

Sustainable Development Goals Tracker

EGYPT 2026

Voluntary National Review



EGYPT'S VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW 2018



Egypt VNR 2018 Report

EGYPT NATIONAL REVIEW REPORT FOR INPUT TO THE 2016 HLPF



Egypt VNR 2016 Report

EGYPT 2026 VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW



Egypt VNR 2026 Report

EGYPT'S 2021 VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW



Egypt VNR 2021 Report



DOI: 10.47556/R.UN-VNRS2026.4

Egypt
2026

Voluntary National Review (VNR)

VNRs Submitted: 4 (100%)



SDGs Achieved: 1 (6%)



SDGs On-Track: 11 (64%)



SDGs Off-Track: 5 (30%)



SDGs No Progress: 0 (0%)

Introduction

Egypt submitted its **Fourth Voluntary National Review (VNR)** in July 2026 to the United Nations High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) under the theme “*Advancing sustainable, inclusive, science- and evidence-based solutions for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), leaving no one behind.*” The VNR presents Egypt’s progress in implementing the **United Nations (UN) 2030 Agenda** by integrating the SDGs into the national development framework, particularly **Egypt Vision 2030**. The report highlights achievements, challenges and lessons learned, while emphasising whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches, evidence-based policymaking, digital transformation, social protection, climate resilience and international partnerships to accelerate sustainable development (United Nations, 2026a; United Nations, 2026b).



VNR Framework Approach to assess Egypt'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 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 Egypt'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 Egypt'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 Egypt SDG Report)

This analysis applies the *VNR framework* to Egypt'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 Egypt'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 Egypt's progress towards achieving economic growth, highlighting strategic areas for improvement, innovation, and sustainability.

Overall Progress

Table 1 presents Egypt'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	- Egypt considers poverty reduction a core pillar of its human development agenda through a life-cycle social protection approach, combining cash transfers, social insurance, active labour market policies and integrated rural development under Egypt Vision 2030.	
Challenges	- The VNR highlights that inflation accelerated from 5.8% (2021) to 14.9% (2022) and 35.4% (2023), eroding purchasing power. - Rising food and energy prices, external shocks and regional conflicts placed additional pressure on poor and vulnerable households.	
Progress/Solutions	- The Takaful and Karama programme continued supporting vulnerable households, while Hayah Karima (Decent Life) remained Egypt's flagship rural development initiative. - Phase I targeted 1,477 villages, reaching 18 million direct beneficiaries, with Egyptian Pound (EGP) 350 billion investment financing more than 23,000 projects. - Phase II targets 1,667 villages across 20 governorates, benefiting 22 million citizens.	
Unsolved Challenges	- Poverty reduction remains vulnerable to recurring global shocks, inflation, food insecurity and financing constraints. - Continued expansion of social protection, economic empowerment and resilient livelihoods is required to sustain progress.	



Score : 4

Justification	- Egypt prioritises food security and sustainable agriculture through increasing agricultural productivity, expanding strategic food reserves, strengthening social protection, and improving nutrition and climate-resilient farming.
Challenges	- Food inflation and external economic shocks continue to affect food affordability. - Sustainable management of agricultural resources and improving agricultural productivity remain key challenges under conditions of limited water resources.
Progress/Solutions	- Wheat strategic reserves increased to 6.1 months in 2025, while sugar reserves reached 14.5 months , vegetable oil 3.9 months , and poultry 13.2 months . - The Future of Egypt for Sustainable Development Project expanded cultivated land, and the National Silos Project increased wheat storage capacity. - The Takaful and Karama programme continued to support vulnerable households, while initiatives promoted climate-smart agriculture and food security.
Unsolved Challenges	- Egypt continues to face challenges from climate change, water scarcity, rising food prices, and the need to strengthen sustainable agricultural productivity and long-term food security.



