REVIEW AND MONITORING OF SDGs after 2015: Models, Methods, Governance

Training Session

PART VII: Strengthening the review process for SDG Implementation

27-28 June 2015

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Enduring global management illusion: Global governance (1)

- **The global governance debate became part of a hegemonic discourse.**

- **It is hardly ever asked from such perspective how far effective sustainability and environment policies could be pursued against than under conditions of capitalist world market.**

2

Enduring global management illusion: Global governance (2)

- **Under Washington Consensus orientation, eradicating poverty can be interpreted to the effect that it safeguards the ruling North-South relations.**

- **Global governance is understood in parts of the non-Western world as continuation of imperialism and as re-colonization through imperialistic institutions.**

- **MDGs and SDGs risk to continue with a top-down approach.**

Source: Consolo, O. (2014). "Is the Post-2015 Agenda a Political Priority?" in ÖFSE (Hrsg.), *Die Post-2015 Agenda umfasst den komplexen Prozess die Millennium Development Goals (MDGs),* Wien, September, http://www.oefse.at/fileadmin/content/Downloads/Publikationen/Oepol/Artikel2014/Teill_07_Brand.pdf, pp.45-47

Post-2015 Agenda in the horizon of a global social-ecological transformation (1)

- **A clarification of the term "transformation" is needed.**

- **"Great transformation" (Karl Polanyi).**

- **Need to think transforming away from a capitalism that depends on fossil energy sources.**

- **Time to initiate the post-fossil age.**

- **Neoliberal capitalism contributed to a decline of solidarity.**

- **A radical diagnosis is being followed by rather toothless proposals.**

Source: Consolo, O. (2014). "Is the Post-2015 Agenda a Political Priority?" in ÖFSE (Hrsg.), *Die Post-2015 Agenda umfasst den komplexen Prozess die Millennium Development Goals (MDGs),* **Wien, September,**
http://www.oefse.at/fileadmin/content/Downloads/Publikationen/Oepol/Artikel2014/Teill_07_Brand.pdf**, pp.45-47**

Post-2015 Agenda in the horizon of a global social-ecological transformation (2)

- **Constant self-revolutionizing of capitalistic societies becomes a problem.**

- **A global solidary modernity includes terms like "growth", "development" and "progress".**

- **A new model does not need to start from scratch. Need to consider already available approaches.**

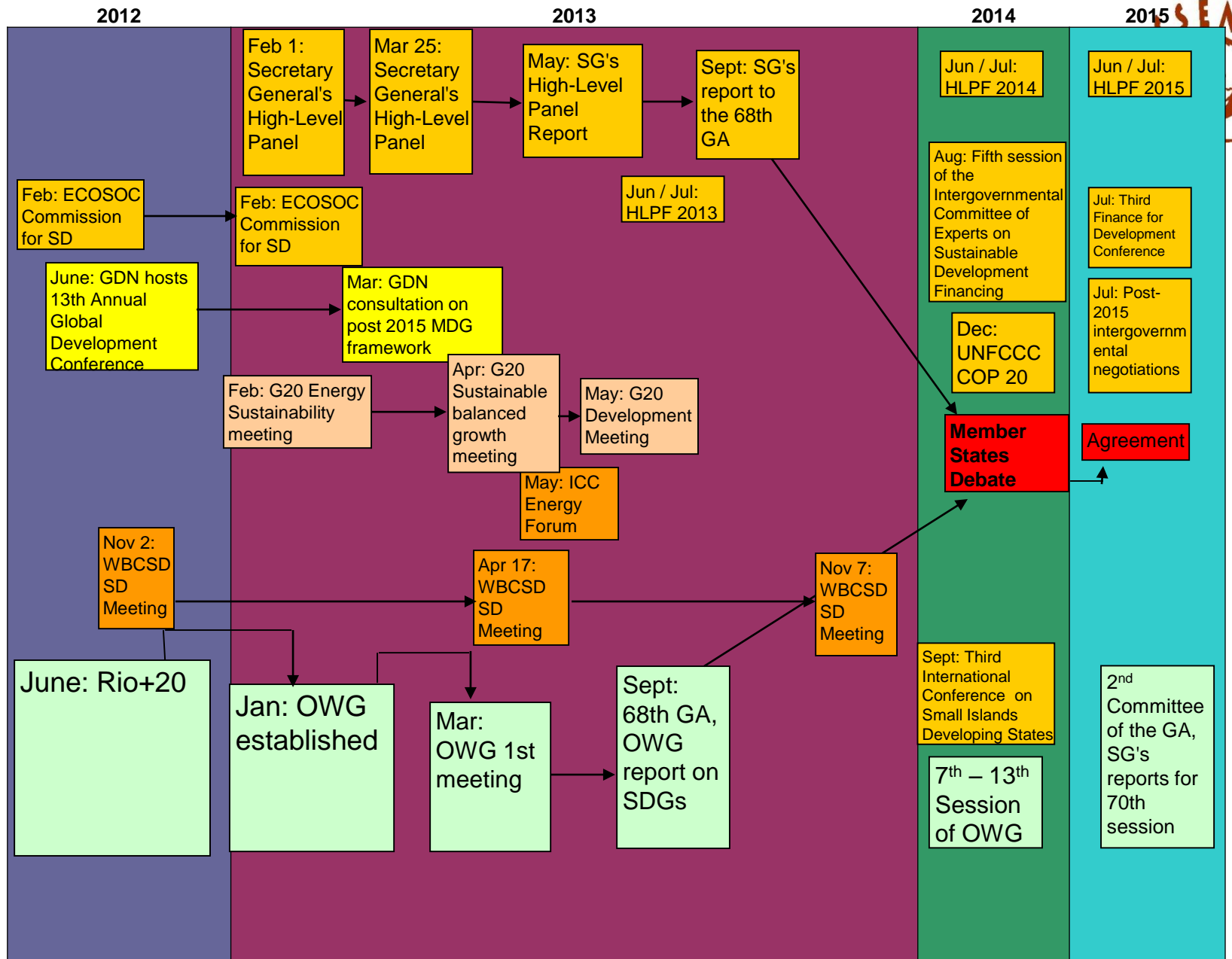- **A far-reaching reconstruction of the mode of production is required.**

Source: Consolo, O. (2014). "Is the Post-2015 Agenda a Political Priority?" in ÖFSE (Hrsg.), *Die Post-2015 Agenda umfasst den komplexen Prozess die Millennium Development Goals (MDGs),* **Wien, September,** http://www.oefse.at/fileadmin/content/Downloads/Publikationen/Oepol/Artikel2014/TeiII_07_Brand.pdf**, pp.45-47**

Securing a good review (1)

- While a number of delegates supported the use of a **High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF)**, some differences emerged around its outputs and relationship with other institutions. as a key platform for review at the global level

- During the **May** post-2015 session, negotiating groups such as the G77/China said that other mechanisms and conventions should report to the HLPF, with regards to follow up.
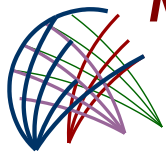
6

Securing a good review (2)

- Other nations cautioned against a centralised structure, calling instead for a system where the HLPF was supported by a network of existing review mechanisms, including other agencies with expertise relevant to elements of a list of proposed SDGs put forward by a dedicated UN working group last **July**.

- Talks since **January** focused on four substantive elements: a declaration, the SDGs, the means of implementation (MoI) for these, and follow-up and review modalities. A "zero draft" of the outcome circulated at the beginning of **June**.

