Special Session Proposal

Multi-Level Governance through the Core Network for Sustainable
Development –Building Green and Digital Skills for Sustainability

Title: Mapping competitiveness policy during 2021-2024 and the 2019 VET EU countries Systems with the SDGs to identify gaps in implementation

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Abstract
The sustainable competitiveness requests a new VET system tailored to the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Green and digital transformation brings social, economic, environmental and governance "transitions to fair and prosperous sustainability. (European Commission. Directorate-General for Research and Innovation. 2020). Prosperous sustainability is on the path to recovery driven by research and innovation. (European Commission. Directorate-General for

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Research and Innovation. 2021) Following the approach of (Borchard et al. 2020), on the Know SDGs Platform, we use the text mining tool SDG Policy Mapping to search the "competitiveness" keyword across the relevant legal policy documents. We estimate the gaps in implementation by comparing the national SDGs spectrum from the VET system with the normative SDGs spectrum. The VET SDGs gap in the VET system is a useful tool to adjust VET systems' VET strategies to contribute to "transitions to fair and prosperous sustainability fully". On the edge of sustainable recovery for the EU, competitiveness must change the approach to create and deliver new skills. Digital transformation offers unique opportunities to overcome the Covid Crises only if sustainable multilevel governance policies implement the 2030 Agenda coherent with VET policy

Introduction

The sustainable competitiveness requests a new VET system tailored to the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Green and digital transformation brings social, economic, environmental and governance "transitions to fair and prosperous sustainability. (European Commission. Directorate-General for Research and Innovation. 2020). Prosperous sustainability is on the path to recovery **driven by research and innovation**. (European Commission. Directorate-General for Research and Innovation. 2021) Europe is engaged on "resilience, inclusiveness and sustainability" through its Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy. Transition Performance Index (TPI) is a monitoring tools for the annual Eurostat Sustainable Development Goals monitoring report (Figure 1) In July 2022 the TPI calculated across 72 countries" (27 EE and other 45) confirm the Europe's leader position at global level in achieving the new model of prosperous sustainability. TIPI integrates 4 dimensions: *economic, social, environmental and governance transition.* The TPI tool produces findings that "**highlight the crucial role investment in research and innovation has to support the path to recovery towards prosperous sustainability**".

Figure 1. European Commission's Transition Performance Index (TPI)
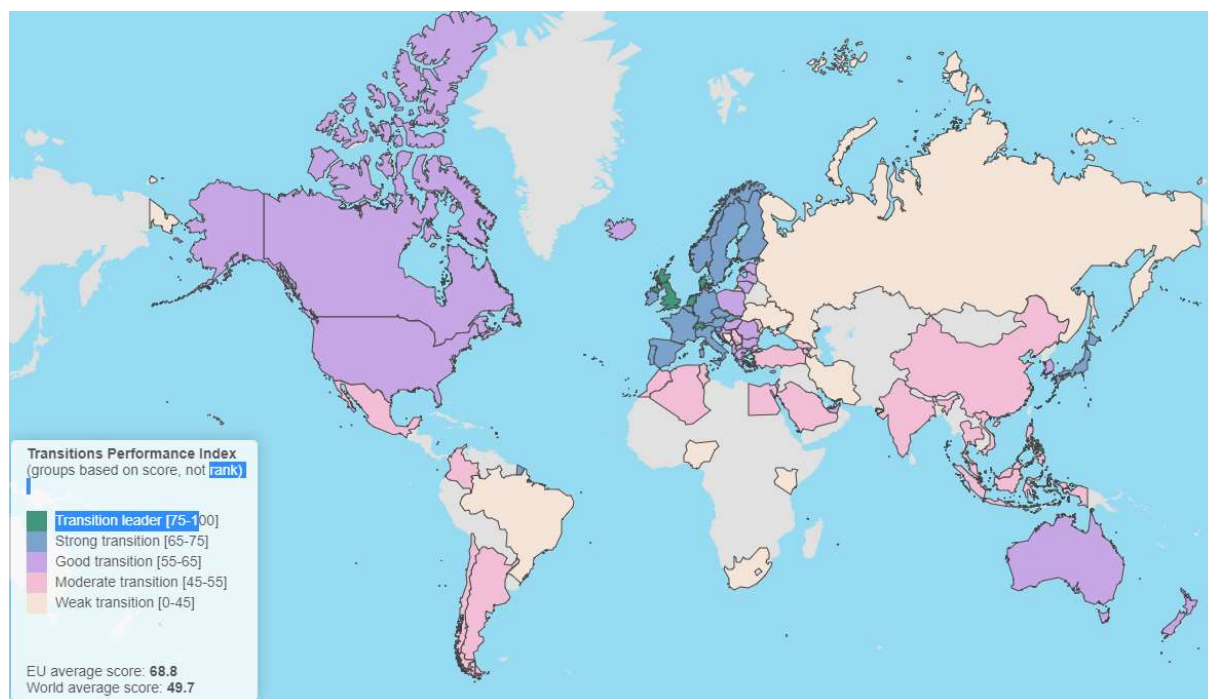
Source: downloaded July 2022. https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/strategy/support-policy-making/support-national-research-and-innovation-policy-making/transitions-performance-index-tpi_en#tpi-interactive-map. EC-GISCO Credit: EC-GISCO, © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO for the administrative boundaries

The 6 Commission Priorities for 2019-2024 also express the main values: **resilience, inclusiveness and sustainability** though:
"*A European Green Deal*

A Europe fit for the digital age
A stronger Europe in the world
Promoting our European way of life
A new push for European democracy[2]

All these values proves that UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is at the very core of EU policies. The automated attribution of SDGs to each policy document starts in 2017 and cover the new period 2021-2024. Following the approach of (Borchard et al. 2020), **on the Know SDGs Platform, we use the text mining tool SDG Policy Mapping to search the "competitiveness" keyword across the relevant legal policy documents.** The search results provide the documents **Council Recommendation** of 24 November 2020 on vocational education and training (VET) for sustainable competitiveness, social fairness and resilience 2020/C 417/01[3] and **Regulation (EU) 2021/690** *of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing a programme for the internal market, competitiveness of enterprises, including small and medium-sized enterprises, the area of plants, animals, food and feed, and European statistics (Single Market Programme) and repealing Regulations (EU) No 99/2013, (EU) No 1287/2013, (EU) No 254/2014 and (EU) No 652/2014 (Text with EEA relevance)*[4]. **Their common value is redesigning vocational education and training (VET) policy to respond to green and digital skills for sustainability**. In short, the new VET policy objective is" sustainable competitiveness, social fairness and resilience." We map these relevant legal policy documents at the EU level with any specific reference to "Sustainable Development Goals" or "2030 Agenda" in the text. The **JRC SDG Mapper** detects the relevant SDGs by their ranking and illustrates the Commission level's policy coherence. This SDGs spectrum is the normative scale as a political guideline for the 2021-2027 period.

