SOUTH SUDAN
SDG RESCUE PLAN
SDG Summit 18-19 September

1. Country Context

South Sudan gained independence in 2011. Since independence, the country has faced multiple and complex challenges, including political instability, protracted organised violence with disastrous effects on food security and livelihoods, flooding in the last four years, and escalating humanitarian and economic crises. The political, peace and security environment remains unstable and fragile. The government is still struggling to implement the peace agreement signed in 2018. There are delays in the establishment of the Hybrid Court, Permanent Constitution making, Anti-Corruption bill, the National Audit Chamber bill, the Public Financial Management and Accountability bill, and the Petroleum Revenue Management bill as outlined in the R-ARCSS Roadmap.

The humanitarian situation remains dire, with millions of people in need of assistance. According to South Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan 2023, about 9.4 million people in the country need humanitarian assistance including food, shelter, and healthcare. The humanitarian crisis has also resulted in significant displacement, with over 4 million people either internally displaced or seeking refuge in neighbouring countries. The impact of COVID-19 pandemic coupled with a struggling health system and the war in Ukraine exacerbated these challenges. In addition, the ongoing conflict in Sudan has forced returnees to South Sudan and increased the Sudan refugees into South Sudan, which has affected service delivery and the well-being of communities in the Northern states bordering Sudan.

The climate change situation in South Sudan is a growing concern, with the country heavily exposed and vulnerable to extreme weather events, including floods and droughts. The country is dealing with the aftermath of severe flooding for the past four years, which has displaced thousands of people and destroyed crops and infrastructure. Climate shocks continue to exacerbate the already fragile food security situation in the country. Floods and droughts affect agriculture-dependent communities, increase crop and livestock disease incidents, loss of pasture, and influence pastoralist mobility patterns and routes as they search for stable conditions for their households and livestock.

The economic situation remains challenging, with the country heavily dependent on oil exports, rising inflation, a depreciating currency, and high levels of debt. Oil exports account for almost the whole of the country's export revenues contributing to over 90 per cent of government revenues. Further the country is heavily dependent on imports of essential goods and commodities including food and refined petroleum. The COVID-19 pandemic also impacted the economy, with reduced oil prices and disruptions to supply

chains. The government is working to diversify the economy and attract investment, but progress has been slow.

2. Status on SDGs in South Sudan

South Sudan continues to face significant challenges in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Compounding shocks, triggered by conflict, food insecurity, inflation, lack of basic services, and climate distress, have made progress on the SDGs difficult. For the selected SDGs 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, and 16, major challenges remain for all with stagnating or worsening trends in achievement.

SDG 2: **<u>End hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.</u>**

South Sudan's food security and nutrition situation has been steadily deteriorating particularly in recent years, with a current peak of people suffering from severe food insecurity reaching 60% of the population coupled with alarming levels of both chronic and acute malnutrition in children under five years of age. This is driven by multiple and interrelated crises. Conflict, chronic subnational and localized violence in areas of entrenched isolation and inequity, protracted macroeconomic crises, and unprecedented climate shocks are keeping South Sudan off track in achieving SDG 2. These entrenched vulnerabilities have been exacerbated by the ripple effects of the global food crisis and the ongoing Sudan crisis.

SDG 3: **<u>Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.</u>**

South Sudan faces several health-related issues. The country has a high burden of communicable diseases such as malaria, HIV/AIDS, and tuberculosis. Maternal and child mortality rates are also alarmingly high, partly due to limited access to quality healthcare services and inadequate nutrition. Additionally, South Sudan struggles with a shortage of healthcare professionals, across the country. The ongoing conflict and displacement including by climate impacts such as flooding, have further strained the healthcare system, making it difficult for people to access essential medical services.

SDG4: **<u>Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.</u>**

In South Sudan, access to education is severely limited, especially in remote and conflict-affected areas. The country has one of the lowest literacy rates globally, with significant gender disparities. Many children, particularly girls, face barriers such as early and forced child marriage, cultural norms, and economic constraints that prevent them from accessing education. Limited resources, lack of trained teachers, and inadequate infrastructure contribute to poor learning outcomes. Ongoing conflict and displacement including by climate impacts such as flooding, have further disrupted the education system, with schools being damaged or occupied by armed forces and armed groups or used as shelters, making it difficult for children to attend classes regularly.

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

In South Sudan, the achievement of SDG 5 faces numerous challenges due to deep-rooted gender inequalities, social norms, and the impact of protracted conflicts. The country has a long history of gender-based violence, including sexual violence and early and forced marriage, and domestic violence. Women and girls in the country face limited access to education, healthcare, land, economic opportunities, and political participation. Harmful cultural practices, such as female genital mutilation and early and forced marriage, are prevalent, further exacerbating gender disparities.

SDG 6: **Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.**

Progress towards SDG 6 in South Sudan is off-track. The country faces severe water scarcity and lack of access to safe drinking water. Conflict, floods, and drought are causing mass displacement, as well as water contamination and scarcity, which is resulting in very poor WASH indicators. Many communities rely on contaminated water sources, leading to waterborne diseases and high mortality rates. Open defecation is prevalent and pervasive. Limited infrastructure, including the absence of water treatment plants and inadequate distribution systems, exacerbates the water crisis in the country.

SDG 13: **Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts**.

South Sudan ranks among the five countries in the world that is most vulnerable to the effects of climate change, as evidenced by communities devastated, destroyed, and displaced by large-scale flooding across the country. The cumulative impact of recurrent flooding has contributed to damage water facilities, increasing the likelihood of water-borne diseases, and intensifying the existing vulnerabilities of the affected people, which include high poverty rates, widespread displacement, and limited access to basic services such as health, nutrition, and education. Climate distress has also exacerbated livelihood insecurity and resource competition, which increases the risk of conflict. Historic flooding along the White Nile has displaced hundreds of thousands of people, exacerbating ethnic tensions and may risk reviving historical grievances. The heavy dependency on fuelwood and charcoal for household cooking remains a leading cause for deforestation, and the generation of electricity from diesel are major sources of GHG emissions even if the national contribution to the global total of GHG is small.

SDG16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

South Sudan has experienced protracted periods of conflict and political instability since gaining independence in 2011. In the Global Peace Index 2022, South Sudan ranks 159th out of a total of 163 countries listed. There has been slow progress in the implementation of the 2018 Peace Agreement (R-ARCSS). Intercommunal violence, political disputes, and armed conflicts pose significant challenges to achieving sustainable peace and stability. The presence of multiple armed groups, competition over resources, and unresolved grievances contribute to ongoing insecurity.

During the first half of 2022, intercommunal violence was the primary source of violence affecting civilians, accounting for more than 60 per cent of civilian casualties. There are weak governance structures across the country from state to national levels which has hindered the effectiveness and accountability of institutions responsible for upholding the rule of law, ensuring justice, and promoting human rights. The country lacks a coherent and well-resourced National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration program as witnessed in many post conflict countries.

Thus, as noted above, nearly all available data paint a grim picture on South Sudan's progress on the SDGs. However, progress on SDG 16 has the potential to act as an 'enabler' to unlock pathways in other SDG areas and build the foundations for longer-term development. Therefore, the long-term progress on the SDGs in the country will require more inclusion of marginalized groups and increased accountability in the political and governance spheres while addressing the very real justice and reconciliation needs of the people, as well as the historical (and more recent) grievances that underpin many inter-communal tensions and violence.