- According to the processes' current agenda, delegates should wrap up the post-2015 outcome talks by the **end of July**.

Source: ICTSD (2015). Post-2015 development agenda talks consider follow-up and review options, http://www.ictsd.org/bridges-news/biores/news/post-2015-development-agenda-talks-consider-follow-up-and-review-options

Diplomacy Dialogue

Post-2015 Development Aganda

2012	2013	2014	2015

Feb 1: Secretary General's High-Level Panel → **Mar 25:** Secretary General's High-Level Panel → **May:** SG's High-Level Panel Report → **Sept:** SG's report to the 68th GA

Feb: ECOSOC Commission for SD → **Feb: ECOSOC** Commission for SD

Jun / Jul: HLPF 2013

June: GDN hosts 13th Annual Global Development Conference → **Mar: GDN** consultation on post 2015 MDG framework

Feb: G20 Energy Sustainability meeting → **Apr: G20** Sustainable balanced growth meeting → **May: G20** Development Meeting

May: ICC Energy Forum

Nov 2: WBCSD SD Meeting → **Apr 17: WBCSD SD Meeting** → **Nov 7: WBCSD SD Meeting**

June: Rio+20

Jan: OWG established

Mar: OWG 1st meeting → **Sept: 68th GA, OWG report on SDGs**

Jun / Jul: HLPF 2014

Aug: Fifth session of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing

Dec: UNFCCC COP 20

Member States Debate → **Agreement**

Sept: Third International Conference on Small Islands Developing States

7th – 13th Session of OWG

Jun / Jul: HLPF 2015

Jul: Third Finance for Development Conference

Jul: Post-2015 intergovernmental negotiations

2nd Committee of the GA, SG's reports for 70th session

SDGs

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Mapping of the Key Stakeholder Representation Groups in a Cross-Sector Grid

CSEND

Diplomacy Dialogue

Economic Themes

CENTER FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS

ECOSOC

G8

ICA

GLOBAL CAMPAIGN FOR EDUCATION

SOCIAL WATCH

WBCSD

GDN

VOLUNTARY SERVICE OVERSEAS

G20

Social Themes

Environmental Themes

IBON INTERNATIONAL

OWG

SDSN

WATERAID

ICC

WWF INTERNATIONAL

HLP Eminent Persons

PRAXIS – INSTITUTE FOR PARTICIPATORY PRACTICES

Global Governance Theme
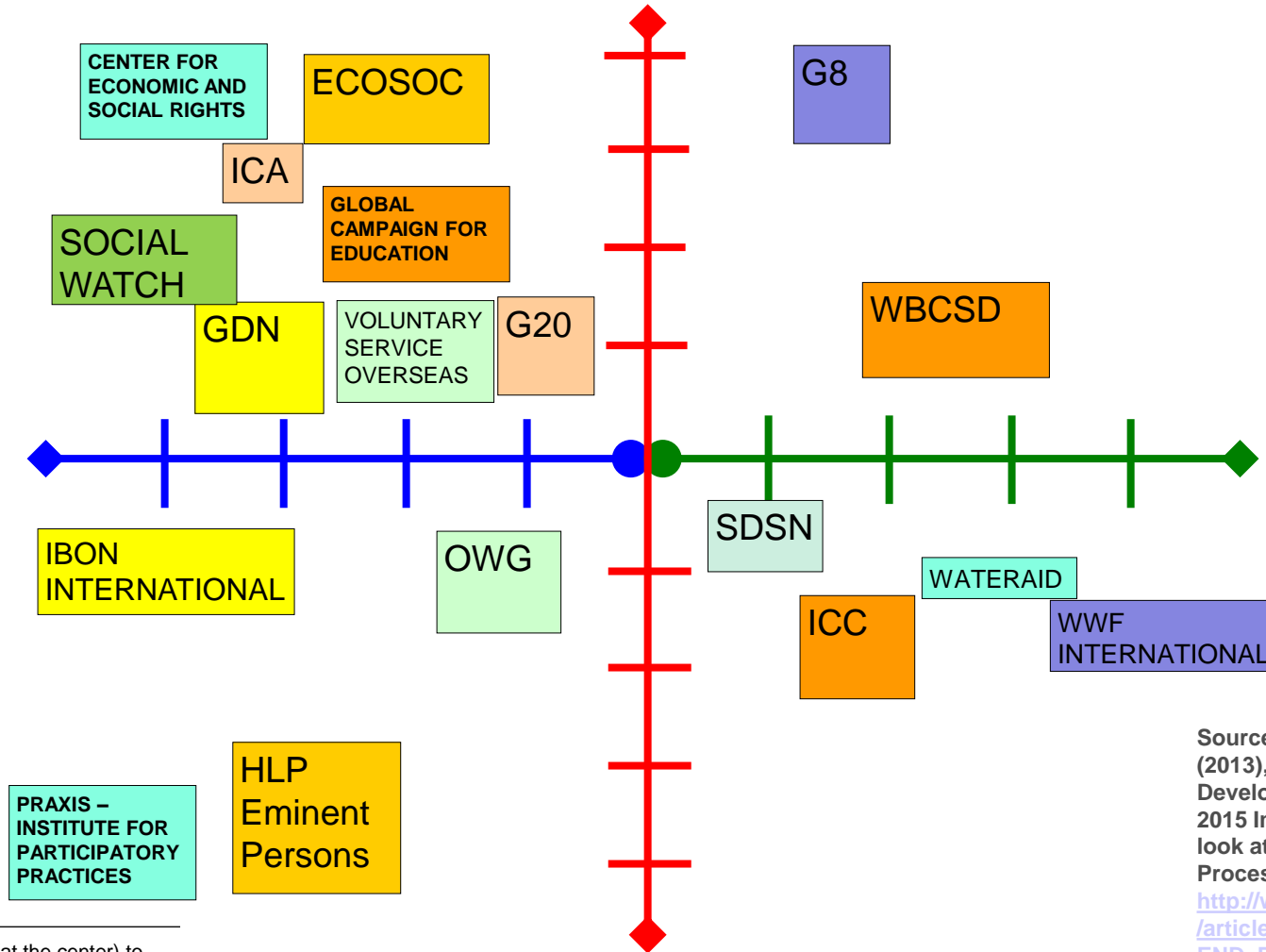
Legend

The scale ranges from 0% (at the center) to 100% (at the endpoints) corresponding to the focus the organization has to the four themes. Each tick-mark represents 20%.

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National

Building blocks for a voluntary, universal, periodic, state-led, participatory Post-2015 review process

National sustainable development strategy/plan

Translate global targets into national targets with adequate differentiation

Global commitments

Review commitments with regard to global issues and need for/supply of means of implementation

Policy framework

Review policies, structures and processes

Outcomes and lessons learned

Review annual progresses and create knowledge on real-world implementation impact

Building on:

-Annual progress report

-Whole-of-government body on SD

-Parliament, e.g. parliamentary body on SD

-National SD councils or similar bodies

-National statistical office and data

-Local authorities

-Multi-stakeholder dialogues, citizen reviews and participatory monitoring

Regional

Building blocks for a voluntary, universal, periodic, state-led, participatory Post-2015 review process

SDG trends

Discuss local, national and regional trends, based on indicators, data and progress reports

Policy lessons learned

Mutual exchange of experiences with national-level implementation, best practices and challenges

Regional issues

Discuss and find solutions for regional joint challenges and transboundary issues

Thematic focus issues

Prepare input on HLPF annual thematic focus

Building on:

-**Existing regional reviews (APRM, Asia-Pacific Forum on SD, OECD reviews, et al.)**

-**Regional organizations (AU, EU, et al.)**

-**UN Regional Commissions**

-**Regional Development Banks**

Diplomacy Dialogue

Global

SDG trends

Review global trends, progress and challenges, based on indicators, data and progress reports

Country experiences with implementation

Mutual exchange of experiences with national-level implementation, best practices and challenges

Means of implementation and partnerships

Review commitments, needs and implementation experiences, incl. through multi-stakeholder partnerships

Thematic focus issues

Discuss annual thematic focus issues

UN system entities fit for purpose?

