

# Making SDG national reporting climate-smart and climate-ambitious

Discussion paper<sup>1</sup> by Sven Harmeling<sup>2</sup> and Ruth Fuller<sup>3</sup>

## Contents

1. Introduction.....	2
2. Overview assessment and main recommendations .....	3
2.1 Overview assessment.....	3
2.2 Recommendations .....	5
2.3 Background on methodology .....	7
3. Analysis of countries’ reports from 2016 .....	8
People’s Republic of China .....	8
Colombia .....	9
Egypt .....	9
Estonia.....	10
Finland.....	11
France.....	11
Georgia.....	13
Germany.....	13
Madagascar .....	14
Mexico.....	14
Montenegro.....	15
Morocco .....	16
Norway.....	17
Philippines .....	17
Republic of Korea.....	18
Samoa.....	19
Sierra Leone.....	19
Switzerland.....	20
Togo .....	21
Turkey .....	22
Uganda .....	22
Venezuela.....	23

---

<sup>1</sup> First submitted for the Interconnections conference, May 2017: [www.interconnections2017.org](http://www.interconnections2017.org)

<sup>2</sup> Sven Harmeling, Climate Change Advocacy Coordinator, CARE International, [sharmeling@careclimatechange.org](mailto:sharmeling@careclimatechange.org)

<sup>3</sup> Dr Ruth Fuller, International Development Policy Advisor, WWF UK [rfuller@wwf.org.uk](mailto:rfuller@wwf.org.uk)

## 1. Introduction

The adoption of the 2030 Agenda Action for Sustainable Development (including the Sustainable Development Goals) and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change marked major political milestones in global cooperation to tackle fundamental global challenges. Climate change is front and center in the SDGs, with a specific goal and also targets linked to climate change under many of the goals. The inclusion of climate change within the 2030 Agenda demonstrates how climate change and sustainable development are interlinked, and also provides a planetary boundary framing to the SDGs with the agreed global temperature limit. Implementing the SDGs and the Paris Agreement requires an integrated approach, that prioritises actions that deliver on both agreements, and takes into account strong legal standing of the Paris Agreement through countries' ratification processes.<sup>4</sup>

One of the tools to promote an integrated approach is national reporting. The High Level Political Forum (HLPF) is the annual opportunity for countries to volunteer to report on national SDG progress. July 2016 was the first reporting window. WWF-UK, Bond, UKSSD and Save the Children produced a report in Autumn 2016 that analysed the contributions to the High Level Political Forum in July 2016.<sup>5</sup> The WWF-UK, Bond et al report:

- Provided an overview of 16 national reviews presented at the HLPF and equivalent civil society reports.
- Shared examples of best practice.
- Made recommendations for country and civil society reporting.
- Made recommendations for strengthening the Secretary-General's reporting guidelines.

Recommendations for countries national reviews included:

1. Commit to submitting a report at least three times before 2030
2. Engage a broad range of stakeholders at an early stage
3. Use the UN Secretary-General's guidelines as a backbone
4. Focus on quality, not quantity
5. Use structure as a way to increase accessibility and engagement
6. Include a summary to engage more people
7. Identify obstacles and areas where support is needed
8. Detailed examples add huge value
9. Don't avoid challenging topics
10. Spell out the next steps

Recommendations were also made for how civil society can best engage in the process<sup>6</sup>, The report included the following summary table which assesses Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) against the UN Secretary-General's common reporting guidelines.

---

<sup>4</sup> See also CARE/WWF, 2016: Twin Tracks. Developing Sustainably and Equitably in a Carbon-Constrained World. <http://careclimatechange.org/publications/twin-tracks-3rd-edition/>

<sup>5</sup> Find the report here <https://www.bond.org.uk/sites/default/files/sdgs-9.pdf> Find the summary of the report here <https://www.bond.org.uk/sites/default/files/sdgs-summary-online-final.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.bond.org.uk/news/2016/12/implementing-the-sdgs-at-national-level-recommendations-for-civil-society-reporting>

**Table 1: Analysis of VNRs, WWF-UK, Bond et al 2016**

	China	Egypt	Estonia	Finland	France	Georgia	Germany	Montenegro	Norway	Philippines	Republic of Korea	Samoa	Sierra Leone	Switzerland	Turkey	Uganda
Statement by HoSG	○	○	○	●	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Executive Summary	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●
Introduction	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Methodology for review	○	●	●	●	○	●	●	○	●	●	●	○	●	●	○	●
Creating ownership	○	○	●	●	○	●	○	○	●	●	●	○	●	●	○	●
Incorporation in national frameworks	○	○	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Integration of 3 dimensions	○	○	○	●	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	○
Goal and targets	○	●	●	○	●	●	●	○	●	○	○	○	○	●	○	○
Leave no one behind	○	●	○	●	○	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Institutional mechanisms	○	●	●	●	○	●	○	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	○	●
MOI	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Next steps	○	●	●	○	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Statistical annex	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Conclusion	○	●	●	●	○	●	○	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○

● The report addresses this component as instructed in the guidelines  
 ○ The report addresses this component to some extent in this or another section of the report but does not fulfil the brief as laid out in the guidelines  
 ○ The report does not address this component

Climate change was considered alongside a range of other criteria in the joint report. Our current paper (Harmeling and Fuller 2017) builds on the WWF, Bond et al report and goes a step further, looking in detail at what VNRs included on climate change, how links to national climate change plans (including Nationally Determined Contributions) are being made, and makes specific recommendations on how to link reporting on the SDGs and climate change. The aim is to strengthen the linkages between climate change and the SDGs in future national reports.

## 2. Overview assessment and main recommendations

### 2.1 Overview assessment

All 22 countries' executive summaries and full reports available on the HLPF website (by April 2017) for the 2016 Voluntary National Review were considered for the analysis in this paper. These reports vary significantly in scope and size, and in how they address climate change. Table 2 below provides the overview assessment of the reports in. The criteria used build on the WWF-UK, Bond et al report, but with climate change specific aspects added. The "ratings", range from dark green (best rating) to grey (rudimentary) and reflect the depth of information provided. Note that the ratings do not provide a qualitative judgement of whether the information presented by the countries is accurate (or not), or whether the proposed measures/targets are the "right" ones taken or are ambitious enough. This would have been beyond the scope of the report (see more details on the methodology in section 2.3). A detailed analysis of how different countries addressed climate change in their VNRs is provided in chapter 3.

