

Sustainable Development Goals Tracker

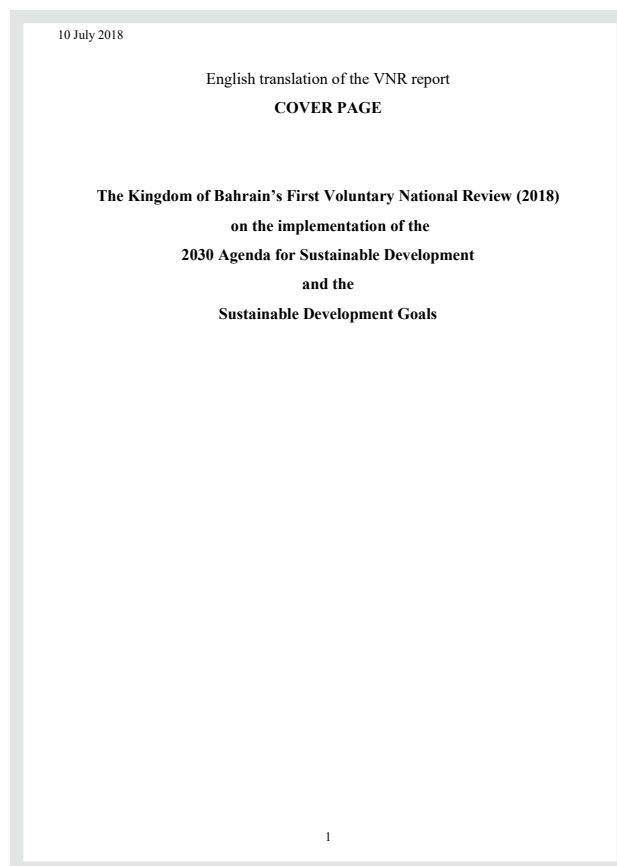
BAHRAIN 2026

Voluntary National Review

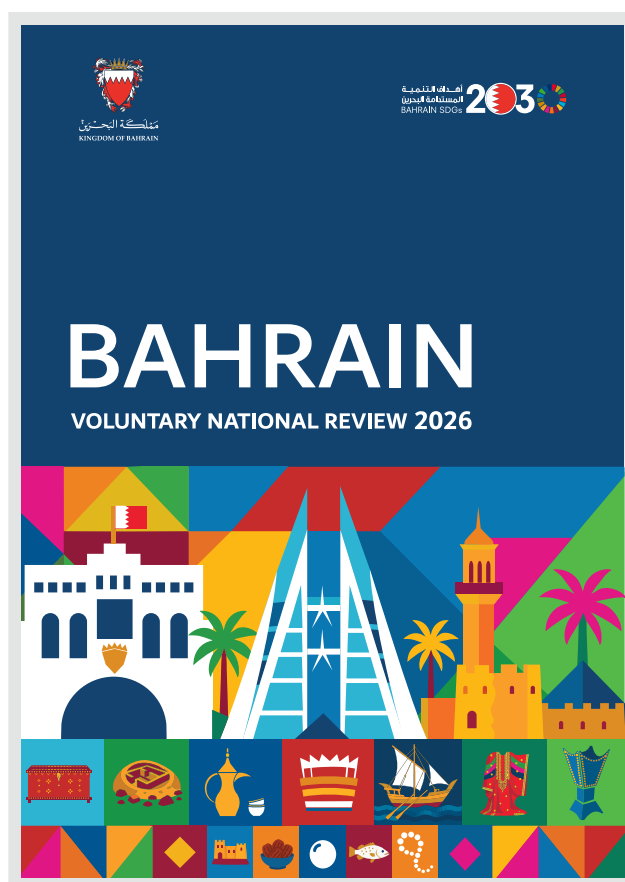




Bahrain VNR 2023
Report



Bahrain VNR 2018
Report



Bahrain VNR 2026
Report



DOI: 10.47556/R.UN-VNRS2026.7

Kingdom of *Bahrain* 2026 Voluntary National Review (VNR)

VNRs Submitted: 3 (75%)



SDGs Achieved: 1 (6%)



SDGs On-Track: 10 (59%)



SDGs Off-Track: 6 (35%)



SDGs No Progress: 0 (0%)

Introduction

The Kingdom of Bahrain's Third Voluntary National Review (2026) presents the country's progress in implementing the United Nations' (UN) **2030 Agenda** for Sustainable Development through a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach. Building on the foundations of the Constitution, the National Action Charter and Bahrain Economic **Vision 2030**, the Kingdom continues to integrate the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into national policies, government programmes and sectoral strategies. Following its previous VNR in 2023, Bahrain has continued implementing reforms to strengthen economic diversification, institutional efficiency, social development and environmental sustainability.