To identify the gap, we map the VET systems description. The text mining with the JRC SDG Mapper makes the text mining analyse the Refer Net, Cedefop's VET Reports of each EU Member State plus the United Kingdom, Norway, and Iceland. This VET report template is similar for each country, covering the "training system within a broad political, social, economic, and labour market framework" (CEDEFOP). The European VET systems mapping result generates a snapshot of the relevant SDGs by their ranking and illustrates the national policy coherence. We compare the national SDGs spectrum from the VET system with the normative SDGs range. We estimate the gaps in implementation and identify good practices. The VET SDGs gap in the VET system is a useful tool to adjust VET systems' VET strategies to contribute to "transitions to fair and prosperous sustainability fully".

Digital transformation offers unique opportunities to overcome the Covid Crises only if sustainable multilevel governance policies implement the 2030 Agenda coherent with VET policy.

Method & data

The high complexity of the policy framework fully benefits form the access of AI tools provided by JRC as it is **JRC SDG Mapper**. The massive of legal documents for polices are explored following 3 steps:

1. Identify the main competitiveness policy documents. We serch by the key word "competitiveness" all the policy documents **Policy Mapping/Know SDGs** on the New Commission activities strategic interpretation can be performed on the results.

2. Establish the "normative occurence profile of competitiveness according to its links with Agenda 2030 and the 17 SDGS. We load the documents selected in the firs step on the **JRC SDG Mapper** and we obtain the competeveness policy profile interlincage with sustainable development";

3. Relevant SDGs in CDEFOP's national VET documents detected by ranking of the number of occurrences. This step is runned for 29 European Countries;
4. Compare the normative ocuurence profile with each country VET occurence profile and map the results.

Results

1. **Policy Mapping/Know SDGs** identify the as the main competitiveness policy documents: competitive framework for the VET is designed by the **documents VET 2020 Council Recommendation and Regulation (EU) 2021/690 on the 2021-2027 Programme for internal market, competitiveness of enterprises.**

2. **JRC SDG Mapper, applied on** the **documents VET 2020 Council Recommendation and Regulation (EU) 2021/690 on the 2021-2027 Programme for internal market, competitiveness of enterprises** identify the following "normative profile of competitiveness according to its links with Agenda 2030:
    - C_SDG1   1.4%;
    - C_SDG4   78.1%;
    - C_SDG8   16.7%;
    - C_SDG9   1.9%;
    - C_SDG10   0.9%;

    Where C_ is from the VET competitiveness policy framework;

3. **Relevant SDGs in CDEFOP's national 2019 VET documents by country, detected by ranking (Table 1) as a result of running JRC SDG Mapper**

Table 1. 3. Relevant SDGs in CDEFOP's national 2019 VET documents by country, detected by ranking as a result of running JRC SDG Mapper

nuts_id	NUTS1	SDG1	SDG2	SDG3	SDG4	SDG5	SDG6	SDG7	SDG8	SDG9	SDG10	SDG11	SDG12	SDG13	SDG14	SDG15	SDG16	SDG17
AT	**Austria**	2.7			71.8				18.8	2.7		2						
BE	**Belgium**	2.3		1.3	84.9				8.4	3								
BG	**Bulgaria**	6.4		0.6	75.7				14.5	1.7								
CZ	**Cehia**	1			85.9				13.1									
CY	**Cyprus**				81.6				15.6	1.4						1.4		
DE	**Germany**				71.1				13	4.3	10.2	0.6						
DK	**Denmark**		0.2		89.8				8.3	0.6							0.6	
EE	**Estonia**	1.5	0.8		75				18.9	1.5								
EL	**Greece**	0.9			80.7				17.5		0.9							
ES	**Spain**	5.1			73.6				16.9	2.4					1.2			
FI	**Finland**	2			84				11.3	1.3	1.3							
FR	**France**	0.8			78.2				16.1	3.4	0.8							
HR	**Croatia**			2.6	83.1				11.7	0.6						1.3		
HU	**Hungary**	1.6			85.3				8.5	2.7						1.2		
IE	**Ireland**	0.9			90.5				7.1	0.9	0.5							
IS	*Iceland*	1.6			78.7				9.8	8.2						1.6		
IT	**Italy**	5.2			78.1				12	2.6		1						
LT	**Lithuania**	2.7			69.4		0.7		23.1	2								
LU	**Luxembourg**	3			85.8				8.3	1.8						0.6		

LV	**Latvia**				91.8			7.9						0.4		
MT	**Malta**				82.6			14.4	1.8	0.6					0.6	
NL	**Netherlands**	1.4			87.1			6.5	1.4		2.2					
NO	*Norway*	0.7			92.1			5.7	0.7							0.7
PL	**Poland**	1.1			85.7			10.9	0.6		0.6					
PT	**Portugal**	2.6			81.6			14							1.8	
RO	**Romania**	2.7			71.8			18.8	2.7		2					
SE	**Sweden**	0.4			90.4			8.5	0.8							
SK	**Slovakia**	0.8			77.7			19	0.8		0.8					
UK	***United Kingdom***	1.4			78.1			16.7	1.9	0.9						

Source: data calculated with JRC SDG Mapper in July 2022

4. Mapping the gap implementation in VET competitiveness policy during 2021-2027 where "red areas" are higher values than competitive framework for the VET

The share of relevant SDGs by countries running the CDEFOP's national VET documents using the JRC SDG Mapper is detected by ranking of its number of occurrences and presented in the Maps 1 to Map 8.

