

Sustainable Development Goals Tracker

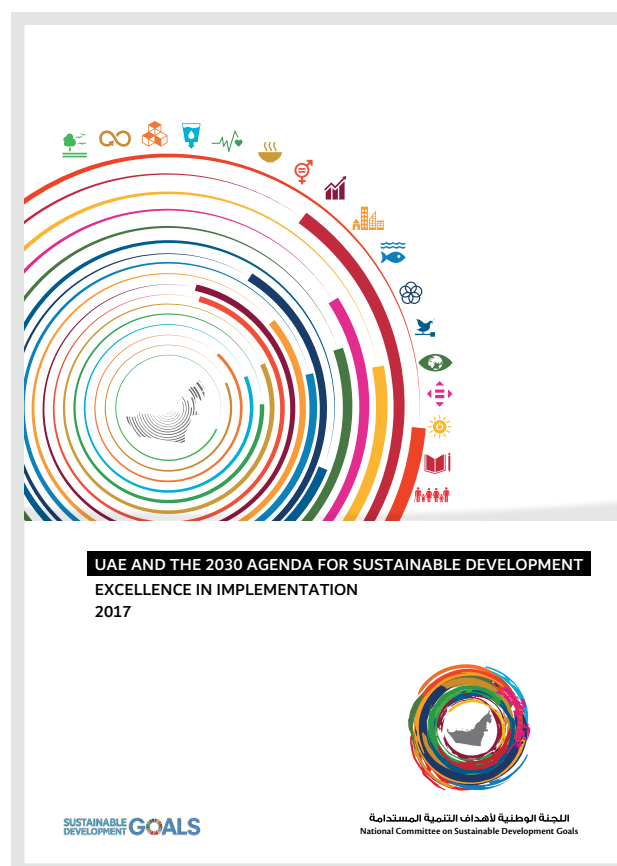
UAE 2026

Voluntary National Review





UAE VNR 2022
Report



UAE VNR 2017
Report



UAE VNR 2026
Report



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United Arab Emirates 2026 Voluntary National Review (VNR)

VNRs Submitted: 3 (75 %) →   

SDGs Achieved: 4 (24 %) →    

SDGs On-Track: 13 (76 %) →       

SDGs Off-Track: 0 (0 %) →      

SDGs No Progress: 0 (0%)

Introduction

The United Arab Emirates Third Voluntary National Review (VNR) 2026 was submitted to the United Nations (UN) High-level Political Forum (HLPF) in July 2026, marking the country's third assessment of progress towards implementing the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** following its previous VNRs in 2018 and 2022. The report demonstrates the UAE's whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach to sustainable development by integrating innovation, digital transformation, climate action, economic diversification and inclusive governance into national development policies. The 2026 VNR also aligns with the HLPF 2026 theme, "*Empowering People and Ensuring Inclusiveness and Equality*," highlighting national achievements, remaining challenges and priority actions to accelerate progress towards the SDGs by 2030 (United Nations, 2026a; United Nations, 2026b).



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

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

Overall Progress

Table 1 presents UAE'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	- The UAE strengthened its social protection system through the Unemployment Insurance Policy (2023) and expanded welfare programmes, supporting inclusive growth and the "<i>Leave No One Behind</i>" agenda. - Social welfare programmes served 60,367 beneficiaries by 2025, while the Ministry of Community Empowerment shifted from welfare to sustainable empowerment through skills development and entrepreneurship.	
Challenges	- The VNR highlights the need for more granular and standardised labour-market data, stronger impact measurement for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), and inclusive digital transformation to ensure equitable access to services.	
Progress/Solutions	- Around 43 million workers benefited from the Unemployment Insurance Policy after its launch in 2023. - The UAE also strengthened the Wages Protection System, NAFIS, and the National Employment Strategy 2031 to enhance social protection and labour inclusion.	
Unsolved Challenges	- Continued efforts are required to improve labour-market data systems, strengthen outcome-based private-sector accountability, and ensure AI-enabled government services remain accessible to all population groups.	
Score : 4		2 ZERO HUNGER
Justification	- Food security is a national priority through the National Food Security Strategy 2051, integrated with the National Biosecurity Framework and desertification control to strengthen resilient food systems.	
Challenges	- The UAE remains structurally vulnerable to climate change and resource constraints, requiring stronger environmental monitoring and resilient food systems. - The VNR also identifies data gaps in food systems requiring improvement.	