**Table 2: Overview assessment of countries' reporting<sup>7</sup>**

Country	Executive Summary	Full report							MOI/International support	Paris Agreement/ UNFCCC
		Domestic action								
	Climate Change/SDG13 addressed	Incorporation in national frameworks	INDCs referenced <sup>8</sup>	SDG13	CC in other areas/goals /targets	Leave no one behind <sup>9</sup>	Institutional mechanisms	M&R		
PR China		No full report available								
Colombia					1; 3; 8;					
Egypt										
Estonia					2; 11					
Finland										
France					2; 6; 7; 9; 11; 14; 15; 16					
Georgia	No summary				1; 2; 12					
Germany					5; 8; 9; 14; 15					
Madagascar										
Mexico					2; 11					
Montenegro					2; 7; 9; 10; 12; 15; 17					
Morocco										
Norway					1; 2; 6; 7; 8; 11; 12; 14; 15; 17					
Philippines					5					
Republic of Korea					2; 6; 7; 11; 14; 15; 17					
Samoa	No summary				2; 7; 9					
Sierra Leone										
Switzerland					7					
Togo	No summary				7					
Turkey	No summary									
Uganda					2; 9; 11; 12					
Venezuela					2; 7					

<sup>7</sup> Empty field – climate change not addressed; Grey with strips - CC is addressed in rudimentary way; Light green - some more substantive information provided; Darker green - the information was judged particularly comprehensive and valuable. Note, it does not represent the absolutely best form desired of representing such information. See 3.

<sup>8</sup> Or (I)NDC equivalents, e.g. in EU countries which formally only have a joint (I)NDC, but where national targets/measures were adopted in light of the (I)NDC

<sup>9</sup> Aspects reflecting a particular attention to the most vulnerable

In summary, the degree to which climate change receives attention in the reports significantly varies, with the following key aspects:

- Some countries do not address climate change in their **Executive Summaries** at all. However, some then go on to pay significantly more attention in their full reports, while others do not include climate change in either the summary or full report;
- A few countries describe more in detail how climate change has been or is going to be **integrated across policy frameworks** as part of the implementation of the SDGs;
- Some countries reference the official Intended **Nationally Determined Contributions** (as the future main climate change related policy objectives) they submitted into the Paris Agreement process, but often on a very minimal level without providing further details on the linkages to the country's sustainable development efforts;
- Aspects of **SDG13** are addressed in most of the reports, ranging from a minimal reference to more in-depth elaboration; a number of countries have taken the approach to elaborate on each SDG, and in some cases this includes specific **linkages to climate change within various SDGs**;
- Very few reports pay specific attention to the consideration of different population groups who are particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts, in line with the vision of **leaving no one behind**;
- Some countries elaborate more in detail on the **institutional mechanisms** identified to implement the SDGs, with a few providing more detail on how climate change and climate change specific institutions feature in this work;
- Regarding **monitoring and reporting (M&R)**, a few countries map the linkages between the SDG targets and/or global indicators and their nationally prioritised indicators, with some paying specific attention to climate change related indicators;
- Various countries address **means of implementation** (both 'developed' and 'developing' countries), with some also including details on climate change related support;
- The **UNFCCC process and the Paris Agreement** as key international contexts feature a number of national report, with varying levels of detail.

## 2.2 Recommendations

We make the following recommendations based on the analysis:

### Recommendations for countries reporting to the HLPF

1. Consider climate change at the planning stage for VNRs, engaging government officials working on climate change as well as civil society focusing on climate issues.
2. Consider how climate change is being addressed or has impacts not only in the climate goal but in all the different goals. Include, where possible, impacts in relation to different

scenarios for global warming (e.g. 1.5 degrees, 2 degrees, 3 or more degrees)<sup>10</sup> expected in light of global emission trajectories, as these may significantly impact a country's development pathways and attainment of different SDGs.

3. Use Goal 13 as the entry point for the Nationally Determined Contributions and display how their key elements (including targets) link with other SDGs identified as critical in the country.
4. Have a statement in the summary of the report on the links being made between climate change, climate action and the achievement of the SDGs.
5. Consider the links between climate change and the Leave No One Behind agenda, and what your country is doing to address these intersecting vulnerabilities.
6. Mitigation, adaptation, building resilience and current and future impacts are all aspects of climate change that should be considered in the VNRs.
7. When highlighting a country's next steps and future plans for meeting the SDGs consider how climate change intersects with the SDGs and refer to how the country is meeting its commitments under the Paris Agreement, how it is adapting the current and future impacts of climate change and how it is building resilience. This should also include more recent action pledges, where available, such as the objective of the countries grouped in the Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF) to achieve 100% domestic renewable energy between 2030 and 2050.<sup>11</sup>
8. Don't avoid challenging areas in reporting. The integrated nature of the SDGs is one of the most challenging, and potentially most transformational, aspects of Agenda 2030. Sharing experiences on challenges such as integrating climate change adds to the value of VNRs and helps to foster learning and development.

### **Recommendations for civil society**

1. Work with the government to ensure they include climate change in their VNR, and consider the connections to climate change across the goal areas.
2. Encourage governments to consider different climate scenarios and how these different scenarios impact on delivery of different SDGs, e.g. what are the impacts of 1.5 degrees warming compared to 3 degrees of warming.
3. Consider how climate change intersects with commitments to Leave No One Behind, for example identifying what groups are most vulnerable to climate change impacts and how this relates to issues of marginalisation, discrimination and vulnerability. What actions can be taken to address the intersectionality of climate change and being 'left behind'.
4. Work jointly with civil society organisations in other sectors to have a cohesive approach to engaging with the government on the VNRs so the climate change messages come from a broad range of voices and actors.

---

<sup>10</sup> Although the Paris Agreement contains the objective to limit global warming to "well below 2" and ideally 1.5 degrees, current emission reduction plans still keep the world on a pathway towards 3 degrees increase or even higher, with significantly different levels of climate change impacts.

<sup>11</sup> See CVF, 2016: The Marrakech Communiqué. <http://www.thecvf.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/CVF-Marrakech-Communique-for-Adoption.pdf>

5. Potentially organise and collaborate on climate focused side events at the HLPF highlighting to a wide audience what the links between climate change and SDGs are and how they can be addressed.
6. Shadow civil society reports can be powerful platforms to challenge and verify the claims made in government progress reports to the HLPF. Climate focused civil society practitioners should make sure they understand and are included in shadow reporting processes and dialogue with national governments in the run up to HLPF reporting.

### **Recommendations for UN guidelines for HLPF reporting**

1. In light of the importance of climate change, and the (already) high level of national ratification of the Paris Agreement, we recommend that a section on climate change be included in the Secretary General's guidelines for producing the VNRs.

