



# BOTSWANA SDGs **ROADMAP**

A GUIDE TO IMPLEMENTATION OF  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

2017-2023



REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA



UNITED NATIONS



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS





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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS  
2017 -2023

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# MAP OF BOTSWANA



Administrative Districts



## FOREWORD



In September 2015, Botswana was among the 193 United Nations (UN) member states that adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This framework entails the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which are universal, people centred and transformative. The goals build on the outcomes of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that ran from the year 2000 to 2015 and seek to end poverty, fight inequality and injustice as well as tackle climate change by 2030. Furthermore, the SDGs and their targets are integrated and indivisible, balancing the three dimensions of sustainable development being social, economic and environmental areas.

The adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was timely for Botswana as it coincided with the preparation of key national and subnational frameworks, namely Vision 2036, National Development Plan 11, District Development Plan 8 and Urban Development Plan 4. However, to further advance this and realise the desired sustainable development outcomes, mainstreaming of the SDGs into national policies, sectoral plans and strategies need to be executed.

I am pleased to note that Government of Botswana reaffirms its commitment to the full scale implementation of the 2030 Agenda. As the country embarks on the domestication and localisation process, we recognise that a whole-of-society approach in implementing SDGs is vital. In view of this, a multi-stakeholder body called the National Steering Committee (NSC) has been formed to effectively coordinate implementation and monitoring of the SDGs. This forum draws its representatives from government, academia, civil society organisations, development partners, private sector, UN System and other non-state actors, in the spirit of leaving no one behind. The Committee is supported by a dedicated secretariat, housed within the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MFED) and a Technical Task Force. The latter is another multi-stakeholder body that provides support to the NSC by way of operationalizing its decisions as well as facilitating its normal business.

Furthermore, a national roadmap has been developed to guide implementation of the 2030 Agenda at both national and local levels. This strategy document identifies the broad strategic areas to be implemented from 2017-2023, in line with the National Development Plan 11 timeline. The subsequent seven year phases

*The adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was timely for Botswana as it coincided with the preparation of key national and subnational frameworks, namely **Vision 2036, National Development Plan 11, District Development Plan 8 and Urban Development Plan 4***

will coincide with NDP 12 and 13 until the 2030 Agenda period elapses. The roadmap will further provide clear guidance on undertaking SDGs public awareness as well as engage all national and local stakeholders for ownership.

I call upon all stakeholders involved in the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs in Botswana to embrace this document for ownership and ensure that there is an integrated approach and coherence in the implementation exercise. I am confident that through this framework, our efforts to domesticate and localise the SDGs will bear fruit. The interlinked and cross sectional nature of the SDGs necessitate a multi stakeholder approach critical for breaking the silos across the development spectrum. We all need to take specific actions as building blocks to realise a transformative Botswana free from poverty, inequality and injustice as well as resilient from the effects of climate change. The Government of Botswana is committed to ensuring that there is an enabling environment for efficient implementation and monitoring of the SDGs.

It is also fitting for me to express Government of Botswana's appreciation for the continuing support received from our Development Partners, in particular, the United Nations Development Systems (UNDS). The support you provided over the years, in pursuit of our country's development agenda has been fulfilling. We therefore, look forward to working with you in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, through this Roadmap.

**O. K. Matambo**

Minister of Finance and Economic Development



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In September 2015, United Nations member states adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with its underlying Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDGs comprise of 17 goals, 169 targets and a set of at least 230 indicators geared towards attaining sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development and environmental protection by the year 2030, in the spirit of leaving no one behind. Thus, anchored on the three dimensions of sustainable development, being Social, Economic and Environmental.

The Government of Botswana has demonstrated strong political will and commitment to implement SDGs through the country's Vision 2036, the Eleventh National Development Plan (NDP 11), the Eighth District Development Plans (DDP8) and the Fourth Urban Development Plan (UDP4), as well as the Draft National Framework for Sustainable Development (NFSD). Fortunately, the crafting of these development frameworks coincided with the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and these are the main vehicles through which Botswana has domesticated and mainstreamed the SDGs. These frameworks are anchored on the four thematic areas of Social Upliftment, Economy and Employment, Sustainable Environment as well as Governance, Safety and Security, all of which are in line with the three dimensions of sustainable development.

After the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and its 17 SDGs, the roll out process in Botswana began with a strong campaign to ensure country ownership and leadership at the national and local levels. Awareness campaigns and several dialogue sessions were undertaken by the Government in collaboration with the United Nations Development System (UNDS) in Botswana and other relevant stakeholders including local authorities, civil society, academic and research institutions, parliament, media, the private sector and the youth. As part of the domestication process and to facilitate tracking of implementation of SDGs in the country, the SDGs indicators have been localised to Botswana's context. In moving forward, more efforts need to be employed in order to align the national and sub-national plans to the SDGs targets and indicators. This is intended to ease their implementation and achievement by the year 2030.

An appropriate institutional framework is now in place to ensure effective coordination of the implementation of SDGs. It comprises of the SDGs National Steering Committee (NSC); the SDGs National Secretariat, based within the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MFED) and the SDGs Technical Task Force (TTF). It is under

this framework that the SDGs Roadmap has been designed to guide implementation of the 2030 Agenda at both national and local levels.

The SDGs Roadmap, which is a national strategy document, identifies the broad strategic areas that will be implemented over the next six years to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its underlying 17 SDGs. Moreover, it is expected to serve as a reference strategy document for all actors involved in the implementation process over the period of 2017-2023, the same timeline as the NDP11, whence upon it will be updated to run through the Twelfth National Development Plan (NDP12) period.

The roadmap was developed through a multi stakeholder consultative process which included government officials, academia, development partners, private sector and civil society. Thus it recognises the active participation of state and non-state actors in all planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the 2030 Agenda to ensure that no one is left behind.

The blueprint highlights two implementation phases, which have been aligned to those of the NDPs (NDP 11 and 12). The first phase entails consultations; advocacy, sensitization and awareness campaigns; series of training workshops on SDGs prioritization, localization and mainstreaming into sector plans; and working with the media to implement early quick wins, while at the same time generate disaggregated data and baselines for tracking progress and reporting on the goals. By the end of the first phase, the country hopes to have attained the unfinished business of the MDGs related goals. The second phase aims at transforming the main drivers of development towards sustainability, with the application of standards that enable the country to realize the SDGs. It will build on the early successes of the SDGs and capacities built during Phase 1 to implement them in the remaining period across Thematic Working Groups (TWGs) whose role is to harmonise and promote sectoral cooperation in national planning, implementation of national strategies, programmes and projects, monitoring, evaluation and reporting.



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY Cont.

It also covers a range of proposed strategic areas to be undertaken by all actors over the next seven years to support the successful implementation of the SDGs at the national and sub-national levels. These are:

- a)** National Ownership, Leadership, and Coordination; Since SDGs are interlinked and cross-sectoral in nature, relevant stakeholders and sector ministries and departments at national and sub-national levels are critical in the domestication process and implementation to achieve desired outcomes.
- b)** Advocacy, Sensitization and Awareness; raising public awareness on the 2030 Agenda and the 17 SDGs at the national and sub-national levels through sustained advocacy and sensitization should be the first step towards enhancing and institutionalizing the SDGs.
- c)** Planning and Implementation; it is vital to have in place effective and nationally owned planning and coordination structures to implement the SDGs at national, local and community levels.
- d)** Data Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation; There is need for reliable disaggregated data to successfully monitor, report and evaluate the country's performance against the SDGs.

- e)** Strengthening the SDGs Institutional Arrangements; Successful implementation of SDGs requires the active involvement of all policy makers, communities and a wide range of stakeholders that allow for a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach.

- f)** Policy research interventions; Policy oriented research needs to be supported so as to develop new metrics, improve integrated monitoring and strengthen evaluation mechanisms in as far as implementation of SDGs is concerned.

The implementation of this roadmap will not be possible unless a clear and sustained effort is made towards resource mobilization. Where feasible, appropriate financial assessment will be undertaken to explore the various funding modalities available. A key priority of this document would be to support the relevant national institutions to domesticate the Addis Ababa Action Agenda through a robust and comprehensive development finance assessment, which will define avenues for mobilizing resources for its implementation and the achievement of the SDGs by the year 2030.



## ACRONYMS

BALA	Botswana Association of Local Authorities
BOCONGO	Botswana Council of Non-Governmental Organizations
BOCOBONET	Botswana Community Based Organization Network
BFTU	Botswana Federation of Trade Union
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CIFAL	International Training Centre for Authorities and Leaders
COP	Conference of Parties
DDP8	Eighth District Development Plans
DPSs	Deputy Permanent Secretaries
FFD	Financing For Development
GDSA	Gaborone Declaration for Sustainability in Africa
HIV and AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus & Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
MISA	Media Institute of Southern Africa
NCPD	National Council on Population and Development
NDP 11	Eleventh National Development Plan
NDP 12	Twelfth National Development Plan
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa Development
NFSD	National Framework for Sustainable Development
NGO	Non -Governmental Organization
NSC	National Steering Committee
PWDs	People With Disabilities
SD	Sustainable Development
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEFP	Secretary for Economic and Financial Policy
TTF	Technical Task Force
TWGs	Technical Working Groups
UDP4	Fourth Urban Development Plan
UN	United Nations
UNDS	United Nations Development System
UNRC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
WHS	World Humanitarian Summit



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# INTRODUCTION

On 25 September 2015, world leaders came together at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit and agreed on an ambitious global development agenda (2030 Agenda). The Agenda was designed with the goal to end poverty, hunger and inequality; act on climate change and the environment; improve access to health and education; and build strong institutions and partnerships by 2030. It consists of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 169 targets and at least 230 indicators, all aimed at shaping public policy worldwide for the next 15 years. Botswana was among the 193 United Nations General Assembly Member States that endorsed the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Since the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its 17 SDGs commenced on 1 January 2016, the Government of Botswana has demonstrated strong political will and commitment to implement them through the country's Vision 2036, the Eleventh National Development Plan (NDP 11), the Eighth District Development Plans (DDP8) and the Fourth Urban Development Plans (UDP4), as well as the Draft National Framework for Sustainable Development (NFSD). The latter framework provides a strong basis for Botswana to successfully implement the global development agenda.