The 2026 VNR also reflects Bahrain's response to emerging global and regional challenges, including geopolitical tensions, supply chain disruptions and economic uncertainties. Despite these challenges, the Kingdom emphasises resilient institutions, adaptive governance and international cooperation while reaffirming its commitment to leaving no one behind. The report is organised around four national themes-Empowering People, Celebrating Heritage, Securing the Future, and Economic Sustainability-demonstrating Bahrain's integrated approach towards achieving the SDGs and shaping its long-term Economic Vision 2050 (United Nations, 2026a; United Nations, 2026b).



VNR Framework Approach to assess Bahrain's Progress Towards the 2030 Agenda

A VNR is a self-assessment process through which the UN Member States review and report on their progress in implementing the **2030 Agenda** for Sustainable Development and its **17 SDGs**. These reviews are voluntary, country-led, and inclusive, allowing each nation to share experiences, identify challenges, and highlight best practices.

VNRs are essential because they promote accountability and transparency in the implementation of the SDGs, allowing countries to demonstrate their commitment and progress openly. They help governments track progress, identify gaps, and strengthen policies, ensuring that national development strategies remain aligned with the **2030 Agenda**. Moreover, VNRs facilitate knowledge sharing among nations by enabling the exchange of experiences, innovations, and lessons learned. They also encourage multi-stakeholder participation, bringing together government institutions, civil society, the private sector, and academia in a collaborative effort to advance sustainable development. Finally, the VNRs serve as the foundation for the UN High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) reviews, providing evidence-based insights that guide global discussions on accelerating progress towards achieving the SDGs.

Objectives of VNRs

- Assess a country's progress towards achieving the SDGs.
- Identify key challenges and barriers to implementation.
- Share lessons learned and innovative approaches.
- Mobilise support, partnerships, and policy coherence for sustainable development.

Methodology to Measure VNRs Progress

VNRs assess development performance using quantitative and qualitative data, aligning national priorities with SDGs targets. Countries use available indicators and national statistics to evaluate whether they are:

- Achieved, on-track, moderately off-track, seriously off-track or no progress.
- Facing data gaps or methodological challenges.

Due to incomplete or inconsistent data, some assessments rely on proxy indicators or qualitative descriptions of progress. Each SDG is rated on a **0–5 scale** to measure Bahrain's progress towards the **2030 Agenda**.

- 0 – No Progress:** No measurable progress or data available.
- 1 – Severely Off-Track:** Very little advancement; major gaps persist.
- 2 – Off-Track:** Limited progress with minimal improvement.
- 3 – Moderately Off-Track:** Some progress achieved, but key challenges remain.
- 4 – On-Track:** Noticeable progress made; close to achieving the target.
- 5 – Achieved:** Goal fully met with sustained performance and monitoring in place.

This scale helps to quantify Bahrain's SDGs performance, showing where strong progress exists and where further policy actions are needed. VNRs are vital tools for evaluating and accelerating progress towards the **2030 Agenda**. They enable countries to reflect on achievements, recognise shortcomings, and strengthen collective action for a more sustainable and equitable world.

Explanation of Analysis (Applied to Bahrain SDG Report)

This analysis applies the *VNR framework* to Bahrain's SDG Report. Initially, the report was processed using an AI tool to extract, summarise, and categorise data related to the **17 SDGs**. The AI provided preliminary insights into Bahrain's progress, challenges, and measurable indicators. Following the AI review, the information was cross-verified by two independent human experts to ensure factual accuracy, contextual relevance, and alignment with the official UN SDG indicators. This validation step strengthened the reliability of the data interpretation.

Finally, a team of SDG experts conducted an in-depth qualitative and quantitative analysis to identify key challenges, potential solutions, and policy-level recommendations. The comprehensive approach, integrating AI-driven insights with expert validation, provides a balanced, evidence-based assessment of Bahrain's progress towards achieving economic growth, highlighting strategic areas for improvement, innovation, and sustainability.

