

BAHRAIN

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

The Kingdom of Bahrain is a monarchy divided into 4 governorates. Governorate councils are elected but governors are appointed by the central government.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

In Bahrain, SDG implementation is based on the Government Action Plan 2015-2018. It includes approximately 78% of the SDG targets.

1.1 NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISMS

The National Information Committee (NIC) was established in 2015 and is chaired by the Minister of Cabinet Affairs. It is designed to bring together all units of the central government involved in SDG implementation.

1.2 VNR ELABORATION PROCESS

The NIC, with follow-up through a **coordinating committee**, supervised the preparation of the 2018 VNR. A team that included representatives from the Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of Cabinet Affairs, the Office of the First Deputy Prime Minister, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Information and eGovernment Authority, was also formed to monitor that all aspects of the preparation process were covered. A national expert was also hired to help prepare the review. A number of consultative workshops, with representatives from civil society organizations, the private sector, academia, and educational and media institutions, were also held to inform the reporting process.

1.3 MONITORING

The NIC monitors the achievement and delivery of the targets and indicators of the SDGs, links them to the Government Action Plan, monitors programs and policies that achieve these objectives, and measures progress. A national information database of indicators on the SDGs has been developed to boost coordination and cooperation between data providers and users.

2. LRGs INVOLVEMENT IN SDG LOCALIZATION

There is no evidence of any participation of the governorates in the reporting process that led to the 2018 VNR, nor in national coordination mechanisms for SDG implementation.

I. See: https://www.sng-wofi.org/reports/SNGWOFI_2019_report_country_profiles_DEC2019_UPDATES.pdf

2. See: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/2132920181231_Bahrain_VNR_English_translation.pdf (2018)

2.1 LRGs PARTICIPATION

In the VNR process

	None	Weak	Moderate	Strong	Very Strong
2018		s	ĩ	L.	L.
🕨 In na	ational coord	ination mechanism	ns for SDG impleme	ntation	
	None	Weak	Moderate	Strong	Very Strong

None	Weak	Moderate	Strong	Very Strong
*	6			

2018

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

As governors are appointed, the 2018 VNR considers governorates as an extension of the national government. There is no example of locally-led initiatives for SDG implementation in this report.

2.3 SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND CASES

No reference.

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

Not applicable.

2.5 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

No reference.

3. RELEVANT INFORMATION

3.1 WOMEN PARTICIPATION

In 2018, Bahrain's monarchy appointed two women as director-generals of the Capital and Northern Municipalities.

3.2 COVID 19

Not applicable.

4. SDG INDICATORS³

5.5.1. (b) Proportion of seats held by women (%) in local governments	13.3 (2018)	
	Urban	-
6.1.1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)	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 inadequat	-	
11.6.1. Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed (%)	100 (2018, All areas or breakdown by cities not available)	
11.6.2. Air pollution – annual means of particulate matter in cities (population weig	63.2 (2016)	
11.b.2. Proportion of local governments that have adopted local disaster risk reduc line with national strategies (%)	-	