



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
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Swiss Confederation



# Mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda in Swiss International Cooperation

## Implementation Concept



# List of Abbreviations

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| AAAA      | Addis Ababa Action Agenda   |
| ARE       | Federal Office for Spatial Development                                |
| ARI       | Aggregated Reference Indicators                                       |
| DRR       | Disaster Risk Reduction   |
| ECOSOC    | UN Economic and Social Council  |
| ESD       | Education for Sustainable Development                                 |
| GI        | Global Institutions Division  |
| GPE       | Global Partnership for Education                                      |
| GPEDC     | Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation             |
| HLPF      | UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development              |
| HSD       | Human Security Division   |
| IAEG-SDGs | UN Interagency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators                     |
| IDANE     | Interdepartmental Sustainable Development Committee                   |
| IISD      | International Institute for Sustainable Development                   |
| IMZ       | International Cooperation on Migration                                |
| MDGs      | Millennium Development Goals  |
| MI        | Millennium Institute  |
| NDC       | Nationally Determined Contributions                                   |
| NGO       | Non-Governmental Organisation   |
| ODA       | Official Development Assistance                                       |
| OECD      | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development                |
| PLAFICO   | Platform on Funding International Cooperation on Environmental Issues |
| RC        | Resident Coordinator  |
| SDC       | Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation                          |
| SDGs      | Sustainable Development Goals   |
| SECO      | State Secretariat for Economic Affairs                                |
| SN4A      | Sustainable Nutrition for All   |
| UN        | United Nations  |
| UNITAR    | United Nations Institute for Training and Research                    |
| VNR       | Voluntary National Reviews  |

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# 1 Executive Summary

Adopted in September 2015 by the 193 member states of the United Nations (UN), the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development calls for “transforming our world”. International cooperation has a relevant role to play in this ambitious endeavour and to provide a relevant contribution to this global transformation, including the overarching commitment to “leave no-one behind”. It addresses core values of international cooperation and provides a useful framework to support collaborative efforts towards a common set of goals.

The 2030 Agenda takes a transformational approach to tackling development issues integrating all three dimensions of sustainability (economy, society, environment), and putting a strong focus on the reduction of inequalities rather than on poverty alone. The implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) requires a whole-of-government approach, with governments and non-state local stakeholders at all levels collaborating *beyond* sectoral silos.

SDG 17 and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) – an integral part of the 2030 Agenda – serve as a compass for partnerships and as the means for implementation from the global to the local level. While emphasising that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development, the AAAA stipulates that official development assistance (ODA) should increasingly be used to complement the efforts of partner countries to mobilise public resources domestically and to crowd-in private finance.

The high level of ambition, universality, broad scope of action, and integrative character of the SDGs as well as the need to work with new approaches, instruments and partners, require a paradigm shift in international cooperation. The objectives of this concept paper are 1) to enhance the understanding of the 2030 Agenda and its implications for Swiss international cooperation, and 2) to provide concrete guidance for working with the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs in practice. It is therefore primarily targeted at Swiss international cooperation actors, both state and non-state.

For Switzerland, mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda in *country-level cooperation* means actively supporting its partner countries in implementing the 2030 Agenda and achieving the SDGs, while testing new instruments and increasingly engaging in multi-stakeholder partnerships with private and public actors and multilateral institutions (UN, World Bank, Regional Development Banks, etc.). At *global level*, Swiss international cooperation promotes norms that are aligned with the vision of the 2030 Agenda. It accelerates the agreed Agendas’ (2030, Addis Ababa Action Agenda, Paris Climate Accord and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction) implementation through partnerships and strengthens accountability in the follow-up of the Agenda.

The present concept seeks to further the mainstreaming of the 2030 Agenda at all levels of action:

- » At the level of **national sustainable development strategies**, Swiss actors will actively support and engage in multi-stakeholder coordination on partner countries' sustainable development strategies; advocate for evidence-based policymaking as well as transparent and inclusive consultation processes; and provide substantive inputs while making use of Swiss best practice.
- » In the context of defining and implementing **cooperation strategies**, Swiss international cooperation actors will align strategic scope, programmes, projects and approaches to partner countries' sustainable development strategies and SDG priorities; seek cross-sectoral linkages between the different intervention domains; engage in multi-stakeholder dialogues and partnerships; and consider joint-programming and new fields of action.
- » At **project level**, Swiss international cooperation activities should be oriented towards their potential impact and contribution to the SDGs; consider interactions and linkages between sectors and relevant SDG targets; stimulate new partnerships and financing models; and leverage private finance.

The same principles and approaches apply to “multi-bi” partnerships, as multilateral organisations play a key role and interface function in catalysing action towards the achievement of the SDGs.

Switzerland is committed to support its partner countries in strengthening statistical capacities in order to facilitate evidence-based policymaking with a view to realising the SDGs. Likewise, Switzerland will also continue its engagement for a solid accountability framework and thus support its partner countries' own efforts to conduct Voluntary National Reviews and participate in the UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF). At the same time, the monitoring and reporting system for Switzerland's international cooperation, including its Aggregated Reference Indicators (ARI), is incrementally being adapted in order to align it further with the SDGs.

# 2 Introduction

In September 2015, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was adopted by the 193 member states of the United Nations as a shared vision of humanity. It serves as a global frame of reference for sustainable development until 2030. The Agenda covers all three dimensions of sustainable development (social, economic and environmental) in a balanced way and is applicable to all countries (universality). The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are underpinned by 169 targets, form the centrepiece of the 2030 Agenda. Switzerland is committed to implementing the 2030 Agenda at the national and international levels and to working towards the realisation of the ambitious SDGs. At the international level, this brings both new challenges and opportunities, not least in the domain of international development cooperation.

This paper is targeted at all Swiss international cooperation actors, both state and non-state. The objective is to enhance their understanding of the 2030 Agenda, its main implementation principles and its implications for Swiss international cooperation. It aims also to inspire concrete action towards the implementation of the common goals framework.

The paper is structured as follows:

- » Section 3 gives an overview of the main implementation principles defined by the 2030 Agenda and provides Swiss international cooperation actors with concrete ideas on how to promote the implementation in their partner countries. Illustrations of examples drawn from existing projects and partnerships are shown in the centre of the document.
- » Section 4 outlines the new development paradigm set out in the 2030 Agenda and briefly explains the global institutional set-up.
- » Section 5 focuses on Switzerland's implementation process and outlines how the 2030 Agenda has been taken into consideration in the Dispatch on Switzerland's International Cooperation 2017–2020.
- » Section 6 elaborates on the issues of accountability, monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

This underlying concept of this paper is based on existing policies, strategies, institutional structures and processes of Swiss international cooperation in 2018.

It does not aim to propose or anticipate a potential reform or transformation of the future role of international cooperation which could result from a comprehensive mainstreaming of the 2030 Agenda.