Map 1. The SDG1 relevance in 2021-2027 VET competitiveness framework across 29 European countries
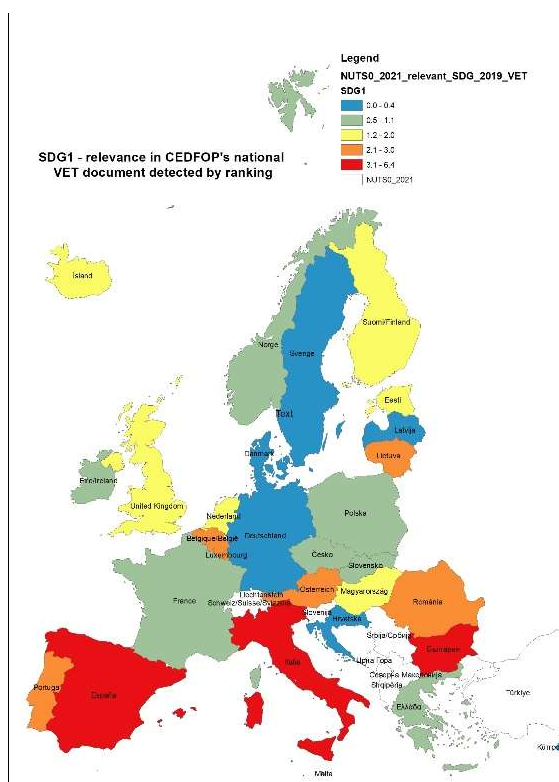
Map 2. The SDG4 relevance in 2021-2027 VET competitiveness framework across 29 European countries
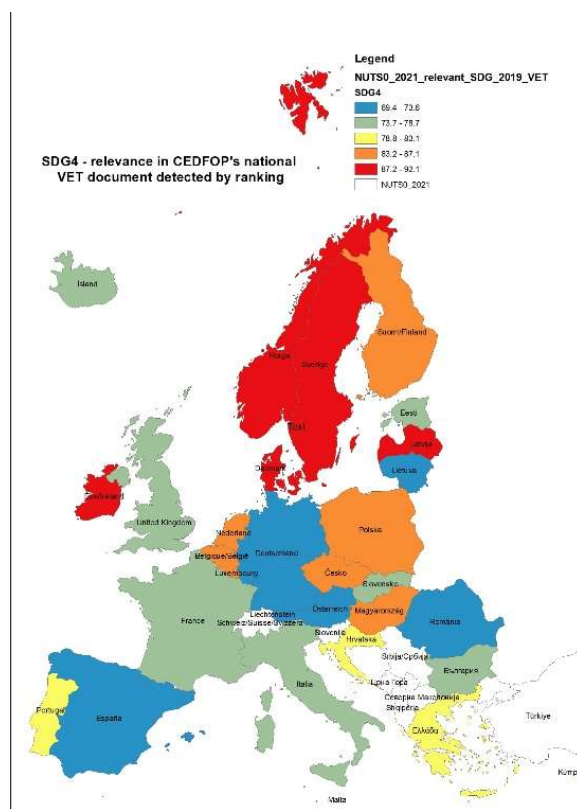
Map 3. The SDG9 relevance in 2021-2027 VET competitiveness framework across 29 European countries

Map 4. The SDG10 relevance in 2021-2027 VET competitiveness framework across 29 European countries
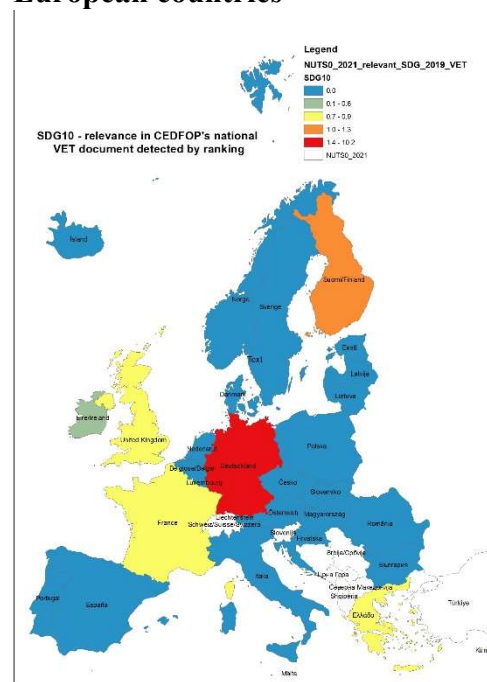
Map 5. The SDG2 relevance in 2021-2027 VET competitiveness framework across 29 European countries
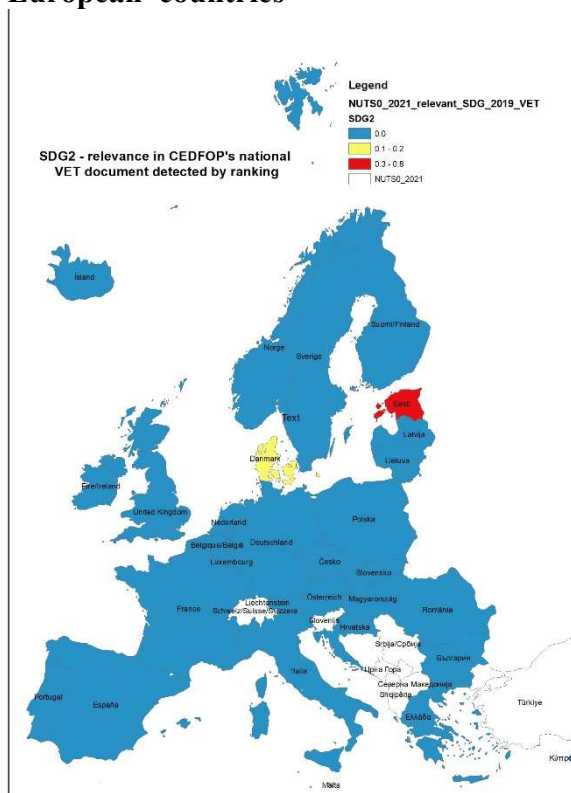
Map 6. The SDG3 relevance in 2021-2027 VET competitiveness framework across 29 European countries