### **Recommendations for UN Climate processes**

1. The SDGs and UNFCCC processes are interdependent. Without sustainable development, the threat of climate change cannot be averted and without action on climate change mitigation and adaptation, development achievements could be stalled or reversed. The SDGs should therefore be considered in all national and UN climate processes. Likewise this paper recommends how climate can be better embedded in SDG reporting processes.

## **2.3 Background on methodology**

Relevant sections in the national reports were identified through a word search related to climate change. For the ratings in table 2, 4 categories were applied:

- Empty field - no information is provided and if climate change is not addressed at all;
- Grey with strips - climate change is addressed but in a very rudimentary way;
- Light green - some more substantive information is being provided;
- Darker green - the information was judged particularly comprehensive and valuable, compared to other reports. Note, it does not represent the absolutely best form desired of representing such information.

For the **Executive Summaries**, it was assessed overall what attention climate change receives.

For **incorporation into national frameworks**, strongest ratings were given for cases where the process of integration of SDGs with mentioning of climate change action in particular was outlined more in detail, beyond specific climate change legislation or policies existing.

For **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)** references, strongest ratings were given when the key elements of the NDCs (or equivalent policy frameworks) were presented in the reports and the links made to key SDGs affected/linked. If they were only mentioned without further details, a grey rating was deemed appropriate.

For **SDG13**, strongest ratings apply if there is a more detailed elaboration of key aspects of the national context related to the climate change goal, and measures to be taken. If SDG13 was only mentioned, a grey was regarded more appropriate.

For **climate change in other areas/goals/targets**, the best ratings apply when a country elaborates on all SDGs, and the links and actions related to climate change appear specifically in the mentioned SDGs. Grey applies when there is only a limited reference of linkages.

“**Leave no one behind**” looks at whether the climate-related aspects addressed in the reports pay attention to the needs of particularly vulnerable segments of the society (an aspect which receives very little attention in most of the reports).

Regarding **institutional mechanisms**, the best ratings apply when there is a more detailed elaboration of the institutional mechanisms relevant to SDG implementation, and when climate change related aspects receive specific attention (e.g. through the dedicated role of national climate change commissions). A grey rating is applied if climate change is only mentioned in the context of SDG institutional mechanisms.

Regarding **M&E**, good ratings apply when particular indicators and/or M&E structures are climate-proofed or mapped against climate change aspects as part of the national approach to monitor SDGs.

With regard to **Means of implementation/financial support**, best ratings are given when a (donor or recipient) country provides more detailed information related to MoI and financial support specifically for climate action. Grey is applied if there is only a minimal mention of climate change in sections related to MoI.

With regard to **Paris Agreement/UNFCCC**, it is assessed whether the Paris Agreement as an international framework is given any intention, with best ratings for a more elaborate description of the country’s engagement and the role of this process, and with grey applied if it only receives a brief mention.

### 3. Analysis of countries’ reports from 2016

#### People’s Republic of China

##### Executive Summary:<sup>12</sup>

The Executive Summary by the People’s Republic of China has little mention of climate change and climate action. However, it does include the country’s objective of “addressing climate change actively and integrating climate change response into national development strategies”.

##### Full Report:

No full report provided

---

<sup>12</sup> China, 2016: Executive Summary of China’s Actions on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

[https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10744ChinasNationalActionsOnThe2030Agenda%20\(final\).pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10744ChinasNationalActionsOnThe2030Agenda%20(final).pdf) ; no full report available in English

## Colombia

### Executive Summary<sup>13</sup>:

The Executive Summary of the Colombian VNR does not mention climate change and does not address any specific issues related to SDG13.

### Full report<sup>14</sup>:

Colombia's full report addresses climate change in different ways. It outlines the results of a review of a set of key SDGs (1, 3, 8, 13 and 17) as well as their linkages to each other. Climate change (SDG 13) is highlighted as one of these, in particular regarding the need to build resilience and advance adaptation against climate change impacts.

In the section on the climate change goal itself, climate change is highlighted as one of the most complex challenges for humanity. It references the creation of a National System on Climate Change (SISCLIMA) and the Inter-sectorial Commission on Climate Change as a system of regional nodes aiming to ensure the coordination between the national level and the other territorial government levels. They should promote policies, strategies and actions of climate change mitigation and adaptation, also linked to planning processes related to disaster risk reduction. Colombia also seeks to promote sustainable economic approaches to reduce deforestation and greenhouse gas emissions.

The report also outlines measures undertaken and progress achieved, on a statistical basis, with regard to the different targets under the climate change goal, including the country's INDC (mentioned under target 13.2) and some information in relation to climate finance achieved (goal 17).

## Egypt

### Executive Summary<sup>15</sup>:

Egypt's Executive Summary of the VNR includes a more in-depth discussion of SDG 13. In addition, in its preface, Egypt highlights the connection between the Paris Agreement and the sustainable development agenda. It highlights Egypt's engagement in the political processes and reflects a commitment to the effective implementation of these agreements, "in order to end all forms of poverty, fight inequalities, and tackle climate change, while ensuring that no one is left behind."

### Full report<sup>16</sup>:

The above aspects also appear in the full report. Furthermore Egypt's high-level engagement in COP21 is referred to, in particular with regard to the African Renewable Energy Initiative (SDG7) and

---

<sup>13</sup> Colombia, 2016: Los ODS como instrumento para Consolidar la Paz. (Executive Summary). <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10212colombia.pdf> ; no full report available in English

<sup>14</sup> Colombia, 2016: Los ODS como instrumento para Consolidar la Paz. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/12644VNR%20Colombia.pdf>

<sup>15</sup> Egypt, 2016: Voluntary National Review on Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals – Egypt. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10443egypt.pdf>

<sup>16</sup> Egypt, 2016: Egypt National Review Report (HLPF 2016) (Full Report). <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10738egypt.pdf>

African Adaptation Initiative, as well as the active participation of over 17,000 Egyptians in the survey “World We Want 2030: My World” platform.

With regard to national policies, the report does not make mention of domestic policy actions, apart from a very general reference to the fact that Egypt submitted its INDC.

Water scarcity (SDG6) is highlighted as an area of particular concern, effects which are compounded by the adverse effects of climate change and underlining the need for adaptation and mitigation.

With regard to integration across the SDGs, Egypt provides information that SDGs 13, 14 and 15 are included under the environmental pillar of Egypt’s strategy.

With regard to Means of Implementation, it is interesting that Egypt mentions its cooperation with LDCs in relation to sustainable development through capacity building and technical support partnerships via the Egyptian Agency of Partnership for Development (EAPD).