# 3 Mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda in Swiss international cooperation

## 3.1 Key principles

The 2030 Agenda has introduced and/or strengthened several implementation principles that are relevant for Swiss international cooperation<sup>1</sup>. They include:

- » Leave no-one behind and reach the nations, peoples and segments of society furthest behind first
- » Multi-stakeholder collaboration
- » Inter-sectoral collaboration/connecting the three dimensions of sustainable development (economy, society, environment)
- » Policy coherence/whole-of-government approach
- » Leveraging additional finance with Official Development Assistance (ODA) (e.g. blended finance) and testing innovative financing mechanisms

Furthermore, Swiss international cooperation actors support partner countries in establishing their own national implementation processes that:

- » are evidence-based
- » take a whole-of-government approach and foster inter-sectoral policymaking
- » are inclusive and engage a range of governmental and non-governmental stakeholders
- » are accountable (national reporting, Voluntary National Reviews (VNR))
- » comply with the Busan Global Partnership on Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC) -principles<sup>2</sup>

## 3.2 Taking action in partner countries

At the multilateral level, Switzerland promotes norms that are aligned with the vision of the 2030 Agenda. It also works towards an acceleration of the Agenda's implementation through partnerships and by strengthening accountability in the follow-up of the 2030 Agenda.

At bilateral level, Switzerland supports its partner countries in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, while focussing on strategic support for the elaboration of national sustainable development strategies based on the SDGs and inter-sectoral approaches that link government priorities with two or more issues relevant to Swiss international cooperation (Dispatch 2017–20, p. 2,370). At the same time, it provides programmatic support for domestic sustainable development objectives of partner countries. The specific instruments and measures as well as the level of ambition are determined by the local context. Moreover, multi-stakeholder projects, collaboration with the private sector, civil society or inter-sectoral and multi-actor approaches are already taking place in line with the SDGs (see examples). The objective of Swiss international cooperation is to use the 2030 Agenda as an overarching framework defining the scope for a contribution to sustainable development and to scale-up efforts based on expected uptake and impact. In practice, this could include some of the following measures and activities:

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1 The term «Swiss international cooperation», as used throughout the present document, is oriented to the definition in the Dispatch 2017–20 and includes: 1) Humanitarian Aid (SDC); 2) Technical cooperation and financial aid for developing countries (SDC); 3) Economic and trade policy measures for development cooperation (SECO); 4) Transition aid and cooperation with Eastern Europe (SDC and SECO); 5) Measures for the promotion of peace and human security (HSD).

2 <http://effectivecooperation.org/about/principles/>

# Measures and activities

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## **SUPPORT PARTNER COUNTRIES WITH REGARD TO NATIONAL STRATEGIES:**

- » Become actively involved in the coordination of partner countries' sustainable development strategies.
- » Provide thematic input where appropriate and needed.
- » Advocate and encourage, wherever relevant and feasible, the linkages and alignment of Development, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Climate Change (NDC and adaptation plan) etc. strategies and plans at national and sub-national level.
- » Advocate for evidence-based policymaking.
- » Advocate for transparent and inclusive consultation processes that include all relevant governmental and non-governmental stakeholders.
- » Advocate and encourage, where relevant and feasible, the use of SDG outcome indicators and targets in the countries' results frameworks and development plans.
- » Coordinate with stakeholders and partners.
- » Encourage partner countries to support services offered by the UN system and other international organisations, many of which are funded by Switzerland.
- » Make use of best practice from Switzerland in the national implementation of the 2030 Agenda (cf. section 5.1) and showcase contributions of projects to the SDGs in the respective partner country.

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## **ALIGN SWISS COOPERATION STRATEGIES TO THE 2030 AGENDA:**

- » Align Swiss cooperation strategies and multi-stakeholder support, programmes, projects and approaches to a common framework of country-led strategies based on locally prioritised SDG targets and indicators.
- » Seek cross-sectoral linkages and alignment between the different intervention domains.
- » Launch discussions on how Switzerland can best support the national implementation of the 2030 Agenda i) with responsible ministries and entities of the national administration, ii) among donors, iii) with UN representations/agencies and international financial institutions in partner countries; iv) with other international cooperation partners (NGOs, private companies, foundations, universities etc.).
- » Participate in joint programming where possible (for example, joint monitoring with the EU and the government has taken place in Cambodia).
- » Consider support of partner countries in new fields of action, such as building capacity in statistical offices.
- » Organise events and invite stakeholders to demonstrate the Swiss commitment to the 2030 Agenda.
- » Report to head office about experiences, cases, best practice etc. for communication purposes, while making use of synergies to reduce redundancies between national and international reporting.



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## AT PROGRAMME AND PROJECT LEVEL, ORIENT PROJECTS TOWARDS THEIR POTENTIAL IMPACT AND CONTRIBUTION TO THE SDGS:

- » Ensure that programme/project objectives and implementation approaches are aligned with and contribute to partner countries' sectoral policies and plans and are embedded in the framework of the relevant cooperation strategy and locally prioritised SDG targets.
- » During planning and monitoring, consider interactions and linkages between SDG targets which might be or are affected by the project. A range of publications are available to support such activities, including the Guide to SDG interactions (International Council for Science, 2017), the Roadmap for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies (SDG 16+) and the Implementation Guides for the Sendai Framework for DRR.
- » Strengthen inter-sectoral approaches that link government priorities with two or more interlinked issues relevant to Swiss international cooperation.
- » Tackle issues contrary to SDG-alignment of projects, e.g. the concentration of topics and sectoral funding that work against multi-sectoral collaboration.
- » Consider synergies and trade-offs between SDGs and targets when implementing a project.
- » Add value through evidence-based policy dialogue (i.e. base your inputs and contributions on solid facts, for instance through research and evaluation).
- » Consider implementation partnership(s) and involve partners in “engineering” or “adaptation” exercises (e.g. brainstorming sessions, workshops etc.).
- » Reflect on how to bring the private sector on board (to sustain projects, leverage additional funding etc.). Where appropriate, test new financing procedures and instruments, such as social impact funding.
- » Seek advice from head offices (Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO), Human Security Division (HSD)), consult local/international experts, learn from similar projects already engineered or adapted towards SDGs, and check best practices.
- » Evaluate potential, inter-sectoral expansion of thematic focus (along SDG-interlinkages).
- » Consider the transformative potential of cross-cutting SDGs such as gender equality, health, employment or education for the fulfilment of many other SDGs, e.g. in the framework of lifelong learning, by strengthening educational activities in programmes across sectors (i.e. basic education and/or vocational training components integrated in programmes of other sectors).

This list is not exhaustive but it does show that (re-)engineering Swiss international cooperation activities at country level along the 2030 Agenda is feasible. Mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda in this context means broadening the scope of instruments, planning, institutional set-up, financing, partnerships and monitoring of project activities. This can be done by applying an SDG perspective throughout the project cycle, testing new (multi-stakeholder) partnerships and innovative financing instruments, and exploring ways to work in a truly inter-sectoral manner. Additional publications and guiding tools can be found in the section 7.

### 3.3 Mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda in the multilateral context

Multilateral organisations are key partners to deliver on the SDGs in the countries concerned through normative guidance, technical support, capacity building or service delivery. Accounting for 40% of overall ODA, multilateral agencies are key partners for the implementation of the SDGs. They are also key partners to ensure monitoring and accountability (cf. section 6). Through the 2017–2020 Dispatch, Switzerland provides core funding to 15 priority organisations and funding for six priority humanitarian organisations which are required to align with the 2030 Agenda. Switzerland supports this alignment through its support for the organisations' normative functions and active engagement in their governing bodies to influence their programmatic work.