Building blocks for a voluntary, universal, periodic, state-led, participatory Post-2015 review process

Building on:

-**Global Sustainable Development Trends Report**

-**Global Sustainable Development Report**

-**Development Cooperation Forum, Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, OECD-DAC Review, et al.**

-**UN system review and reports (AMR, UNFCCC, UPR, WTO trade review, et al.)**

-**Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review and UN entity reports**

-**Reports of partnerships and private sector, major groups and other stakeholders**

Diplomacy Dialogue

Diplomacy Dialogue

Building block: Country experiences with implementation

Central part of HLPF review
Under the auspices of ECOSOC, building on and replacing AMR-NVPs

Focus on national implementation efforts
-How do countries translate and implement SDGs?
-Take national strategies as point of reference
-Take national circumstances and capacities

Visible, flexible and transparent process
Highlighting success models, challenges and potentials for improvement

Incentives
-Visibility and knowledge sharing
-Motivate and inform effective planning, decision-making and investment
-Match demand and supply of means of implementation
-Platform for supportive partnerships

Source: UN (2015). Zero draft of the outcome document for the UN Summit to adopt the Post-2015 Development Agenda, p. 32, https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/7261Post-2015%20Summit%20-%202%20June%202015.pdf

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Building blocks Post-2015 review process

HLPF: National voluntary presentations (ideally 2-3 in 15 years)

Basis:
-National progress report
-Summary of input by Major Groups and other stakeholders
-Summary of UN entities' data and information

Harmonized format for presentations
-For each SDG one best practice example
-For each SDG one challenge where tailored support would be appreciated
-First round: focus on national commitments and framework for implementation, also assess demand and supply of means of implementation
-Next round: focus on implementation experiences, follow-up of recommendations and effectiveness of measures and means of implementation

State-led interactive debate
With suggestions and ideas for tailored support

Results & follow-up
-Inform HLPF ministerial declaration
-UN system follow-up

Diplomacy Dialogue

Source: UN (2015). Zero draft of the outcome document for the UN Summit to adopt the Post-2015 Development Agenda, p. 32, https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/7261Post-2015%20Summit%20-%202%20June%202015.pdf

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Proposed revision: Goal 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

- "Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including to provide 0.7 per cent of gross national income in official development assistance to developing countries, if which at **least 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of GNI** should be provided to **least developed countries**, in line with the Istanbul Programme of Action."

Global Sustainable Development Report: Chapter 8 - Africa

- Only three African countries have data on all MDG indicators.

- Even when data is available, its frequency is low for some indicators.

- For sustainable development indicators, there have been calls to have data available annually.

- To address crisis and rapidly evolving situations, higher frequency data may be needed. Innovations can assist in many ways. They can automate tedious tasks and thus free up human resources for more challenging work. Innovations can make data more relevant by increasing its timeliness, its quality and its availability while cutting costs.

- **=> Innovative approaches in generating, collecting, analysing and using data are needed to monitor sustainable development progress**
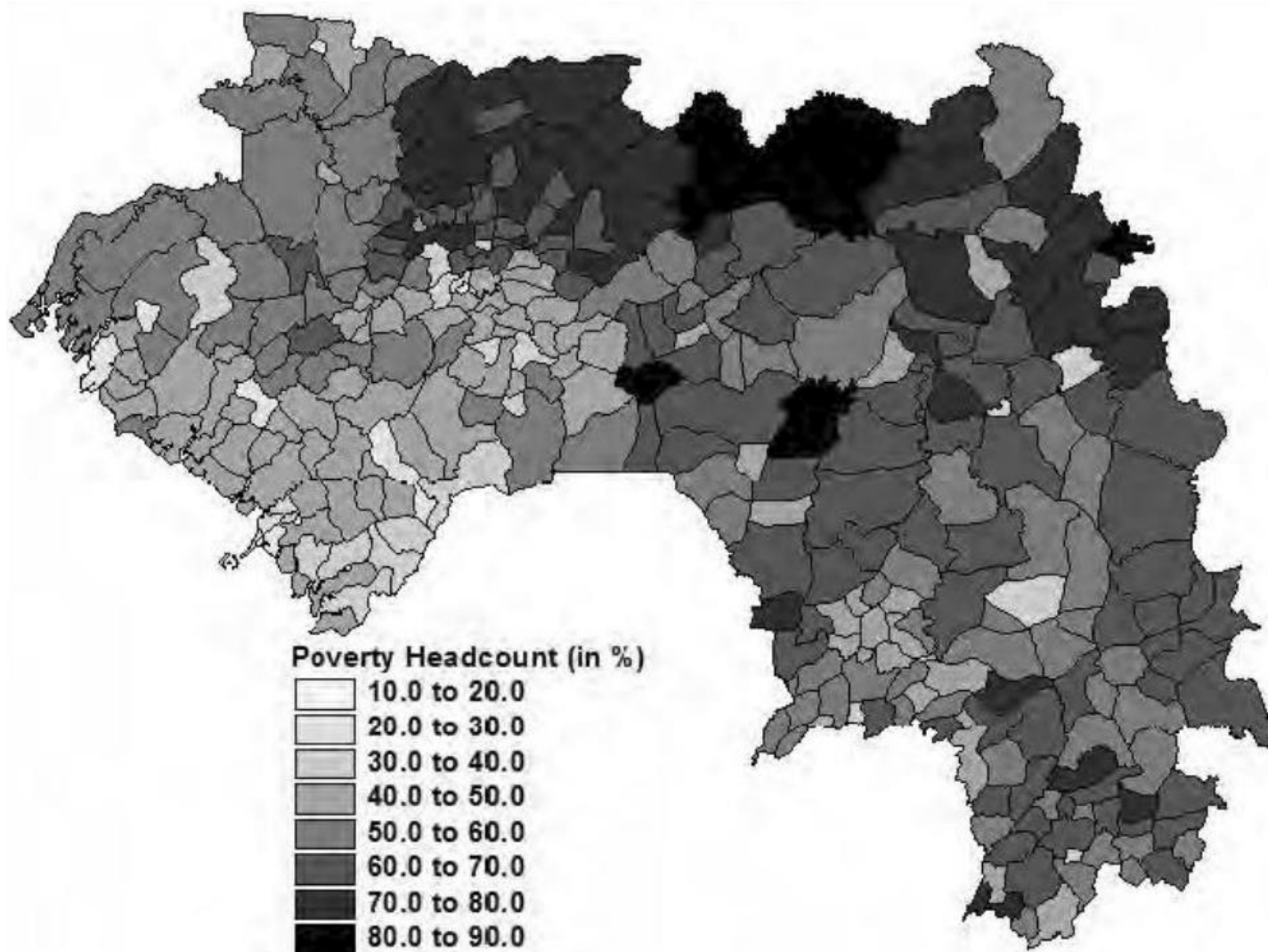
Source: UN (2015). GLOBAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT, p. 157,
https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/1758GSDR%202015%20Advance%20Unedited%20Version.pdf