Therefore, if Botswana is to successfully implement the 2030 Agenda and its 17 SDGs at the national and sub-national levels, it must put in place a well-resourced and coordinated institutional framework under the leadership and ownership of the Government of Botswana. This process must involve all relevant actors at various levels and across sectors, demonstrating a strong commitment to leave no one behind and ensure that the 17 SDGs are not implemented in silos.

Noteworthy, the institutional framework is now in place and comprises of the following bodies: the SDGs National Steering Committee and the SDGs Technical Task Force, the SDGs National Secretariat, based within the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MFED). It is under this

framework that the SDGs Roadmap has been designed and is expected to be implemented over the period 2017-2023, the same timeline as the NDP11. It is expected to be updated during the period of the Twelfth National Development Plan (NDP12).

The SDGs Roadmap, identifies the broad strategic areas that will be implemented over the next seven years to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its underlying 17 SDGs. It will be implemented under the guidance and leadership of the Government of Botswana through the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MFED) in collaboration with sector ministries and departments, as well as the established institutional framework. The MFED has the responsibility of leading and coordinating "an all government approach" in collaboration with all stakeholders in society to ensure that the 2030 Agenda and 17 SDGs are implemented and achieved by 2030.

*Botswana was among the 193 United Nations Member States that endorsed the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*



The Roadmap is expected to serve as a reference strategy document for all actors involved in the implementation process of the SDGs. These actors must include national and sub-national government institutions taking the lead, development partners (UN Agencies, bilateral and multilateral), civil society, media, academic and research institutions, youth and women's organizations, the private sector, community based organizations (CBOs), People with Disabilities (PWDs) and the entire population of Botswana.

The Roadmap has been structured according to the following sections: Sections 2 to 4 describe the background to SDGs, their linkages to regional and other global frameworks, the work that Botswana has

done prior to the adoption of the SDGs in 2015 and actions taken since. Section 5 defines the broad strategic areas of the Roadmap while Section 6 sets out the institutional framework for the implementation of the SDGs and the roles of the various actors. Section 7 shows some early lessons learned in the implementation of the SDGs. This is followed by Section 8 which deals with the set of implementation approaches. Sections 9 and 10 outline the key stakeholders and how best to phase in the implementation of SDGs, respectively. The Roadmap concludes in Section 11 with a call for extensive efforts to mobilize resources and fund the implementation of the SDGs and overall development programmes in Botswana.



*Honourable Slumber Tsogwane, Minister of Local Government and Rural Development led the Botswana Delegation to the United Nations High Level Political Forum where he delivered the country's key message. Botswana was one of the forty-three countries which volunteered for the Voluntary National Reviews and presented a focused report on the six goals, Goals 1,2,3,5, 9 and 17 outlining how the country has fared in it's implementation since adoption of the SDGs*



## BACKGROUND TO AGENDA 2030 AND THE SDGs

The 2030 Agenda was conceptualized at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (SD) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June 2012. The objective of the conference, which came to be known as the Rio + 20 was to produce a set of universal goals that will meet the urgent social, environmental, political and economic challenges facing our world today. These universal goals were to replace the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which were implemented from 2000 to 2015.

After several global, regional and national consultations, the outcome was the Post-2015 Development Agenda, now the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development along with its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 169 targets and at least 230 indicators. The 2030 Agenda was adopted at the Special Summit on Sustainable Development on 25 September 2015 by 193 Member States of the United Nations General Assembly. The SDGs built on the work of the MDGs, which started global efforts to tackle the indignity of poverty in 2000. For 15 years, the MDGs drove progress in several important areas including reducing income poverty, providing much needed access to water and sanitation, reduce child mortality and improving maternal health. They also kick-started a global movement for free primary education, inspiring countries to invest in their future generations. Most significantly, the MDGs made huge strides in combatting HIV and AIDS and other treatable diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis. On 31 December 2015, the implementation of the MDGs elapsed, thus ushering in the SDGs on 1 January 2016 with the aim of also addressing the unfinished business of the MDGs.

The SDGs were designed to be people-centred, universal and transformative like many other global and regional interventions including the processes leading to the Rio+20 Conference, COP 21, the International Conference on Financing for Development and the Africa Agenda 2063. They are wider in the scope of eradicating all forms of poverty and call for action by all countries, rich and poor, to promote prosperity for all while protecting the planet, and ensuring that no one is left behind in the process. The 17 SDGs are interlinked and cross-sectoral, balancing the three dimensions of sustainable development – social,

economic and environmental. The goals are underpinned by good governance; hence, they cannot be implemented in silos. They are often summed up as the five (5) Ps: People, Prosperity, Peace, Partnerships and Planet.



Source: United Nations, 2015

The conceptual underpinnings of the 2030 Agenda are rooted in the need to make the world a better place for all citizens across all generations by pursuing a development pathway that connects economies, people and the environment, paying special attention to the interlinkages across the 17 SDGs. The SDGs therefore connect many development priorities across different sectors including health, education, energy, climate change, agriculture, cities, industries, gender equality and empowerment of women. As such, it is imperative that the different actors in these sectors work together in a coordinated and coherent manner in order to avoid duplication of efforts, unwarranted conflicts and/or undertaking activities with conflicting outcomes. In so doing, it is important to leverage the different technical and policy-making skill sets across these sectors to support the successful implementation of Agenda 2030 and the SDGs at national and sub-national levels.



## 2 BACKGROUND TO AGENDA 2030 AND THE SDGs (Cont.)

By nature, sustainable development dictates that the 2030 Agenda is not a one-off global project that countries will implement for the next 15 years and then revert to business as usual. Rather, it sets the world (governments, businesses and individuals) onto a new development pathway that is transformative and sustainable. In other words, the 2030 Agenda is a process of recalibrating and refocusing the world's development systems and strategies so that they deliver on the needs of people, taking into consideration the health of our planet and the sustainability of the economy in a balanced way.

When the SDGs are achieved by all countries using sustainable means in various development interventions, future development agendas will have firm foundations on which all members of society are in a position to equally participate and benefit. Consequently the planet will continuously be capable of meeting the needs of the present and future generations.

### The three dimensions of Sustainable Development

Traditionally, sustainable development has been popularly viewed as an agenda largely driven by the environment sector. However, the dovetailing of the Rio + 20 and the Post-MDGs processes at the global level signalled a significant shift in this approach, with the convergence of social, economic and environmental priorities into a common agenda that defines the future of the world.

The country level architecture also needs to respond to this changing development paradigm by placing sustainable development at the core of all development efforts and adopt an integrated approach to development in which social, economic and environmental aspects are taken as equally important components of development. This will have fundamental effects on the way sustainable development and planning institutions are coordinated, with each having to embrace sustainable development as a core principle and approach to development rather than as an afterthought. For this shift to take place, sustainable development will have to be championed at the level of government in collaboration with all development actors, thus adopting a multi-sectoral development approach. It also entails greater collaboration between social, economic and environmental sectors.

The breadth of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development suggests that the SDGs cannot be realized by the government alone. This requires the forging of strategic partnerships between government, private sector, civil society, academia, media, and development partners (bilateral and multilateral). Where appropriate, it is necessary to come up with innovative business models that will enable the private sector to address issues that go beyond the profit-making objectives.



*The Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development received an award following Ghanzi District Council's project termed, "Social Upliftment through Waste Management" at the recent United Nations Public Service Awards. The project started in 2012 as a pilot and was designed specifically for the needy people, adding that the Council paid them for collecting waste, thus graduating them from the food basket.*





## MAJOR EVENTS THAT SHAPED THE POST 2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

### 3.0 Linkages With Other Global, Continental And Regional Initiatives

Three major events took place during the course of 2015 under the auspices of the UN, which shaped the post-2015 development agenda. These are, the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (July 2015) whose outcome was the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development; Special Summit on Sustainable Development (September 2015) leading to the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development; and Climate Change Conference (December 2015) whose outcome was the Paris Agreement. Botswana was represented at the highest level in all three processes. The expectation is for countries to mainstream the three frameworks adopted into the national and sub-national planning, budgeting, monitoring, reporting and evaluation processes. Botswana is making significant advancement in this direction. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is linked to the other two frameworks.

### 3.1 Linkages with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development (FFD)

The Third International Conference on Financing for Development was held in July 2015, prior to the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The main objective was to deliberate and address means of implementing the post-2015 development agenda. The outcome document, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) acknowledged significant progress the world has made since the first and second International Conferences on Financing for Development held in Monterrey (2004) and Doha (2008), respectively. The Addis Ababa Action Agenda provides a crucial blueprint in guiding the international community's resource mobilization efforts towards the achievement of inclusive sustainable development in the period towards 2030. It fully acknowledges and respects the sovereign policy space for individual countries to implement measures which are best suited to their needs and circumstances.