3. Identifying SDGs acceleration pathways

Identifying acceleration pathways was done in two steps:

a) first identifying which of the 17 goals are the most prominent SDGs referenced in the South Sudan Revised National Development Strategy (R-NDS)2021-2024

b) and then identifying one SDG target in each of the top three goals.

Identifying the most prominent goals was done using machine learning, which revealed the most prominent SDGs referenced in the R-NDS. The analysis uses a custom-built model for SDG classification. It considers 100k+ terms, including phrases and expressions.

Figure 1 shows that the most prominent SDG is 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), followed by 8 (decent work and economic growth) and 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure). Note that the larger the bubble, the more prominent the SDG is as shown.

Figure 1: Most prominent SDGs as referenced in the R-NDS 2021-2024

The guidance for national commitments advises Member States to articulate a set of priority areas or ambitions for investment that will help secure maximum progress across the SDGs. The option was to consider the top 3 goals. In identifying the targets as acceleration pathways, the goals must be actionable and therefore not an outcome. Considering that South Sudan's top 3 goals, which are 16, 8 and 9 are actionable, these formed the basis for identifying SDG targets for the country's acceleration pathways.

The identification of targets was based on the following criteria:
-Targets that have the greatest number of synergies across targets.
-Targets where action is feasible, and results are potentially felt by the citizens.
-Targets which are of priority to South Sudan based on the national development strategy and related policies.

Building from national priorities, the below SDG targets provide the optimum acceleration impact on other critical key national priority areas (including Food systems, Education, Health, Climate action) for South Sudan. The three targets identified as acceleration pathways and related indicators are (see also table 1).
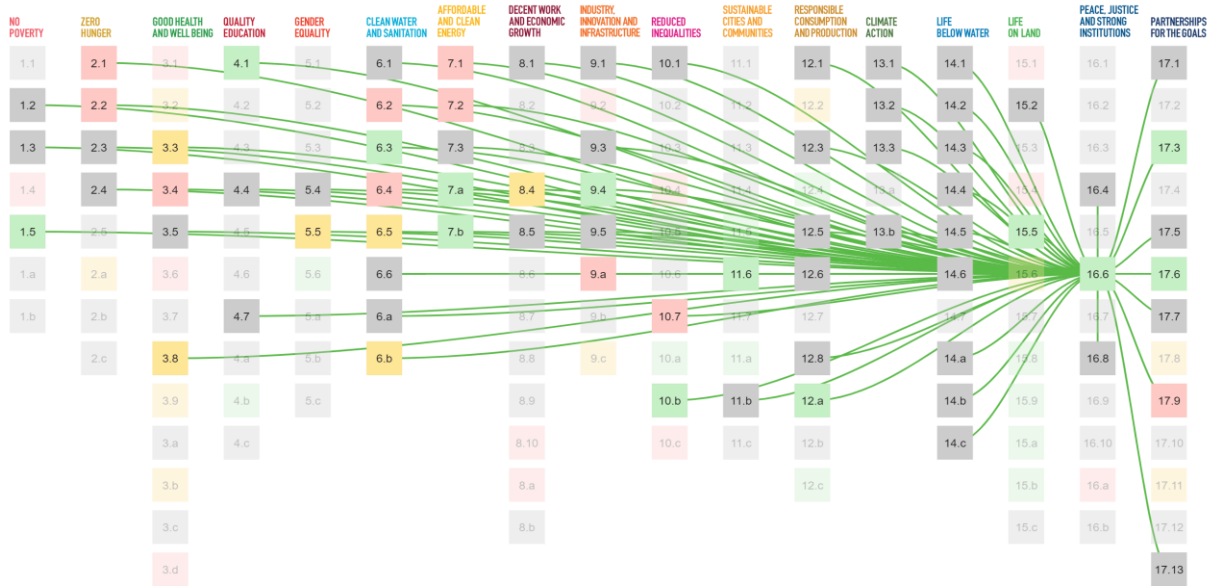
-   Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable, and transparent institutions. The full articulation of 16.6 is "Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels".
    o   Indicator 16.6.1: Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)
    o   Indicator 16.6.2: Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services.
-   Target 8.5: Full employment and decent work with equal pay. The full articulation of 8.5 is "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".
    o   Indicator 8.5.1: Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities.
    o   Indicator 8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities.
-   Target 9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization. The full articulation of 9.2 is "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".

- 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.

4. Interlinkages of SDG acceleration pathways

16.6: Develop effective, accountable, and transparent institutions

The thrust of South Sudan's development blueprint is to consolidate peace, stabilize the economy and return to a path of sustainable development. South Sudan was one of the countries that negotiated for SDG 16 because of its ability to catalyse the achievement of multiple SDGs. Indeed, the country's development blueprint considers public services of a transformative nature including disarmament, access to justice before the law, public finance management, and e-governance. The domestication of the nation's blueprint together with the SDGs and the Africa Union Agenda 2063, will drive post summit actions for SDG 16.6; thereby unlocking and impacting on 72 SDG targets (also see Annex 2). South Sudan is committed to upholding the rule of law, ensuring access to justice for all citizens, and promoting transparent and accountable governance. We will work tirelessly to establish a society where everyone's rights are protected and upheld.

SDG Target 8.5: Full employment and decent work with equal pay

Unemployment in South Sudan is currently at 10%, though there is lack of data on earnings. With investment in creating jobs, South Sudan will be able to positively impact 56 other SDG targets across all the 17 goals (also see Annex 2 for synergies of target 8.5). This is because the country will be able to create jobs virtually in all sectors, including in agriculture, health, education, manufacturing. However, to create jobs with decent earnings, in a country that has had its share of prolonged and protracted conflict can be a difficult undertaking. Yet creating jobs is one of the
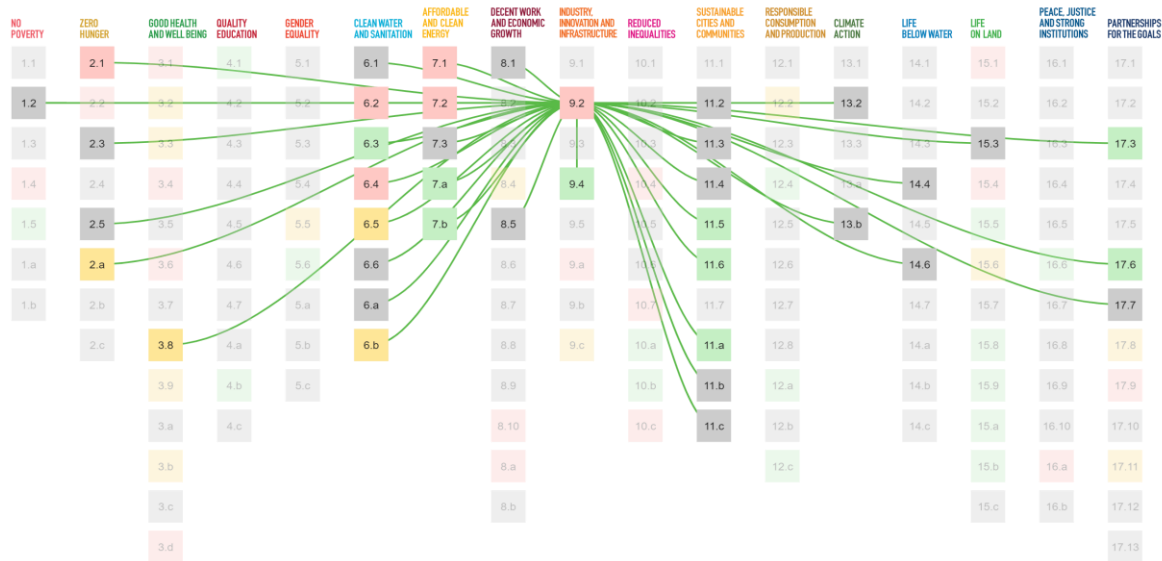
priorities from the national dialogue and consultations carried forward to the South Sudan blueprint. This is also closely related to 9.2 as local manufacturing is seen as one way to create jobs. South Sudan government pledges to foster an enabling environment for entrepreneurship, innovation, and employment. We will promote fair labor practices, enhance vocational training, and create opportunities for dignified work, ensuring that our citizens contribute to and benefit from our growing economy.

