



Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland

The Sustainable Development Goals National Implementation Plan 2018-2020



Prepared by Department of
Communications, Climate Action & Environment
www.dccae.gov.ie/SustainableDevelopmentGoals

SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS

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Foreword from An Taoiseach

In our interconnected and interdependent world, the major challenges of our time are increasingly global in nature. Those challenges require the international community to respond collectively, cohesively and ambitiously. Throughout its history, Ireland has understood that no one country can stand alone. This is why Ireland's foreign policy is so firmly rooted in our commitment to multilateralism, through our membership of the European Union and of the United Nations.

The UN Sustainable Development Goals are the international community's roadmap for collective progress towards the kind of world we want to see. For the first time, all nations have developed a shared vision and agreed targets to overcome global challenges such as poverty, injustice and damage to our planet.

The seventeen Goals are much more than targets. They are an expression of the international community's shared responsibility and determination to improve our world and the quality of life of our citizens. Importantly, these are universal responsibilities, applying to both developed and developing countries.

The Government's National Implementation Plan sets out how Ireland will work to achieve the Goals, both domestically and internationally. The Plan provides an overarching strategic framework within which Ireland can play an effective role, at home and abroad, in ensuring the Sustainable Development Goals are reached.

Government departments and agencies, working closely with civil society and business representatives, have drafted an ambitious implementation plan, which focuses on mainstreaming the Goals into national policies and frameworks. The governance and implementation arrangements reflect the cross-sector nature of the Goals and the desire to ensure a coordinated whole-of-Government approach to implementation.

Fresh thinking and innovation will be essential, as will continued engagement by stakeholders including civil society, business, local government and communities. I welcome the fact that stakeholders have been engaged from the outset with the task of implementing the Goals.

Having proudly facilitated the international negotiations leading to the Goals, this National Implementation Plan represents a further important step in Ireland's efforts to honour the vision underpinning the Goals, and to ensure no one is left behind.



Leo Varadkar, T.D.
An Taoiseach

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Leo Varadkar'.

Foreword by Minister

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the global community's response to the urgent economic, social and environmental problems facing the world today, from climate change to global poverty and inequality. The 17 SDGs set out a bold vision for a safer, fairer, and more prosperous and sustainable world by 2030. The global community has also agreed that, as the SDGs are implemented, no one can be left behind. The SDGs must be achieved for everyone if they are to be achieved at all. This will be a huge challenge, and governments around the world will need to work together with civil society and the private sector to make it happen.

Ireland's first Sustainable Development Goals National Implementation Plan sets out how Government will implement the SDGs here at home and support countries around the world to do the same, particularly through the work of Irish Aid, Ireland's programme for overseas development. The Plan reflects Ireland's long-established recognition of the importance of sustainable development, and our deep commitment to global cooperation and multilateralism. Ireland has adopted a whole-of-Government approach to the SDGs, because they are relevant to the work of every Government Department, and every Government Minister has been assigned specific responsibilities in relation to one or more of the Goals.

As Minister for Communications, Climate Action and Environment, I have overall responsibility for ensuring coherent implementation of the SDGs across Government. A significant element of this Plan involved establishing how Government Departments, through existing national policies, are already contributing to achieving the SDGs. The resulting 'policy map' provides a detailed picture of what Ireland is doing to implement each of the Goals, and how national policies and targets correspond to the SDGs ambitious global vision. This policy map is a living document, and will be further refined and updated as new policies are adopted.

In common with many other countries, public awareness of the SDGs in Ireland is currently low. In response, this Plan includes a number of actions specifically aimed at communicating how the SDGs relate to everyday life and how people and communities across the country can contribute towards achieving the Goals. Government will also provide meaningful opportunities for stakeholders to contribute to national SDG implementation. Ireland will adopt the same inclusive and participatory approach to reporting on its progress towards achieving the SDGs. National stakeholders will be provided with opportunities to contribute to such progress reports, which will be based on transparent and comprehensive statistical data. Ireland's first SDG progress report is currently being prepared and will be delivered to the United Nations in July 2018.

This first Sustainable Development Goals National Implementation Plan sets out this Government's ambitious response to the SDGs and commits Ireland to fully achieving all 17 of the Goals by 2030. Achieving the SDGs here at home will fundamentally improve our quality of life. Supporting global SDG achievement will help secure a sustainable future. Through this Plan, Government plays its part in making the SDGs a reality and will support communities, civil society and the private sector to do the same.



Denis Naughten, T.D.

Minister for Communications, Climate Action and Environment

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Denis Naughten". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

VISION

Our vision is for Ireland to fully implement the Sustainable Development Goals at home, and to contribute to their achievement internationally through our role as a responsible global citizen, so that no one is left behind.

AIM

This Plan aims to provide a framework for how Ireland will implement the Sustainable Development Goals from 2018-2020, to support national policies which contribute to meeting the Goals, and to facilitate multi-stakeholder participation.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Awareness: Increase public awareness of the Sustainable Development Goals, their relevance to Ireland, and national efforts to achieve them.

Participation: Provide stakeholders with meaningful opportunities to contribute to national follow-up and review processes regarding the Goals, and with opportunities to further the development of the national implementation framework.

Support: Support and encourage communities and organisations to make their own contributions to achieving the Goals, and to foster public participation.

Policy Alignment: Support and promote policies and initiatives across government which contribute towards meeting the Goals at home and abroad, and identify opportunities for enhancing policy coherence.

1. Introduction

In September 2015, *Transforming Our World*, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (the 2030 Agenda) was adopted by all 193 Members States of the United Nations (UN). The 2030 Agenda aims to deliver a more sustainable, prosperous and peaceful future for the entire world, and sets out a framework for how to achieve this by 2030. This framework is made up of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which cover the social, economic and environmental requirements for a sustainable future.

The SDGs represent the most ambitious agreement the UN has ever reached. The Goals are unique, because they apply equally to every country, and are based on the idea that ending poverty, protecting the environment and strengthening human rights are mutually beneficial and reliant on each other for success, and cannot be achieved separately.

Figure 1.1: The 17 SDGs



The 2030 Agenda is voluntary and not legally binding, but every country has agreed to implement the SDGs and every country is expected to develop a national framework setting out how they will be achieved. Ireland is fully committed to achieving the SDGs and this Plan represents Ireland's initial framework for doing so. It is the first in what will be a series of SDG Implementation Plans in the period to 2030.

Governments have primary responsibility for implementing the SDGs, but the Goals do not belong solely to governments. They belong to everyone, in every community, in every country across the world. To achieve the SDGs, governments, businesses, communities and individuals will all have to work together. Everyone can contribute to that work, from businesses adopting sustainable corporate strategies, to communities working together to improve their local environment, to the individual choices we all make as consumers.

The 2030 Agenda is a global agenda but its substance is equally important and relevant to our own daily lives here in Ireland. Together with ending global poverty and combatting harmful climate change, the SDGs also aim to make our towns and cities cleaner and safer, to ensure people have access to decent jobs, to promote better health and education for all, and to end all forms of inequality including gender inequality and discrimination.

What is Sustainable Development?

Sustainable development means meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainable development is about making sure that everyone in society enjoys a decent quality of life today, while also making sure that we can pass on that same opportunity to the next generation, and on into the future.

Sustainable development relates to our economy, our society and our environment. A sustainable society is one where economic prosperity provides a good standard of living for everyone, without exhausting our natural resources or damaging the natural environment, and where no one is excluded based on, for example, gender, age, disability or religion.

Sustainable development can also be understood as addressing what are known as the ‘5 Ps’.

Figure 1.2: The ‘5 P’s’



In this context Partnership refers to countries working together to achieve sustainable development globally, governments working with all stakeholders, (including civil society and the private sector), to achieve sustainable development domestically, and different stakeholders working together at the national or international levels. This is the partnership based approach on which the SDGs are built.

When countries adopted the 2030 Agenda, they also agreed that the SDGs would not be achieved unless they were achieved for, and by, the most vulnerable. In this context, the most vulnerable refers to people living in extreme poverty across the world, and individuals or groups suffering discrimination and exclusion from society. This principle is summed up in the 2030 Agenda by the words “leave no one behind”.

Why Did Countries Adopt the Sustainable Development Goals?

The SDGs are the global community’s response to the serious challenges facing our world today. Billions of people still live in extreme poverty and lack the basic requirements for a life of dignity, such as adequate food, access to clean water and sanitation, decent work and housing fit for human habitation. Human rights and human dignity are still not universally protected, and conflicts within and between countries continue to cause huge suffering across the world.

Even in highly developed countries, economic growth has not delivered equitable prosperity. In too many countries vast inequalities remain, such as youth unemployment which is still very high. Full gender equality also remains to be achieved.

Environmental threats also affect every country. Climate change, pollution and the loss of natural habitats undermine global prosperity and security by putting the world’s food and freshwater supplies at risk, by increasing the severity of droughts and flooding, and by contributing to the spread of disease.

These are all global problems requiring a global solution which no single country can achieve independently. That is why every country has agreed to work together to make the SDGs a reality by 2030. Despite the size of the challenge, there is a lot to be optimistic about.

Since 2000, hundreds of millions of people across the world have risen out of extreme poverty, access to education for boys and girls has massively increased, and cases of major infectious diseases, such as HIV, tuberculosis and malaria have declined. In 2015, 195 countries adopted a new ambitious and legally binding agenda to tackle climate change through the Paris Agreement. Through rapid technological and scientific advances, there is an opportunity to deliver strong economic growth without damaging the environment.

How were the Sustainable Development Goals Agreed?

The 2030 Agenda and the 17 SDGs took three years to negotiate and this process, which started in 2012, involved not only every member of the UN but also civil society groups, the private sector, academia, trade unions and other international organisations. These stakeholders were consulted at every stage of the discussions, in what was the most open and inclusive set of negotiations ever carried out by the UN.

This three year process built on an earlier global agreement, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The eight MDGs were agreed in the year 2000 and focused on ending global poverty. Great progress was made to achieve the MDGs, particularly in reducing the level of extreme poverty, but not all of the eight goals were met. As well as this, the MDGs only related to developing countries and did not cover many important elements of sustainable development, such as the need to take action on climate change or the importance of peaceful societies.

Building on the experience of the MDGs, when the international community negotiated the SDGs they agreed that the new Goals would:

- ▶ apply to all countries equally;
- ▶ address all the social, economic and environmental requirements for sustainable development; and
- ▶ include a stronger role for the public, particularly when it came to monitoring progress in implementing the SDGs.

Ireland played a significant role in the development and subsequent adoption of the SDGs. In 2014 Ireland's Ambassador to the UN was appointed to co-chair the last phase of the negotiations which led to the final agreement of the 2030 Agenda. As a country we want to continue to show leadership as the SDGs are implemented, both here at home, and across the world.

How will the Success of the Sustainable Development Goals be Measured?

Each of the 17 SDGs are highly ambitious and will be challenging to achieve by 2030. For example, the full title of Goal 1 is *End poverty in all its forms everywhere*, while Goal 5 is *Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls*.

This level of broad ambition is needed if the SDGs are to deliver a truly sustainable future. However, without more detail, it would be difficult to decide how to implement the Goals, and very difficult to accurately measure progress towards achieving them.

This is why each Goal has a number of targets associated with it. For the 17 SDGs there are 169 targets in total. These targets capture the ambition of the relevant Goal and translate it into more concrete commitments. Each target has at least one indicator, setting out what data will be used to measure progress under that target, to determine if it has been successfully achieved by 2030.

For example, Goal 3 is titled *Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages*.

Goal 3 has nine targets associated with it, one of which is Target 3.4:



Target 3.4:

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

This target has two global indicators associated with it:

Indicator 3.4.1:

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

Indicator 3.4.2:

Suicide mortality rate

This Goal/target/indicator structure allows us to say that part of tracking progress under Goal 3 involves tracking the rates of deaths due to heart disease or cancer, and to say that, in 2030, Goal 3 will not have been fully achieved if these rates have not fallen by at least one third.

The UN has agreed a list of more than 230 indicators to track the SDGs, and the European Union (the EU) has also produced its own additional list of 100 indicators which are particularly relevant to EU Member States. More information on how Ireland will measure and report on its implementation of the SDGs is included on Section 6 of this Plan.

Globally, progress in implementing the SDGs will be monitored at the UN through meetings of the UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF). The HLPF meets every year at Ministerial level, and once every four years Heads of State or Government also take part in the Forum. The next meeting of the HLPF involving Heads of State or Government will take place in 2019.

The HLPF looks at progress under a different set of Goals each year, and also features national SDG progress reports, called Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs), which are presented to the Forum by individual countries. VNRs are intended to provide information on how countries are implementing the SDGs, the particular challenges they face, and the lessons they can offer to other countries regarding the SDGs. 65 countries have presented VNRs at the Forum to date, and Ireland has committed to present its first VNR at the HLPF in 2018.

ACTION

Prepare Ireland's first Voluntary National Review for delivery at the UN High-Level Political Forum at its next session in the summer of 2018.

2. Ireland's National Approach to the SDGs

In implementing the SDGs, Ireland will be guided by two key principles:

- ▶ That every person is entitled to a life of dignity in which they can fulfil their full potential; and
- ▶ That the economic, social and environmental requirements of such a life are fundamentally linked and interdependent on each other.

In putting these principles into practice, Ireland pledges that no one will be left behind and that we will endeavour to reach the furthest behind first.

Ireland's Starting Position

Ireland is, by international standards, a highly developed country, and has a longstanding commitment to a just, stable, peaceful multilateral global system, underpinned by our membership of the UN, the Council of Europe and the EU. The 17 SDGs are already being addressed through national policies, and Ireland has had national sustainable development strategies in place for more than 20 years.

Ireland's economy has recovered strongly following the global financial crisis and a deep national recession. This recovery is evident in strong rates of GDP growth, improvement in the public finances, and increases in the level of employment. The Irish economy is open and internationally competitive, and benefits from a young and highly educated workforce.

As an EU Member State, Ireland operates within one of the most well developed environmental legal and policy frameworks in the world, and the EU's treaties reflect the Union's and its Member States' commitment to achieving sustainable economic growth, gender equality, social cohesion, and sustainable development.

Ireland is also recognised as a global advocate for poverty reduction, human rights and the rule of law, and has a proud record of involvement with international peacekeeping, development, and humanitarian assistance. This recognition is among the reasons Ireland was selected to co-chair the intergovernmental negotiations which led to the UN adopting the SDGs.

Therefore Ireland is well placed to both achieve the SDGs at home and to support their achievement globally.

At the same time, meeting all the 17 Goals by 2030 will be a challenge for Ireland, as it will be for every other country. Some of the specific challenges for Ireland in 2018 relate to housing, levels of obesity, achieving sustainable consumption patterns, halting the decline in biodiversity and habitat destruction, mitigating and adapting to climate change, reducing youth unemployment, reducing poverty, addressing entrenched inequalities and mainstreaming a gender perspective into policy.