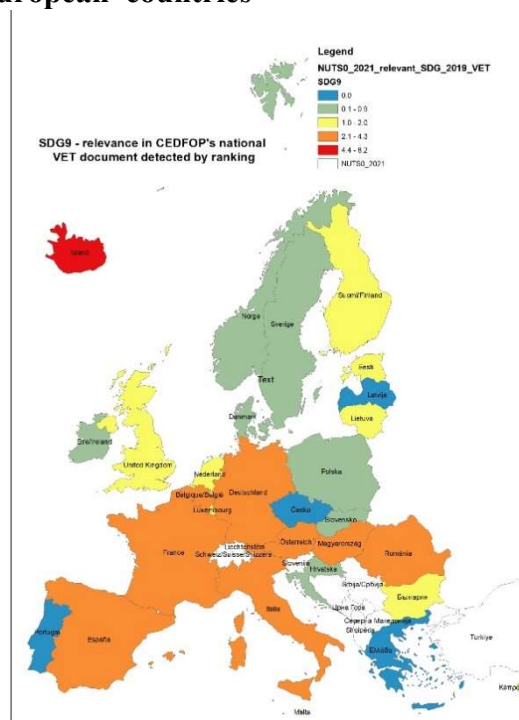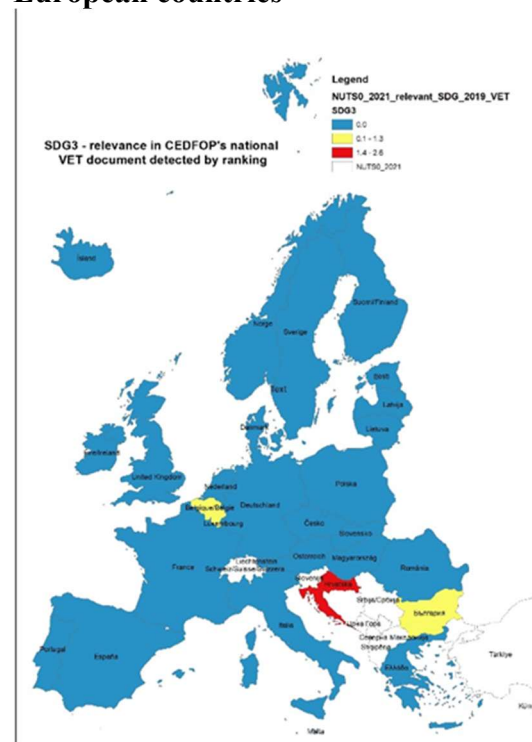**Map 7. The SDG16 relevance in 2021-2027 VET competitiveness framework across 29 European countries**
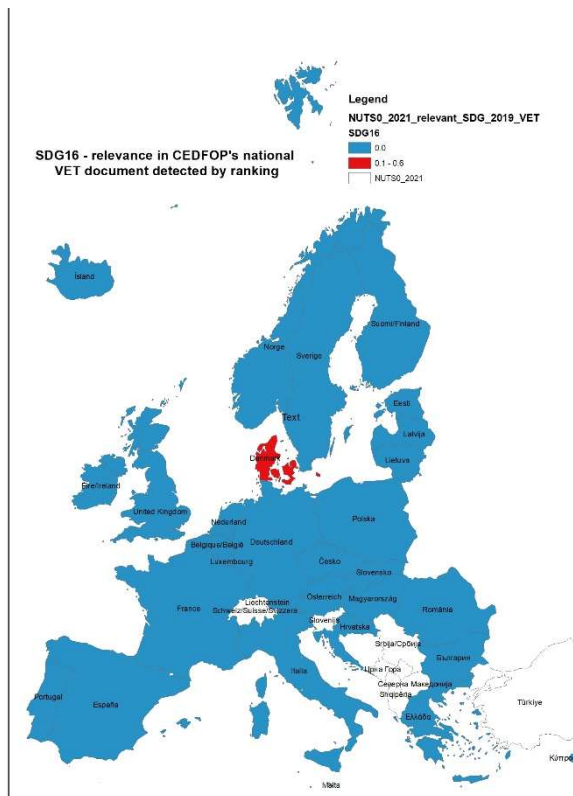
Map 8. The SDG15 relevance in 2021-2027 VET competitiveness framework across 29 European countries
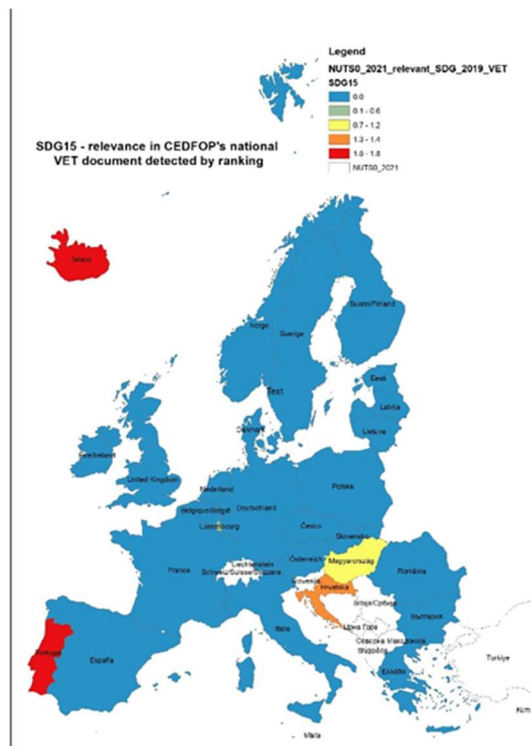
5. **Identify the gaps in relevant SDGs in 2019 CDEFOP's national VET implementation framework by ranking** where:

   - "red areas" are countries with higher values than competitive normative scale for the analysed SDG – overevaluation of the SDG;
   - "blue areas" are countries with lower values than competitive normative scale for the analysed SDG – underevaluation of the analysed SDG.

The over evaluation and undervaluation by relevant SDGs in 2019 CDEFOP's national VET implementation framework is illustrated in the Map 9 to Map 13.

Map 9. Identify the gaps by SDG4s between the European normative VET competitiveness framework and each country SDG4 ranking found in CDEFOP's national 2019 VET because of running the Tool JRC SDG Mapper
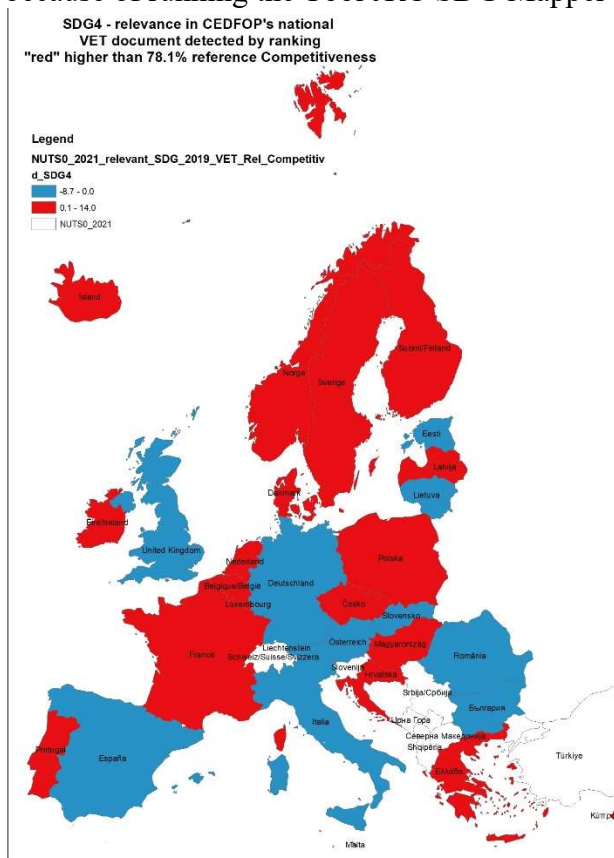
Map 10. Identify the gaps by SDG8 between the European normative VET competitiveness framework and each country SDG8 ranking found in CDEFOP's national 2019 VET because of running the Tool JRC SDG Mapper