SDG Target 9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization.
"We will invest in agro-processing production, refining oil and gas, and producing downstream manufacturers to set our country on an agriculture-oriented manufacturing path and lay the foundation for industrialization in the long term" – RNDS (2021-2024).

This statement in the NDS, is a clear indication of South Sudan ambition to drive inclusive local manufacturing. While the nation is off track in terms of SDG 9.2.1 (manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita) and with limited data on 9.2.2 (Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment) it is something it is committed to together with partners. With investment in inclusive and sustainable industrialization, the country could unlock and impact on 38 SDG targets (also see Annex 2). South Sudan is committed to building resilient infrastructure, fostering innovation ecosystems, and leveraging technology to bridge the digital divide, thus paving the way for economic diversification and progress.

NO POVERTY	ZERO HUNGER	GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING	QUALITY EDUCATION	GENDER EQUALITY	CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	INDUSTRY INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	REDUCED INEQUALITIES	SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	CLIMATE ACTION	LIFE BELOW WATER	LIFE ON LAND	PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
1.1	2.1	3.1	4.1	5.1	6.1	7.1	8.1	9.1	10.1	11.1	12.1	13.1	14.1	15.1	16.1	17.1
1.2	2.2	3.2	4.2	5.2	6.2	7.2	8.2	9.2	10.2	11.2	12.2	13.2	14.2	15.2	16.2	17.2
1.3	2.3	3.3	4.3	5.3	6.3	7.3	8.3	9.3	10.3	11.3	12.3	13.3	14.3	15.3	16.3	17.3
1.4	2.4	3.4	4.4	5.4	6.4	7.a	8.4	9.4	10.4	11.4	12.4	13.a	14.4	15.4	16.4	17.4
1.5	2.5	3.5	4.5	5.5	6.5	7.b	8.5	9.5	10.5	11.5	12.5	13.b	14.5	15.5	16.5	17.5
1.a	2.a	3.6	4.6	5.6	6.6		8.6	9.a	10.6	11.6	12.6		14.6	15.6	16.6	17.6
1.b	2.b	3.7	4.7	5.a	6.a		8.7	9.b	10.7	11.7	12.7		14.7	15.7	16.7	17.7
	2.c	3.8	4.a	5.b	6.b		8.8	9.c	10.a	11.a	12.8		14.a	15.8	16.8	17.8
		3.9	4.b	5.c			8.9		10.b	11.b	12.a		14.b	15.9	16.9	17.9
		3.a	4.c				8.10		10.c	11.c	12.b		14.c	15.a	16.10	17.10
		3.b					8.a				12.c			15.b	16.a	17.11
		3.c					8.b							15.c	16.b	17.12
		3.d														17.13

5. Priority rapid and deep transitions for SDGs progress.

In addition to the identified accelerators above, South Sudan will leverage existing national commitments from the Food Systems Summit (2021, 2023), the Transforming Education Summit (2022), Health Services and Climate and Security Action and flooding. South Sudan will focus on the below three priority areas in tandem with the above identified acceleration pathways to unlock the rapid and deep transitions needed to deliver the SDGs by 2030.

2.4: Sustainable food production and resilient agricultural practices

The full articulation of 2.4 is " by 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality".

South Sudan's food security and nutrition situation has been steadily deteriorating, with a current peak of people suffering from severe food insecurity reaching 60% of the population, coupled with alarming levels of chronic and acute malnutrition in children under five years. From 2020, food insecurity levels have increased due to climate change, conflict, economic shocks, particularly in areas regularly experiencing sub-national violent conflicts, entrenched insolation and inequity. The country will strive to optimize on the vast areas of fertile land, livestock and engage vulnerable communities in resilience building and climate adaptation activities including through community assets. A particular emphasis will be made to link development investments – and not just humanitarian action – to areas facing entrenched isolation, inequity and regular localized violence using a conflict sensitive and gender transformative approach to transform and drive key transitions and to serve as multiplier to advance progress across the SDGs. With investment in sustainable food production and resilient agricultural practices, the country could unlock