Ireland welcomes this challenge. It does so because today the world stands on the verge of an historic transition, one that will be brought about by the end of the fossil age, by increasing demands on natural and economic resources from a growing, and longer-lived, global population, and by the rapidly increasing pace of technological change. In this context, the SDGs present Ireland with the opportunity to raise our ambition level and to ensure that our national policies are fit for purpose in a rapidly changing world.

National Sustainable Development Policy

Ireland's current national Sustainable Development Strategy *Our Sustainable Future* is an important component of Ireland's framework for implementing the SDGs.

Our Sustainable Future sets out Ireland's eight national themes and principles for achieving sustainable development. These themes reflect the traditional economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainability, and are closely aligned with the SDGs. While some of the 17 Goals are more closely aligned with individual national themes than others, Ireland's implementation of every Goal will be informed by these themes and principles as a whole, in recognition of the fact that the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development cannot be advanced in isolation from each other. Table 2.1 shows how the SDGs align with Ireland's national themes for sustainable development.

To further integrate the SDGs into national policy, a new Sustainable Development Strategy will be prepared, which will build on *Our Sustainable Future* and directly reference the SDGs.

ACTION

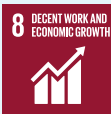
During the lifetime of this first SDG National Implementation Plan, prepare a new Sustainable Development Strategy, taking Ireland's SDG commitments directly into account.

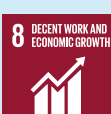
Helping to Achieve the SDGs Globally

Ireland is also playing a strong role in contributing to the achievement of the SDGs in developing countries, through its foreign policy, international development commitments, and through engagement bilaterally, and through the UN and the EU and International Financial Institutions (IFIs).

Huge progress has been made globally on sustainable development. Over the past two decades, the number of poor people in the world has been halved. However, there is much work still to be done, not least in addressing inequalities so that the 800 million people worldwide still suffering hunger and malnutrition can escape that trap. The world is facing unprecedented challenges with the increasing number and scale of humanitarian crises, radicalisation, violent conflicts, conflict-related migration flows, as well as climate-related crises. Extreme poverty continues to deepen and broaden in countries affected by fragility and conflict. Ireland is responding to this according to our values, and our solidarity with developing countries. It is also in our interest – in today's globalised world, instability and conflict is having widespread effects, and health epidemics such as the Ebola virus epidemic, recognise no border. In striving to achieve the SDGs, Ireland will therefore continue to play its part globally in support of multilateralism at this time of significant global instability.

Table 2.1: Our Sustainable Future Themes and Principles for Sustainable Development

Theme	Principle	SDGs
Economy	Promote an innovative, competitive and low-carbon economy with the aim of achieving smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.	    
Satisfaction of human needs by the efficient use of resources	Prices should reflect the real costs to society of production and consumption activities and polluters should pay for the damage they cause to human health and the environment.	    
Equity between generations	The needs of current generations should be addressed without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.	   
	Resources should be used within the capacity for regeneration.	   
Gender equity	Women have a vital role in environmental management and development and their full participation is therefore essential to advance sustainable development.	      

Theme	Principle	SDGs
Respect for ecological integrity and biodiversity	The abundance of wildlife and extent of habitats should be maintained, improved and restored where necessary, through sustainable management.	     
Social equity	Social inclusion should be promoted to ensure an improved quality of life for all.	        
Respect for cultural heritage /diversity	The quality of landscapes, the heritage of the man-made environment and historic and cultural resources should be maintained and improved.	 
Equity between countries and regions	Promote human rights and fundamental freedoms, by combating all forms of discrimination and contributing to the reduction of poverty.	        

Development cooperation, an integral element of Ireland's foreign policy, is a key part of how we will contribute to SDG implementation. *The Global Island, Ireland's Foreign Policy for a Changing World* reinforces our commitment to contribute to international peace, security, human rights and sustainable development.

One World, One Future Ireland's Policy for International Development, sets out a vision of a sustainable and just world, where people are empowered to overcome poverty and hunger, and fully realise their rights and potential. Guided by these policies, Ireland's Official Development Assistance and accompanying policy engagement across Government focuses on three goals:

- ▶ reduced hunger, stronger resilience;
- ▶ inclusive and sustainable economic growth; and
- ▶ better governance, human rights and accountability.

Ireland's membership and engagement with Multilateral Development Banks and international climate change agencies are similarly guided by this policy framework. This agenda resonates strongly with the SDGs.

In the coming period, the Government has committed to reviewing Ireland's Official Development Assistance programme to further align it with the 2030 Agenda and to provide a policy framework for Ireland's international development commitments in the years to come.

Mainstreaming the SDGs

To meet the ambition of achieving the SDGs by 2030, Ireland is adopting a 'whole-of-government' approach, which means that every Government Department will have a role in implementing the Goals, together with state agencies and local authorities. The framework for how Departments will work together to achieve the SDGs is set out in Section 3 of this Plan.

Government will also be mainstreaming the SDGs across all policy areas. This means that new policies will reflect Ireland's commitments under the SDGs, and that when policies are reviewed the SDGs will be taken into consideration.

An important first step in this mainstreaming process is mapping existing national policies against the SDGs. This involves identifying policies that are most relevant to each of the Goals and targets, and the interlinkages between different policies which can support the achievement of multiple SDGs. This mapping exercise has been carried out and the result is included in Annex II of this Plan. A copy of the SDG Policy Map will also be available at www.dccae.gov.ie/SustainableDevelopmentGoals and will be updated as necessary.

ACTION

In order to promote transparency and accountability, publish the SDG Policy Map on www.dccae.gov.ie/SustainableDevelopmentGoals, and update as necessary.

Each Government Department will also have ownership of the SDG targets most relevant to their work and will set out how they intend meeting 'their' SDG targets in their Department's Statement of Strategy.

ACTION

Beginning in 2018, include reference in all new Statements of Strategy to all SDG targets for which a Department has lead responsibility.

This mainstreaming approach will also be reflected in Ireland's SDG communication strategy, stakeholder engagement arrangements and reporting processes. In each of these three areas, specific actions to support overall implementation of the SDGs will be taken under this Plan, **and** individual Government Departments will also reference the SDGs in their communication of and reporting on their sectoral policies, and where appropriate through their engagement with their sectoral stakeholders. Further details of national SDG communication, stakeholder engagement and reporting are included in Sections 4, 5, and 6 of this Plan.

Budgeting

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade has initiated a process to 'tag' the SDGs within the Irish Aid budget, starting with the budget for 2018. Specifically, each budget holder is now required to note, in order of priority, which SDG is being targeted with each unit of funding.

Drawing on the experience of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, in subsequent years other Departments will consider how such an SDG tagging process would be implemented for their own departmental budgets.

ACTION

Departments will consider options available to identify those items of departmental expenditure which support specific SDGs.

SDG Vision and Priorities

Meaningful implementation of the SDGs at the national level requires that each country, guided by the level of global ambition reflected in the Goals, defines what constitutes successful achievement of the SDGs in light of its national circumstances.

As a highly developed country with a deep commitment to global cooperation and to the SDGs in particular, Ireland has an ambitious vision for achieving the Goals by 2030.

Our 2030 vision for Ireland is of a country:

- ▶ defined by its commitment to ensuring that all citizens have the opportunity to reach their full potential at every stage of their lives;
- ▶ that is just, equitable and socially inclusive, that protects its most vulnerable citizens and where no citizen, regardless of gender, age, family status, civil status, sexual orientation, race, disability, religion or membership of the Traveller Community faces discrimination or barriers to their full participation in society;
- ▶ that plans for and accommodates its growing population in a manner that sustainably fosters, enhances and integrates existing and new communities, that improves our quality of life and the quality of our shared environment and that provides tailored housing supports and State assistance in ensuring access to good quality, safe homes for its residents;
- ▶ where a robust national economy delivers shared prosperity, sustainable growth and decent jobs and, together with sustainable management of the public finances, provides the funding to pay for comprehensive services and public investment;
- ▶ that is supported by an effective, resilient and responsive public service that engages with the public in an open and accountable manner to ensure their needs are central to policy development and high-quality service delivery;
- ▶ where the rights of all children and young people are respected, protected and fulfilled; where their voices are heard and where they are supported to realise their maximum potential now and in the future;
- ▶ where older people enjoy a comfortable standard of living, their dignity respected, and they can live independently in their own homes and communities for as long as possible or have equitable access to high-quality long-term residential care where needed;
- ▶ with an education and training system that has become the best in Europe and which; harnesses education to break down barriers for groups at risk of exclusion; delivers a learning experience to highest international standards; equips learners of all ages and capacities to participate and succeed in a changing world; and allows Ireland to be a leader across a broad range of fields, scientific, cultural, enterprise and public service;
- ▶ where people's health and well-being is maximised, by keeping people healthy, reducing health inequalities, providing the healthcare people need, delivering high-quality services, and getting best value from health system resources;
- ▶ that is on-track to achieving a transition to a competitive, low carbon, climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable economy by 2050, while also addressing the issue of energy poverty, supported by investment in renewable energy and sustainable transport, together with improvements in the energy efficiency of the built environment;
- ▶ that protects and preserves its terrestrial, freshwater and marine biodiversity;

- ▶ that has embedded a pattern of sustainable consumption and production in its economic systems;
- ▶ with food production systems which show absolute commitment to the principles of sustainability, and which acknowledges that environmental protection and economic competitiveness are equal and complementary – one will not be achieved at the expense of the other; and
- ▶ that continues to work for a fairer, more just, more secure, more sustainable world, and to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms, disarmament, and international peacekeeping, as well as addressing extreme poverty, hunger and malnutrition.

In the context of this 2030 vision, the following strategies are useful examples of Ireland's domestic SDG implementation during the lifetime of this Plan:

- ▶ *Rebuilding Ireland: Action Plan for Housing and Homelessness*
- ▶ *Project Ireland 2040: National Planning Framework*
- ▶ *Project Ireland 2040: National Development Plan 2018-2027*
- ▶ *National Strategy for Women and Girls 2017-2020*
- ▶ *Better Outcomes, Brighter Futures: the National Policy Framework for Children & Young People 2014-2020*
- ▶ *Education for Sustainability: The National Strategy on Education for Sustainable Development in Ireland, 2014-2020*
- ▶ *National Action Plan for Social Inclusion 2018-2021 (upcoming 2018)*
- ▶ *Healthy Ireland: A Framework for Improved Health and Wellbeing 2013-2025*
- ▶ *Enterprise 2025 Renewed*
- ▶ *Towards Responsible Business: Ireland's National Plan on Corporate Social Responsibility 2017-2020*
- ▶ *Realising Our Rural Potential: Action Plan for Rural Development*
- ▶ *National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021*
- ▶ *National Mitigation Plan*
- ▶ *Food Wise 2025: A 10-Year Vision for the Irish Agri-food Industry*
- ▶ *National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance 2017-2020*

While highlighting the particular relevance of these strategies, Ireland nonetheless recognises the importance and interdependence of all the SDGs, and the resulting need for integrated, mutually supportive policies across the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. The SDG Policy Map included in Annex II sets out this comprehensive policy response to the SDGs.

International development will also continue to be an important priority for Ireland. *One World, One Future Ireland's Policy for International Development*, envisages a sustainable and just world, where people are empowered to overcome poverty and hunger, and fully realise their rights and potential. This agenda resonates strongly with the SDGs and is articulated through a whole-of-government approach to international development. This policy framework guides Ireland's international development commitments, focusing Development Assistance, informing our membership and engagement with Multilateral Development Banks and climate change organisations and mandating advocacy on the international stage.

3. Governance

While the 2030 Agenda and 17 SDGs belong to everyone, governments have primary responsibility for successfully implementing the Goals. An important step in carrying out this responsibility is making sure that effective governance mechanisms are in place to coordinate and monitor progress on implementation. Strong and effective governance arrangements are a key element to ensure successful implementation given the extensive and cross-cutting nature of the Agenda and its Goals.

Governance Arrangements

To implement the SDGs effectively, national governance mechanisms require three key elements:

- ▶ high levels of political engagement;
- ▶ clear assignment of responsibilities for the SDGs across government; and
- ▶ 'whole-of-government' coordination.

Taking these requirements into account, Ireland's national SDG governance mechanisms are set out below.

Political Engagement

The Government is committed to high-level political leadership and engagement on the SDGs. The Government has decided national implementation of the SDGs will be subject to political oversight through the Cabinet, where each Minister will have responsibility for implementing individual SDG targets related to their functions. For this reason, each SDG target has been assigned a lead Department and other relevant Departments have also been identified as stakeholders. Key implementation issues will be treated by relevant Cabinet Committees. A complete list of the key Departments for each target is included in Annex I of this Plan, and a copy will also be publicly available at www.dccae.gov.ie/SustainableDevelopmentGoals and updated as necessary.

ACTION

In order to promote transparency and accountability, publish details of lead and stakeholder Departments for each SDG target on www.dccae.gov.ie/SustainableDevelopmentGoals and update as necessary, taking into account any changes in departmental configurations.

Assignment of Ministerial responsibility for each target will ensure that individual Departments take ownership of the SDGs most relevant to their work. It will also mean the public can identify which Minister and Department is responsible for each element of the Goals.

Ministerial Responsibilities

The Minister for Communications, Climate Action and Environment (the Minister) has overall responsibility for promoting the SDGs, and for overseeing their coherent implementation across Government. The Minister is also responsible for establishing a robust SDG implementation and reporting framework. This first SDG National Implementation Plan represents that implementation framework. The Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade will take forward commitments and responsibilities, along with other relevant Departments, regarding foreign policy and international development.

Ireland will ensure high-level political representation at the HLPF, including participation by the Taoiseach during those years when the Forum meets at Head of State or Government level. The Minister for Communications, Climate Action and Environment will present Ireland's VNRs to the HLPF when it meets at Ministerial level. The Minister will be supported in the UN processes of reporting and review by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade. These arrangements will ensure that the Goals retain a high profile at the centre of Government in the period to 2030.

Interdepartmental Coordination

In addition to the Ministerial arrangements, officials in Government Departments will also need to work together to implement the SDGs, identifying priorities, engaging with stakeholders and communicating with the public about the Goals.

To make sure this happens, Ireland has put the following arrangements in place for officials involved in SDG implementation.

A Senior Officials Group (SOG) made up of high-level representatives from all Departments across Government, and chaired by the Department of the Taoiseach, has been established to oversee and monitor the progress of SDG implementation and report, as required, to Government.

The Terms of Reference for the SOG on the SDGs are included in Annex VI of this Plan.

The Department of Communication, Climate Action and Environment has established a National Sustainable Development Unit, to work on national implementation of the SDGs. The National Sustainable Development Unit will provide support to the Department of the Taoiseach in preparing the work of the SOG.

To further support the work of the SOG, the Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment has established an SDG Interdepartmental Working Group, comprised of representatives from all Government Departments. The Interdepartmental Working Group has prepared this Plan for consideration by the SOG and onward submission to Government.