Score: 4

Justification	- Egypt is committed to improving universal health coverage by expanding healthcare services, strengthening disease prevention, reducing mortality rates, and improving access to quality healthcare.
Challenges	- Non-communicable diseases remain the leading cause of mortality, while continued improvements are required in healthcare quality, equitable service coverage, and health system resilience.
Progress/Solutions	- Universal Health Insurance continued to expand across governorates. - The " 100 million Healthy Lives " initiative strengthened early detection and disease prevention. Under-five mortality declined from 21.4 per 1,000 live births (2021) to 18.9 (2025), while maternal mortality declined from 43 deaths per 100,000 live births (2021) to 35 (2025). - Childhood immunisation coverage remained above 95% in 2025, and investments continued in hospitals, primary healthcare facilities and digital health services.
Unsolved Challenges	- Egypt still faces challenges in reducing the burden of non-communicable diseases, strengthening healthcare quality, expanding specialised healthcare services, and ensuring equitable access to comprehensive healthcare across all regions.



Score: 4

Justification	- Education remains a cornerstone of Egypt's human development agenda, focusing on expanding equitable access, improving learning outcomes, reducing dropout rates, and strengthening links between education and labour market needs.
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Challenges	- The transition from preparatory to secondary education remains a challenge, with the transition rate recovering to 46.5% in 2024/2025, while 19.1% of youth were not in education, employment or training NEET in 2025, including 28.7% of females. - Boys continue to leave school early to enter the labour market.
Progress/Solutions	- Pre-primary enrolment increased from 22.4% (2021/2022) to 22.8% (2024/2025). - Preparatory completion rose from 72% (2020/2021) to 81% (2024/2025), while secondary completion increased from 54.3% to 61%. - Class density declined from 47 students (2020/2021) to 38 students (2025/2026) through construction or renovation of 13,000–15,000 classrooms annually. - More than 131,000 migrant and refugee children were enrolled in public schools. School feeding reached 15.5 million students in 2024/2025, supported by EGP 16.7 billion in 2025/2026. - Female preparatory dropout declined from 2.07% to 0.52%, while 500,000 students benefited from the literacy programme by September 2025.
Unsolved Challenges	- Low transition to secondary education, persistent gender disparities in labour market outcomes, and the need to better align education with employment opportunities continue to hinder progress.

5 GENDER
EQUALITY



Score: 3	
Justification	- Egypt promotes gender equality by improving women's economic participation, strengthening workplace equality, reducing gender gaps in education and employment, and expanding family-friendly labour policies.
Challenges	- Female informal employment reached 48.5% in 2025. - Female NEET remained high at 28.7%, compared with 11.8% for males, while educated female unemployment stood at 38.3%, compared with 10.1% for educated males.
Progress/Solutions	- Labour Law No. 14 of 2025 introduced remote, hybrid and flexible working arrangements, extended paid maternity leave to 120 days, introduced paternity leave, and Decree No. 48 of 2026 mandated subsidised workplace nurseries. - The Egyptian Gender Equity Seal has been awarded to 31 companies, with 14 additional companies undergoing accreditation. - Female preparatory dropout fell from 2.07% (2019/2020) to 0.52% (2023/2024).
Unsolved Challenges	- Persistent gender gaps in labour force participation, high female unemployment, widespread informal employment, and barriers to women's economic empowerment remain significant challenges.

6 CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION



Score: 4	
Justification	- Water security remains a national priority due to severe water scarcity. - Egypt focuses on expanding sanitation coverage, wastewater treatment, integrated water resources management, and improving water-use efficiency.
Challenges	- Agriculture consumes approximately 80% of total freshwater resources, creating significant pressure on water availability. - Continued strengthening of integrated water resources management is required.

Progress/ Solutions	- Safely managed sanitation services increased from 63% (2021) to 70% (2025), while safely treated domestic wastewater rose from 84% to 88%. - Integrated Water Resources Management implementation improved from 56% (2020) to 63% (2023). - The Bahr El-Baqar Wastewater Treatment Plant (capacity 5.6 million m³/day) and Al-Mahsama Wastewater Treatment Plant (capacity 1 million m³/day) support wastewater reuse. - Irrigation modernisation converted more than 65,000 hectares of canals into buried pipelines, benefiting approximately 207,663 users and increasing tail-end water access from 50% to 85%.
Unsolved Challenges	- Egypt continues to face severe water scarcity, high agricultural water demand, and the need to further improve water-use efficiency, integrated water governance, and sustainable freshwater management.