SDG4 - relevance in CEDFOP's national
VET document detected by ranking
"red" higher than 78.1% reference Competitiveness

Legend
NUTS0_2021_relevant_SDG_2019_VET_Rel_Competitiv
d_SDG4
-8.7 - 0.0
0.1 - 14.0
NUTS0_2021

SDG8 - relevance in CEDFOP's national
VET document detected by ranking
"red" higher than 16.7% reference Competitiveness

Legend
NUTS0_2021_relevant_SDG_2019_VET_Rel_Competitiv
d_SDG8
-11.0 - 0.0
0.1 - 6.4
NUTS0_2021
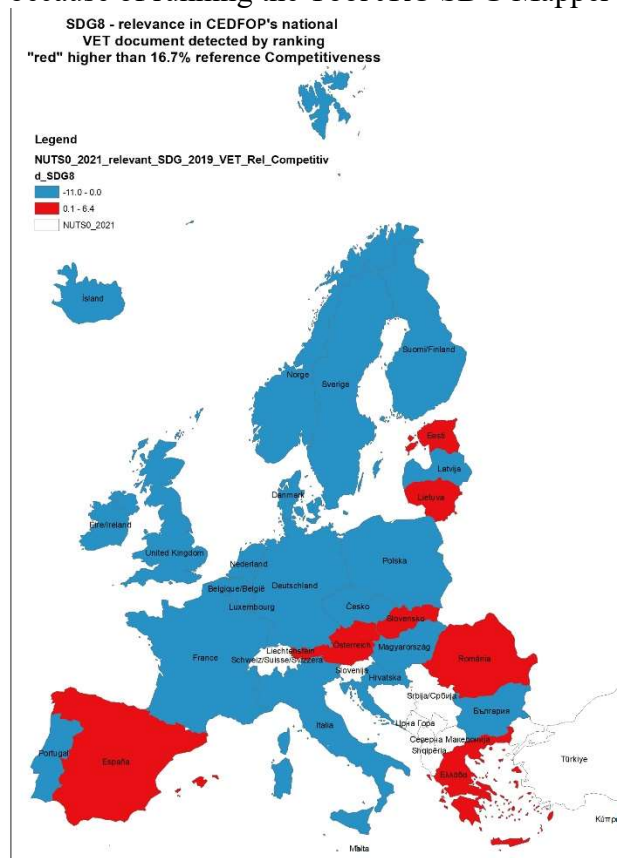
Map 11. Identify the gaps by SDG1s between the European normative VET competitiveness framework and each country SDG1 ranking found in CDEFOP's national 2019 VET because of running the Tool JRC SDG Mapper
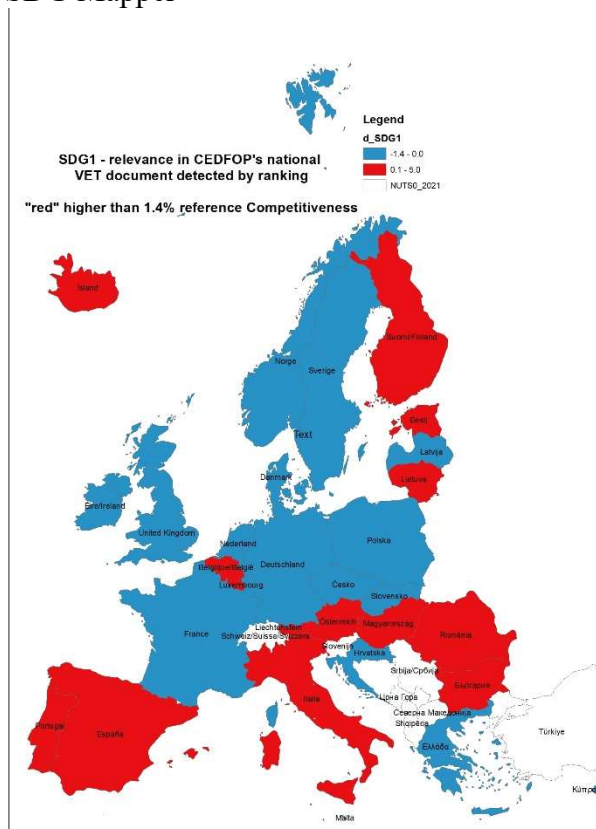
Map 12. Identify the gaps by SDG9 between the European normative VET competitiveness framework and each country SDG9 ranking found in CDEFOP's national 2019 VET because of running the Tool JRC SDG Mapper
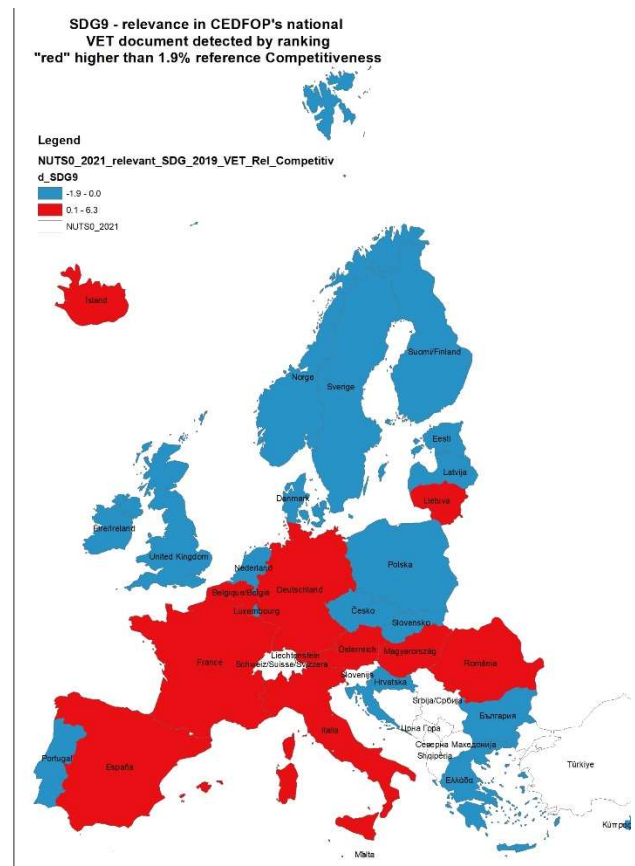
Map 13. Identify the gaps by SDG10s between the European normative VET competitiveness framework and each country SDG10 ranking found in CDEFOP's national 2019 VET because of running the Tool JRC SDG Mapper
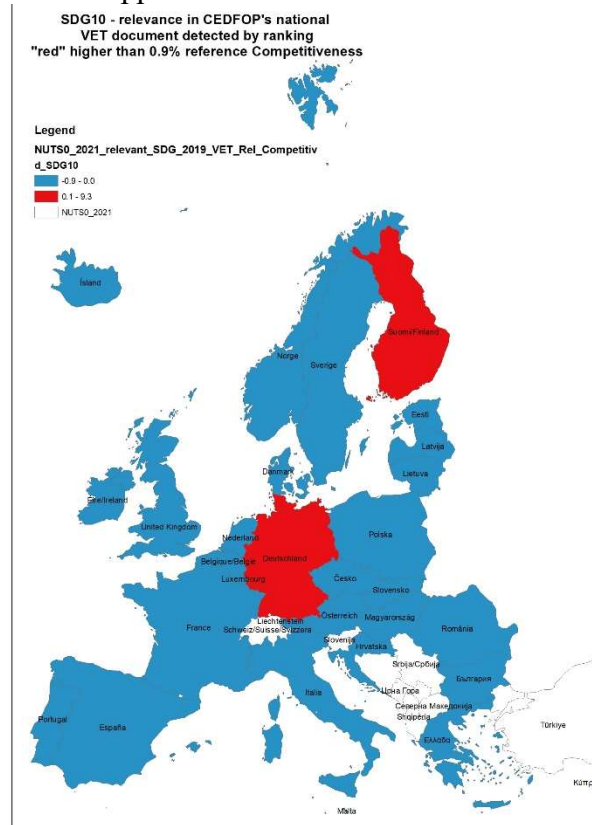
Discussion

