

## Annex: Capacity development for 2030 Agenda implementation

Country	VNR year	Description of good practices	Rationale
Australia	2018	<a href="#">Australian Council for International Development (ACFID)</a> , the national council of the country responsible for humanitarian action and international development, worked towards creating a toolkit aiming to train learners on implementing the SDGs by applying systems thinking and collaborative responses. ACFID's <a href="#">Toolkit</a> puts a special emphasis on actionizing systems thinking for collective impact, leadership in crisis situations, going beyond business as usual and, reporting impact, elements crucial for the SDG implementation.	The toolkit aims to make action on the SDGs accessible to a wide range of stakeholders. It is free of charge and publicly available, and, hence, inclusive and participatory.
Brazil	2017	<a href="#">Business Council for Sustainable Development in Brazil</a> together with the <a href="#">Global Reporting Initiative</a> and the <a href="#">United Nations Global Compact</a> launched the <a href="#">SDG compass in Portuguese</a> , a set of guidelines on how companies can align their strategies with the SDGs. The guide suggests five steps that companies can follow to maximise their contribution to sustainable development: (i) Understanding the SDGs; (ii) Defining priorities; (iii) Setting goals; (iv) Integrating; and (v) Reporting and communication. The SDG compass has a focus on multinational enterprises but small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and other organisations are also encouraged to adapt and use it as necessary. " <a href="#">Integrating Sustainable Development Goals into the Business Strategy</a> " by the <a href="#">UN Global Compact in Brazil</a> has been produced to support and guide the discussions and dialogues on promoting the SDGs among the private sector.	Translation of the guides ensures greater accessibility to actionable guidelines and tools.
Cabo Verde	2018	<a href="#">Cabo Verde's Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development (PEDs)</a> lays out the objectives of the Government of Cabo Verde. The PEDs set out 39 sustainable development targets to be achieved until 2021. The <a href="#">2018 "Institutional State Reform and the Financial Sector"</a> strategic document outlining the PEDs recognizes the importance of empowering the key stakeholders such as civil society, oversight institutions, and the media to reinforce social oversight over public expenditures both at the local and the national level in an attempt to maximize the effectiveness of the means of SDG implementation. Cabo Verde's VNR also mentions a specific initiative around capacity building for civil society actors for SDG implementation. Through institutional strengthening of civil society organizations, the country aims to create a social security network for children, where civil society actors are expected to function as an oversight mechanism. The institutional strengthening is said to be through granting funds from social welfare associations.	Cabo Verde's approach is inclusive and participatory. Also capacitating civil society for children's social security suggests that intergenerational equity has been considered.

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Canada	2018	Canada's <a href="#">Foundation for Environmental Stewardship (FES)</a> work towards promoting environmentalism by educating children and the youth on issues around climate change, aiming to capacitate them to take action in their own communities. One of the core initiatives of the foundation is the <a href="#">3% Project</a> , aiming to reach out to 3% of Canadians, or 1 million youth, to empower them through an on-going mentoring program, transferring of employable skills and helping them measure their climate action, thereby turning their contribution into tangible outcomes. The project is facilitated (booked) by schools. So far the project has played a catalytic role and amplified its impact. For example, in the York Region District of Ontario, two students inspired by FES launched a youth-led training on the SDGs, reaching out to 22 schools and over 200 students. The training resulted in the formation of the first school club on the SDGs in Canada.	The project takes into account intergenerational responsibility and build the capacities of young people to contribute to sustainable development. It is also inclusive and could scale up its impact.
Greece	2018	In partnership with the Office of Coordination, Institutional, International and European Affairs, the <a href="#">Institute of Training of the National School of Public Administration and Local Government</a> , provides a 3-day recurring seminar for the SDGs. The seminar is an inclusive platform where multiple stakeholders such as employees from ministries, local and regional government institutions, universities, research centers and independent government institutions enhance awareness of the core vision, priorities, objectives and multiple dimensions of the 2030 Agenda. Stakeholders are also provided with an opportunity to obtain credits to their curriculum vitae and personal career from taking part in the seminar.	This approach to capacity development is inclusive and participatory, and provides individuals with recognition of their learning on sustainable development.
Hungary	2018	<a href="#">Business Council for Sustainable Development in Hungary</a> together with the <a href="#">Global Reporting Initiative</a> and the <a href="#">United Nations Global Compact</a> launched the <a href="#">SDG compass in Hungarian</a> , a set of guidelines on how companies can align their strategies with the SDGs. The guide suggests five steps that companies can follow to maximise their contribution to sustainable development: (i) Understanding the SDGs; (ii) Defining priorities; (iii) Setting goals; (iv) Integrating; and (v) Reporting and communication. The SDG compass has a focus on multinational enterprises, but SMEs and other organisations are also encouraged to adapt and use it as necessary. The guide has been disseminated widely by the Business Council for Sustainable Development in Hungary.	Translation of the guides ensures greater accessibility to actionable guidelines and tools.
Indonesia	2017	A series of <a href="#">centres of excellence on the SDGs</a> have been established in universities throughout the country to support capacity for research and curriculum development	The approach to capacity development is institutional in nature and has potential