The SDG Interdepartmental Working Group is also preparing Ireland's first VNR, again for consideration by the SOG and submission to Government, ahead of its presentation to the HLPF in 2018.

The SDG Interdepartmental Working Group is also responsible for:

- ▶ considering detailed proposals for meeting the strategic goals of this Plan;
- ▶ coordinating strategic communication on the SDGs and Ireland's implementation;
- ▶ preparing national SDG progress reports; and
- ▶ developing the subsequent national implementation plans.

In carrying out its responsibilities, the SDG Interdepartmental Working Group will work with local government and relevant state agencies as necessary, and in particular will take account of the views of national stakeholders, through engagement with the national SDG Stakeholder Forum.

Details of the national SDG Stakeholder Forum are included in Section 4 of this Plan.

The Terms of Reference for the SDG Interdepartmental Working Group are included in Annex VII of this Plan.

ACTION

In order to promote transparency, publish on www.dccae.gov.ie/SustainableDevelopmentGoals regular updates on the work of the SDG Inter-departmental Working Group.

Local Government

The local government system, led by the 31 City and County Councils as well as coordinated through the three Regional Assemblies, also has a crucial role to play in translating national policies into tangible practical actions that can help to concretise the SDG objectives into our individual and communities' behaviours and goals. Through structures such as the Local Community Development Committees (LCDCs), Strategic Policy Committees (SPCs) as well as through development plans and local economic and community plans which set the future local and community development direction and priorities for each city and county, local authorities are well placed to integrate high-level SDG objectives and targets into their various plans and programmes. Public Participation Networks (PPNs) can also play an important role in this process through their engagement with all aspects of local government. They can also raise the awareness of the general public and community groups to the SDG process and how it can improve their quality of life and wider environment.

4. Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholders played an important role in the SDGs being agreed, taking part in the preliminary discussions about what issues the Goals should cover, and then providing their input into the final negotiations which led to the Goals adoption.

Now, as the SDGs are being implemented, stakeholders from across the various networks remain important actors, taking part in follow-up and review processes which monitor how Governments are trying to achieve the Goals, as well as contributing to the success of the Goals in their own right.

The importance of stakeholder participation in the SDG process reflects the fact that the SDGs belong to everybody and that Governments will need to work in partnership with society to achieve the Goals.

Governments are therefore encouraged when drawing up their plans, to implement the SDGs, to recognise this common ownership of the SDGs and to provide stakeholders with opportunities for meaningful participation at the national level, from being consulted when SDG plans are being prepared, to having a role in SDG reporting arrangements.

Key stakeholder groups for the SDGs include, among others, the following:

- ▶ NGOs – Social, Environmental, Development
- ▶ Private Sector
- ▶ Community Organisations
- ▶ Youth
- ▶ Trade Unions
- ▶ Academia
- ▶ Education Sector
- ▶ Agricultural Sector
- ▶ Local Government

Ireland strongly supports the role of stakeholders in the SDG process and, as it did during the SDG negotiations, will support efforts at both the national and global level to ensure that civil society voices continue to be heard as we approach the 2030 deadline for achieving the SDGs.

National SDG Stakeholder Forum

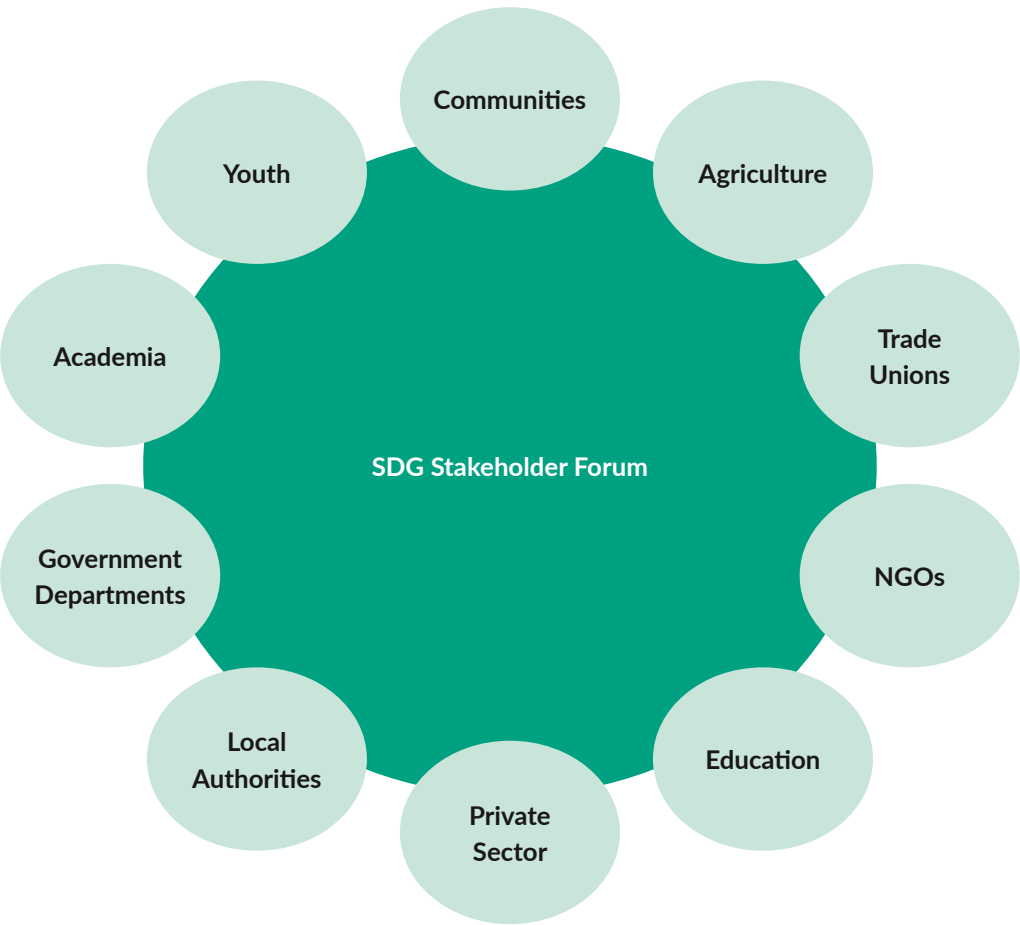
As part of the preparation of this Plan, the Government therefore sought the views of stakeholders prior to its adoption, particularly in relation to the type of stakeholder engagement arrangements most appropriate to guarantee meaningful multi-stakeholder participation.

Taking those views into account, Ireland will establish a national SDG Stakeholder Forum to inform further development of the national SDG framework and to provide a mechanism for key stakeholders to be engaged with on an ongoing basis in national implementation of the Goals. The Forum will also seek to directly include voices from those at risk of social exclusion and/or discrimination. The establishment of the Stakeholder Forum will be one of the first actions under this Plan and will take place in the first half of 2018.

ACTION	Establish in H1 2018, a national SDG Stakeholder Forum.
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The Forum will be comprised of representatives from, among others, the NGO community and other civil society groups, the private sector, the trade union movement, the agricultural sector, youth, academia, the education sector, Government Departments, and the Local Government sector. The Forum will be convened and chaired by the Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment.

Figure 4.1: SDG Stakeholder Forum Sector Representatives



The Forum will provide a mechanism for all stakeholders to discuss national implementation and reporting processes, share examples of best practice in implementing the SDGs, discuss challenges to achieving the SDGs, and to be informed of SDG relevant events and processes taking place internationally.

While this knowledge exchange and dialogue within the Stakeholder Forum is extremely important, Government wants to go further and work in partnership with stakeholders to achieve the SDGs. Therefore, during the lifespan of this Plan, the Stakeholder Forum will be specifically asked to develop proposals for:

- ▶ fostering participation in the achievement of the SDGs;
- ▶ raising public awareness of the Goals;
- ▶ communicating the domestic relevance of the Goals to the public; and
- ▶ supporting organisations to make their own contributions to achieving the Goals.

This work will feed into the development of the national SDG communication and awareness strategy discussed in Section 5 of this Plan, and the SDG Interdepartmental Working Group will engage with the Stakeholder Forum in this regard. In particular, the Stakeholder Forum will be consulted regarding the development of the national SDG online platform and the nomination of national 'SDG Champions' (further details of these initiatives outlined in Section 5 of this Plan).

The SDG Stakeholder Forum will also have a role in Ireland's preparation of its SDG progress reports at both the national level and to the UN through the HLPF. Further details of this role are provided in Section 6 of this Plan.

Specific Terms of Reference for the national SDG Stakeholder Forum will be prepared by the Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment and agreed with the members of the Forum at its first meeting. These Terms of Reference will be made publicly available at www.dccae.gov.ie/SustainableDevelopmentGoals, as will the minutes of all Forum meetings.

ACTION

In order to promote transparency, publish on www.dccae.gov.ie/SustainableDevelopmentGoals details of the membership of the national SDG Stakeholder Forum, and the Forum's Terms of Reference. In addition, publish the agenda and minutes of Forum meetings.

Existing sectoral stakeholder engagement arrangements will remain in place and the SDG Stakeholder Forum will not duplicate the work of these other fora.

The SDG Stakeholder Forum will focus on the overall SDG coordination, implementation, communication and reporting framework, while detailed sectoral policies relevant to the SDGs will continue to be managed by the relevant Departments who will continue to engage with their key stakeholders on sector-specific issues. This is in line with the Government approach to mainstreaming the SDGs across all Departments and policies, and will avoid placing undue burdens on the time and resources of stakeholders.

5. Communications and Awareness Raising

Raising public awareness of the SDGs is one of the strategic priorities of this Plan. Increased public awareness of the SDGs, and of their relevance to Irish society, will encourage more individuals and organisations to get involved with helping to achieve the Goals. Greater awareness of the specific targets which Government has committed to achieving will reinforce national SDG reporting/review processes by ensuring greater participation, accountability and transparency. Clear communication of how Government is implementing the Goals will allow all stakeholders to more effectively tailor their SDG activities within the national SDG framework.

Therefore, the three key questions which an SDG communication and awareness strategy must address are:

1. What are the SDGs?
2. What is Government doing to implement the SDGs?
3. How can the public help achieve the SDGs?

The integrated and wide-ranging nature of the SDGs means that they are relevant to everyone. However, the broad scope of the SDGs also means that successfully communicating this message is challenging, and ensuring that it is understandable and relatable to the public requires careful consideration.

Raising public awareness of the SDGs existence and of what Government is doing in response to the Goals is important. However, equally as important is the message that the SDGs belong to everyone and that every individual can contribute towards their achievement through more responsible and sustainable lifestyles. Finally, to ensure the highest level of public engagement with the SDGs, the relevance and benefit of the Goals to daily life in Ireland must be stressed.

Taking these requirements into account, the SDG Interdepartmental Working Group will develop an overall SDG communications strategy, linked to the national SDG priorities identified in this Plan. This communications strategy will set guidelines for all SDG-related communications across Government. In carrying out this task, the Working Group will consult with the national SDG Stakeholder Forum (see Section 4 for further details regarding the Forum).

ACTION

The SDG Interdepartmental Working Group will develop a strategy around communicating Ireland's key SDG priorities to national and international audiences.

Online SDG Platform

In order to provide comprehensive and accessible information about the SDGs, Ireland will develop an online SDG platform. This online platform will feature information on the SDGs, how Ireland is responding to them (e.g. key priorities, relevant policies, national reports, etc.) and news regarding SDG-related events taking place at the global, national and local levels. The online platform also will identify national examples of best practice in relation to the SDGs and will highlight the contributions of stakeholders to achieving the SDGs.

The online platform should be a one-stop-shop for information on the SDGs in Ireland and should provide a link between national SDG implementation and relevant international processes.

ACTION

Develop an online SDG platform as a one-stop-shop for SDG information and learning.

SDG Champions

Given the importance of public participation to achieving the SDGs, Ireland will seek to select a number of national organisations, from across the multi-stakeholder network, to act as 'SDG Champions'. Organisations will be selected based on their level of engagement with the SDGs and their public profile. These SDG Champions will be asked to leverage their public profiles to raise awareness of the SDGs and draw on their own experiences to demonstrate the relevance of the SDGs to daily life in Ireland.

Nominations for SDG Champions will be made through the SDG Interdepartmental Working Group and the Senior Officials Group on the SDGs, and the national SDG Stakeholder Forum will be consulted as part of this process.

Selected organisations will act as SDG Champions for the period of one year.

ACTION

Select a limited number of national organisations to act as 'SDG Champions', who can leverage their public profile to raise awareness of the SDGs. SDG Champions will be selected following input from the SDG Stakeholder Forum.

A Participatory Approach

To support public awareness raising around, and engagement with, the SDGs (and the commitment to “leave no one behind” and reach the furthest behind first), the national SDG Stakeholder Forum will also be asked to develop and share communications materials which can be used specifically at the local level, and which can support community and voluntary organisations wishing to engage with the SDGs.

ACTION

Develop in conjunction with the SDG Stakeholder Forum communication materials/toolkits to: raise awareness of the Goals, and the commitment to “leave no one behind” and reach the furthest behind first, among the general public; and to help national and local organisations engage with the Goals and communicate their own contributions.

The Role of Education

In addition to being the focus of SDG 4 (Quality Education), education can make an important contribution to achieving all the SDGs. The education sector will therefore be a focus area for raising awareness of, and promoting engagement with, the Goals. The Department of Education and Skills *National Strategy on Education for Sustainable Development in Ireland 2014-2020* aims to ensure that education contributes to sustainable development by equipping learners with the relevant knowledge, skills and values (the ‘why’) that will motivate and empower them throughout their lives to become informed active citizens who take action for a more sustainable future. The Strategy is currently undergoing a mid-term review, which will enhance the links between the Strategy and the SDGs.

Irish Aid’s *Development Education Strategy 2017-2023* will also be a key enabler in this respect. Development education is a lifelong educational process which aims to increase public awareness and understanding of the rapidly changing, interdependent and unequal world in which we live.

6. Follow-Up and Reporting

The SDGs are the most ambitious and wide-ranging set of commitments that the international community has ever agreed. In order to ensure that countries retain a consistent focus on implementing the Goals, commitment to regularly assessing their progress is essential. Because the Goals belong to everyone, it is also important that the public is kept informed of how they are being implemented. This is why UN members stressed the importance of regular reporting when they agreed the Goals. Reporting will take place at the global, regional and local levels.

The Global Level: The UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development

As discussed in the introduction of this Plan, the HLPF will monitor global progress towards achieving the Goals. Countries are encouraged to present their SDG progress reports, the VNRs, to the HLPF at least three times by 2030. Ireland strongly supports robust reporting on the SDGs and the work of the HLPF. Therefore, beginning in July 2018, Ireland aims to present four VNRs to the Forum, through a four-year cycle period.

ACTION

Inform the United Nations of Ireland's intention to present four VNRs to the HLPF by 2030, beginning in 2018, then in 2022, 2026 and 2030.