The main elements of the framework include issues of Public Private Partnership, South-South

Cooperation, critical role of Official Development Assistance, Foreign Direct Investment, role of trade in stimulating economic growth, taxation, debt sustainability, remittances, illicit financial flows while also highlighting the importance of beneficiation of natural resources, knowledge and technology transfer, and facilitation. FFD3 succeeded in injecting the much needed political momentum for the adoption of the 2030 Agenda by World Leaders at the UN Special Summit on Sustainable Development.

### 3.2 Linkages with the Climate Change Paris Agreement

At the 21st Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 196 countries agreed on a new comprehensive global deal to combat climate change with the aim of enhancing the implementation of the Convention through (1) Limiting the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change; (2) Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production; (3) availing finance and its flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.

At least 170 of the 197 Parties to the Convention have ratified the agreement, which entered into force on 4th November 2016. The Paris Agreement requires all Parties to put forward their best efforts through "nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and to strengthen these efforts in the years ahead. This includes requirements that all Parties report regularly on their emissions and on their implementation efforts. To its credit, Botswana prepared and submitted her own NDC.



## MAJOR EVENTS THAT SHAPED THE POST 2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA (Cont.)

### 3.3 Linkages with the Africa Agenda 2063 and Regional Initiatives

During the formulation of the 2030 Agenda, key elements of the Africa Agenda 2063 titled 'The Africa We Want' were incorporated in it. This was based on the Common Africa Position on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, which was preceded by broad consultations across the continent. Africa was the only region that developed a position paper, which represented a united voice in the formulation of the SDGs.

Both the 2030 Agenda and Africa Agenda 2063 offer a unique opportunity for countries on the African Continent to achieve inclusive, transformative and sustainable development. However, it must be noted that there are areas of slight divergence between the two agendas. While areas of inequality within and between countries such as sustainable management of terrestrial ecosystems, forests, desertification, land degradation, biodiversity and sustainable consumption and production are covered by the 2030 Agenda, they are marginally or are not covered at all by the Africa Agenda 2063.

Notwithstanding, in Paragraph 42 of the 2030 Agenda Outcome Document, the United Nations Member States reaffirm the importance of supporting the Africa Agenda 2063 and the programme of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), meaning that the Africa Agenda 2063 is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda. In fact, the two agendas broadly converge on strategic areas such as social development (people), inclusive economic development (prosperity), peaceful and inclusive societies and responsive institutions (peace), and a few environmental sustainability issues (planet). Therefore, the imperative of adopting an integrated and coherent strategy for the effective implementation of the two agendas is compelling. This is the strategy that will be adopted in the implementation of the SDGs.



## DOMESTICATION OF THE SDGs IN BOTSWANA

When the 2030 Agenda was being formulated, including the new Climate Change Deal and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development, Botswana reshaped its medium- to long-term future through its Eleventh National Development Plan (NDP11), the Eighth District Development Plans (DDP8), Fourth Urban Development Plans (UDP4) and national Vision 2036, as well as the National Strategy for Sustainable Development Framework. These are the main development frameworks through which Botswana has domesticated and mainstreamed the SDGs. These frameworks are anchored on the four thematic areas of Social Upliftment, Economy and Employment, Sustainable Environment as well as Governance, Safety and Security. All these are in line with the three dimensions of sustainable development. Equally so, their preparation was spearheaded by Technical Thematic Working Groups (TWGs) that correspond to the four thematic areas. The membership of the TWGs comprised the government at national and sub-national levels, civil society, private sector, development partners, citizens across the

country, academic and research institutions. Given the universality of the 2030 Agenda and 17 SDGs, all United Nations Member States that signed onto these are expected to domesticate them in their national and sub-national development frameworks. This has been done in Botswana to some extent. However, a lot more needs to be done in terms of aligning the national and sub-national plans to the SDGs targets and indicators in order to facilitate ease of implementation and achieving them by 2030. Achieving the SDGs will certainly be in the best interest of Botswana, in that the country would have simultaneously delivered on its long-term development vision of achieving prosperity for all its citizens by 2036. The earlier target date for the 2030 Agenda is likely to fast track and facilitate attainment of its development aspirations of the Vision, six years ahead of 2036. The long-term focus areas, as defined by Botswana's Vision 2036, largely reflect the themes covered by the 2030 Agenda, as shown in Table 1 below.

**Table 1:** Strategic Pillars and Interventions in Botswana Vision 2036

Sustainable Economic Development Pillar	Human and Social Development Pillar	Sustainable Environment Development Pillar	Governance, Peace and Security Pillar
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Knowledge- based economy</li> <li>■ Human capital development</li> <li>■ Ease of doing business and enhanced competitiveness</li> <li>■ Infrastructure development</li> <li>■ Informal sector and micro and small enterprises</li> <li>■ Role and development of key sectors driving the economy:</li> <li>■ Mineral, Agriculture manufacturing, tourism, and services (information, communications &amp; Technology; business; transport and logistics; creative industries &amp; sports)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Spiritual well-being</li> <li>■ Culture</li> <li>■ Family institution</li> <li>■ Health and wellness</li> <li>■ Social inclusion and equality</li> <li>■ Education and skill Development</li> <li>■ Gender equality</li> <li>■ Youth and children well-being</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Ecosystem functions and services</li> <li>■ Sustainable utilization of natural resources</li> <li>■ Water security</li> <li>■ Energy security</li> <li>■ Sustainable and management</li> <li>■ Sustainable human settlements</li> <li>■ Climate resilience and disaster risk reduction</li> <li>■ Pollution and waste control</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Constitution and human rights</li> <li>■ Separation of powers and effective oversight</li> <li>■ Traditional institutional system (Bogosi and Kgotla system)</li> <li>■ Decentralization</li> <li>■ Civil society participation</li> <li>■ Religion and society</li> <li>■ Transparency, accountability and implementation</li> <li>■ Electoral system and political representation</li> <li>■ Crime, peace and security</li> <li>■ Foreign relations</li> <li>■ Freedom of expression and association</li> </ul>

**Source:** Botswana Vision 2036

As part of efforts aimed at supporting the SDGs planning and implementation processes at the national and sub-national levels, the Government of Botswana in collaboration with its development partners has developed a national Monitoring, Evaluation and Accountability System. Therefore, the ongoing effort to domesticate the SDGs targets and indicators, as well as a baseline for SDGs indicators will help to support the full operationalization of this System.

Appropriate institutional structures and frameworks need to be strengthened and made fully operational and fit for purpose to support the 2030 Agenda and implementation of the SDGs at the national and sub-national levels. Facilitating the active participation of state and non-state actors in all planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation processes is also key.



## EFFORTS TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SDGs IN BOTSWANA

**5.0** After the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and its 17 SDGs, the roll out process in Botswana began with a strong campaign to ensure country ownership and leadership at the national and local levels. Botswana embarked on the process of domesticating the SDGs into its national and local development frameworks (Vision 2036, NDP 11, DDP8 and UDP4), while preparing this seven-year National Roadmap to support a comprehensive implementation of the SDGs. Awareness campaigns and several dialogue sessions were undertaken by the Government in collaboration with the United Nations Development System (UNDS) in Botswana and other relevant stakeholders including local authorities, civil society, academic and research institutions, parliament, media, the private sector and the youth.

In the lead up to, and after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development in September 2015, Botswana with the support of her development partners, Private Sector, and Civil Society embarked on key strategic interventions that made the country a frontrunner in the localization of SDGs.

Botswana's effort has two broad categories: those that took parallel to the formulation of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs, and those that came in response to the 2030 Agenda and SDGs. Highlights of these are presented in the following sub-sections.

### 5.1 Ongoing national initiatives on Sustainable Development

The concept of Sustainable Development is not new to Botswana, except that it had earlier been driven

largely from the environment standpoint, which, it is now known, has limited impact on broader development policies and programmes at national and sub-national levels. However, the work already done has enabled the country to undertake some early actions, to provide lessons on what could make the country's transition to a fully sustainable development pathway consistent with other national development agendas.

#### 5.1.1 National Framework for Sustainable Development

In 2013, Botswana started the process towards conceptualization of a national strategy for sustainable development which led to the formulation of the draft National Framework for Sustainable Development (NFSD). The primary objective of the framework is to bring together the different strands of Botswana's development landscape into an approach that integrates them towards a sustainable development pathway in which all actors and sectors are part of the national sustainable development agenda. Specifically, the draft NFSD defines a broad-based approach for Botswana's transition towards sustainable development pathways. The process leading to its development was highly consultative, participatory and integrated the principles of the 2030 Agenda. It is also tailored to be a vehicle for implementing the global agenda in Botswana.



*The Government of Botswana (GoB), as signatory of Paris Agreement (COP 21), has taken a deliberate decision to invest in the renewable energy technologies in order to reduce GHG emissions. The Phakalane PV Plant has a capacity of 1.3 MW and life expectancy of 25 years. The electricity is distributed to homes and factories via a BPC power grid. Apart from the above project, the GoB has built 21 solar photovoltaic mini grids to power primary schools and the staff houses in areas far away from BPC grid with an average capacity of 50 kW. There are plans to build 20 Solar PV mini-grids whose capacity ranges from 1 MW to 5 MW in the whole of Botswana during National Development Plan 11. This is geared towards attaining SDG 7, Affordable and Clean Energy.*



## EFFORTS TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SDGs IN BOTSWANA (Cont.)

### 5.1.2 Gaborone Declaration for Sustainability in Africa

In 2012 His Excellency, the President of Botswana, Lieutenant General Dr. Seretse Khama Ian Khama, convened a Summit on Sustainability for Africa. The Summit was attended by several African Heads of State, international organizations and private companies. The outcome of the Summit was the establishment of the Gaborone Declaration for Sustainability in Africa (GDSA). This initiative seeks to

drive the integration of natural capital into valuation and accounting systems while translating this value towards enduring social and economic progress. Botswana is the Secretariat of GDSA and to date, continues to champion and expand its reach to other countries. The GDSA is a demonstration of how home-grown initiatives can bring together African countries to pursue sustainable development pathways.



