Implementing the SDGs – examples from Norway
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Layout of my presentation:

Short introduction to FOKUS – Forum for Women and Development

Implementing the SDGs in Norway:
- Overview of concrete steps taken in and by Norway – domestic and international
- Framework: Importance of OCC
  Ownership
  Commitment
  Cooperation
Only Norwegian organisation focusing only on women’s rights and gender equality in an international perspective

Formally established in 1995, after Telethon in 1989 raising funds for «Women in the Third World»
Today: Umbrella organisation with 59 organisational members: Women’s organisations, women’s/gender committees in political parties, trade unions, development organisations, diaspora organisations etc.

The Norwegian National Committee for UN Women
FOKUS - Forum for Women and Development - is a knowledge and resource center for international women's issues with an emphasis on the spreading of information and women-centered development cooperation. FOKUS' primary goal is to contribute to the improvement of women's social, economic, and political situation internationally.

At this site you can find more information about FOKUS and FOKUS-projects around the world.
Implementing the SDGs

1. No Poverty
2. No Hunger
3. Good Health
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Renewable Energy
8. Good Jobs and Economic Growth
9. Innovation and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequalities
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption
13. Climate Action
14. Life Below Water
15. Life on Land
16. Peace and Justice
17. Partnerships for the Goals
Norway
Norway
Starting up

- **Initial assessment of what the SDGs meant for Norway:** study done by the research institute FAFO in 2015, to shine light on some of the extra challenging goals for Norway.

- **Statistics** – assessing which ones of the 232 indicators Norway are already collecting information on. Important role for the Statistics Norway (SSB). Also international cooperation (SDG 17).
Roles and responsibilities in gov’t

- **Organizing by the government**: The ministries have been given main coordinating responsibility for individual goals; the MfA coordinates the totality.

- NGOs wanted a coordinating body established directly under the Prime Minister’s Office.

- **Domestic accountability**: reporting is done mainly as part of the ordinary budget processes, in the budget proposal presented to Parliament.
International accountability: Norway volunteered to report to the HLPF in 2016, and also presented a brief report on progress by 2016 to HLPF in July 2017.
One year closer

Status report for Norway's progress towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda

Report | Date: 2017-07-18

One year closer - Status report 2016 (pdf)

Norway's progress towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
17 GOALS | 1 FUTURE

2017

How the UN Sustainable Development Goals can be reached in and with Norway by 2030

Available at:
www.forumfor.no/en/
International responsibilities

White paper presented to Parliament spring 2017: «Joint responsibility for a joint future. The SDGs and Norwegian development policies»
Domesticating the SDGs - Challenge

- **Norway** was active in the Post 2015-processes leading up to the Agenda 2030 framework, also NGOs

- Mostly org.s working on international issues/development issues, with "ownership" to the MDGs

- SDGs – require intensive effort **both domestically and internationally**
Domestic responsibilities:

- More challenging to create broad national ownership, to make the SDGs a natural framework for domestic policies and politics, and in areas where Norwegian self-interest are more at play

- NGOs have been asking for a National Action Plan on implementation of the SDGs in Norway
Domestic implementation:

- Reporting is being done in the national budget proposal – hopefully will create more awareness among politicians.

- Needs to be a reference in political discussions, including media coverage. More knowledge is needed!

- Private sector – conference in February 2017 on the SDGs and business opportunities.
Domestic implementation:

**Education**: New curriculum plan presented 2016, with three cross-cutting issues: Democracy and citizenship; Sustainable development; Health and Life skills
Bærekraft for ungdomsskolen

Filmer, rollespill, quiz, prosjektoppgaver og andre tverrfaglige læringsaktiviteter om bærekraftig utvikling og FNs bærekraftsmål.
Cooperation: Needs to be active partnership, between local and national government, private sector, NGOs, academia, etc

- But with different roles and responsibilities
No time to lose – the game is on!