



Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland

The Sustainable Development Goals National Implementation Plan

Annex II: SDG Policy Map

SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS

Annex II: SDG Policy Map

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

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

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

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

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
2.5	By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	DAFM	National Genetic Conservation Strategies for animals and plants. <i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i> <i>Rural Development Programme 2014-2020</i>	
2.a	Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i> <i>The Global Island</i>	
2.b	Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	DAFM	World Trade Organisation (WTO) Export Competition Ministerial Decision of 19 December 2015, the 'Nairobi Package', WT/MIN(15)/45 WT/L/980	
2.c	Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	DAFM	Food Wise Strategic Blueprint for Agri-Food Sector	
Goal 3.				
Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages				
3.1	By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i> <i>The Global Island</i>	

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

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

	National Policy Key Objective
	<p>A health and well-being approach is adopted to ensure that babies get the best start in life; Mothers and families are supported and empowered to improve their own health and well-being; Women have access to safe, high-quality, nationally consistent, woman-centred maternity care; Pregnancy and birth is recognised as a normal physiological process, and insofar as it is safe to do so, a woman’s choice is facilitated;</p> <p>Maternity services are appropriately resourced, underpinned by strong and effective leadership, management and governance arrangements, and delivered by a skilled and competent workforce, in partnership with women.</p>
	<p>That all our children and young people are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Active and healthy, with positive physical and mental well-being. 2. Achieving their full potential in all areas of learning and development. 3. Safe and protected from harm. 4. Economically secure and have economic opportunity. 5. Connected, respected and contributing to their world.
	<p>Increase the proportion of people who are healthy at all stages of life.</p> <p>Reduce health inequalities.</p> <p>Protect the public from threats to health and well-being.</p> <p>Create an environment where every individual and sector of society can play their part in achieving a healthy Ireland.</p>
	<p>Everyone in Ireland will receive comprehensive and age-appropriate sexual health education/ information and will have access to appropriate prevention and promotion services;</p> <p>Equitable, accessible and high-quality sexual health services, which are targeted and tailored to need, will be available to everyone; and</p> <p>Robust and high-quality sexual health information will be generated to underpin policy, practice, service planning and strategic monitoring.</p>

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

	National Policy Key Objective
	<p>Increase the proportion of people who are healthy at all stages of life.</p> <p>Reduce health inequalities.</p> <p>Protect the public from threats to health and well-being.</p> <p>Create an environment where every individual and sector of society can play their part in achieving a healthy Ireland.</p>
	<p>The strategy is focused on preventing cancer across our population, diagnosing cancer early, providing optimal care to patients and maximising their quality of life.</p>
	<p>The aim of the <i>National Physical Activity Plan</i> is to increase physical activity levels across the entire population thereby improving the health and well-being of people living in Ireland, where everybody will be physically active and where everybody lives, works and plays in a society that facilitates, promotes and supports physical activity and an active way of life with less time spent being sedentary.</p>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To improve the understanding of, and attitudes to, suicidal behaviour, mental health and well-being. 2. To support local communities' capacity to prevent and respond to suicidal behaviour. 3. To target approaches to reduce suicidal behaviour and improve mental health among priority groups. 4. To enhance accessibility, consistency and care pathways of services for people vulnerable to suicidal behaviour. 5. To ensure safe and high-quality services for people vulnerable to suicide. 6. To reduce and restrict access to means of suicidal behaviour. 7. To improve surveillance, evaluation and high-quality research relating to suicidal behaviour.
	<p>Promote and protect health and well-being.</p> <p>Minimise the harms caused by the use and misuse of substances and promote rehabilitation and recovery.</p> <p>Address the harms of drug markets and reduce access to drugs for harmful use.</p> <p>Support participation of individuals, families and communities.</p> <p>Develop sound and comprehensive evidence-informed policies and actions.</p>
	<p>The objective of the Bill is to reduce alcohol consumption in Ireland to the OECD average of 9.1 litres of pure alcohol per capita, by 2020.</p>
	<p>To reduce road crash fatalities from 186 in 2011 to 124 or fewer by 2020.</p>
	<p>To ensure everyone in Ireland will receive comprehensive and age-appropriate sexual health education/information and will have access to appropriate prevention and promotion services;</p> <p>Equitable, accessible and high-quality sexual health services, which are targeted and tailored to need, will be available to everyone; and</p> <p>Robust and high-quality sexual health information will be generated to underpin policy, practice, service planning and strategic monitoring.</p>

