

VENEZUELA

The VNR in a Nutshell – National Strategies for SDGs.

Capital	Caracas
Population	31.11 million
Area (in sq. km)	914,000
Language(s)	Spanish
National poverty line	33.1
Human Development Index	0.767 (Rank 71) (2015)
Gross national income (GNI) per capita	11,760
International Tourist Arrivals	601,000
Sources: UNDP, The World Bank	



The recognition of the role of tourism in sustainable development and the emphasis placed in the SDGs on the development of public policies for sustainable tourism is a landmark breakthrough that provides a unique opportunity for all governments to create a sound and favourable policy foundation.

The first two years of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda have shown that countries are making headway in aligning national strategies, adapting institutional frameworks and adjusting policies to realize the SDGs.

The countries' efforts have been reported in the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs), presented by UN Member States during the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) in 2016 and 2017.

Title of VNR: Presentación Nacional Voluntaria (PNV) ante el Foro Político de Alto Nivel sobre Desarrollo Sustentable (FPAN) de Naciones Unidas REPÚBLICA BOLIVARIANA DE VENEZUELA

Presenter for VNR: H.E. Mr. Ricardo José Menéndez, Minister of the Popular Power for Planning of Venezuela

National Thematic Focus:

The VNR does not address all SDGs but makes reference to:

SDG 1 – No poverty

SDG 2 – Zero Hunger

SDG 3 – Good health and well being

SDG 4 – Quality education

SDG 5 – Gender equality

SDG 8 – Decent work and Economic Growth

SDG 17 – Partnerships for the goals

Institutional Arrangement:

Venezuela has a high-level body called the Council of Vice-Presidents comprised of the six Sector Vice-Presidents and headed by the country's Executive Vice-President. They meet regularly to analyse cross-sectoral and cross-cutting aspects of development policies that are applied under the National Development Plan 2013-2019.

The Executive Vicepresident, together with the Vicepresidents and Ministers of the government, is coordinating the national consultation, while Presidential Councils of the Popular Government (CPGP) of the “comunas”, farmers, workers, professionals, students, retired people, disabled people, should be permanently included in the consultations (p. 53)

The Executive Vice-Presidency of the Republic through the “National Council of Human Rights” also monitors the implementation of the objectives of the 2030 Agenda. Within the framework of the formulation of the Annual National Operation Plan and Budget 2018, it has included the alignment of operational and budgetary implementation of the SDGs with the Plan of the Homeland.

The coordination of the SDG implementation is done by The Ministry of the People's Power for Foreign Affairs that accompanies the coordination of the Offices and competent agencies of the Central Administration with respect to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

SDG Incorporation to National Framework:

- Venezuela does not address all SDGs but makes reference to **SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 17** and mentions the progress made so far in these areas (pp. 15-30).
- The country also expresses that many of the topics of the SDGs are cross-cutting, and that some initiatives in Venezuela touch upon various SDGs simultaneously.
- The first priorities of SDG implementation are related to “**Plan Pobreza 0**” (0 Poverty Plan), and to the **Bolivarian Economic Agenda**, the topics of which cover SDGs related to poverty eradication (**SDG 1**), sustainable cities (**SDG 11**) and productive impulse (p.34).
- According to President Nicolas Maduro, the “**Plan de la Patria**” (2013-2019) is ‘perfectly aligned with the great plans and objectives on which humanity has decided in the UN System’ (p. 53).
- A **comparative analysis** between PP and SDGs, headed by the Ministry of Popular Power for Planning, will (i) **analyse each SDG and targets**, (ii) **revise the PP and its connection with the SDGs and targets**, and (iii) **elaborate a matrix**, through disaggregation of objectives and targets and their direct connection with the MDGs, and the PP.
- **Until July 2016 34 missions were evaluated, revising 340 indicators and 139 statistical operations, to broaden the analysis of SDG 1.**

A new cyclic programme for UNDAF for 2015-2019 has been agreed upon, focusing on **6 programmatic axes**:

1. Sustainable development and poverty
2. Education
3. Sovereignty and food and nutritional security
4. Health
5. Citizen security and culture of peace
6. Environment, electric energy and risk management

Some new experiences in SDG implementation:

- **Bases de Misiones Socialistas** (socialist mission bases)
To address extreme poverty by guaranteeing services for health, food, and education in the most vulnerable zones, impacting on SDG 1,2,3
- **Strengthening of Grandes Misiones Vivienda Venezuela – Barrio Nuevo Barrio Tricolor**

Tourism Ministry /NTA portfolio: Tourism ministry of Venezuela

<http://www.mintur.gob.ve/mintur/>

Tourism and SDG in Venezuela:

Opportunities

- **Economic Development**



Tourism mentioned as one of the three most **dynamic economic drivers**, together with agriculture and non-petroleum exports. (p. 62: 3.3. *Incorporation of the SDGs in national frameworks and indicators*)

Resources and Useful Links: [Venezuela VNR 2016](#)