## Estonia

### Executive Summary<sup>17</sup>:

The Executive Summary of the Estonian VNR does not mention climate change and does not address any specific issues related to SDG13.

### Full report<sup>18</sup>:

With regard to sub-national action, the report refers to a number of cities whose mayors have signed up to the Paris City Hall Declaration, a city-focused international input into COP21.

Estonia devotes a specific chapter to each SDGs. With regard to SDG 2, the report mentions support provided for climate change adaptation to Estonian farmers. Under SDG11, climate change adaptation is referred to as part of the country’s work on spatial planning. A climate change adaptation development plan is under development to increase awareness and develop climate resilience.

Under SDG13, the report elaborates on the EU 2030 targets put forward in the context of the Paris Agreement. Estonia, with high per capita but relatively low overall emissions, provides information on its plans to slightly increase the share of renewable energies in final energy consumption, while overall reducing greenhouse gas emissions.<sup>19</sup> A number of policy measures are mentioned, including the adaptation plan, an already developed flood management plan, and the participation in the Kyoto Protocol. The report also stresses the objective to reduce emissions by 80% by 2050 compared

---

<sup>17</sup> Estonia, 2016: Executive Summary of the Estonian Review on Implementation of the Agenda 2030. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10452Executive%20Summary%20of%20Estonia.pdf>

<sup>18</sup> Estonia, 2016: Review on the implementation of the 2030 agenda in Estonia. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10647estonia.pdf>

<sup>19</sup> The information suggests that this would only happen in the sectors covered by the EU Emission Trading System, while other emissions would continue to grow. Page 44.

1990. Interestingly, revenues from the KP trading scheme are used for green investments, according to the report.<sup>20</sup>

With regard to means of implementation, the government decided that every year until 2018 1 million EUR will be targeted to this, gained from the emission trading revenues. Furthermore, Estonia mentions a number of project examples where the government has provided support.

## Finland

### Executive Summary<sup>21</sup>:

The Executive Summary mentions climate change (SDG13) in the context of SDGs which lower Finland's performance (along with SDGs 7,8, 12 and 15), which is further underpinned by information in the full report.

### Full report<sup>22</sup>:

In its full national report, Finland addresses SDG13 more in detail based on conversations with stakeholders noting that “the urgency of the matter emerged as the primary challenge”, and that the participants pointed out that Finland’s “current climate policy is inadequate”, although noting that Finland “is already doing much to combat and adapt to climate change.” Overall, climate change (SDG13) is recognised in the report as one of Finland’s weaknesses (along with SDG8) resulting as a preliminary finding from the gap report, noting that “the sheer magnitude and speed of the required changes are challenging, since they exceed society’s customary pace of change” (page 60). Furthermore, climate change is mentioned as a global trend to take into account in the context of social sustainability. The forest industry’s contribution to combatting climate change through renewable energy production is also referred to.

With regards to means of implementation, the report notes that “we can make a much greater contribution to combating climate change by offering low-carbon solutions that meet global needs, rather than focusing solely on domestic measures” (page 38). Specific figures for Finland’s climate finance to developing countries are not provided.

## France

### Executive summary<sup>23</sup>:

---

<sup>20</sup> The renovation of district heating into a renewable-energy-based heating system, development of wind energy, and the reconstruction of the street light system of seven cities into becoming more energy efficient are examples that have been supported.

<sup>21</sup> Finland, 2016: FINLAND. Executive Summary of the Report.

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10164Finland%20HLPF%20VNR%20Summary%20-%20FINAL%2017.5.2016.pdf>

<sup>22</sup> Finland, 2016: National report on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. FINLAND. [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10611Finland\\_VNR.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10611Finland_VNR.pdf)

Climate change features relatively strongly in the Executive Summary. France devotes significant attention to the negotiations at COP21 and the implementation of the Paris Agreement, including mentioning the PA's calls for respect for human rights and recognizing the specific role of women. With regard to national policies, the report highlights the Energy Transition for Green Growth Act with its objectives to cut greenhouse gas emissions (minus 40% by 2030 compared to 1990), to increase the share of renewable energy sources to over 30% of final energy consumption in 2030 (SDG 7.2) and bring down the share of nuclear power in electricity generation to 50% by 2025. The report also refers to further domestic actions, including the ratification of the Paris Agreement, a commitment to upgrade its 2020 mitigation targets, and government-parliament discussions to introduce CO2 tax on petroleum products.

It also refers to activities to protect marine and land ecosystems against, amongst other threats, climate change.

With regard to means of implementation and support to developing countries, France has committed to earmark an additional €4 billion per year to fund development by 2020 and promises to increase the volume of funds allocated to climate change adaptation to €1 billion per year in 2020. In 2013, France set the French Agency for Development the ambitious target of supporting at least 50% of projects with a climate co-benefit, a target that it has already achieved.

The report also refers to France's engagement in the 2030 negotiations including in relation to climate change, and its initiatives undertaken since 2004 to introduce international solidarity taxes on airline tickets and financial transactions generating funds for climate finance and other purposes.

#### **Full report<sup>24</sup>:**

The full report includes the material above. However, climate change is also referenced in a number of other places in the full report, as each SDGs is being addressed. This is the case in particular regarding SDG2, 6, 9, 11, 14, 15 and 16.

Under SDG 13, France highlights a number of objectives:

- Keep global warming well below 2° C or even 1.5° C by rolling out short- and long-term emissions strategies that drastically reduce greenhouse gas emissions;
- Incorporate adaptation to climate change into public action and anticipate risks (prevention);
- Step up efforts to increase energy efficiency and the share of renewables in the energy mix, and step up carbon sinks;
- Invest in international cooperation and research and disseminate information in order to mobilise players;
- Support developing countries in their transition to low-carbon economies.

Beyond that, the chapter mainly contains the elements included in the Executive Summary.

---

<sup>23</sup> France, 2016: Executive Summary France - HLPF 2016.

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10620France%20SDG%20-%20Executive%20Summary.pdf>

<sup>24</sup> France, 2016: Report on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals by France.

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10726Report%20SDGs%20France.pdf>

## Georgia

Georgia's VNR<sup>25</sup> does not address climate change more specifically, but mentions climate change, environmental protection and also energy when listing "a range of social needs" emerging from the country's adjusted version of the SDGs.

Georgia also prepared an Annex<sup>26</sup> which presents the way the country adjusted the SDG targets and indicators to its specific context. Climate Change appears in relation to targets 1.5 (early warning systems), 2.4 (climate change adaptation in the food security context), 12.8 (climate change education), 13.2 (Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning).