7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY



Score : 4	
Justification	- Egypt is advancing a secure, affordable and sustainable energy transition by expanding renewable energy, improving energy efficiency, increasing electricity access, and promoting clean energy investments.
Challenges	- Renewable energy accounted for 11.5% of total final energy consumption in 2023, indicating the need to accelerate the transition to clean energy. - Energy intensity remained 3.4 MJ per USD Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2023, highlighting the need for greater energy efficiency.
Progress/ Solutions	- Access to electricity reached 100% in 2025. - Renewable electricity capacity increased from 5.9 GW (2021) to 8 GW (2025), while renewable energy represented 11.5% of total final energy consumption in 2023. - Egypt attracted approximately USD 6.5 billion in renewable energy investments during 2025, supported by projects including the Abydos Solar PV Plant (560 MW), AMEA Power Solar Plant (500 MW) and Gulf of Suez Wind Farm (650 MW).
Unsolved Challenges	- Egypt still needs to increase the share of renewable energy in the national energy mix, improve energy efficiency, and continue mobilising investment to achieve long-term energy transition targets.

8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



Score : 4	
Justification	- Egypt promotes inclusive economic growth through employment creation, entrepreneurship, skills development, labour market reforms, and support for the private sector and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).
Challenges	- Youth unemployment remained 14.9% in 2025, while educated female unemployment reached 38.3% compared with 10.1% for educated males. - Female informal employment remained high at 48.5%.

Progress/ Solutions	- The unemployment rate declined from 7.4% (2021) to 6.6% (2025). - Labour productivity increased from USD 20.3 per hour worked (2021) to USD 23.4 (2025). - The private sector created 900,000 jobs between 2021 and 2025, while Labour Law No. 14 of 2025 introduced flexible work arrangements, extended maternity leave to 120 days, and introduced paternity leave. - Egypt also launched programmes supporting entrepreneurship, vocational training and MSME development.
Unsolved Challenges	- Persistent youth unemployment, gender disparities in employment, high levels of informal employment, and the need to generate more quality jobs remain major challenges for sustainable economic growth.

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



Score: 4	
Justification	- Egypt continues to strengthen resilient infrastructure, sustainable industrialisation, digital transformation, manufacturing competitiveness, research, innovation, and technological development.
Challenges	- Manufacturing value added represented 15.5% of GDP in 2025, reflecting the need to further strengthen industrial competitiveness and increase technology-intensive production. - Research and innovation investment also requires continued expansion.
Progress/ Solutions	- Mobile broadband coverage reached 99% of the population in 2025, while 4G coverage expanded to 99.7%. - The Digital Egypt strategy accelerated digital infrastructure and public services. - Egypt established 17 technology parks, expanded industrial zones, and increased manufacturing value added to 15.5% of GDP (2025). - Public and private investment continued to support transport infrastructure, logistics and industrial development.
Unsolved Challenges	- Egypt still needs to enhance industrial diversification, increase innovation and research investment, expand high-value manufacturing, and strengthen technology adoption to support sustainable industrial growth.

10 REDUCED
INEQUALITIES



Score: 3	
Justification	- Egypt seeks to reduce inequalities through inclusive social protection, economic empowerment, financial inclusion, and improved access to basic services for vulnerable groups.
Challenges	- Regional disparities, gender gaps in employment, and unequal economic opportunities continue to affect inclusive development. - Female NEET reached 28.7% in 2025, compared with 11.8% for males.
Progress/ Solutions	- The Takaful and Karama programme continued expanding social protection for vulnerable households. Financial inclusion increased to 74.8% in 2025, compared with 27.1% in 2016. - Programmes supporting women, youth and persons with disabilities were expanded to promote economic inclusion.

Unsolved Challenges	- Egypt continues to face challenges in reducing regional disparities, narrowing gender and income inequalities, expanding economic opportunities, and ensuring inclusive growth for all population groups.
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Score: 4	
Justification	- Egypt is promoting sustainable urban development by expanding safe housing, improving urban infrastructure, upgrading informal settlements, and developing smart and resilient cities.
Challenges	- Rapid urbanisation continues to increase demand for housing, transport, public services and sustainable urban infrastructure. - Maintaining urban resilience and reducing environmental pressures remain ongoing challenges.
Progress/Solutions	- The Government declared 357 unsafe informal areas free of unsafe housing by 2025. - The Decent Life (Hayah Karima) Initiative improved infrastructure and public services in rural communities. - New urban communities, including the New Administrative Capital, continued to expand, while investment in public transport and green urban development supported sustainable cities.
Unsolved Challenges	- Egypt continues to face challenges in managing rapid urban growth, expanding sustainable transport, strengthening climate-resilient infrastructure, and ensuring equitable access to quality urban services.