Progress/ Solutions	- The UAE adopted an integrated food–land–biosecurity nexus, linking food security with biodiversity protection and climate resilience through national strategies.
Unsolved Challenges	- Further acceleration is needed in food-system monitoring, climate adaptation, ecosystem resilience, and nature-based solutions to strengthen long-term food security.

3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING



Score: 5	
Justification	- The UAE advanced a prevention-focused health system supported by the National Health and Nutrition Surveys (2024–2025), national vaccination programmes, early screening, digital health systems, and the HAYAT organ donation programme.
Challenges	- The VNR recognises the need to ensure digital health systems remain inclusive and supported by stronger analytical capacity for evidence-based policymaking.
Progress/ Solutions	- The National Health and Nutrition Surveys (2024–2025) strengthened health intelligence, while investments in digital health and integrated information systems improved evidence-based decision-making, service quality, specialised care, and health system resilience.
Unsolved Challenges	- Remaining priorities include expanding inclusive digital health access, strengthening health data analytics, and sustaining prevention and resilience as health demands evolve.

4 QUALITY
EDUCATION



Score: 5	
Justification	- The UAE strengthened education quality through mandatory professional licensing for educators. - By the 2025–2026 academic year, 63,896 educators had been licensed, 12,805 Students of Determination were enrolled in public schools, while the Green Education Initiative reached 62,711 students and 2,189 trained teachers.
Challenges	- The VNR highlights the continued need to strengthen real-time education data, improve monitoring through digital systems, and enhance evidence-based decision-making across education authorities.
Progress/ Solutions	- The Professional Licensing System, Inclusive Education Policy, Al Manhal Student Information System, and Green Education Initiative improved teacher quality, inclusive education, sustainability education, and SDG monitoring across the education sector.
Unsolved Challenges	- Further improvements are required in education data integration, digital monitoring, and continuous evidence-based policy evaluation to accelerate SDG 4 implementation towards 2030.



Score: 4

Justification	- Gender equality is institutionalised through the UAE Gender Balance Council. - The SDG 5 Pledge has 80 private-sector companies committed to achieving at least 30% women in mid-to-senior leadership by 2028, supported by the UAE Gender Balance Index and SDG 5 Data Platform.
Challenges	- The UAE continues to strengthen gender-responsive governance, improve gender-disaggregated data collection, and ensure wider implementation of gender balance across all organisations.
Progress/Solutions	- The UAE Gender Balance Index, Gender Balance Guide, SDG 5 Pledge Data Platform, and structured governance mechanisms have expanded accountability, flexible work arrangements, inclusive recruitment, and leadership opportunities for women.
Unsolved Challenges	- Continued efforts are needed to achieve the 30% women leadership target by 2028 across all participating private-sector organisations and strengthen comprehensive gender data reporting.



Score: 4

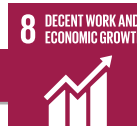
Justification	- The UAE Water Security Strategy 2036 targets a 21% reduction in national water demand, more than 70% low-carbon membrane-based desalination, and a 95% wastewater reuse rate, strengthening long-term water security.
Challenges	- Water scarcity, climate pressures, and the need for stronger integration between energy and water systems continue to require sustained investment and coordinated governance.
Progress/Solutions	- The UAE expanded integrated water–energy planning, advanced membrane-based desalination, demand-side management, wastewater reuse, and digital monitoring under the Water Security Strategy 2036.
Unsolved Challenges	- Continued acceleration is required to fully achieve the 2036 water security targets, strengthen integrated resource management, and enhance climate resilience in the water sector.



Score : 4

Justification	- The UAE accelerated the clean energy transition through over AED 190 billion in mobilised investment and a target of more than 35% clean energy in the national energy mix by 2031. - The Clean Energy Strategic Target (CEST) 2035 requires 60% clean electricity in Abu Dhabi by 2035, while the country achieved 13.8 GW installed clean energy capacity, including 5.6 GW from Barakah Nuclear Energy Plant.
Challenges	- The VNR highlights the need to strengthen integrated energy–water planning, expand distributed renewable energy, and maintain regulatory coordination for the clean energy transition.

Progress/ Solutions	- Federal Decree-Law No. 17 of 2022 enabled distributed renewable electricity generation, while integrated planning under the UAE Water Security Strategy 2036 and clean energy regulations strengthened renewable deployment and consumer participation.
Unsolved Challenges	- Continued efforts are required to achieve the 2031 clean energy target and the 2035 clean electricity commitment through sustained investment, grid integration, and regulatory implementation.