## Germany

### Executive Summary<sup>27</sup>:

Germany's Executive Summary highlights the support provided to other countries in the area of climate change mitigation and adaptation, mentioning specifically the **International Climate Initiative** (IKI) as a funding tool that has been implementing activities since 2008. However, specific figures are not provided.

### Full report<sup>28</sup>:

The full reports starts off with the narrative that "the simultaneous implementation of the SDGs and the Paris Agreement on climate change provides us with a great opportunity to achieve the transition to sustainable, low emission lifestyles and economies worldwide." (page 5).

Climate change mitigation and adaptation are also mentioned as some of those areas which Germany supports in international cooperation.

The report further mentions examples of regional and international action where, including

- Strengthening the key role played by multilateral development banks in generating and leveraging financial resources, especially in the fields of climate change mitigation;
- The 2015 G7 presidency and the agreement to aim for decarbonising the global economy in the context of the Paris Agreement's temperature goals.

Climate change also appears in the sections addressing other SDGs, including SDGs 5, 8, 9, 14 and 15.

---

<sup>25</sup> Georgia, 2016: First voluntary national review on implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10680SDG%20Voluntary%20National%20Review%20Georgia-.pdf>

<sup>26</sup> <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10683Annex%20-Preliminary%20version%20of%20Nationalized%20SDGs%20Georgia.pdf>

<sup>27</sup> Germany, 2016: Executive Summary of the Report of the German Government to the High-Level Political Forum in July 2016. [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10374GER\\_Report\\_to\\_HLPF\\_2016\\_Exec\\_Summary.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10374GER_Report_to_HLPF_2016_Exec_Summary.pdf)

<sup>28</sup> Germany, 2016: Report of the German Federal Government to the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development 2016. [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10686HLPF-Bericht\\_final\\_EN.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10686HLPF-Bericht_final_EN.pdf)

With regard to the climate change goal 13, Germany elaborates in detail on its emission reduction targets adopted and other related plans (including the recent 2050 Climate Action Plan, and the German Strategy for Adaptation). Furthermore it summarises key aspects of its global engagement in climate policies and actions, including support to developing countries.

## Madagascar

### Executive summary<sup>29</sup>:

The Executive Summary of Madagascar's VNR does not mention climate change and does not address any specific issues related to SDG13.

### Full report<sup>30</sup>:

The full report highlights Madagascar's signature (not yet the ratification) to the Paris Agreement in April 2016 as an indication of the country's willingness to contribute to the fight against climate change, as well as the submission of its own INDC with technical and financial support.

"Climate change and environment" has been one of five issues along which the national consultations were structured.

## Mexico

### Executive Summary<sup>31</sup>:

The summary of Mexico's VNR does not mention climate change and does not address any specific issues related to SDG13. The only reference is the mentioning of the National Climate Change Act

### Full report<sup>32</sup>:

In its introduction, the report highlights climate change action as one example of how the SDGs contribute to global public goods.

As a response to the SDGs, Mexico has established a co-responsibility approach. In late 2015, the Parliament (Poder legislativo) started an analytical process regarding the role of SDGs for Mexico which included 12 special bodies, including the special commission on climate change. One result

---

<sup>29</sup> Madagascar, 2016: Rapport de revue volontaire sur l'Agenda 2030 pour le Développement Durable (Sommaire Exécutif). <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10479Madagascar2.pdf>

<sup>30</sup> Madagascar, 2016: Rapport national de revue du processus de l'Agenda 2030 pur le Développement Durable. [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10723Madagascar\\_Final%20Version.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10723Madagascar_Final%20Version.pdf)

<sup>31</sup> Mexico, 2016: Implementing the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals in Mexico. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10762Brochure%20on%20SDGs%20implementati%20in%20Mexico.pdf>

<sup>32</sup> Mexico, 2016: Reporte nacional para la revision voluntaria de Mexico en el marco del foro politico de alto nivel sobre desarrollo sostenible. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10756Full%20report%20Mexico%20-%20HLPF%202016%20FINAL.pdf>

has been the initiation of a number of reform processes, where the energy policy reform is seen as particularly relevant to SDG 13 (page 19).

With regard to international cooperation, Mexico highlights its influential role and mentions its signature to the Paris Agreement on climate change to “achieve the transition towards zero fossil fuels” (page 13).

With regard to the integration of the different dimensions of sustainable development, climate change is referred to in the context of the Zika virus, linking the failure to fulfil the sexual and reproductive rights of women and men with the insufficient mitigation of climate change (page 45).

The report includes an extensive annex outlining the intended alignment of the national development plan with 5 key areas with the SDGs. Overall, SDG 13 is regarded as particularly relevant to the 3 of those 5, namely global responsibility, prosperous Mexico and quality education, and overall relatively aligned with the SDGs, referencing the National Climate Change Strategy.

Those SDGs which officially include “Climate change” are referenced in Quality education (SDG 13.3); Inclusive Mexico (SDGs 2.4 and 11.b); Prosperous Mexico (SDGs 2.4, 11.b and entire SDG 13); Peaceful Mexico (SDG 11b); and Mexico with global responsibility (SDGs 13a and 13b).

Furthermore, the report identifies which inter-ministerial commissions have a role to play in which SDGs. The commission on climate change is regarded to have responsibility in various areas (table 3).

**Table 3: Mexico commissions and SDGs, 2016 VNR**

Commission	SDGs
Climate Change	4.7 (with Commission on social prevention of violence and delinquency); Entire 6; entire 7; 8.4; 9.4; Entire SDG; 13.2; 13a + 13b; 15.6-15.9; 15a-15c; 16b; 17.14-17.16; 17.19
CC; tourist cabinet	8.9; 12.1 + 12.a
CC; Sustainable Management of oceans and coasts	Entire SDG 14 (14.7 also with the tourist cabinet)
CC; Protection against forest fires	6.6; 13.1 (also with the commission on droughts and floods); 13.3; 15.1; 15.2; 15.4; 15.5
CC; Intersectoral Housing Commission	11.2; 11.3; 11.6; 11.7; 11c; (11.5 + 11.b also with the commission on droughts and floods)

Source: own compilation based on Mexico, 2016

## Montenegro

### Executive Summary<sup>33</sup>:

The Executive Summary does not address climate change substantively.

### Full report<sup>34</sup>:

<sup>33</sup> Montenegro, 2016: Voluntary national reviews at the HLPF 2016. (Executive Summary).