The Regional Level: UNECE and the EU

The UN is also supporting SDG reporting through the work of its five regional commissions. The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) is the UN regional commission for Europe and Ireland is one of its 56 members.

UNECE is supporting SDG reporting in its region through developing statistical recommendations and statistical capacity, and undertaking performance reviews and studies related to the SDGs under the headings of the environment, innovation, regulatory barriers, housing, forestry and statistics. As this work develops, Ireland will work with UNECE to support implementation of, and reporting on, the SDGs in Europe.

The EU and its Member States were highly engaged in the negotiations leading up to the adoption of the SDGs, and a large number of EU countries have already delivered VNRs to the HLPF in 2016 and 2017. In 2016, the European Commission committed to contributing to monitoring, reporting and reviewing progress towards SDGs in an EU context.

As an EU Member State, Ireland strongly welcomes this EU commitment, and will continue to work with the European Commission and other Member States to ensure that robust SDG reporting and review arrangements are put in place at the EU level.

The National Level: Reporting in Ireland

National SDG reports and reviews are the foundation of all the follow-up processes at the regional and global levels. Regular reporting on national implementation of the SDGs is essential for countries to take ownership of the Goals, and for governments to be accountable to their citizens.

Ireland will produce national reports on its implementation of the SDGs every two years, beginning in 2018. For those years in which Ireland has also committed to presenting a VNR to the HLPF, a single report will be presented at both the national and global level. Ireland's full SDG reporting schedule to 2030 is set out in the table below:

Table 6.1: Ireland's SDG Reporting Schedule 2018-2030

Year	National Report	VNR at HLPF
2018	1st National SDG Report	1st Voluntary National Review delivered to the UN
2020	2nd National SDG Report	n/a
2022	3rd National SDG Report	2nd Voluntary National Review delivered to the UN
2024	4th National SDG Report	n/a
2026	5th National SDG Report	3rd Voluntary National Review delivered to the UN
2028	6th National SDG Report	n/a
2030	7th National SDG Report	4th Voluntary National Review delivered to the UN*

*Depending on the modalities of the HLPF in 2030, the presentation of Ireland's 4th VNR may be switched to 2029.

Ireland will report across all 17 of the SDGs in each national report/VNR. These reports will be prepared by the SDG Interdepartmental Working Group.

National reports will be evidence-based and outcome focused. This means that, while national policies and initiatives which support the Goals will be discussed, the reports will concentrate on whether Goals and targets have been achieved, are on track to be achieved by 2030, or will require additional measures in order to be achieved.

As well as providing information on progress towards achieving the SDGs, the national reports will review progress under the SDG National Implementation Plan at the time, noting actions taken under the Plan, identifying challenges and any gaps in the national implementation framework, and making recommendations for future versions of the Plan.

The first such review of this Plan will be included in the National SDG Report which will be delivered in 2020.

ACTION

Prepare Ireland's second national SDG report for delivery in 2020, to include a review of progress under this first SDG National Implementation Plan.

Transparency and Participation

Stakeholder participation is a key requirement for SDG reporting arrangements and Ireland will honour this requirement in its follow-up and reporting at the national, regional and global levels.

The SDG Stakeholder Forum will be provided with regular updates on progress in implementing both the Goals and specific actions under the SDG National Implementation Plan. The Stakeholder Forum will be asked to provide feedback in relation to the pace of implementation, potential challenges, perceived policy gaps, and opportunities to improve national SDG performance.

The views of the national SDG Stakeholder Forum on these issues will be considered at the start of each reporting cycle, and the Forum will have the opportunity to provide observations on national SDG reports/VNRs. A consultation will also be undertaken in respect of each national report/VNR, prior to the final report being submitted to Government.

ACTION

Seek stakeholder input to all SDG reports prepared under this Plan.

In preparing VNRs, Ireland will examine how best to reflect the views of stakeholders and their important contributions to achieving the SDGs in the report. The national SDG Stakeholder Forum will be consulted specifically in regard to these questions.

In order to support stakeholder participation at the global level, stakeholder attendance at the HLPF will also be facilitated through the inclusion of stakeholder representatives in the official Irish delegation to the HLPF.

In addition, when presenting its first VNR to the HLPF, part of Ireland's presentation will be delivered by a stakeholder representative to discuss the impact of the SDGs on their sector/group in Ireland or globally, and to highlight how their sector/group is contributing to achieving the SDGs.

ACTION

Include stakeholder representatives in the Irish delegation to the HLPF.

ACTION

Provide speaking time to a stakeholder representative during Ireland's presentation of its first VNR to the HLPF in July 2018.

Sectoral Reporting

As discussed in Section 2 of this Plan, Ireland will mainstream the SDGs across Government into its existing policies. This means that over the lifespan of this Plan, in addition to the main national SDG reports, Government Departments will increasingly include information on the SDGs in their regular reporting on sectoral policies/plans/programmes.

This sectoral reporting will enhance transparency in relation to how Ireland is implementing the SDGs and will also contribute to increasing public awareness of the Goals. This process has already started. For example, the *National Plan on Corporate Social Responsibility 2017-2020* includes a number of relevant SDGs in its framework and will be reported on annually.

Where relevant, Departments will also include information about how they are implementing the SDGs for which they have responsibility in their Annual Reports.

ACTION

From 2018, those Departments with responsibility for implementing specific SDG targets will provide information on how they are implementing those targets in their Annual Reports where relevant.

SDG Indicators and Data

Clear and relevant indicators are key to measuring global and national progress towards achieving the SDGs. The United Nations Statistical Commission has to date approved a list of 244 global SDG indicators, to track worldwide implementation of the 17 SDGs and 169 targets. However, worldwide data is currently unavailable for roughly two thirds of these global indicators, either because not all countries collect the data or because there is no internationally agreed methodology for producing the data. Increasing the availability of worldwide data has been identified as an ongoing priority by the UN.

In addition, because the global indicators attempt to capture worldwide progress, not all of the global indicators are equally relevant to every country, in the same way, at the same point in time. For example, a global indicator designed to measure extreme poverty (defined as less than \$1.25 per day to live on) may be extremely relevant to a least developed country, but would not be a useful measure of deprivation in a highly developed country.

Therefore, countries and regions are encouraged by the UN to develop supplemental indicators to enhance the relevance of their reporting to their national/regional circumstances.

The EU has responded by developing a specific set of 100 EU SDG indicators, which cover the 17 SDGs and aims to monitor EU Member States implementation using relevant EU data. Beginning in 2017, the EU statistical office, Eurostat, has used this EU SDG indicator set to produce an annual EU SDG monitoring report, providing information on all EU Member States.

In preparing its national reports and VNRs, Ireland will report progress using both the EU SDG indicator set and those global SDG indicators for which official data is available. This will ensure that Ireland's reporting is both comprehensive, and relevant to its national circumstances and level of development.

The identification and management of national data needed to meet Ireland's SDG reporting requirements will be undertaken by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), in consultation with the SDG Interdepartmental Working Group.

In carrying out its function as Ireland's national statistics office, the CSO employs the Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM). All SDG-related data sourced directly from the CSO will have been developed following a GSBPM approach. For SDG-related data provided from other national sources, e.g. Government Departments, state agencies, etc., the CSO will ensure the relevance and quality of the data.

SDG Geospatial Data

In addition to Ireland's formal periodic SDG reporting, the CSO and Ireland's national mapping agency, Ordnance Survey Ireland (OSi), have launched a website for exploring, downloading and combining publicly available national SDG data using geographic information systems. The website (www.irelandsdg.geohive.ie) is a powerful learning and communication resource, which Ireland was invited to develop by the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD), as part of a UNSD research exercise. Ireland was one of seven countries invited to take part in the initial phase of the exercise, and remains committed to its ongoing development as additional countries are invited to participate.

To oversee the ongoing development of the website, the CSO has established an SDG Indicators Governance Board, on which representatives of OSi and Government Departments have been invited to sit as members.

7. Appendices

Annex I: Matrix of Lead and Stakeholder Departments

Sustainable Development Goals and Targets		Lead	Stakeholders
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere			
1.1	By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	DFAT	DFIN
1.2	By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	DEASP	DFAT
1.3	Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	DEASP	
1.4	By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	DFIN	DEASP, DHPLG, DFAT
1.5	By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	DHPLG	DEFENCE
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	DFAT	DFIN
1.b	Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	DFAT	DFIN

Sustainable Development Goals and Targets		Lead	Stakeholders
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture			
2.1	By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	DFAT	DoH
2.2	By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	DoH	DCYA, DFAT
2.3	By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	DFAT	DAFM
2.4	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	DAFM	DFAT, DCHG
2.5	By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including 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	DAFM	DCHG, DFAT

Sustainable Development Goals and Targets		Lead	Stakeholders
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	DFAT	DAFM
2.b	Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	DAFM	DFAT
2.c	Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	DAFM	DFAT
Goal 3.			
Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages			
3.1	By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	DFAT	DoH
3.2	By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age	DoH	
3.3	By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	DoH	DFAT
3.4	By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	DoH	
3.5	Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	DoH	
3.6	By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	DTTAS	

Sustainable Development Goals and Targets		Lead	Stakeholders
3.7	By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	DoH	
3.8	Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	DoH	
3.9	By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	DCCAE	DBEI, DHPLG, DAFM
3.a	Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	DoH	DFIN/Revenue/DFAT
3.b	Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	DFAT	DoH, DBEI
3.c	Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	DFAT	DoH
3.d	Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	DFAT	DoH

Sustainable Development Goals and Targets		Lead	Stakeholders
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all			
4.1	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	DES	
4.2	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	DCYA	DES
4.3	By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	DES	
4.4	By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	DES	DEASP
4.5	By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	DES	
4.6	By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	DES	
4.7	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	DES	DFAT

Sustainable Development Goals and Targets		Lead	Stakeholders
4.a	Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	DES	
4.b	By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	DFAT	DES
4.c	By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	DFAT	
Goal 5.			
Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls			
5.1	End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	DJE	DFAT
5.2	Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	DJE	DFAT
5.3	Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	DFAT/ DJE	DoH
5.4	Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	DJE	DEASP
5.5	Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	DJE	DHPLG, DFAT

Sustainable Development Goals and Targets		Lead	Stakeholders
5.6	Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	DoH	
5.a	Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	DFAT	DJE
5.b	Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	DFAT	DJE
5.c	Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	DJE	DFAT
Goal 6.			
Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all			
6.1	By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	DHPLG	
6.2	By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	DFAT/ DHPLG	
6.3	By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	DHPLG	DCCAE
6.4	By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	DHPLG	

Sustainable Development Goals and Targets		Lead	Stakeholders
6.5	By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	DHPLG	
6.6	By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	DHPLG	DAFM, DCCAE, DCHG
6.a	By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	DFAT	DHPLG (GEMS project)
6.b	Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	DFAT	DHPLG
Goal 7.			
Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all			
7.1	By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	DCCAE	DEASP, DFAT
7.2	By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	DCCAE	
7.3	By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	DCCAE	
7.a	By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	DFAT	
7.b	By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	DFAT	

Sustainable Development Goals and Targets		Lead	Stakeholders
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all			
8.1	Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	DFIN/ DFAT	
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	DBEI	DCCAE
8.3	Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	DBEI	DFIN
8.4	Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead	DCCAE	DFIN
8.5	By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	DBEI	DJE/DEASP
8.6	By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	DEASP	DES, DCYA,
8.7	Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	DFAT/ DJE	DBEI

Sustainable Development Goals and Targets		Lead	Stakeholders
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	DBEI/ DEASP	
8.9	By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	DTTAS	DCHG
8.10	Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	DFIN	
8.a	Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	DFAT	
8.b	By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	DBEI/ DEASP	
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation			
9.1	Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	DPER	DFIN, DHPLG, DTTAS
9.2	Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	DBEI	DFAT
9.3	Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	DFIN	DFAT

Sustainable Development Goals and Targets		Lead	Stakeholders
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	DCCAE	DFIN, DBEI
9.5	Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	DBEI	DFAT
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	DFAT	
9.b	Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	DFAT	
9.c	Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	DFAT	
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries			
10.1	By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	DFIN	DEASP, DBEI, DFAT
10.2	By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	DJE	All Depts

Sustainable Development Goals and Targets		Lead	Stakeholders
10.3	Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	DJE	All Depts
10.4	Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	DFIN	DEASP, DFAT
10.5	Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	DFIN	DFAT
10.6	Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	DFIN	DFAT
10.7	Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	DJE	DFAT
10.a	Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	DFAT	DBEI
10.b	Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	DFAT	
10.c	By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	DFIN	DFAT

Sustainable Development Goals and Targets		Lead	Stakeholders
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable			
11.1	By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	DHPLG	
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	DTTAS	
11.3	By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	DHPLG	
11.4	Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	DCHG	
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	DHPLG	DFAT, DPER (OPW), DEFENCE
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	DCCAE	DTTAS, DHPLG
11.7	By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	DHPLG	DRCD
11.a	Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	DHPLG	DCHG

Sustainable Development Goals and Targets		Lead	Stakeholders
11.b	By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	DHPLG	DPER (OPW), DFAT, DCCAE, DEFENCE
11.c	Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	DFAT	
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns			
12.1	Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	DCCAE	DBEI
12.2	By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	DCCAE	DCHG
12.3	By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	DAFM	DCCAE, DFAT
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	DCCAE	DBEI
12.5	By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	DCCAE	
12.6	Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	DBEI	DCCAE

Sustainable Development Goals and Targets		Lead	Stakeholders
12.7	Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	DPER – OGP	
12.8	By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	DCCAE	DCHG, DES
12.a	Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	DFAT	
12.b	Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	DTTAS	DFAT, DCHG
12.c	Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	DCCAE	DFAT, DFIN
Goal 13.			
Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts			
13.1	Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	DCCAE	DHPLG, DFAT, DEFENCE (OEP), DCHG
13.2	Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	DCCAE	DAFM, DTTAS, DHPLG, DCHG
13.3	Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	DCCAE	DES, DHPLG (Met Eireann), OPW, DFIN

Sustainable Development Goals and Targets		Lead	Stakeholders
13.a	Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	DCCAE	DFIN, DFAT
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	DFAT	
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development			
14.1	By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	DHPLG	DAFM
14.2	By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	DHPLG	DCHG, DAFM
14.3	Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	DAFM (Marine Coordination Group)	DHPLG
14.4	By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	DAFM	DCCAE

Sustainable Development Goals and Targets		Lead	Stakeholders
14.5	By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	DHPLG	DCHG, DAFM
14.6	By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and 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	DAFM	DCCAE
14.7	By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	DFAT	
14.a	Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	DAFM (Marine Coordination Group)	DFAT
14.b	Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	DAFM	DFAT
14.c	Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want	DFAT	DAFM, DHPLG

Sustainable Development Goals and Targets		Lead	Stakeholders
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss			
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	DAFM	DCHG
15.2	By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	DAFM	DCHG
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 degradation-neutral world	DFAT	DAFM, DCHG
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	DCHG	DHPLG
15.5	Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	DCHG	DAFM
15.6	Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	DCHG	DAFM
15.7	Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	DCHG	
15.8	By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	DCHG	