Score: 3	
Justification	- Egypt promotes sustainable consumption and production by improving waste management, encouraging resource efficiency, supporting the circular economy, and reducing environmental pollution.
Challenges	- Increasing waste generation, improving recycling rates, and promoting sustainable production and consumption patterns remain significant challenges.
Progress/Solutions	- The National Solid Waste Management Programme expanded waste collection and treatment systems. - Egypt strengthened circular economy initiatives, promoted industrial resource efficiency, and implemented policies supporting sustainable production and waste management. - National efforts also continued to reduce food loss and improve environmental sustainability.
Unsolved Challenges	- Further progress is needed to improve recycling capacity, reduce waste generation, strengthen circular economy practices, and encourage sustainable consumption across all sectors.



Score: 4

Justification	- Egypt has integrated climate action into national development by strengthening climate resilience, promoting low-carbon development, expanding renewable energy, and implementing adaptation and mitigation measures.
Challenges	- Climate change continues to increase risks to water resources, agriculture, coastal areas and economic development, requiring continued investment in adaptation and resilience.
Progress/Solutions	- Egypt updated its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and continued implementing the National Climate Change Strategy 2050. - Renewable energy projects expanded, while climate adaptation initiatives were implemented across agriculture, water resources and coastal protection. - Egypt also strengthened international climate cooperation following Conference of the Parties (COP27).
Unsolved Challenges	- Egypt continues to face climate-related risks, requiring additional finance, technology transfer, adaptation measures, and accelerated implementation of climate mitigation policies.



Score: 3

Justification	- Egypt aims to conserve marine ecosystems by protecting coastal and marine biodiversity, reducing marine pollution, and promoting the sustainable use of marine resources.
Challenges	- Marine pollution, coastal degradation, and pressures on marine biodiversity continue to threaten the sustainability of coastal ecosystems and fisheries.
Progress/Solutions	- Egypt expanded marine conservation measures, strengthened integrated coastal zone management, promoted sustainable fisheries, and implemented initiatives to reduce marine pollution and protect biodiversity in the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea.
Unsolved Challenges	- Continued action is required to reduce marine pollution, strengthen ecosystem conservation, improve sustainable fisheries management, and enhance resilience of marine and coastal ecosystems to climate change.



Score: 3

Justification	- Egypt is committed to protecting terrestrial ecosystems through biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management, combating desertification, and expanding protected areas.
Challenges	- Land degradation, desertification, biodiversity loss, and climate change continue to threaten terrestrial ecosystems and natural resources.
Progress/Solutions	- Egypt continued implementing the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, strengthened management of protected areas, promoted ecosystem restoration, and implemented sustainable land management programmes to conserve biodiversity and natural habitats.
Unsolved Challenges	- Continued efforts are required to combat desertification, restore degraded ecosystems, conserve biodiversity, and strengthen sustainable management of terrestrial resources under increasing climate pressures.

Score: 4	
Justification	- Egypt promotes effective, accountable and transparent institutions by strengthening governance, expanding digital public services, enhancing justice, and combating corruption.
Challenges	- Strengthening institutional efficiency, public accountability, digital governance, and access to justice remains an ongoing priority.
Progress/Solutions	- Egypt continued implementing the National Human Rights Strategy, expanded digital government services through the Digital Egypt initiative, strengthened anti-corruption measures, and improved public service delivery and institutional performance.
Unsolved Challenges	- Further progress is needed to enhance institutional effectiveness, transparency, public participation, judicial efficiency, and governance reforms across all sectors.

Score: 5	
Justification	- Egypt strengthens sustainable development through international cooperation, development finance, public-private partnerships, technology transfer, and multi-stakeholder collaboration.
Challenges	- Mobilising sufficient financing, expanding technology transfer, and strengthening partnerships remain essential for achieving the SDGs.
Progress/Solutions	- The NWFE (Nexus of Water, Food and Energy) programme mobilised approximately USD 15.6 billion in concessional financing and private investment for climate and sustainable development projects by 2025. - Egypt continued strengthening partnerships with international development partners, the private sector and civil society to accelerate SDG implementation.
Unsolved Challenges	- Egypt still requires increased international financing, stronger technology transfer, enhanced private sector engagement, and broader global partnerships to accelerate progress towards the 2030 Agenda .

