



ParlAmericas

Contraseña:

congreso









External Oversight for the Challenge of the SDGs The global and regional context









SAIs and the SDGs, a necessary partnership





United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/66/209 of 2011 on "Promoting and fostering the efficiency, accountability, effectiveness and transparency of public administration by strengthening supreme audit institutions [(SAIs)]" highlights the value and benefits of our contributions towards effective and efficient public administration and encourages cooperation between the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (Intosai) and United Nations institutions.





SAIs and the SDGs, a necessary partnership





UN **Resolution A/RES/69/228 of 2014** on promoting and fostering the efficiency, accountability, effectiveness and transparency of public administration by strengthening supreme audit institutions.

Among the main points of the UN resolution: recognition of the role of supreme audit institutions in promoting governmental accountability for the use of resources and their role in achieving development goals.





SAIs and the SDGs, a necessary partnership





XXII INCOSAI – Abu Dhabi Declaration: Commitment to making a significant independent auditing contribution to Agenda 2030

2016 Punta Cana Declaration: "On the promotion of citizen participation in monitoring and oversight of the Sustainable Development Goals – Agenda 2030"





SAI contributions to the SDGs

"Contributing to the monitoring and review of the SDGs within the context of each nation's efforts towards sustainable development"





SAI contributions to the SDGs

1

2

3

4

Audit the preparation of national systems for implementation, monitoring and reporting

Performance audits of programs that contribute to the SDGs

Analyze and support SDG16

Be models for transparency and accountability

Source: INTOSAI 2017-22 Strategic Plan and Theme 1 INCOSAI document





Dissemination of the agenda	Link 2030 to national demands and priorities
Involve multiple actors	Give legitimacy, include diverse perspectives, and build partnerships for
	<u>implementation</u>
Review national plans and adapt SDGs	Incorporate SDGs in national planning and policy processes (it is not a separate agenda)
Formulate and implement comprehensive and coordinated public policies	Develop comprehensive solutions that involve different sectors and levels of public administration
Identify necessary resources	Ensure there are the resources (different sources) and capacities needed for implementation (technology, data, etc.)
Monitoring and follow-up	Measure progress towards the achievement of the goals and ensure accountability for results



To contribute, SAIs need:

- ✓ SAI independence
- √ Corresponding capacity development
- ✓ Better oversight systems
- ✓ Broad and inclusive participation









Key Findings on Progress

- Survey of 40 institutions, 48% are in communication with the SDG Committee.
- Need for institutional empowerment of the SDG Committee; low institutional and political coordination. Has not yet created mechanisms to disseminate national progress reports.
- The Government of Paraguay has a National Development Plan 2030, which would require alignment and updating; as well as medium term plans.
- Estimation of budgetary resources allocated to SDG indicators; this indicator system is essential for monitoring.
- The Government of Paraguay has made efforts in the creation of plans and adoption of international conventions and treaties, but compliance and implementation is lacking.
- Have not yet defined intermediate milestones for follow-up and monitoring, which is an essential task for oversight.
- Weakness of linkages between the State and civil society.



Comptroller General of the Republic





Agenda 2030 - Sustainable Development Goals