Sustainable Development Goals and Targets		Lead	Stakeholders
15.9	By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	DCHG	
15.a	Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	DCHG	DAFM
15.b	Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	DFAT	DAFM, DFIN,
15.c	Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	DCHG	DFAT
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels			
16.1	Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	DJE	DFAT, DEFENCE
16.2	End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	DJE	DCYA
16.3	Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	DJE	
16.4	By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	DJE	
16.5	Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	DJE	DPER
16.6	Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	DPER	
16.7	Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	DPER	DRCD

Sustainable Development Goals and Targets		Lead	Stakeholders
16.8	Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	DFAT	
16.9	By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	DFAT	DEASP
16.10	Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	DPER	
16.a	Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	DFAT	DJE, DEFENCE
16.b	Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	DJE	
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development			
Finance			
17.1	Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	DFAT	DFIN,
17.2	Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	DFAT	DFIN
17.3	Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	DFIN	DFAT

Sustainable Development Goals and Targets		Lead	Stakeholders
17.4	Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	DFIN	DFAT
17.5	Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	DFAT	
Technology			
17.6	Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	DFAT	DoH, DES, DBEI
17.7	Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	DFAT	DoH, DES, DBEI
17.8	Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	DFAT	DoH, DES, DBEI
Capacity building			
17.9	Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	DFAT	DoH, DES, DBEI

Sustainable Development Goals and Targets		Lead	Stakeholders
Trade			
17.10	Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	DFAT	DBEI, DAFM
17.11	Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	DFAT	DBEI, DAFM
17.12	Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	DFAT	DBEI, DAFM
Systemic issues			
<i>Policy and institutional coherence</i>			
17.13	Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	DFIN	All Depts
17.14	Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	DCCAE/ DFAT	All Depts
17.15	Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	DFAT	

Sustainable Development Goals and Targets		Lead	Stakeholders
Multi-stakeholder partnerships			
17.16	Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	DFAT	DFIN
17.17	Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	All Depts	
Data, monitoring and accountability			
17.18	By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	DFAT	CSO
17.19	By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	DFAT	CSO

Annex II: SDG Policy Map

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere				
1.1	By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	DFAT	One World, One Future	
			The Global Island	
		DFIN	Ongoing engagement with IFIs	
1.2	By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	DEASP	National Action Plan for Social Inclusion	
1.3	Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	DEASP	National Action Plan for Social Inclusion	
1.4	By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	DFIN	Ongoing engagement with IFIs	
1.5	By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	DHPLG	Rebuilding Ireland Action Plan for Housing and Homelessness	
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.	DFAT	One World, One Future	
			The Global Island	
		DFIN	Ongoing Engagement with IFIs	

	National Policy Key Objective
	<i>One World, One Future's</i> Goal #1 Reduced hunger, stronger resilience, Goal #2 Sustainable development, inclusive economic growth, Goal #3 Better governance, human rights and accountability.
	National Social Target for Poverty Reduction.
	National Social Target for Poverty Reduction.
	Pillar 1 and 2 of Action Plan is to increase supply and services to meet the social housing needs of households including those at risk of or experiencing homelessness.
	<i>One World One Future's</i> Goal #1 Reduced hunger, stronger resilience, Goal #2 Sustainable development, inclusive economic growth, Goal #3 Better governance, human rights and accountability.
	Cooperation between Multilateral Development Banks is encouraged to maximise the resources available and ensure their efficient allocation.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
1.b	Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	DFAT	One World, One Future	
			The Global Island	
		DFIN	Ongoing Engagement with IFIs	
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture				
2.1	By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	DFAT	One World, One Future	
			The Global Island	
2.2	By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	DoH	A Healthy Weight for Ireland – Obesity Policy and Action Plan 2016-2025	
2.3	By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	DFAT	One World, One Future	
			The Global Island	
2.4	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	DAFM	Elements covered by the National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021	
			Food Wise 2025	
			Rural Development Programme 2014-2020	

	National Policy Key Objective
	<i>One World One Future's</i> Goal #1 Reduced hunger, stronger resilience, Goal #2 Sustainable development, inclusive economic growth, Goal #3 Better governance, human rights and accountability.
	<i>One World, One Future's</i> Goal #1 Reduced hunger, stronger resilience.
	A sustained downward trend (averaging 0.5% per annum as measured by the Healthy Ireland Survey) in the level of excess weight averaged across all adults; a sustained downward trend (averaging 0.5% per annum as measured by Child Obesity Surveillance Ireland (COSI)) in the level of excess weight in children; and a reduction in the gap in obesity levels between the highest and lowest socioeconomic groups by 10%, as measured by the Healthy Ireland and COSI surveys.
	<i>One World, One Future's</i> Goal #1 Reduced hunger, stronger resilience.
	Conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider countryside.
	For Ireland to be a global leader in sustainable food production building on our national advantages, specific objectives articulated in the Strategy.
	For Ireland to be a global leader in sustainable food production building on our national advantages, specific objectives articulated in the Strategy.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
2.5	By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including 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	DAFM	National Genetic Conservation Strategies for animals and plants.	
			<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
			<i>Rural Development Programme 2014-2020</i>	
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	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
2.b	Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	DAFM	World Trade Organisation (WTO) Export Competition Ministerial Decision of 19 December 2015, the 'Nairobi Package', WT/MIN(15)/45 WT/L/980	
2.c	Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	DAFM	Food Wise Strategic Blueprint for Agri-Food Sector	
Goal 3.				
Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages				
3.1	By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	

	National Policy Key Objective
	Conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider countryside.
	Conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources for food and agriculture.
	<i>One World One Future's</i> Goal #1 Reduced hunger, stronger resilience.
	Ireland works with the European Commission and Member State colleagues to ensure elimination of export subsidies in accordance with the agreement struck at the WTO Ministerial Conference in Nairobi in 2015.
	To ensure up-to-date and timely provision of relevant data to the CSO and European Commission in line with EU legislative requirements.
	<i>One World, One Future</i> – Priority Action Area 5 Essential Services.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
3.2	By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age	DoH	<i>Creating A Better Future Together: National Maternity Strategy 2016-2026</i>	
			<i>Better Outcomes, Brighter Futures: the National Policy Framework for Children and Young People 2014-2020</i>	
3.3	By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	DoH	<i>Healthy Ireland – A Framework for Improved Health and Well-being 2013-2025</i>	
			<i>The National Sexual Health Strategy 2015-2020</i>	
			<i>Ireland's National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance 2017-2020</i>	

	National Policy Key Objective
	A health and well-being approach is adopted to ensure that babies get the best start in life; Mothers and families are supported and empowered to improve their own health and well-being; Women have access to safe, high-quality, nationally consistent, woman-centred maternity care; Pregnancy and birth is recognised as a normal physiological process, and insofar as it is safe to do so, a woman's choice is facilitated; Maternity services are appropriately resourced, underpinned by strong and effective leadership, management and governance arrangements, and delivered by a skilled and competent workforce, in partnership with women.
	That all our children and young people are: 1. Active and healthy, with positive physical and mental well-being. 2. Achieving their full potential in all areas of learning and development. 3. Safe and protected from harm. 4. Economically secure and have economic opportunity. 5. Connected, respected and contributing to their world.
	Increase the proportion of people who are healthy at all stages of life. Reduce health inequalities. Protect the public from threats to health and well-being. Create an environment where every individual and sector of society can play their part in achieving a healthy Ireland.
	Everyone in Ireland will receive comprehensive and age-appropriate sexual health education/ information and will have access to appropriate prevention and promotion services; Equitable, accessible and high-quality sexual health services, which are targeted and tailored to need, will be available to everyone; and Robust and high-quality sexual health information will be generated to underpin policy, practice, service planning and strategic monitoring.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
3.4	By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	DoH	<i>Healthy Ireland – A Framework for Improved Health and Well-being 2013-2025</i>	
			<i>The National Cancer Strategy 2017-2026</i>	
			<i>National Physical Activity Plan for Ireland 2016</i>	
			<i>Connecting for Life 2015-2020 (National Suicide Strategy)</i>	
3.5	Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	DoH	<i>Reducing Harm, Supporting Recovery – a health led response to drug and alcohol use in Ireland 2017-2025</i>	
			Public Health (Alcohol) Bill 2017 [Currently before the Oireachtas]	
3.6	By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	DTTAS	Government Strategy on Road Safety 2013-2020	
3.7	By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	DoH	<i>The National Sexual Health Strategy 2015-2020</i>	

	National Policy Key Objective
	Increase the proportion of people who are healthy at all stages of life. Reduce health inequalities. Protect the public from threats to health and well-being. Create an environment where every individual and sector of society can play their part in achieving a healthy Ireland.
	The strategy is focused on preventing cancer across our population, diagnosing cancer early, providing optimal care to patients and maximising their quality of life.
	The aim of the <i>National Physical Activity Plan</i> is to increase physical activity levels across the entire population thereby improving the health and well-being of people living in Ireland, where everybody will be physically active and where everybody lives, works and plays in a society that facilitates, promotes and supports physical activity and an active way of life with less time spent being sedentary.
	1. To improve the understanding of, and attitudes to, suicidal behaviour, mental health and well-being. 2. To support local communities' capacity to prevent and respond to suicidal behaviour. 3. To target approaches to reduce suicidal behaviour and improve mental health among priority groups. 4. To enhance accessibility, consistency and care pathways of services for people vulnerable to suicidal behaviour. 5. To ensure safe and high-quality services for people vulnerable to suicide. 6. To reduce and restrict access to means of suicidal behaviour. 7. To improve surveillance, evaluation and high-quality research relating to suicidal behaviour.
	Promote and protect health and well-being. Minimise the harms caused by the use and misuse of substances and promote rehabilitation and recovery. Address the harms of drug markets and reduce access to drugs for harmful use. Support participation of individuals, families and communities. Develop sound and comprehensive evidence-informed policies and actions.
	The objective of the Bill is to reduce alcohol consumption in Ireland to the OECD average of 9.1 litres of pure alcohol per capita, by 2020.
	To reduce road crash fatalities from 186 in 2011 to 124 or fewer by 2020.
	To ensure everyone in Ireland will receive comprehensive and age-appropriate sexual health education/information and will have access to appropriate prevention and promotion services; Equitable, accessible and high-quality sexual health services, which are targeted and tailored to need, will be available to everyone; and Robust and high-quality sexual health information will be generated to underpin policy, practice, service planning and strategic monitoring.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
3.8	Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	DoH	Government Response to the Report of the Committee on the Future of Healthcare. Sláintecare Report 2017-2026. [Currently under development]	
3.9	By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	DBEI	Chemicals Act 2008	
		DCCAE	Waste Management Policy, Legislation and National Implementation Plan on Persistent Organic Pollutants	
			<i>National Clean Air Strategy</i>	
3.a	Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	DoH	<i>Tobacco Free Ireland 2013-2025</i>	
3.b	Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i> <i>The Global Island</i>	

	National Policy Key Objective
	To ensure that, in future, everyone has access to an affordable, universal, single-tier healthcare system, in which patients are treated promptly on the basis of need, rather than ability to pay.
	The main purpose of the 2008 Act is to facilitate the enforcement of certain EU Regulations concerning chemicals. These Regulations include the: ▶ REACH Regulation; ▶ Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures (CLP) Regulation; ▶ Rotterdam Regulation concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals under the Rotterdam Convention; and the ▶ Detergents Regulation.
	Comprehensive policy (2012 'A Resource Opportunity') and legislation to ensure that the disposal and recovery of waste does not present a risk to water, air, soil, plants, human health and animals. Legislation also sets a general duty on everyone not to hold, transport, recover or dispose of waste in a manner that causes or is likely to cause environmental pollution. Implementing legislation covers national priorities in addition to EU and international obligations.
	This Strategy will provide the framework to promote and identify a range of measures across government policy required to reduce air pollution and promote cleaner air while delivering on wider national and international objectives.
	To reduce smoking prevalence to less than 5% by 2025.
	<i>One World One Future</i> – Priority Action Area 5 Essential Services.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
3.c	Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	DFAT	One World, One Future	
			The Global Island	
3.d	Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	DFAT	One World, One Future	
			The Global Island	
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all				
4.1	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	DES	Action Plan for Education 2016-2019	
			Delivering Equality of Opportunity in Schools Plan	
			The National Strategy on Education for Sustainable Development in Ireland 2014-2020	
4.2	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	DCYA	Early Childhood Care and Education Programme	

	National Policy Key Objective
	<i>One World One Future</i> – Priority Action Area 5 Essential Services.
	<i>One World One Future's</i> Goal #1 Reduced hunger, stronger resilience.
	Improve the learning experience and the success of learners. Improve the progress of learners at risk of educational disadvantage or learners with special educational needs. Help those delivering education services to continually improve. Build stronger bridges between education and the wider community. Improve national planning and support services.
	To address educational disadvantage at school level.
	Ensure that education contributes to sustainable development by equipping learners with the relevant knowledge, the key dispositions and skills and the values that will motivate and empower them throughout their lives to become informed active citizens who take action for a more sustainable future.
	Provides early childhood education for children of preschool age.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
4.3	By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	DES	<i>Further Education and Training Strategy 2014-2019</i>	
			<i>National Strategy for Higher Education to 2030</i>	
			<i>National Plan for Equity of Access to Higher Education 2015-2019</i>	
			<i>The National Strategy on Education for Sustainable Development in Ireland 2014-2020</i>	
			<i>National Skills Strategy 2025</i>	
4.4	By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	DES	<i>Further Education and Training Strategy 2014-2019</i>	
			<i>National Strategy for Higher Education to 2030</i>	
			<i>National Plan for Equity of Access to Higher Education 2015-2019</i>	
			<i>The National Strategy on Education for Sustainable Development in Ireland 2014-2020</i>	
			<i>National Skills Strategy 2025</i>	
4.5	By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	DES	<i>National Traveller and Roma Inclusion Strategy 2016-2020</i>	
			<i>Action Plan for Education 2016-2019</i>	
			<i>Delivering Equality of Opportunity in Schools Plan</i>	
			<i>The National Strategy on Education for Sustainable Development in Ireland 2014-2020</i>	
			<i>National Skills Strategy 2025</i>	