The paradigm shift engendered by the 2030 Agenda also changes the way multilateral agencies provide support to programme countries. Switzerland supports its priority agencies in working in a more integrated manner towards the SDGs. This requires changes in the way the organisations work together in the countries concerned. The current process of reform of the United Nations development system is particularly important in this regard. Switzerland is actively engaged in supporting this process, with particular emphasis on improving the coordination of UN agencies at the country level under the leadership of a strengthened resident coordinator (RC). In addition, Switzerland is also engaged in ensuring that the agencies plan and where appropriate deliver together on the SDGs at global and country levels.

### 3.4 The case for multi-bi partnerships

Multilateral organisations are important partners of Swiss international cooperation – also at bilateral level. In most cases, UN agency offices in partner countries work in accordance with the “One UN” approach and are thus headed by a resident coordinator (RC). They have a mandate to promote the 2030 Agenda and SDGs in their host countries and regions. They can play a key role scaling up and leveraging Switzerland's local engagement to support SDG implementation.

Partnerships with multilateral actors at bilateral level, including UN organisations, regional development banks and the World Bank Group should be used as follows:

- » Encourage and support multilateral organisations to promote the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.
- » Call for mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda in strategies and activities of multilateral institutions in partner countries. Support the “One UN”-approach of UN agencies with regard to their SDG engagement at national and local level.
- » Use multilateral coordination mechanisms in partner countries and regions to facilitate SDG mainstreaming in public and private sectors.
- » Call for and support cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder joint programming.
- » Earmark multi-bi transactions (= non-core contributions to multilateral organisations) as well as contributions to trust funds and joint programming for the priority SDGs of Swiss international cooperation and its partner countries.

Multi-bi partnerships can serve the purpose of Swiss international cooperation and boost implementation of and alignment to the 2030 Agenda in partner countries and regions. By facilitating coordination among donors, public authorities and other relevant actors to implement programmes and projects, multi-bi partnerships catalyse action towards the achievement of the SDGs.

### 3.5 Working with non-governmental partners

The 2030 Agenda, and in particular SDG 17, emphasises the critical role of partnerships and the need to engage with a broad range of non-governmental actors.

Swiss International Cooperation has a long tradition of partnerships with non-governmental actors, in particular with Swiss NGOs. Their specific expertise, competencies and networks constitute a crucial asset for achieving the goals set out in the Dispatch and the 2030 Agenda. One of the key pillars of the SDC model on institutional partnerships is to strengthen multi-sectoral partnerships and alliances in order to share expertise and replicate innovations. In addition, existing initiatives of the SDC's non-governmental partners constitute an important interface between interventions in their partner countries and raising awareness of the SDGs in Switzerland.

Switzerland's overall commitment to the 2030 Agenda provides momentum for joining forces with partners from civil society, academia and the private sector. Strengthened partnerships enable the different partners to contribute with their specific expertise to success and results. They are indispensable for working in a more comprehensive, integrated and future-oriented way. For example: as it is critical to address inter-linkages and trade-offs across the SDGs, the diversity of Swiss NGO partners in terms of thematic and operational expertise will facilitate implementation of the 17 SDGs in an integrated and holistic way.

In addition, the ongoing process of integrating Swiss representations abroad provides an important momentum and opportunity to build on the diversity of Swiss actors, with a view to jointly achieving the objectives of the Dispatch and the 2030 Agenda.

### 3.6 Baseline, needs and opportunities

Under the lead of the SDC and the Federal Office for Spatial Development (ARE), the Swiss Federal Administration conducted a baseline study to assess the state of implementation of the 2030 Agenda and identify areas for further streamlining with regard to the SDG targets. The baseline assessment covered both the domestic level and Switzerland's international contributions to achieving the SDG targets, including the contributions from development cooperation and external sectoral policies.

One of the assessment's main findings is that the thematic priorities of Swiss international cooperation are well aligned with the SDGs. Swiss international cooperation has established itself at the forefront of international issue-specific initiatives designed to advance the SDGs. There are only a small number of identified gaps, such as more targeted support of least developed countries or statistical capacity building.

It is important to consider the SDGs as a holistic framework requiring an integrated approach to problem solving as well as inter-sectoral coordination and cooperation.

The SDC, SECO and HSD are involved in a series of coordination mechanisms that are relevant for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. These are shaped very differently and are in general dominated by sectoral interests (examples are IMZ Mechanism on Migration, PLAFICO on climate financing or IDANE Water). So far, the 2030 Agenda has played an important role in fostering collaboration among federal offices, e.g. in the context of the inter-ministerial task force, including representatives of up to 19 offices. There is a great opportunity for Swiss international cooperation actors to systematically use the 2030 Agenda as an overarching reference framework for inter-ministerial collaboration and to anchor it in policy and coordination mechanisms. Good examples such as the foreign health policy can serve as a model.

# Examples

## MORE AND BETTER JOBS THROUGH SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

*SECO supports sustainable tourism projects in developing and emerging countries.<sup>3</sup> Partnerships with the private sector, innovative and environmentally friendly technologies and better working conditions are key to unlocking job creation and poverty reduction in a sustainable manner. This work is designed to help achieve SECO objectives related to more and better jobs, favourable economic framework conditions and low-emission, climate resilient growth.*

In Indonesia and Vietnam, the number of tourists increases by 9% each year. SECO supports the creation of sustainable jobs for the local population in the tourism sector of partner countries including Indonesia, Vietnam, Kirgizstan, Tunisia and Peru. Indonesia's top destinations find it challenging to tackle the negative impacts of mass tourism and share the wealth with the local population. Yet Indonesia intends to create ten "new Balis" by 2020 to boost economic development and investments. Therefore, the tourism projects supported by SECO aim at strengthening poor regions economically. The "WISATA II" project, for instance, brings together private companies, authorities and the local population in the marketing of poor regions in Indonesia. Such models of public-private cooperation have worked well in Switzerland. SECO contributes to opening up natural and cultural treasures for tourism while protecting, maintaining and developing them. For instance, a project on "cleaner production centres" fostered innovative clean technologies in Tunisia by supplying larger hotels with new production methods and installations. As a result, the energy and water consumption of the hotels decreased and the efficiency of their waste management increased while reducing environmental impacts. They also qualified for the "Travelife" sustainability label which promises to attract additional environmentally-conscious tourists.

Sustainable jobs also include social aspects and do no harm to employees. In order to reach this goal, SECO supports the SCORE programme of the International Labour Organisation. SCORE builds the capacity of small and medium-sized enterprises to apply international labour norms. It demonstrates better ways to cooperate, foster working conditions and increase productivity. SCORE also supports the enforcement of ethics standards in the tourism industry, e.g. the standard against the sexual exploitation of children.



## SUSTAINABLE NUTRITION FOR ALL (SN4A) – LINKING SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE, HEALTH AND GENDER EQUALITY

Malnutrition is caused by a diet deficient in vitamins and minerals, and affects millions of people worldwide. There are many complex reasons why people do not have a healthy and diverse diet, including a lack of access to a variety of foods, a lack of knowledge of the benefits of a diverse diet, and cultural norms and traditions that determine which foods are eaten by different members of the household. In the past, food programmes often failed to address all of these complexities, based on the assumption that when people have enough food to eat, good nutrition will follow.

