El país impulsa la seguridad alimentaria mediante la Hoja de Ruta para la Transformación de los Sistemas Alimentarios. Se han implementado programas de apoyo a pequeños y medianos productores, así como ferias agrícolas y alianzas estratégicas con países como Turquía y Corea del Sur para fortalecer la producción nacional.

En materia de transformación digital, se han aprobado normativas clave como la Ley de Activos Digitales, la factura electrónica y la Ley de Teletrabajo, facilitando la digitalización de servicios y procesos fiscales. Se avanza también en la construcción de un Data Trust y una plataforma digital unificada para trámites públicos.

En infraestructura, se ejecutan obras estratégicas como los periféricos Claudia Lars y Gerardo Barrios, el viaducto Francisco Morazán y la modernización de los puertos de Acajutla y La Unión. El programa "El Salvador Vuela" incluye la expansión del aeropuerto de Comalapa y la rehabilitación de aeródromos regionales. Además, se amplía la conectividad digital en zonas rurales con fibra óptica, en colaboración con aliados internacionales.

En el plano económico, la firma del acuerdo con el FMI ha contribuido a la estabilidad fiscal y la atracción de inversiones. Se ha lanzado la iniciativa "Invest El Salvador" y se promueven alianzas público-privadas en sectores estratégicos como infraestructura, turismo e innovación. El turismo sostenible se fortalece a través de iniciativas como Surf City, generando empleo y dinamismo territorial.

En materia ambiental, El Salvador impulsa una transición energética basada en fuentes renovables. Se promueven la energía solar, geotérmica e hidroeléctrica, así como la generación distribuida y la descarbonización progresiva del sector energético.

Este informe se enmarca en la Estrategia Nacional de Desarrollo Integral, que adapta los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS) a la realidad del país. El Consejo Nacional para el Desarrollo, bajo la dirección del Vicepresidente de la República, lidera su implementación mediante un proceso participativo con todos los sectores sociales.

Con estos avances, El Salvador reafirma su compromiso con el desarrollo sostenible, avanzando hacia un modelo centrado en las personas, con una visión de futuro transformadora, justa y sostenible

Eswatini

[Original: English]

Generally, SDGs progress in Eswatini is mixed with most goals showing steady advancement while some lag behind.

Specific SDGs progress:

SDG 3:

- Eswatini is making progress in reducing maternal and under 5 mortality rate which stands at 452 per 100 000 and 41 per 1 000 live births respectively. Also remarkable progress has been made in combating HIV/AIDS and TB with the HIV incidence among adults aged 15-49 declined from 1.36% to 0.85%, and the TB incidence declining from 398 to 350 per 100,000 population. Continued efforts are needed to address non-communicable diseases and to ensure constant supply of drugs, medicines and other medical supplies which are some of the challenges faced by the country

SDG 5:

- Great strides have been made in empowering women and promoting gender equality with woman representation in parliament increasing from 22 percent to 29 percent during the 2023 elections. Despite the progress, there is a need to strengthen law enforcement measures to reduce gender based violence and guarantee equal protection under the law.

SDG 8:

- Unemployment is one of the challenges face by Eswatini with national unemployment increasing from 33.3 percent in 2021 to 35.4 percent in 2023. Youth unemployment declined slightly from 58.2 percent in 2021 to 56 percent in 2023. Addressing youth unemployment, skills mismatch, skills gaps, and promoting a private sector-led economy to create jobs should be prioritized.

SDG 14:

- Strengthening of policies and continuous monitoring of the water quality has enabled Eswatini to minimize threats due to water pollution. The water bodies are compliant with the set standards with river level of pollution maintained at pH range between 7.1 and 7.7 (within the 6.5 and 8.5 national acceptable range). Also, solutes levels remains low at 35% and 25% during the dry and wet seasons respectively which is acceptable for river health.
- Safeguarding life in water bodies that harbors river-based resources is prioritized in Eswatini in an effort to ensure conservation and sustainable usage of fish ecosystem. Promotion of fish production is strengthened and controls for overfishing including laws for illegal fishing is enforced. There is a need to invest on building resilience of fish ecosystems through ensuring sustainable practices that will restore and enhance fish stock growth.

SDG 17:

- Official development assistance culminating from the collaborative partnerships between the government, and development partners has resulted in increases of the ODA the country received from US\$226.2 million in 2020 to US\$250.6 million in 2023. The middle income status of the country and changes in global funding mechanisms has had a negative bearing on the ODA flow to Eswatini.

SDG Acceleration : there is an urgent need for prioritized and integrated action, with a strong focus on job creation to catalyze progress across all 17 SDGs.

Data : Investment in data systems and skilled personnel at national and local government level is essential for availability of real-time, accurate data and information for evidence-based decision-making.

Financing of SDGs : There is a need to aggressively pursue domestic resource mobilization, explore innovative financing mechanisms like green bonds and public-private partnerships, and strategically leverage international cooperation to secure adequate and sustainable funding for SDG implementation.

Policy Coherence : Institutional coordination and policy coherence across government levels and sectors needs to be enhanced in order to maximize the impact of development efforts.

Conclusion : Eswatini needs to collaborate with partners and double the effort towards the National Development plan, SDGs and Agenda 2063 implementation to transform lives to ensure that no one is left behind.

Ethiopia

[Original: English]

Building on a foundation of macroeconomic, institutional, and sectoral reforms, Ethiopia has pursued an integrated and resilient development path—guided by the Ten-Year Development Plan (2021–2030). This long-term ambition operationalized through successive Medium-Term Development Plans, including Home grown economic reforms.

The 2025 VNR is organized around the five pillars of People, Prosperity, Planet, Peace, and Partnerships. It highlights key achievements, identifies enduring challenges, and sets out strategic priorities to accelerate progress over the remaining years of the 2030 Agenda.

People – Advancing Human Development and Leaving No One Behind- Ethiopia has made notable strides in reducing poverty, ensuring food security, providing inclusive and affordable health and education services, and Gender equality. Targeted social protection programs such as the PSNP now support 9.7

million people both in rural and urban areas. Community-based health insurance covers 53 million people, steadily advancing toward universal coverage.

To ensure resilience and sustained protection, the revised 2024 Disaster Risk Management Policy enhances preparedness and mitigates vulnerability among poor and marginalized groups. Initiatives such as school feeding and the National Nutrition Program have contributed to food security, education outcomes, and child development. Gender equality has improved through legal reforms, targeted investment, and increased access to education.

Prosperity – Building an Inclusive and Competitive Economy- Ethiopia's economy grew at an average rate of 7.6% from 2016/17–2023/24. The Homegrown Economic Reform programs continue to address macro-economic imbalances, structural constraints, improve the investment climate, increase productivity and enhanced public service delivery. Among its widely acclaimed successes, the National Wheat Initiative enabled the country to completely substitute wheat imports by 2021/22. Electricity access has tripled in a decade, while clean water coverage reached 70%. Urban transformation under the Corridor Development Program has transformed quality of life at a remarkable pace through upgrading slums and informal settlements.

Planet – Green Transition and Building Resilience- Ethiopia has emerged as a regional leader in climate action, anchored by the CRGE strategy and the LT-LEDS. Since 2019, the Green Legacy Initiative has planted over 40 billion seedlings, restoring degraded landscapes.

More than 95% of Ethiopia's electricity generation comes from renewables. The 2023 ban on fuel vehicle imports underscores Ethiopia's commitment to shift toward clean, green and sustainable mobility. Investments in early warning systems, climate-smart agriculture, and watershed management have bolstered resilience. However, limited adaptation financing continues to constrain local action. Global climate finance commitments must be honored to enable countries like Ethiopia to meet Paris Agreement targets.

Peace – Democratic Transition, Governance, and Social Cohesion- Ethiopia has undertaken substantial reforms to advance peace, reconciliation, and inclusive governance. The ongoing public service and administration reforms are enhancing transparency and efficient service delivery.

The Pretoria Agreement marked a critical step in ending the two-year conflict in northern Ethiopia, reflecting a commitment to peaceful resolution. As part of building sustainable peace, the National Dialogue Commission is providing structured frameworks to reach national consensus.

Partnerships – Mobilizing Collective Action for the 2030 Agenda- Ethiopia continues to strengthen domestic and global partnerships to catalyze SDGs implementation. The Integrated National Financing Framework has improved the alignment of public and private finance with national priorities. Domestically, tax policy reforms, PPP initiatives and private sector mobilization have strengthened domestic resource mobilization. Internationally, Ethiopia's engagement has also deepened by joining BRICS and SSTC initiatives, beyond the usual bilateral and multilateral engagements.

Looking Ahead, Ethiopia's journey toward the 2030 Agenda reflects resilient leadership, reform-oriented governance, and a commitment to inclusive development. People-centered policymaking has driven tangible progress. With continued national commitment and stronger international solidarity, the country will accelerate its commitments towards meeting its SDG ambitions, ensuring that no one is left behind.

Finland

[Original: English]

Today, Finland is an equal, modern and prosperous welfare state and a leader in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals. Our strengths are a high level of trust, a well-functioning democracy and equal opportunities for everyone. Investing in gender equality and ensuring free high-quality education and universal healthcare have been key factors in Finland's development story.

Based on Finland's experience, it is crucial to make sure that everyone is involved: Finland aims to achieve the SDGs through strong political commitment and by involving all actors in society. Only by working together, in Finland and globally, can we achieve sustainable results. Continuous stocktaking and strategic forecasting steers us towards adaptive management, enabling us to prepare for the future.

Finland continuously monitors and reviews its progress towards sustainable development, and we have strong institutional structures and processes in place to ensure societal engagement. Preparing the VNRs highlights Finland's evidence-based systematic monitoring. This is Finland's third voluntary review (the previous ones were conducted in 2016 and 2020).

Finland considers the country reviews particularly useful as they provide an opportunity to uncover and correct potential blind spots. Based on feedback, we have strengthened our whole-of-society approach and shifted from a single-solution orientation to a more systems-based approach.

In accelerating the achievement of the SDGs, Finland is on the right track with respect to many of them but emphasises the need for continuous follow-up and corrective actions. Analysing the SDGs in focus for 2025, we see that:

- For good health and wellbeing (SDG3), Finland has e.g. succeeded in decreasing the number of deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.
- Finland has traditionally been a leader in gender equality (SDG5). The number of women in managerial roles in economy and public life is high. Challenges still exist, including increased sexual and gender-based violence.
- The clean transition requires sustainable economic growth (SDG8), and systematic efforts are being made to secure this. Innovations, new business models and novel forms of work can be found, and both education and RDI play a key role.
- We have seen progress on life below water (SDG 14), where the target of conserving 10 per cent of Finland's total marine area has been reached. On the other hand, Finland is still far from ecological sustainability, especially when it comes to forests and other terrestrial ecosystems.
- As for SDG17, Finland has actively pursued international partnerships to advance sustainable development. At the national level, parity is extremely important for social cohesion, to ensure that all of society supports sustainability and that people feel included and are better equipped for future challenges through models such as life-long education.

Global challenges continue to increase at an accelerated pace. Tackling the interlinked challenges in a continuously changing geopolitical context requires new approaches and closer collaboration between different actors.

This VNR focuses on the following issues:

Firstly, due to the interconnectedness of the SDGs, we follow the recommendation of the framework of Global Sustainable Development Reports (2019, 2023). In the framework, **implementation takes place through transformative changes in key societal systems such as food, energy, education and consumption**, which are crucial for our wellbeing and for speeding up sustainability. This requires innovations and reliable data.

Secondly, to move forward with the framework, **we need to build it together in close collaboration between the Government, Parliament and youth, and in dialogue with e.g. academia, businesses, municipalities, CSOs and minority communities.**

Thirdly, **we are future-oriented in all our actions.** We run processes to provide foresight on what to expect and prepare for. We use independent evaluations, holistic sustainability assessments and future scenario processes while promoting imagination skills.