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

National Policy Key Objective	
	To ensure that, in future, everyone has access to an affordable, universal, single-tier healthcare system, in which patients are treated promptly on the basis of need, rather than ability to pay.
	<p>The main purpose of the 2008 Act is to facilitate the enforcement of certain EU Regulations concerning chemicals. These Regulations include the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ REACH Regulation; ▶ Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures (CLP) Regulation; ▶ Rotterdam Regulation concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals under the Rotterdam Convention; and the ▶ Detergents Regulation.
	Comprehensive policy (2012 'A Resource Opportunity') and legislation to ensure that the disposal and recovery of waste does not present a risk to water, air, soil, plants, human health and animals. Legislation also sets a general duty on everyone not to hold, transport, recover or dispose of waste in a manner that causes or is likely to cause environmental pollution. Implementing legislation covers national priorities in addition to EU and international obligations.
	This Strategy will provide the framework to promote and identify a range of measures across government policy required to reduce air pollution and promote cleaner air while delivering on wider national and international objectives.
	To reduce smoking prevalence to less than 5% by 2025.
	<i>One World One Future</i> – Priority Action Area 5 Essential Services.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

National Policy Key Objective	
	<i>One World One Future</i> – Goal #3 Better governance, human rights and accountability.
	<i>One World One Future</i> – Goal #3 Better governance, human rights and accountability.
	Overall goal of <i>National Strategy for Women and Girls 2017-2020</i> .
	<p>The <i>River Basin Management Plan (2018-2021)</i> is to contain provision for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Increased waste water treatment in urban areas; ▶ Increased focus in agriculture on the efficient use of nutrients and on water quality; ▶ Improved protection of public drinking water sources; ▶ New water quality measures in 600–700 water bodies; ▶ Improved water quality in 150 additional water bodies; ▶ Increased public and stakeholder engagement with water issues. <p>The Water Services Policy Statement is to address policy objectives, including quality, conservation and the future proofing of water services.</p>
	<i>One World One Future</i> – Priority Action Area 5 Essential Services.

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

National Policy Key Objective	
	<p>The <i>River Basin Management Plan (2018-2021)</i> is to contain provision for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Increased waste water treatment in urban areas; ▶ Increased focus in agriculture on the efficient use of nutrients and on water quality; ▶ Improved protection of public drinking water sources; ▶ New water quality measures in 600–700 water bodies; ▶ Improved water quality in 150 additional water bodies; ▶ Increased public and stakeholder engagement with water issues. <p>The Water Services Policy Statement is to address policy objectives, including quality, conservation and the future proofing of water services.</p>
	<p>Reduce, Reuse, Recycle; Hazardous Waste management; landfill remediation; tackling illegal dumping.</p>
	<p>The <i>River Basin Management Plan (2018-2021)</i> is to contain provision for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Increased waste water treatment in urban areas; ▶ Increased focus in agriculture on the efficient use of nutrients and on water quality; ▶ Improved protection of public drinking water sources; ▶ New water quality measures in 600–700 water bodies; ▶ Improved water quality in 150 additional water bodies; ▶ Increased public and stakeholder engagement with water issues. <p>The Water Services Policy Statement is to address policy objectives, including quality, conservation and the future proofing of water services.</p>
	<p>The <i>River Basin Management Plan (2018-2021)</i> is to contain provision for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Increased waste water treatment in urban areas; ▶ Increased focus in agriculture on the efficient use of nutrients and on water quality; ▶ Improved protection of public drinking water sources; ▶ New water quality measures in 600–700 water bodies; ▶ Improved water quality in 150 additional water bodies; ▶ Increased public and stakeholder engagement with water issues. <p>The Water Services Policy Statement is to address policy objectives, including quality, conservation and the future proofing of water services.</p>