Overall Progress

Table 1 presents Bahrain's progress across the **17 SDGs**, with ratings assigned to each goal based on the report's findings. The ratings reflect the extent of progress made, highlight areas where challenges have been addressed, and identify those that remain unresolved.

Table 1. SDG Progress Scoring

Score: 4		1 NO POVERTY
Justification	- Bahrain continues to strengthen its comprehensive social protection system through financial assistance, housing support, disability allowances, subsidies and digital social services to ensure that vulnerable groups are protected. - Social protection coverage reached 86.4% (2022), while access to basic sanitation (100%, 2024) and basic drinking water (99.9%, 2024) remained almost universal.	
Challenges	- The VNR notes that economic uncertainty, regional instability and external shocks continue to place pressure on vulnerable households and require continued strengthening of social protection systems.	
Progress/Solutions	- Bahrain digitalised social support services in 2025, expanded housing programmes, introduced a cost-of-living allowance in 2026, and allocated BD 800 million for social housing in the 2025–2026 budget.	
Unsolved Challenges	- The VNR highlights the need to continue closing implementation gaps, strengthen resilience, and ensure that no one is left behind amid continuing economic and regional challenges.	
Score : 4		2 ZERO HUNGER
Justification	- Bahrain promotes food security through sustainable agriculture, innovation and efficient resource management. - Reported indicators include stunting among children under five: 4.6% (2023), anaemia among women aged 15–49: 38.4% (2023), agriculture orientation index: 0.45 (2023) and food price anomaly index: -0.19 (2024).	

Challenges	- Limited land and water resources require continued improvements in agricultural productivity and resource efficiency. - The VNR emphasises long-term food security and sustainable production systems.
Progress/Solutions	- Bahrain expanded hydroponics and soilless agriculture (reducing water use by 70–90%), recognised four agricultural villages under the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) Villages Recognition Initiative (2026), and approved the establishment of the Global Date Research Center (2026).
Unsolved Challenges	- The VNR identifies the continued need to strengthen food security, sustainable aquaculture and digital monitoring systems, including the planned Bluetrack system scheduled for 2027.

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



Score: 4

Justification	- Bahrain provides free universal healthcare and continues to modernise the health sector through digital health, disease prevention, precision medicine and universal health coverage. - Key indicators include maternal mortality ratio: 4.9 (2022), births attended by skilled personnel: 99.4% (2022), under-five mortality: 8.7 per 1,000 live births (2024), Universal Health Coverage (UHC) index: 78 (2023), vaccination coverage: 99% (2023) and International Health Regulations (IHR) core capacity score reached 92.
Challenges	- Bahrain continues to address non-communicable diseases, hereditary diseases and preparedness for future public health emergencies while strengthening healthcare governance and data systems.
Progress/Solutions	- Major initiatives include the Sehati National Health Insurance Programme, Infectious Diseases Centre (2023), Food-Based Dietary Guidelines (2024), Bahrain National Genome Programme, robotic surgery, digital disease surveillance and expanded specialist services.
Unsolved Challenges	- The VNR notes the need for continued investment in prevention, innovation, healthcare data, precision medicine and health system resilience to respond to future health challenges.

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



Score: 4

Justification	- Bahrain continues to invest in inclusive and high-quality education through curriculum reform, digital learning and lifelong education. - Key indicators include 100% participation in organised learning one year before primary education (2024), adult literacy rate of 99.9% (2024) and youth literacy rate of 100% (2024).
Challenges	- The VNR highlights the need to continuously align education with labour market requirements, strengthen digital skills and promote lifelong learning to meet future economic demands.

Progress/ Solutions	- Bahrain expanded digital education, strengthened technical and vocational education, integrated artificial intelligence into education, enhanced teacher professional development and promoted innovation through national education reforms.
Unsolved Challenges	- The VNR identifies the continued need to improve future workforce skills, enhance digital transformation in education and maintain education quality in line with emerging technologies and labour market needs.