Gambia (Republic of The)

[Original: English]

The Gambia remains steadfast in Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) implementation, evident in the country's quest to present its third VNR at the 2025 High-Level Political Forum. The SDGs are mainstreamed into national planning frameworks, including the Recovery-Focused National Development Plan (RF-NDP) 2023 – 2027, sector and regional strategic plans, and other policies. The RF-NDP *seeks to consolidate gains in democratic governance, accelerate green economic and social transformation and build resilience to shocks and crises*. To support implementation of the SDGs, the country has fostered an inclusive, whole-of-society approach to development anchored on a strong institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating development outcomes.

In line with this year's theme *“Advancing sustainable, inclusive, science- and evidence-based solutions for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals for leaving no one behind”*, concerted efforts are made by the Government, Civil Society, the Private sector and the community to create an inclusive eco-system for the participation and benefit of all sundry in sustainable development.

On SDG 3, the government is implementing measures to improve the delivery of quality health services to reduce maternal, newborn, infant, and child morbidity and mortality and improve the health of adolescents and young people, in sync with the RF-NDP.

Relating to SDG 5, improvements are registered in gender equality, women's and girls' empowerment, with the establishment of the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare and setting up the Women Enterprise Fund to overcome financial barriers faced by women.

In the Government's efforts for inclusive growth and development and *Leave No One Behind*, a strong commitment is manifested to address issues of lack of empowerment, social exclusion, discrimination, and stigmatisation against women, girls, children, persons with disabilities, and older persons. Removing such barriers is key to unleashing the potential of large segments of society and establishing a just and equitable society. There are efforts to tap the potential of older persons (representing 3.1 per cent of the population) for national development.

On SDG 8, the country registered a real GDP per capita annual growth rate of 5.5% in 2020, with a slight dip to 4.8% in 2023 and rising again to 5.8% in 2024 (MoFEA). Recent data from the 2022–23 Gambia Labour Force Survey (GLFS) indicate that 79.4% of total employment in the country is informal, with a higher prevalence among women (84.7%) compared to men (74.7%). While the 2018 GLFS reported higher overall levels of informality, methodological differences between the two surveys limit direct comparison. Nevertheless, the 2022–23 findings underscore the continued significance of informal employment and persistent gender disparities. The ongoing 2025 GLFS will provide further critical insights to support policy and programme interventions aimed at reducing informality and improving employment quality.

Moreover, the country registered steady growth, promoting economic diversification through youth empowerment programs; improving and expanding the TVET system; financial services; and investing in key economic sectors such as information technology, renewable energy, and creative industries.

Under SDG 14, The Gambia is among the countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas and implementing the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries through the FAO EAF-Nansen Program (MoFWR). In 2024, progress has been noted in the implementation of international instruments aimed at combating illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing and in sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP.

On partnerships for the Goals (SDG 17), the Government is working on improving coordination and resource management to accelerate the implementation of the SDGs, while contributing to a reinvigorated global partnership for development within the context of an Integrated National Financing Framework.

Germany

[Original: English]

Participation works in Germany

The 2030 Agenda is being implemented at three levels – the national level (in Germany), the bilateral level (with Germany) and the multilateral level (by Germany). Sustainability governance offers structures for steering, implementing, monitoring and evaluating Germany's sustainability policy. One focus is on formalised cooperation with the stakeholder groups that play a significant role in society. In Germany, the federal government, the Länder (federal states) and the municipalities share the responsibility for, and work together on, implementing the 2030 Agenda. Germany is convinced that implementation will only work with broad support from across society. In drafting the VNR, the government has therefore engaged closely with different generations of stakeholders from civil society, business, academia, Länder and municipalities.

Together with the German government, these stakeholder groups discussed the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the national challenges which that entails, and developed input for the 2025 VNR. This cooperation and exchange of ideas has been a great asset to the Review which has emerged from it and which shows that participation works. Germany is also involved in an international peer learning

process with six other countries to foster international exchange of experience on challenges, success factors and lessons with regard to the drafting of VNRs.

Germany is shaping the transformation

Delivering on the recommendation made in the Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR), Germany has identified six areas of transformation:

1. Human well-being and capabilities; social justice
2. Energy transition and climate action
3. Circular economy
4. Sustainable construction and sustainable mobility
5. Sustainable agricultural and food systems
6. Pollutant free environment

In addition to this, Germany has identified five policy levers: governance; social mobilisation and participation; finances; research, innovation and digitalisation; and international responsibility and cooperation. The interministerial effort to update Germany's Sustainable Development Strategy has been aimed at ensuring that the transformation is socially just, and at strengthening social cohesion. In parallel, efforts are under way to further develop sustainability governance with a focus on impact.

Germany is taking responsibility with forward-looking action

The triple planetary crisis of climate change, environmental pollution and biodiversity loss is already dramatically noticeable in all parts of the world. Germany is working for a systematic and sustainable transition to a lowcarbon/climateneutral, competitive, socially just, open and inclusive economy and society. It is therefore focusing on expanding renewable energy generation nationally and is working hard to mitigate climate change in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement, and to implement the Global Biodiversity Framework.

Sound financial policies support necessary investments for the future and help to achieve intergenerational equity. Nationally, Germany's goal is performance budgeting with a more efficient focus on achieving the SDGs. It also assists its partners' efforts in this regard. Germany has a responsibility for the impacts of its actions in other parts of the world. It supports sustainable development in its partner countries.

2030 and beyond

With the third VNR, Germany is sending a powerful message of support for strong multilateralism, not least in response to current challenges. Moreover, the German government is working nationally and with partners worldwide to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. It is expressly committed to a holistic perspective on the SDGs and to strengthening the fundamental principles of the 2030 Agenda. Germany will therefore work for an ambitious post2030 Agenda framework.

Ghana

[Original: English]

Introduction

Ghana reaffirms its commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In presenting its third VNR, the country acknowledges that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provide a framework to address present challenges and support inclusive, equitable, and sustainable development.

Recent years have seen significant socio-economic resilience in Ghana. Following a pandemic-induced contraction, the economy has shown growth, with GDP increasing from 0.5 percent in 2020 to 5.7 percent in 2024, primarily driven by industry and services sectors. Inflation fell from 54 percent in December 2022 to 23.8 percent in December 2024, improving the macroeconomic environment, aiding businesses, and improving livelihoods.

Current Challenges

Despite these developments, emerging and persistent challenges risk reversing gains. Economic inequality, youth unemployment - particularly in urban areas where 1.9 million are not in education, employment, or training (NEET)- infrastructure deficits, environmental degradation, and institutional inefficiencies continue to pose significant obstacles. Regional disparities in health outcomes further highlight the fragility of Ghana's progress. Corruption, fiscal constraints, and weak institutional coordination has also hindered implementation.

Achievements of SDGs

- **Maternal Mortality and Anemia [SDGs 3]:** Ghana's institutional maternal mortality rate decreased by 15 percent from 128.6 to 109.3 deaths per 100,000 live births between 2018 and 2023. Anemia rates among children aged 6-59 months improved from 65.7 percent in 2014 to 48.9 percent in 2022.
- **Access to Education (SDG 4):** Ghana has achieved gender parity in pre-tertiary education. Access to Senior High Education increased from 800,000 in 2016 to 1.6 million in 2024.
- **Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (SDG 5):** Ghana passed the Affirmative Action (Gender Equality) Act in 2024 to ensure equality in political, social, economic, educational, and cultural spheres.
- **Access to WASH services (SDG 6):** Ghana has improved access to at least water services (88.4%) as of 2022 though safely managed water (44.5%) and sanitation services has experienced a slow transition (15.8%).
- **Localisation of the SDGs [SDGs 11]:** Interest in Voluntary Local Reviews (VLR) preparation is increasing among local planning authorities. Three have completed their VLRs, and 18 are at varying stages. These efforts are enhancing citizen participation, data ownership, identification of accelerators, and local accountability to ensure no one and no place is left behind, although gaps in financing, technical capacity, and coordination persist.
- **Climate Action [SDGs 13]:** Ghana established a Climate Financing Division and Green Finance Taxonomy, attracting over \$54 million in climate investments and aiming to cut over 1 million tonnes of CO₂.

Medium-Term Priorities

In the medium term, Ghana's focus within the context of the SDGs Transformation and Commitments and the United Nations Six Transitions will include:

- **Infrastructure Development:** Government intends to invest US\$10 billion infrastructure in roads and railways, water systems, energy, healthcare, and education.
- **Digital Transformation:** Enhanced e-governance, mobile money expansion, and digital public infrastructure to improve service delivery and accountability.
- **Green Economy Transition:** Sustainable energy, circular economy, and nature-based solutions to boost resilience and create green jobs.
- **Financing:** Government will leverage the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF), enhance domestic revenue mobilisation through digital platforms, among others to raise financing and investment.
- **Industrialisation:** Targeting production as a driver of economic development, focusing on agriculture and trade (manufacturing).
- **Investing in People for Inclusive Growth:** Focusing on lifelong learning, skills development, health promotion, and inclusive participation development.

Conclusion

The 2026–2029 National Development Policy Framework has mainstreamed the SDGs and reinforced alignment with the African Union's Agenda 2063. The country's transformation agenda will focus on integrated planning, inclusive participation, and resilient data systems.

Guatemala

[Original: Spanish]

Guatemala es rica en diversidad cultural y natural. Más del 40% de la población es indígena. Desatender esa riqueza profundizó desigualdades sociales, territoriales y alta vulnerabilidad al cambio climático; a impactos persistentes del COVID-19. Además, dificultades económicas globales acentuaron la inseguridad alimentaria y pobreza.

En el Gobierno actual trabajamos para cambiar ese rumbo. Enfocados en el bienestar generalizado, enfatizamos en los más desatendidos. Vemos un panorama esperanzador y queremos cumplir con los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible.

La Revisión Nacional Voluntaria 2025 supuso un proceso técnico y participativo liderado por la Secretaría de Planificación y Programación de la Presidencia (SEGEPLAN). Colaboraron instituciones estatales, gobiernos locales, academia, sector privado y, especialmente, la sociedad civil organizada, juventud y Pueblos Indígenas.

Para integrar los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible visualizamos el desarrollo a largo plazo centrados en el bienestar de las personas, la sostenibilidad ambiental y el fortalecimiento institucional. Articularlos al *Plan Nacional de Desarrollo K'atun: Nuestra Guatemala 2032* permitirá alinear políticas públicas con metas estratégicas de largo plazo.

Redujimos la mortalidad materna, neonatal e infantil. También disminuyó la tasa de fecundidad en adolescentes. Pese a secuelas pandémicas, consolidamos el

ordenamiento territorial de los servicios de salud y la adscripción poblacional para mejorar esa prestación.

Ascendimos 29 posiciones en el Índice Global de Género, impulsando medidas concretas como la Estrategia de Nivelación de Aprendizajes con enfoque de género, mecanismos protectores para víctimas de violencia y acciones inclusivas para mujeres en el acceso a tierras y toma de decisiones. Avanzamos en inclusión laboral, con 17,427 vacantes gestionadas para personas con discapacidad. Fortalecimos la formación técnico-profesional y el empleo digno con programas de capacitación, alianzas estratégicas y creación de marcos institucionales.

Ambientalmente, progresamos en la conservación de zonas marino-costeras, ordenamiento pesquero y fortaleciendo la gobernanza territorial, aunque persisten desafíos como la contaminación marina. Respecto a alianzas y financiamiento, superamos las metas de recaudación fiscal durante tres años consecutivos; eso mejoró la sostenibilidad de la deuda pública y aumentó la inversión social. Finalmente, al vigorizar la cooperación internacional, la movilización de recursos y mejorar las plataformas estadísticas, reforzamos el compromiso con un desarrollo inclusivo, resiliente y sostenible.

Identificamos desafíos estructurales persistentes: altos índices de desnutrición crónica, baja inversión pública en salud y educación. También, informalidad laboral, brechas críticas en acceso a agua segura y saneamiento.