*His Excellency, the President of Botswana, Lieutenant General Dr. Seretse Khama Ian Khama and Chairman of the GDSA, at the opening of the two-day ministerial meeting in Maun in October 2017. The President described his hope that the GDSA would expand to more nations and non-State partners in the next five years. "The vision of the GDSA is to ensure that the nature on which we depend for our wellbeing is valued, respected, and managed, not just for our generation but for future generations as well."*





## STRATEGIC AREAS OF THE ROADMAP

**6.0** The Roadmap is expected to be implemented from 2017-2023, within the timeline of the Eleventh National Development Plan. This means that the roadmap will be reviewed and updated every seven years in order to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda until its 2030 target date.

The Roadmap is not prescriptive on 'how to', but rather a framework that covers a range of proposed strategic areas to be undertaken by all actors over the next seven years to support the successful implementation of the SDGs at the national and sub-national levels. These areas are:

- a)** National Ownership, Leadership, and Coordination;
- b)** Advocacy, Sensitization and Awareness;
- c)** Planning and Implementation;
- d)** Data, Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation;
- e)** Strengthening the SDGs Institutional Arrangements; and
- f)** Policy research interventions.

### 6.1 National Ownership, Leadership and Coordination

Unless the 2030 Agenda can be adopted into nationally relevant targets aligned with existing priorities and processes, it risks becoming just another UN Agenda signed by member states. To ensure that this is not the case, national ownership, leadership and coordination of the SDGs is critical for their successful implementation. This is imperative for the localization and mainstreaming of the SDGs into national and sub-national development frameworks and establishing the necessary structures to support its implementation in Botswana.

Furthermore, it must also be noted from the onset that the implementation of the SDGs cannot rest with only one ministry since they are interlinked and cross-sectoral in nature. Relevant stakeholders and sector ministries and departments at national and sub-national levels would need to play their part in the domestication process and implementation of the SDGs. The Ministry of Finance and Economic

Development (MFED) has been mandated to coordinate work through collaborative effort with relevant stakeholders.

### 6.2 Advocacy, Sensitization and Awareness

Raising public awareness on the 2030 Agenda and the 17 SDGs at the national and sub-national levels through sustained advocacy and sensitization should be the first step towards enhancing and institutionalizing the SDGs. Botswana citizens can be mobilised, empowered and engaged through participatory process, thereby giving them a voice in the implementation of the SDGs. To achieve this, a detailed communication strategy has been developed in which clear interventions are defined for carrying out advocacy, sensitization and awareness raising on the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. The strategy outlines who to reach, why those who are being reached are important to communicate with and what various means should be used to achieve the outreach.

One key lesson learned from the MDGs era is that sub-national advocacy, awareness and sensitization campaigns if well-planned and adequately resourced, can serve as powerful means of engaging communities and local authorities in the localization processes. In this regard, the use of internet only may not be efficient. Instead, these campaigns could require live events, printed materials, radio and television. Additional means could be public fora, workshops, seminars, billboards, conferences, and use of social media. The private sector is better placed to facilitate the promotion and advocacy campaigns through their specific product and service distribution channels. Civil society and SDGs Ambassadors are also important actors to support SDGs advocacy and sensitization interventions.



## STRATEGIC AREAS OF THE ROADMAP (Cont.)



*Participants at a stakeholders' consultative workshop to develop the SDGs Communication Strategy. Participants were from various sectors such as Government, Civil Society, Academia and Development Partners. The Communication Strategy will ensure that no one is left behind in the implementation process by outlining ways in which members of society will be reached with SDGs messages and the platforms to be used.*

Therefore, we have to ensure that all relevant stakeholders are involved in the implementation of the SDGs at all levels and across the country. Government of Botswana through the SDGs NSC and Secretariat, with the support of the Technical Task Force, developed a robust advocacy, sensitization, and awareness raising communication strategy to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs. This will be used to advocate for the active involvement of the various stakeholders within Government, Civil Society, Academia, Private Sector and Public, Local Authorities and their

communities in the localization and implementation of the SDGs. Efforts will also be put in place to provide support to sector ministries, departments and agencies, where necessary, to integrate SDGs targets and indicators into their sector plans.



## 6 STRATEGIC AREAS OF THE ROADMAP (Cont.)

### 6.3 Planning and Implementation of the SDGs

Planning and implementation of the SDGs through existing national and sub-national structures is important for their achievement. In parallel to undertaking sustained advocacy, sensitization and awareness-raising campaigns, it is important to have in place effective and nationally owned planning and coordination structures to implement the SDGs at national, local and community levels.

To successfully achieve this, the following strategic interventions need to be undertaken.

i) Translate the Global Agenda to the local context. This means that agreed global goals, targets and indicators must be domesticated and mainstreamed into national and local development frameworks, as well as sector plans. Prioritization in both national and local development frameworks is necessary;

ii) Engage in cooperative governance at national and local levels to establish shared priorities at those levels;

iii) Align the national and local level development plans with the SDGs and their targets and indicators;

iv) Make financial resources available through budgetary allocations to support the implementation of these plans. Parliamentary involvement is important as an integral part of the implementation process;

v) Build capacities of the institutional structures and sectors at the national and local levels to ensure that the relevant leadership is available to support the planning and implementation of the plans. This includes emerging programmes and projects, as well as domestication and mainstreaming of the SDGs in them; and

vi) Facilitate participation in peer learning and reviews domestically and externally and through South-South and Triangular Cooperation.



*Botswana hosted a side event at the UN High level Political Forum (HLPF) in New York in July 2017. Botswana told the story of how the Private Sector, Local Authorities and Civil Society are embracing and driving the SDGs in Botswana. Civil Society showed how they are taking SDGs to local communities and young people, Private Sector showcased how they drive business through sustainability and align its supply chain to SDGs. The Local Authority outlined how SDGs have been integrated into District Development Plans.*



## STRATEGIC AREAS OF THE ROADMAP (Cont.)

### 6.4 Data Monitoring and Evaluation

The 2030 Agenda has 17 goals, 169 targets and 230 indicators. Monitoring, reporting and evaluating these will be exceptionally challenging, especially in the absence of timely and reliable disaggregated data. This is one of the lessons learnt from the era of the MDGs. Many countries were challenged with the availability of timely and reliable disaggregated data which made the monitoring, reporting and evaluation of performance against the goals, targets and indicators of the MDGs impractical.

Going forward, there is need for data revolution in Botswana if Government at the national and local levels, with the support of its development partners, is to successfully monitor, report and evaluate the country's performance against the SDGs. Efforts in this direction must be geared towards undertaking the following strategic interventions:

- i) Develop a set of localized indicators for the SDGs to fit within the national and local contexts;
- ii) Use targets and indicators of the SDGs to monitor and assess national and local development plans;
- iii) Ensure that information gathered at the local level is used in national monitoring, reporting and evaluation processes;
- iv) Establish an integrated and effective monitoring, evaluation and accountability system, considering both national and local contexts;
- v) Put in place effective data collection systems at the national and local levels, as these are fundamental to generating timely and reliable disaggregated data by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics, all of which are relevant to inform evidence-based policy making and development planning and management.
- vi) Enable and facilitate the participation of local authorities and wider stakeholders (civil society, development partners, citizens at the grassroots, people with disabilities, youth and women's organizations, media, academic and research institutions, and the private sector) in the review, monitoring, reporting and evaluation of national plans and the SDGs. This is in a drive to leave no one

behind and at same time ensuring that these plans, and the SDGs are owned by citizens.

vii) Ensure that achievements at the local level are recognized and made part of the national SDGs progress reports; and

viii) Undertake regular reporting on the SDGs, with key focus on key results achieved at the national and local levels, as well as defining solutions to off-track goals, targets and indicators. Based on these, an acceleration framework for the SDGs can be developed in consultation with all relevant stakeholders.

### 6.5 Policy – Oriented Research

The importance of policy-oriented research to support the implementation of the SDGs cannot be overemphasized. In fact, the SDGs do place greater demands on the academic and research community and on the huge need for research in tackling systemic challenges and their determinants. In so doing, it is important to take many factors into account including social, economic and environmental, for the fact that too little is known about the policy processes, connections, and tradeoffs that allow for successful implementation of the SDGs. In this regard, research must help to develop new metrics, improve integrated monitoring and strengthen evaluation mechanisms. This will require sustained dialogue between researchers and policy-makers as well as other key actors at all levels, and, in the process, making their findings easily accessible to all. It is therefore compelling that think tanks and academic institutions play an important role in the implementation of the SDGs. They must be centres of excellence in conducting policy-oriented research.

Based on the above, policy-oriented research will be one of the major strategic areas of this Roadmap. Therefore, sustained effort will be made to forge strategic partnerships with think tanks, academic and research institutions to produce knowledge products that will inform evidence-based policy making and implementation to support the achievement of the SDGs.





## 7 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR SDGs

**7.0** The implementation of the SDGs goes way beyond the responsibility of one line ministry. It requires the active involvement of all policy communities and a wide range of stakeholders that allow for a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach. This is because the 2030 Agenda has several lines of accountability vertically; from local to national to global and horizontally; across different sectors and actors located at national, sub-national and community levels. This means that a well-functioning institutional framework put in place must give voice to diverse interests, address trade-offs across policy areas, raise public awareness and at the same time create ownership of the SDGs.

The Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MFED) has been charged with the responsibility of leading and coordinating the localization and implementation of the SDGs in Botswana. To ably deliver on this mandate, the Ministry in consultation with its development partners has established various bodies to form part of the institutional framework that will support the implementation of the SDGs. These bodies are:

**1.** The SDGs National Steering Committee (NSC): It was established to drive the 2030 Agenda at the policy level in the country and it is co-chaired by the Secretary for Economic and Financial Policy of the MFED and the United Nations Resident Coordinator of the United Nations Development System (UNDS). Membership comes from the central government (through sector ministries and departments), civil society, UN Agencies, bilateral and multilateral partners, youth and women's organizations, the private sector, media, academic and research institutions.

**2.** The SDGs National Secretariat: Established by the MFED to support the Ministry and the NSC in their implementation oversight responsibility of the SDGs. It is based in the MFED's Population and Development Coordination Section and is headed by a Director assisted by two (2) Chief Economists.

**3.** The SDGs Technical Task Force (TTF): Established by the NSC to perform technical level functions in support of the implementation of the SDGs, as may be deemed necessary by NSC. The membership is multisectoral, drawn from government at the national and sub-national levels, civil society, private sector, youth organizations, academic, research institutions, UN Agencies and other development partners.

Details of the functions of each of the groups forming part of the institutional framework are presented in the following sub-sections:

### 7.1 Functions of the SDGs National Steering Committee

The NSC was set up to perform the following functions:

- i)** Facilitate, in partnership with all relevant stakeholders, sector ministries and departments, the coordination of the domestication and implementation of the SDGs at the national and sub-national levels;
- ii)** Provide overall policy guidance and advice on the SDGs by way of overseeing the preparation, endorsement and implementation of a long-term roadmap as well as implementation action plans for the roadmap (through annual work plans to be prepared by the National Secretariat with support from the Technical Task Force).
- iii)** Review and endorse Botswana's participation in High-Level events at local, regional and international levels on the SDGs for the country to present its progress/status reports and/or other related documents.
- iv)** Supervise the work of the SDGs National Secretariat and Technical Task Force.
- v)** Facilitate and oversee the production of all national and sub-national reports on the SDGs; and
- vi)** Build synergies and maintain linkages with the coordination structures of the medium- and long-term national and sub-national development frameworks including the Vision 2036, NDP 11, DDP8 and UDP4.



## 7 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR SDGs (Cont.)

### 7.2 The National SDGs Secretariat and Technical Task force

The overall function of the National Secretariat is to support the MFED and the National Steering Committee in performing their functions to oversee and support the localization, implementation and achievement of the SDGs in Botswana.

There is a strong need to strengthen the human and institutional capacity of the National Secretariat to enable it to ably provide the technical leadership in the implementation of the SDGs and SDGs Roadmap at the national and sub-national levels. This will be done under the supervision of the SDGs National Steering Committee with the support of the SDGs Technical Task Force.

#### 7.2.1 Functions of the National SDGs Secretariat

- i) Based on approval from the NSC and with the support of the TTF, leads the championing of the SDGs through awareness, sensitization and advocacy campaigns across the country. Ensure that all relevant actors at national and sub-national levels are involved in the process;
- ii) Leads and coordinates the production and implementation of the SDGs Roadmap;
- iii) Works with all sectors and stakeholders to domesticate, mainstream and implement the SDGs at the national and sub-national levels, with the support of the TTF.
- iv) Provide support and oversee all tailor-made capacity building interventions on the SDGs at national and sub-national levels, in collaboration with the TTF;
- v) Prepares agenda items for NSC meetings in consultation with the co-chairs and take minutes of those meetings as well as follow up on any action points with various sectors and stakeholders to ensure successful implementation;
- vi) In consultation with the NSC and collaboration with the TTF, ensures that all sector ministries and departments are effectively aligning their sector plans and budgets with the SDGs;
- vii) Creates awareness for the formulation of SDGs-based strategies across the country;
- viii) Works with Statistics Botswana and other relevant stakeholder to establish SDGs tracking and reporting systems, such as an effective monitoring and evaluation system.
- ix) Leads and coordinates the production of regular SDGs reports, knowledge products-SDGs studies and

assessments, policy briefs, newsletter, articles, and policy papers as well as updates for review and approval by NSC before publication. These initiatives will be undertaken with the support of the TTF and relevant academic and research institutions where required;

x) With the approval of the NSC and support of the TTF, develops a resource mobilization strategy and project document to support the implementation of the SDGs Roadmap;

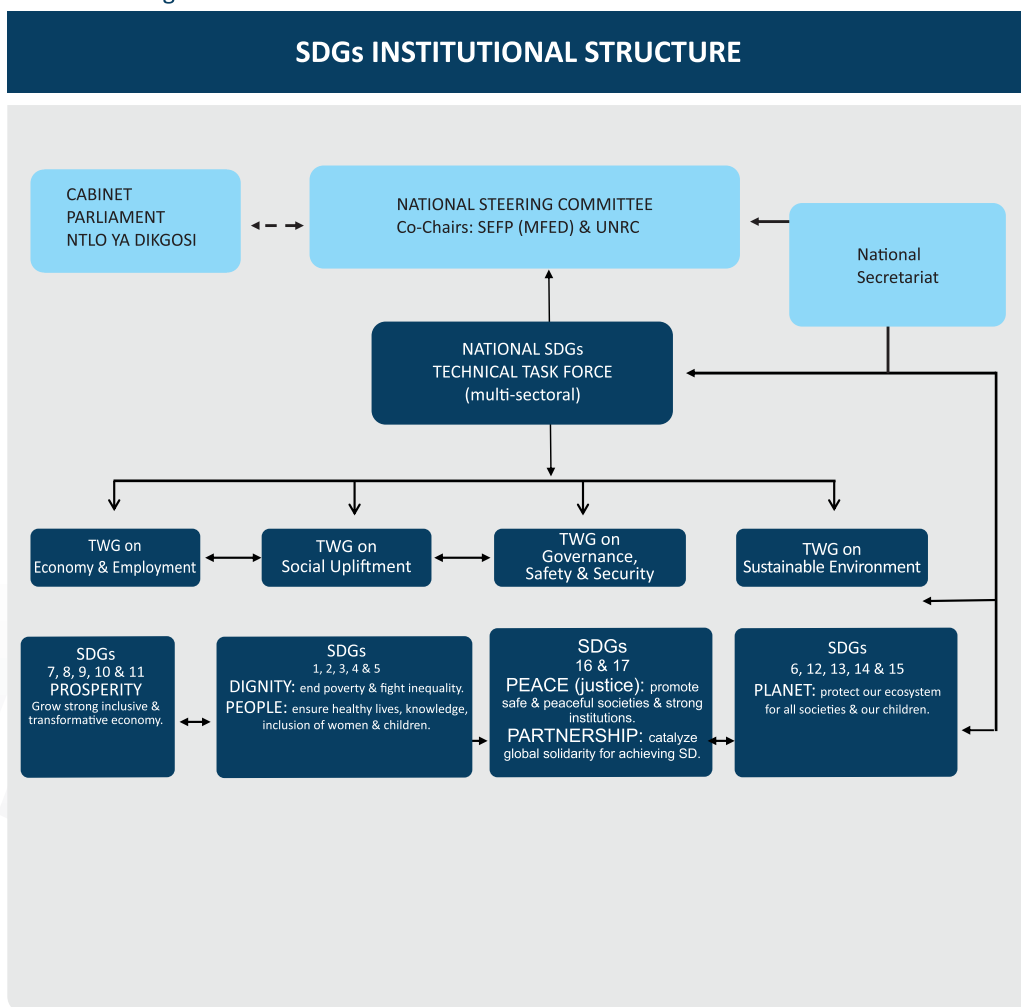
xi) Ensures that there is relevant capacity within the Secretariat to support the MFED and NSC in the discharge of their functions; and

xii) Supports the implementation of projects and programmes aimed at promoting the SDGs at the national and sub-national levels in Botswana.

#### 7.2.2 Functions of the Technical Task Force

- i) Provides support to the preparation of the national SDGs roadmap and its annual implementation action plans, as well as play an active role in the implementation of the roadmap.
- ii) Plays an active and leads role in the reviewing and drafting of strategic documents, as well as updates and presentations on the SDGs.
- iii) Support the preparation of reports and other related documents to facilitate the NSC's participation in local, national, regional and global fora on the SDGs;
- iv) Supports the Secretariat in developing an explicit SDGs advocacy and communications strategy and action plan to boost stakeholders and communities' knowledge and participation thereof in the SDGs process;
- v) Supports the Secretariat in organizing national and sub-national level multi-stakeholder dialogue and capacity building interventions on localization and implementation of the SDGs;
- vi) Provides technical support in the preparation of SDGs reports and various knowledge products, design of monitoring framework for the implementation of the SDGs and evaluation of performance against the goals, targets and indicators;
- vii) Supports initiatives around national policies reconciliation with the SDGs targets and indicators through strategic sectoral and/or stakeholder engagement. This is critical in boosting stakeholders' understanding of how the SDGs fit into their mandate to adopt appropriate programmes/projects towards their attainment; and
- viii) Plays an active role in supporting the Secretariat during preparations for National Steering Committee (NSC) quarterly meetings and other events

Schematic Diagram of the Institutional Framework





## EARLY LESSONS LEARNED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SDGs

Going forward, it is important to consider early lessons learnt and associated recommendations. These include:

**a)** The various National-Local Level Policy and Development Frameworks (Vision 2036, NDPs, and DDPs) do form the foundations to realize the SDGs. If these frameworks are not grounded on the principles of sustainable development, then achieving the SDGs will be slow or most likely far from reality, hence the need to constantly review in order to align them to the SDGs.