and impact on 72 SDG targets (also see Annex 2). South Sudan commits to investing in agricultural infrastructure, sustainable farming practices, and comprehensive social safety nets to guarantee that every citizen including displaced persons has access to nutritious and sufficient food.
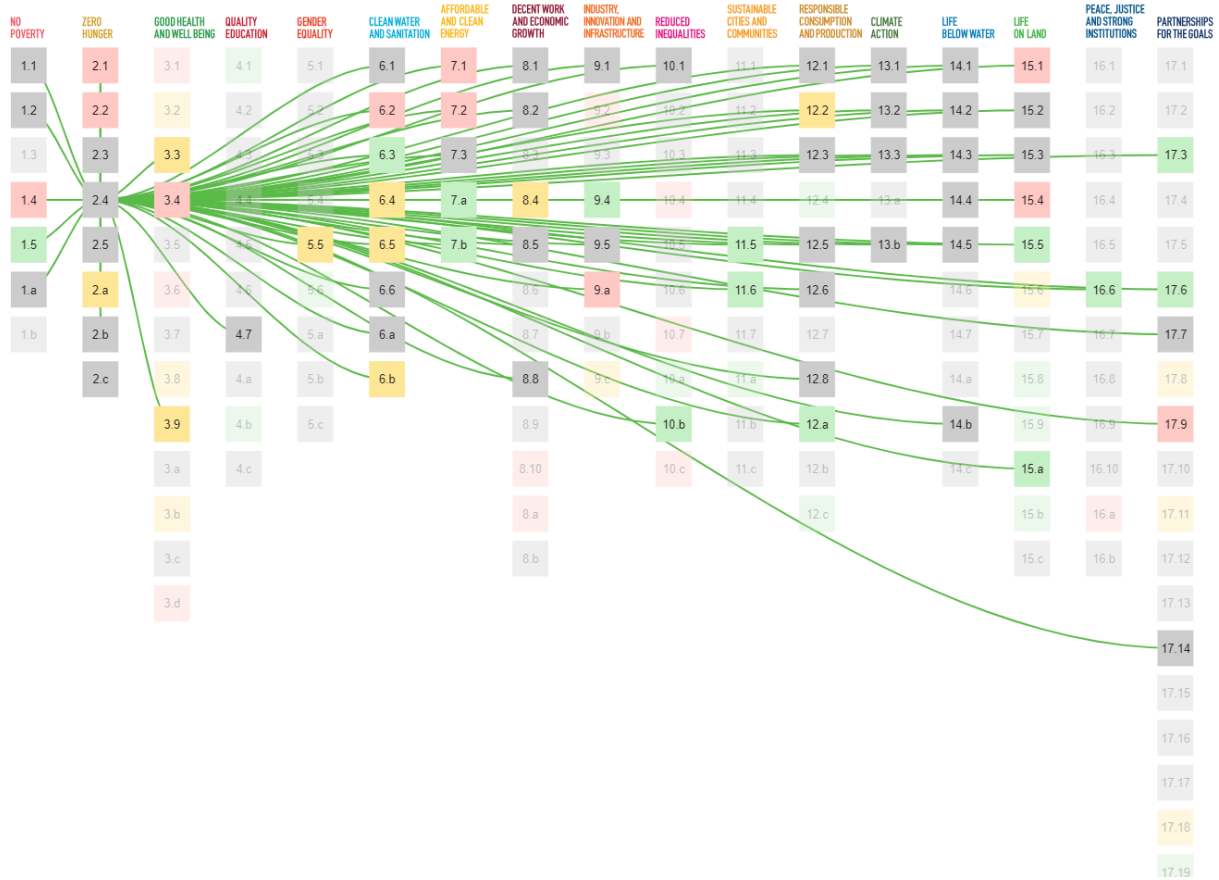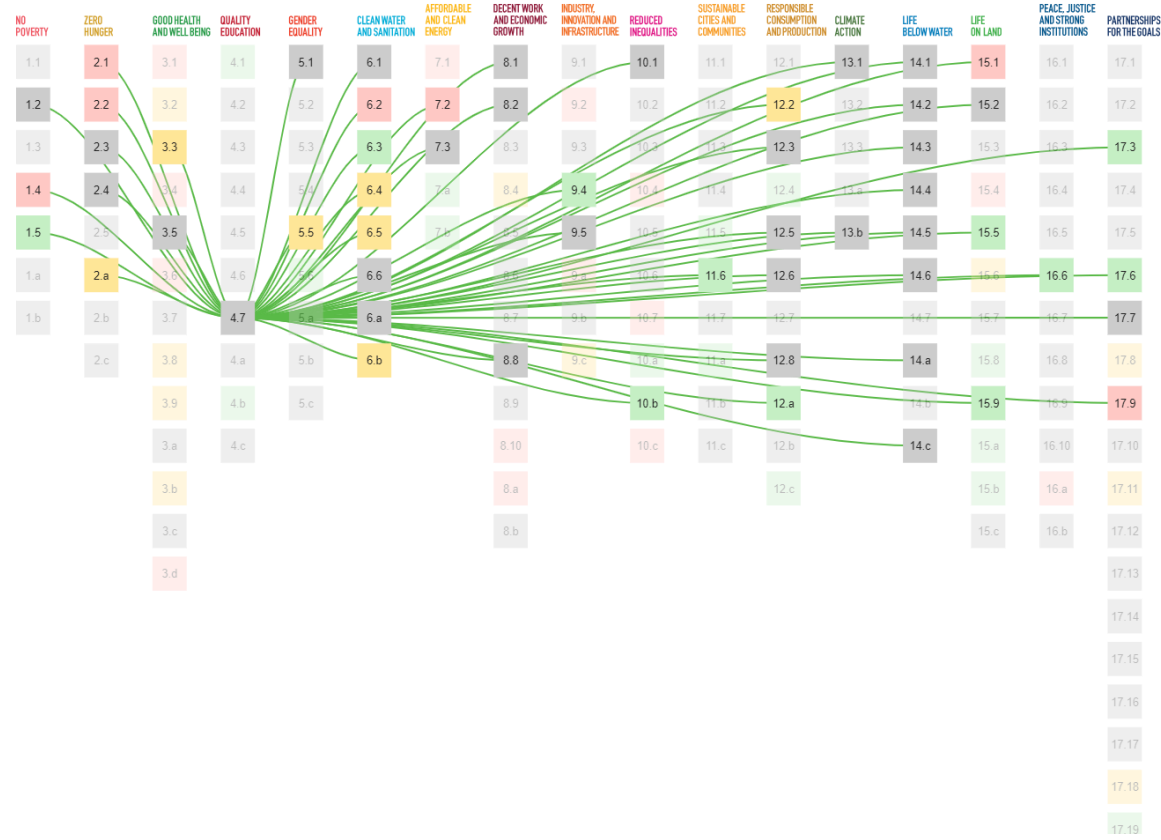
4.7 Learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development.
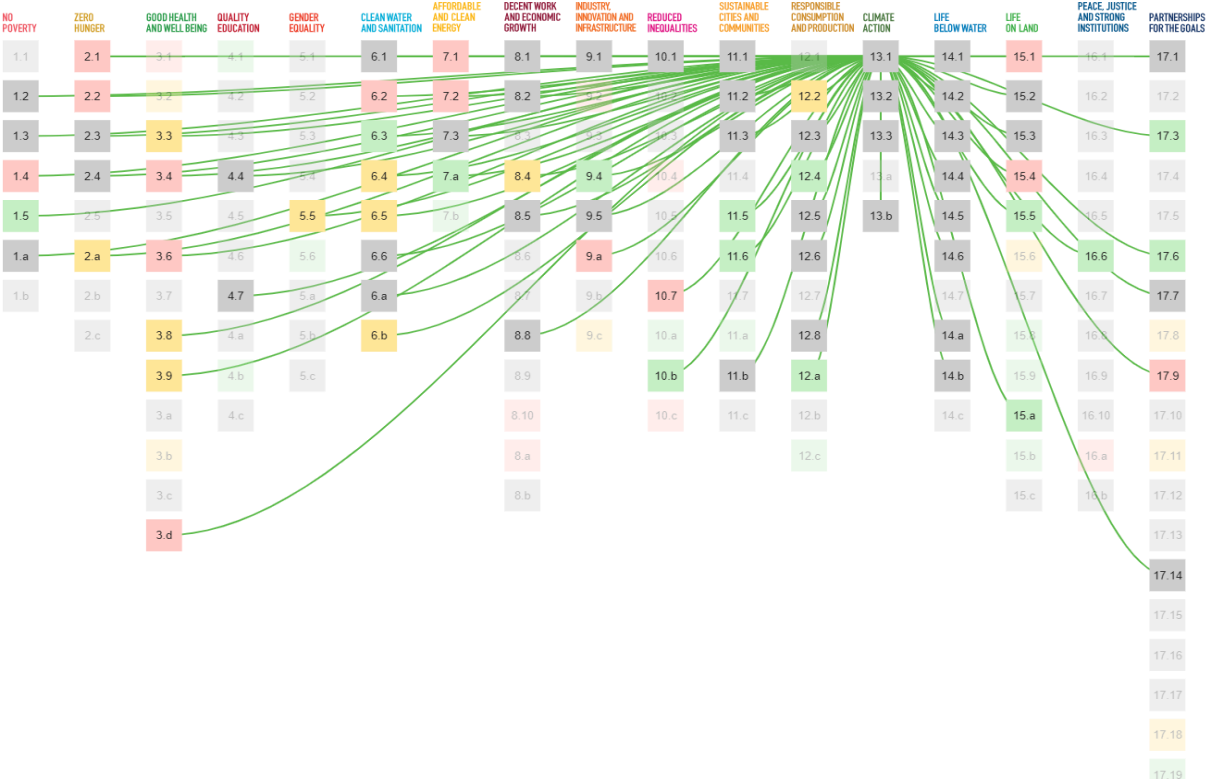
The full articulation of 4.7 is "by 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development".