5 GENDER
EQUALITY



Score: 4	
Justification	- Bahrain continues to promote women's empowerment through equal opportunities, leadership, economic participation and legal protection. - Women represented 55% of public sector employees (2024) and 43% of leadership positions in the public sector (2024).
Challenges	- The VNR notes the importance of sustaining women's participation in leadership, entrepreneurship and decision-making while strengthening protection mechanisms and equal opportunities across sectors.
Progress/ Solutions	- Bahrain implemented the National Plan for the Advancement of Bahraini Women, expanded women's leadership programmes, strengthened family support services and promoted equal opportunity policies across government institutions.
Unsolved Challenges	- The VNR highlights the need to further enhance women's economic participation, leadership representation and continued mainstreaming of gender equality across national development policies.

6 CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION



Score: 4	
Justification	- Bahrain continues to ensure universal access to safe drinking water and sanitation through integrated water management and wastewater treatment. - Access to safely managed drinking water reached 99.9% (2024) and safely managed sanitation services reached 100% (2024).
Challenges	- The VNR identifies water scarcity, limited natural freshwater resources and increasing demand as key challenges requiring efficient water resource management and conservation.
Progress/ Solutions	- Bahrain expanded wastewater treatment and reuse, strengthened desalination capacity, improved water distribution networks and promoted water conservation initiatives to enhance long-term water security.
Unsolved Challenges	- The VNR emphasises the need to continue improving water efficiency, expand treated wastewater reuse and strengthen integrated water resource management to address future water demand and climate-related pressures.



Score : 3

Justification	- Bahrain is advancing the transition towards sustainable energy through renewable energy, energy efficiency and low-carbon development. - The VNR highlights investments in clean and renewable energy as part of national climate action and long-term sustainability.
Challenges	- The VNR recognises that global energy pressures, climate change and increasing energy demand require continued investment in clean energy and resilient infrastructure.
Progress/Solutions	- Bahrain continues to implement renewable energy initiatives, strengthen energy efficiency, modernise infrastructure and support the transition towards cleaner energy sources under its sustainability and climate agendas.
Unsolved Challenges	- The VNR highlights the need to further accelerate the clean energy transition, strengthen climate resilience and continue investing in sustainable energy systems.



Score : 3

Justification	- Economic diversification remains central to Bahrain's development model, supporting employment, entrepreneurship and sustainable economic growth. - The VNR also highlights strengthened labour market governance and protection for workers.
Challenges	- Bahrain continues to address external economic shocks, supply chain disruptions and the need to enhance workforce skills while ensuring decent work and labour protection.
Progress/Solutions	- Bahrain strengthened worker protection through digital wage protection systems, generated over 470,000 IBANs by 2026 for commercial and domestic workers, enhanced labour inspections and expanded support through the Expat Protection Centre and National Referral Mechanism. - The Kingdom also continues to support Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) through the SME Development Board Plan 2.0 (2022–2026), with SMEs accounting for 93.4% of all enterprises and more than 85,700 SMEs.
Unsolved Challenges	- The VNR identifies the continued need to strengthen workforce skills, enhance SME competitiveness and sustain inclusive economic growth amid changing global economic conditions.



Score: 4

Justification	- Bahrain continues to invest in innovation, digital transformation and resilient infrastructure to support a knowledge-based economy. - The National Innovation Strategy 2025–2035 aims to strengthen research, innovation and competitiveness, including raising R&D expenditure to 2% of GDP by 2035, doubling registered patents by 2027, and placing Bahrain among the top 50 countries in the Global Innovation Index.
Challenges	- The VNR highlights the need to strengthen research capacity, intellectual property protection, digital infrastructure and innovation ecosystems to support long-term competitiveness.

Progress/ Solutions	- Bahrain launched the National Innovation Strategy 2025–2035, strengthened intellectual property protection through the Locarno Agreement (2026), expanded Patent Prosecution Highway programmes, launched the National Maritime Strategy (2025) and National Aviation Strategy 2026–2027, and continued digital transformation through open data and innovation platforms.
Unsolved Challenges	- The VNR emphasises the continued need to increase research and development, strengthen innovation capacity, expand digital infrastructure and sustain investment in advanced technologies to achieve long-term economic transformation.