Contamos con la participación de 120 organizaciones de Sociedad Civil; siendo el 50% representado por Autoridades Indígenas y Ancestrales. Con un aumento en la participación de 80% en las consultas realizadas. Eso enriqueció el análisis y planteó desafíos pendientes. Según las organizaciones sociales, hay avances normativos e institucionales, pero es limitada la implementación efectiva de los ODS en los territorios, especialmente, en comunidades rurales e indígenas. Subrayamos la necesidad de fortalecer la descentralización, asegurar mecanismos reales de participación e incrementar la inversión pública con enfoque territorial y de derechos humanos.

En el sentido anterior, según la sociedad civil, se logra sostenibilidad garantizando justicia social y ambiental. La juventud y las mujeres instaron a acelerar acciones que mitiguen los efectos del cambio climático, garantizar la seguridad alimentaria y nutricional con enfoque agroecológico y profundizar la lucha contra todas las formas discriminatorias.

La RNV 2025 señala la importancia de impulsar un acuerdo nacional para el futuro desarrollo sostenible; que todos los sectores trabajen por una Guatemala más justa, equitativa y resiliente.

Estamos comprometidos con el multilateralismo, la cooperación internacional y la Agenda 2030 como guía transformadora para nuestros pueblos.

Ningún país alcanzará el desarrollo sostenible solo. Guatemala quiere compartir aprendizajes, abrir espacios de diálogo y construir alianzas para avanzar juntos hacia un futuro más digno, más verde e inclusivo para todas y todos.

India

[Original: English]

India, with a population exceeding 1.4 billion and more young people than any other country, plays a decisive role in advancing Agenda 2030. The guiding principle of 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas, Sabka Prayas' (Together with All, Development for All, Trust of All, and Efforts of All) underscores India's commitment to human-centric sustainable development that leaves no one behind.

This 2025 VNR highlights the progress and resilience of the country since the 2020 VNR, a period marked by multiple crises globally, including Covid-19 pandemic. Leveraging technology, India effectively managed vaccinations through platforms like CoWIN, administering over 2.2 billion doses. Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (Prime Minister's Food Security Scheme for the Poor) ensured food security for 800 million people. Economic growth rebounded strongly, making India the fastest growing major economy. This VNR has been prepared through participatory discussions with all stakeholders including vulnerable sections of society.

Progress on Agenda 2030

While global progress towards Agenda 2030 lags, India is making steady gains. India's nationally calculated SDG Index score rose from 60/100 in 2019-20 to 71/100 in 2023-24. The fourth SDG India Index evaluated and ranked all States and Districts on 113 indicators showing advancements in goals on eliminating poverty, providing decent work, economic growth and climate action.

Concerted efforts have lifted 135 million people out of multidimensional poverty between 2015-16 and 2019-21. Social protection coverage has more than doubled since 2015 and India is on track to achieve health targets for maternal, child, and infant mortality before 2030.

Despite this progress, opportunities for improvement remain in areas like harnessing high-quality data, empowering youth, enhancing job opportunities, and increasing women's workforce participation. The government is creating strategies through partnership with civil society and private sector for effective last-mile delivery.

Localisation of SDGs

India's model of SDG localisation is a "whole-of-government" and "whole-of-society" approach rooted in government's sustained commitment to cooperative and competitive federalism. Sub-national governments, in collaboration with national government, have established institutional frameworks, undertaken capacity-building, localised SDGs at district and local levels, and prepared vision documents aligning their development strategies with Agenda 2030. Aspirational Districts and Aspirational Blocks Programmes target underdeveloped regions through convergence of schemes and saturation of essential government services thereby promoting inclusive development.

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI)

DPI has boosted growth and transformed public service delivery. Digital India, Aadhaar (digital identity), and Unified Payments Interface (UPI) have empowered India's diverse population, with UPI now accounting for 49% of global real-time payments. India's Direct Benefit Transfer initiative enables real-time, transparent fund transfers across more than 1,206 schemes, disbursing ₹2.23 trillion. Digital platforms like PM Gati Shakti are enabling integrated planning and coordinated execution of infrastructure connectivity projects. India is democratizing Artificial Intelligence to ensure equitable access and leveraging its potential for public good.

Global Leadership and Collaboration

India, as a Vishwa Mitra (Global Friend), is advancing Agenda 2030 through regional and global collaborations. Anchored in vision of 'One Earth, One Family, One Future', India's 2023 G20 Presidency generated an action-oriented New Delhi Leaders' Declaration that brought the SDGs to the centre stage.

India, inspired by its Mission LiFE, which emphasizes individual actions in combating climate change, has successfully advocated for a global resolution on sustainable lifestyles.

Vision for Future

India is a signatory to Pact of the Future to drive global acceleration of Agenda 2030, and strengthen sustainable development, digital cooperation, youth engagement, and global governance transformation.

The goal of Viksit Bharat@2047 - a developed society by its centenary year of independence aligns with India's commitment to achieve SDGs through innovation, technology leadership, and transformative governance, ultimately building an inclusive and thriving India for the world.

Indonesia

[Original: English]

Indonesia's 2025 Voluntary National Review: Leading the Way Toward a Resilient and Sustainable Future

Indonesia's fourth Voluntary National Review (VNR) in 2025 is more than a report, it is **a bold statement of purpose**.

It marks a defining moment in the nation's journey, **reaffirming Indonesia's unwavering dedication to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**, and its growing leadership on the global stage.

Amid a world still reeling from the aftershock of the COVID-19 pandemic, rising geopolitical tension, and economic volatility, **Indonesia emerges as a stabilizing force**.

Through this VNR, **Indonesia champions inclusive multilateralism and calls for global solidarity to accelerate SDGs progress**, not just for today, but future generations.

Indonesia's peaceful democratic transition in 2024 creates powerful momentum to drive sustainable development forward. **With the Asta Cita vision** at the heart of 2025–2029 National Development Plan, **Indonesia is sharpening its focus** and aligning efforts across all levels of government. This political continuity ensures that **progress strengthens policy coherence and unlocks new opportunities** to accelerate progress on the SDGs.

A decade into the implementation of SDGs, Indonesia continues to make steady progress. As of the 2024 report, approximately 61.44% of the 233 indicators are on track to achieve SDGs by 2030. These results highlight the strength and consistency of the government's policy framework, demonstrating that sustainable development and economic resilience can go together amidst a global downturn.

The 2025 VNR, themed **“Fostering Inclusive Growth: Advancing a Sustainable and Resilient Indonesia,”** highlights Indonesia's conviction that inclusivity is key to lasting progress. With steady 5% annual growth, the economy is driven by strong domestic demand, rising investment, and a bold shift toward a green, circular, and blue economic models. The VNR also highlights the **interlinkages and synergies in Indonesia's SDGs achievements**, particularly on the five SDGs under review this year.

Social progress remains a central pillar of Indonesia's development. **Bold health reforms** have boosted system resilience and primary care, cutting infant mortality to 16.85 per 1,000 live births, and expanding National Health Insurance (JKN) to 98.8% coverage. At the same time, **strides in gender equality**, from economic empowerment to legal reform, are driving more women into leadership and reducing child marriage.

Indonesia's **environmental leadership** reflects its deep commitment to sustainability. As the world's largest archipelagic state, Indonesia recognizes that protecting nature is key to human well-being. **Marine conservation** now spans 29.9 million hectares, **safeguarding biodiversity** while fueling a thriving **blue economy**. These efforts also empower coastal communities, create decent jobs, and secure a better future generations to come.

Good governance, accountability, and inclusiveness are at the heart of Indonesia's SDGs journey. The VNR process brings together all stakeholders, government, civil society, academia, private sector, and development partners. SDGs are fully embedded in development planning, backed by oversight from the Supreme Audit Institution (BPK) and strengthened by the One Data Indonesia initiative for better, evidence-based policies.

Indonesia is mobilizing **diverse resources and fostering strong partnerships** to drive sustainable development. Through **innovative financing mechanisms** such as blended finance, SDGs bonds, the SDGs Financing Hub, Green Sukuk, and Islamic Financing, **Indonesia is taking bold steps to close the SDGs financing gap.**

Indonesia sees **international cooperation** as key to accelerating SDGs progress. Through **active knowledge sharing** and **peer learning**, it ensures the VNR is shaped by global best practices and strengthened partnerships.

Looking forward, Indonesia remains resolute in its commitment to building a just, inclusive, and sustainable future.

Indonesia joins the international community in renewing its commitment to inclusive multilateralism and solidarity.

Only through united, determined efforts can we deliver on the promise of the 2030 Agenda, for our people, our planet, and generations to come.

Iraq

[Original: Arabic]

الاستثمار المسؤول يبني المكان والانسان بعدالة

- توزيع الاستثمارات المسؤولة قطاعيا ومكانيا واستهداف المحافظات الأكثر حرمانا لبناء الانسان والانصاف في توزيع ثمار النمو الاقتصادي.
- الاستثمار في مشاريع البنية التحتية لاسيما شبكات النقل، والطاقة، والاتصالات الحديثة لحفز النمو الاقتصادي.
- تنويع الاقتصاد لحفز القطاعات غير النفطية (كالزراعة، السياحة، الصناعة) لخلق فرص العمل واحلال الواردات وتوسيع السوق المحلية.
- ملتزمون بدمج اهداف التنمية المستدامة في الخطط والسياسات التنموية بطرق مبتكرة.

نراهن على الانسان قبل الموارد والبداية مع تنمية الطفولة التي تمثل فرصة تعيد تشكيل الغد بقيم اليوم

- حفز التنشئة الاجتماعية السليمة لتنمية الطفولة المبكرة من اجل اعداد جيل سليم ومبدع ومبتكر يقود التنمية المستدامة.
- الشباب هم القوة الدافعة للتغير وتنميتهم من خلال الاستثمار في التعليم والتدريب والابتكار وريادة الاعمال ومشاركتهم في صنع القرار والمبادرات التنموية ليكونوا قادة فاعلين في المستقبل
- الشيخوخة النشطة وعاء التنمية لاستلهم الحكمة والخبرة في بناء المجتمع من خلال ترابط الاجيال.

الحكم الرشيد منهجنا لضمان الانتقال الى اعلاء البناء الحضاري

- بالإرادة السياسية والمجتمعية والصمود والتخطيط المرن والابتكار في السياسات والمشاركة نواجه التحديات بثقة وعزيمة لتحقيق التنمية المستدامة.
- كل تحد هو فرصة محفزة للنمو والتطور والابتكار ولا حدود امام ارادة البناء والتغيير الايجابي.
- اعتبار الوصول إلى مؤسسات انفاذ القانون وحقوق الانسان أمراً أساسياً للمواطنة الحاضنة للتنوع وترسيخاً للعقد الاجتماعي بين الدولة والمواطن.
- الشفافية والمساءلة والانتاجية والعدالة معاييرنا في ادارة الاستثمار المسؤول.
- اقتصاد قائم على منهج الحق في التنمية وتوفير فرص عادلة للجميع.

ارتباط رأس المال بالقيم ليتحول الاستثمار إلى رسالة والعمل التطوعي إلى قوة دافعة للتغيير

- الاستثمار الأخلاقي هو التزام بقيم العدالة والاستدامة في ظل العمل التطوعي.
- يعيد العمل التطوعي تعريف المشاركة الاجتماعية ويبني جسور الثقة بين الدولة والمواطن، ويعيد إحياء قيم التضامن والمواطنة الايجابية.
- يعزز التكامل بين رأس المال والقيم منهج التنمية البشرية لبناء مستقبل يحق الازدهار وضمن رفاه الإنسان وحماية الكوكب.

الرسائل الخارجية

تحقق الامن وتجددت الثقة وزال الخوف وفتحنا ابوابنا للاستثمار والسياحة والتجارة والرياضة

- بيئة تمكينية جاذبة للاستثمار الاجنبي تتكامل فيها الفرص الاقتصادية مع الاستقرار السياسي والاجتماعي والامني.
- موقع العراق الاستراتيجي وموارده الغنية ورأس ماله البشري تجعل منه سوقاً واعدة وارضاً خصبة للفرص الاستثمارية المسؤولة.