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10182montenegro%20national%20review.pdf>

<sup>34</sup> Montenegro, 2016: Voluntary national reviews at the HLPF 2016.

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10695Montenegro%20-%20HLPF%20Report.pdf>

In Montenegro, the National Commission on Sustainable Development and Climate Change leads the process for the national sustainable development strategy (NSSD), and has initiated a revision of this after the adoption of the SDGs which resulted in its adoption in December 2015. Improving “adaptive capacities of men, ecosystems and economic sectors to climate change” and achieving “a reduction of 30% in the level of GHG emissions by 2030 as compared to 1990” (page 15, in particular through increasing renewable energies and improving energy efficiency) are elements of the vision contained in the revised NSSD. The National Strategy on Climate Change is also mentioned as one of the strategic horizons in line with the timing of the SDGs.

Summarising the achievements under the MDGs and in relation to the transition to SDGs, the report mentions climate change as one emerging priority. Integrating climate change into sectoral strategies is regarded as important in the orientation towards a green economy. Furthermore, the report links the various SDGs (including the targets) with the priority areas of the NSSD, with SDG 13 receiving particular attention in relation to social resources, economic resources, and natural resources, also building on the identification of unsustainable trends undertaken in the NSSD. The national GHG emission reduction targets for 2030 and measures taken towards this are highlighted as relevant to SDG 2.4; SDG 7; 9.1, 9.2 and 9.5; 10b; 12.2 and 12.5; 13.1, 13.2 and 13.5; 15.2 and 15b; 17.2, 17.3, 17.7, 17.9, 17.14, 17.17. The NSSD furthermore outlines areas to of next actions to be taken.

With regard to the mobilisation of means of implementation and challenges to mobilise them, the report highlights that “measures which foster sustainable development must be sensitive to climate change, must have reasonable impacts on environment and must be based on respecting human rights.” (page 136).

Innovative financial mechanisms for the funding of sustainable development are identified with the purpose of funding of sustainable development projects, actions related to climate change and in favour of general public wellbeing.

## Morocco

### Executive Summary<sup>35</sup>:

Morocco’s executive summary does not mention climate change at all.

### Full report<sup>36</sup>:

Morocco’s longer VNR report does not address climate change (apart from one single mentioning of climatic warming when listing issues regarded important during work of the OWG). It does not

---

<sup>35</sup> Royaume du Maroc, 2016: Points saillants du rapport de la présentation du Maroc en matière de mise en œuvre de l’Agenda 2030 pour le Développement Durable au Forum Politique de haut niveau sur le développement durable.

[https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10557Executive%20Summary%20\(Morocco\).pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10557Executive%20Summary%20(Morocco).pdf)

<sup>36</sup> Royaume du Maroc, 2016: Rapport du Royaume du Maroc concernant les premières mesures en matière de mise en œuvre de l’Agenda 2030 pour le Développement Durable.

[https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10560NVR%20\(Morocco\).pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10560NVR%20(Morocco).pdf)

address any specific issues related to SDG13. Given its important role as host of the UNFCCC COP22 at the end of 2016, this has been particularly surprising.

## Norway

### Executive Summary<sup>37</sup>:

Norway's VNR addresses the linkages between the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development and the Paris Agreement, regarding the SDGs as a "powerful driver for national policy action, international cooperation, and collaborative partnerships".

With regard to national policies and in the context of SDG 13, Norway mentions its 2030 emission reduction target of at least 40% compared to 1990 levels. The report highlights that sustainable natural resource management and climate actions are priority areas for Norway, and that integrating climate and environment concerns into all our SDG is key. It specifically mentions oceans and the links to reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions through the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement. The report mentions Norwegian parliament discussions related to a white paper securing an efficient and climate-friendly energy supply (SDG7). With regard to means of implementation, Norway makes a general remark about its role in supporting climate financing for vulnerable nations, including LDCs and SIDS, with specific mentioning of the Green Climate Fund. Quantitative figures are not provided, neither for the past nor for future support ambition.

### Full report<sup>38</sup>:

In addition to the above aspects, Norway elaborates in its full report on each SDG, and climate change linkages are drawn within various SDGs, in particular regarding SDGs 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15 and 17.

## Philippines

### Executive Summary<sup>39</sup>:

The summary of Philippines' VNR does not mention climate change and does not address any specific issues related to SDG13.

### Full report<sup>40</sup>:

---

<sup>37</sup> Norway, 2016: National Voluntary Reviews (HLPF 2016) – Norway. Executive Summary.

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10542Norway%20HLPF%20report.pdf>

<sup>38</sup> Norway, 2016: National Voluntary Reviews (HLPF 2016) – Norway.

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10692NORWAY%20HLPF%20REPORT%20-%20full%20version.pdf>

<sup>39</sup> Philippines, 2016: National Voluntary Review Report. (Executive Summary).

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10539Philippines%20National%20Review.pdf>

<sup>40</sup> Philippines, 2016: National Voluntary Review Report. (Full report).

[https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10539Philippines%20National%20Review.pdfhttps://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10765PH%20VoluntaryNationalReview\\_FINAL.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10539Philippines%20National%20Review.pdfhttps://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10765PH%20VoluntaryNationalReview_FINAL.pdf)

The full report highlights climate change (along with environmental sustainability and disaster risk management) as one of “five pillars or themes were identified where progress is most needed to build a rights-based, equitable and sustainable society”, as part of the national and local consultations preceding the adoption of the SDGs (page 4). The Philippines also highlighted climate change in their speech before the UN General Assembly at the 2015 SDG summit. Furthermore climate change is mentioned as one particularly important area where “mainstreaming gender and development” would have to be progressed (page 11).

In national consultations an initial set of priority indicators were identified for each of the 17 SDGs, including for SDG 13. The Philippines report also devotes a section on institutional arrangements for the implementation of the SDGs. The Cabinet Cluster on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation is tasked with taking the lead in pursuing measures to adapt and mitigate the effects of climate change and to prepare for both natural and man-made disasters. Finally, long-term finance for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation measures is highlighted in the section on financing the SDGs.

## Republic of Korea

### Executive Summary<sup>41</sup>:

In the Executive Summary of its VNR, the government of the Republic of Korea refers to activities undertaken by the Presidential National Commission on Sustainable Development (PNCSD) in relation to climate change, energy, ODA and other issues, “and integrated these sectoral strategies into national policies through effective coordination and consensus-building processes among different line ministries.” It explicitly refers to its domestic climate policies, mainly the 2014 adopted “Road Map to Achieve National Greenhouse Gas Reduction Goals” as a contribution to achieving many SDGs, particularly Goal 13.