Education is a fundamental human right that enables and advances other human rights. Quality education drives and accelerates progress across all the Sustainable Development Goals. Access to education in South Sudan is severely limited, especially in remote and conflict affected areas. The country has one of the lowest literacy rates globally, with significant gender disparities. Efforts are required to increase access to equitable and safe education in pre-primary, primary, secondary,

and Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) to provide access to the 2.8 million out of school children, out of which 53% are girls. This will include skilling programmes for the youth and adoption of digitization and alternative education strategies for delivery of education services. With investment in learners acquiring knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, the country could unlock and impact on 55 SDG targets (also see Annex 2). South Sudan commits to enhancing teacher training, developing curricula that reflect our cultural diversity, and fostering an environment where every child's potential is nurtured. We are also committed to inclusive education which considers the needs of vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities, refugees and IDPs.

13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters.

The full articulation of 13.1 is "strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climaterelated hazards and natural disasters in all countries".

South Sudan ranks among the five countries in the world that is most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change as evidenced by large scale flooding and drought. Over 95 per cent of the population depend on climate-sensitive livelihood systems whose reliability and productive thresholds are changing under climate shocks. This is having unprecedented impacts and disproportionately affecting the poorest and the most vulnerable in the country. The systemic

disruptions and displacement by climate change threaten all areas of security, peacebuilding, humanitarian operations, and development. Therefore, there is the need to adopt measures to enhance climate resilient development, building on the endowment of renewable resources, nature-based adaptation, climate resilient agricultural practices, improve disaster preparedness, early warning systems and response mechanisms, strengthen climate resilience infrastructure, promote the use of renewable energy, conduct climate education and awareness, and enhance climate data and monitoring to safeguard peaceful coexistence between communities, and to achieve sustainable development. With investment in **Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters**, the country could unlock and impact on 80 SDG targets (also see Annex 2). South Sudan is dedicated to addressing the adverse impacts of climate change. We will prioritize sustainable land use, promote renewable energy, and collaborate with international partners to reduce carbon emissions and protect our environment for generations to come.

3.3: Fight communicable diseases

The full articulation of 3.3 is " by 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases".

For South Sudan, achieving this target requires collaborative effort and a multi-faceted approach to tackle a range of infectious diseases and improve overall public health in the country. It will

involve improving healthcare infrastructure, increasing access to essential medicines and diagnostics, raising public awareness about health risks, and addressing social determinants of health, particularly:

- South Sudan will need to focus on implementing comprehensive strategies for HIV prevention, testing, treatment, and support. This includes promoting safe practices, ensuring access to antiretroviral therapy (ART), and reducing stigma and discrimination associated with HIV.
- To combat TV, South Sudan will need to enhance its healthcare systems to enable early detection, diagnosis, and treatment of tuberculosis cases. This involves improving access to healthcare services, diagnostics, and appropriate medications.
- Malaria is a significant health challenge in South Sudan due to its tropical climate and geographical conditions. The country would need to intensify efforts to reduce malaria transmission through measures like distributing insecticide-treated bed nets, indoor residual spraying, and timely treatment with effective antimalarial drugs.
- South Sudan would need to address a range of neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) that disproportionately affect vulnerable populations. These diseases include conditions like schistosomiasis, lymphatic filariasis, and soil-transmitted helminthiasis. Mass drug administration, improved sanitation, and health education are key components of tackling these diseases.
- Ensuring access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities is crucial to combating water-borne diseases. Additionally, strategies to prevent and manage hepatitis infections would need to be implemented, including vaccination campaigns and awareness programs.
- South Sudan would need to develop comprehensive strategies to prevent, control, and treat a range of other communicable diseases, taking into consideration local health needs and challenges.

With investments in **fighting communicable diseases**, the country could unlock and impact on 31 SDG targets (also see Annex 2). South Sudan commits to intensify efforts to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases. Through strengthened healthcare systems, increased access to treatment, and innovative disease prevention programs, we are determined to ensure the well-being of our people.
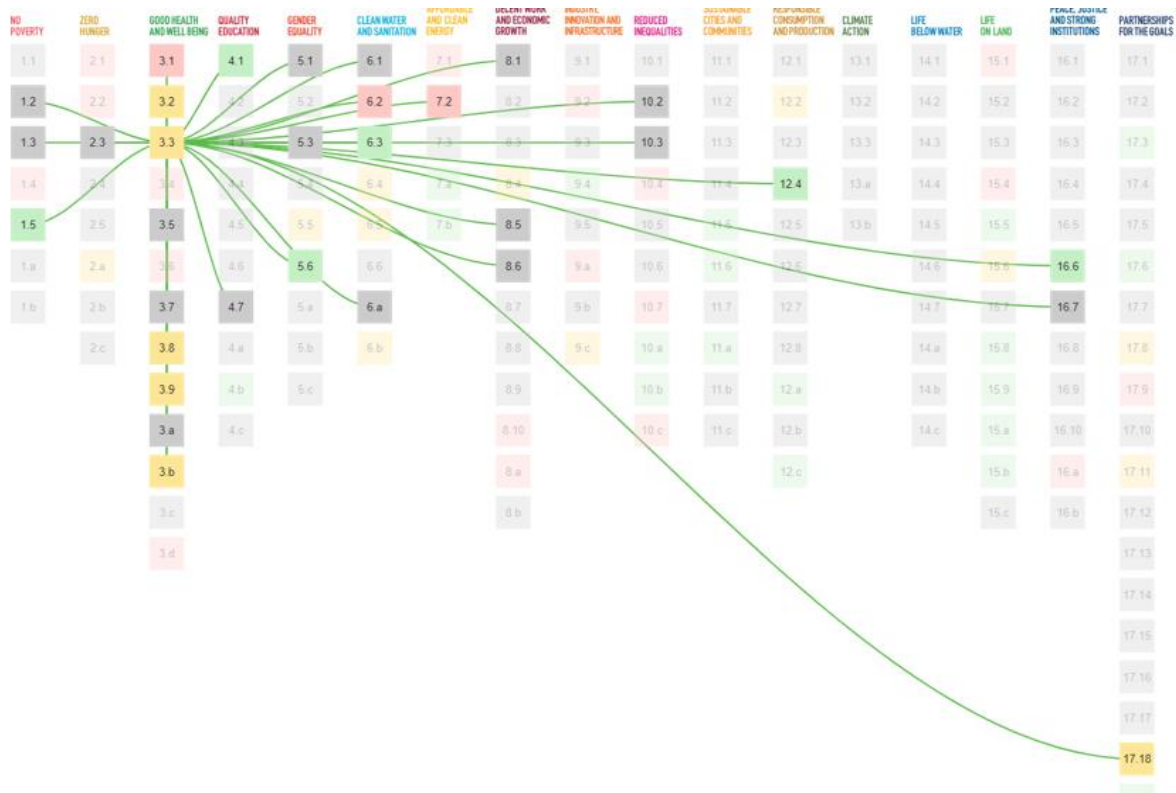
6. Cross Cutting Areas and Enablers for SDG acceleration

South Sudan will continue to pursue transformative policy reforms and actions to create the enabling environment for making progress on all the SDGs in the country.