شراكتنا العالمية ... التزام بالتنمية وبناء الاستقرار الاقليمي والعالمي وصناعة السلام

- تتلاقى الخبرات الوطنية والعالمية من اجل بناء معرفي واقتصادي قوي ومزدهر ومستدام.
- التعاون الدولي هو قوتنا نحو فتح آفاق جديدة للنمو والاستثمار وبناء علاقات قائمة على الثقة والمصالح المتبادلة لتحقيق التنمية المستدامة.

تجربتنا رائدة تؤمن بأن النجاح يبدأ من الداخل والتحديات تصنع الفرص وترسم مسارات المستقبل

- يقدم العراق دروساً قيمة في بناء السلام والتنمية ما بعد النزاع.
- التجربة العراقية وما تضمنته من تحديات وفرص النجاح تفتح باباً للحوار المتجدد مع المجتمع الدولي لإعادة البناء والسلام واستدامة التنمية.
- حفزت تجليات التجربة العراقية المجتمع الدولي لتقديم المزيد من الدعم المادي والفني والتكنولوجي لدول ما بعد الازمات لاستدامة التعافي.

ميثاق المستقبل خريطة طريق للاستثمار المسؤول

- يلتزم العراق بخطة عمل طموحة وملموسة تهدف إلى الوفاء بجميع حقوق الانسان وعدم ترك احد خلف الركب مع حماية الكوكب وتعزيز العدالة الاقتصادية وانهاء انتهاكات حقوق الانسان.
- دولة تنموية قادرة على مواجهة التحديات المتمثلة بالتغيرات المناخية والفقر المتعدد الابعاد وفجوات التحول الرقمي والذكاء الاصطناعي وذلك من خلال التعاون مع المجتمع الدولي.

Israel

[Original: English]

Israel's second VNR comes in the aftermath of October 7, under unique circumstances that pose profound challenges to sustainable development. Nevertheless, Israel remains committed to the 2030 Agenda, pursuing it across all sectors. Israel's review will intend to highlight progress, identify persistent gaps, and outline forward-looking measures for effective and synergetic implementation of the SDGs.

Israel's demographic diversity requires tailored and inclusive strategies that leave no one behind. Special emphasis is placed on inclusive growth, resilience, and closing gaps between central and peripheral areas.

Social Resilience in a Digitalized World

Israel has a young population and a relatively high fertility rate, in stark contrast to most OECD countries. It is also renowned as a global powerhouse in high-tech innovation and digital transformation. Linking these two trends, the government has implemented several initiatives, focusing on marginalized communities and contributing to gender equality. Recent initiatives include an online platform addressing cyberbullying and harassment, empowering children and teenagers, including disproportionately affected young women and girls, to safely navigate digital spaces. Another platform provides equal access to educational and career information, potentially alleviating discrimination against women and girls in education and employment.

Health Services and Emergency Response

Israel's advanced health services played a critical role in responding to the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic and the aftermath of October 7. Recent events highlighted the need for enhanced emergency response systems and post-trauma care. The national health system adopted innovative methodologies and digital tools to support both physical and mental health, with targeted care for conflict-affected populations. Addressing long-term trauma remains a national priority.

Reducing Economic Disparities

Israel is addressing regional disparities, particularly between central and peripheral areas, through targeted investment in innovation hubs, vocational training, and infrastructure. Efforts are underway to bridge economic gaps between Jewish and Arab populations by promoting equal opportunities and social cohesion. A notable initiative is the establishment of diverse innovation centers across the country that promote high-tech development in peripheral regions, ensuring that all citizens benefit from national progress.

Climate Change and Urban Resilience

Located in a climatic hotspot, Israel faces pressing issues related to climate change and extreme weather events. At both municipal and national levels, initiatives have been launched to address challenges such as heatwaves and droughts. These include green building projects and shading strategies designed to create climate-resilient cities, enhancing the quality of life for urban dwellers - who comprise approximately 92% of Israel's population. However, significant work remains.

Water Management and Food Security

Israel continues to promote innovation in advanced water management and agricultural practices. By implementing advanced desalination technologies and integrating water sources, the government aims to secure a reliable and sustainable water supply, particularly in arid regions. Additionally, the national food security plan focuses on ensuring a reliable food supply that safeguards against shortages and nutritional deficiencies, especially during crises.

International Aid Contributions

Supporting international aid and resilience is another key focus. Through its official aid agency and other entities, Israel provides relief and training to developing countries on topics such as agriculture and climate resilience. These efforts not only contribute to global sustainable development but also strengthen international partnerships.

Future Challenges

Israel's second VNR underscores the nation's dedication to advancing the 2030 Agenda, domestically and internationally. However, Israel still lacks a multi-agency, cross-sector national approach for implementing the SDGs. Moving forward, Israel will focus on creating robust national frameworks that facilitate coordinated efforts among government entities and other stakeholders. Israeli creativity, innovation, and entrepreneurial spirit will be pivotal in sustaining progress toward a resilient and equitable future for all.

Japan

[Original: English]

1. Overview

Japan's third VNR covers a period marked by multiple global crises, including pandemics and climate change. Nevertheless, Japan benefits from widespread awareness of the SDGs across society and the active engagement of multi-stakeholders, and has made progress particularly in Goals 3, 8, 9 and 13. Japan strengthens its commitment to the SDGs, acknowledging Goals 5 and 10 still need more attention.

2. Key Aspects Emphasized in Japan's VNR

- a. Establishing Sustainable Economic and Social Systems

Japan seeks to transform solutions to societal challenges into engines for growth, supported by innovation, sustainable finance, and investment in human capital. The Expo 2025 Osaka, Kansai, Japan, will serve as a global platform to exchange knowledge on sustainable systems.

b. Realizing an Inclusive Society where “No One is Left Behind”

Japan aspires to foster a society where every individual, irrespective of age, can experience well-being. Facing a rapidly aging population and declining birthrate, Japan is striving to create an inclusive economy and society. Japan has been addressing loneliness and isolation, based on the relevant Act, with a dedicated Minister as the control tower. Initiatives such as universal health coverage are contributing to extending healthy lifespans. The Children and Families Agency, established in 2023, drives child-related policies and ensures involvement of children and youth in policymaking. The Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games fostered barrier-free environments, spurring the revision of relevant disability laws.

c. Strengthening Efforts to Address Major Global Challenges

Japan has been steadily reducing its GHG emissions, and in February 2025 the Government set new targets on a pathway to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050. Efforts to integrate net-zero, circular, and nature-positive socio-economic measures have been advanced. Japan has been enhancing resilience efforts nation-wide in response to escalating disaster risks, in alignment with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Investments in DRR have also proven effective in facilitating early evacuation and rapid recovery during severe weather events.

In 2023, Japan revised its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030. The GREEN×EXPO 2027 in Yokohama will facilitate the sharing of wisdom on how to live in harmony with nature.

d. Fostering Cooperation and Collaboration with the International Community

Japan recognizes that a sustainable economy and society cannot be achieved in isolation. Despite severe fiscal challenges, Japan continues to provide ODA based on the concept of human security. Japan aims to address economic and social challenges in developing countries, by strengthening collaboration with various partners.

e. Sustaining Peace and Promoting Sustainable Development in an Integrated Manner

Japan emphasises the interconnectedness of peace and sustainable development, and has been advocating the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda to ensure women’s full participation in peace processes.

3. **Our Strategy for the Future**

Japan aims to achieve a stable energy supply, economic growth, and decarbonisation by transforming solutions to societal challenges into engines for growth, fostering the development of a resilient, circular economy, and promoting innovation. The principles of “leave no one behind” and “everyone can make it happen” are paramount.

Japan, as a frontrunner, has tackled various challenges toward achieving a sustainable economy and society. By sharing our initiatives and experiences globally,

Japan will promote the co-creation of value with developing nations. The focus could be on areas such as demographic challenges, local issues, and DRR.

Welcoming the 2024 UN Summit of the Future, which underscores youth engagement, Japan commits to realizing a peaceful and prosperous world based on the principles of human dignity and human security. Advocating for shared international responsibility and multilateralism, Japan promotes WPS and aims to lead international discussions on sustainability beyond 2030.

Kazakhstan

[Original: Russian]

Формирование устойчивой основы развития страны является главной задачей долгосрочного стратегического планирования Казахстана. Повестка дня в области устойчивого развития на период до 2030 года является для Казахстана ориентиром государственной политики.

Правительство проводит системный анализ по реализации ЦУР, представляя Добровольный национальный обзор каждые 3 года с начала Повестки дня 2030.

В предыдущих Обзорах выделены ключевые направления устойчивого развития, улучшение институциональных механизмов и финансовых инструментов.

С момента Второго Добровольного национального обзора Казахстан укрепил институты и инструменты ЦУР, запустил новые стратегии и сосредоточился на локализации целей:

- Создана Парламентская комиссия по мониторингу выполнения национальных задач в области устойчивого развития под руководством Спикера Сената.
- Национальный план развития Республики Казахстан до 2029 года интегрировал отдельные актуальные индикаторы ЦУР комплексного характера.
- В рамках вклада в глобальную климатическую повестку Казахстан принял Стратегию достижения углеродной нейтральности до 2060 года. Стратегия предусматривает глубокую трансформацию экономики – от перехода на возобновляемые источники энергии и повышения энергоэффективности до постепенного отказа от углеводородов.
- В стране продолжается укрепление устойчивого социально-экономического развития. С 2023 года действует Социальный кодекс, который обеспечивает проактивную поддержку населения, а «Цифровая карта семьи» предоставляет немедленный доступ к информации о социальных услугах и необходимой поддержке.
- В результате политики диверсификации экономики ВВП Казахстана в 2023 году вырос на 5,1%, превысив средний уровень последнего десятилетия. Страна также сохранила лидерство в регионе по привлечению ПИИ, обеспечив 61% их общего объема среди 15 стран постсоветского пространства и Центральной Азии.

Казахстан вошел в ТОП-3 инновационных экономик региона Центральной и Южной Азии по версии Глобального индекса инноваций 2023.

Благодаря увеличению инвестиционных проектов, в 2024 году темпы роста обрабатывающей промышленности достигли почти 6%, что стало рекордным показателем за последнее десятилетие.

В 2024 году Астана стала первым городом в Центральной Азии, удостоенным международного сертификата ISO 37120 «Устойчивые города и сообщества» на уровне «Silver».

- В целях качественного мониторинга реализации ЦУР Казахстан актуализировал перечень национальных индикаторов ЦУР.
- Правительство страны считает сотрудничество ключевым для достижения ЦУР. В 2024 году Казахстан взял на себя председательство в ШОС, ОТГ, ОДКБ, СВМДА и МФСА, что позволяет демонстрировать достижения и инициировать новые проекты.

При поддержке Европейского союза и ПРООН разработана региональная платформа мониторинга ЦУР для стран Центральной Азии.

- Если в первой половине реализации Повестки дня 2030 Правительство Казахстана сосредоточило усилия на национализации ЦУР, то во второй половине акцент был смещён на их локализацию. Была сформирована методологическая база для адаптации ЦУР на региональном уровне, утверждено «Методологическое руководство по локализации ЦУР».

Важным этапом локализации ЦУР стало подготовка Добровольных местных обзоров. В 2023 году был опубликован Первый ДМО города Алматы.

- Казахстан активно вовлекает население в реализацию ЦУР и провёл ряд мероприятий при подготовке ДНО, следуя принципу «Не оставить никого позади».

В регионах страны были проведены консультации по обсуждению проекта Обзора с участием представителей местных исполнительных органов, депутатов, гражданского общества, политических партий, независимых экспертов, представителей академического круга и частного сектора, также других заинтересованных сторон. Участники консультаций определили приоритетные цели для регионов.

Был организован конкурс эссе среди школьников, также онлайн опрос среди молодежи в возрасте 15-35 лет при поддержке ЮНИСЕФ.

- Проведение опросов позволило выявить приоритетные цели, как для страны, так и для каждого региона. С учетом мнения представителей населения страны в Обзоре дополнительно будет представлен детальный анализ по следующим целям:

- ЦУР 1 «Ликвидация нищеты»;
- ЦУР 12 «Ответственное потребление и производство»;
- ЦУР 16 «Мир, правосудие эффективные институты».

