



PODER LEGISLATIVO
Cámara de Senadores



Agenda 2030 in the Legislative Assembly of Costa Rica: Progress and Challenges

Accelerating Progress on Agenda 2030:
Good Practices for Parliamentary Action

WiFi:

ParlAmericas

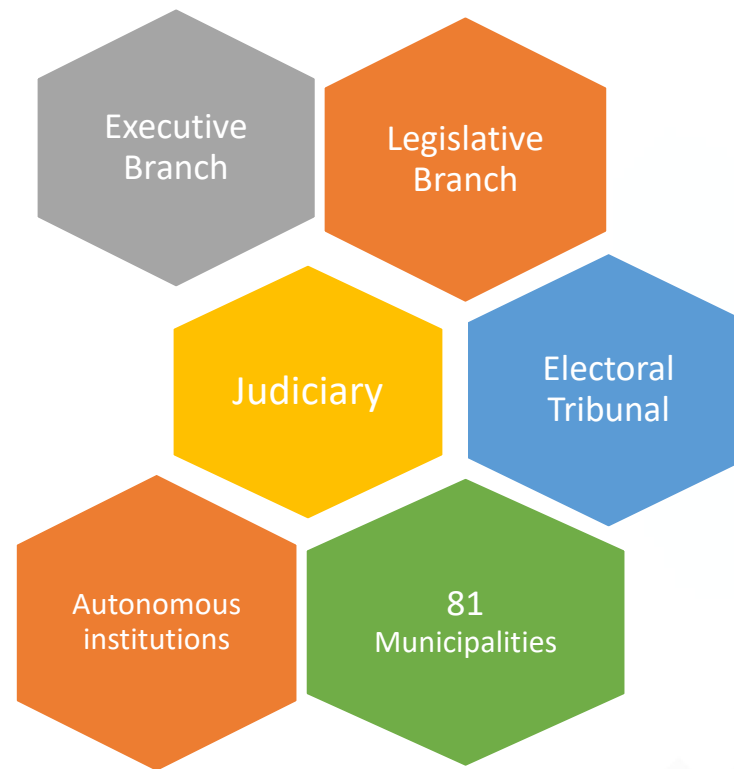
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#ParlAmericasSDG
#ParlAmericas2019

National Pact for the Sustainable Development Goals

- Costa Rica became the first country in the world to sign a National Pact for the Sustainable Development Goals in 2016






Infrastructure for Follow-up on the National Pact

The Technical Committee on the Sustainable Development Goals

- Chaired by the coordinator of the Technical Secretariat, with the purpose of verifying the achievement of the specific commitments made by public organizations to meet the SDGs in Costa Rica.
- Composed of delegates from all ministries and may convene representatives of decentralized bodies.

National SDGs Forum

- The National SDGs Forum was created as a public space for accountability on actions taken to meet the SDGs in Costa Rica. The Forum will be organized and convened by the Technical Secretariat.
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Infrastructure for Follow-up on the National Pact

The High-Level Council on the SDGs:

- The President of the Republic, who chairs
- The Minister of Foreign and Religious Affairs
- The Minister of National Planning and Economic Policy
- The Minister of the Environment and Energy

SDG Technical Secretariat


- The Minister of National Planning and Economic Policy will establish the functioning of the Technical Secretariat. Will be able to create technical working groups for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Costa Rica, as well as convene representatives from civil society, academia, the private sector, international organizations, local government, and relevant individual actors.

The Advisory Committee of the High-level Council for the Sustainable Development Goals

- Space for consultation and dialogue to advise the High-Level Council on the implementation of the SDGs in the country
- Convened and led by the President of the Republic and composed of representatives of each institution part of the “National Pact to Advance the SDGs”

Statistical Advisory Body

National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC, by its Spanish initials) as the technical governing body of the National Statistics System (SEN, by its Spanish initials) for the development of compliance indicators and monitoring of the SDGs



SUPPORT FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY



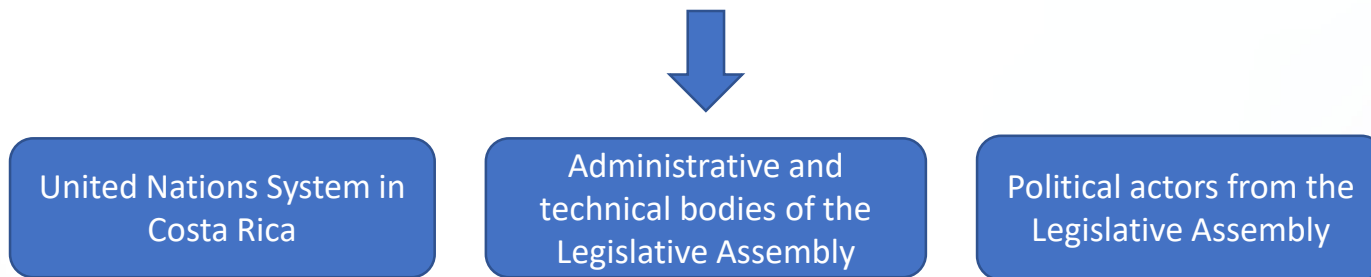
**ASAMBLEA
LEGISLATIVA**

de la República de Costa Rica

ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE HIGH-LEVEL COUNCIL FOR THE SDGs

- Political representative from the Legislative Assembly on the Advisory Committee of the High-level Council for the SDGs in Costa Rica. Member of the Legislative Assembly Nielsen Pérez.

