



[sent via email]

Minister Simon Coveney
Leinster House,
Kildare Street,
Dublin 2.

Coalition 2030
Macro Centre,
1 Green Street,
Dublin 7.

17th November 2022

Dear Minister Coveney,

We wish to draw your attention to the publication of the Government's [second National Implementation Plan for the Sustainable Development Goals \(SDGs\) 2022-2024](#) which was recently launched by eleven Ministers, including Taoiseach Micheál Martin, Tánaiste Leo Varadkar and Green Party leader Minister Eamon Ryan¹.

The SDGs are in the process of being mainstreamed across Government Departments, State Agencies, and Local Authorities via administrative, planning, and accountability frameworks. This will affect all policies, plans, and programmes. Ireland is now firmly in the period of SDG implementation, and your Departments and Party have an important role to play in that effort.

In this letter, we wish to outline developments pertinent to your remit as Minister for Foreign Affairs and Defence and Deputy Leader of Fine Gael.²

We also wish to let you know that **we will be in attendance at the upcoming Fine Gael Ard Fheis**, and we would welcome the opportunity to speak through these points with you in person should you be attending.

Upon this plan's publication, we ask the following of you:

1. **Ensure that the SDGs frame Fine Gael's next election manifesto, in particular considering that the next Government will likely be in power for the majority of the final five years of the SDGs.**
2. Use the SDGs as your guiding framework as you engage in policy development.
3. Use the SDGs to inform your engagement and communication with stakeholders and the public.
4. Reference the SDGs within your work, linking your work to specific SDG goals and targets.
5. Wear the SDG badge while carrying out your official duties and speaking in the chamber.

The Department of Foreign Affairs' Responsibility

As per the National Implementation Plan, your Department must:

1. Include a commitment to Agenda 2030 in any new Statements of Strategy (Action 11a).
2. Ensure an SDG point of contact for the Department is made publicly available (Section 3.1.4).
3. Provide a specific policy update annually on the SDG targets for your Department including the work that is being undertaken to achieve the targets, any relevant action taken/planned, and progress to date³ (Section 3.3.3.2).
4. Ensure its officials bring an SDG lens to their work (p.22).

The specific targets for your Departments as listed in the 2022 Policy Map can be found in Annex 1.

Committees

Note that we have emailed your party colleagues in the Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defence as well as the Committee Chair Charles Flanagan. We have stressed to them the importance of the Committee reporting to your Department at least annually in order to outline the strengths and weaknesses identified in SDG implementation. Additionally, we have requested that the Committee discuss actions being taken by your Department to support SDG implementation, and that they map and integrate those SDGs and sub-targets which are relevant to your Department into

¹ See photo on the last page of this letter.

² In Annexes 2 and 3, you will find an overview of the SDGs as well as our analysis of the second National Implementation Plan for the SDGs.

³ This will be supported by a new SDG-target reporting mechanism, due for release in Q4 2022.

the Committee’s Terms of Reference and Work Plan. We have also requested the opportunity to brief the Committee on SDG developments.

Conclusion

In your party leader’s address at the press conference to launch this plan, Tánaiste Leo Varadkar said the following:

“I think it's fair to say that the world has become a very different place since the 17 goals were originally adopted by UN member states back in 2015. But the goals remain just as relevant today as they did then, even if the way we go about achieving them might be different. The 2030 agenda is a compelling call to action, challenging each and every one of us. The goals are interdependent, and we need to ensure that we achieve them across government; here in Ireland but also on a worldwide basis. The problems we face today from climate action to security to inflation, can't be solved by an island acting on its own. ”

This December, the leader of your party will take up the mantle as Taoiseach and will hold that position during a crucial time in the trajectory of the SDGs. The next eight years offer the leaders of our country an opportunity to demonstrate their commitment to protecting those who are vulnerable and marginalised from being left further behind. The country’s policymakers have an opportunity to set in stone a social floor informed by human rights while at the same time making sure that we don’t overshoot planetary boundaries⁴. This is the challenge of policymakers in Ireland, and so it has never been so crucial that we act to ensure that the interconnected policy framework that Agenda 2030 provides is integrated across Government planning and decision-making. We are facing a complex interaction of multiple and cascading crises, and it remains that the SDGs are the only universally agreed framework to end poverty, reduce inequality, halt climate change and reverse biodiversity loss as we continue through what is already emerging as a pivotal decade for humanity, the ‘Decade of Action’. Our decisions over the next ten years are likely to significantly shape the next thousand, and it is crucial that nobody is left behind and that we reach the furthest behind first as political choices are made going forward.

We wish to express our continued commitment to working with you to drive the SDGs at home and abroad.

