

**SAIs Success
in Ensuring 2030 SDGs Implementation**

**A Presentation to the
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Introduction

Sustainable development is defined as the management of economic resources in a way that preserves the resources and environment or to improve them in order to enable future generations live the best decent life.

Sustainable development with its comprehensive goals that directly affect human life, have crossed the national level and became a comprehensive universal concept for all problems, and natural and economic challenges.

This important role of sustainable development has attracted the world attention since 1990 up to the World Summit held at UN headquarter in September 2015 which resulted in the adoption of sustainable development agenda of 2030. This came as a completion to achieve MDGs for the period (2000-2015).

SDGs and their implementations put upon the national parties a societal duty to distribute and determine roles and responsibilities. This requires creating an atmosphere of intellectual and civilized understanding and a wide prospect and a long-term view to implement international obligations.

Requirements to develop SAIs capacity to conduct audits on sustainable developments programs

- SAIs, through audits (under vested authorities), can participate actively in the local efforts to follow up the progress of performing SDGs.

ISSAI 5130 sets out basic steps, which are as follows:

- Determine Authorities
- Strategy Developing
- Capacity building and expertise within SAI
- Audit work implementation
- Knowledge sharing with fellow SAIs

The basic pillars for the SAI to work

3-clearly
identified
responsibilities

- keep the SAI informed of the work mechanism and identify the responsibilities of government bodies so the SAI can set the outlines and detailed measures of the audit work, incorporating them in its annual and strategic work plans

The basic pillars for the SAI to work

4- setting a strategic mechanism for auditing in SD

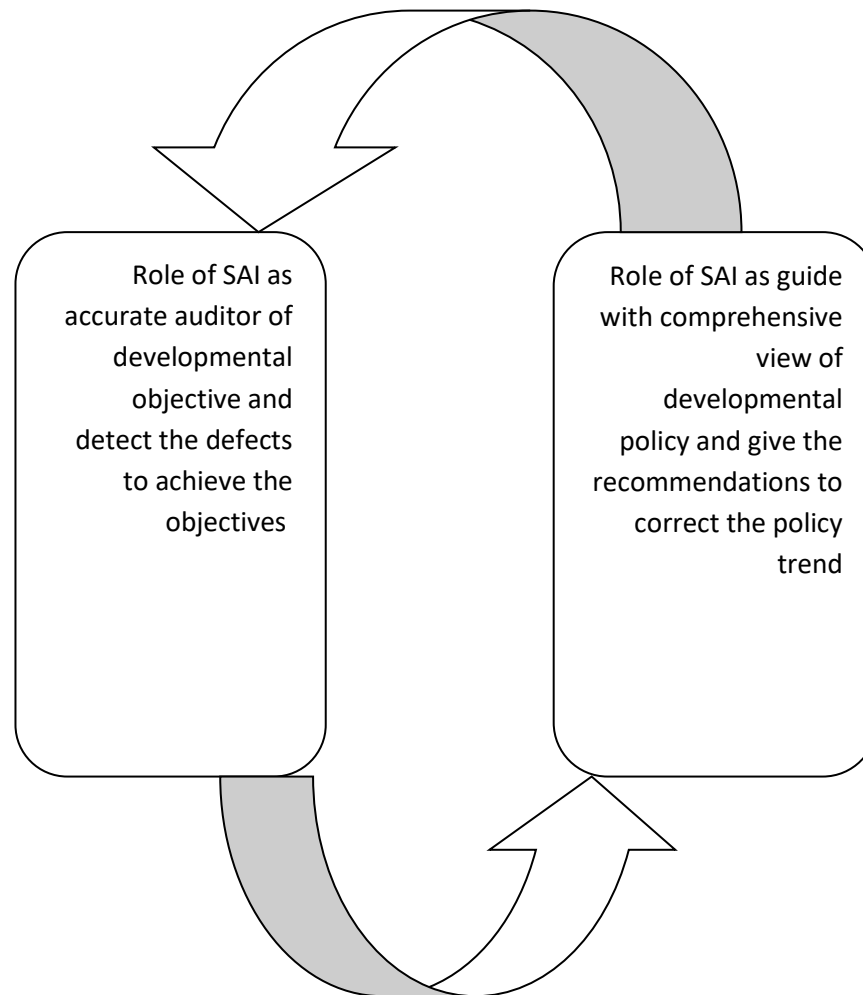
- SAI's role represents an essential part of the hierarchy of the national bodies roles ,thus it is important for the SAI to keep in mind two parallel aspects namely:-

Long-term evaluation of planning and strategies vision and interim goals

Short-term on governmental policy application	
<p>1- Adopting the performance evaluation methodology according to the programs and policies when focus on evaluating the government's approach to projects and policies.</p> <p>2- Field follow-up to determine the actual implementation of projects of sustainable development objectives achievement.</p>	<p>1-Analysis of the overall framework of state policy and sectoral strategies, plans and programs with the objectives of sustainable development.</p> <p>2- Evaluate followed financial policies, adequacy of resource allocation, use of public funds and rationalization of expenditure.</p> <p>3- Evaluate phase (a comprehensive evaluation of the current situation in terms of sustainability of current development patterns and happened failures).</p>

Both short-term and long-term evaluation are participating on performance evaluation by its three components as efficiency, effectiveness and economic. However, the evaluation in each case varies according to the role of SAI between:

Requirements to develop the capacity of SAI to audit sustainable development programs





Knowledge sharing and
capacity building to
improve the
performance and
effectiveness of SAIs

The diversity of cultures between the SAIs and the different policies of application and working contexts, which can contribute to support the expertise and transfer of experiences to the INTOSAI community in order to reach the best practices for the implementation of the UN plan for sustainable development by sharing the audit results and the evaluation methods and knowing more precise details of those approaches related to SAIs at the regional level because they have similarities in many key areas of sustainable development, such as climate change.



The main pillars of the SAI's role in the study, audit and evaluation of the objectives of sustainable development.

Create a comprehensive definite view as a basis to steer the audit path to support the state's development changes.

Basic pillars for SAIs advancement:

1. Analyzing earlier gaps to set up future views
 - Analyzing millennium development goals and relevant resulting outcomes along with the national efforts progress
2. Progressive evaluation in an appropriate duration
 - Governments are required to develop national programs and state strategies according to specific time frames.

Thank you for your kind
attention!