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		that can inform local implementation. The centres are also working through a national platform for academics, the first of its kind in Indonesia.	to establish capacity for research and policy engagement on the 2030 Agenda over the longer term.
<b>Mexico</b>	2018	<p>In September 2016, the Senate of the Republic installed a <a href="#">Working Group for the Legislative Monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals</a>. The working group is made up of the presidents of 17 Senate committees and aims to complement the work of executive bodies on the SDGs. It will allow Mexico to have a <a href="#">check mechanism for the coherence of cross-sectoral policies</a> and with respect to three dimensions of the SDGs: social, economic and environmental. Training on the SDGs among the members of the parliament and launch of a diagnosis on the capacities of the legislative branch to realise the 2030 Agenda have been among the activities of the group so far.<sup>1</sup></p> <p>Mexico launched the 2016-17 Technologies for the Greater Good project, which entailed training for more than 500 civil society organizations in eight states on the 2030 Agenda and voluntary action for sustainable development in an attempt to build different capacities. In addition, a mobile app, <a href="#">Generación 2030</a>, was created to bring together representatives of different sectors, civil society organizations, the government, and volunteers around the Agenda 2030. Mexico's Secretary of Foreign Relations and its Department of Outreach to Civil Society Organizations has also organized capacity building events such as conferences and seminars on the role of civil society in adopting the 2030 Agenda. The outcomes emanating from these events led to a publication titled <a href="#">Citizen Diplomacy and Sustainable Development in Mexico</a>.</p>	<p>This approach seeks to build capacities for the adoption of integrated approaches that addresses the three elements of sustainable development.</p> <p>These approaches to capacity development are inclusive and participatory.</p>
<b>Nepal</b>	2017	Nepal has created a Parliamentary Committee on monitoring and evaluating the performance of the policies around SDG implementation. The Committee has also engaged in capacity development of the parliamentarians on the Agenda 2030 and its implementation. For example, the <a href="#">Environment Committee of the Legislative Parliament</a> organised regional workshops on SDG orientation primarily for parliamentarians but also for other stakeholders, including voluntary organisations of evaluators, government agencies, multilateral banks, UN agencies, philanthropy and academia. The participation	This approach to capacity development is inclusive and participatory.

<sup>1</sup> Additional information can be found at: OECD. 2018. *Country profiles: Institutional mechanisms for policy coherence* in Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development 2018: Towards Sustainable and Resilient Societies. Paris: OECD Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264301061-6-en>

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		was high and included around 400 representatives. The main aim of the workshops was to exchange ideas on how to create an enabling environment for implementing the climate- and environment-related SDGs (including institutional and individual capacities).	
<b>Spain</b>	2018	Spain formed the Joint Parliamentary Committee for the 2030 Agenda. The committee will play a watchdog role in the parliament on the issues around the SDGs. It will also produce annual reports on the progress made in implementing the SDGs, putting special emphasis on policy coherence with respect to global public goods and third countries' perspectives. The committee is expected to create added value by carrying the Agenda 2030 to the parliamentary debate, and lead the creation of guidelines for decision-making by diverse stakeholders. <sup>2</sup>	The committee is set to contribute to building capacities for 2030 Agenda implementation in line with the integrated nature of the SDGs.
<b>The Maldives</b>	2017	The Maldives acknowledges the significance of the media and public in promoting ownership within the nation over the SDG agenda. Thus, new partnerships with the media have been forged. For example, the government engages with the <a href="#">Public Service Media</a> to raise awareness of the SDGs. In addition, a capacity development programme specifically designed for journalists has been launched, aiming to empower them to report on the SDGs. The capacity development programme includes how to create media content and deliver reports on Agenda 2030. <a href="#">PSM Maldives on the SDGs</a> serves as one example of reporting from this initiative. Finally, information sharing sessions have been established for state-owned enterprises to encourage their participation in SDG implementation.	This approach to capacity development is participatory and aims to build specific skills to support 2030 Agenda implementation.

<sup>2</sup> Information on Spain's approach can be found in a [review](#) by the European Parliament on efforts in Europe to implement the SDGs.