

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

The Slovak Republic is a unitary country with a two-tiered system of subnational government, made up of 8 regions and 2,930 municipalities.¹



Unless otherwise indicated, all the information in this profile is taken from the previously published Voluntary National Review (VNR).²

1. NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR SDG IMPLEMENTATION

Slovakia is dedicated to implementing the 2030 Agenda by integrating it into all public policies at the national, regional and local levels. In 2017, the government adopted a **roadmap** which outlined the most important steps towards integrating the 2030 Agenda into the overall strategic planning and governance framework of Slovakia. The first milestone was to adapt the SDGs to the national context by clustering them around six national priorities for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.³ The next step will be to transform these priorities into strategic goals with measurable target values and outcome indicators. According to the roadmap, these goals should form the base of a **National Development Strategy until 2030**.

1.1 NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISMS

The coordination of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda is shared by the **Deputy Prime Minister's Office for Investments and Informatization** and the **Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs**. The main coordinating body for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Slovakia is the **Government Council of the Slovak Republic for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**, which involves key ministers, as well as representatives of NGOs, academia, the private sector, the regional administration and municipalities. The working body of the Government Council is the **Working Group for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the preparation of the National Investment Plan of the Slovak Republic for the years 2018-2030**. It consists of two chambers, namely the Government Chamber, which involves analytical units of line ministries, and the Chamber of Stakeholders, where key non-governmental actors are represented.

1.2 VNR ELABORATION PROCESS

No reference.

1.3 MONITORING

The **National Development Strategy until 2030** will include measurable goals and outcome indicators, which will enable effective monitoring of the country's progress in each national priority and in implementing the SDGs. Also, a biannual monitoring scheme has been proposed, which will ensure continual reporting and evaluation of Slovakia's progress in its six national priorities for the 2030 Agenda. The first report was to be issued in mid-2020, while the preparation of the 2018 VNR served as an important initial step in monitoring achievements.

2. LRGs INVOLVEMENT IN SDG LOCALIZATION

The **Association of Towns and Municipalities of Slovakia (ZMOS)** is part of the **Government Council** for SDG implementation. The National Development Strategy until 2030 is expected to integrate aspects of national, regional and territorial development, creating a framework for strategic planning and governance at all levels.

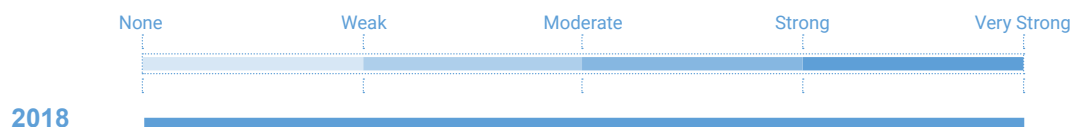
1. See: https://www.sng-wofi.org/reports/SNGWOFI_2019_report_country_profiles_DEC2019_UPDATES.pdf

2. See: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/20131Agenda2030_VNR_Slovakia.pdf (2018)

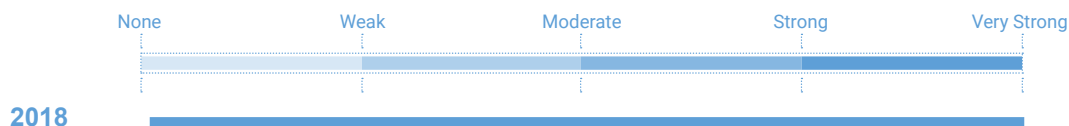
3. See the detailed national priorities in the VNR, 2018, p. 10-11.

2.1 LRGs PARTICIPATION

► In the VNR process



► In national coordination mechanisms for SDG implementation



This assessment is based on the information collected in the VNR and in the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments' annual survey on the localization of the SDGs.

2.2 VNR REFERENCES

The 2018 VNR acknowledges that SDG implementation requires “coordinated action by central administration bodies, regional authorities and municipalities”.

2.3 SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND CASES

No reference.

2.4 VOLUNTARY SUBNATIONAL AND/OR LOCAL REVIEWS (VSRs / VLRs)

Not applicable.

2.5 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

At the moment, the 2030 Agenda and the national priorities are not integrated into the sectoral strategies of ministries and thus are not included in sectoral investment plans either. Therefore, as an essential part of the National Development Strategy, a [National Investment Plan](#) will be elaborated, which should bolster financing for sustainable development.

3. RELEVANT INFORMATION

3.1 WOMEN PARTICIPATION

No reference.

3.2 COVID 19

Not applicable.

4. SDG INDICATORS⁴

5.5.1. (b) Proportion of seats held by women (%) in local governments		25.9 (2020)
6.1.1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)	Urban	-
	Rural	-
6.2.1. (a) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	Urban	88 (2020)
	Rural	75 (2020)
11.1.1. Proportion of population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)		3.7 (2018)
11.6.1. Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed (%)		-
11.6.2. Air pollution – annual means of particulate matter in cities (population weighted)		16.3 (2016)
11.b.2. Proportion of local governments that have adopted local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies (%)		-

4. The data used for this table come from the UN SDG Indicators Database. See: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/UNSDG/IndDatabasePage>.
More information on the country's progress towards the SDGs here: <https://country-profiles.unstatshub.org/svk>