Настоящий Обзор демонстрирует готовность Казахстана к ускорению и масштабированию процесса локализации ЦУР, с целью преодоления актуальных вызовов и поиска эффективных решений на пути к выполнению обязательств в рамках Повестки дня 2030.

Kyrgyz Republic

[Original: Russian]

Введение

Кыргызская Республика продолжает уверенно двигаться по пути реализации Повестки дня ООН в области устойчивого развития до 2030 года (Повестки 2030). С момента представления первого Национального добровольного обзора в 2020 году страна демонстрирует последовательный и системный подход к достижению целей устойчивого развития.

Цели устойчивого развития интегрированы в стратегические документы страны – Национальную стратегию развития 2040 года, Национальную программу развития до 2026 года. Новая Национальная программа развития до 2030 года подтверждает неизменную приверженность страны реализации Повестки 2030 и задает вектор для дальнейшего устойчивого развития страны.

Кыргызстан сохраняет уверенность и последовательность в своей политике. Рекомендации первого НДО интегрированы в Программу развития до 2026 года и в секторальные стратегические документы. Страна регулярно подтверждает свою приверженность в рамках Саммитов ООН по ЦУР, реализует целенаправленные действия по защите прав граждан, ликвидации бедности и неравенства, продвижению гендерного равенства, развитию человеческого капитала посредством обеспечения доступа к качественным услугам здравоохранения и образования.

Прогресс ЦУР

Второй НДО демонстрирует прогресс реализации приоритетов и задач, определённых страной в первом НДО.

Страна определила для себя целевые показатели достижения ЦУР, из которых четко видно, насколько страна эффективно реализует и достигает задачи ЦУР.

Несмотря на серьёзные вызовы последних лет, включая пандемию COVID-19 и внешние экономические потрясения, Кыргызской Республике удалось преодолеть значительное давление на социальную сферу и экономику, сохранить стабильность ключевых показателей и создать прочную базу для дальнейших преобразований. С 2022 года страна вышла на устойчивые темпы экономического роста в 9 %, что является одним из лучших показателей в Центральной Азии. Уровень ВВП на душу населения по итогам 2024 года достиг 2 419 долларов США, что на 70 процентов выше показателя 2019 года. Рост бедности, вызванный глобальным кризисом инфляции, удалось преодолеть к 2023 году, что подтверждает эффективность антикризисных социальных мер, предпринятых государством.

Улучшены показатели в социальном секторе. В частности, увеличен охват дошкольным образованием, улучшены показатели владения чтением и математикой в начальной школе, расширен охват населения первичной медико-санитарной помощью, снижена младенческая смертность, усилена система социальной защиты, что особенно важно для сельских и отдаленных районов. Страна предпринимает активные меры для улучшения условий жизни уязвимых групп населения.

Кыргызская Республика активно продвигает инициативы по защите горных экосистем и криосферы на международных форумах. Несмотря на то, что страна

выбрасывает парниковых газов в три раза меньше, чем в среднем по миру, и имеет минимальный объем выбросов парниковых газов в регионе, Кыргызская Республика взяла на себя амбициозные обязательства – достичь углеродной нейтральности к 2050 году.

Была развернута беспрецедентная борьба с коррупцией, что повысило доверие граждан к государству и улучшило международный рейтинг восприятия коррупции.

Внедрение национальной цифровой платформы «Тундук» позволило обеспечить интеграцию государственных и частных сервисов, улучшить доступ к социальным и административным услугам, повысив прозрачность и эффективность государственного управления.

В целях выявления структурных причин проблематики при анализе прогресса по ЦУР применяются подходы, выходящие за рамки усредненной статистики.

Мониторинг ЦУР

Кыргызская Республика активно внедряет современные инструменты мониторинга ЦУР. Национальная платформа отчетности «Open SDG» и «SDG Tracker» обеспечивают прозрачную отчетность по 217 индикаторам ЦУР с их визуализацией. Эти инструменты формируют основу для обоснованного принятия решений и стратегического планирования.

Заключение

Кыргызская Республика подтверждает свою решимость двигаться по пути устойчивого развития, обеспечивая устойчивый экономический рост, ликвидацию бедности, защиту прав человека и искоренение неравенства. В приоритетах остаются расширение внутреннего производства, повышение занятости, развитие логистического потенциала, конкурентоспособного агропромышленного сектора, туризма и «зелёной» экономики. Эти направления взаимодополняют друг друга и обеспечивают прочную основу для сохранения устойчивости страны в условиях глобальных вызовов. Кроме того, ключевое внимание уделяется укреплению трудового рынка, системы образования, здравоохранения и формированию сильной гражданской идентичности.

Lesotho

[Original: English]

Background

The Government of Lesotho (GoL) has improved the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) to ensure that budgeting by government institutions is aligned with specific indicators and targets of NSDP II. To strengthen partnerships and enable conducive investment, Lesotho has developed the Investment Climate Action Plan (ICAP), and 2023 SDG Investor Map 2023 which identified five core sectors and 12 market-ready Investment Opportunity Areas that have potential to address pressing national development needs and drive economic resilience and job creation. Furthermore, to mobilise additional financial resources and promote investment, the country adopted a Remittances Strategy and completed a Policy Analysis Towards

Promotion of Diaspora Investment and Trade in Lesotho to enhance policy coherence for investment promotion.

Progress

Lesotho's economy grew slightly from 2.4% in 2016 to 2.5% in 2024/2, driven by the construction, services, and livestock farming sectors. The robust performance of construction and services in recent years has more than offset the contraction of export-oriented sectors such as the mining and textile & clothing industries.

Of the 549,722 employed persons in 2023/2024, 84.0% are engaged in informal employment. Unemployment rate decreased from 25.3% (2008) to 22.5% (2019), then increased to 30.29% in 2024. Notably, female unemployment (30.80%) slightly exceeds males (29.93%), highlighting structural gender inequalities in labour market access. Youth unemployment rate (15–35 years) rose from 29.1% in 2019 to 37.75% in 2024.

Maternal mortality has substantially decreased from 1,024 to 530 per 100,000 live births between 2014 and 2023-24. Lesotho has now met all 90-90-90 targets among adults (ages 15 years and older) living with HIV, and more than 73% of all adults living with HIV have achieved Viral Load Suppression (VLS).

Lesotho has enacted the Harmonisation of the Rights of Customary Widows with the Legal Capacity of Married Persons Act (2022), which allows customary widows equal ownership and control over shared property upon the death of their spouses.

Lesotho has demonstrated strong political will in advancing the climate agenda by updating its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), developing a national Climate Change Policy, Migration and Climate Change Strategy and adopting a comprehensive Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy, enhancing institutional coordination and climate governance.

Despite being landlocked with no access to the sea and associated marine resources, Lesotho has numerous inland water bodies, including rivers, lakes, wetlands, and reservoirs. These large water reservoirs have increased the native fish populations, leading to the development of capture fisheries as a livelihood source. To date, Lesotho ranks number one in Africa for trout exports, generating jobs and much-needed foreign exchange. Lesotho is also focused on conserving wetlands and employing ecosystem-based adaptation strategies.

Leaving No One Behind

Some of the notable interventions geared towards reducing inequalities among people and regions, as well as around gender, age, and social status, include the Pathways to Sustainable Livelihood Project which uplifts impoverished and at-risk households through economic inclusion and Competitiveness and Financial Inclusion to increase access to business support services and financial products targeted at Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and entrepreneurs, especially women and youth;

Challenges

There is an absence of a coordinated framework for ODA alignment with national priorities, which often leads to duplication and fragmented interventions.

Data quality, availability, and reliability remain a key challenge in tracking implementation and reporting on SDGs.

The ad hoc and limited engagement of non-state actors in SDG planning and review processes impedes inclusive and sustained implementation of multi-stakeholder partnerships.

There is weak inter-ministerial coordination and a monitoring framework.

There is a lack of a coordinated government-wide approach to address unemployment, particularly youth unemployment.

Malaysia

[Original: English]

Malaysia's 2025 Voluntary National Reviews (VNR) underscores the nation's unwavering commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with estimated 43% of the targets are on track by 2030—a performance that exceeds the global average of 17%. This reflects the country's enduring dedication to inclusive, equitable, and sustainable development, even in the face of evolving global and domestic challenges.

Malaysia's alignment of its national development agenda with the SDGs has been deliberate and strategic. Since the Eleventh Malaysia Plan (2016–2020), and further under the Twelfth Malaysia Plan (2021–2025), the SDGs have been systematically integrated into national planning. Through the establishment of institutional frameworks, comprehensive SDG roadmaps, and governance mechanisms, Malaysia has laid a strong foundation for effective implementation, monitoring and accountability.

Under the 'People' pillar, Malaysia has demonstrated measurable progress in improving the quality of life. The absolute poverty rate declined from 8.4% (estimated) in 2020 to 6.2% in 2022, driven by inclusive and targeted policy interventions. Maternal mortality saw a substantial drop from 68.2 per 100,000 live births in 2021 to 25.7 in 2023, signalling ongoing enhancements in healthcare services. Notably, gender parity in education has been largely achieved, with equal access to primary and secondary education, reaffirming Malaysia's commitment to universal education. Despite these successes, the Government remains vigilant in addressing regional and social disparities.

In the realm of 'Prosperity', the national economy continues to show resilience as GDP growth accelerated from 3.1% in 2021 to 5.1% in 2024, supported by a forward-looking development strategy that emphasises digitalisation, high-value industries, and green technology. The unemployment rate has dropped to 3.1%, the lowest in a decade, underscoring the success of employment-generating policies and labour market reforms. Concurrently, bold fiscal reforms including subsidy rationalisation have been introduced to reinforce economic resilience and long-term sustainability.

Under the ‘Planet’ pillar, Malaysia reaffirms its strong environmental commitments. The country aims to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions intensity by 45% by 2030 and is on a credible pathway toward net-zero emissions by 2050. Decarbonisation efforts particularly in the industrial sector are accelerating, supported by enabling policies and incentives. Moreover, Malaysia has achieved significant milestones in biodiversity protection and pollution control including measurable improvements in river water quality. Forest cover remains high at 54.5% of the total land area, well above the global pledge of 50%—a result further bolstered by the national tree-planting campaign, which met its target of planting 100 million trees ahead of schedule.

On the ‘Peace and Partnerships’ front, governance reforms have translated into concrete improvements. Malaysia’s Corruption Perceptions Index ranking improved from 62nd in 2021 to 57th in 2024, while its standing in the U.S. Trafficking in Persons (TIP) report advanced from Tier 3 to Tier 2 over the same period, reflecting serious efforts in institutional reform and justice. As a member of the United Nations Human Rights Council (2022–2024), Malaysia has taken proactive positions on global human rights issues and continues to play a constructive role in multilateral dialogues. Looking ahead, as Chair of ASEAN in 2025, Malaysia will prioritise regional sustainability, inclusivity and resilience.

Malaysia’s dedication to achieving the SDGs remains firm. Through greater policy coherence, stakeholder engagement and a whole-of-nation approach, the government is committed to ensuring that no one is left behind, especially as it accelerates efforts towards more equitable access to healthcare, closing gender gaps, promoting inclusive subnational growth, enhancing marine sustainability, and fostering stronger multi-stakeholder partnerships. With strong institutional foundations, progressive policies, and an inclusive ethos, Malaysia stands poised to deliver on the 2030 Agenda.

Malta

[Original: English]

The decision to present Malta's Second Voluntary National Review (VNR) is a testament to Malta's long-standing commitment to sustainable development. The review builds on progress from Malta's first VNR (2018). The process of drafting this VNR included work on a new strategic framework for domestic development-related actions, extensive stakeholder involvement, and reliance on comprehensive data.