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Percentage of households with mobile phones, 2011-2014
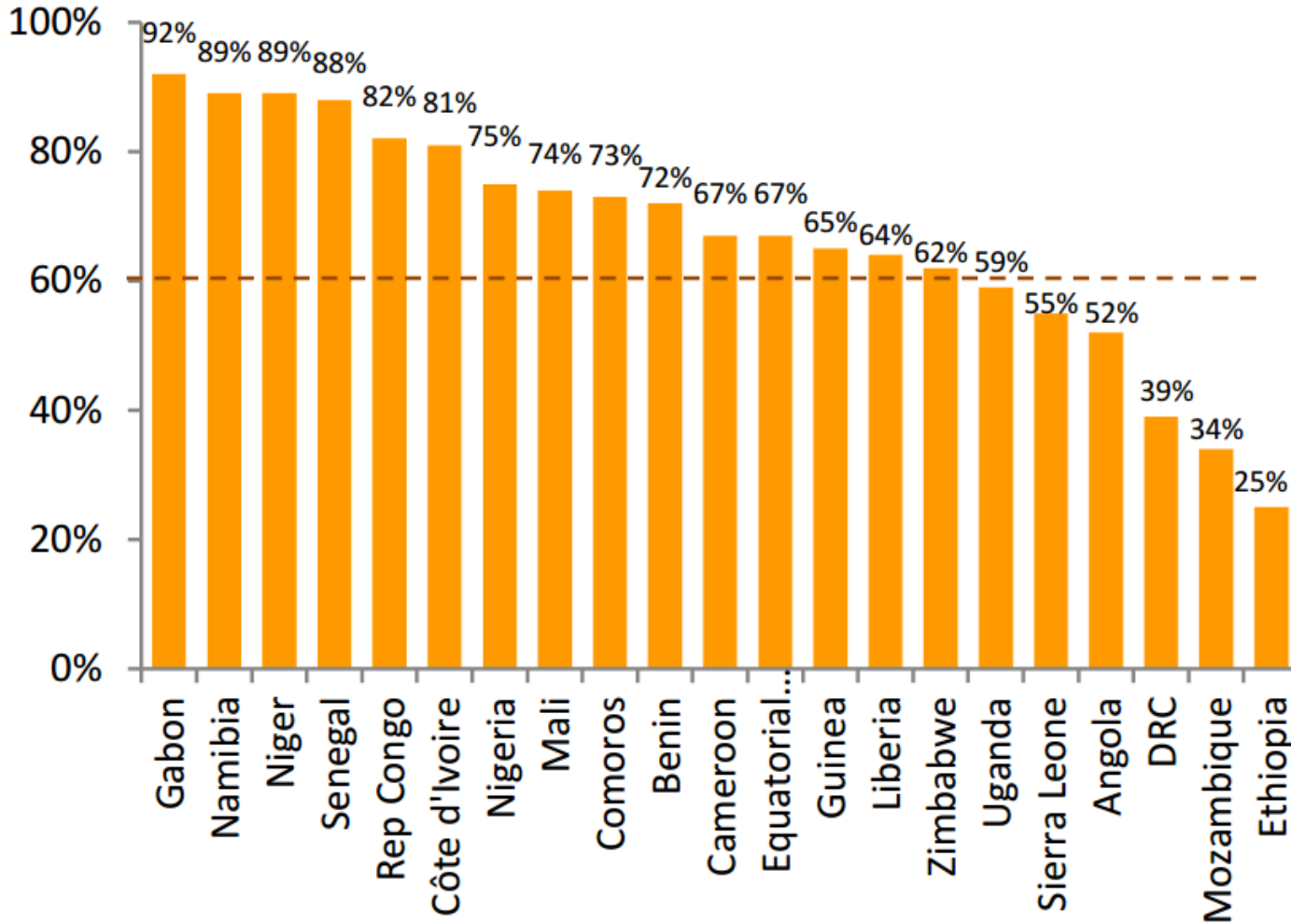
Bar chart showing percentage of households with mobile phones by country: Gabon 92%, Namibia 89%, Niger 89%, Senegal 88%, Rep Congo 82%, Côte d'Ivoire 81%, Nigeria 75%, Mali 74%, Comoros 73%, Benin 72%, Cameroon 67%, Equatorial... 67%, Guinea 65%, Liberia 64%, Zimbabwe 62%, Uganda 59%, Sierra Leone 55%, Angola 52%, DRC 39%, Mozambique 34%, Ethiopia 25%.

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Examples of innovative approaches

- **Innovative data collection, integration and dissemination in Nigeria (http://nmis.mdgs.gov.ng/)**

- **Getting health and livelihood data through women informants equipped with smartphones (Drought Early Warning Program - DEWS)**

- **Getting data through free-SMS services (U-Report is a free SMS-based system)**

- **Using cell phone records to estimate population flows and design targeted policies against Ebola**

Examples of innovative approaches (1)

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Examples of innovative approaches (2)

- **Using satellite data in Sudan for flood prediction and detection**

- **Geospatial technology for improved health and emergency planning in Egypt**

- **Using Earth Engine to assess socio-physical vulnerability to disasters in Senegal**

- **Mixing different data sources to improve the availability of climate data in Africa**

- **A geographical approach to land accounts in South Africa**

- **Open Data for Africa**

Map of internet connectivity and Ebola treatment centres, Liberia
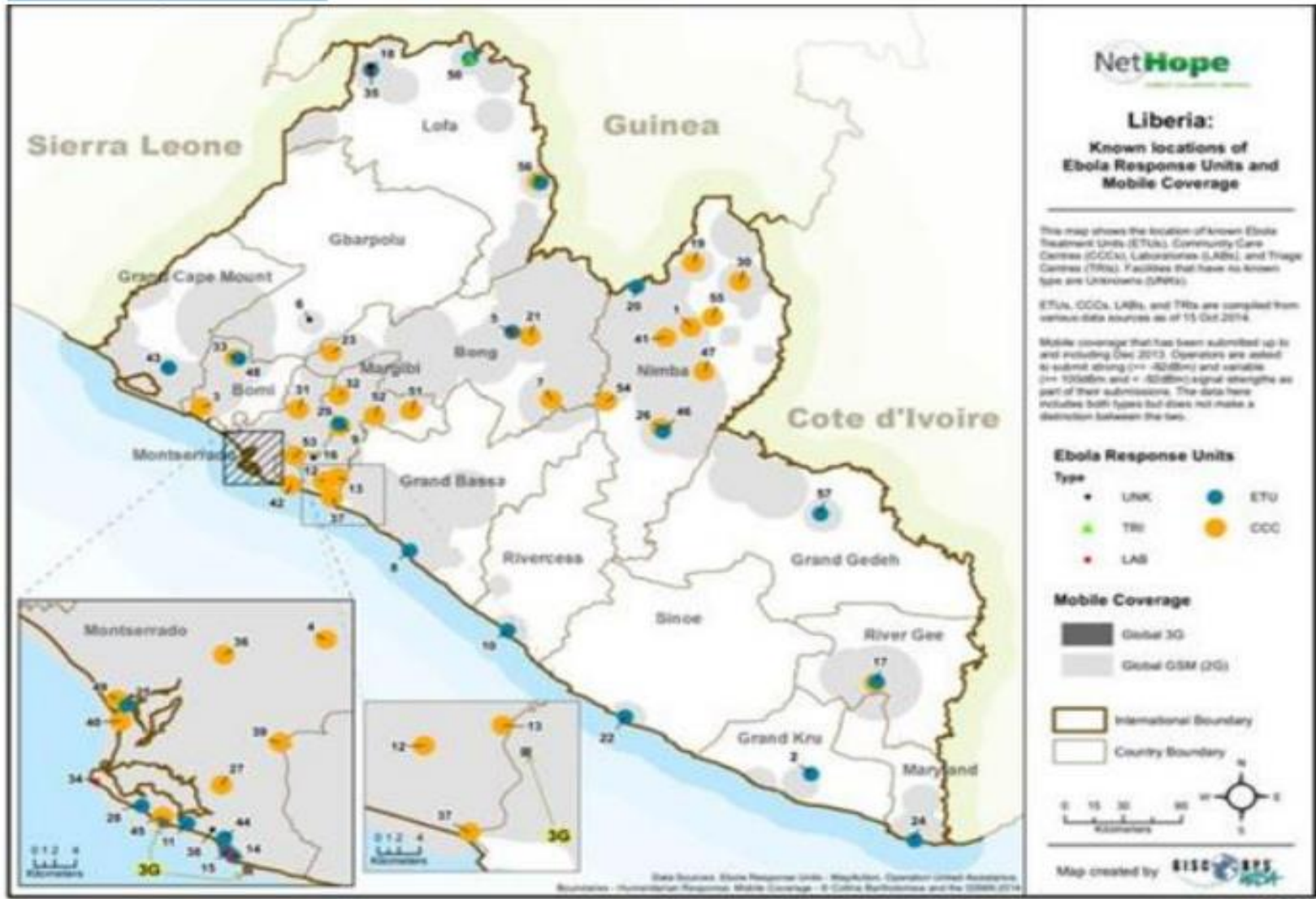
Egypt: Location of ambulance units (triangles) and areas with population size greater than 100,000 inhabitants and more than 10km away from the nearest point of ambulance (brown areas)