The Sustainable Nutrition 4 All (SN4A) programme takes a holistic approach that simultaneously addresses all of these interlinked factors, improving nutrition by building the capacity of communities to make changes themselves. Improved nutrition outcomes are addressed by encouraging community adoption of agro-biodiversity and improved dietary diversity, particularly at household level. Furthermore, the SN4A approach induces behavioural change by furthering an understanding of the critical factors for improved nutrition, with a special focus on intra-household gender relations. SN4A also increases local capacity to trigger demand for more nutritious foods, while improving the supply of nutrient-rich vegetables from smallholder farmers, and increasing national governance capacity.

SN4A is a joint initiative by the international NGO SNV, the Dutch Royal Tropical Institute (KIT), the Centre of Development Innovation (CDI), Wageningen University in the Netherlands and the SDC. The programme has so far been implemented in Zambia and Uganda and has reached 8,000 households.



<sup>3</sup> For more information: [SECO Policy Paper Sustainable Tourism](#)

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## EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (ESD) IN MONGOLIA

As a result of the mining boom, Mongolia is one of the fastest growing countries in the world. However, Mongolia's development also offers lessons, as economic growth alone does not lead to sustainable development. Minerals-dependent industrialisation brings with it threats to the ecological balance and rapid urbanisation causes additional socio-cultural problems. From these challenges, Mongolia learns the importance of shifting from a brown economy to green and equitable development. Recognising the transformative role of education for sustainable development and environmental responsibility, the government of Mongolia has therefore initiated a comprehensive education reform process to mainstream education for sustainable development (ESD). A nationwide programme is being implemented in the education system with the objective of integrating ESD in the regular curricula of all 628 primary and secondary public schools. Educational institutions will in turn collaborate with communities and green businesses to mainstream sustainable development beyond the education sector. By engaging with such key agents for change, Mongolia will benefit from having an institutional and organisational framework that is conducive to sustainable development. While fostering sustainable development through the education system, the ESD simultaneously applies an equitable sustainability approach for the whole of society, including vulnerable groups, public institutions, the business community, civil society, institutional and legal frameworks, and public awareness-raising.

The SDC supports this reform through the establishment of Eco Schools. These have proven to be an effective tool for increasing environmental knowledge and the engagement of pupils, teachers and parents in local environmental issues, and for bringing about behavioural change.

This project strengthens the transformative potential of education across sectors to provide people with skills and knowledge necessary for a transition to greener industries and to find new solutions for environmental problems. Thus, national public institutions such as the Mongolian State University for Education, the Education Research Institute, the Institute of Teachers' Professional Development and life-long learning centres are also supported and strengthened to mainstream ESD throughout the country. In order to create additional impacts outside the educational system, selected public and private organisations and/or companies will be supported in developing green businesses in accordance with internationally recognised standards such as the ISO14001.

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## SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE TUJENGE AMANI! PROJECT IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

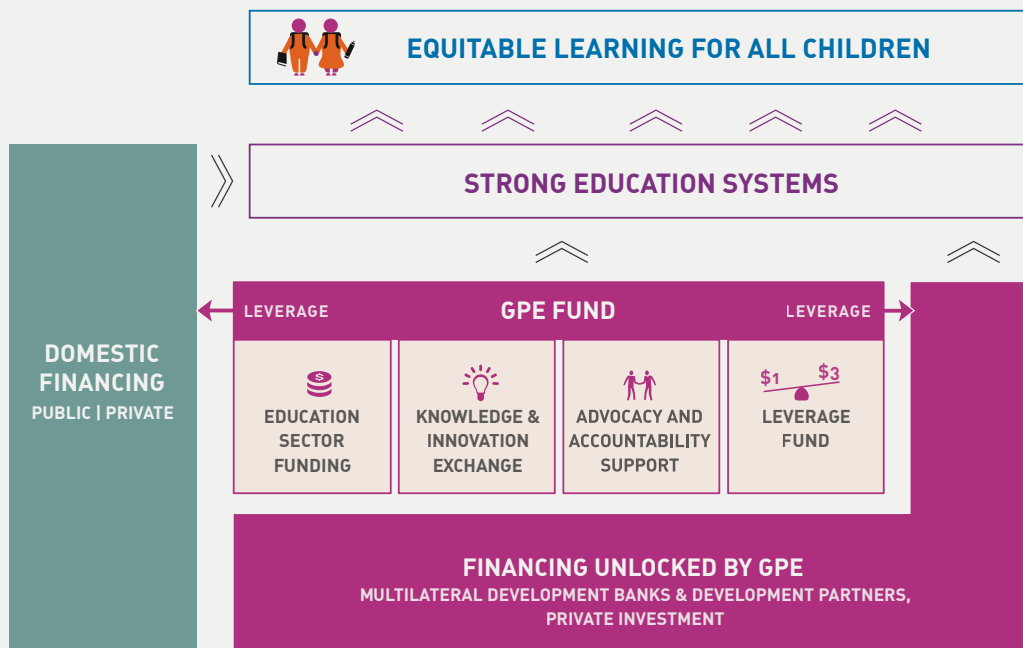
The Human Security Division (HSD) supports and monitors several initiatives to promote inclusive dialogue and non-violent conflict resolution (SDG 16). The Tujenge Amani! ('Let's build peace!' in Swahili) project is one such initiative. The project aims to reduce communal violence and ultimately to transform conflicts through social dialogue, local capacity building and youth work and training. The objective of the project is to enhance the resilience of local communities to external shocks and restore trust between local stakeholders – all members of the local community but in particular representatives of young people, women (SDG 5), armed groups and security forces – in order to enable them to develop their own conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms.

An analysis of conflicts in Shabunda, a mineral-rich district in South Kivu province, revealed that numerous conflicts were caused by disputes over unlicensed mines controlled by armed men. In view of the magnitude of the problem, the HSD held a social dialogue workshop in the spring of 2016 at the request of the local community. Members of the community were given specific information on laws and regulations governing artisanal and small-scale mining, explaining what they needed to do to obtain 'green' certifications to operate the mines legally (e.g. no weapons in the mines, no child labour) (SDG 1). During the year following the workshop, several mines were certified and began to operate legally, resulting in greater mining safety and higher incomes for the local community (SDG 8). The minerals extracted from these certified mines are now sold legally at higher market prices. The miners themselves are also better paid and their work is no longer supervised by soldiers or armed rebel groups but by civilian overseers. This dialogue programme has thus directly improved the lives of the most disadvantaged people in Shabunda by enabling them to earn a higher income and promoting their social, economic and political integration (SDG 10).



## THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR EDUCATION (GPE)

The Global Partnership for Education (GPE) is the only multi-stakeholder partnership and funding platform that galvanises global and national support for education in developing countries, focusing on the poorest and most vulnerable children and youth. As a key partner for the SDC, GPE brings together developing country governments, donors, international organisations, civil society, teacher organisations, as well as the private sector and philanthropy to improve access and quality of education. Progress is tracked and measured in a comprehensive results framework, holding all GPE partners to account. Aligned with the Agenda 2030, GPE’s strategic plan 2016–2020 and its new ambitious financing and funding framework enables a step change in funding for the development of effective education systems. It enables increased co-financing and actively uses grants to leverage financing from other sources such as multilateral development banks and private investment. To date, over 60 countries have benefited from the support of the GPE, 25 of which are SDC priority countries, and more than 50% of the funding goes to fragile contexts. With the new funding framework, 89 countries will be eligible for funding as of 2018.



GPE 2020 Strategic Plan



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## PROJECT TO PROMOTE THE EXPERTISE OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND CIVIL SOCIETY IN ORDER TO CONTRIBUTE TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (SDG 8) WHILE CONTRIBUTING TO SEVERAL OTHER SDGS SUCH AS 12 (RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION) OR 17 (PARTNERSHIPS)

One of Switzerland's priorities is the cross-cutting consideration of the issue of human rights in its activities, as this contributes to peace, security and prosperity. As the base of some of the world's most important multinational companies, Switzerland needs to pay particular attention to the respect of human rights by the private sector and in particular by the commodity trading industry. In this regard, commodity trading representatives, NGOs and the Swiss Federal Administration have agreed to develop a guide on the implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights in the commodities trading sector. An advisory committee made up of the different stakeholders has been established to assist in the various phases of developing the guide. The guide is expected to include recommendations on human rights due diligence and reporting. Publication of the guide is planned for Autumn 2018.



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## INTEGRATED RISK MANAGEMENT IN MOROCCO – LEVERAGING PARTNERSHIP

Unless disaster risks are effectively managed, increasing disasters, losses and impacts will continue to undermine efforts to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development. This observation is at the core of the integrated risk management strategy that Morocco has initiated since 2008, with the support of Switzerland. Morocco is highly exposed to natural hazards: floods, droughts, land movements, earthquakes, locust risk, marine storms and tsunami. The country is developing rapidly with intense urbanization along the coasts, rivers or streams, and will be particularly affected by climate change, multiplying the risks, including to critical infrastructures. For several years now, the country has been engaged in risk awareness, forecasting and prevention actions and has strengthened its civil protection forces and resources. It has set up important structures such as the Centre for Monitoring and Coordination (CVC) and the Fund for the Fight against Natural Disasters (FLCN) which includes climate risks. Morocco is now working on governance deficits; Switzerland's commitment to DRR in Morocco has been instrumental at each step on the path to disaster resilience, thanks to a Whole of Government Approach (WOGA) and its leverage of partnerships towards a common goal in the spirit of the SDG 17. This partnership has been developed with low investment in terms of cash, but a consistent engagement since 2008: national vulnerability mapping (GFDRR-WB), complemented by projects (SDC) with local communities, capacity building of civil protection (USAR) and technical expertise seconded to the Ministry of Interior (in charge of DRR); and two SECO programmes on Disaster Risk Insurance and Financing – which supported the setting up of a national insurance in agriculture to protect most vulnerable – and Resilient cities implemented by the World Bank. OECD, with funding of Switzerland (SDC) is now supporting Morocco for stronger DRR capacity at subnational level.

In Morocco, disaster risk reduction has been providing an important entry point to launch discussions on more sensitive issues such as water resources management, agriculture and land use planning in urban and rural settings.



# 4 The 2030 Agenda and its global implications

Since the turn of the century, the world has experienced significant progress with respect to many aspects of human development. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) triggered an unprecedented mobilisation of support that has contributed to halving extreme poverty, achieving a record high of youth literacy and continuously declining child mortality. Despite these great advances, challenges remain. Eradicating poverty in all its forms, taking action to protect the planet for current and future generations from the impacts of climate change, managing the refugee crisis, and contributing to building stable and resilient global economic and financial systems are just a few of them. They illustrate the scope of what needs to be done to deliver on the unfinished business of the MDGs. We need to find measures of progress that go beyond a narrow economic understanding, but consider all dimensions of sustainable development (OECD 2016).

The 2030 Agenda provides a useful, integrated framework to make collaborative efforts towards a common set of goals, with a commitment to leave no one behind and reach the furthest behind first. The universal agenda is based on the premise that shared prosperity and the fulfilment of our inter-generational responsibilities can only be achieved through a revived partnership that involves all countries and stakeholders. The AAAA, the Paris Climate Accord and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (all adopted in 2015) further strengthen this framework and provide us with a compass to achieve the ambitious objectives (OECD 2016).

## Strategic basis of the 2030 Agenda – the five Ps: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, Partnership



The five “Ps” build the strategic foundation of the 2030 Agenda. They consist of the three dimensions of Sustainable Development according to the Brundtland definition<sup>4</sup>, society (People) – economy (Prosperity) – environment (Planet), as well as Partnership (at systemic and implementation level) and Peace (justice, human security and institutional governance). For the first time in UN history, its member states succeeded in overcoming traditional barriers between actors and policies in the fields of the environment, development, human rights and security. They thus established an explicit link between the three UN pillars of Human Rights, Peace and Security, and Development.

4 Ref. Brundtland report: <http://www.un-documents.net/our-common-future.pdf>



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*“Implementing the SDGs will be a complex equation, with many variables. Because, while the 2030 Agenda is divided into 17 SDGs, it is actually premised on the realization that progress in one field depends on action in another. That progress on development cannot be divided from action on the two other pillars of the United Nations: peace and security, and human rights. In other words, the traditional lines that divide disciplines from one another only serve to narrow our field of vision. All three pillars of the UN now have to pull together, in the same direction.”<sup>5</sup>*

Michael Møller,  
Director General UN Geneva

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#### 4.1 The 2030 Agenda: a paradigm shift for international cooperation

The implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs calls for a whole-of-government approach, with governments at all levels collaborating beyond sectoral silos and working closely with civil society, academia and the private sector. The 2030 Agenda takes a transformational approach in tackling development issues by integrating all three dimensions of sustainability (economy, society, environment) and putting a focus on the reduction of inequalities rather than on poverty alone. It thus goes far beyond international development cooperation. Nevertheless, it also demands a paradigm shift. Both the interlinked and multi-dimensional set of goals and the increasingly complex landscape of actors – including the private sector, civil society, academia or new players such as megacities – imply that development cooperation needs to go towards managing multi-stakeholder partnerships to achieve sustainable development results (UN DESA 2016).

Given its universality, the 2030 Agenda needs to be implemented by all UN member states. The 2030 Agenda outcome document recognises that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development. The 2030 Agenda is not a classic development cooperation agenda. It challenges traditional development cooperation in two ways:

First, in conjunction with the AAAA, it calls for intensified mobilisation of resources, including domestic and international public resources, private

business and finance, debt sustainability, trade, science, technology, innovation as well as capacity building. The AAAA confirms that ODA remains a crucial variable in the equation of development expertise, capacity development and financing sustainable development. Given the scarcity of ODA resources, they should be targeted to complement the efforts of partner countries to mobilise public resources domestically and to crowd-in private finance (UN DESA 2016).