Two pivotal strategic documents guide Malta's sustainable development agenda: Malta's Sustainable Development Vision for 2050 (2018) and Malta's Sustainable Development Strategy for 2050 (2024). The Strategy focuses on five strategic goals: transitioning towards a climate-neutral green and blue economy; preserving sustainable urban development and cultural heritage; ensuring healthy lives and well-being for all; accelerating digital transformation, smart mobility and connectivity; and achieving social fairness and prosperity for all.

Malta has built a transparent and participatory multi-stakeholder process that has evolved since the first VNR. The Ministry for the Environment, Energy, and Public Cleanliness (MEEC) coordinated Malta's Second VNR, adopting a whole-of-government approach. A Technical Working Group led by MEEC, comprising representatives from all Ministries and the National Statistics Office (NSO), was set up to ensure a comprehensive and evidence-based review.

Other vital stakeholders, including civil society representatives, academia, the private sector, and individuals, were also mobilised, ensuring a whole-of-society approach. Stakeholder engagement was facilitated through an interest-influence mapping exercise, tailored questionnaires and a Multi-Stakeholder Forum. Social media campaigns enhanced public awareness, ensuring inclusivity and the principle of leaving no one behind.

Malta acknowledges the critical role of young people in advancing sustainable development. A dedicated SDG Youth Meetup provided a platform for youth to discuss progress, challenges, and future directions related to the SDGs. The highlight of these contributions was a dedicated chapter written by Malta's SDG Youth Champions and the UN Youth Delegate.

Enhanced collaboration with the NSO has strengthened data collection and monitoring since the first VNR, allowing for more accurate progress tracking across all SDGs. Malta's Second VNR features a comprehensive Statistical Annex highlighting Malta's evolution across all SDGs since 2015.

Malta's Second VNR showcases Malta's efforts to adopt multiple initiatives that have contributed positively to socio-economic and environmental sustainability. Indeed, the indicators verify the effectiveness of the measures implemented with reduced poverty among adults aged 18-64, rising employment rates, growth in the value-added of small-scale industries, and sustained investment in innovation.

Malta has made progress in gender equality, particularly by reducing pay gaps, increasing female representation in leadership and politics, and strengthening legal frameworks against gender-based violence. In education, completion rates have risen, and digital skills have improved.

Progress in health includes increasing life expectancy and improving healthcare coverage. Urban greening, heritage preservation, and air pollution reduction have enhanced the quality of the environment. Measures have also effectively reduced domestic material consumption and increased municipal waste recycling. Ambitious measures for renewable energy and the expansion and modernisation of electricity infrastructure also led to positive results. Moreover, Malta has nearly universal access to safe drinking water and wastewater treatment coverage. Significant progress has been made in marine protection, including the establishment of 18 Marine Protected Areas.

These positive trends reflect Malta's commitment to sustainable development. However, looking at SDG implementation worldwide, the need for further action, particularly in response to global challenges such as rising geopolitical uncertainty, the climate crisis, social inequalities, and digitalisation, is clear.

In conclusion, the second VNR builds on the lessons learned from the first review, demonstrating significant progress in Malta's approach to sustainable development. Malta's Sustainable Development Strategy for 2050 will address gaps identified in Malta's Second VNR, further consolidate progress, and ensure that Malta continues to advance towards full implementation of the SDGs.

Micronesia (Federated States of)

[Original: English]

Navigating Our Future: Balancing Traditional Values and Sustainable Development

The Federated States of Micronesia presents its second Voluntary National Review as a reaffirmation of our deep-rooted commitment to the **2030 Agenda** and to a development pathway defined by our **traditional knowledge, cultural identity**, and unwavering community spirit. Grounded in the wisdom of our ancestors and guided by our modern aspirations, FSM continues to navigate a rapidly evolving global and regional environment with resilience, purpose, and vision. Our national journey is shaped by the **FSM Strategic Development Plan (2024–2043)**, which lays out a **unified, resilient, and prosperous FSM**, delineated in nine thematic areas and aligned with the SDGs.

Our focus on people-centered development is central to this journey, particularly in health & well-being and gender equality & social inclusion. Our experiences throughout the pandemic reaffirmed the importance of **resilient local health systems**, access to care in remote areas, and a holistic approach to wellness that includes mental, physical, and social health. At the same time, we celebrate new milestones in **gender equality**, as more women step into leadership roles and contribute to shaping the nation's future.

FSM's economic landscape continues to evolve. The **path to sustainable and inclusive growth** demands that we reduce dependency, broaden opportunity, and place greater value on local entrepreneurship, youth innovation, and women's economic participation. We aspire to shift from a model rooted in external assistance to one driven by economic diversification leading to **self-reliance**. **Priorities** include investing in human capital, expanding infrastructure, and fostering inclusive platforms to support integration of FSM into the global market.

As a big ocean state, FSM's **natural resources** are both a source of pride and a critical foundation for development. The ocean is central to our identity and future, and we are committed to protecting our **marine ecosystems** through expanded conservation zones, sustainable fisheries, and the integration of **customary marine stewardship**. However, the worsening impacts of climate change threaten not only our biodiversity but also our food security, cultural heritage, and economic stability.

Our efforts are focused on **resilience, intergenerational equity**, and maintaining FSM's global leadership in **sustainable ocean governance**.

The **changing geopolitical landscape** in the Pacific presents challenges and opportunities for the FSM. As global interest in the region grows, so do the demands on our governance systems, diplomacy, and sovereignty. While new partnerships may open doors to **more significant investment and influence**, FSM must navigate with **unity, transparency, and strategic foresight**. Our ability to shape and assert our national development priorities depends on strengthening internal coordination, investing in national capacities, and pursuing relationships aligned with our **values, identity, and long-term vision**. In this context, the pursuit of **equitable access to resources, technology, and climate financing** becomes even more urgent.

As we reflect on our progress and look to the future, FSM is determined to steer its course—one defined by **community ownership, traditional leadership**, and a firm commitment to **leaving no one behind**. Our next phase will emphasize deeper integration of cultural governance into public policy, expanding localized services, and greater investment in data systems and institutional capacity. We will continue to advocate for partnerships that respect our sovereignty and pursue development that is both **inclusive and locally driven**.

Through this Voluntary National Review, FSM sends a clear message: our nation is not merely adapting to change—we are shaping it. With tradition as our compass and sustainability as our destination, we remain committed to building a future that honors our heritage, empowers our people, and upholds our rightful place as stewards of the Pacific.

Nigeria

[Original: English]

Nigeria continues to demonstrate resolute commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. With deliberate and strategic efforts, the country has instituted robust policy and institutional frameworks at national and sub-national levels to ensure effective and inclusive implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These frameworks include the alignment of the National Statistical System with the SDGs, the country-led evaluation of SDG implementation, the design and rollout of the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF), and the adoption of the Inclusive Data Charter Action Plan, each contributing to a more coherent and coordinated development agenda.

Since 2016, Nigeria's development strategies have been firmly anchored in the SDGs. The Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (2017–2020), the Economic Sustainability Plan (2020) developed in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and the National Development Plan (2021–2025) reflect the country's resolve to accelerate inclusive and sustainable development. The current plan, in particular, aims to unlock Nigeria's vast economic potential through broad-based, inclusive, and resilient economic transformation.

Nigeria's Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) undertaken in 2017, 2020, and 2025, highlight a consistent commitment to accountability, inclusivity, and evidence-based policymaking. The 2017 VNR focused on institutional readiness and governance structures for SDG delivery, while the 2020 VNR was aligned with development priorities under the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan. The 2025 VNR adopts a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach. A comprehensive Country SDGs Progress Report formed the basis for a nationwide consultative process involving the six geopolitical zones, along with specialised engagements with Persons with Disabilities and Children and Youth. This inclusive and participatory process ensured that voices from all segments of the Nigerian society contributed to shaping the national SDGs narrative.

The 2025 VNR focuses specifically on five priority reporting SDGs—SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 14 (Life Below Water), and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), providing a deeper analysis of national progress and areas requiring urgent intervention. In terms of progress, Nigeria has made important strides in institutionalizing the SDGs across policy and planning frameworks. Nearly a decade into implementation, however, results remain mixed. Of the 52 key performance indicators reviewed in the 2024 SDGs Progress Report, 18 (34.6%) show improvement, while 16 (30.8%) have stagnated and another 18 (34.6%) have regressed. Structural fiscal challenges persist. Government revenue remains low, representing just 9.6% of GDP in 2023. The tax-to-GDP ratio has modestly risen from 5.5% in 2020 to 6.7% in 2022. Remittances from Nigerians in the diaspora continue to serve as a vital economic buffer, contributing nearly 6% of GDP.

Global crises have significantly disrupted momentum toward the SDGs. The confluence of the COVID-19 pandemic, intensifying climate change impacts, and rising geopolitical conflicts have generated widespread economic and social shocks. These shocks triggered lockdowns, travel restrictions, disrupted supply chains, and led to a sharp contraction in economic activity. Global GDP declined by 3.4%, translating to over USD 2 trillion in lost economic output. Many countries, including Nigeria, have faced slowed, stagnated, or reversed SDG progress as a result.

As the 2030 deadline approaches, Nigeria must scale up its commitment to targeted reforms and strategic investments. Strengthening the reengineered National Statistical System and implementing the Inclusive Data Charter Roadmap will be critical to ensuring the availability of timely, reliable, and disaggregated data to inform responsive policymaking. Equally vital is the formulation and execution of the next Medium-Term National Development Plan (2026–2030), which must be transformative, inclusive, and climate-resilient geared towards unlocking catalytic opportunities for sustainable and equitable growth across all sectors.

Papua New Guinea

[Original: English]

Introduction

Papua New Guinea (PNG) celebrates 50 years of independence this year – a moment of national reflection and commemoration. This Golden Jubilee Anniversary

is not only a milestone of nationhood, but a strong reminder of the country's resilience and commitment to building a just, equitable, and sustainable future.

This is exemplified by Papua New Guinea's Second Voluntary National Review (VNR), which reaffirms its commitment to the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDGs are fully integrated into the country's Vision 2050 and national planning frameworks, including the Medium-Term Development Plans (MTDP) III 2018–2022 and IV 2023–2027. Papua New Guinea's journey over the past five years has been defined by partnership, perseverance, and progress.

SDG Progress

Papua New Guinea has made gains across several SDGs since 2020. Poverty reduction (SDG 1) has improved through social protection, increased rural infrastructure, and access to finance. In health (SDG 3), the number of underweight children has dropped significantly, while maternal health services have improved. Education (SDG 4) outcomes improved, including increased enrolment, gender parity, and an increase in alternative learning pathways.

Nutrition (SDG 2) has been prioritized through the Child Nutrition and Social Protection programme, while public investment in social sectors rose from 12 per cent in 2020 to 20 per cent in 2024.

Despite progress, challenges remain in gender equality (SDG 5), decent work (SDG 8), climate resilience (SDG 13), and institutional governance (SDG 16). PNG continues to build and sustain peace and strengthen its national response to corruption to increase public trust.

National Ownership and Institutional Arrangements

National ownership of the SDGs has deepened since 2020, with SDGs embedded within the MTDP IV, sectoral policies, and provincial plans. Papua New Guinea's institutional arrangements have matured through SDG Technical Working Groups and Inter-Ministerial Committees.

The establishment of the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) and enhanced oversight by the Auditor-General and the Ombudsman Commission demonstrate Papua New Guinea's resolve to uphold SDG 16.6 to achieve good governance and promote Open Government Partnership initiatives.

Means of Implementation

MTDP IV is the first of four national delivery mechanisms through which capital investment finances SDG implementation. The Papua New Guinea Government has increased allocations in social and economic sectors.

Public-Private Partnerships, donor alignment through the Development Cooperation Policy, and targeted social and economic sector investments – including the “Connect PNG Program” – have all supported SDG outcomes.

However, expanding the fiscal space and improving access to innovative financing remain critical priorities.

Multi-Sectoral Stakeholder Engagement

Civil society, the private sector, development partners, and academic/research institutions have played a key role in Papua New Guinea's sustainable development

leveraging effective partnerships (SDG 17). The National Government has strengthened engagement through the Consultative Implementation and Monitoring Council, CSO Partnership Policy, and Open Government Partnership initiatives to deliver people-centered change.