### Full report<sup>42</sup>:

The full report of Korea overall addresses various procedural elements of developing the framework for implementing the SDGs. It highlights, for example, that issues such as climate change are areas where particular attention has been paid to establishing a multi-stakeholder consultation mechanism, where also a number of local governments are joining international networks and which the private sector focused UN Global Compact in Korea has been dealing with.

The report also outlines climate change as one threat to national sustainability highlighted in the country’s Third Plan (2016-2035) adopted early 2016 which aims at integrating policy actions, including a “proactive response” strategy for climate change (page 20).

The report also contains an interesting overview of existing policies and plans in various areas, and their contribution/linkages to various SDGs. For example, the National Climate Change Adaptation

---

<sup>41</sup> Republic of Korea, 2016: Voluntary National Review. Executive Summary.

[https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10446Executive%20Summary%20Review\\_ROK.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10446Executive%20Summary%20Review_ROK.pdf)

<sup>42</sup> Republic of Korea, 2016: Year One of Implementing the SDGs in the Republic of Korea: From a Model of Development Success to a Vision for Sustainable Development.

[https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10632National%20Voluntary%20Review%20Report%20\(rev\\_final\).pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10632National%20Voluntary%20Review%20Report%20(rev_final).pdf)

Plan is listed under SDGs 2, 6, 7, 11, 14, 15 and 17. One other key climate change relevant policy, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Five-year plan for green growth, is listed, amongst others, under SDGs 1; 2; 7; 8, 9 to 12 and also 13. Furthermore, the report highlights climate change as an important issue in Korea's Multilateral Cooperation Strategy.

The report also describes that the national Commission for Sustainable Development is currently reviewing key indicators used in light of the indicator system adopted globally for the SDG along the three dimensions. Climate change is addressed under the environmental dimension, with greenhouse gas emissions highlighted as key indicator.

The Presidential National Commission on Sustainable Development (PNCSD) is referred to as the body which has led the integration of sustainable development, including through sectoral strategies for sustainable development in various areas (such as energy, climate change), and "integrated them into national policies through effective coordination and consensus-building processes among different line ministries." (page 30).

## Samoa

### Executive Summary

No summary provided

### Full Report:

Samoa's VNR<sup>43</sup> elaborates on all the SDGs. SDG 13 on climate change is also highlighted as one goal which is supposed to receive special emphasis in the further implementation of the national Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS), based on assessment of how the SDS and the SDGs align with each other. With regard to climate action, it highlights that an integrated approach to climate change and disaster resilience is Key Outcome 14 under SDS, and furthermore addresses climate resilience in the context of infrastructure investments, agricultural practices and livelihood opportunities (as part of the Key Outcome Area 3 of the SDS).

In addition, the country stresses its SDS outcome 12, which is closely related to climate action, namely to achieve 20% of its energy supply from renewable energy sources, as well as promoting energy efficiency and public awareness. It mentions specifically that these "can also be covered under Environment and climate".

## Sierra Leone

### Executive Summary<sup>44</sup>:

In its Executive Summary, Sierra Leone highlights the negative effects of climate change impacts on the country, in particular from sea-level rise and flooding, and refers to sources portraying the country as one of the most vulnerable in the world. Sustained development cooperation, attitudinal and behavioural changes in consumption and production patterns, and disaster preparedness are regarded as key response strategies. When describing the institutional approach to SDG implementation, the summary also shows that Sierra Leone plans to address SDG 13 jointly with SDG 11 and 15 within the "Agenda for Prosperity" through the Pillar Working Group (PWG) 3.

### Full report<sup>45</sup>:

---

<sup>43</sup> Samoa, 2016: Summary of National Voluntary Review Process - Independent State of Samoa.

[https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10371Samoa%20Summary%20NVR\\_2016.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10371Samoa%20Summary%20NVR_2016.pdf)

<sup>44</sup> Sierra Leone, 2016: Summary Report Adaptation of the Goals in Sierra Leone (2016).

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10153Sierra%20Leone.pdf>

The Executive Summary is also included in the full report.

The threats and challenges of climate change impacts are referenced in various areas of the report, including with regard to island and coastal communities being particularly affected (from sea-level rise, torrential rains etc.), as a key issue that emerged in consultations with the Parliament, and a CSO position paper attached to the report.

The report presents the linkages between the various SDGs and the key priority areas of the national Agenda for Prosperity and the lead institutions identified. Climate change is placed under the 2<sup>nd</sup> pillar “Managing Natural Resources” led by the Ministry of Lands Country Planning and Environment (MLCPE) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The MLCPE is also regarded as a lead agency for the SDGs 11, 12 and 15, which might facilitate establishing linkages.

The report also outlines the key indicators identified by Sierra Leone for all the SDGs, differentiating them by the 3-Tier system applied by the UN. Goal 13 only appears under Tier 2 (with two indicators identified<sup>46</sup>).

## Switzerland

### Executive Summary<sup>47</sup>:

In the Executive Summary of its report, Switzerland mentions SDGs 7 and 13 as relevant, but does not provide further information on activities related to domestic climate action, UNFCCC or climate finance to developing countries.

### Full report<sup>48</sup>:

The report outlines the main action areas from Switzerland’s perspective. SDG 7 and 13 are addressed jointly under area “3 Energy and Climate” and areas for action include, amongst others:

- The country’s targets to reduce emissions (by 2021 & 2030), per-capita energy consumption (2020 & 2035), per-capita electricity consumption (2020 & 2035), domestic renewable energy production (2035)
- The implications of climate change for natural hazard processes are known, and changes in risk are identified at an early stage, and

---

<sup>45</sup> Sierra Leone, 2016: Advanced Draft Report on Adaptation of the Goals in Sierra Leone (2016).

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10720sierraleone.pdf>

<sup>46</sup> 13.2.1 Number of relevant environmental treaties and policies domesticated, enforced and reported on to combat climate change; 13.3.1 Proportion of primary and secondary schools with curricular on climate change issues

<sup>47</sup> Switzerland, 2016: Switzerland’s initial steps towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

[https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10245Summary%20of%20Report%20HLPF%2016\\_Switzerland.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10245Summary%20of%20Report%20HLPF%2016_Switzerland.pdf)

<sup>48</sup> Switzerland, 2016: Switzerland’s initial steps towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Full report. [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10617Full%20Report%20HLPF%202016\\_Switzerland\\_EN%20fin.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10617Full%20Report%20HLPF%202016_Switzerland_EN%20fin.pdf)

- The risks attached to climate change are minimised: use is made of climate-related opportunities; people, property and natural habitats are protected; and the economy, environment and society have all become more adaptable. (page 15).