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

Major Challenges

- Macroeconomic shocks, global inflation and supply chain disruptions have placed pressure on economic growth, employment and household purchasing power.
- Climate change, water scarcity and desertification continue to threaten agriculture, food security and sustainable natural resource management.
- Youth unemployment remains high at **14.9%** in 2025, while educated female unemployment reached **38.3%** compared with **10.1%** for educated males.
- Female participation in the labour market continues to be constrained, with **48.5%** of employed women working in the informal sector in 2025.
- The transition from preparatory to secondary education remained relatively low at **46.5%** in 2024/2025, while **19.1%** of youth were not in NEET in 2025.

- Rapid urbanisation continues to increase demand for housing, infrastructure, transport and public services.
- Egypt continues to require additional climate finance, technology transfer and international partnerships to accelerate SDG implementation.

Key Lessons Learned

- Integrate the SDGs into national development planning to improve policy coherence and implementation.
- Combine large-scale infrastructure investment with social protection programmes to promote inclusive development.
- Expand renewable energy alongside public–private partnerships to accelerate the clean energy transition.
- Strengthen education through investment in school infrastructure, nutrition programmes and inclusive access for vulnerable groups.
- Adopt integrated water resources management and wastewater reuse to address water scarcity.
- Promote digital transformation to improve public services, governance and institutional efficiency.
- Mobilise blended finance and international partnerships, such as the NWFE programme, to support climate and SDG investments.

Notable Contribution

- Achieved **100%** access to electricity in 2025, while renewable electricity capacity increased from **5.9 GW** (2021) to **8 GW** (2025).
- Reduced unemployment from **7.4%** (2021) to **6.6%** (2025), while labour productivity increased from **USD 20.3** to **USD 23.4** per hour worked.
- Increased safely managed sanitation services from **63%** (2021) to **70%** (2025), and safely treated domestic wastewater from **84%** to **88%**.
- Reduced average class density from **47** students (2020/2021) to **38** students (2025/2026) through construction and renovation of **13,000–15,000** classrooms annually.
- Integrated more than **131,000** migrant and refugee children into public schools and provided school meals to **15.5 million** students in 2024/2025.
- Declared **357** unsafe informal areas free of unsafe housing by 2025 through urban development programmes.
- Expanded financial inclusion from **27.1% (2016)** to **74.8%** (2025).
- Mobilised approximately **USD 15.6 billion** by 2025 through the NWFE programme to support climate and sustainable development projects.

Recommendations

- Accelerate renewable energy deployment and improve energy efficiency to achieve long-term climate targets.
- Strengthen labour market reforms to reduce youth unemployment and improve women's economic participation.
- Increase investment in education quality, technical and vocational education, and school-to-work transition programmes.
- Expand integrated water resource management and climate adaptation measures to address increasing water scarcity.
- Continue strengthening sustainable agriculture and food security through climate-smart farming and efficient water use.
- Enhance research, innovation and digital transformation to improve industrial competitiveness.
- Strengthen biodiversity conservation and environmental protection while promoting sustainable urban development.
- Expand international cooperation, climate finance and technology transfer to accelerate progress towards the **2030 Agenda**.

Conclusion

The 2025 VNR demonstrates that Egypt has made tangible progress across several SDGs through expanded social protection, universal electricity access, renewable energy investments, improved education and healthcare outcomes, strengthened water and sanitation services, enhanced financial inclusion, and increased climate and development financing through the NWEF programme. Despite these achievements, the report recognises that macroeconomic pressures, climate change, water scarcity, youth unemployment, gender disparities and financing constraints continue to affect the pace of SDG implementation. Egypt reaffirms its commitment to strengthening national policies, mobilising partnerships, expanding innovation and investment, and accelerating progress towards achieving the SDGs by **2030**, ensuring that no one is left behind.

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): *Egypt Voluntary National Reviews 2026*. High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. Available at: <https://hlpf.un.org/countries/egypt/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

ISSN: 2978-2384 (Print) - 2978-2392 (Online)



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