Leave No One Behind (LNOB)

The Leave No One Behind principle guides Papua New Guinea's development efforts, with a focus on reaching remote and vulnerable groups. National programmes on nutrition, labour mobility, finance access, and early childhood education, target those most in need.

Sub-national integration empowers communities to prioritize local development such as District Development Authorities and Provincial Health Authorities.

Challenges

Obstacles hampering SDG progress include limited data systems, geographic isolation, financing gaps, and service delivery weaknesses. Papua New Guinea is addressing these issues through governance and legislative reforms and by strengthening coordination across all levels of government.

Conclusion

As Papua New Guinea celebrate 50 years of independence, it reaffirms its commitment to sustainable development. This Second VNR is a record of progress and a roadmap for action and investment.

Guided by the SDGs and driven by the resilience of its people, PNG is charting a path toward 2030, and a sustainable and equitable future for all.

Philippines

[Original: English]

In 2015, as UN member states adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Philippines made a further commitment to undertake a voluntary national review (VNR) on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) implementation every three years. Following through on this commitment, we have produced VNRs in 2016, 2019, and 2022.

The last VNR reported on how the country addressed the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and harnessed innovation to accelerate SDG progress. Since then, the Philippines has shown marked recovery and is now on a path of social and economic transformation towards inclusive, resilient, and sustainable development.

With the development of the "SDG Pace of Progress", we are now in a better position to report on the country's performance in achieving the Goals. This statistical

tool shows the progress we have made since 2015, and how likely the targets will be achieved by 2030.

Guided by a shared vision for 2040, and with the Philippine Development Plan as our action agenda, the country has made notable progress in ten SDGs. Based on the 2024 Pace of Progress, these Goals include 1 (No Poverty), 2 (Zero Hunger), 4 (Quality Education), 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), 14 (Life Below Water), and 15 (Life on Land). Of these Goals, SDGs 2, 7, 8, and 9 were regressing in the 2022 Pace of Progress.

Aligned with the 2025 High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF), this fourth VNR focuses on SDGs 3 (Good Health and Well-being), 5 (Gender Equality), 8, 14, and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). The “5Ps” of the 2030 Agenda serves as the reference framework for summarizing the country’s progress in these focus goals.

People. The Philippines remains committed to ensuring healthy lives and promoting the well-being of all Filipinos across all ages. To reverse the country’s decelerating progress in health, the country has been strengthening the implementation of the Universal Health Care Act. In line with its commitment to leave no one behind, the country also prioritized initiatives that empower women and girls, address gender-based violence, and promote equal opportunities in all aspects of life.

Prosperity. The Philippines continues to be one of the fastest growing economies in the region and the world. To ensure that these gains are inclusive, the Philippine government endeavors to create more, quality, and green jobs. To this end, economic liberalization was pursued and a landmark law – the Trabaho Para sa Bayan (National Employment Master Plan) Act – was enacted in 2023 to ensure workers’ welfare, competitiveness, and security.

Planet. As one of the countries most vulnerable to the effects of environmental shocks, the Philippines has implemented initiatives that focus on marine conservation, sustainable fisheries, and coastal resilience. These aim to protect the country’s rich biodiversity while promoting sustainable use of marine resources and environmental resilience.

Peace. Promoting a peaceful, just, inclusive and high-trust society remains at the forefront of the nation’s priorities. The Philippine government integrated digitalization into governance and service delivery to ensure that all Filipinos, especially the most vulnerable sectors, have access to public services and justice, and live in a peaceful, safe and secure community.

Partnership. Strengthening the means of implementation through partnership, data, and innovation is the highlight of this review. The country’s initiatives and accomplishments were underpinned by statistical innovations that enabled the implementation of data-driven interventions. SDG localization and the establishment

of the Stakeholders' Chamber on the SDGs ensured that all hands are on deck and resources are in place for the country to achieve the 2030 Agenda and our shared long-term vision of a strongly rooted, comfortable, and secure life for all Filipinos.

Qatar

[Original: English]

National Vision and Commitment

- Qatar's fourth Voluntary National Review (VNR) reflects a nation championing its role in shaping a sustainable future, both at home and beyond. Guided by the Qatar National Vision 2030 (QNV 2030) and the Third National Development Strategy (NDS3), Qatar's development path closely aligns with the 2030 Agenda. Under the theme *"Leading the Way: A Sustainable Future for All"*, Qatar's 2025 VNR reaffirms the country's commitment to human prosperity, environmental care, economic resilience and inclusive growth.
- Over the past decade, Qatar has emerged as a global hub for diplomacy, innovation and economic diversification, embracing sustainable development as a shared responsibility, shaping investments to build a lasting prosperity.
- Qatar demonstrates global leadership through its active role in key multilateral forums, positioning itself as a global convener for inclusive, equitable, and sustainable development.

VNR Preparation Process

- Qatar's fourth VNR is led by the National Planning Council, shaped through a multi-stakeholder participatory process for a fully integrated policy approach.
- Over 40 different entities have contributed via data exchanges, national workshops, and open dialogues under Qatar's bespoke governance structure. VNR workshops served as engagement hub to gather input, highlight successes and identify priorities.
- This inclusive, transparent and accountable approach reinforces Qatar's national ownership, whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach to sustainable development, ensuring that diverse voices continue to shape a pathway toward resilient and future-ready growth.

Key Achievements and Accelerators

- Qatar continues to achieve major milestones and establish flagship initiatives across QNV 2030's four foundational and interconnected pillars, which drive SDG progress to create tangible, long-lasting outcomes.
 1. *Human development:* Qatar is shaping a future-ready, empowered population across generations by advancing education, resilient healthcare systems, and lifelong learning. Flagship efforts such as the Ministry of Labor's Future-Ready Workforce Strategy highlight the nation's commitment to building a competitive, high-skilled workforce equipped for tomorrow's challenges.

2. *Social Development*: Qatar fosters social cohesion and inclusivity by promoting cultural identity and ensuring equitable opportunities. This includes comprehensive structural reform to strengthen women's rights and reinforce child and family protection systems, driven by national efforts across multiple institutions.
3. *Economic Development*: Qatar champions knowledge-based economic diversification and sustainability, from strengthening local supply chains to advancing sustainable finance. In this regards, regulatory reforms in Qatar continue to focus on fostering an environment conducive for business and with the objective to attract \$100bn in investments, while supporting SMEs, youth, and women through investments in human capital and entrepreneurship.
4. *Environmental Development*: Qatar's environmental stewardship is exemplified through national strategies on climate change mitigation, adaptation and ecosystem preservation, such as the National Climate Change Plan, which promote sustainable energy, water security and circular economy principles to secure a sustainable future.

Challenges and Data Gaps

- Qatar's VNR identifies the following considerations for addressing the ongoing challenges in SDG implementation:
 - *Cross-sectoral coordination*, to ensure integrated approaches and stakeholder engagement and facilitate inclusive progress in SDG implementation.
 - *Data disaggregation and accessibility*, to facilitate evidence-based recommendations and targeted policy responses.
 - *Governance and institutional capacity*, to emphasize representative, participatory decision-making processes and enhance policy alignment.
 - *Balancing economic growth and social and environmental sustainability*, to maintain long-term prosperity while effectively leveraging resources.

Looking Ahead: A Sustainable Future for All

- Qatar's 2025 VNR will help continue to guide accelerated SDG implementation at scale with national priorities under QNV 2030, and in line with global priorities. Through strengthened monitoring systems and participatory engagement, Qatar is fostering continuous, evidence-driven progress.
- The VNR will also demonstrate Qatar's commitment to its guiding principles for national development and shared worldwide prosperity by advancing a future grounded in transparency, equity, innovation and resilience.

Saint Lucia

[Original: English]

Saint Lucia's vision "to build a resilient and inclusive Nation for a more sustainable and productive future for our people" is ingrained in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The presentation of Saint Lucia's second voluntary national review coincides with the completion of the Medium-Term Development Strategy, 2021-2026. This national development plan is based on the Theory of Change methodology and highlights three pillars necessary for advancement: Economic, Environmental, Social and Human Capital Resilience. The establishment of Cabinet-endorsed multisectoral committees, such as the national coordinating mechanism for the SDGs and the adoption of key instruments in e.g. climate, oceans, sustainable consumption and production and energy, demonstrate Saint Lucia's commitment to the implementation of the SDGs. However, Saint Lucia recognizes the need for increased statistical and technical capacity, and improved monitoring frameworks.

The COVID-19 pandemic significantly impacted the economy, placed tremendous pressure on the healthcare sector and social protection systems, ultimately hindering national development strategies. Post COVID-19, economic growth rebounded by 12.2% in 2021 due, in part, to the tourism, manufacturing and construction sectors. Unemployment rates have decreased to 8.8% in the fourth quarter of 2024. Expansions in healthcare services have contributed to drastic decreases in child and maternal mortality rates and cases of infectious diseases, while efforts to reduce the increasing rates of non-communicable diseases are ongoing. The completion of the Saint Jude Hospital Reconstruction Project will further boost healthcare provision and address growing healthcare demands.

Social protection systems, such as the National Insurance Scheme which covers 73.1% of the working population, the Public Assistance Programme, the Child Disability Grant and the Human Capital Resilience Programme, have expanded during and post-COVID-19 and integrated a gender-inclusive focus to reduce inequalities and ensure the inclusion of the most vulnerable. Further, the recently revised National Social Protection Policy and Action Plan, the improved National Eligibility Targeting Tool and new strategy for graduation from social assistance, will further advance social protection measures.

As a Small Island Developing State, we continue to chart a path toward climate resilience. This cross-cutting theme is reflected in national development frameworks, notably, the 2024 Climate Change Act and sectoral strategies and plans under the National Adaptation Plan; and in key sectors such as energy, infrastructure and the blue economy. These seek to address impacts, safeguard natural capital and facilitate private sector involvement and investment. In 2025, Saint Lucia submitted its Third Nationally Determined Contribution, committing to further reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the energy and transport sectors by 22% in 2035, relative to 2010. Additionally, reforestation will sequester 33 ktCO₂ by 2035, compared to 2010, while the cooling sector will cut 10% of fluorinated gases from the refrigeration and air conditioning sectors by 2035. This will be achieved through enhanced deployment of wind and solar energy with battery storage, upgrades to the grid infrastructure, continued efforts to improve energy efficiency, and enhanced uptake of electric vehicles.

Saint Lucia continues to accelerate progress related to peace, justice, and partnerships, despite limitations. Rising crime rates present increasing challenges to

citizen security; therefore, the Government has instituted strategies, including a new Crime Bill, to enhance public safety and economic stability. Civil society and private sector partners continue to work alongside the Government to promote progress in several areas, including social protection, climate change adaptation, economic growth and gender inclusiveness. In response to limited access to grant financing due to the country's classification as a middle-income country, the Government will work to strengthen its Public Sector Investment Programme, expand its donor base and explore alternative financing mechanisms, such as public-private partnerships and disaster financing to further advance progress on the Goals.

Seychelles

[Original: English]

We, the people of the Republic of Seychelles reaffirm our strong commitment to sustainable and inclusive development in alignment with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Building on its inaugural Voluntary National Review (VNR) in 2020, Seychelles has made notable strides across multiple sectors, demonstrating adaptability and recovery following the COVID-19 pandemic. The post-pandemic rebound of key industries—particularly tourism and fisheries—highlights the country's adaptive capacity and economic stability, and further exemplifies the tenacity and determination of the Seychellois people.

The 2025 VNR is guided by the National Development Strategy (NDS) 2024–2028 and aligns with all 17 SDGs through six national priority areas. It provides a timely opportunity to reflect on achievements, identify gaps, and realign implementation strategies for deeper impact.

Data-driven development remains central to national planning. Seychelles continues to strengthen data systems for SDG monitoring, leveraging digital technologies to improve data collection, policymaking, and service delivery. A multi-stakeholder approach ensures inclusivity and accountability in development processes.