Coordinates with the following entities to mainstream the SDGs in the Assembly:



This initiative is framed within SDG 16 for contributing to good governance through inclusive and transparent decision-making.



Road Map: How to Implement and Monitor the SDGs in the Legislative Assembly

Process

1. Training on the SDGs for administrative and political staff

2. Tracing the SDGs in legislation

3. Monitoring SDG progress in 5 areas



1. Training on the SDGs

- Directed towards Members of the Legislative Assembly, advisory teams, and parliamentary staff (administrative and political) on how to implement the SDGs in legislative work
- Training directed towards legislative committees, according to the SDGs related to the committee's work


- **Facilitator:**



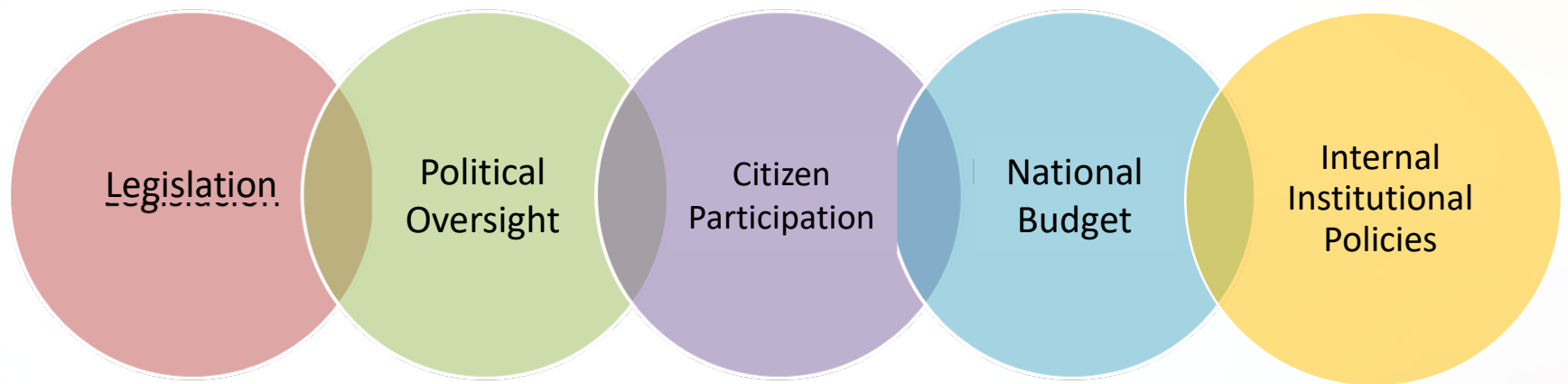
**SISTEMA DE LAS
NACIONES UNIDAS**
 COSTA RICA



2. Tracing SDGs in Bills

- Technical Services Department conducts legal, economic, and social studies of bills
 - Methodological guide created by the UN and UNDP CR for tracing SDGs in the review of bills for incorporation in technical reports
 - Methodological guide currently in validation process
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3. Monitoring SDG Progress



The methodology seeks to measure progress on the SDGs in the 5 areas above. In the legislative realm, there have been advances towards the creation of a manual for monitoring legislation in accordance with the SDGs. Institutionally, citizen participation activities are held to promote the SDGs, as well as institutional environmental sustainability policies. The challenge is monitoring the areas of political oversight and national budget approval.

How Will SDG Progress Monitoring be Done in These Areas?

- Through the creation of a web tool, which will indicate the level of progress towards the SDGs. Inspired by the web “*Parliament 2030*” webpage of the Spanish parliament: <http://www.parlamento2030.es/>

What is the value of this tool?