Score : 4

Justification	- The UAE continued economic diversification through industrial clusters targeting an annual AED 20–30 billion GDP increase, AED 15 billion additional foreign trade, and more than 20,000 high-skill jobs. - ADNOC's In-Country Value (ICV) Programme generated AED 307 billion (USD 83.7 billion) for the national economy and created 23,000 jobs for UAE nationals since 2018.
Challenges	- The VNR identifies the continued need to strengthen labour mobility reforms, workforce adaptability, and skills development to support an increasingly technology-driven economy.
Progress/ Solutions	- Economic diversification, Emiratization, AI-enabled workforce development, industrial clusters, and the ICV Programme strengthened employment, productivity, and competitiveness while supporting emerging green industries.
Unsolved Challenges	- Further progress is required to sustain labour-market reforms, expand high-skilled employment, and support workforce transition as the economy continues to diversify.



Score: 5

Justification	- Innovation is driven through research and digital transformation. - The 1 million Coders initiative reached more than 6 million trainees cumulatively across partner countries, while Khalifa University launched the UAE's first higher education Net Zero Roadmap in 2025, recording 20,003 tCO₂e campus emissions and achieving a 5.6% year-on-year reduction through more than 90 sustainability initiatives.
Challenges	- The VNR notes the need to continue scaling frontier technologies, research commercialisation, digital innovation, and resilient infrastructure to sustain long-term competitiveness.
Progress/ Solutions	- The UAE expanded AI, hydrogen technologies, digital twins, renewable energy research, and innovation partnerships between government, academia, and industry, strengthening research capacity and sustainable infrastructure.
Unsolved Challenges	- Continued investment is needed to accelerate commercial deployment of emerging technologies, strengthen innovation ecosystems, and maintain long-term industrial competitiveness beyond 2030.



Score: 4

Justification	- The UAE strengthened social inclusion through the National Policy for Empowering People of Determination and inclusive labour market reforms. - By 2025, 60,367 beneficiaries had received support through social welfare programmes, while the Unemployment Insurance Scheme (2023) expanded social protection for workers.
Challenges	- The VNR identifies the need to strengthen disaggregated data, enhance inclusive digital services, and improve monitoring of vulnerable population groups to ensure no one is left behind.
Progress/Solutions	- The UAE expanded inclusive employment policies, digital government services, social protection programmes, and empowerment initiatives for People of Determination and other vulnerable groups through coordinated national policies.
Unsolved Challenges	- Continued efforts are required to strengthen data systems, improve outcome-based monitoring, and ensure equitable access to digital and social services across all population groups.



Score: 4

Justification	- Sustainable urban development is supported through the National Circular Economy Agenda 2031, the National Biosecurity Framework, and integrated climate-resilient planning. - The UAE also launched the Blue Residency Programme (2025) to recognise outstanding contributions to environmental sustainability.
Challenges	- Rapid urbanisation, climate change, and increasing resource demand require stronger integrated urban planning, resilience measures, and environmental monitoring.
Progress/Solutions	- The UAE strengthened sustainable city planning through circular economy policies, biodiversity conservation, climate adaptation, smart city initiatives, and environmental governance to improve urban resilience and quality of life.
Unsolved Challenges	- Further progress is required to expand climate-resilient infrastructure, enhance circular urban systems, and strengthen long-term sustainability monitoring across cities and communities.



Score: 4

Justification	- The National Circular Economy Agenda 2031 promotes sustainable production and resource efficiency across four priority sectors: manufacturing, food, infrastructure and transport. - The UAE also advanced the National Programme for Sustainable Consumption to encourage efficient resource use.
Challenges	- The VNR highlights the need to strengthen circular economy implementation, improve sustainability data, and increase private-sector participation in responsible production and consumption.
Progress/Solutions	- The UAE implemented circular economy policies, sustainable procurement, waste reduction initiatives, and resource-efficiency programmes to support greener production and consumption patterns.