a) Integrating GEWE and Youth Empowerment

Given South Sudan's population dynamics with majority youth population and existing inequalities, as part of the progress towards the SDG acceleration, the country will integrate and mainstream Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (GEWE) and youth empowerment in all programming. This will also include advancing human-rights based approach and LNOB in planning and programming.

b) Durable solutions for IDPs

Durable solutions remain elusive to internally displaced persons and South Sudanese refugees who fled to various countries. A complex interplay of challenges, including climate shocks, political interests, housing land and property issues, intra and inter group conflict, governance and others create conditions that are not conducive for the achievement of durable solutions. South Sudan will also continue to operationalize the UN Secretary General's Call on IDPs solutions, focusing on:

Humanitarian assistance and basic services

- Collaborating with humanitarian agencies to deliver essential supplies such as food, clean water, shelter materials, and medical aid to displacement camps and host communities.
- Establishing and supporting mobile clinics and health centers to provide medical care, vaccinations, and maternal health services to IDPs.
- Setting up temporary schools and learning spaces to ensure that IDP children have access to education, including school supplies and qualified teachers.
- Building and maintaining water points and sanitation facilities to ensure access to clean drinking water and proper hygiene practices.

Protection and safety

- Establishing and managing safe displacement camps with adequate security measures, lighting, and separation of vulnerable groups to prevent exploitation and abuse.
- Conducting awareness campaigns to prevent and respond to gender-based violence within displacement settings. Providing safe spaces, counseling, and medical assistance for survivors.
- Creating child-friendly spaces within camps, ensuring access to education, psychosocial support, and addressing issues like child recruitment and child marriage.
- Offering legal assistance to IDPs to help them understand their rights, navigate legal processes, and seek redress for violations.
- Registering IDPs to ensure their legal recognition and access to assistance, while also preventing statelessness.

Conflict resolution and peacebuilding

- Facilitating dialogue between conflicting parties to find common ground and seek peaceful resolutions to grievances.
- Engaging local leaders and communities in reconciliation efforts to heal divisions caused by conflict and displacement.
- Collaborating with relevant authorities to disarm and reintegrate former combatants, reducing the risk of renewed violence.
- Promoting civic education programs to educate IDPs and host communities about their rights, responsibilities, and the importance of peaceful coexistence.
- Supporting efforts to address past human rights violations, promote accountability, and provide reparations for victims.

Reintegration and rehabilitation

- Providing vocational training, startup grants, and job placement services to IDPs, enabling them to earn a living and rebuild their lives.

- Investing in local infrastructure projects that benefit both IDPs and host communities, fostering social cohesion and mutual support.
- Assisting IDPs in reclaiming their land and property or facilitating equitable land distribution in cases where return is not possible.
- Offering counseling services and psychosocial support to help IDPs cope with trauma, loss, and the challenges of reintegration.
- Tailoring reintegration strategies to the preferences and needs of IDPs, whether it's returning home, settling in a new area, or integrating into the host community.

c) Financing of the SDGs

Given the projected fiscal and financial constraints, South Sudan will strengthen and double efforts on the ongoing Public Financial Management (PFM) reforms and diversify the economy to increase domestic non-oil revenue mobilization to compliment oil revenue.

South Sudan will provide adequate financing for identified SDGs accelerators. This will include pursuing the following policies to generate resources for SDG acceleration.

- Tax and revenue reform, with the focus on increasing non-oil revenue.
- Debt for SDGs, through the Central Bank Treasury bills and accessing concessional financing.
- Blended and public-private finance, increasing commercial banks' leading to the private sector.
- SDG aligned business environment and investment.
- Accessing financial markets and insurance.

d) Dashboard for SDG Acceleration (M&E) and SDG champion

- South Sudan will develop and establish a Dashboard for SDG Acceleration indicators that will tell whether the country is making progress and to inform any corrective action. The custodian of the Dashboard for SDG Acceleration will be the Ministry of Finance and Planning. See annex 1 for identified accelerator SDG targets and indicators.
- South Sudan will undertake survey and analysis to inform monitoring and tracking progress on the SDG accelerators, including Economic Census, Educational Census, Health Statistics, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Labour Force Survey, Population Census, Household Income and Expenditure Survey).
- Additionally, Government will establish accountability framework including appointing a high-level political champion for SDGs acceleration in the country.
- South Sudan will undertake the country's first VNR in 2024
- South Sudan will ensure a well-functioning Sector working groups to coordinate the implementation of the selected SDG accelerators.

Annex 1: SDG targets as pathways to accelerate the SDGs and articulate ambitions

Target	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2027	Target 2030
16.6: Develop effective, accountable, and transparent institutions	16.6.1: Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)			
	16.6.2: Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services			
8.5: Full employment and decent work with equal pay	8.5.1: Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation, and persons with disabilities			
	8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities			
9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization	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			
2.4: Sustainable food production and resilient agricultural practices	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture			
4.7 Learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment			
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climaterelated hazards and natural disasters	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population			
	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			
	13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster			

	risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies			
3.3 Fight Communicable diseases	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			

Annex 2: Synergies of identified acceleration SDGs targets to related targets.

8.5: Full employment and decent work with equal pay (*unlocks 56 SDG targets below*)	9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization (*unlocks 38 SDG targets below*)	16.6: Develop effective, accountable, and transparent institutions (*unlocks 72 SDG targets below*)	2.4: Sustainable food production and resilient agricultural practices (*Unlocks 72 SDG targets below*)	4.7 Learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development. (*Unlocks 55SDG targets below*)	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climaterelated hazards and natural disasters. (*Unlocks 80 SDG targets below*)	3.3 Fight Communicable diseases (*Unlocks 31 SDG targets below*)
1.3: Implement social protection systems 1.5: Build resilience to environmental, economic, and social disasters 2.2: End all forms of malnutrition 2.4: Sustainable food production and resilient agricultural practices 3.1: Reduce	1.2: Reduce poverty by at least 50% 2.1: Universal access to safe and nutritious food 2.3: Double the productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers 2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including	1.2: Reduce poverty by at least 50% 1.3: Implement social protection systems 1.5: Build resilience to environmental, economic and social disasters 2.1: Universal access to safe and nutritious food 2.2: End all forms of malnutrition	1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day 1.2: Reduce poverty by at least 50% 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	1.2: Reduce poverty by at least 50% 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	1.2: Reduce poverty by at least 50% 1.3: Implement social protection systems 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	1.2: Reduce poverty by at least 50% 1.3: Implement social protection systems 1.5: Build resilience to environmental, economic and social disasters. 2.3: Double the productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers. 3.1: Reduce maternal mortality

maternal mortality 3.2: End all preventable deaths under 5 years of age 3.3: Fight communicable diseases 3.4: Reduce mortality from non-communicable diseases and promote mental health 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage 4.1: Free primary and secondary education 4.4: Increase the number of people with relevant skills for financial success 5.4: Value unpaid care and promote shared domestic	through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed. 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	2.3: Double the productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers 2.4: Sustainable food production and resilient agricultural practices 3.3: Fight communicable diseases 3.4: Reduce mortality from non-communicable diseases and promote mental health 3.5: Prevent and treat substance abuse 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage 4.1: Free primary and secondary education 4.4: Increase the number	and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance 1.5: Build resilience to environmental, economic and social disasters 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	forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance 1.5: Build resilience to environmental, economic and social disasters 2.1: Universal access to safe and nutritious food 2.2: End all forms of malnutrition 2.3: Double the productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers 2.4: Sustainable food production and resilient agricultural practices	resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance 1.5: Build resilience to environmental, economic and social disasters 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 2.1: Universal access to safe	3.2: End all preventable deaths under 5 years of age 3.5: Prevent and treat substance abuse 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage 3.9Rreduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination. 3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework

responsibilities 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decisionmaking in political, economic and public life 6.1: Safe and affordable drinking water 6.2: End open defecation and provide access to sanitation and hygiene 6.3: Improve water quality, wastewater treatment and safe reuse 6.5: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all	developing countries, in particular least developed countries. 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage 6.1: Safe and affordable drinking water 6.2: End open defecation and provide access to sanitation and hygiene 6.3: Improve water quality, wastewater treatment and safe reuse 6.4: Increase water use efficiency and ensure freshwater supplies 6.5: Implement integrated water resources management 6.6: Protect and restore water-related ecosystems 6.a: Expand water and sanitation support to developing countries	of people with relevant skills for financial success 4.7: Education for sustainable development and global citizenship 5.4: Value unpaid care and promote shared domestic responsibilities 5.5: Ensure full participation in leadership and decision-making 6.1: Safe and affordable drinking water 6.2: End open defecation and provide access to sanitation and hygiene 6.3: Improve water quality, wastewater	its dimensions 3.3: Fight communicable diseases 3.4: Reduce mortality from non-communicable diseases and promote mental health 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination 4.7: Education for sustainable development and global citizenship 5.5: Ensure full participation in leadership and decision-making 6.1: Safe and affordable drinking water 6.2: End open defecation and provide access to	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 3.3: Fight communicable diseases 3.5: Prevent and treat substance abuse 5.1 End all forms of	and nutritious food 2.2: End all forms of malnutrition 2.3: Double the productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers 2.4: Sustainable food production and resilient agricultural practices 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	Convention on Tobacco Control 3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases 4.1: Free primary and secondary education 4.7: Education for sustainable development and global citizenship 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere. 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female

levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate 7.1: Universal access to modern energy 7.2: Increase global percentage of renewable energy 7.3: Double the improvement in energy efficiency 7.A: Promote access, technology and investments in clean energy 7.B: By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing	6.b: Support local engagement in water and sanitation management 7.1: Universal access to modern energy 7.2: Increase global percentage of renewable energy 7.3: Double the improvement in energy efficiency 7.a: Promote access, technology, and investments in clean energy 7.b: Expand and upgrade energy services for developing countries 8.1: Sustainable Economic Growth 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people	treatment and safe reuse 6.4: Increase water use efficiency and ensure freshwater supplies 6.5: Implement integrated water resources management 6.6: Protect and restore water-related ecosystems 6.a: Expand water and sanitation support to developing countries 6.b: Support local engagement in water and sanitation management 7.1: Universal access to modern energy 7.2: Increase global percentage of	sanitation and hygiene 6.3: Improve water quality, wastewater treatment and safe reuse 6.4: Increase water use efficiency and ensure freshwater supplies 6.5: Implement integrated water resources management 6.6: Protect and restore water-related ecosystems 6.a: Expand water and sanitation support to developing countries 6.b: Support local engagement in water and sanitation management 7.1: Universal access to modern energy 7.2: Increase global percentage of renewable energy 7.3: Double the improvement in energy efficiency	discrimination against all women and girls everywhere 5.5: Ensure full participation in leadership and decision-making 6.1: Safe and affordable drinking water 6.2: End open defecation and provide access to sanitation and hygiene 6.3: Improve water quality, wastewater treatment and safe reuse 6.4: Increase water use efficiency and ensure freshwater supplies 6.5: Implement integrated water resources	3.3: Fight communicable diseases 3.4: Reduce mortality from non-communicable diseases and promote mental health 3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination 3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and	genital mutilation. 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights. 6.1: Safe and affordable drinking water 6.2: End open defecation and provide access to sanitation and hygiene. 6.3: Improve water quality, wastewater treatment and safe reuse. 6.a: Expand water and sanitation support to developing countries. 7.2: Increase global percentage of renewable energy. 8.1: Sustainable Economic Growth

countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support

8.1: Sustainable Economic Growth
8.4: Improve resource efficiency in consumption and production
8.5: Full employment and decent work with equal pay
8.6: Promote youth employment, education, and training

9.1: Develop sustainable, | and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.

9.4: Upgrade all industries and infrastructures for sustainability

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..
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization | renewable energy
7.3: Double the improvement in energy efficiency
7.a: Promote access, technology, and investments in clean energy
7.b: Expand and upgrade energy services for developing countries

8.1: Sustainable Economic Growth
8.4: Improve resource efficiency in consumption and production
8.5: Full employment and decent work with equal pay

9.1: Develop sustainable, resilient and | 7.a: Promote access, technology, and investments in clean energy
7.b: Expand and upgrade energy services for developing countries

8.1: Sustainable Economic Growth
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
8.4: Improve resource efficiency in consumption and production
8.5: Full employment and decent work with equal pay | management
6.6: Protect and restore water-related ecosystems
6.a: Expand water and sanitation support to developing countries
6.b: Support local engagement in water and sanitation management

7.2: Increase global percentage of renewable energy
7.3: Double the improvement in energy efficiency

8.1: Sustainable Economic Growth
8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic | management of national and global health risks

4.4: Increase the number of people with relevant skills for financial success
4.7: Education for sustainable development and global citizenship

5.5: Ensure full participation in leadership and decision-making

6.1: Safe and affordable drinking water
6.2: End open defecation and provide access to sanitation and hygiene
6.3: Improve water quality, wastewater treatment and safe reuse
6.4: Increase water use efficiency and ensure freshwater supplies
6.5: Implement integrated water | 8.5: Full employment and decent work with equal pay.
8.6: Promote youth employment, education, and training.

10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all.
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome.

12.4 achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle.

16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent |

resilient, and inclusive infrastructures 9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization 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 9.5: Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technologic	and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries. 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage. 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.	inclusive infrastructures 9.3: Increase access to financial services and markets 9.4: Upgrade all industries and infrastructures for sustainability 9.5: Enhance research and upgrade industrial technologies 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	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

9.1: Develop sustainable, resilient and inclusive infrastructures 9.4: Upgrade all industries and infrastructures for sustainability 9.5: Enhance research and upgrade industrial technologies 9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African | productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors. 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

9.4: Upgrade all industries and infrastructures for | resources management 6.a: Expand water and sanitation support to developing countries 6.b: Support local engagement in water and sanitation management

7.1: Universal access to modern energy 7.2: Increase global percentage of renewable energy 7.3: Double the improvement in energy efficiency 7.a: Promote access, technology, and investments in clean energy.

8.1: Sustainable Economic Growth 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological | institutions at all levels. 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.

17.18 enhance capacity-building support to increase the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data. |

al 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 9.A: Facilitate sustainable infrastructure development for developing countries

10.1: Reduce income inequalities 10.2: Promote universal | 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. 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning. 11.b: Implement policies for inclusion, resource efficiency and disaster risk reduction. 11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building | developing countries and small island developing States

10.1: Reduce income inequalities 10.7: Responsible and well-managed migration policies 10.b: Encourage development assistance and investment in least developed countries.