**b)** There is a strong connection between the SDGs and Botswana's development goals and aspirations.

**c)** Implementing the SDGs in Botswana to the fullest will also contribute to building its resilience against internal and external shocks, since sustainable development is their core focus. These shocks can be human-induced or triggered by nature.

**d)** Sustainable Development and SDGs will be realized through a combination of efforts by state and non-state actors, and involving all other actors in the implementation process.

**e)** It is obvious that the SDGs cannot be isolated from sectors or thematic areas, given their interlinked and cross-sectoral nature. Evidence shows that cross-thematic and cross-sectoral interactions among implementers of the various SDGs are essential and therefore should be supported. In most cases, individual SDGs will be realized through efforts made in several sectors. It is also apparent that pursuing the 2030 Agenda is not about starting an entirely new project, but rather building on many of the principles and development policies that have brought the country to where it is now.

**f)** Revising and reinforcing some of the policies, programmes, and development practices that are already contributing to the country's development agenda to align them to the SDGs could be helpful in building a seamless implementation process. There would however be other areas where major shifts in orientation might be needed, or totally new solutions required.

**g)** Building on what exists also implies making use of existing structures and processes to deliver the SDGs. Examples are the various planning structures and processes, the thematic working groups established during the planning of the NDPs and National Long-term plans, etc.

### Implementation of SDGs at Sub National Level

**a.** Lessons learnt from implementation of the MDGs have been adopted to ensure that SDGs are cascaded down to the grassroots level to ensure participation, inclusivity and transparency by all.

**b.** The existing structures at sub-national level are used to ensure that everyone is involved in the implementation of the SDGs. Kgotla fora are used for community consultations, with the key focus being to educate people and involve them in the planning process. Emphasis is put on striking a balance between the three dimensions of sustainable development (social, economic and environment) in the midst of coming up with infrastructure projects and social programmes.

**c.** Community participation at village level is assured through structures such as Village Development Committees, Village Health Committee, Village Extension Teams, Farmers Association, Parent Teachers Association and Community Based Organizations. These were set up to ensure that communities play a vital role in the development of their villages in areas such as health and education.

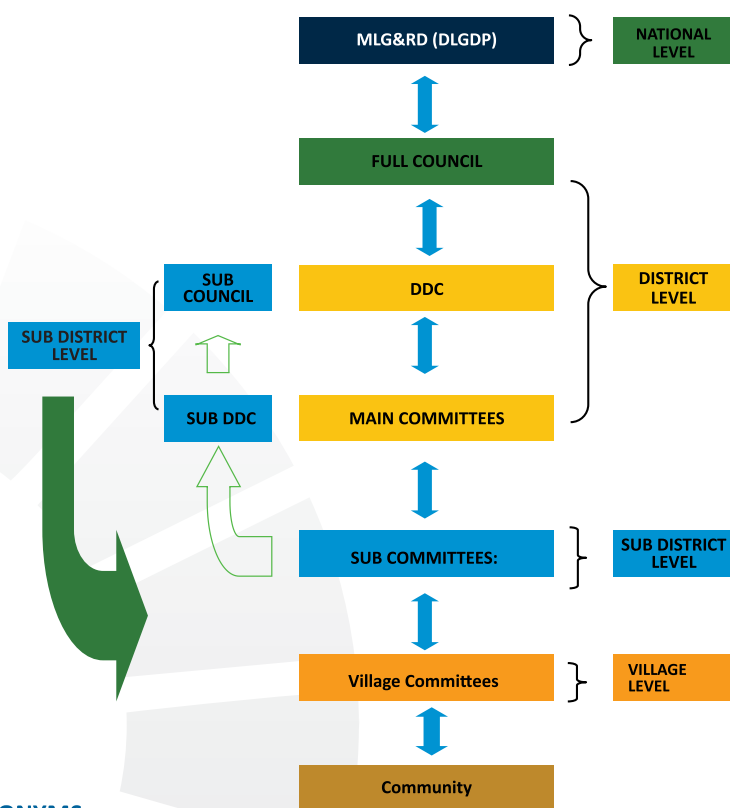
**d.** At the district level, District Development Committees (DDCs) and Urban Development Committees (UDCs) play an overarching role in the development of the district. These are the committees where all sectors or sub structures converge for effective implementation of programmes.



The sub structures include Health Planning Committee, Education Planning Committee, District Extension Team, District Economic Development Committee, District Land Use Planning Committee, District Multi-Sectoral AIDS Committee, Project Management Committee, District Disaster Management Committee, and Technical Advisory Committee on Community Based Natural Resource Management. Elements of the three dimensions of sustainable development are embodied in these committees. The structures are also in place at sub district level.

e. Projects and programmes implementation and monitoring is reported through these structures on monthly or quarterly periods and elevated all the way to the political representatives at Full Council or Sub Council. Communities get feedback through political representatives or programme implementers to ensure they are kept abreast of the issues, hence “No one is left behind”. The information is transmitted nationally through the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development.

## STRUCTURES AT LOCAL LEVEL



## ACRONYMS

MLG&RD  
DLGDP  
DDC

Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development  
Department of Local Governance and Development Planning  
District Development Committee



## APPROACH TO SDGs IMPLEMENTATION

The successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its 17 SDGs will be realized through an approach that is suitable for the development context of Botswana and has the following characteristics:

**1. Cross-cutting and broad-based engagement-** This will comprise the contributions of many actors and performing different functions that are complementary to each other. For instance, technological innovations for sustainable development enables sustainable industrialization and infrastructure development that involves investors and financiers channeling investment funds towards initiatives that deliver sustainable outcomes. At the local level social protection and community development efforts for sustainable communities can be complemented by the work of local authorities and civil society. Home-made solutions depend on integrating sustainability concepts into the household consumption at the household level, sustainable use of the limited resources, avoiding wasteful practices and protecting the local environment are required. For all these to work in tandem, appropriate policies and support mechanisms are required;

**2. Mainstreaming –** Effective and enduring sustainability will be realized when SDGs are mainstreamed into all development interventions rather than keeping them as separate projects that are time-bound. The strategy for Botswana will therefore be to facilitate the mainstreaming of sustainable development and all SDGs into its development policy, planning, programming and budgeting processes including all other interventions initiated by government and non-government actors.

**3. Sustained and consistent effort overtime –** Sustainable development is not a one-off project, but a way of undertaking development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the needs of future generations. Therefore, the planning and implementation of all development interventions must be aligned to the SDGs in order to take similar development pathway.

**4. Stakeholder-driven rather than government-driven –** The achievement of the SDGs will be more successful when all relevant stakeholders across various sectors are involved in the planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the SDGs against their targets and indicators mainstreamed in national and sub-national frameworks.

**5. Strong political will and commitment-** High-level political will and commitment coupled with inclusive and integrated visions is essential for realizing the SDGs. The primary responsibility for achieving the SDGs rests with Government. However, the private sector and other stakeholders are also vital and must play a critical role in the process. This requires the government to lead and become adept at reconciling public and private interests, coordinating policies in different domains, facilitating and engaging a diverse group of stakeholders and monitoring progress and policy impacts.

**6. Balanced progress across all dimensions -** Integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development (social, economic and environment) requires reformed institutional frameworks with strengthened capacities to ensure a balanced progress across all dimensions.

**7. Additive effect -** the SDGs should bring an additional value to ongoing development efforts with a view to bring about desirable and sustainable outcomes;

**8. Make use of existing structures rather than creating new ones –** integrating the SDGs targets and indicators using the already existing structures is necessary.

**9. Connect the local efforts with the national policies, strategies and programmes.**

**10. Consistently communicate on progress made, opportunities and challenges encountered as well as measures undertaken to tackle the challenges.**

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs will be implemented by various stakeholders in Botswana, performing a wide range of direct and indirect actions. Table 2 outlines these stakeholders and the potential areas they will be involved with during the implementation process:



*Discussions during the stakeholder consultative workshop (April 2017) in preparation of the Botswana Voluntary National Review (VNR) Report which was presented at the High Level Political Forum. Stakeholder engagement is key to successful implementation of the SDGs.*



### Table 2: The strategic SDGs implementation areas and actions that will be implemented by different actors

MAIN SDGs IMPLEMENTATION AREAS	Strategic Actions	ACTORS												Timeframe
		Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (Lead Ministry)	SDGs National Steering Committee	SDGs National Secretariat & Technical Task Force	Statistics Botswana	TWGs & Line Ministries & Departments	Media	Local Authorities	NGOs & CBOs	Private Sector	Educational and service institutions; e.g., schools, universities/colleges/research institutions, hospitals	Community leaders: Parliamentarians, Traditional Leaders	Development partners	
National Ownership, Leadership and Coordination	Setting up the national SDG coordination Structures	✓	✓											2017
	Road-maps and Strategic Documents		✓	✓	✓									2017-2018
	Resource Mobilization for coordination	✓	✓	✓		/			/				✓	2017-2018
	Facilitating high level (Cabinet) and prominent public SDG Championsh	✓	✓			/						✓	/	2018
	Advocacy, Awareness and Sensitization		✓	✓		/			/					2017-2018
	National Awareness Campaigns	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	/				✓	2017-2019
	Outreach to local communities		✓	✓				✓	/		✓	✓	✓	2017-2019
	Special Groups Engagement	✓	✓	✓					/				✓	2018-2019
	Facilitate active participation by all actors & groups		✓	✓					/			✓		2017-2019
	Integration into National Planning & budgeting processes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			/					2017-2020