Second, SDG 17 stresses the importance of a renewed global partnership to work towards the global agenda and of the need to engage with a broad range of governmental and non-governmental actors, such as the private sector, civil society and the academic community, to drive the Agenda forward. This ambition turns the realisation of the SDGs into a challenge for the whole global society. This objective, including the underlying principle of leaving no one behind, is manifested in SDG 17, which explicitly calls on developed countries to fulfil their role in supporting developing countries in the domains of finance, technology, capacity-building and trade. Moreover, Goal 17 highlights the importance of addressing a range of systemic issues, such as accountability, policy coherence, data and statistics, monitoring and dissemination. The means of implementation thus have to include policy coherence with regard to the international economic, monetary, financial and trade system. Swiss international cooperation actors already implement the principle of policy coherence and will continue to promote policy coherence both domestically and internationally.

Furthermore, in order to monitor development progress, governments are required to strengthen the capacities to increase the availability of quality disaggregated data, particularly in least developed countries. This will allow to make evidence-based policy decisions and to monitor progress.

#### 4.2 Global institutional set-up

The follow-up and review mechanism defined by the 2030 Agenda comprises three levels<sup>6</sup>:

- » The **national level** is the most important one, as member states carry the main responsibility for the implementation. In order to report on progress at the national and sub-national level, the 2030 Agenda encourages countries to conduct regular and inclusive reviews, drawing on contributions from non-state actors.

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5 <http://www.universal-rights.org/blog/by-invitation/no-sdg-human-rights-entire-2030-agenda-premised-foundation-human-rights/>

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6 UN General Assembly 2015b, §78-87.

- » Based on national efforts, follow-up and review at the **regional level** can provide useful opportunities for peer learning, including through voluntary reviews, sharing of best practices or the adoption of shared targets. The 2030 Agenda encourages member states to organise regional follow-up and review within existing regional commissions.
- » At the **global level**, the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) is the main forum for overseeing a network of follow-up and review processes. It takes place every year at the ministerial level under the auspices of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and every four years at the level of heads of states under the auspices of the UN General Assembly. The HLPF facilitates the sharing of experiences, successes and challenges and provides guidance for follow-up.

Two distinct and complementary reviews take place:

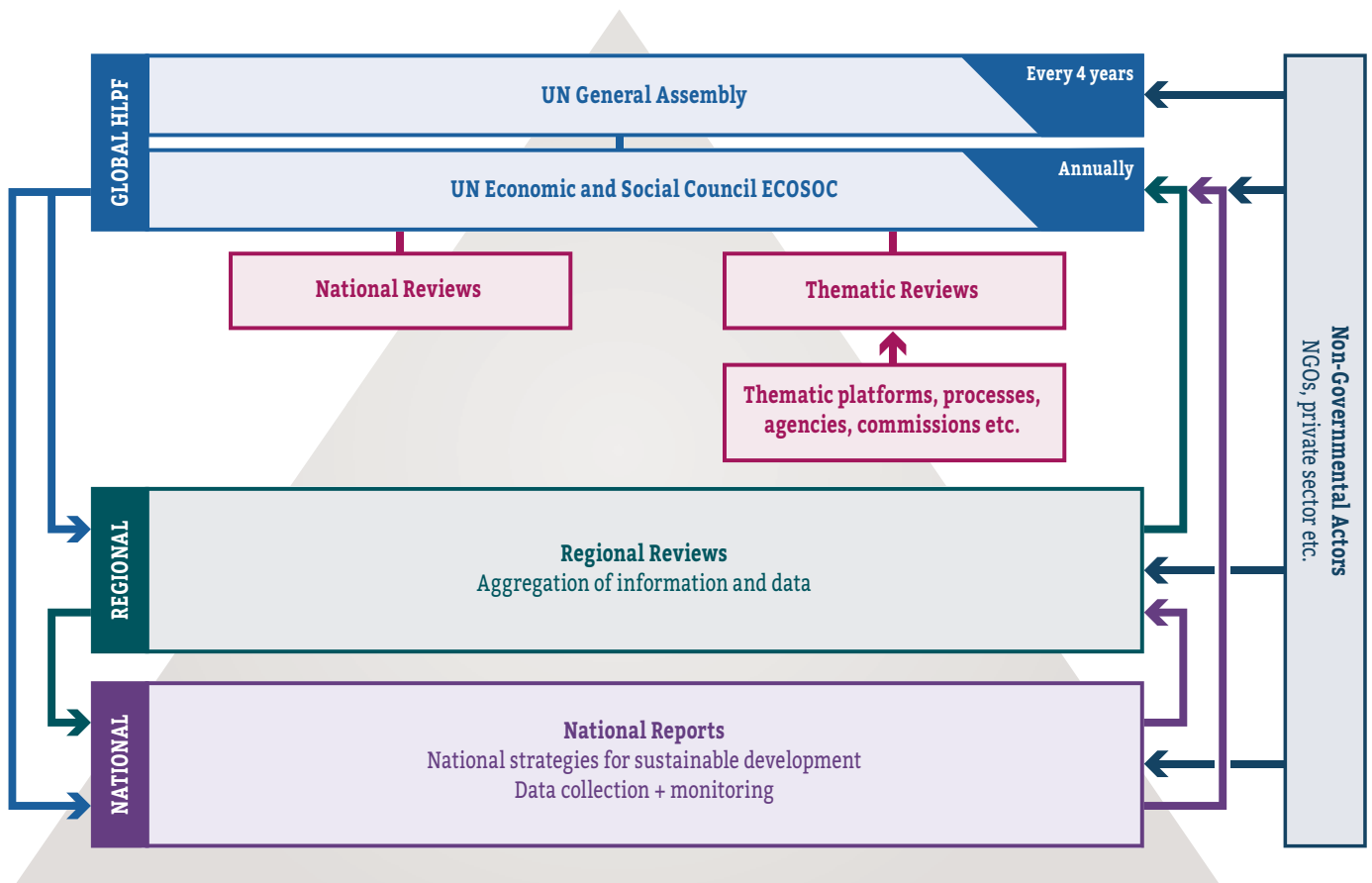
- » Member states are invited to participate in the “Voluntary National Review” (VNR), which is an instrument to assess the countries’ progress towards the realisation of the SDGs, based on the national implementation reports.
- » Thematic reviews of progress on the SDGs and cross-cutting issues also take place at the HLPF.

The HLPF works closely with the General Assembly, ECOSOC and other relevant bodies and forums to foster coherence and coordination of sustainable development policies and ensures that effective linkages are made with the follow-up and review arrangements of all relevant UN conferences and processes.

Switzerland presented its initial implementation steps (as described above) at the HLPF 2016 and a first VNR at the HLPF 2018.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>7</sup> See [www.2030agenda.ch](http://www.2030agenda.ch)

### Institutional setup of the High Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development (HLPF)



# 5 Relevance of the 2030 Agenda for Switzerland and its international cooperation

Sustainable development and its promotion by the Swiss Confederation are stipulated in the Federal Constitution.<sup>8</sup> Switzerland is committed to the principle of sustainability both at national and international level. It played a particularly active role in the elaboration of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through its participation in the Open Working Group on SDGs (2013–2014), intergovernmental negotiations (2014–2015) and through conducting a broad-based dialogue on this subject at home.