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Poverty map for Guinea, 2002/3

Poverty Headcount (in %)

- 10.0 to 20.0
- 20.0 to 30.0
- 30.0 to 40.0
- 40.0 to 50.0
- 50.0 to 60.0
- 60.0 to 70.0
- 70.0 to 80.0
- 80.0 to 90.0

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Scaling up innovation in Africa: the way forward (1)

- **Novel approaches** to data can cover data gaps in areas covered by the SDGs
- High **mobile phone** penetration in Africa offers new monitoring opportunities
- The increasing use of **geospatial information** needs to continue
- Share data more effectively

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Scaling up innovation in Africa: the way forward (2)

- **High-quality impact-evaluation approaches** are being carried out in Africa but at a limited scale – policy-making would benefit from more studies of this kind

- **Country ownership and capacity building** will be key to implement data innovations

- Countries need access to independent advice on **new technologies and tools** and their relative strengths and drawbacks

- **Support data innovations** with stable, regular and predictable funding

Source: UN (2015). GLOBAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT, pp. 169-172,
https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/1758GSDR%202015%20Advance%20Unedited%20Version.pdf

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Example: Digital Watch (1)

- **Monitors main developments in the digital policy field.** Alongside the physical pillar of the Geneva Internet Platform, an online pillar involves the development of Digital Watch, a comprehensive Internet governance (IG) and digital policy observatory.

- **Will serve as a tool to provide a concise overview of all Internet governance and digital policy issues, actors and ongoing debates, building extensively on DiploFoundation's resources developed over the last 15 years and its in-house data-mining software system.**

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Example: Digital Watch (2)

- **The observatory will maintain a comprehensive summary of Internet developments and provide access to the latest research and data on Internet policy (the GIP's cutting-edge aspect).**

- **The Digital Watch will serve as a one-stop-shop for overview of related issues, featuring both explanatory texts and live updates.**

- **The main emphasis will be on quantitative research (e.g. data-mining of open data, topic profiling), which is missing in the current IG research.**

Senegal: Big Data for improved diagnosis of poverty

- In order to create detailed poverty maps, the virtual network of a country as a "who-calls-whom" network is defined.

- Macro-level view of connections or social ties between people, dissemination of information or knowledge, or dispersal of services.

- Quantification of the accessibility of mobile connectivity in Senegal, both spatially and across the population, using the CDR data.

- This quantification measures the amount of communication across various regions in Senegal. The result is a virtual network for Senegal.

Virtual network for Senegal with MPI as an overlay
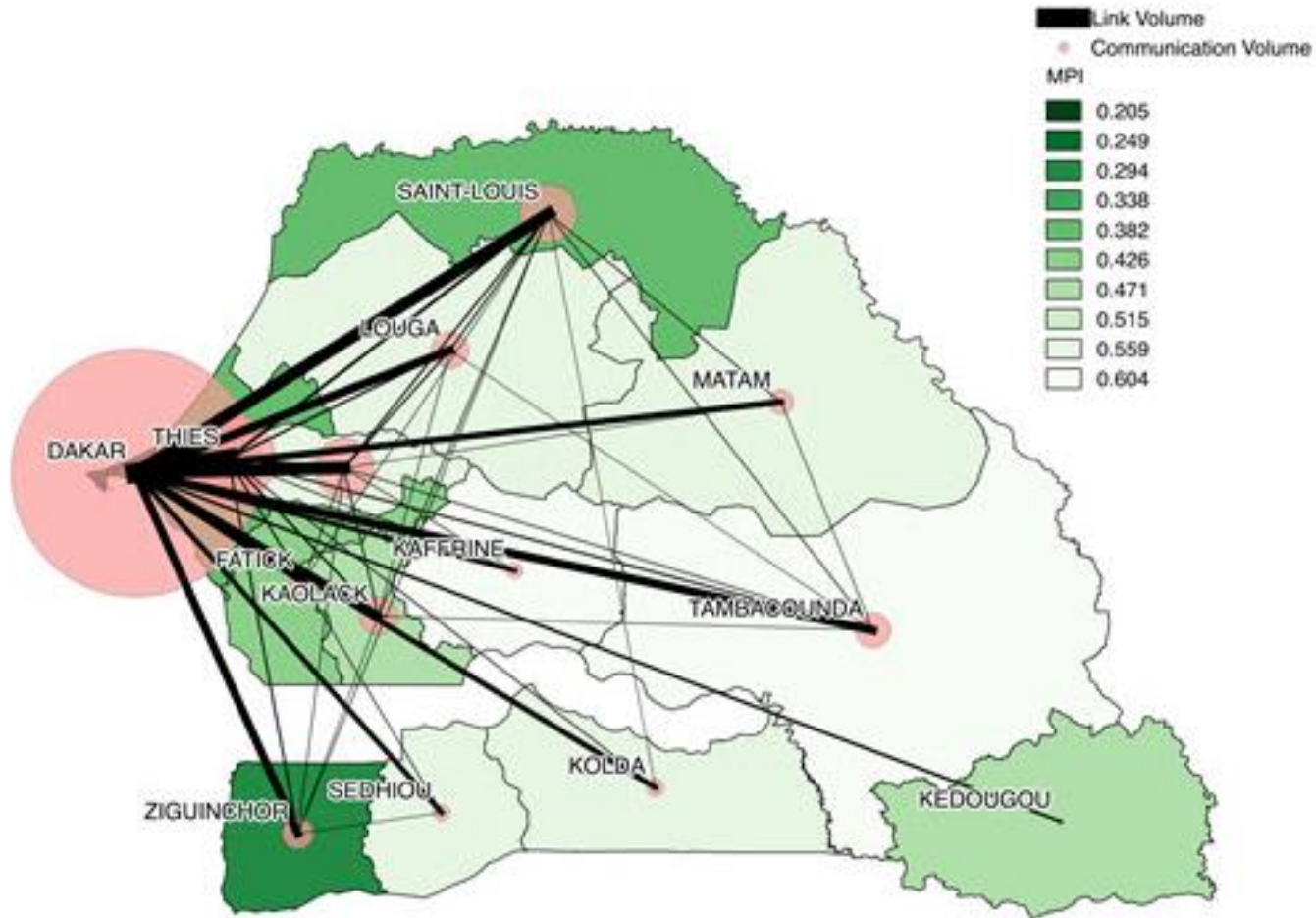
Link Volume
Communication Volume
MPI
- 0.205
- 0.249
- 0.294
- 0.338
- 0.382
- 0.426
- 0.471
- 0.515
- 0.559
- 0.604