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. 11.b: Implement policies for | countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

10.1: Reduce income inequalities 10.b: Encourage development assistance and investment in least developed countries.

11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and | sustainability 9.5: Enhance research and upgrade industrial technologies

10.1: Reduce income inequalities 10.b: Encourage development assistance and investment in least developed countries.

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.

12.2 By 2030, | upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors 8.4: Improve resource efficiency in consumption and production 8.5: Full employment and decent work with equal pay 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.

9.1: Develop sustainable, resilient and inclusive infrastructures 9.4: Upgrade all industries | |

social, economic and political inclusion 10.7: Responsible and well-managed migration policies 10.B: Encourage development assistance and investment in least developed countries

11.1: Safe and affordable housing 11.2: Affordable and sustainable transport systems

12.1: Implement the 10-year sustainable consumptio n and production framework 12.5: By 2030, substantiall y reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, | sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials.

13.2: Integrate climate change measures into policy and planning. 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.

14.4: Sustainable fishing 14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and | inclusion, resource efficiency and disaster risk reduction

12.1: Implement the 10-year sustainable consumpti on and production framework 12.3: Halve global per capita food waste 12.5: Substantial ly reduce waste generation 12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnation al companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainabili ty informatio n into their reporting cycle. 12.8: Promote universal understand ing of | people in vulnerable situations 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmenta l impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.

12.1: Implement the 10-year sustainable consumption and production framework 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources 12.3: Halve global per capita food waste 12.5: Substantially reduce waste generation 12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational | achieve the sustainabl e managem ent and efficient use of natural resources 12.3: Halve global per capita food waste 12.5: Substantial ly reduce waste generation 12.6 Encourage companies , especially large and transnation al companies , to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainabil ity informatio n into their reporting cycle. 12.8: Promote universal understand ing of sustainable lifestyles 12.a: Support developing | and infrastructure s for sustainability 9.5: Enhance research and upgrade industrial technologies 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

10.1: Reduce income inequalities 10.7: Responsible and well-managed migration policies 10.b: Encourage development assistance and investment in least | |

recycling and reuse 12.8: Promote universal understanding of sustainable lifestyles 12.A: Support developing countries' scientific and technological capacity for sustainable consumption and production

13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related disasters

14.4: Sustainable fishing 14.7: Increase the economic benefits from sustainable use of marine resources

15.1: Conserve and restore terrestrial | overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation.

15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradationn eutral world. | sustainable lifestyles 12.a: Support developing countries' scientific and technological capacity for sustainable consumption and production

13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related disasters 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into policy and planning 13.3: Build knowledge and capacity to meet climate change 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change- | companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle. 12.8: Promote universal understanding of sustainable lifestyles 12.a: Support developing countries' scientific and technological capacity for sustainable consumption and production

13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related disasters 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into policy and planning 13.3: Build knowledge and capacity to meet climate change 13.b Promote mechanisms | countries' scientific and technological capacity for sustainable consumption and production

13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related disasters 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities. | developed countries.

11.1: Safe and affordable housing 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.. 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and | |

and freshwater ecosystems 15.2: End deforestation and restore degraded forests 15.3: End desertification and restore degraded land 16.4: Combat organized crime and illicit financial and arms flows 16.6: Develop effective, accountable, and transparent institutions 17.3: Mobilize financial resources for developing countries 17.5: Invest in least-developed countries 17.6: Knowledge sharing and cooperation for access to science,	17.3: Mobilize financial resources for developing countries 17.6: Knowledge sharing and cooperation for access to science, technology and innovation 17.7: Promote sustainable technologies to developing countries	related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities. 14.1: Reduce marine pollution 14.2: Protect and restore ecosystems 14.3: Reduce ocean acidification 14.4: Sustainable fishing 14.5: Conserve coastal and marine areas 14.6 Combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing 14.a: Increase	for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities. 14.1: Reduce marine pollution 14.2: Protect and restore ecosystems 14.3: Reduce ocean acidification 14.4: Sustainable fishing 14.5: Conserve coastal and marine areas 14.b: Support small scale fishers 14.c: Implement and enforce international sea law. 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation,	14.1: Reduce marine pollution 14.2: Protect and restore ecosystems 14.3: Reduce ocean acidification 14.4: Sustainable fishing 14.5: Conserve coastal and marine areas 14.6 Combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing 14.a: Increase scientific knowledge, research and technology for ocean health 14.c: Implement and enforce international sea law. 15.1 By 2020, ensure the	management in all countries. 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations. 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. 11.b: Implement	

technology, and innovation 17.7: Promote sustainable technologies to developing countries 17.9: Enhanced SDG capacity in developing countries 17.11: Increase the exports of developing countries 17.13: Enhance global macroeconomic stability		scientific knowledge, research and technology for ocean health 14.b: Support small scale fishers 14.c: Implement and enforce international sea law	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.	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.	policies for inclusion, resource efficiency and disaster risk reduction	
		15.2: End deforestation and restore degraded forests 15.5: Protect biodiversity and natural habitats	15.2: End deforestation and restore degraded forests	15.2: End deforestation and restore degraded forests	12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	
			15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradationn eutral world.	15.5: Protect biodiversity and natural habitats	12.3: Halve global per capita food waste	
		16.4: Combat organized crime and illicit financial and arms flows 16.8: Strengthen the participation in global governance	15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including	15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national	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. 12.5: Substantially	
		17.1: Mobilize resources to improve				

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		domestic revenue collection 17.3: Mobilize financial resources for developing countries 17.5: Invest in least-developed countries 17.6: Knowledge sharing and cooperation for access to science, technology and innovation 17.7: Promote sustainable technologies to developing countries 17.9: Enhanced SDG capacity in developing countries 17.13: Enhance global macroeconomic stability	their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development 15.5: Protect biodiversity and natural habitats. 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts. 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels 17.3: Mobilize financial resources for developing countries 17.6: Knowledge sharing and	and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels 17.3: Mobilize financial resources for developing countries 17.6: Knowledge sharing and cooperation for access to science, technology and innovation 17.7: Promote sustainable technologies to developing countries 17.9: Enhanced	reduce waste generation 12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle. 12.8: Promote universal understanding of sustainable lifestyles 12.a: Support developing countries' scientific and technological capacity for sustainable consumption and production 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into policy and planning 13.3: Build knowledge and capacity to meet climate change 13.b Promote mechanisms	

			cooperation for access to science, technology and innovation 17.7: Promote sustainable technologies to developing countries 17.9: Enhanced SDG capacity in developing countries 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	SDG capacity in developing countries	for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities. 14.1: Reduce marine pollution 14.2: Protect and restore ecosystems 14.3: Reduce ocean acidification 14.4: Sustainable fishing 14.5: Conserve coastal and marine areas 14.6 Combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing 14.a: Increase scientific knowledge, research and technology for ocean health	

					14.b: Support small scale fishers.	
					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	
					15.2: End deforestation and restore degraded forests.	
					15.3 By 2030, combat desertificatio n, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertificatio n, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land	

					degradationn eutral world. 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 15.5: Protect biodiversity and natural habitats 15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems. 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels. 17.1: Mobilize	

					resources to improve domestic revenue collection 17.3: Mobilize financial resources for developing countries 17.6: Knowledge sharing and cooperation for access to science, technology and innovation 17.7: Promote sustainable technologies to developing countries 17.9: Enhanced SDG capacity in developing countries 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	