## 5.1 Switzerland's implementation of the 2030 Agenda

Based on a mandate issued by the Federal Council in December 2015, Switzerland has undertaken several steps to implement the 2030 Agenda. These steps have been carried out through existing instruments, particularly the Federal Council's Sustainable Development Strategy (2016–2019) and the Dispatch on Switzerland's International Cooperation (2017–2020). Beyond that, the 2030 Agenda is also referred to in other overarching strategies, such as the Dispatch on Education, Research and Innovation 2017–2020 and the Foreign Health Policy, which is a very positive sign and an important step towards integrating the 2030 Agenda in all policy areas.

Upon adoption of the Agenda, several steps were taken in order to facilitate the efficient and effective realisation of the goals. Carried out under the co-lead of the SDC and the Federal Office for Spatial Development (ARE) these steps included:

- » an analysis of policy gaps, based on an elaborate baseline assessment, to identify areas for further action;
- » the expansion of the indicator framework to monitor sustainable development in Switzerland (MONET);
- » the modification of the institutional architecture around sustainable development through accelerated action and increased collaboration between offices concerned;
- » the inclusion of actors outside the Federal Administration, including the business sector, civil society, the scientific community and sub-national authorities (cantons and communes);
- » a process for entering a four-year reporting cycle at national and international level, including the completion of a comprehensive country report (VNR).

Representatives of eight federal offices participated in an inter-ministerial working group. Furthermore, the cantons and communes were consulted. An external advisory group, including representatives from civil society, academia, the private sector and youth, has accompanied the work. All these actors also have an important role in communicating the content and principles of the 2030 Agenda to their constituencies, policymakers and the public.

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<sup>8</sup> Preamble, art. 2, 54, and 73.

## 5.2 Switzerland's International Cooperation: 2017–2020 Dispatch

The Dispatch on Switzerland's International Cooperation 2017–2020 repeatedly refers to the 2030 Agenda in all its fields of action. In the introduction, it states that the 2030 Agenda will serve as an important frame of reference for Switzerland's international cooperation (Swiss Confederation 2016, p. 2,335). Key principles include the stronger integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development (p. 2,337), the strengthened collaboration with the private sector, civil society and academia, the promotion of political coherence for sustainable development, and the catalysing role of international cooperation in mobilising additional resources to increase the impact on the ground (pp. 2,338, 2,396). The latter will also require testing more innovative financing mechanisms (p. 2,396).

The 2017–2020 Dispatch consistently refers to the 2030 Agenda as a goals framework to which the five segments of Switzerland's international cooperation should contribute. In section two on humanitarian aid, the Dispatch underlines the important role the 2030 Agenda ascribes to support for people affected by crises, conflicts and catastrophes (p. 2,409). Section three on technical cooperation stresses the collaboration with Swiss civil society as a strategic partner of Swiss International Cooperation (p. 2,397) and the private sector (pp. 2,453, 2,462, 2,511-12). It underlines the need to use ODA to crowd in private investments for sustainable development (p. 2,456). It also declares the integration of the SDGs into bilateral cooperation strategies as well as into the work of the SDC's global programmes as an explicit objective (p. 2,461).

Section four states that SECO will, through its economic development cooperation, contribute to the realisation of the SDGs, including with regard to the objectives on sustainable and inclusive growth, institutions, water, cities, trade, energy and climate action (p. 2,529). The same applies to cooperation with transition economies, as described in section five. In this context, it is mentioned that all three dimensions of sustainability will be considered in the cooperation strategies and that the impact of Swiss sectoral policies in the partner countries will be observed (p. 2,591). When this section was edited, it was cross-checked to ensure that thematic priorities were relevant for the SDGs and outcomes. Finally, in section six the Dispatch highlights the fact that there can be no sustainable development without peace and human rights – and vice versa. The 2030 Agenda therefore contains a specific goal (SDG 16) on peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions. All these topics fall within the mandate of the HSD, which has been tasked with contributing to those aspects of the 2030 Agenda that relate to the reduction of violence and the promotion of sustaining peace (pp. 2,613, 2,626) as well as ensuring the integration of human rights and governance in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda (p. 2,472). Fragility and SDG 16 should be seen as a joint mission and an opportunity to strengthen the policy coherence in Swiss international development cooperation.

### 5.3 The role for Swiss International Cooperation

Switzerland has an important role to play in supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda abroad, including through its international cooperation. This includes both development, promotion of peace and humanitarian action. While action in the latter two areas is not entirely covered by the SDGs, a number of goals can only be reached if humanitarian action is successful (notably SDG 2). The same is true for measures aiming at the promotion of peace and respect for human rights (SDG 16).

Procedures and approaches to support countries in their own implementation of the 2030 Agenda are set out in SDG 17 on the renewed global partnership and the means of implementation. In this respect, Switzerland has made a range of commitments, as set out in the 2017–2020 Dispatch on international cooperation, relying on different procedures and instruments. The Busan commitments as well as the principles and practices of the GPEDC are an important basis to focus on results, enhance country ownership, transparency and accountability, and to foster inclusive partnerships.

Swiss International Cooperation also relies on strategic partnerships with Swiss NGOs and in particular on their expertise and competencies. Furthermore, Switzerland has committed itself to stepping up its efforts to support countries in raising additional domestic resources and combating illicit financial flows. Public resources and expertise will not be sufficient to achieve the SDGs. Both SECO and the SDC are expanding their cooperation with the private sector. SECO is increasing its long-standing support for the development of an efficient business environment and deepening its partnerships with the private sector. The SDC, for its part, aspires to double the number of public-private development partnerships for sustainable development within the timeframe of the Dispatch (2017–2020).

# 6 Results: Accountability, monitoring, evaluation and reporting

## 6.1 Accountability

National governments have the primary responsibility for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and are invited to regularly report on progress and thus ensure accountability to their citizens (§47). To do so, it is vital to produce high quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data that can be used for evidence-based decision making and tracking progress. A UN Interagency Expert Group (IAEG-SDGs) developed an [indicator framework](#) to monitor progress on all SDGs and their associated 169 targets, which was later adopted by ECOSOC and the UN General Assembly. While the targets figure as the politically agreed objectives to be reached by 2030, the 230+ indicators are to be understood as recommendations to the member states for the monitoring of progress. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has worked with the UN's Statistical Commission and proposes a menu of 42 SDG outcome targets and 18 SDG means of implementation supported by robust indicators which can already be widely applied by both partner countries and development partners: [Strengthening providers' results frameworks through targets & indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals \(SDGs\)](#). As robust data becomes increasingly available, the number of indicators and targets will be expanded. The number and complexity of the indicator framework suggests that it will need to be translated into nationally relevant indicators. Some states (e.g. Switzerland) have already established their own national indicator systems to monitor sustainable development. It is up to each country to determine the relevant indicators for the specific local context, but for the sake of comparability, countries are invited to report according to the internationally agreed set of indicators. Nevertheless, the large number of indicators and lack of clear definitions is problematic and even highly developed statistical offices are currently unable to collect all the data or lack the methodologies to produce all the indicators proposed by the IAEG-SDGs.