10 REDUCED
INEQUALITIES



Score: 4	
Justification	- Bahrain continues to promote inclusive development through comprehensive social protection, equal opportunities, labour protection and access to essential public services. - The VNR highlights initiatives supporting women, persons with disabilities, older persons, children and migrant workers to ensure that no one is left behind.
Challenges	- The VNR notes that demographic changes, economic pressures and the need to protect vulnerable groups require continuous strengthening of inclusive social policies and equal opportunities.
Progress/ Solutions	- Bahrain strengthened the social protection system, expanded digital social services, enhanced labour protection through the Wage Protection System, improved services for persons with disabilities and implemented programmes supporting women's empowerment and vulnerable groups.
Unsolved Challenges	- The VNR highlights the need to continue strengthening social inclusion, reduce inequalities across all population groups and improve resilience against future economic and social challenges.

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES



Score: 4	
Justification	- Bahrain is advancing sustainable urban development through integrated planning, affordable housing, resilient infrastructure and cultural heritage preservation. - The 2025–2026 national budget allocated BD 800 million for social housing, while national urban planning supports sustainable and inclusive communities.
Challenges	- The VNR identifies rapid urban development, environmental sustainability and climate resilience as continuing challenges requiring integrated planning and efficient land use.
Progress/ Solutions	- Bahrain expanded social housing programmes, implemented smart city and digital transformation initiatives, strengthened disaster risk management, protected cultural heritage and enhanced urban infrastructure through long-term national development strategies.
Unsolved Challenges	- The VNR emphasises the need to further improve sustainable urban planning, strengthen climate resilience, expand affordable housing and ensure balanced urban growth while protecting natural and cultural resources.

Score: 3	
Justification	- Bahrain promotes sustainable consumption and production through circular economy practices, efficient resource management, waste reduction and environmental sustainability. - The VNR highlights national efforts to improve waste management and encourage sustainable production patterns.
Challenges	- The VNR recognises that increasing resource consumption, waste generation and environmental pressures require continued improvements in sustainable production and consumption practices.
Progress/Solutions	- Bahrain strengthened waste management systems, promoted recycling initiatives, improved environmental governance and supported sustainable resource efficiency through national sustainability and climate programmes.
Unsolved Challenges	- The VNR highlights the need to accelerate the transition towards a circular economy, improve resource efficiency, reduce waste generation and strengthen sustainable production and consumption across all sectors.

Score: 3	
Justification	- Bahrain has strengthened its commitment to climate action through national mitigation and adaptation policies aligned with its goal of achieving net-zero emissions by 2060. - The VNR highlights climate governance, renewable energy, energy efficiency and resilience as key national priorities.
Challenges	- The VNR identifies climate change, rising temperatures, water scarcity and increasing environmental pressures as significant challenges requiring integrated national responses and long-term adaptation measures.
Progress/Solutions	- Bahrain continued implementing its National Energy Strategy, expanded renewable energy and energy efficiency initiatives, strengthened climate governance, enhanced disaster preparedness and integrated climate considerations into national development planning.
Unsolved Challenges	- The VNR highlights the continued need to accelerate emissions reduction, strengthen climate resilience, expand clean energy deployment and enhance adaptation measures to address future climate risks.

Score: 3	
Justification	- Bahrain continues to conserve and sustainably manage its marine ecosystems through fisheries management, biodiversity conservation and protection of coastal resources. - The VNR highlights the importance of sustainable aquaculture and marine resource monitoring.
Challenges	- The VNR notes that marine biodiversity, fisheries sustainability and coastal ecosystem protection remain ongoing challenges requiring effective monitoring and management.

Progress/ Solutions	- Bahrain promoted sustainable aquaculture, strengthened fisheries management, expanded marine conservation initiatives and announced the development of the Bluetrack digital fisheries monitoring system, planned for 2027.
Unsolved Challenges	- The VNR identifies the need to further strengthen marine ecosystem protection, improve fisheries monitoring, expand sustainable aquaculture and fully implement digital monitoring systems to ensure the long-term sustainability of marine resources.