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

National Policy Key Objective	
	<p>The <i>River Basin Management Plan (2018-2021)</i> is to contain provision for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Increased waste water treatment in urban areas; ▶ Increased focus in agriculture on the efficient use of nutrients and on water quality; ▶ Improved protection of public drinking water sources; ▶ New water quality measures in 600–700 water bodies; ▶ Improved water quality in 150 additional water bodies; ▶ Increased public and stakeholder engagement with water issues. <p>The Water Services Policy Statement is to address policy objectives, including quality, conservation and the future proofing of water services.</p>
	Conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider countryside.
	<i>One World, One Future</i> – Priority Action Area 5 Essential Services.
	<i>One World, One Future</i> – Priority Action Area 5 Essential Services.
	To guide transition to a low carbon energy system, which provides secure supplies of competitive and affordable energy to our citizens and businesses.
	To guide transition to a low carbon energy system, which provides secure supplies of competitive and affordable energy to our citizens and businesses.
	To provide clarity on policies and measures that are part of a framework for actions across the electricity generation sector to achieve a low carbon electricity sector by 2050.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	National Policy Key Objective
	<p>The Strategy is aimed at building on existing infrastructures and achieving ambitious private-public collaborations. A key ambition of the Strategy is to increase total investment in Research and Development in Ireland, led by the private sector, to 2.5% of GNP.</p>
	<p>Key plan objective is to reduce consistent poverty to 2 per cent or less by 2020, from the 2010 baseline rate of 6.3 per cent.</p>
	<p>Reduce and remove barriers to inclusion and participation.</p>

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

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

Goals and Targets	DEPT	Relevant National Policy		
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable				
11.1	By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	DHPLG	<i>Rebuilding Ireland Action Plan for Housing and Homelessness</i>	
11.2	By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	DTTAS	<i>EU Regulation 1370/2007 on Public Passenger Transport Services by Rail and by Road & Dublin Transport Authority Act 2008</i> <i>Rural Transport Programme</i> <i>Transport Access for All – Sectoral Plan for Accessible Transport under the Disability Act 2005</i> <i>National Disability Inclusion Strategy, 2017-2021</i> <i>Capital Investment Plan 2016-2021 & Transport Strategy for the Greater Dublin Area 2016-2035</i>	
11.3	By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	DHPLG	<i>Project Ireland 2040: National Planning Framework</i>	
11.4	Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the worlds cultural and natural heritage	DCHG	<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
11.5	By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	DHPLG	<i>Framework for Major Emergency Management in Ireland</i>	

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

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

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

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

National Policy Key Objective	
	To exploit and manage our mineral, hydrocarbon and other geological resources, and inland fisheries in a sustainable and productive manner (High-level Objective 6)
	National Waste Prevention Programme.
	Research projects that are aimed at reducing food waste.
	Waste Prevention.
	<p>The main purpose of the 2008 Act is to facilitate the enforcement of certain EU Regulations concerning chemicals. These Regulations include the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ REACH Regulation; ▶ CLP Regulation; ▶ Rotterdam Regulation concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals under the Rotterdam Convention; and the ▶ Detergents Regulation.
	Comprehensive policy (2012 'A Resource Opportunity') and legislation to ensure that the disposal and recovery of waste does not present a risk to water, air, soil, plants, human health and animals. Legislation also sets a general duty on everyone not to hold, transport, recover or dispose of waste in a manner that causes or is likely to cause environmental pollution. Implementing legislation covers national priorities in addition to EU and international obligations.
	This Strategy will provide the framework to promote and identify a range of measures across government policy required to reduce air pollution and promote cleaner air while delivering on wider national and international objectives.
	National Waste Prevention Programme.
	It is the Government's vision that Ireland will be recognised as a centre of excellence for responsible and sustainable business practices through the adoption and implementation of best practice in CSR in enterprises and organisations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
15.3	By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	DAFM	<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
15.4	By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	DCHG	<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
15.5	Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	DCHG	<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
15.6	Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	DCHG	<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
15.7	Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	DCHG	<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
15.8	By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	DCHG	<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
15.9	By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	DCHG	<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
15.a	Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	DCHG	<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
15.b	Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
		DFIN	Ongoing Engagement with IFIs.	
		DCHG	<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	National Policy Key Objective

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

	National Policy Key Objective

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

	National Policy Key Objective
	A stable macroeconomic environment and sound public finances.
	One of strategic priorities of the SDG National Implementation Plan is to identify opportunities for enhancing policy coherence.
	Ireland encourages cooperation between IFIs and with the private sector and civil society in support of sustainable development.