	National Policy Key Objective
	To support the active inclusion of individuals of all ages and abilities to participate in further education and training to enable every citizen to fully participate in society.
	Provide a more flexible system, with a greater choice of provision and modes of learning for an increasingly diverse cohort of students.
	To promote equality of opportunity in higher education.
	Ensure that education contributes to sustainable development by equipping learners with the relevant knowledge, the key dispositions and skills and the values that will motivate and empower them throughout their lives to become informed active citizens who take action for a more sustainable future.
	The <i>National Skills Strategy</i> aims to provide an education and training system that is flexible enough to respond to a rapidly changing environment and that can provide the mix of skills needed over the next ten years, and beyond.
	To support the active inclusion of individuals of all ages and abilities to participate in further education and training to enable every citizen to fully participate in society.
	Ensure that higher education connects more effectively with wider social, economic and enterprise needs and translate that into high value jobs and real benefits for society.
	To promote equality of opportunity in higher education.
	Ensure that education contributes to sustainable development by equipping learners with the relevant knowledge, the key dispositions and skills and the values that will motivate and empower them throughout their lives to become informed active citizens who take action for a more sustainable future.
	The <i>National Skills Strategy</i> aims to provide an education and training system that is flexible enough to respond to a rapidly changing environment and that can provide the mix of skills needed over the next ten years, and beyond.
	To bring about a real improvement in the quality of life for Travellers and Roma.
	Improve progress of learners at risk of educational disadvantage or learners with special educational needs.
	To address educational disadvantage at school level.
	Ensure that education contributes to sustainable development by equipping learners with the relevant knowledge, the key dispositions and skills and the values that will motivate and empower them throughout their lives to become informed active citizens who take action for a more sustainable future.
	There will be active inclusion to support participation in education and training and the labour market.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
4.6	By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	DES	<i>National Literacy and Numeracy Strategy – Literacy and Numeracy for Learning and Life 2011-2020</i>	
			<i>Further Education and Training Strategy 2014-2019</i>	
			<i>Delivering Equality of Opportunity in Schools Plan</i>	
			<i>Action Plan for Education 2016-2019</i>	
			<i>The National Strategy on Education for Sustainable Development in Ireland 2014-2020</i>	
			<i>National Skills Strategy 2025</i>	
4.7	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	DES	<i>The National Strategy on Education for Sustainable Development in Ireland 2014-2020</i>	
4.a	Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	DES	<i>Action Plan for Education 2016-2019</i>	
4.b	By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	

	National Policy Key Objective
	To improve literacy and numeracy standards among children and young people in the education system.
	To support the active inclusion of individuals of all ages and abilities to participate in further education.
	To improve literacy and numeracy standards among children and young people at risk of disadvantage.
	Improve the learning experience and the success of learners.
	Ensure that education contributes to sustainable development by equipping learners with the relevant knowledge, the key dispositions and skills and the values that will motivate and empower them throughout their lives to become informed active citizens who take action for a more sustainable future.
	People across Ireland will engage more in lifelong learning.
	To ensure that education contributes to sustainable development by equipping learners with the relevant knowledge (the 'what'), the key dispositions and skills (the 'how') and the values (the 'why') that will motivate and empower them throughout their lives to become informed active citizens who take action for a more sustainable future.
	Deliver appropriate infrastructure for learning environments.
	<i>One World, One Future</i> – Priority Action Area 5 Essential Services.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
4.c	By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	DFAT	One World, One Future	
			The Global Island	
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls				
5.1	End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	DJE	National Strategy for Women and Girls 2017-2020 (NSWG)	
5.2	Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	DJE	Second National Strategy on Domestic, Sexual and Gender-based Violence 2016-2021	
			Second National Action Plan to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Human Beings 2016	
5.3	Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	DFAT	One World, One Future	
			The Global Island	
5.4	Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	DJE	National Strategy for Women and Girls 2017-2020	
5.5	Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	DJE	National Strategy for Women and Girls 2017-2020	
5.6	Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	DoH	The National Sexual Health Strategy 2015-2020	
		DJE	National Strategy for Women and Girls 2017-2020	

	National Policy Key Objective
	<i>One World, One Future</i> – Priority Action Area 5 Essential Services.
	The overall goal of the NSWG is “to change attitudes and practices preventing women’s and girls’ full participation in education, employment and public life at all levels, and to improve services for women and girls, with priority given to the needs of those experiencing, or at risk of experiencing, the poorest outcomes”.
	To change societal attitudes, to hold perpetrators to account and to improve the support that is available to victims.
	Continued development of structures to identify and support victims of trafficking and prosecute those responsible.
	<i>One World One Future</i> – Goal #3 Better governance, human rights and accountability.
	High Level Objective 1: Advance socio-economic equality for women and girls.
	High Level Objective 4: Advance women in leadership at all levels.
	Everyone in Ireland will receive comprehensive and age-appropriate sexual health education/ information and will have access to appropriate prevention and promotion services; Equitable, accessible and high-quality sexual health services, which are targeted and tailored to need, will be available to everyone; and Robust and high-quality sexual health information will be generated to underpin policy, practice, service planning and strategic monitoring.
	An Ireland where all women enjoy equality with men and can achieve their full potential, while enjoying a safe and fulfilling life.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
5.a	Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
5.b	Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
5.c	Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	DJE	<i>National Strategy for Women and Girls 2017-2020</i>	
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all				
6.1	By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	DHPLG	<i>River Basin Management Plan (2018-2021)</i> <i>Water Services Policy Statement 2018</i>	
6.2	By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	

	National Policy Key Objective
	<i>One World One Future</i> – Goal #3 Better governance, human rights and accountability.
	<i>One World One Future</i> – Goal #3 Better governance, human rights and accountability.
	Overall goal of <i>National Strategy for Women and Girls 2017-2020</i> .
	The <i>River Basin Management Plan (2018-2021)</i> is to contain provision for: ▶ Increased waste water treatment in urban areas; ▶ Increased focus in agriculture on the efficient use of nutrients and on water quality; ▶ Improved protection of public drinking water sources; ▶ New water quality measures in 600–700 water bodies; ▶ Improved water quality in 150 additional water bodies; ▶ Increased public and stakeholder engagement with water issues. The Water Services Policy Statement is to address policy objectives, including quality, conservation and the future proofing of water services.
	<i>One World One Future</i> – Priority Action Area 5 Essential Services.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
6.3	By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	DHPLG	<i>River Basin Management Plan (2018-2021)</i> Water Services Policy Statement 2018	
		DCCAE	<i>A Resource Opportunity 2012</i>	
6.4	By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	DHPLG	<i>River Basin Management Plan (2018-2021)</i> Water Services Policy Statement 2018	
6.5	By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	DHPLG	<i>River Basin Management Plan (2018-2021)</i> Water Services Policy Statement 2018	

	National Policy Key Objective
	The <i>River Basin Management Plan (2018-2021)</i> is to contain provision for: ▶ Increased waste water treatment in urban areas; ▶ Increased focus in agriculture on the efficient use of nutrients and on water quality; ▶ Improved protection of public drinking water sources; ▶ New water quality measures in 600–700 water bodies; ▶ Improved water quality in 150 additional water bodies; ▶ Increased public and stakeholder engagement with water issues. The Water Services Policy Statement is to address policy objectives, including quality, conservation and the future proofing of water services.
	Reduce, Reuse, Recycle; Hazardous Waste management; landfill remediation; tackling illegal dumping.
	The <i>River Basin Management Plan (2018-2021)</i> is to contain provision for: ▶ Increased waste water treatment in urban areas; ▶ Increased focus in agriculture on the efficient use of nutrients and on water quality; ▶ Improved protection of public drinking water sources; ▶ New water quality measures in 600–700 water bodies; ▶ Improved water quality in 150 additional water bodies; ▶ Increased public and stakeholder engagement with water issues. The Water Services Policy Statement is to address policy objectives, including quality, conservation and the future proofing of water services.
	The <i>River Basin Management Plan (2018-2021)</i> is to contain provision for: ▶ Increased waste water treatment in urban areas; ▶ Increased focus in agriculture on the efficient use of nutrients and on water quality; ▶ Improved protection of public drinking water sources; ▶ New water quality measures in 600–700 water bodies; ▶ Improved water quality in 150 additional water bodies; ▶ Increased public and stakeholder engagement with water issues. The Water Services Policy Statement is to address policy objectives, including quality, conservation and the future proofing of water services.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
6.6	By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	DHPLG	River Basin Management Plan (2018-2021) Water Services Policy Statement 2018	
		DCHG	National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021	
6.a	By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	DFAT	One World, One Future	
			The Global Island	
6.b	Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	DFAT	One World, One Future	
			The Global Island	
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all				
7.1	By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	DCCAE	Ireland’s Transition to a Low Carbon Energy Future 2015-2030	
			Strategy to Combat Energy Poverty in Ireland	
7.2	By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	DCCAE	Ireland’s Transition to a Low Carbon Energy Future 2015-2030	
			National Mitigation Plan	

	National Policy Key Objective
	The <i>River Basin Management Plan (2018-2021)</i> is to contain provision for: ▶ Increased waste water treatment in urban areas; ▶ Increased focus in agriculture on the efficient use of nutrients and on water quality; ▶ Improved protection of public drinking water sources; ▶ New water quality measures in 600–700 water bodies; ▶ Improved water quality in 150 additional water bodies; ▶ Increased public and stakeholder engagement with water issues. The Water Services Policy Statement is to address policy objectives, including quality, conservation and the future proofing of water services.
	Conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider countryside.
	<i>One World, One Future</i> – Priority Action Area 5 Essential Services.
	<i>One World, One Future</i> – Priority Action Area 5 Essential Services.
	To guide transition to a low carbon energy system, which provides secure supplies of competitive and affordable energy to our citizens and businesses.
	To guide transition to a low carbon energy system, which provides secure supplies of competitive and affordable energy to our citizens and businesses.
	To provide clarity on policies and measures that are part of a framework for actions across the electricity generation sector to achieve a low carbon electricity sector by 2050.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
7.3	By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	DCCAE	<i>Ireland's Transition to a Low Carbon Energy Future 2015-2030</i>	
			<i>National Mitigation Plan</i>	
			<i>National Energy Efficiency Action Plan for Ireland # 4 2017-2020</i>	
			<i>Better Energy Programme</i>	
7.a	By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
7.b	By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all				
8.1	Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	DFIN/ DFAT	A range of measures including: earned income tax credit for self-employed, export finance initiative and counter guarantee scheme for SMEs, and stable corporate tax rate	
			Medium-term objective and rainy day fund	
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	DBEI	<i>Innovation 2020</i>	
		DCCAE	<i>National Broadband Plan</i>	

	National Policy Key Objective
	To guide transition to a low carbon energy system, which provides secure supplies of competitive and affordable energy to our citizens and businesses.
	To provide clarity on policies and measures that are part of a framework for actions across the electricity generation sector to achieve a low carbon electricity sector by 2050.
	To maximise progress to the target of improving national energy efficiency by 20% by 2020.
	Ireland has a target of a 20% improvement in energy efficiency by 2020. New targets for 2030 will be set by the end of 2018.
	<i>One World, One Future</i> – Priority Action Area 3 Climate Change and Development.
	<i>One World, One Future</i> – Priority Action Area 3 Climate Change and Development.
	These measures will incentivise labour market participation, assist small-to-medium enterprise in accessing funding, continue to attract foreign direct investment and safeguard our public finances.
	<i>Innovation 2020</i> sets out the roadmap for continuing progress towards the goal of making Ireland a Global Innovation Leader, driving a strong sustainable economy and a better society.
	<i>The National Broadband Plan</i> aims to deliver high speed broadband to every citizen and business in Ireland. This is being achieved through a combination of accelerated commercial investment by telecoms operators, and a proposed State intervention to provide high speed broadband to those parts of the country where there is no certainty that the commercial sector will invest.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
8.3	Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	DBEI	<i>Enterprise 2025 Renewed</i>	
8.4	Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead	DCCAE	<i>A Resource Opportunity 2012</i>	
8.5	By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	DBEI	<i>Action Plan for Jobs</i>	
8.6	By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	DEASP	<i>Action Plan for Jobs; Pathways to Work</i>	
			Various Youth programmes and Youth Employability initiative	
8.7	Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	DFAT/ DJE	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
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	DEASP/ DBEI	<i>Action Plan for Jobs</i>	
8.9	By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	DTTAS	<i>People, Place and Policy: Growing Tourism to 2025</i>	

	National Policy Key Objective
	<i>Enterprise 2025 Renewed</i> is Ireland's national enterprise strategy. It sets out the ambition for Ireland in 2025 to be the best place to succeed in business delivering sustainable employment and higher standards of living for all.
	National Waste Prevention Programme.
	<i>The Action Plan for Jobs</i> is a whole-of-Government initiative under which Government Departments and Agencies work to support job creation.
	National employment rate target under EU 2020.
	Increase soft skills of young people to assist them in terms of their employability.
	Goal #3 Better governance, human rights and accountability.
	<i>The Action Plan for Jobs</i> is a whole-of-Government initiative under which Government Departments and Agencies work to support job creation.
	By 2025, ensure revenue from overseas visitors, excluding carrier receipts, will increase to €5 billion in real terms. Employment in the tourism sector will be 250,000 by 2025, compared with around 200,000 in 2015. There will be 10 million visits to Ireland annually by 2025.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
8.10	Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	DFIN	Establishment of the Cost of Insurance Working Group by Minister for Finance, and associated reports and action plans	
8.a	Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	DFAT	One World, One Future	
			The Global Island	
8.b	By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	DEASP / DBEI	Action Plan for Jobs	
			Pathways to Work	
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation				
9.1	Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	DPER	Building on Recovery: Infrastructure and Capital Investment 2016-2021	
9.2	Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	DBEI	Enterprise 2025 Renewed	
9.3	Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	DFIN	Strategic Banking Corporation of Ireland (SBCI)	
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	DPER	Building on Recovery: Infrastructure and Capital Investment 2016-2021	
		DCCAE	National Mitigation Plan	
			A Resource Opportunity 2012	

	National Policy Key Objective
	Stabilise cost of insurance and insurance market generally.
	Goal #2 Sustainable development, inclusive economic growth.
	<i>The Action Plan for Jobs</i> is a whole-of-Government initiative under which Government Departments and Agencies work to support job creation.
	National employment rate target under EU 2020.
	This Capital Plan reflects the Government's commitment to supporting strong and sustainable economic growth and raising welfare and living standards for all.
	<i>Enterprise 2025 Renewed</i> is Ireland's national enterprise strategy. It sets out the ambition for Ireland in 2025 to be the best place to succeed in business delivering sustainable employment and higher standards of living for all.
	Ireland's national promotional institution. The strategic mission of the SBCI is to deliver effective financial supports to Irish SMEs that address failures in the Irish credit market, while driving competition and innovation and ensuring the efficient use of available EU resources.
	This Capital Plan reflects the Government's commitment to supporting strong and sustainable economic growth and raising welfare and living standards for all.
	National Waste Prevention Programme.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
9.5	Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	DBEI	<i>Innovation 2020</i>	
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.	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
9.b	Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
9.c	Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
Goal 10.				
Reduce inequality within and among countries				
10.1	By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	DFIN	<i>Updated National Action Plan for Social Inclusion, 2015-2017</i>	
10.2	By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	DJE	Every Government policy, including <i>The National Strategy for Women and Girls, 2017-2020, National Disability Inclusion Strategy, National Traveller and Roma Inclusion Strategy</i> and <i>Migrant Integration Strategy</i>	