15 LIFE ON LAND



Score: 3	
Justification	- Bahrain continues to protect terrestrial ecosystems through biodiversity conservation, afforestation, sustainable land management and environmental protection initiatives. - The VNR highlights efforts to preserve natural habitats while supporting sustainable development.
Challenges	- The VNR identifies land degradation, biodiversity conservation and the impacts of climate change as continuing environmental challenges requiring sustained policy action.
Progress/ Solutions	- Bahrain implemented biodiversity conservation programmes, expanded afforestation and greening initiatives, strengthened environmental governance and integrated ecosystem protection into national sustainability strategies.
Unsolved Challenges	- The VNR highlights the need to continue protecting biodiversity, strengthen ecosystem restoration, expand green spaces and improve resilience of terrestrial ecosystems to environmental and climate-related pressures.

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



Score: 4	
Justification	- Bahrain continues to strengthen good governance, the rule of law, transparency and institutional effectiveness through judicial reform, digital government and human rights protection. - The VNR highlights improvements in public service delivery, digital transformation and institutional accountability as key enablers of sustainable development.
Challenges	- The VNR acknowledges the need to continually enhance institutional efficiency, strengthen governance systems, improve public participation and maintain effective justice and accountability mechanisms in response to evolving national and global challenges.
Progress/ Solutions	- Bahrain expanded digital government services, strengthened judicial and legislative frameworks, enhanced anti-corruption and transparency measures, improved public sector efficiency and continued implementing initiatives that support institutional effectiveness and access to justice.
Unsolved Challenges	- The VNR highlights the need to continue strengthening institutional resilience, improve governance and public service delivery, enhance digital transformation and ensure effective implementation of policies that promote justice, accountability and inclusive institutions.



Score: 5	
Justification	- Bahrain recognises that achieving the SDGs requires strong national, regional and international partnerships. - The VNR emphasises cooperation with the UN, international organisations, the private sector, academia and civil society to mobilise finance, innovation, technology and knowledge for sustainable development.
Challenges	- The VNR notes that achieving the 2030 Agenda requires continued mobilisation of financial resources, enhanced technical cooperation, improved data systems and stronger multi-stakeholder partnerships.
Progress/Solutions	- Bahrain strengthened partnerships through international cooperation, expanded digital transformation and statistical systems, promoted knowledge sharing, engaged stakeholders in preparing the 2026 VNR, and continued collaboration with UN agencies and development partners to support SDG implementation.
Unsolved Challenges	- The VNR identifies the continued need to strengthen international cooperation, improve SDG data availability, mobilise sustainable financing and deepen multi-stakeholder partnerships to accelerate progress towards the 2030 Agenda.

Source: (United Nations, 2026a; United Nations, 2026b).

Major Challenges

- Maintaining sustainable economic growth amid global economic uncertainty, geopolitical tensions and external shocks while ensuring inclusive development.
- Addressing climate change impacts, including rising temperatures, water scarcity and increasing pressure on natural resources.
- Strengthening food security through sustainable agriculture, innovation and efficient management of limited land and water resources.
- Accelerating the transition towards renewable energy and achieving the national net-zero emissions target by 2060.
- Continuing to align education, innovation and workforce skills with future labour market demands and digital transformation.
- Enhancing research, innovation and technological competitiveness while increasing investment in research and development.
- Strengthening SDG monitoring through improved data availability, digital systems and multi-stakeholder collaboration.

Key Lessons Learned

- Integrate the SDGs into long-term national development strategies to ensure policy coherence and effective implementation.
- Develop comprehensive social protection systems that combine financial assistance, housing support and digital public services to protect vulnerable groups.
- Invest in digital transformation across government, healthcare and education to improve service delivery and institutional efficiency.

- Promote women's empowerment and equal opportunities through dedicated national strategies and leadership programmes.
- Strengthen food security by adopting innovative agricultural technologies, including hydroponics and sustainable resource management.
- Foster innovation through dedicated national strategies, investment in research and development, and stronger intellectual property systems.
- Build strong partnerships among government, the private sector, academia, civil society and international organisations to accelerate SDG implementation.