The highest variability of SDGs relevance in 2021-2027 VET competitiveness framework across 29 European countries is visible for SDG 1, 4, 9 and 10 (see Map1 to Map4) SDG 1, 4 and 9 exemplify the North -South pattern of European Labour market space.

The North is richer, and is focused on increasing the Quality Education (SDG 4), less interested in reducing poverty and to invest in Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure (SDG 9)

South is concerned reducing poverty and inequalities (SDG1. No Poverty and to SDG 10 : Reduced Inequality), invest in in Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure (SDG 9), and less interested in Quality Education (SDG 4),

The SDG 2, 3, 6 and 15 are relevant only for some countries, present a local relevance character.

Conclusion

- The sustainable competitiveness requests a new VET system tailored to the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- The JRC SDG Mapper detects the relevant SDGs by their ranking and illustrates the Commission level's policy coherence. This SDGs spectrum of the competitive framework for the VET is designed by the documents CELEX_32020H1202(01) and CELEX_32021R0690. The normative scale for 2021-2024 indicates the SDG4 with 78.1% occurence probaility and the SDG 8 with 16.7% as the most relevant SDGs for the VET competitive taylored system that respond to the both digital and green transformations;
- The average occurence in the National Documents that describes the VET systmesn in a comprative template buil by CEDEFO indicates a gap to normative scale:
  - Over importance for the SDG4 of 3.35 pp in average with an occurance of 81.45%;
  - Under evalution for the SDG 8 of 3.76pp in average with an occurance of 12.9%;
- Qulity in education and decent work are twin goals on labour market. The policy is still unbalanced and need an holistic apporach;
- Quality in education is more theoretical and polictical demand with a high deficit in availability of data according to sdg-tracker

Acknowledgements

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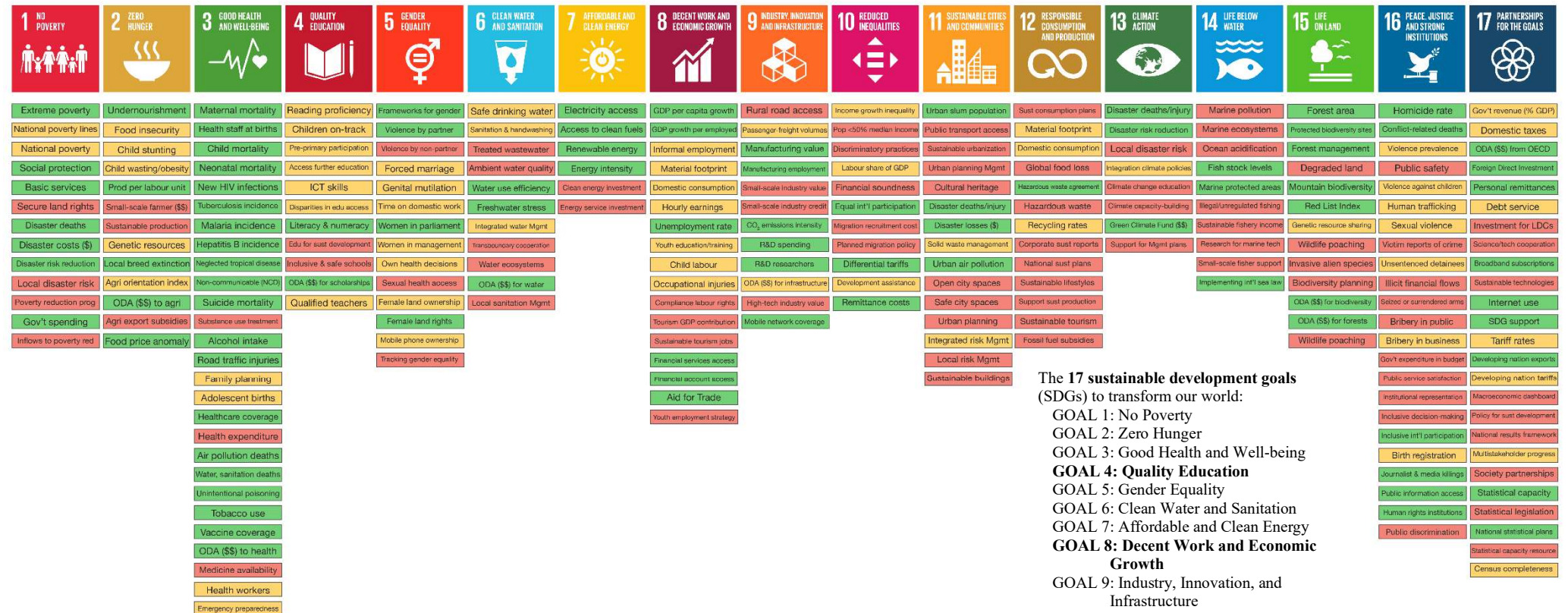https://www.cedefop.europa.eu/en/tools/vet-in-europe/systems/united-kingdom

All 232 SDG Indicators: What data is available?