With regard to its development cooperation, climate change is mentioned in two focus areas, a) aiming to play a “pioneering role in areas of global scope, such as food security, climate change and environment, water, migration and development, as well as international finance and trade” (page 18); and b) to manage ecosystems and natural resources in a way that climate change impacts on the poorest, most disadvantaged and most vulnerable populations are reduced. The report also outlines the lead responsibility of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs for the SDG cooperation, however notes the need to coordinate on sectoral policies such as on climate change with other departments and offices.

Switzerland also identifies the linkages between the official SDG indicator system and the existing comprehensive sustainable development monitoring system (MONET). It is shown that the main indicators used nationally – greenhouse gas emissions and greenhouse gas intensity - do not have an equivalent in the SDG system.

## Togo

### Executive Summary:

No executive summary provided

### Full Report:<sup>49</sup>

Togo pays attention to climate change in its report. When describing its general approach to the SDGs and steps taken since their adoption, it mentions Togo’s engagement in COP21 and the Paris Agreement negotiations and puts it into the context of the fight against poverty. With regard to COP21, Togo further elaborates on its submission of the INDC and lists the key objectives included therein, a conditional (dependent on support) emission reduction target of 31.14% by 2030. The costs for this are estimated at around 811 million Euro.<sup>50</sup>

Energy and coastal erosion are mentioned as emerging key issues. As a response, Togo is engaged in expanding renewable energies and increasing the resilience of coastal communities to climate change impacts, with some further details elaborated in the full version of the report. Key measures to be taken are outlined, including building resilience of coastal infrastructure and of coastal communities to climate change impacts.

The report also mentions activities by the ministry for agriculture, livestock and water (MAEH) on a climate change adaptation project and an awareness workshop on the SDGs for the identification of the most important indicators.

---

<sup>49</sup> Togo, 2016: Rapport sur l’état d’avancement de l’intégration des odd dans les instruments nationaux de planification du développement - Togo Full report HLPF 2016.

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10503togorapport.pdf> An Executive Summary version is not posted on the respective HLPF website.

<sup>50</sup> At April 2017 exchange rates, original figure provided 532 billion FCFA.

With regard to energy, Togo mentions its 3<sup>rd</sup> national communication to the UNFCCC and information provided on the distribution of energy consumption, with two-thirds said to be consumed by households, in particular biomass.

## Turkey

### Executive Summary:

No executive summary provided

### Full Report:<sup>51</sup>

In the full report, Turkey specifically addresses Goal 13. It generally refers to its work evaluating climate change impacts in particular related to water quantity and quality, measures for saving water, combatting drought and preventing pollution in catchments, as emphasis between the years 2014-2018.

With regard to institutional arrangements, the report elaborates on the participation of various national institutions, including the Climate Change Coordination Board, in the National Sustainable Development Commission (NSDC). With regard to international engagement it expresses its intention to apply for hosting UNFCCC COP26 in 2020.<sup>52</sup>

## Uganda

### Executive Summary<sup>53</sup>:

The VNR by Uganda does not mention climate change and does not address any specific issues related to SDG13.

### Full Report<sup>54</sup>:

The report displays key priorities of the 2<sup>nd</sup> National Development Plan (NDP) and links them to the SDGs. Climate change explicitly appears in the context of SDGs 2, 5, 6, 9. SDG 13 addresses both mitigation and adaptation and mentions targets and measures related to automation in the climate monitoring network; REDD+, implementation of the National Climate Change Policy including awareness creation across the government and in relation to issues such as green economy, sustainable production and consumption.

In a chapter on inclusive programming, a specific section on climate change adaptation and mitigation notes the uneven distribution of climate change impacts on vulnerable population groups, but also recognises that the National Climate Change policy includes more generic interventions and

---

<sup>51</sup> Turkey, 2016: Report on Turkey's Initial Steps towards the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/107102030%20Agenda%20Turkey%20Report.pdf>

<sup>52</sup> Interestingly, this intention has not yet been publicly expressed in the UNFCCC context itself.

<sup>53</sup> Uganda, 2016: Review report on Uganda's readiness for implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Executive Summary.

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10353Uganda%20HLPF%20Review.pdf>

<sup>54</sup> Uganda, 2016: Review report on Uganda's readiness for implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

[https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10689Uganda%20Review%20Report\\_CDs1.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10689Uganda%20Review%20Report_CDs1.pdf)

therefore “loses sight of specific interventions tailored to the needs of the aforementioned most vulnerable groups” (page 37). In the same chapter, climate change is further addressed in the context of other issues, such as sustainable energy for all, green economy.

With regard to multi-stakeholder engagement, the report interestingly notes that multiple stakeholders successfully advocated for the mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues in the NDP (climate change mentioned as one issue).

Furthermore the report elaborates on relevant policy frameworks, including the National Climate Change Policy and SDG-related principles enshrined in the Constitution.

The report also contains a detailed mapping of NDPII targets and indicators against the global SDG indicator framework, including the identification of data gap. 2.4; 9.1; 11.4; 11.6; 11b; 12.8

## Venezuela

### Executive Summary<sup>55</sup>:

The VNR by Venezuela does not mention climate change and does not address any specific issues related to SDG13.

### Full report<sup>56</sup>:

Venezuela’s full report contextualises the SDG in relation to its key sustainable development priorities. The report also outlines Venezuela’s key positions taken in the negotiations on the Paris Agreement and the promotion of the concept of Ecosocialism. The further elaboration of the concept in the report includes linkages to climate change in the context of biodiversity protection, planning tools for integrated coastal management, references Venezuela’s INDC and the preparation of its second National Communication to the UN climate process. When outlining the alignment between the country’s main development plan (Plan de la Patria 2013-2019) and the SDGs, fighting climate change and its effects receives particular mentioning. Also the linkages between climate change and urban agriculture are referred to in the report, as well as the role of renewable energies (related to SDG7). Venezuela also outlines measures to advance education and local capacity, and mentions that climate change has now been included in education materials.

---

<sup>55</sup> <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10168venezuelanationalreview.pdf>

<sup>56</sup> [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10527Venezuela-%20PNV%20DEFINITIVO%20JUNIO%202016%20%20DEFINITIVO%2017062016%20\(1\).pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10527Venezuela-%20PNV%20DEFINITIVO%20JUNIO%202016%20%20DEFINITIVO%2017062016%20(1).pdf)