Effective governance, transparency, and accountability are central to the VNR process. At the highest level, the Constitution of the Republic of Seychelles underpins sustainable development, human rights, and environmental preservation, creating a strong foundation for SDG implementation. To date, Seychelles leads Africa in the Mo Ibrahim Index and ranks 18th globally in the 2024 Corruption Perceptions Index.

Economic diversification and innovation are key to long-term resilience. The Blue Economy continues to support sustainable growth and job creation. Beyond tourism, Seychelles is promoting cultural and community-based tourism, and deepening reforms in financial services. The digital economy is gaining momentum, enabling e-governance, entrepreneurship, and inclusive access to services—particularly in education, health, and social protection.

Human capital development remains a national priority. Seychelles has achieved significant progress in Universal Health Coverage, with a national index score of 0.82 in 2023. The country is also strengthening maternal and child health and improving its public health preparedness.

Education is central to national development. Efforts to improve learning outcomes include investments in early childhood education, technical and vocational training, and the integration of digital tools and platforms to enhance accessibility and quality. Education reform is aligned with the needs of a modern, skills-based economy.

Seychelles' Social protection systems are being strengthened to reduce inequality and better support and empower vulnerable populations. The government is digitizing service delivery and improving the targeting of support to youth, persons with disabilities, older persons, and low-income households. Cross-sectoral coordination ensures that social protection complements education and health efforts for a more holistic approach to inclusion.

Environmental sustainability and climate resilience are deeply embedded in Seychelles' development model. The country is scaling up renewable energy through its first Integrated Resource Plan and leveraging international finance through mechanisms like the IMF's Resilience and Sustainability Facility, and a forthcoming Disaster Risk Financing Strategy.

The VNR process in Seychelles is inclusive and participatory, engaging government, civil society, the private sector, and development partners. Case studies in Seychelles' 2025 VNR highlight local innovation and community resilience, and showcase best practices in SDG implementation. The VNR process serves as a crucial call to action as we approach the final years of the SDG implementation period leading up to 2030.

As Seychelles progresses socio-economically, the need to strike a balance between wealth creation, sustainability, and citizen-driven growth becomes increasingly vital. As a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) navigating the complexities of a globalized world, Seychelles is committed to advancing sustainable development, capitalizing on its strengths while remaining acutely aware of its distinctive challenges. The nation is fully dedicated to a people-centered, digitally enabled, and inclusive approach to development, ensuring that no one is left behind.

Sudan

[Original: English]

Sudan has made some progress in SDGs. Maternal and infant mortality rates declined. completion rate for primary education, preschool learning, vaccination, water and electricity supply, and IT coverage, increased. Main legislations to empower women reformed. Girls have achieved parity in general education enrollment. Forests conservation efforts were boosted.

Significant challenges to progress in SDGs remain, and plans were formulated to address them. However, at the time when Sudan was implementing them, the Rapid Support militia, initiated in 15th of April 2023 a large-scale offensive.

The aggression unleashed a level of destruction unparalleled in Sudan's history. It has displaced a staggering 30 percent of the population. Agriculture schemes attacked, resulting in food insecurity. Over 86 percent of the factories in Khartoum, the main industrial hub, were destroyed markets were burned to the ground, 49

percent of the bank's branches were damaged and looted. Over 30 percent of the hospitals were damaged, medical equipment and stocks of medicines, cold chains including lifesaving vaccination, were vandalized. The country was exposed to disease outbreaks, including, cholera, malaria, and dengue. Schools were closed; the conflict has deprived over 90 percent of the school-age children of schooling. The water and electricity facilities were damaged by drone's attacks. All museums and historical sites were destroyed. The economic growth contracted by an average of 22 percent in 2023-2024 and unemployment surpassed 45 percent, more than twice the pre-conflict level.

The scarring effects of the conflict has derailed the hard-won progress in SDGs. All SDGs were pushed back. The government is firmly committed to accelerate efforts to put them back on track. Testimony to that are the emergency measures adopted by the government, supported by humanitarian aid and grass root organizations to improve resilience and improve progress in SDGs during the conflict. The collapse of revenues by 80 percent was averted, fiscal control was gradually regained, and urgent public expenditures were met. Banks started to function. The electronic transfer systems restored, and Bank of Sudan successfully changed the currency to curb inflation and currency counterfeiting. Food security situation improved, as agricultural inputs were secured, and grain production for 2024/2025, exceeded Sudan's annual food requirements. Schools were re-opened in many parts of the country. The gap in lifesaving and essential drugs was closed, vaccines were provided, hospitals were opened, capacity to combat epidemics was enhanced leading to reduction of main diseases to a reasonable level. Access to electricity and water improved. The grassroots organizations: Takaya and Emergency Response Rooms, supporting vulnerable groups in war zones, represented a lifeline for thousands of Sudanese.

Sudan has prepared a study to assess the destruction caused by the war and presented a vision for post-conflict early recovery, reconstruction. SDGs were mainstreamed into the vision. Given the level of destruction, the needs for recovery and reconstruction, to put SDGs back on the right path, are enormous.

Sudan will deal with a complex financing situation to implement its vision. Raising revenues has been a formidable challenge prior to the conflict, exacerbated by the massive destruction to the economic base. Sudan is also deprived of access to external concessional borrowing because of external debt. Moreover, donors suspended their development aid to Sudan.

Sudan will improve PFM to mobilize domestic revenues and will create conducive environment for the private sector to unlock more resources. Investment and PPP laws are already reformed. However, the reconstruction burden, is too great for Sudan to shoulder alone and requires a significant flow of external assistance along with a HIPC's debt relief to meet reconstruction needs and accelerate SDGs implementation.

Building on the 2022 Voluntary National Review (VNR), the Government of Suriname has sustained its forward momentum toward realization of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Despite ongoing challenges, notable progress has been achieved across multiple sectors, laying a solid groundwork for continued advancement and long-term development impact.

The establishment of the National SDG Committee and the SDG Platform has significantly contributed to national awareness and oversight of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Committee plays an important role in monitoring the implementation of SDG-related policy priorities embedded in the Multi-Annual Development Plan 2022–2026, thereby supporting the development of Suriname’s second Voluntary National Review (VNR).

The SDG Platform has been established to promote public awareness, dialogue, advocacy, and structured monitoring of SDG progress, in particular from the perspective of the MGoS.

The SDG Youth Ambassadors Programme further enhances youth engagement in national implementation efforts.

Economic recovery remains a critical priority for the Government of Suriname. Inflation, which previously peaked at 66%, has been significantly reduced to approximately 11% through a combination of fiscal consolidation, debt restructuring, and policy measures under the IMF-supported program. These interventions have strengthened macroeconomic stability and enhanced access to international markets and investment. Social protection for vulnerable groups—such as children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities—remains a key focus. Recognizing the need for a more inclusive and sustainable recovery, the Government has drafted the **National Social Protection Strategy 2024–2030** to modernize and expand the social safety net.

Although the health sector has faced significant pressures, the Government is making ongoing efforts to improve healthcare infrastructure, invest in human resources, and expand access to essential services. The Government focusses on tackling non-communicable diseases, enhancing maternal and newborn care, and advancing sexual and reproductive health. The Government remains committed to strengthening the healthcare workforce and public health systems through targeted investments and capacity building.

Education remains a key focus for national development and reform. Despite challenges like limited funding, infrastructure gaps and brain drain, the Government is committed to improving access to quality education, especially in rural areas and under-served communities. Strategic partnerships and technology are being leveraged to enhance curriculum, improve teacher training, address systemic gaps and prepare youth for future economic opportunities, such as the anticipated development in the oil and gas industry in Suriname. The National Education Policy 2024–2031 will guide these efforts.

Reaching environmental sustainability is a nationwide goal. The establishment of the National Environment Authority and investments in biodiversity systems have strengthened climate policy coordination. Community-led mangrove restoration, the launch of the Communities Climate Adaptation Facility, and mercury-free mining initiatives support environmental resilience. Through the Green Development Strategy, Suriname reinforces its commitment to sustainable resource management and maintaining its CO₂-negative status.

Legislation on the collective rights of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples is one of the main priorities for the Government, and the Government is committed to continuing the dialogue until we reach an agreement which ensures the rights of ITPs.

Employment and opportunities for youth have been supported through technical and vocational education, but also with access to credits and loans for small and medium entrepreneurs.

Despite the efforts and accomplishments of the Government, significant challenges remain—particularly in securing adequate financing and human resources, strengthening institutional capacity, and improving data availability. The Government will continue its efforts to localize the Goals through targeted multimedia campaigns. The Government of Suriname reaffirms its commitment to the 2030 Agenda and recognizes the urgent need to bolster institutional frameworks for integrated policy formulation, effective implementation, and robust monitoring and evaluation.

Thailand

[Original: English]

Thailand's 3rd Voluntary National Review (VNR) seeks to examine overall progress and challenges in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development over the past decade as well as present recommendations from various stakeholders, including the private sector, academia, youth and the UN in Thailand, on how Thailand can accelerate our efforts in the next 5 years. This VNR builds on our 2017 VNR, which highlighted Thailand's application of the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP) as our locally-driven approach to support the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and our 2021 VNR, which focused on promoting recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.

SDGs Implementation

SDGs Implementation in Thailand is driven by the **National Committee for Sustainable Development** chaired by the Prime Minister and guided by Thailand's SDG Roadmap. The 2030 Agenda is also mainstreamed into the 20-Year National Strategy (2018-2037) and the National Economic and Social Development Plans (NESDP). The 13th NESDP (2023-2027) strives for Thailand to become a developed country by strategies based on the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy, resiliency, SDGs, and the Bio-Circular-Green Economy Model (BCG Model).

SDGs localization remains a priority, with the Ministry of Interior and local authorities taking the lead. Two Voluntary Local Reviews have been conducted in Thailand, by the Nakhon Si Thammarat City and Udon Thani City Municipalities, with a third VLR by the Koh Samui City Municipality in progress.

Progress towards the SDGs

In February 2025, Thailand launched the **SDGs Dashboard** as an online platform designed to centralize SDGs-related data and provide public access.

As of 21 April 2025, Thailand has data for 236 out of 248 SDG indicators, covering both global and national metrics. Among them, 170 indicators have defined targets set for achievement by 2030. A **preliminary assessment**, comparing the most recent data with baseline figures from 2015, indicates that SDG14 has the highest proportion of indicators on track. Conversely, SDG2 and SDG15 are facing the most significant implementation challenges. It is important to note that this analysis

excludes indicators with missing data; the results may be subject to change as more data becomes available.

On **leaving no one behind**, the ESCAP LNOB Tool analyzed 20 SDG proxy indicators using 3 publicly available surveys to identify those left furthest behind. Between 2012 and 2022, data shows that Thailand made significant progress in enhancing opportunities across the country where 11 out of 20 indicators analyzed are either universally accessed or nearly universal such as target 3.8.1 on universal health coverage, while slightly wider gaps remain in areas such as secondary education completion.

Key Challenges

- Notwithstanding Thailand's overall progress on SDGs, **inequality of access** to basic services and economic resources remain, especially for vulnerable populations.
- Projected to become a super-aged society by 2031, this **demographic shift** causes change in developmental and societal needs in Thailand.
- **Climate change and environmental degradation** continue to pose challenges to Thailand's development and people's well-being.
- **New technologies, including artificial intelligence**, present risks as well as opportunities for present and future generations.

Key Recommendations

Thailand should:

- continue to improve **SDGs data capacity** to measure progress, including setting nationally-appropriate targets for achievement and building capacity to collect disaggregated data;
- increase and better utilize data and **science, innovation and technology (STI)** in policy-making including foresight planning, driven by the development needs of local communities;
- build a **financing framework for SDGs** which identifies financing gaps as well as available sources of finance;
- strengthen **localization** efforts by empowering local authorities and communities for development to be sustainable and truly demand-driven; and
- strengthen the **engagement of all stakeholders**, particularly the private sector and youth, in SDGs implementation through inclusive and collaborative approaches.