Our World in Data

This visualization shows for which of the 230 *Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Indicators* data is available at **SDG-Tracker.org**.

[green] = Indicators for which recent global official metrics are available,
or for which alternative good-quality cross-country source are available (e.g. estimates from independent research institutes).

[yellow] = Indicators that do have official metrics, but for which available data is very incomplete or outdated.
Yellow boxes also mark Indicators for which there are no official metrics, but for which closely related estimates are available that allow informative but imperfect monitoring.

[red] = Indicators for which – to the best of our knowledge – global monitoring is not currently possible.

1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
Extreme poverty	Undernourishment	Maternal mortality	Reading proficiency	Frameworks for gender	Safe drinking water	Electricity access	GDP per capita growth	Rural road access	Income growth inequality	Urban slum population	Sust consumption plans	Disaster deaths/injury	Marine pollution	Forest area	Homicide rate	Gov't revenue (% GDP)
National poverty lines	Food insecurity	Health staff at births	Children on-track	Violence by partner	Sanitation & handwashing	Access to clean fuels	GDP growth per employed	Passenger-freight volumes	Pop <50% median income	Public transport access	Material footprint	Disaster risk reduction	Marine ecosystems	Protected biodiversity sites	Conflict-related deaths	Domestic taxes
National poverty	Child stunting	Child mortality	Pre-primary participation	Violence by non-partner	Treated wastewater	Informal employment	Material footprint	Manufacturing value	Discriminatory practices	Urban planning Mgmt	Domestic consumption	Local disaster risk	Ocean acidification	Forest management	Violence prevalence	ODA ($$) from OECD
Social protection	Child wasting/obesity	Neonatal mortality	Access further education	Forced marriage	Ambient water quality	Energy intensity	Domestic consumption	Manufacturing employment	Labour share of GDP	Cultural heritage	Global food loss	Intigration climate policies	Fish stock levels	Degraded land	Public safety	Foreign Direct Investment
Basic services	Prod per labour unit	New HIV infections	ICT skills	Genital mutilation	Water use efficiency	Clean energy investment	Hourly earnings	Small-scale industry value	Financial soundness	Hazardous waste agreement	Climate change education	Marine protected areas	Mountain biodiversity	Violence against children	Personal remittances
Secure land rights	Small-scale farmer ($$)	Tuberculosis incidence	Disparities in edu access	Time on domestic work	Freshwater stress	Energy service investment	Unemployment rate	Small-scale industry credit	Equal int'l participation	Disaster deaths/injury	Hazardous waste	Climate capacity-building	Illegal/unregulated fishing	Red List Index	Human trafficking	Debt service
Disaster deaths	Sustainable production	Malaria incidence	Literacy & numeracy	Women in parliament	Integrated water Mgmt		Youth education/training	CO₂ emissions intensity	Migration recruitment cost	Disaster losses ($)	Recycling rates	Green Climate Fund ($$)	Sustainable fishery income	Genetic resource sharing	Sexual violence	Investment for LDCs
Disaster costs ($)	Genetic resources	Hepatitis B incidence	Edu for sust development	Women in management	Transboundary cooperation		Unemployment rate	R&D spending	Planned migration policy	Solid waste management	Corporate sust reports	Support for Mgmt plans	Research for marine tech	Wildlife poaching	Victim reports of crime	Science/tech cooperation
Disaster risk reduction	Local breed extinction	Neglected tropical disease	Inclusive & safe schools	Own health decisions	Water ecosystems		Child labour	R&D researchers	Differential tariffs	Urban air pollution	National sust plans		Small-scale fisher support	Invasive alien species	Unsentenced detainees	Broadband subscriptions
Local disaster risk	Agri orientation index	Non-communicable (NCD)	ODA ($$) for scholarships	Sexual health access	ODA ($$) for water		Occupational injuries	ODA ($$) for infrastructure	Development assistance	Open city spaces	Sustainable lifestyles		Implementing int'l sea law	Biodiversity planning	Illicit financial flows	Sustainable technologies
Poverty reduction prog	ODA ($$) to agri	Suicide mortality	Qualified teachers	Female land ownership	Local sanitation Mgmt		Compliance labour rights	High-tech industry value	Remittance costs	Safe city spaces	Support sust production			ODA ($$) for biodiversity	Seized or surrendered arms	Internet use
Gov't spending	Agri export subsidies	Alcohol intake		Female land rights			Tourism GDP contribution	Mobile network coverage		Urban planning	Sustainable tourism			ODA ($$) for forests	Bribery in public	SDG support
Inflows to poverty red	Food price anomaly	Road traffic injuries		Mobile phone ownership			Sustainable tourism jobs			Integrated risk Mgmt	Fossil fuel subsidies			Wildlife poaching	Bribery in business	Tariff rates
		Family planning		Tracking gender equality			Financial services access			Local risk Mgmt					Gov't expenditure in budget	Developing nation exports
		Adolescent births					Financial account access			Sustainable buildings					Public service satisfaction	Developing nation tariffs
		Healthcare coverage					Aid for Trade								Institutional representation	Macroeconomic dashboard
		Health expenditure													Inclusive decision-making	Policy for sust development
		Air pollution deaths					Youth employment strategy								Inclusive int'l participation	National results framework
		Water, sanitation deaths													Birth registration	Multistakeholder progress
		Unintentional poisoning													Journalist & media killings	Society partnerships
		Tobacco use													Public information access	Statistical capacity
		Vaccine coverage													Human rights institutions	Statistical legislation
		ODA ($$) to health													National statistical plans	
		Medicine availability													Public discrimination	Statistical capacity resource
		Health workers														Census completeness
		Emergency preparedness														

The **17 sustainable development goals** (SDGs) to transform our world:
GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 2: Zero Hunger
GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequality
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production
GOAL 13: Climate Action
GOAL 14: Life Below Water
GOAL 15: Life on Land
GOAL 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal

You find all data on SDG-Tracker.org, a sister project of OurWorldinData.org. In case you are aware of relevant data we have not included yet please let us know via SDG-Tracker.org.

https://ourworldindata.org/sdg-tracker-update

The indicators of the competitiveness framework for relevant SDGs a result of running the Tool **JRC SDG Mapper with European Commission's essential Competitiveness Framework: Council Recommendation of 24 November 2020 & Regulation (EU) 2021/690**