- Uses an open parliament approach. Allows for monitoring of the 2030 Agenda by the institution and the public
- Has metrics to measure progress on the SDGs according to contributions by **legislation, political oversight, citizen participation, budget approval, and internal institutional policies**
- An institutional department will be assigned to monitor and feed information into the web tool periodically and permanently

Example: The Parliament of Spain's SDG Monitoring Tool

Learn more about this project in English



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About

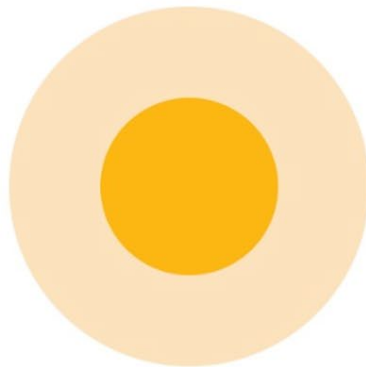
Parlamento 2030 is an innovative platform created to track, gather and offer the information of the Spanish national Parliament activity related to the Sustainable Development Goals. Designed to overcome the challenges of the cross-cutting nature of the Agenda 2030, Parlamento 2030 classifies the information related to the SDGs through an advanced system of automatic massive tagging. This groundbreaking technology enables users to navigate SDG-related parliamentary activity through an openly and freely online search browser. The information provided is key to the monitoring and accountability of the implementation of the Agenda 2030 at the national level.

Example: The Parliament of Spain's SDG Monitoring Tool

COMPARANDO OBJETIVOS Y METAS

¿Cuánta atención recibe ODS 7 - Energía asequible y no contaminante?

Descubre su volumen de actividad frente al más popular.



ODS 7 - Energía asequible y no contaminante

ODS 11 - Ciudades y comunidades sostenibles

Hay **1655** iniciativas relacionadas con el **ODS 7 - Energía asequible y no contaminante**. ¿Suficientes? Compáralo con el **ODS 11 - Ciudades y comunidades sostenibles** que, con **3344** iniciativas, es el que más actividad concentra.




Existing Institutional Policy Advances



Institutional Sustainability Committee (CISAL)

An Institutional Strategic Plan for 2017-2021 exists, with a project titled “**Sustainable Parliament.**” And the goal of becoming a **Carbon Neutral Parliament** was completed in 2019.


Achievements:

- **Awarded Ecological Blue Flag** in the climate change category 2016-2017-2018-2019
 - Awarded **Health Quality Seal** (Green Flag) in 2016 and 2017-2018-2019
 - Obtained a rating higher than 100% in the 2017 PGAI audit **2018 Environmental Excellence Award**
 - Began the process of a systematized inventory of greenhouse gases, on route to becoming a **Carbon Neutral Parliament** in 2019
 - **Parliament free of single-use plastics**
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Citizen Participation Department

Parliament 2030 seal will be given to all of its activities with an educational approach towards civil society. Some highlights:

- Environmental Parliament, in which more than 14 NGOs participate
 - Agricultural Parliament, with a focus on rural women
 - Youth Parliament, with an educational focus on the SDGs
 - Civic days
 - Activities in which youth focus on accountability of Members of the Legislative Assembly, which will be carried out in accordance with the SDGs
 - Legislative Environmental Prizes are given to schools and colleges that support environmental SDGs
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SDG 5: Gender-related Institutional Policy

Special Standing Committee on Women's Affairs



Group of Women Members of the Legislative Assembly (GPMD)




Technical Unit on Gender Equality and Equity





Open Parliament


Laws of the Republic:


- **Law 9406. Law of Unrelated Relationships:** That regulates sexual / sentimental relationships between persons of legal age and minors.
 - **Reform to art. 35 of Law No. 5476, Family Code:** On the establishment of parameters that do not distinguish between male and female roles in the work and maintenance of the home.
 - Draft Law on Street Sexual Harassment. File No. 20,299
 - Reform of the Regulations of the Legislative Assembly to eliminate a limitation on the number of benefaction for women, File 21.561.
 - Between 1847 and August 2019, the Legislative Assembly has granted 90 benefits to people, 84 have been to men and only 6 to women. The reform proposes that honorary titles are awarded to outstanding women without restriction, until the awards are equated between men and women.
 - Regulation against sexual harassment in the Legislative Assembly for Deputies and Deputies, File 21.372. Defines the procedure and penalties.
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Laws, projects and initiatives for Gender Equality and Equity

Regulations

- Internal regulation that establishes investigation procedures from the Legislative Assembly against deputies who are accused of committing sexual harassment. In the event that it is demonstrated that a deputy has carried out sexual harassment, a public warning will be made (taking into account that by immunity, they cannot submit to the legal instruments existing in the matter).
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Audit of the Comptroller General of the Republic on the preparation of the country to implement SDG 5.

In legislative matters, the following was found:

- **Adoption of legislation:** The country has been effective in adopting processes and mechanisms that allow the integration of SDG 5 into national legislation and policies, since it was possible to show that all the factors that are proposed in the goals of SDG 5 are regulated by one or more normative instruments, which demonstrates the effort made by the Costa Rican government to increase gender equality regulations, as well as to reduce violence and discrimination suffered by women.
 - The aforementioned was evidenced by an exhaustive consultation to the Legal Information System of the Attorney General's Office, in which the current norms that relate to the factors evaluated by SDG 5 were identified. Of the consultation conducted, 155 were identified. normative instruments between decrees, laws, circulars, guidelines, regulations, resolutions and international norms, which are related to the aspects that measure the goals related to compliance with SDG 5.
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