Notable Contribution

- **2026:** Introduced a cost-of-living allowance and allocated **BD 800 million** for social housing under the 2025–2026 national budget to strengthen social protection.
- **2025:** Digitalised social assistance services to improve accessibility and efficiency for beneficiaries.
- **2024:** Achieved **99.9%** access to safely managed drinking water and **100%** access to safely managed sanitation services.
- **2024:** Adult literacy reached **99.9%**, while youth literacy reached **100%**.
- **2024:** Women represented **55%** of public sector employees and **43%** of leadership positions in the public sector.
- **2023:** UHC Service Coverage Index reached **78**, while childhood vaccination coverage reached **99%** Index.
- **2024:** IHR core capacity score reached **92**.
- **2026:** Four Bahraini agricultural villages were recognised under the FAO Villages Recognition Initiative, and the establishment of the Global Date Research Center was approved.
- **2025–2035:** Bahrain launched the National Innovation Strategy, targeting **2%** of GDP expenditure on research and development by **2035**, doubling registered patents by 2027, and ranking among the top **50** countries in the Global Innovation Index.
- **2026:** More than **470,000** IBANs were generated through the Wage Protection System to strengthen labour rights for commercial and domestic workers.
- SMEs accounted for **93.4%** of all enterprises, with more than **85,700** SMEs supported under the SME Development Board Plan **2.0** (2022–2026).

Recommendations

- Continue strengthening climate adaptation and mitigation measures to support the national net-zero emissions by **2060** commitment.
- Expand renewable energy deployment and improve energy efficiency across all sectors.
- Enhance integrated water resource management and increase the reuse of treated wastewater to address long-term water scarcity.
- Continue investing in research, innovation, digital technologies and advanced infrastructure to improve national competitiveness.

- Strengthen education and workforce development to meet future labour market requirements and support a knowledge-based economy.
- Further improve SDG data systems, monitoring frameworks and evidence-based policymaking to support effective implementation and reporting.
- Deepen collaboration with international organisations and national stakeholders to accelerate progress towards the **2030 Agenda** for Sustainable Development.

Conclusion

Bahrain's 2026 **VNR** concludes that significant progress has been achieved in integrating the SDGs into national development through investments in people, resilient institutions, economic diversification, environmental sustainability and strong partnerships. The report highlights that effective governance, evidence-based policymaking and strengthened national statistical systems have supported informed decision-making and improved implementation of the SDGs. Looking ahead, Bahrain remains committed to accelerating SDG implementation during the remaining years to **2030** by addressing implementation gaps, strengthening resilience and ensuring that no one is left behind. While recognising continuing challenges arising from economic uncertainty, climate change, technological transformation and regional security, the Kingdom reaffirms its commitment to multilateral cooperation, sustainable development and building a future characterised by opportunity, innovation, sustainability and prosperity for all.

Reference

- United Nations (2026a): Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs), High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development 2026. Available at: <https://hlpf.un.org/2026>
- United Nations (2026b): *Bahrain Voluntary National Reviews 2026*. High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. Available at: <https://hlpf.un.org/countries/bahrain/voluntary-national-reviews-2026>

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The SDG Tracker (SDGT) is a global research initiative, developed under the auspices of the World Association for Sustainable Development (WASD), designed to systematically analyse and score the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) submitted by United Nations member states. The SDGT aims to enhance global accountability, promote transparency, provide evidence-based insights for policymakers, and facilitate cross-country comparison and benchmarking, with all its comprehensive findings made publicly available on the dedicated SDGs Tracker Platform. For more information about this report and/or any other activities of the initiative, please visit: www.sdgstracker.org and contact us: director@sdgstracker.org.



WASD COLLABORATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

WASD is delighted to be working very closely with various United Nations Agencies, most specifically with the UN Joint Inspection Unit (JIU). Both JIU and WASD are inspired by the conviction that the UN Agenda **2030** for Sustainable Development (SD) and the **17** Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provide the momentum for renewed UN engagement with the public and private sectors.

In **2018**, WASD collaborated with JIU on the UN project **Strengthening policy research uptake in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**, aimed at reviewing the policy research uptake in service of the **2030 Agenda** for SD. For the first time in its **52** year history, the UN (aided by WASD) officially consulted academics and researchers from all over the world on the policy research uptake in the UN.

In **2019**, WASD also worked very closely with the UN JIU to undertake a UN system-wide review of policies, programmes, and platforms to support learning and enhancing the adequacy of training policies in the UN. The report **Policies and platforms in support of learning: towards more coherence, coordination, and convergence** was launched officially on **28** October 2020 at the opening of WASD's Online Learning Conference.

These various initiatives and events with the UN JIU have encouraged WASD to launch its **Sustainable Development Goals Tracker (SDGT)**.



Sustainability Tracker

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