Source: Brookings (2015). Big Data for improved diagnosis of poverty: A case study of Senegal, http://www.brookings.edu/blogs/africa-in-focus/posts/2015/06/02-big-data-poverty-senegal#.VXMF5lecxW4.email

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Predicted poverty map at the arrondissement level for Senegal with MPI as an overlay
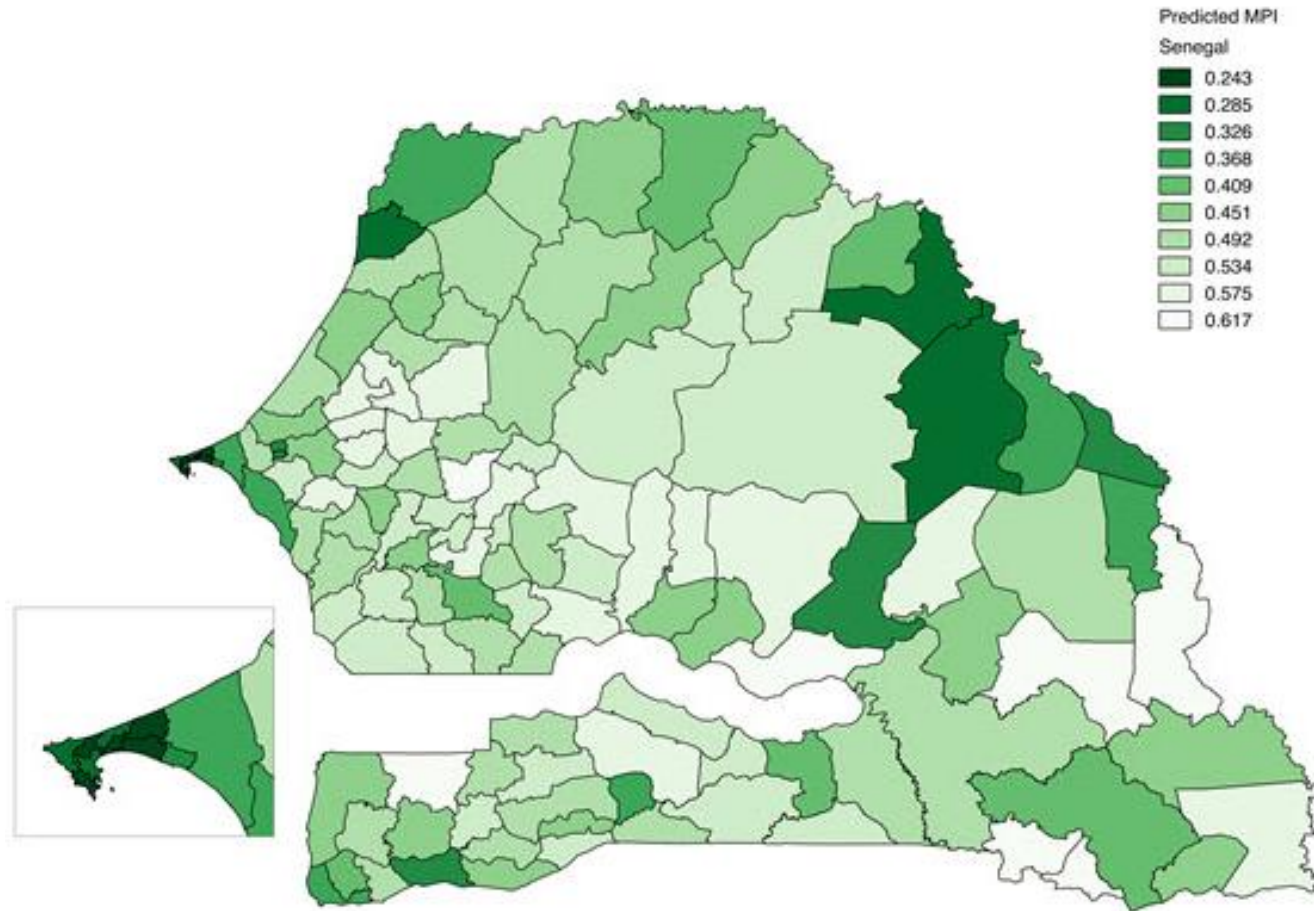
Predicted MPI Senegal

- 0.243
- 0.285
- 0.326
- 0.368
- 0.409
- 0.451
- 0.492
- 0.534
- 0.575
- 0.617

Source: Brookings (2015). Big Data for improved diagnosis of poverty: A case study of Senegal, http://www.brookings.edu/blogs/africa-in-focus/posts/2015/06/02-big-data-poverty-senegal#.VXMF5lecxW4.email

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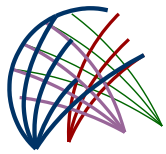
Possible structure of a post-2015 international agenda in two parts

Agenda 1: Human Development Objectives (final goals)	Agenda 2: Provision of Global Public Goods (Instrumental goals / enablers)
1. Reduction of income poverty 2. Food security 3. Education 4. Health and family planning 5. Infrastructure (energy, housing, water and sanitation) 6. Environment (clean air and water, protection of resources) 7. Resilience (human and social security) 8. Good governance (transparency, efficiency, political participation, human and civil rights)	1. Limiting climate change 2. Joint global management of oceans, the atmosphere, space, the polar regions, fresh water resources 3. Containing infectious diseases 4. Improving the stability of financial markets 5. Creating an open, rules-based and fair system of world trade 6. Curbing international terrorism 7. Disarmament of anti-personal mines and weapons of mass destruction

Strengthening the M&E system

- **What is realistically possible at different levels** (secretariat, country-level, civil society)?

- **Implementation depends on setting realistic objectives** to demonstrate results.

- **Balance between continuous monitoring** of trends (i.e. in a priority sector by the secretariat) with **fixed moments to assess progress** (i.e. bi-annually through dialogue or reporting)
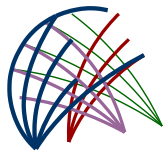
- Mobilize **networks** to support continuous M&E

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Process	Topic	Participation	Basis	NGO Participation	Frequency	Measurement of performance
TPR	Trade	Compulsory	Report by the WTO Secretariat + Policy statement by the Member	No	2 – 6 years	?
UPR	Human rights	Voluntary	"National report" + Reports of independent human rights experts and groups + Information from other stakeholders	Yes	2 cycles / UPR Working Group which meets three times a year	Yes
APR	- Democracy and political governance. - Economic governance and management. - Corporate governance. -Socio-economic development.	Voluntary	Background document + Issues Paper + Programme of Action	Yes	Every 2 / 4 years	?