Monitoring will be particularly challenging for developing countries, as the necessary statistical capacities are lacking in many cases. Therefore, the 2030 Agenda invites the international community to step up efforts to strengthen statistical capacities in countries where it is insufficient (§48, 76). Switzerland supports these developments through contributions to [PARIS21](#), which is engaged in statistical capacity building in developing countries, as well as through bilateral support to countries such as Albania. In the future, this expertise could be further used to support other countries, in order to facilitate evidence-based policymaking with a view to realising the SDGs.

Switzerland aims to continue its engagement for a solid accountability framework. It also wants to actively engage in constructive dialogue with other member states to exchange experiences and discuss solutions and challenges with regard to the implementation and the follow-up and review processes. A specific role for Switzerland will also be to support its partner countries in their own efforts to participate in the VNRs at the HLPF. It can do so via direct bilateral consultations or via services provided by third parties that are supported by Swiss international cooperation.

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## ACCOUNTABILITY 2030

Two examples of such support services are part of the project “Accountability for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda”, which was launched by the SDC’s Global Institutions Division (GI). The objective is to contribute to a credible global accountability framework for the 2030 Agenda with an evidence-based and multi-stakeholder process to follow-up and review its implementation. In the first phase (until 2019) two out of three partners offer services that can be directly used by Switzerland’s partner countries:

- » The Geneva-based International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) hosts the “[SDG Knowledge Hub](#)”, which aims to ensure that stakeholders – including those in Switzerland’s partner countries – possess the necessary knowledge about progress, policies and best practices with regard to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. This should help to empower them to participate in a meaningful way in follow-up and review processes, globally and at country level.
- » The United Nations Institute for Training and Research ([UNITAR](#)) will provide training and support for capacity development for mainstreaming the SDGs into national development plans. Ultimately, this will also help translate the 2030 Agenda into transformative actions at country level. The focus will be on least developed countries and small island developing states. UNITAR also partners with the [Millennium Institute \(MI\)](#), which provides an integrated simulation tool ([iSDG](#)) that allows running different policy scenarios for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. It can illustrate the simultaneous effects on all SDGs and targets and can thus be useful in identifying synergies and trade-offs, thereby facilitating decision-making.

While the IISD SDG Knowledge Hub is an open source database, UNITAR and MI are working on a demand-basis. The idea is that Swiss actors raise their partners’ awareness of the services provided and help them establish the necessary contacts.

## 6.2 Monitoring, evaluation and reporting

Switzerland aims to support its partner countries in their own implementation efforts. Currently, this does not imply additional monitoring, evaluation and reporting activities for cooperation offices and embassies. Cooperation offices will therefore continue to use the established monitoring tools (Annual Reports, Country Strategy Implementation Reports). The SDC’s Aggregated Reference Indicators (ARI) and SECO’s standard indicators are aligned with the SDGs and will be used for reporting on Switzerland’s international contributions to the SDGs. The monitoring and reporting system is being incrementally enhanced.<sup>9</sup>

In addition, the contribution of Swiss international cooperation to the progress on the SDGs will be included in the reporting of the respective host countries, which use their own monitoring and reporting instruments. Switzerland’s own contributions to the realisation of the SDGs are reported via the national monitoring framework ([MONET](#)), which also includes some of the impacts that domestic policies cause abroad. Examples of indicators that illustrate the effects of domestic policies at the global level are the material footprint of Switzerland’s imports, greenhouse gas emissions and carbon footprint, remittances by migrants, energy dependency as well as direct investments in developing countries or duty-free imports from them. The MONET monitoring framework, which is managed by the Federal Statistical Office, has been extended in order to better reflect the SDGs. The new updated framework has been released in 2018.

Complementary to the monitoring of the SDGs, Switzerland recognises the important role of evaluation in contributing to effective governance at the local, national and global levels. Switzerland therefore supports efforts to enhance evaluation capacities, as described in the following box.<sup>10</sup>

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9 Regarding the monitoring of donor contributions to the international progress on SDGs, the discussions of the OECD DAC Results Community will be closely followed in the future: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/results-development/>

10 In this context, the implementation and achievement of the [EvalAgenda 2020](#) is an important milestone.

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## **EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE THROUGH ENHANCED EVALUATION CAPACITIES**

Implementing effective policies with a view to reaching the SDGs presents a great challenge for many governments worldwide. [EvalPartners](#), a unique global evaluation network, therefore seeks to increase interdependent levels of evaluation capacities (individual, institutional and enabling environment) for evidence-based and effective governance. The SDC collaborates with EvalPartners, which offer a variety of training courses and workshops, including in the SDC's partner countries. Thanks to these training courses, evaluators are enabled to carry out evaluations in a methodologically correct manner. In addition, training for parliamentarians and government officials aims to sensitise them about the importance of evaluations. To support these efforts, a guide to evaluate the SDGs with an equity-focused and gender-responsive lens has been developed. The guide aims to increase interest among ministries and parliamentarians in evidence-based policy-making, and to encourage them to translate evaluation results into policies. In order to ensure a multi-stakeholder approach, civil society actors, academia and evaluation professionals are included in the evaluation capacity development. Indeed, the training courses are only delivered when the government, parliament and at least one civil society group agree to participate together.



# 7 List of publications and guiding tools

[2016 Global Monitoring Report on Development Effectiveness](#)  
[2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#)  
[2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Switzerland](#)  
[Addis Ababa Action Agenda](#)  
[Brundtland Report: Our Common Future](#)  
[CEDRIG – Climate, Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction Integration Guidance \(SDC\)](#)  
[EvalPartners](#)  
[Global Indicator Framework for the SDGs and targets of the 2030 Agenda](#)  
[Global Partnership for Education \(GPE\)](#)  
[Global Partnership for Effective Development and Co-operation](#)  
[A Guide to SDG Interactions: From Science to Implementation](#)  
[The Integrated Model for SDGs strategies \(iSDG\)](#)  
[IISD SDG Knowledge Hub](#)  
[PARIS 21 \(Partnership in statistics for development in the 21<sup>st</sup> century\)](#)  
[Millennium Institute](#)  
[MONET Indicator System](#)  
[Nairobi Outcome Document](#)  
[National 2030 Agenda Advisory Group](#)  
[National 2030 Agenda Working Group](#)  
[SECO Economic Cooperation and Development](#)  
[SECO Economic Cooperation and Development: Thematic Dossiers](#)  
[SDC Disaster Risk Reduction Guidelines](#)  
[SDC Working Tool on Leaving No One Behind](#)  
[SDG Knowledge Hub](#)  
[SDG LAB](#)  
[Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030](#)  
[Strengthening providers' results frameworks through targets & indicators of the SDGs](#)  
[Sustainable Nutrition 4 All \(SN4A\)](#)  
[Switzerland and the Sustainable Development Goals](#)  
[Switzerland's initial steps towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#)  
[The Roadmap for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies \(SDG 16+\)](#)  
[United Nation Convention on Biological Diversity](#)  
[United Nation Convention to Combat Desertification](#)  
[United Nations Institute for Training and Research \(UNITAR\)](#)  
[United Nations' Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform](#)  
[Words Into Action: Implementation guides for the Sendai Framework](#)

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