## KEY STAKEHOLDERS (Cont.)



MAIN SDGs IMPLEMENTATION AREAS	Strategic Actions	ACTORS												Timeframe
		Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (Lead Ministry)	SDGs National Steering Committee	SDGs National Secretariat & Technical Task Force	Statistics Botswana	TWGs & Line Ministries & Departments	Media	Local Authorities	NGOs & CBOs	Private Sector	Educational and service institutions; e.g., schools, universities/colleges/research institutions, hospitals	Community leaders: Parliamentarians, Traditional Leaders	Development partners	
Implementation	Policy reviews for vertical and horizontal coherence	✓		✓		✓			/			✓		2018-2020
	Adoption of Specific SDGs Targets and indicators	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓				2017-2018
	Budgeting for SDGs	✓				✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	2018-2019
	Sectoral SDGs action plans for SDGs			✓		✓			✓	✓			✓	2018-2019
	Adapting existing work plans for SDGs attainment	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	2018
	Implementing special SDGs projects/programs		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	2018-2020
	Capacity development for SDGs		✓	✓	✓	✓			/	/			✓	2018-2020
	Resource mobilization for SDGs	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	2018-2019
	Implementation													
	Data, Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation	✓		✓	✓	✓			/	/	/			2017-2018



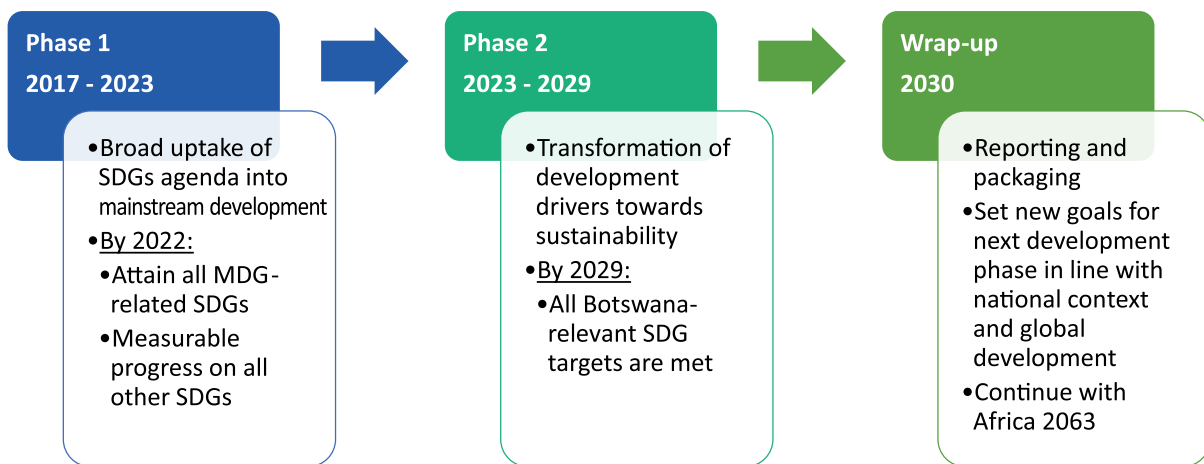
MAIN SDGs IMPLEMENTATION AREAS	Strategic Actions	ACTORS												Timeframe
		Ministry of Finance and Economic Developin ent (Lead Ministry)	SDGs National Steering Committee	SDGs National Secretariat & Technical Task Force	Statistics Botswana	TWGs & Line Ministries & Departmen ts	Media	Local Authorities	NGOs & CBOs	Private Sector	Educational and service institutions; e.g., schools, universities/colle ges/research institutions, hospitals	Community leaders: Parliamentaria ns, Traditional Leaders	Developme nt partners	
	Generate and coordinate data collection from various sources (official and non- official sources)			✓	✓				/	/	/			2017-2018
	Establish sectoral SDG measurement and reporting systems	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓			2018-2019
	Annual SDG progress updates and reports	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓		✓	2018-2023
	National and global feedback on progress	✓	✓	✓	✓									2017-2023

It is expected that all actors will contribute to the realization of the SDGs in the context of this roadmap, hence the need for actions to be harmonized and aggregated to achieve nationwide impact. As outlined in the table above, not all actions will be undertaken through a centralized system. The NSC and the Secretariat with technical support from the TTF will however, ensure that all efforts are accounted for through this roadmap and its reporting structure.



## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SDGs IN TWO PHASES

The implementation of the SDGs and this Roadmap will be aligned to the phases of the NDPs, which will be further broken down to shorter timelines for alignment with global reporting requirements. The following are the implementation phases:



**Phase 1: NDP11 2017–2023:** During NDP11, the main objective will be to facilitate the broad uptake of the 2030 Agenda and its 17 SDGs along with the 169 targets and at least 230 indicators. This will be done through consultations, advocacy, sensitization and awareness campaigns; series of training workshops on SDGs prioritization, localization and mainstreaming into sector plans; and working with the media to implement early quick wins, while at the same time generate disaggregated data and baselines for tracking progress and reporting on the goals. Existing initiatives will further be promoted and aligned to the SDGs.

New development interventions to deliver the SDGs at national and local levels will be enhanced. In parallel, capacity of planning, monitoring and evaluation institutions will be strengthened to enable them to effectively perform their functions, using sustainability as the basis for future planning including the development of appropriate tools. Specifically, the implementation of NDP11 projects will be supported to prioritize and align them to the relevant SDGs.

The suggested interventions focus on undertaking analysis and dialogues on the SDGs that involve significant trade-offs across different interest

groups. Possible areas of policy review will be identified and addressed during this phase. The development and adoption of private-sector and CSO-oriented tools and approaches as well as measures of progress for addressing SDGs while reporting systems will be put in place.

**Phase 2: NDP12 period (2024-2030):** The objective during this phase is to transform the main drivers of development towards sustainability, with the application of standards that enable the country to realize the SDGs. This NDP12 phase will build on the early successes of the SDGs and capacities built during Phase 1 to implement them in the remaining period across TWGs. Programmes and revised action plans will continuously be incorporated, highlighting the lessons learned and best practices from within the country and beyond the borders. In this phase, policy reforms for further transformation of Botswana's institutions will be implemented, with a focus on those areas with the highest returns from the implementation of the SDGs. Full implementation of all SDGs at central and local levels should be at full swing with citizens fully involved in the implementation process and benefits from the returns being realized.





## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SDGs IN TWO PHASES (Cont.)

Table 3 below shows the actions that will be undertaken to advance all the SDGs during the Phases 1 & 2.

**Table 3: Strategic focus on specific SDGs in different phases**

Characterization of work needed on the SDGs	SDG clusters	Phase 1 focus	Phase 2 focus
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unfinished business of MDGs</li> <li>• Capture low hanging fruits</li> <li>- On-going development activities</li> <li>- Directly linked to NDP11</li> <li>- Opportunities that should not to be missed</li> </ul>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 13, 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of structures and coordination mechanisms</li> <li>• Practical implementation of SDGs through programmes/projects</li> <li>• Integration of SDGs into sectoral plans and programmes</li> <li>• Capacity building</li> <li>• Piloting innovative approaches</li> <li>• Reorientation of planning approaches and tools</li> <li>• Bringing everyone on board</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consolidate and scale up successful interventions from Phase 1</li> <li>• Expand practical implementation of programmes and projects</li> <li>• Re-design programmes and projects</li> <li>• Introduce new policies and programmes based on Phase 1 pilots, studies and policy reviews</li> <li>• Intensify and accelerate efforts towards those lagging SDGs</li> <li>• Rigorous analysis and support development of new policies and strategies to enable them to advance SDGs and sustainable development</li> <li>• Taking stock of progress across all SDGs</li> <li>• Establish mechanisms for continuity beyond 2030</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New areas of work</li> <li>• Requires new policies to be developed</li> <li>• Trade-offs with current policies and strategies</li> <li>• New research is required</li> <li>• New partnerships</li> <li>• Measurement of progress</li> <li>• Requires substantial financial investment not immediately available</li> <li>• Planning for Sustainable Development and SDGs</li> </ul>	7, 9, 11, 12, 16, 17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Private sector engagements</li> <li>• Capacity building</li> <li>• Awareness</li> <li>• Involve non-state actors: Private sector, academia, civil society</li> <li>• Knowledge generation and strategic assessments</li> <li>• Policy reviews</li> <li>• Developing financing mechanisms</li> <li>• Finalizing indicators and alignment with development frameworks</li> </ul>	





## RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND FINANCING THE ROADMAP AND SDGs

The implementation of this roadmap will not be possible unless a clear and sustained effort is made towards resource mobilization and developing a well-developed financing architecture in the country. Where feasible, appropriate finance assessment will be undertaken to explore the various funding modalities available to support the implementation of the SDGs Roadmap and in the process ultimately the development aspirations of the Government and people of Botswana.

The Outcome Document of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in July 2015 proposed innovative ways to be considered for financing the implementation of the SDGs at country level. This was a complete departure from the MDGs, which heavily relied on official development assistance (ODA) for financing their implementation and realization.

However, one of the main lessons learned is that ODA massively felt short of the huge funding requirement for the MDGs, thus necessitating a new development thinking about financing the Post-

2015 development agenda particularly within the least developed and developing countries. World leaders affirmed strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development and realization of the SDGs.