Process	Strengths	Weaknesses
TPR	Every WTO Member has to be reviewed. Special provisions for Developing Countries in the TPRM.	Not used as a compliance mechanism. NGOs and NSA not consulted.
UPR	All countries treated equally. Participation of NGOs and NSAs in the review process.	
APR	NGOs and NSAs consulted. Includes four different cross-cutting domains. Fosters national ownership. Programme of Action as a major concrete component.	

Criteria to compare review processes (1)

- **Who** is being reviewed

- By **whom**

- About **what** are they being reviewed

- Through what **processes** the review is to be conducted

- By what **standards** the relevant policies and practices are to be assessed

- What are the **potential effects** of the review

1. What? (Agents)	Developed and Developing Countries and relevant UN entities -Collective or individual?
2. By whom? (Principals)	a) Horizontal -Each other? (Ministerial and other relevant high-level participants) b) Vertical -Citizens? -People in some way affected by (in)action= -Future generations? (Participation of major groups and other relevant stakeholders)
3. About what?	Sustainable development commitments and objectives including those related to the means of implementation, within the context of the post-2015 development agenda -All commitments for each state, or a standard sub-set determined by level of development? -Specific commitments reviewed for all countries, or by region? -The three dimensions of sustainable development? -Implementation, or outcomes? -Coherence within the UN system?

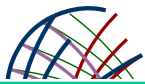|	
4. Through what process?	a) Transparency -What sources of information will the HLPF draw on? Will it be a mix of voluntary reporting and international organization data? Will these resources in themselves be publicly available? -Will the results of HLPF reviews be published, in detail or in summary? Will they be an input for the annual global sustainable development report? b) Surveillance -Mutual assessment/peer review? -Ministers themselves -Ad hoc working groups of officials expert in a given area -Reports by Secretariat? -Role of stakeholders and NGOs? -Review of reviews conducted by other bodies?
5. Criteria / Standard of assessment	-Effort, or results? -Ad hoc, or rooted in codified commitments?
6. With what effects on agents?	-Enhance capacity to learn and adapt -Withdrawal of peer esteem? -Both leading to policy change? -Access to the means of implementation? (Funds, technical support, etc.)

Case comparison (1)

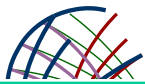| Who? (Agents)	To whom? (Principals)	About what?	Through what process?	Criteria/Standard of assessment?	With what effects on agents?
New Partnership for Africa´s Development (NEPAD)					
33 countries (as of 2012) in the African Union	Members meeting as the African Peer Review Mechanism Forum	Policies/practices related to eight priority areas: political economic and corporate governance; agriculture; infrastructure; education; health; science and technology; market access and tourism; and environment.	Secretariat collects information from national and international sources. Review Team meets stakeholders; prepares report for review by the APR Panel before submission to the APR Forum. Periodic reviews every 2 to 24 years. Member countries can also initiate reveiws upon request and there is also a provision for reviews if a member country is expected to face political or economic crisis.	Criteria are whether the government has taken the necessary steps to achieve the objective and attain the standards, and the effects or results of these actions. Indicators are used to determine whether the criteria have been met.	Foster adoption of policies that lead to political stability, economic growth, sustainable development and regional economic integration through experience sharing and enforcement of best policies, including identifying deficiencies and requirements for capacity building.

Case comparison (2)

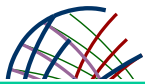| Who? (Agents)	To whom? (Principals)	About what?	Through what process?	Criteria/Standard of assessment?	With what effects on agents?
OECD Environmental Performance Review					
Individual OECD member countries	OECD members meeting as the Working Party on Environmental Performance	Progress towards sustainable development common for all countries. Includes key economic, social ad environmental trends; policy making environment; and progress toward socially inclusive green growth. Two in-depth issues selected by reviewed country.	Periodic reviews of each member, or roughly 4-5 each year at an approximate cost of 300,000 EUR each. Review team includes experts from three reviewing countries, Secretariat and consultants. Information is collected from various parts of the OECD Secretariat and country under review. After stakeholder consultations, peer review takes place in the Working Party. Reports are subsequently published.	Reviews look at policy frameworks and implementation, and at qualitative measures of the achievement of targets. Have policy objectives been achieved efficiently (and effectively)? **Are the policy objectives based on assessment of benefits and costs?** Performance: distinguish intentions, actions, results.	The aim is to: -promote peer learning -enhance countries 'accountability to each other and to the public -improve government´s environmental performance, individually and collectively.

Case comparison (3)

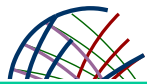| Who? (Agents)	To whom? (Principals)	About what?	Through what process?	Criteria/Standard of assessment?	With what effects on agents?
ECOSOC Annual Ministerial Review (AMR)					
Members of UN collectively	Ministerial representatives of UN Members meeting as the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)	a) Focuses on a different MDG theme each year. b) National voluntary Presentations track countries 'progress towards the MDGs 8000 words (including statistical annex), highlights accomplishments and challenges in the implementation of national development strategies and policies, and initiatives the country has undertaken.	a) Secretary-General's Report prepared with inputs from the national government and from organizations across the UN system. Regional meetings focus on topics of particular relevance in each region to allow review of regional progress and challenges; b) In the first 7 years, 58 National Voluntary Presentation (NVP) reports were prepared. After presentation to the AMR, including the comments of three country reviewers, the reports are posted to the ECOSOC website.	a) Both effort at meeting MDGs and degree of success b) The "reviewers" of each NVP at the AMR are asked inter alia to "Provide a critical and objective assessment of the strategies and policies presented in the national report, along with the means to achieve them"	Sharing of good practices Aims include: (i) accountability for commitments; (ii) national review and renewal of commitments; and (iii) mobilizing actions and stakeholders to support implementation.

Case comparison (4)

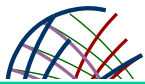| Who? (Agents)	To whom? (Principals)	About what?	Through what process?	Criteria/Standard of assessment?	With what effects on agents?
WTO Trade Policy Review					
Members of WTO a) individual b) collective	Members of WTO meeting as the Trade Policy Review Body (TPRB)	a) General trade policies and practices of the Member under review, not compliance with WTO obligations. b) Annual review of the trading environment; periodic review of measures taken in response to the financial crisis	a) Major reports written by Secretariat and Member under review; both are published. Secretariat reports based on notifications by Members, other sources, and on a country visit. Plan is for 13 reports in 2014 at an approximate cost of ChF750,000 per report. b) Reports prepared by the Secretariat. All reports discussed by TPRB. Questions asked by other Members are available online.	Reports factual not evaluative. Criteria oriented to policies not effect on trade flows. Secretariat sometimes warns or expresses worries based on collective norms of the trading system, but neither criticizes Members, nor comments on their rights and obligations under WTO agreements.	Help Members understand a) all aspects of a country's trade policy regime, and b) the state of the trading system. Both a learning experience and an inducement to move in the direction of the WTO consensus on appropriate policy

Case comparison (5)

Who? (Agents)	To whom? (Principals)	About what?	Through what process?	Criteria/Standard of assessment?	With what effects on agents?
PIF Pacific Plan Review (2013)					
The 16 member countries of the Pacific Forum that have adopted the Pacific Plan	An eminent person was appointed to conduct the review	Effectiveness and continued relevance of the Pacific Plan as the master strategy for regional integration and cooperation.	The review team held consultations with national governments, non-state stakeholders and also accepted public submissions. Drafts were discussed with the Pacific Plan Action Committee before the report was submitted to Heads of State and Government, and release on the web.	The impact of the Pacific Plan since 2005 and whether the Leaders intent for the Plan has been met, including implementation of initiatives under the Plan and the establishment of new partnership.	To guide the future directions of the Pacific Plan for the next decade.