Unsolved Challenges	- Continued efforts are needed to scale circular business models, improve sustainability reporting, and accelerate behavioural change towards responsible consumption and production by 2031.
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13 CLIMATE ACTION



Score: 4

Justification	- The UAE strengthened climate action through the UAE Net Zero by 2050 Strategic Initiative, the National Climate Change Plan 2017–2050, and the Third Nationally Determined Contribution (2025), committing to a 47% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2035 compared with the business-as-usual scenario. - The country also mobilised over AED 190 billion for clean energy investments.
Challenges	- Climate risks, resource pressures, and the need to accelerate emissions reduction across all sectors require stronger cross-sector coordination, adaptation measures, and climate data systems.
Progress/Solutions	- The UAE expanded renewable energy, carbon reduction policies, climate adaptation programmes, and nature-based solutions through integrated national climate strategies and international cooperation.
Unsolved Challenges	- Continued implementation is required to achieve the 47% emissions reduction target by 2035 and the Net Zero by 2050 commitment through sustained investment and sector-wide decarbonisation.

14 LIFE BELOW WATER



Score: 4

Justification	- The UAE strengthened marine conservation through the National Biosecurity Framework, sustainable fisheries management, and blue economy initiatives. - The Blue Residency Programme was launched in 2025 to recognise individuals contributing to environmental protection and marine sustainability.
Challenges	- Marine ecosystems continue to face pressures from climate change, biodiversity loss, and increasing human activities, requiring enhanced monitoring and ecosystem protection.
Progress/Solutions	- The UAE expanded marine protected areas, biodiversity conservation programmes, sustainable fisheries management, and international cooperation to strengthen marine ecosystem resilience.
Unsolved Challenges	- Further efforts are needed to strengthen marine biodiversity monitoring, improve ecosystem restoration, and enhance long-term resilience of coastal and marine resources.

15 LIFE ON LAND



Score: 4

Justification	- The UAE advanced terrestrial ecosystem protection through the National Biosecurity Framework, biodiversity conservation programmes, and integrated desertification control measures linked with the National Food Security Strategy 2051.
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Challenges	- Climate change, desertification, habitat degradation, and biodiversity loss remain long-term environmental challenges requiring integrated land management and continuous ecological monitoring.
Progress/ Solutions	- The UAE strengthened ecosystem restoration, biodiversity conservation, invasive species management, afforestation, and sustainable land-use policies through coordinated national strategies.
Unsolved Challenges	- Continued action is required to enhance biodiversity protection, ecosystem restoration, and climate resilience while strengthening long-term monitoring and sustainable land management.

16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



Score: 4	
Justification	- The UAE strengthened institutional effectiveness through the Zero Government Bureaucracy Programme (2023), digital government transformation, and enhanced public service delivery. - The VNR also highlights the expansion of AI-enabled government services and evidence-based policymaking to improve transparency, efficiency, and accountability.
Challenges	- The VNR identifies the need to continue strengthening integrated government data systems, regulatory agility, digital governance, and institutional capacity to respond to emerging challenges.
Progress/ Solutions	- The UAE implemented the Zero Government Bureaucracy Programme (2023), expanded digital government services, strengthened regulatory reform, improved institutional coordination, and enhanced data-driven public administration.
Unsolved Challenges	- Continued efforts are required to further integrate digital governance systems, strengthen institutional resilience, improve data interoperability, and sustain responsive public service delivery.

17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



Score: 5	
Justification	- The UAE reinforced global partnerships through international cooperation, sustainable finance, and knowledge sharing. - The country mobilised over AED 190 billion in clean energy investments and continued collaboration across government, private sector, academia, and international organisations to accelerate SDG implementation.
Challenges	- The VNR highlights the need to strengthen SDG data ecosystems, improve coordination among stakeholders, and expand innovative financing and technology partnerships to support sustainable development.
Progress/ Solutions	- The UAE advanced multi-stakeholder partnerships through international climate cooperation, public-private collaboration, digital innovation, research partnerships, and integrated SDG monitoring frameworks to support implementation of the 2030 Agenda .
Unsolved Challenges	- Continued action is needed to strengthen data sharing, expand international partnerships, mobilise sustainable finance, and enhance technology transfer and capacity-building to achieve the SDGs by 2030 .

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

Major Challenges

- Maintaining long-term water security in one of the world's most water-scarce regions while meeting increasing population and economic demand.
- Accelerating the transition to net-zero emissions and achieving the **47%** greenhouse gas emissions reduction target by 2035 under the Third Nationally Determined Contribution (2025).
- Strengthening climate adaptation to address rising temperatures, biodiversity loss, desertification and ecosystem degradation.
- Improving SDG data quality, interoperability and disaggregated statistics to support evidence-based policymaking and monitoring.
- Expanding digital inclusion while ensuring equitable access to AI-enabled government and health services for all population groups.
- Scaling implementation of the circular economy and increasing private-sector participation in sustainable production and consumption.
- Developing a highly skilled workforce capable of supporting economic diversification and emerging technology sectors.