Therefore, a key priority of this SDGs Roadmap would be to support the relevant national institution (s) to domesticate the Addis Ababa Action Agenda through a robust and comprehensive development finance assessment, which will define avenues for mobilizing resources for the implementation of the SDGs Roadmap and overall, the achievement of the SDGs.

2017-2023

BOTSWANA DOMESTICATED  
SDGs INDICATOR FRAMEWORK

# STATISTICAL APENDIX

- 1.1 SDGs Indicators mapped to the Vision 2036 PILLAR 1:  
"SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT"
- 1.2 SDGs Indicators mapped to the Vision 2036 PILLAR 2:  
"HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT"
- 1.3 SDGs Indicators mapped to the Vision 2036 PILLAR 3:  
"SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT"
- 1.4 SDGs Indicators mapped to the Vision 2036 PILLAR 4:  
"GOVERNANCE PEACE AND SECURITY"





## ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

*1.1 SDGs indicators mapped to the Vision 2036 Pillar 1:  
SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT*

### **TARGET 7.1**

By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

#### **INDICATORS**

7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity

7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

### **TARGET 7.2**

By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

#### **INDICATOR**

7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

### **TARGET 7.3**

By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

#### **INDICATOR**

7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP

### **TARGET 7.a**

By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology

#### **INDICATOR**

7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems

### **TARGET 1.a**

Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

#### **INDICATORS**

1.a.1 Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes

1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)



## PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

### TARGET 8.1

Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 percent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries

#### INDICATOR

8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

### TARGET 8.2

Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors

#### INDICATOR

8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

### TARGET 8.3

Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

#### INDICATOR

8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex

### TARGET 8.4

Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead

#### INDICATOR

8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP

### TARGET 8.5

By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

#### INDICATORS

8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities

8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

### TARGET 8.6

By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

#### INDICATOR

8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training

### TARGET 8.7

Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms

#### INDICATOR

8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age

### TARGET 8.8

Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment

#### INDICATORS

8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status

8.8.2 Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status



## PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

### TARGET 8.9

By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

#### INDICATOR

8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate

8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs

### TARGET 8.10

Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

#### INDICATORS

8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and

(b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adult

8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider

### TARGET 8.a

Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries

#### INDICATOR

8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements

### TARGET 8.b

By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization

#### INDICATOR

8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy



## BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

### TARGET 9.1

Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

#### INDICATORS

- 9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road
- 9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

### TARGET 9.2

Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

#### INDICATORS

- 9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita
- 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

### TARGET 9.4

By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

#### INDICATOR

- 9.4.1 CO<sub>2</sub> emission per unit of value added

### TARGET 9.5

Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

#### INDICATORS

- 9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP
- 9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants

### TARGET 9.a

Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

#### INDICATOR

- 9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure

### TARGET 9.b

Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

#### INDICATOR

- 9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added

### TARGET 9.c

Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

#### INDICATOR

- 9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology



**TARGET 10.1**

By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

**INDICATOR**

10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population

**TARGET 10.4**

Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

**INDICATOR**

10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers

**TARGET 10.6**

Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions

**INDICATOR**

10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations

**TARGET 10.A**

Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements

**INDICATOR**

10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff

**TARGET 10.b**

Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes

**INDICATOR**

10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)



### TARGET 11.1

By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

#### INDICATOR

11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

### TARGET 11.2

By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

#### INDICATOR

11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

### TARGET 11.3

By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

#### INDICATOR

11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate

### TARGET 11.6

By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

#### INDICATORS

11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities

11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)

### TARGET 11.7

By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

#### INDICATOR

11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities





#### **TARGET 1.1**

By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day

##### **INDICATOR**

1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)

#### **TARGET 1.2**

By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

##### **INDICATORS**

1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age

1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

#### **TARGET 1.3**

Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

##### **INDICATOR**

1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable

#### **TARGET 1.4**

By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

##### **INDICATORS**

1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure

#### **TARGET 1.5**

By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

##### **INDICATOR**

1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)

#### **TARGET 1.a**

Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

##### **INDICATORS**

1.a.1 Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes

1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)



### TARGET 2.1

By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

#### INDICATORS

2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment

2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

### TARGET 2.2

By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

#### INDICATORS

2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age  $<-2$  standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age

2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height  $>+2$  or  $<-2$  standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

### TARGET 2.a

Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries

#### INDICATORS

2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures

2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector

### TARGET 2.b

Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round

#### INDICATOR

2.b.1 Agriculture export subsidies



### TARGET 3.1

By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

#### INDICATORS

3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio

3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

### TARGET 3.2

By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births

#### INDICATORS

3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate

3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate

### TARGET 3.3

By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

#### INDICATORS

3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations

3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population

3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population

3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases

### TARGET 3.4

By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

#### INDICATORS

3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease

3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate

### TARGET 3.6

By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

#### INDICATOR

3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries

### TARGET 3.7

By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

#### INDICATORS

3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group



### TARGET 3.9

By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

#### INDICATORS

3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution

3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)

3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

### TARGET 3.a

Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate

#### INDICATOR

3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older

### TARGET 3.b

Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all

#### INDICATORS

3.b.1 Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis

3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors

### TARGET 3.c

Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States

#### INDICATOR

3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution

### TARGET 3.d

Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

#### INDICATOR

3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness



## ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

### TARGET 4.2

By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

#### INDICATORS

4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex

4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

### TARGET 4.3

By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

#### INDICATOR

4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex

### TARGET 4.4

By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

#### INDICATOR

4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

### TARGET 4.5

By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

#### INDICATOR

4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated

### TARGET 4.6

By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

#### INDICATOR

4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex

### TARGET 4.a

Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

#### INDICATOR

4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)

### TARGET 4.b

By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries

#### INDICATOR

4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study

### TARGET 4.c

By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States

#### INDICATOR

4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country



## ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

### TARGET 5.2

Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

#### INDICATORS

5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age

5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence

### TARGET 5.3

Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

#### INDICATORS

5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age

### TARGET 5.4

Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

#### INDICATOR

5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location

### TARGET 5.5

Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

#### INDICATORS

5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments

5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions

### TARGET 5.6

Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

#### INDICATOR

5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care

### TARGET 5.a

Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

#### INDICATOR

5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control

### TARGET 5.b

Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

#### INDICATOR

5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex



## ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

1.3 SDGs indicators is mapped to vision 2036 Pillar 3: "SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT"

### TARGET 6.1

By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

#### INDICATOR

6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

### TARGET 6.2

By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

#### INDICATOR

6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, a hand-washing facility with soap and water

### TARGET 6.4

By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

#### INDICATOR

6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources

### TARGET 6.5

By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

#### INDICATORS

6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)

6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

### TARGET 6.6

By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

#### INDICATOR

6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time

### TARGET 6.a

By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

#### INDICATOR

6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan

### TARGET 6.b

Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

#### INDICATOR

6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management



**TARGET 12.2**

By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

**INDICATOR**

12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP

**TARGET 12.4**

By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

**INDICATOR**

12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement

**TARGET 12.a**

Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production

**INDICATOR**

12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies

**TARGET 12.c**

Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities

**INDICATOR**

12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels





## TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

### TARGET 13.1

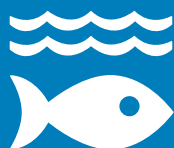
Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

#### INDICATORS

13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 populations (Repeat of 1.5.4 and 13.1.3)

13.1.2 Number of countries **that adopt and implement** national disaster risk reduction strategies **in line with the Sendai**

**Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030** (repeat of 1.5.3 and 11.b.1)



### TARGET 14.4

By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

### INDICATOR

14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels





## PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS

### TARGET 15.1

By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

#### INDICATORS

15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area

15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

### TARGET 15.4

By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

#### INDICATORS

15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity

15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index

### TARGET 15.5

Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

#### INDICATOR

15.5.1 Red List Index

### TARGET 15.7

Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

#### INDICATOR

15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

### TARGET 15.a

Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

#### INDICATOR

15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

### TARGET 15.b

Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

#### INDICATOR

15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

### TARGET 15.c

Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

#### INDICATOR

15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked



# STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

## FINANCE

### TARGET 17.1

Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

#### INDICATORS

17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source

17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

### TARGET 17.2

Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries

#### INDICATOR

17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)

### TARGET 17.3

Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

#### INDICATORS

17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget

17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP

### TARGET 17.4

Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress

#### INDICATOR

17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services Technology

### TARGET 17.6

Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

#### INDICATOR

17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed

### TARGET 17.8

Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

#### INDICATOR

17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the InternetCapacity-building

### TARGET 17.9

Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

#### INDICATOR

17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries

# 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



## PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

*1.4 SDGs Indicators mapped Vision 2016 Pillar 4:  
"GOVERNANCE PEACE AND SECURITY"*

### **TARGET 16.1**

Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

#### **INDICATORS**

16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to a) physical, b) psychological and c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months

16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live

### **TARGET 16.2**

End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

#### **INDICATORS**

16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation

16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18

### **TARGET 16.3**

Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

#### **INDICATORS**

16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms

16.3.2 Unsensitized detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

### **TARGET 16.4**

By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime

#### **INDICATOR**

16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments

### **TARGET 16.5**

Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

#### **INDICATOR**

16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months

16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months

### **TARGET 16.6**

Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

#### **INDICATORS**

16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)

### **TARGET 16.b**

Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

#### **INDICATOR**

16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations

### **TARGET 16.9**

By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

#### **INDICATOR**

16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age

### **TARGET 16.a**

Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime

#### **INDICATOR**

16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles



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