Is sinne le mórmheas,

Coalition 2030 Steering Committee

Louise Finan	Dóchas (Chair)
Oisín Coghlan	Friends of the Earth
Johnny Sheehan	The Wheel
Laura O’Connor	Concern Worldwide
Karen Ciesielski	The Environmental Pillar
Joan McCrohan	ICTU Global Solidarity Committee
Catherine Carty	UNESCO Chair at Munster Technological University
Aidan Kenny	ICTU Global Solidarity Committee

Coalition 2030 is an alliance of civil society organisations across the international, environmental, anti-poverty, and trade union sectors committed to upholding Ireland’s commitment to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals at home in Ireland and in over 50 countries by 2030 www.ireland2030.org

You can read more about our asks here <https://www.ireland2030.org/national>

⁴ See Rockström, J., Steffen, W., Noone, K. *et al.* A safe operating space for humanity. *Nature* 461, 472–475 (2009). <https://doi.org/10.1038/461472a>



Taoiseach Micheál Martin, Tánaiste Leo Varadkar, Minister Eamon Ryan TD, Minister Charlie McConalogue TD, Minister Roderic O’Gorman TD, Minister Norma Foley TD, Minister of State Ossian Smyth TD, Minister of State Colm Brophy TD, Minister of State Frank Feighan TD, & Minister of State Malcolm Noonan TD, Minister of State Seán Fleming TD with stakeholders from the Coalition 2030 steering committee, Coalition 2030 member Development Perspectives, Coalition 2030 member National Youth Council of Ireland, Croke Park representatives and other stakeholders at the launch of Ireland’s second National Implementation Plan for the SDGs 2022-2024, October 5th 2022.

Photo Credit: Department of Environment, Climate and Communication

Annex 1: Specific SDG targets for which your Department is lead

The Department of Foreign Affairs is the lead for achieving the following targets:

1. Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day
2. Target 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
3. Target 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
4. Target 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
5. Target 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
6. Target 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
7. Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
8. Target 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
9. Target 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
10. Target 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
11. Target 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
12. Target 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
13. Target 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
14. Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
15. Target 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
16. Target 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 law
17. Target 5.b: Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women
18. Target 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
19. Target 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

20. Target 6.b: Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management
21. Target 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
22. Target 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
23. Target 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
24. Target 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
25. Target 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
26. Target 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
27. Target 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
28. Target 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
29. Target 11.c: Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials
30. Target 12.a: Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production
31. Target 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
32. Target 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
33. Target 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
34. Target 16.8: Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
35. Target 16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
36. Target 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
37. Target 17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection
38. Target 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
39. Target 17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
40. Target 17.5: Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries
41. Target 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
42. Target 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

43. Target 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
44. Target 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
45. Target 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
46. Target 17.15: Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development
47. Target 17.17: Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships⁵
48. Target 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
49. Target 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

Annex 2: Background to the SDGs

Sustainable development was defined in the World Commission on Environment and Development's 1987 Brundtland report 'Our Common Future' as '*development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs*'. It seeks to reconcile economic development with the protection of social and environmental balance. Increasingly, culture is being understood as the 'fourth pillar' of sustainable development.

In September 2015, all 193 UN member states agreed to work towards achieving 17 'Sustainable Development Goals' by 2030 (see Annex 4). Ireland, along with Kenya, co-led the negotiations that led to the agreement on these goals. They constitute the bedrock of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which represents a shared global vision, and they are also known as the 'SDGs' or the 'Global Goals'. The SDGs interact with one another, and the success of one goal is dependent on and affects the success of the others. In other words, the goals are *interdependent* and have the ability to reinforce or hinder one another mutually. They are also *indivisible*, in that progress in one area cannot and should not be disentangled from progress (or lack thereof) in another. **This framework seeks to acknowledge the intersections between policy areas in order to reduce siloed policy-making and to shine a light on the trade-offs that emerge in the act of policy-making so that they can be addressed.** The SDGs are the only universally agreed framework for implementing a social floor informed by human rights, while also working to prevent ecological overshoot of planetary boundaries, and **it is our strong opinion that the SDGs should be used as the overarching guiding framework for policy development, implementation, and monitoring in Ireland.**

We are almost halfway through the period of time we have to achieve the SDGs. However in Ireland and abroad, we're facing a complex set of crises that are undoing gains on SDG progress; cost of living, conflict, an acute global hunger crisis, and climate change, not to mention the impacts of Covid-19. In a 2021 Nature study, 'The social shortfall and ecological overshoot of nations', it was found that no country currently meets the basic needs of its residents at a level of resource use that could be sustainably extended to all people globally. Progressing the SDGs has never been more important.