Key Lessons Learned

- Integrate SDGs into long-term national development strategies with measurable targets and regular monitoring.
- Combine digital transformation, artificial intelligence and data-driven governance to improve public service delivery and policy effectiveness.
- Promote whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches involving government, private sector, academia and civil society in SDG implementation.
- Link economic diversification with green growth, innovation and advanced technologies to create sustainable employment opportunities.
- Embed gender equality and social inclusion into national policies through measurable commitments and accountability mechanisms.
- Invest in renewable energy, water security and climate resilience simultaneously to address interconnected sustainability challenges.
- Establish strong public–private partnerships to mobilise finance, innovation and technical expertise for sustainable development.
- Strengthen national SDG data systems to support evidence-based decision-making and transparent reporting.

Notable Contribution

- **2025:** The UAE mobilised more than AED **190 billion** in investments to accelerate the clean energy transition and support national climate action initiatives.
- **2025:** The country achieved **13.8 GW** of installed clean energy capacity, including **5.6 GW** generated by the Barakah Nuclear Energy Plant, making it one of the largest clean energy producers in the region.

- **2025:** Through its Third Nationally Determined Contribution (**NDC 3.0**), the UAE committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by **47%** by 2035 compared with the business-as-usual scenario, reinforcing its Net Zero by 2050 Strategic Initiative.
- **2025–2026 academic year:** The Professional Licensing Programme licensed **63,896** educators, strengthening teacher quality and improving national education standards.
- **2025–2026 academic year:** The Green Education Initiative reached **62,711** students and trained **2,189** teachers, integrating sustainability education into schools nationwide.
- **2025:** The **SDG 5** Pledge engaged **80** private-sector companies, each committing to achieve at least **30%** representation of women in mid- and senior-level leadership positions by 2028.
- **2023–2025:** Following the launch of the Unemployment Insurance Scheme in 2023, the UAE strengthened social protection, while national social welfare programmes provided support to **60,367** beneficiaries by 2025.
- **2018–2025:** ADNOC's ICV Programme generated **AED 307 billion** (USD **83.7 billion**) for the national economy and created **23,000** employment opportunities for UAE nationals since 2018.
- **2025:** The **1 million** Coders Initiative had trained more than **6 million** learners across partner countries, strengthening digital skills and innovation capacity.
- **2025:** The UAE launched the Blue Residency Programme, the world's first long-term residency dedicated to recognising individuals making exceptional contributions to environmental protection, sustainability and the blue economy.

Recommendations

- Continue strengthening integrated SDG data and monitoring systems, particularly through disaggregated and real-time data.
- Accelerate implementation of the Net Zero by 2050 Strategic Initiative and the 2035 emissions reduction target through sector-wide decarbonisation.
- Expand renewable energy generation and modernise electricity infrastructure to achieve national clean energy targets.
- Enhance integrated water resource management, wastewater reuse and climate-resilient infrastructure to improve long-term water security.
- Increase investment in research, innovation and advanced technologies, particularly artificial intelligence, digital transformation and the circular economy.
- Strengthen biodiversity conservation, ecosystem restoration and climate adaptation to improve environmental resilience.
- Expand workforce upskilling and lifelong learning to meet future labour market demands in emerging industries.
- Continue enhancing international partnerships, sustainable finance and technology transfer to accelerate achievement of the **2030 Agenda** for Sustainable Development.

Conclusion

The third UAE VNR (2026) demonstrates significant progress across the SDGs through strong national leadership, evidence-based policymaking and multi-stakeholder partnerships. The report highlights major achievements, including mobilising more than AED **190 billion** in clean energy investments, achieving **13.8 GW** of installed clean energy capacity, licensing **63,896** educators by the 2025–2026 academic year, and committing to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by **47%** by 2035. At the same time, the VNR acknowledges the need to strengthen SDG data systems, climate resilience, water security, biodiversity conservation, circular economy implementation and inclusive digital transformation. Continued collaboration among government, the private sector, academia, civil society and international partners will be essential to accelerate progress towards the **2030 Agenda** for Sustainable Development while contributing to sustainable development beyond 2030.

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): *United Arab Emirates Voluntary National Reviews 2026*. High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. Available at: <https://hlpf.un.org/countries/united-arab-emirates/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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