Reduce and remove barriers to inclusion and participation.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
10.3	Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	DJE	Equal Status Act, Employments Equality Act, European Convention on Human Rights Act and all current strategies. No single strategy.	
10.4	Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	DFIN	<i>Updated National Action Plan for Social Inclusion, 2015-2017</i>	
10.5	Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	DFIN	Finance Statement of Strategy, 2017-2020	
10.6	Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	DFIN	Ongoing Engagement with IFIs	
10.7	Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	DJE	Department of Justice's 2015-2017 Statement of Strategy on 'An Efficient, Responsive and Fair Immigration, Asylum and Citizenship System'.	
10.a	Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
10.b	Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
10.c	By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	DFIN	Payment Services Directive – at EU level	

	National Policy Key Objective
	Reduce and remove barriers to inclusion and participation.
	Key plan objective is to reduce consistent poverty to 2 per cent or less by 2020, from the 2010 baseline rate of 6.3 per cent.
	A balanced and equitable economy enabled by a vibrant, secure and well-regulated financial sector.
	Engage in shareholding discussions at the IMF and World Bank Group to ensure that developing countries continue to increase their voice and representation at such insitutions.
	A balanced migration policy that supports our economy and meets our international and humanitarian obligations, whilst also taking a tough approach to tackling illegal migration.
	Payment Services Directive extends existing rules on transparency to cover payments outside the EU but only as regards the “EU part” of the transaction.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
Goal 11.				
Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable				
11.1	By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	DHPLG	<i>Rebuilding Ireland Action Plan for Housing and Homelessness</i>	
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	DTTAS	EU Regulation 1370/2007 on Public Passenger Transport Services by Rail and by Road & Dublin Transport Authority Act 2008	
			<i>Rural Transport Programme</i>	
			<i>Transport Access for All – Sectoral Plan for Accessible Transport under the Disability Act 2005</i>	
			<i>National Disability Inclusion Strategy, 2017-2021</i>	
			<i>Capital Investment Plan 2016-2021 & Transport Strategy for the Greater Dublin Area 2016-2035</i>	
11.3	By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	DHPLG	<i>Project Ireland 2040: National Planning Framework</i>	
11.4	Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the worlds cultural and natural heritage	DCHG	<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
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	DHPLG	<i>Framework for Major Emergency Management in Ireland</i>	

	National Policy Key Objective
	Pillar 1 and 2 of this Action Plan is to increase supply and services to meet the social housing needs of households including those at risk of or experiencing homelessness, while Pillars 3 and 4 identify actions to increase the supply of new homes and more rental properties to match supply with demand.
	To provide funding for socially necessary but uneconomic public transport services.
	To provide, community-based public transport system in rural Ireland to meet local needs.
	Ensures accessibility included in all transport projects from design stage.
	€2.7 billion for investment in public transport has been provided for the remaining four years of the Plan to 2021.
	Compact urban growth, with services and infrastructure being provided in tandem with new developments, and improving overall quality of life for citizens in urban settlements of all scales, from cities down to villages.
	Expand and improve management of protected areas and species. Conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the marine environment.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
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	DCCAE	National Clean Air Strategy	
			A Resource Opportunity 2012	
11.7	By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	DHPLG	National Planning Framework; Design Guidelines on Quality Housing for Sustainable Communities	
11.a	Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	DHPLG	National Planning Framework; Design Guidelines on Quality Housing for Sustainable Communities; Development Plan and Development Management Guidelines; Guidelines on Regional Planning Guidelines	
		DCHG	National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021	
11.b	By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	DHPLG	National Planning Framework; Design Guidelines on Quality Housing for Sustainable Communities; The Planning System and Flood Risk Management – Planning Guidelines	
		DCCAE	A Resource Opportunity 2012	
11.c	Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	DFAT	One World, One Future	
			The Global Island	
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns				
12.1	Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	DCCAE	A Resource Opportunity 2012	

	National Policy Key Objective
	The Strategy will provide the framework to promote and identify a range of measures to reduce air pollution and promote cleaner air while delivering on wider national and international objectives.
	Waste Prevention, Reduce, Reuse, Recycle.
	Urban design, street layouts, amenities and access and public realm design.
	Inclusive and accessible design of urban centres and suburban areas, provision of amenity and green space.
	Mainstream biodiversity into decision-making across all sectors.
	Compact urban form, sustainable design and policies, consideration of flood risk assessment in zoning and designing developments, climate adaptation considerations.
	National Waste Prevention Programme.
	National Waste Prevention Programme.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
12.2	By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	DCCAE	Department of Communications, Climate Action & Environment Statement of Strategy 2016-2019	
			<i>A Resource Opportunity 2012</i>	
12.3	By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	DAFM	Rural Innovation & Development Fund	
		DCCAE	<i>A Resource Opportunity 2012</i>	
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	DBEI	Chemicals Act 2008	
		DCCAE	Waste Management Policy, Legislation and National Implementation Plan on Persistent Organic Pollutants	
			<i>National Clean Air Strategy</i>	
12.5	By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	DCCAE	<i>A Resource Opportunity 2012</i>	
12.6	Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	DBEI	<i>Towards Responsible Business: Ireland's Second National Plan on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) 2017-2020</i>	

	National Policy Key Objective
	To exploit and manage our mineral, hydrocarbon and other geological resources, and inland fisheries in a sustainable and productive manner (High-level Objective 6)
	National Waste Prevention Programme.
	Research projects that are aimed at reducing food waste.
	Waste Prevention.
	The main purpose of the 2008 Act is to facilitate the enforcement of certain EU Regulations concerning chemicals. These Regulations include the: ▶ REACH Regulation; ▶ CLP Regulation; ▶ Rotterdam Regulation concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals under the Rotterdam Convention; and the ▶ Detergents Regulation.
	Comprehensive policy (2012 'A Resource Opportunity') and legislation to ensure that the disposal and recovery of waste does not present a risk to water, air, soil, plants, human health and animals. Legislation also sets a general duty on everyone not to hold, transport, recover or dispose of waste in a manner that causes or is likely to cause environmental pollution. Implementing legislation covers national priorities in addition to EU and international obligations.
	This Strategy will provide the framework to promote and identify a range of measures across government policy required to reduce air pollution and promote cleaner air while delivering on wider national and international objectives.
	National Waste Prevention Programme.
	It is the Government's vision that Ireland will be recognised as a centre of excellence for responsible and sustainable business practices through the adoption and implementation of best practice in CSR in enterprises and organisations.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
12.7	Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	DPER – OGP	<i>Green Tenders – An Action Plan on Green Public Procurement (GPP)</i>	
12.8	By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	DCCAE	<i>Our Sustainable Future</i>	
		DCHG	<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
12.a	Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i> <i>The Global Island</i>	
12.b	Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	DTTAS	<i>People, Place and Policy: Growing Tourism to 2025</i>	
12.c	Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	DCCAE	<i>National Mitigation Plan</i>	
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts				
13.1	Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	DCCAE	<i>National Adaptation Framework</i>	

	National Policy Key Objective
	<i>Green Tenders</i> objective – commits the public sector to playing an exemplary sustainability role through its procurement activities. There are eight priority sectors identified for GPP implementation in Ireland, and this Plan adopts a target for 50% of procurement in these sectors (both by number of contracts and by value) to include at least core GPP criteria.
	Education, Communications and Behaviour Change.
	Increase awareness and appreciation of biodiversity and ecosystems services.
	Government will place tourism as a key element of its economic strategy, with development in the tourism sector reflecting the highest standards of environmental and economic sustainability.
	Fossil fuel subsidies have the potential to make consumption of fossil fuels more attractive relative to other, more sustainable alternatives. Internationally, the need to phase out fossil fuel subsidies has been recognised particularly by the G20. Where subsidies exist, either directly or indirectly, they may be aimed at addressing other policy objectives rather than simply promoting the use of fossil fuels. The range of subsidies that are in place in Ireland need to be identified in order to inform a future strategy for addressing such subsidies where they have the potential to act as a barrier to decarbonisation. As a sign of Government commitment to this policy, Public Service Obligation (PSO) support for Bord na Mónas Edenderry peat-fired generation station expired in December 2015. PSO support for the ESB owned West Offaly and Lough Ree power stations will expire in December 2019. Thereafter, security of supply subsidies for electricity generated from peat will no longer be supported under the PSO. National Mitigation Plan Proposal: Prepare a report identifying fossil fuel subsidies in place for consideration by Government. Lead Department: Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment. Stakeholders: D/Finance, DPER, EPA, all relevant Government Departments Timeline: 2019
	This Framework aims to strengthen adaptative capacity and to support the transition towards a climate resilient Ireland by 2050 and also includes support adaptation action at sectoral and local level.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
13.2	Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	DPER	<i>Building on Recovery: Infrastructure and Capital Investment 2016-2021</i>	
		DCCAE	<i>National Mitigation Plan</i>	
			<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
			<i>National Adaptation Framework</i>	
			<i>National Policy Position on Climate Action and Low Carbon Development</i>	

	National Policy Key Objective
	Ireland's first <i>National Mitigation Plan</i> sets out this Government's shared approach to reducing our own greenhouse gas emissions. This is a whole-of-Government Plan, reflecting in particular the central roles of the key Ministers responsible for the sectors covered by the Plan – Electricity Generation, the Built Environment, Transport and Agriculture, as well as drawing on the perspectives and responsibilities of a range of other Government Departments. The measures that are and will be implemented through this <i>National Mitigation Plan</i> will lay the foundations for transitioning Ireland to a low carbon, climate resilient and environmentally sustainable economy by 2050. This <i>National Mitigation Plan</i> sets out our vision to achieve this transition in which each and every one of us has a role to play as we work to build this future.
	This Framework specifies the strategy for adaptation measures in different sectors and by local authorities to reduce the vulnerability of the State to the negative effects of climate change and to avail of any positive effects that may occur. This Framework and its successors will set out the context to ensure local authorities, regions and key sectors can assess the key risks and vulnerabilities of climate change, implement climate resilience actions and ensure climate adaptation considerations are mainstreamed into all local, regional and national policy-making.
	This provides a high-level policy direction for the adoption and implementation by Government of plans to enable the State to move to a low carbon economy by 2050.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
13.3	Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	DCCAE	<i>National Strategy on Education for Sustainable Development in Ireland 2014-2020</i>	
			<i>National Mitigation Plan</i>	
			<i>National Adaptation Framework</i>	
			National Policy Position on Climate Action and Low Carbon Development	
13.a	Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	DCCAE	Govt. Decision S180/20/10/1660.	
		DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
		DFIN	Ongoing Engagement with Multilateral Development Bank.	

	National Policy Key Objective
	This is a whole-of-Government Plan, reflecting in particular the central roles of the key Ministers responsible for the sectors covered by the Plan – Electricity Generation, the Built Environment, Transport and Agriculture, as well as drawing on the perspectives and responsibilities of a range of other Government Departments. The measures that are and will be implemented will lay the foundations for transitioning Ireland to a low carbon, climate resilient and environmentally sustainable economy by 2050.
	This Framework specifies the strategy for adaptation measures in different sectors and by local authorities to reduce the vulnerability of the State to the negative effects of climate change and to avail of any positive effects that may occur. This Framework and its successors will set out the context to ensure local authorities, regions and key sectors can assess the key risks and vulnerabilities of climate change, implement climate resilience actions and ensure climate adaptation considerations are mainstreamed into all local, regional and national policy making.
	The extent of the challenge to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, in line with our EU and international commitments, is well understood by Government, as reflected in the National Policy Position on Climate Action and Low Carbon Development, published in April 2014, and in the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Bill 2015. The National Policy Position provides a high-level policy direction for the adoption and implementation by Government of plans to enable the State to move to a low carbon economy by 2050. Statutory authority for the plans is set out in the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015. The evolution of climate policy in Ireland will be an iterative process based on the adoption by Government of a series of national plans over the period to 2050. Greenhouse gas mitigation and adaptation to the impacts of climate change are to be addressed in parallel national plans – respectively through National Mitigation Plans and National Climate Change Adaptation Frameworks.
	Ireland has also committed to a number of policy measures in relation to international climate finance, through commitments to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), through Government Decision S180/20/10/1660 of 13 January 2016, and under the Programme for a Partnership Government.
	The international community has committed to provide \$100 billion per annum by 2020 for climate action in developing countries within the ongoing climate change negotiations. Ireland will maintain its engagement with the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol global processes, and strive to meet the obligations arising from these.
	Ireland commenced contributions to the Green Climate Fund in 2016.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
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	DFAT	One World, One Future	
			The Global Island	
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development				
14.1	By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	DHPLG	Water Framework Directive, Marine Strategy Framework Directive and OSPAR Convention (Northeast Atlantic) including High Seas (OSPAR Hazardous Substances and Eutrophication Strategies and Marine Litter Regional Action Plan Apply).	
		DCHG	National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021	
14.2	By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	DHPLG	Marine Strategy Framework Directive, OSPAR Northeast Atlantic Strategy	
		DCHG	National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021	
14.3	Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	DAFM	Harnessing Our Ocean Wealth, National Climate Adaptation Strategy (2018); Ireland Climate Strategy to 2020 and beyond; OSPAR Northeast Atlantic Environmental Strategy to 2020 and from 2020-2030 (in draft at present); National Marine Research and Innovation Strategy; National Planning Framework Roadmap	
		DCHG	National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021	

	National Policy Key Objective
	Conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the marine environment.
	Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches. Also OSPAR network of Marine Protected Areas, OSPAR list of threatened and/or declining species and habitats.
	Conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the marine environment.
	Healthy ecosystems – protect and conserve our rich biodiversity and ecosystems. Four year programme researching ocean acidification being undertaken by the Marine Institute to inform policy at national and regional level.
	Conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the marine environment.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
14.4	By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	DAFM	Sea-fisheries and Maritime Jurisdiction Act 2006 and the Fisheries (Amendment Act) 2003 under the Framework of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP); <i>Food Wise 2025</i> ; <i>Harvesting Our Ocean Wealth</i> .	
		DCHG	<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
14.5	By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	DHPLG	Marine Strategy Framework Directive, Convention for Biological Diversity Aichi Target 11, OSPAR Northeast Atlantic Environment Strategy (2010-2020) – new strategy to 2030 being drafted.	
		DCHG	<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
14.6	By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and 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	DAFM	Sea-fisheries and Maritime Jurisdiction Act 2006 and the Fisheries (Amendment Act) 2003 under the Framework of the CFP; <i>Food Wise 2025</i> ; <i>Harvesting Our Ocean Wealth</i> .	
			<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
14.7	By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	