Annex 3: Coalition 2030 high-level Analysis of the second National Implementation Plan for the SDGs 2022-2024

The National Implementation Plan for the SDGs 2022-2024 is a significant development that, if implemented fully, would without a doubt bring Ireland closer towards achieving the SDGs, in particular since it makes strides towards further embedding the SDG framework across all levels of government. We were particularly pleased to see actions related to departmental Statements of Strategy, Regulatory Impact Assessments, Memoranda to Government, the Consultation Process, and the Budgetary process, as well as the role of Oireachtas Committees. As has been made evident by the national approach to climate action, it is imperative that ambitions related to the 'whole of government' are sufficiently integrated into the principal administrative, planning, and accountability frameworks.

⁵ All departments are the lead for this target.

We were also pleased to see the inclusion of a new SDG-target reporting mechanism, which every Department will be required to report on in their Departmental Annual Reports. This level of reporting will ultimately allow for an annual whole-of-government report on targets.

We also welcome the changes between the draft and final plan including the addition of sections on Communications, Persons with Disabilities, and Human Rights, and the significant improvement of the sections on Education and Youth. The inclusion of these changes is a testament to the consultative process.

We strongly welcome the naming of lead Departments for each action, as this is fundamental to ensuring robust governance. However, we were surprised to note that the Department of Environment, Climate, and Communications (DECC) is listed as the lead for 77 actions and co-lead for another 8 of the 118 actions listed (See Annex 5). This requires further scrutiny, as the SDG Unit within DECC is very small with to our knowledge only two civil servants working full time on SDG governance, accountability, coordination, and communications. Nevertheless, there were no details in the plan as to if and how resourcing of this unit would be increased. This needs to be rectified urgently.

Additionally, we note once again the absence of a commitment to transfer overall responsibility for SDG implementation to the Department of an Taoiseach rather than DECC. Given the multifaceted nature of sustainable development and the fact that responsibility is spread throughout all Government departments, moving responsibility from DECC to the Department of An Taoiseach makes logical sense. This is something that Coalition 2030 has long been calling for and we regret the lack of even an explanation in the plan as to why this has not yet happened.

Moreover, it is unclear if there exists an accountability mechanism for ensuring that the actions listed in the various other plans will be achieved (e.g. on p.21). What matters as we approach the midpoint of SDG implementation is whether or not the policies laid out in each plan *are actually being progressed*; not whether plans exist or not. The SDG Unit does not at present, as far as we are aware, have at its disposal any mechanism which would allow it to hold the department responsible for each listed plan accountable for the policies contained within that are relevant to Ireland's progress on the SDGs. This loophole and the subsequent inability to enforce SDG-relevant policies must be addressed.

That said, it is indeed very positive to see strides being made towards cohesive policy-making via the mapping of policies in the Policy Map 2022. However, it is our view that what is needed is for *all specific indicators that will be assessed under these plans to be listed*, rather than only the policy overview as is contained in the Policy Map. We appreciate that this strand of work would be cumbersome, but this just further exemplifies the need to increase the resourcing of the SDG unit.

Finally, we note that a large number of the actions listed are vague and general, with phrases such as “assess the potential”, “it is intended to”, and “will be explored” used frequently. Likewise, the sheer amount of actions that are focused on finding baselines is stark when looked at through the lens of a dwindling timeframe for SDG achievement. Finding a baseline does not qualify as a critical and impactful outcome and should not be treated as such. Given that we are nearing the mid-way point of both the SDGs and the lifetime of this Government, this is not demonstrative of the bold, transformation ambition required.

Annex 4: The 17 Sustainable Development Goals

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Annex 5: Lead Departments for each action in the second National Implementation Plan for the SDGs 2022-2024

Department of Environment, Climate and Communications	77
Central Statistics Office	8
All Government Departments	5
Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage	4
Department of Rural and Community Development & Local Government Management Agency	3
Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment	2
All libraries	2
Department of Environment, Climate and Communications & Department of Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth	2
Department of Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth	2
Department of Rural and Community Development & Department of Environment, Climate and Communications	2
Department of Environment, Climate and Communications & Local Government Management Agency	1

Department of Environment, Climate and Communications, Department of Rural and Community Development & Local Government Management Agency	1
Department of Public Expenditure and Reform, Department of Environment, Climate and Communications & Department of Finance	1
Department of Further and Higher Education, Research, Innovation and Science	1
Office of the Government Chief Information Officer	1
Department of Environment, Climate and Communications & Department of Public Expenditure and Reform	1
Local Authorities	1
Interdepartmental Working Group	1
Department of Environment, Climate and Communications & Interdepartmental Working Group	1
Department of Public Expenditure and Reform	1
Sport Ireland	1