

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is a federal country with two tiers of subnational government: the country is divided into 23 states and the Capital District, and then into 335 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

The **National Development Plan 2013-2019** is aligned with the 2030 Agenda.

The initial national priorities for the implementation of the SDGs were linked to the **Poverty Plan 0**, which was to be achieved in 2019, and to the **Bolivarian Economic Agenda** related to the eradication of poverty, the sustainability of cities and the productive impulse (at micro, local and national levels).

1.1 NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISMS

Led by the Vice Minister designated for Multilateral and Integration Affairs of the Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Relations, the **Interinstitutional Coordination Group** includes all the Vice Ministers and Directors of International Relations of the national government, and ensures SDG integration in all sectoral policies. The **National Human Rights Council (CNDH)** actively participated in the national adaptation and appropriation of the SDGs.

1.2 VNR ELABORATION PROCESS

It is worth noting that the 2017 VNR includes two metropolitan indicators, namely metropolitan air quality and size of park areas in metropolitan cities.

1.3 MONITORING

In 2015, the **Statistics Committee of the Vice Presidency of Planning and Knowledge** was created, directed by the **National Institute of Statistics (INE)**. This is a body for participation and consultation, and advising of the organisms of the National Statistical System (SEN), including in relation with SDG monitoring. The 2016 VNR highlights the experience of the **Statistics Subcommittees** as a strategy for monitoring the principle of leaving no one behind.

2. LRGs INVOLVEMENT IN SDG LOCALIZATION

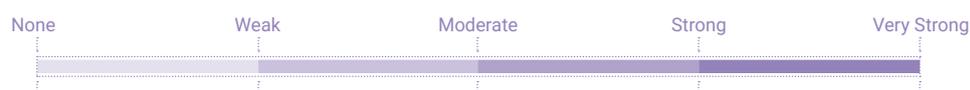
There is no evidence of any state nor local government involvement in the national SDG coordination and reporting mechanisms.

1. UCLG, 2019, GOLD V Report, <https://www.gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/ENG-GOLD-V-2020.pdf>

2. See: [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10527Venezuela-%20PNV%20DEFINITIVO%20JUNIO%202016%20%20DEFINITIVO%2017062016%20\(1\).pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10527Venezuela-%20PNV%20DEFINITIVO%20JUNIO%202016%20%20DEFINITIVO%2017062016%20(1).pdf) (2016)

2.1 LRGs PARTICIPATION

► In the VNR process



2016

► In national coordination mechanisms for SDG implementation



2016

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

There are only a few references to LRGs in the 2017 VNR, and no example of locally-led initiatives for SDG implementation.

2.3 SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND CASES

► The UN agencies, in collaboration with other stakeholders, have launched the '**Caravan of the SDGs**' to facilitate local-level dialogue about the SDGs between local governments, political parties, companies, social organizations and academia. In total 12 local dialogues have already taken place, involving 1300 participants.³

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

Not applicable.

2.5 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Means of implementation at the national level are presented in the VNR, 2017, p. 73-76.

3. RELEVANT INFORMATION

3.1 WOMEN PARTICIPATION

Compared to previous elections, a 68% increase in women elected as mayors was observed in the 2013 municipal elections.

3.2 COVID 19

Not applicable.

3. UCLG, 2019, GOLD V Report, <https://www.gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/ENG-GOLD-V-2020.pdf>

4. SDG INDICATORS⁴

5.5.1. (b) Proportion of seats held by women (%) in local governments		-
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	-
	Rural	-
11.1.1. Proportion of population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)		44.1 (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)		20.3 (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/ven>