	National Policy Key Objective
	<i>Harvesting Our Ocean Wealth</i> sets out to: achieve healthy ecosystems that provide monetary and non-monetary goods and services; ensure that fishing and aquaculture are environmentally and socially sustainable; foster a dynamic fishing industry and ensure a fair standard of living for fishing communities.
	Conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the marine environment.
	Marine Strategy Framework Directive commits Member States to creating a coherent and representative network of Marine Protected Areas, The OSPAR network of Marine Protected Areas aims for the relevant Convention on Biological Diversity target of 10% coverage.
	Expand and improve management of protected areas and species and conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the marine environment.
	Ensure that fishing and aquaculture are environmentally and socially sustainable. Foster a dynamic fishing industry and ensure a fair standard of living for fishing communities.
	Mainstream biodiversity into decision-making across all sectors.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
14.a	Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	DAFM	<i>Harnessing Our Ocean Wealth</i>	
14.b	Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	DAFM	Sea-fisheries and Maritime Jurisdiction Act 2006 and the Fisheries (Amendment Act) 2003 under the Framework of the CFP, <i>Food Wise 2025</i> ; <i>Harvesting Our Ocean Wealth</i> .	
14.c	Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
		DHPLG	Northeast Atlantic. High Seas covered by OSPAR Convention.	
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss				
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	DCHG	<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
		DAFM	United Nations Forum on Forestry	
15.2	By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	DAFM	<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
			United Nations Forum on Forestry	

	National Policy Key Objective
	Enabler – to build capacity, education, training and awareness. Ireland is an active member of Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and Partnership for Observation of the Global Oceans.
	Ensure that fishing and aquaculture are environmentally and socially sustainable. Foster a dynamic fishing industry and ensure a fair standard of living for fishing communities. Harnessing market opportunities in order to build a thriving maritime economy.
	Conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider countryside. Expand and improve management of protected areas and species.
	Active and fully participating member.
	Conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider countryside. Expand and improve management of protected areas and species.
	Active and fully participating member.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
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 degradation-neutral world	DAFM	<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
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	DCHG	<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
15.5	Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	DCHG	<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
15.6	Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	DCHG	<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
15.7	Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	DCHG	<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
15.8	By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	DCHG	<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
15.9	By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	DCHG	<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
15.a	Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	DCHG	<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
15.b	Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
		DFIN	Ongoing Engagement with IFIs.	
		DCHG	<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	

	National Policy Key Objective
	Expand and improve management of protected areas and species.
	Expand and improve management of protected areas and species.
	Expand and improve management of protected areas and species.
	Mainstream biodiversity into decision-making across all sectors.
	Conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider countryside. Strengthen international governance for biodiversity and ecosystem services.
	Conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider countryside.
	Mainstream biodiversity into decision-making across all sectors.
	Mainstream biodiversity into decision-making across all sectors.
	Strengthen international governance for biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
15.c	Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	DCHG	<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels				
16.1	Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	DJE	<i>An Garda Síochána Policing Plan 2017.</i> <i>An Garda Síochána's Crime Prevention and Reduction Strategy 2017.</i> <i>An Garda Síochána's Modernisation and Renewal Programme 2016-2021.</i> <i>Youth Justice Action Plan 2014-2018.</i>	
16.2	End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	DJE	<i>Second National Action Plan to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Human Beings 2016</i>	
16.3	Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	DJE		
16.4	By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	DJE	Ireland's membership of the Financial Action Task Force, an intergovernmental body that sets global standards regarding anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing, which are adopted by the EU through the Anti-Money Laundering Directives, the fourth of which Ireland is currently transposing.	

	National Policy Key Objective
	Strengthen international governance for biodiversity and ecosystem services.
	The Mission Statement of An Garda Síochána is “to deliver professional policing and security services with the trust, confidence and support of the people we serve.”
	Continued development of structures to identify and support victims of trafficking and prosecute those responsible.
	To further strengthen national defences against money laundering and terrorist financing; and ensure the soundness, integrity and stability, and confidence in the financial system as a whole.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
16.5	Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	DJE	The development and implementation of anti-corruption policies does not rest with any one body in this jurisdiction.	
			Regulation of Lobbying Act 2015	
			Protected Disclosures Act 2014	
			Public Sector Standards Bill 2015 [Currently before the Oireachtas]	
16.6	Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	DPER	Houses of the Oireachtas (Inquiries, Privileges and Procedures) Act 2013	
			Freedom of Information (FOI) Act 2014	
			Ombudsman (Amendment) Act 2012	
			Corporate Governance Standard for the Civil Service	

	National Policy Key Objective
	The competence to prevent, detect, investigate and prosecute corruption is spread across a number of agencies, including: Council of Europe's Group of States Against Corruption, OECD Anti Bribery Convention and United Nations Convention against Corruption. There is no overarching national anti-corruption policy document.
	Designed to provide appropriate transparency on "who is lobbying whom about what". It allows all sections of society to reach informed evidence-based judgments regarding the extent to which different interest groups are able to access and influence decision-making.
	To provide robust statutory protections for workers in both the public and private sectors against the real or potential penalisation by their employers where they have brought concerns about wrongdoing in the workplace to light.
	To significantly enhance the existing framework for identifying, disclosing and managing conflicts of interest and minimising corruption risks, to achieve a shift towards a more dynamic and risk-based system of compliance and to ensure that the institutional framework for oversight, investigation and enforcement is robust and effective.
	Established a comprehensive statutory framework for the Oireachtas (National Parliament) to conduct inquiries within the current constitutional framework.
	This Act covers some 600 Bodies and provides that new public bodies, as they are established, will automatically be subject to FOI, unless they are specifically exempt.
	This Act brought some 180 public bodies within the Ombudsman's remit. This was the most significant extension within 30 years. The Ombudsman's remit was further extended in to include private nursing homes whose residents are in receipt of state support or subvention, (offering greater accountability and assurance to over 20,000 nursing homes residents and their families). Further extensions will be considered.
	To strengthen corporate governance in the Civil Service in line with international best practice. Departments/Offices were required to develop their own governance frameworks in line with the standard which set out how each Department and Office does its work and how it operates to deliver on its mandate and functions.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
16.7	Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	DPER	2014 Guidelines on Appointments to State Boards	
			<i>Open Government Partnership National Action Plan 2016-2018</i>	
16.8	Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
16.9	By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
16.10	Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	DPER	Data Sharing and Governance Bill [Currently under development]	
			Open Data initiative	
			Freedom of Information (FOI) Act 2014	
16.a	Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
16.b	Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	DJE	Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission (IHREC) Act 2014	
Goal 17.				
Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development				
Finance				
17.1	Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
		Revenue	International Capacity Building meetings such as the Forum of Tax Administrations Network or the OECD's Experts mobilisation meeting.	

	National Policy Key Objective
	Providing access to State Board opportunities to as wide a pool of candidates as possible; strengthening the performance of State Boards by identifying and securing high-quality membership; and; attaining a high level of transparency in the selection and appointment of board members by Ministers.
	Commits the Government to initiatives to promote inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making. These include the National Dialogue on Climate Action and Public Participation Networks for Local Authorities. This Plan also commits the Government to promoting citizen engagement in policy making and the design of public services.
	To provide a generalised legal basis for the sharing of data between public bodies while setting out appropriate principles and safeguards under which such sharing should take place.
	Provides a unique opportunity to use and re-use public data, to create the standard infrastructure necessary which fuels economic, governmental and societal activity across many different domains.
	This Act covers some 600 Bodies and provides that new public bodies, as they are established, will automatically be subject to FOI, unless they are specifically exempt.
	IHREC empowered to promote best practice, aided by the Public Service Duty commitment.
	Responsible for the assessment and collection of taxes and duties. The International Tax Division has responsibility for the development of Revenue's role in capacity building.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
17.2	Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	DFAT		
		DFIN	Ongoing Engagement with IFIs	
17.3	Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	DFAT		
		DFIN	Ongoing Engagement with IFIs	
17.4	Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	DFAT		
		DFIN	Ongoing Engagement with IFIs	
17.5	Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	DFAT	One World, One Future	
			The Global Island	
Technology				
17.6	Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	DFAT	One World, One Future	
			The Global Island	

[illegible]

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
17.7	Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	DFAT	One World, One Future	
			The Global Island	
17.8	Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	DFAT	One World, One Future	
			The Global Island	
Capacity building				
17.9	Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	DFAT	One World, One Future	
			The Global Island	
Trade				
17.10	Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	DFAT	One World, One Future	
			The Global Island	
17.11	Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	DFAT	One World, One Future	
			The Global Island	
17.12	Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	DFAT	One World, One Future	
			The Global Island	

[illegible]

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
Systemic issues				
Policy and institutional coherence				
17.13	Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	DFIN	Finance Statement of Strategy, 2017-2020	
17.14	Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	DCCAE	National Implementation Plan for Sustainable Development	
17.15	Respect each country’s policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	DFAT	One World, One Future	
			The Global Island	
Multi-stakeholder partnerships				
17.16	Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	DFAT		
		DFIN	Ongoing Engagement with IFIs	
17.17	Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	All Depts	One World, One Future	
			The Global Island	
Data, monitoring and accountability				
17.18	By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	DFAT	One World, One Future	
			The Global Island	
17.19	By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	DFAT	One World, One Future	
			The Global Island	

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Annex III: Table of Actions

Please see table below of all Actions committed to implement over the duration of this first SDG National Implementation Plan.

Committed Actions under the SDG Implementation Plan 2018-2020	
1.	Prepare Ireland's first Voluntary National Review for delivery at the UN High-Level Political Forum at its next session in the summer of 2018.
2.	During the lifetime of this first SDG National Implementation Plan, prepare a new Sustainable Development Strategy, taking Ireland's SDG commitments directly into account.
3.	In order to promote transparency and accountability, publish the SDG Policy Map on www.dccae.gov.ie/SustainableDevelopmentGoals , and update as necessary.
4.	Beginning in 2018, include reference in all new Statements of Strategy to all SDG targets for which a Department has lead responsibility.
5.	Departments will consider options available to identify those items of departmental expenditure which support specific SDGs.
6.	In order to promote transparency and accountability, publish details of lead and stakeholder Departments for each SDG target on www.dccae.gov.ie/SustainableDevelopmentGoals , and update as necessary, taking into account any changes in departmental configurations.
7.	In order to promote transparency, publish on www.dccae.gov.ie/SustainableDevelopmentGoals regular updates on the work of the SDG Interdepartmental Working Group.
8.	Establish in H1 2018, a national SDG Stakeholder Forum.
9.	In order to promote transparency, publish on www.dccae.gov.ie/SustainableDevelopmentGoals details of the membership of the national SDG Stakeholder Forum, and the Forum's Terms of Reference. In addition, publish the agenda and minutes of Forum meetings.
10.	The SDG Interdepartmental Working Group will develop a strategy around communicating Ireland's key SDG priorities to national and international audiences.
11.	Develop an online SDG platform as a one-stop-shop for SDG information and learning.
12.	Select a limited number of national organisations to act as 'SDG Champions', who can leverage their public profile to raise awareness of the SDGs. SDG Champions will be selected following input from the SDG Stakeholder Forum.

Committed Actions under the SDG Implementation Plan 2018-2020

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 13. | Develop in conjunction with the SDG Stakeholder Forum communication materials/toolkits to: raise awareness of the Goals, and the commitment to “leave no one behind” and reach the furthest behind first, among the general public; and to help national and local organisations engage with the Goals and communicate their own contributions. |
| 14. | Inform the United Nations of Ireland’s intention to present four VNRs to the HLPF by 2030, beginning in 2018, then in 2022, 2026 and 2030. |
| 15. | Prepare Ireland’s second national SDG report for delivery in 2020, to include a review of progress under this first SDG National Implementation Plan. |
| 16. | Seek stakeholder input to all SDG reports prepared under this Plan. |
| 17. | Include stakeholder representatives in the Irish delegation to the HLPF. |
| 18. | Provide speaking time to a stakeholder representative during Ireland’s presentation of its first VNR to the HLPF in July 2018. |
| 19. | From 2018, those Departments with responsibility for implementing specific SDG targets will provide information on how they are implementing those targets in their Annual Reports where relevant. |

Annex IV: Acronyms

Acronym	Explanation
CFP	Common Fisheries Policy
CLP Regulation	Classification, Labeling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures Regulation
COSI	Childhood Obesity Surveillance Initiative
CSO	Central Statistics Office
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DAFM	Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine
DBEI	Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation
DCYA	Department of Children and Youth Affairs
DCCAIE	Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment
DCHG	Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht
DEFENCE	Department of Defence
DES	Department of Education and Skills
DEASP	Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection
DFIN	Department of Finance
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DoH	Department of Health
DHPLG	Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government
DJE	Department of Justice and Equality
DPER	Department of Public Expenditure and Reform
DRCD	Department of Rural and Community Development
DTTAS	Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport
EU	European Union
FOI	Freedom of Information

Acronym	Explanation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEMS Project	Global Environment Monitoring System Project
GNI	Gross National Income
GPP	Green Public Procurement
GSBPM	Generic Statistical Business Process Model
HLPF	UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development
H1	The first half of the year
IFI	International Financial Institutions
IHREC	Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LCDCs	Local Community Development Committees
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NSWG	National Strategy for Women and Girls
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
OSi	Ordnance Survey Ireland
OEP	Office of Emergency Planning
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OGP	Office of Government Procurement
OPW	Office of Public Works
OSPAR	The mechanism by which 15 Governments and the EU cooperate to protect the marine environment of the North-East Atlantic
PPNs	Public Participation Networks
PSO	Public Service Obligation
REVENUE	Office of the Revenue Commissioners
SBCI	Strategic Banking Corporation of Ireland

Acronym	Explanation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SOG	Senior Officials Group
SPCs	Strategic Policy Committees
UN	United Nations
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNSD	United Nations Statistical Division
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WTO	World Trade Organisation

Annex V: List of Figures and Tables

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- Table 6.1: Ireland's SDG Reporting Schedule 2018-2030

Annex VI: Senior Officials' Group on the Sustainable Development Goals – Terms of Reference

The Senior Officials' Group on the Sustainable Development Goals will provide strategic overview of and direction to SDG implementation which is being led by the Minister for Communications, Climate Action and the Environment and his officials. It will monitor overall progress on implementation and report, as required, to political level.

The Group will be chaired by the Department of the Taoiseach, with Secretariat provided by the Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment.

Membership of the Group will include departments identified as having roles and responsibilities in relation to the implementation of the SDGs.

The Group will meet as required, including to review preparation of Ireland's National Implementation Plan and National Progress Report.

Annex VII: SDG Interdepartmental Working Group – Terms of Reference

The Interdepartmental Working Group on the Sustainable Development Goals, supported by the Secretariat from DCCAE will:

- i. provide the mechanism for a whole-of-government approach to monitoring and reporting progress in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals;
- ii. agree Ireland's National SDG Implementation Plan(s), including establishing timeframes, priorities and supporting actions;
- iii. agree in a timely manner draft documentation for consideration by the Senior Officials' Group, including implementation plans and progress reports;
- iv. agree key messages for Ireland's periodic Voluntary National Reviews for consideration by the Senior Officials' Group, and preparation of presentations to the UN High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development;
- v. coordinate strategic communications and engagement with domestic and international stakeholders regarding Ireland's implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

The Interdepartmental Working Group will be chaired by the Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment. Membership of the Group will include departments identified as having roles and responsibilities in relation to SDG implementation.

The Group will meet in plenary format as required. Where appropriate, the Group may establish sub-groups to focus on sector or thematic issues (e.g. environment protection, gender equality), and to develop a communications strategy around Ireland's SDG implementation priorities at the National and UN levels.