INDICATOR NUMBER	SDG	TARGET	INDICATOR DESCRIPTION
1.3.1	1	1.3	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, new-borns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
1.4.1	1	1.4	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
1.4.2	1	1.4	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure
1.5.1	1	1.5	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
1.5.2	1	1.5	Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)
1.5.3	1	1.5	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
1.5.4	1	1.5	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
2.1.1	2	2.1	Prevalence of undernourishment
2.1.2	2	2.1	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
2.3.1	2	2.3	Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size
2.3.2	2	2.3	Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status
2.4.1	2	2.4	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture
3.8.1	3	3.8	Coverage of essential health services
3.8.2	3	3.8	Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income
3.d.1	3	3.d	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness
3.d.2	3	3.d	Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms
4.1.1	4	4.1	Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex

	4	4.1	Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)
4.3.1	4	4.3	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex
4.4.1	4	4.4	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill
4.5.1	4	4.5	Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated
4.b.1	4	4.b	Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study
4.c.1	4	4.c	Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level
7.3.1	7	7.3	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP
8.1.1	8	8.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
8.2.1	8	8.2	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person
8.3.1	8	8.3	Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex
8.5.1	8	8.5	Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities
8.5.2	8	8.5	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
9.1.1	9	9.1	Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road
9.1.2	9	9.1	Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
9.3.1	9	9.3	Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added
9.3.2	9	9.3	Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit
9.5.1	9	9.5	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP
9.5.2	9	9.5	Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants
10.2.1	10	10.2	Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
10.3.1	10	10.3	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
10.5.1	10	10.5	Financial Soundness Indicators
10.7.1	10	10.7	Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination
10.7.2	10	10.7	Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people
10.7.3	10	10.7	Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination
10.7.4	10	10.7	Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin
11.a.1	11	11.a	Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space
12.2.1	12	12.2	Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
12.2.2	12	12.2	Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP

12.3.1	12	12.3	(a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index
12.5.1	12	12.5	National recycling rate, tons of material recycled
12.6.1	12	12.6	Number of companies publishing sustainability reports
13.2.1	13	13.2	Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
13.2.2	13	13.2	Total greenhouse gas emissions per year
15.5.1	15	15.5	Red List Index
16.4.1	16	16.4	Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)
16.4.2	16	16.4	Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments
16.5.1	16	16.5	Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12Â months
16.5.2	16	16.5	Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months
16.6.1	16	16.6	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)
16.6.2	16	16.6	Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services
16.a.1	16	16.a	Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles
16.b.1	16	16.b	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
17.6.1	17	17.6	Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100Â inhabitants, by speed
17.10.1	17	17.1	Worldwide weighted tariff-average
17.17.1	17	17.17	Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure

DYNAMIC ANALYSIS OF THE SDGS: ACHIEVING THE SDGS WITH UGANDA'S THIRD NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN
This report examines the potential medium- to longer-term impact of Uganda's Third National Development Plan (NDP III) on sustainable development in Uganda. The impact is measured using targets set both within the international framework of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and NDP III for Uganda. The report identifies accelerators in the NDP III that catalyse SDG attainment and enable progress towards the achievement of NDP III and ultimately Uganda's Vision 2040 goals.
https://www.millennium-institute.org/isdg

https://www.millennium-institute.org/isdg

The competitiveness framework for relevant SDGs and their lists of key words because of running the Tool **JRC SDG Mapper with CDEFOP VET's national reports 2019**

	Goal	Target	Sum_of_keys	Count_of_keys	List_of_keys
3	SDG 1	1.3	2	2	social protect , right person disabl
4	SDG 1	1.4	2	1	properti right
5	SDG 1	1.5	3	1	vulner group
9	SDG 2	2.1	4	2	food safeti , food secur
11	SDG 2	2.3	2	1	agricultur fund rural develop
12	SDG 2	2.4	1	1	sustain food suppli chain
25	SDG 3	3.8	1	1	health protect
30	SDG 3	3.d	1	1	health risk
31	SDG 4	4.0	103	1	educ train
32	SDG 4	4.1	1	1	earli school leaver
34	SDG 4	4.3	14	2	tertiari educ , lifelong learn
35	SDG 4	4.4	105	13	technic skill , vocat skill , digit skill , vocat train , vocat educ , upgrad skill , reskil , upskil , skill job , digit literaci , up-skil , skill develop , new skill
36	SDG 4	4.5	2	1	inclus educ
40	SDG 4	4.b	11	1	erasmu
41	SDG 4	4.c	3	1	train teacher
42	SDG 5	5.0	1	1	gender equal
64	SDG 7	7.3	1	1	energi effici
68	SDG 8	8.1	6	4	econom growth , econom develop , growth job , sustain growth
69	SDG 8	8.2	3	2	technolog innov , innov growth
70	SDG 8	8.3	25	8	job creation , entrepreneurship , increas employ , job growth , creation job , help sme , support sme , capit market
72	SDG 8	8.5	6	3	unemploy , decent job , qualiti job
80	SDG 9	9.0	97	3	digit , digit transform , digitalis
81	SDG 9	9.1	1	1	passeng transport
83	SDG 9	9.3	7	2	micro , small medium-s enterpris , small busi
85	SDG 9	9.5	18	6	industri innov , foster innov , research innov , innov research , horizon europ , facilit innov
89	SDG 10	10.0	5	1	social fair
91	SDG 10	10.2	1	1	social inclus
92	SDG 10	10.3	7	4	equal opportun , equal treatment , opportun all , social cohes
94	SDG 10	10.5	1	1	monitor financi market
96	SDG 10	10.7	4	2	border manag , asylum
108	SDG 11	11.a	2	2	region programm , region integr
111	SDG 12	12.0	4	1	sustain consumpt
113	SDG 12	12.2	1	1	effici use resourc
114	SDG 12	12.3	3	1	food wast
116	SDG 12	12.5	5	2	recycl , circular economi
117	SDG 12	12.6	2	2	sustain report , sustain inform
123	SDG 13	13.0	8	4	climat chang , climat action , climat neutral , pari agreement
125	SDG 13	13.2	1	1	climat object
140	SDG 15	15.0	1	1	environment protect
145	SDG 15	15.5	2	2	preserv biodivers , protect area
157	SDG 16	16.4	13	3	anti-fraud , fraud , anti-money launder
158	SDG 16	16.5	1	1	corrupt
159	SDG 16	16.6	2	2	effect govern , transpar govern
164	SDG 16	16.a	1	1	counter terror
165	SDG 16	16.b	1	1	charter fundament right
172	SDG 17	17.6	1	1	cooper research
176	SDG 17	17.10	1	1	fair trade
183	SDG 17	17.17	1	1	partnership public privat