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Case comparison (6)

Who? (Agents)	To whom? (Principals)	About what?	Through what process?	Criteria/Standard of assessment?	With what effects on agents?
spanning: **G20 Voluntary Peer Review of Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform**					
To be decided whether each G20 member will be reviewed, and periodicity.	Members of the G20, presumably meeting as the Working Group on Energy and Commodity Markets.	2009 commitment to "To phase out and rationalize over the medium term inefficient fossil fuel subsidies while providing targeted support for the poorest." To be decided: review only subsidies that individual countries consider to be inefficient, or both efficient and inefficient subsidies granted to either producers or consumers.	Transparency: Voluntary reporting of fossil fuel subsidies and efforts to reform already exists, although reporting is inconsistent. Reviewers may choose to rely on published data from other sources, or additional inquiries, e.g. in meetings with the reviewed country officials. Surveillance: undecided. Three proposals: 1. Country Only Voluntary Peer Review (Groups of 2-4 countries agree to work with each other) 2. Third-Party Voluntary Peer Review by experts drawn from think tanks, academia, and international organizations 3. Hybrid.	Undecided: merely exchange of lessons learned or progress in meeting the fossil fuel subsidy reform commitment.	Understanding and comparison of each country's fossil fuel policies; sharing reform experiences.

SDG monitoring & Data Revolution

- **Data revolution can support innovative effort of SDG monitoring.**

- **Need to create feedback loops that will stimulate institutional learning and continuous innovation and transformation - including monitoring and review mechanisms**

- **Citizen technology can help to promote Citizen ownership of the SDGs and means to engage.**

- **Data Revolution should be considered from the perspective of Global public goods to create platforms for citizen engagement.**

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Private sector inclusion in Review Frameworks

- **Private sector provides the necessary investment, infrastructure, jobs and capital necessary to support development goals.**

- **When operating sustainably, the private sector has the potential to address the gaps that public initiatives and public finance cannot.**

- **Core business practices should be included in reviews concerning implementation of the SDGs.**

Source: Global Reporting Initiative (2015). Designing a follow-up and review architecture for the sustainable development goals: principles for private sector.

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Review Frameworks previously discussed

1. **national level reviews**, whereby member states report on their national progress to the HLPF;

2. **regional peer level reviews**, which are conducted by member states and given to regional bodies. These reports could be aggregated and then given to the HLPF;

3. **global level reviews**, where national or regional reports might be synthesized into a global report by an international body, such as the United Nations.

4. **thematic reviews**, which are reviews that reflect themes that are of current interest and relevance.

Source: Global Reporting Initiative (2015). Designing a follow-up and review architecture for the sustainable development goals: principles for private sector.

National, Regional Global and Thematic Review

National Review

Regional Review

Global Review

Thematic Review

All reviews have a private sector review component integrated into their framework

National Review

Regional Review

Global Review

Thematic Review

Non-state actors submit voluntary reviews to the appropriate forum

Private Sector

Civil Society

Multi-lateral Organizations

Source: Global Reporting Initiative (2015). Designing a follow-up and review architecture for the sustainable development goals: principles for private sector.

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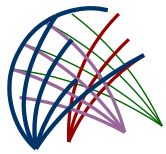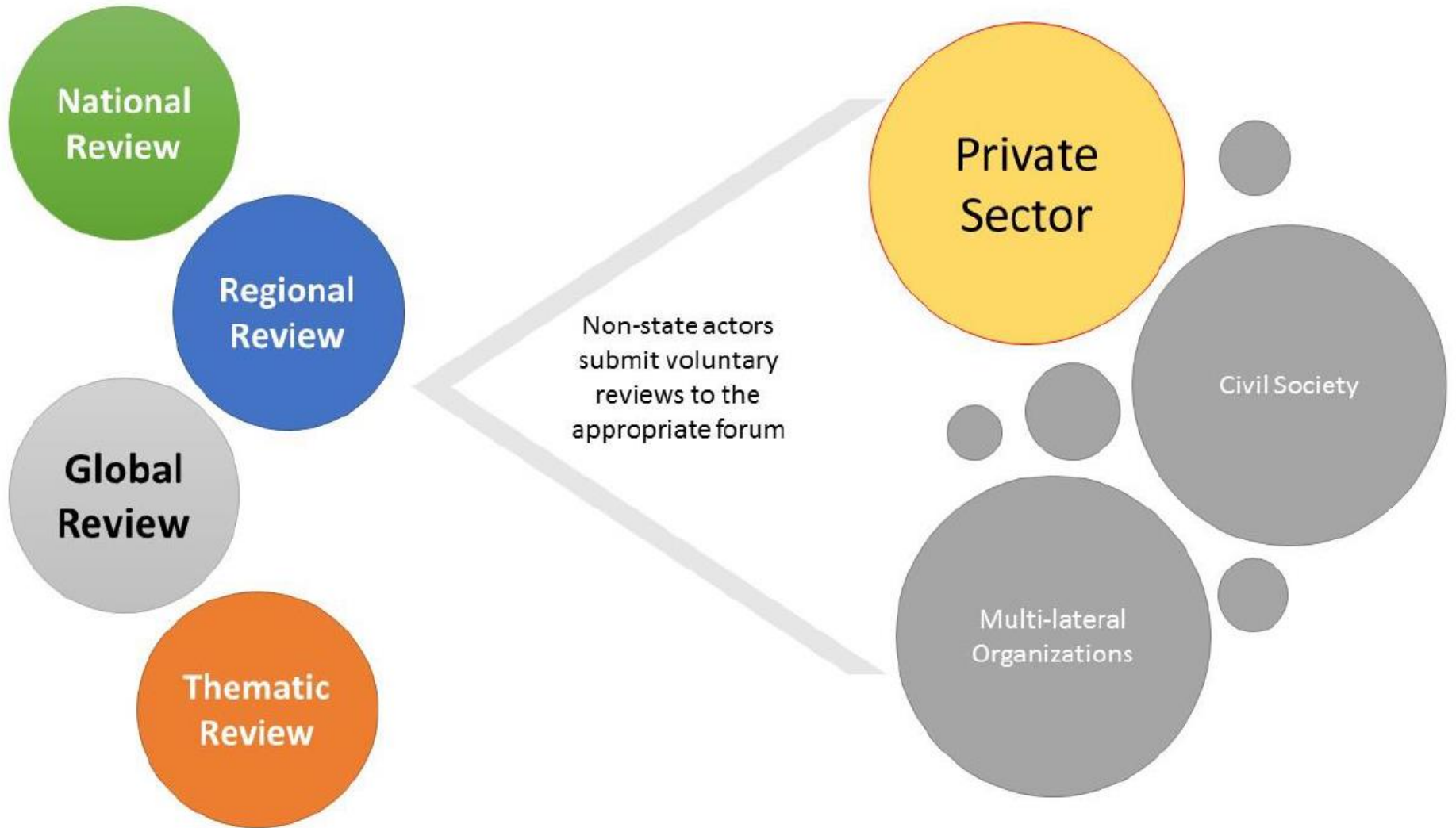
Tool to measure business contributions to the SDGs

- **GRI, in partnership with the United Nations Global Compact and the World Business Council on Sustainable Development.**

- **Key performance indicators (KPIs) that the private sector already uses when issuing their sustainability reports.**

- **Allows companies to measure their impact according to each of the SDG themes.**

- **Will be launched simultaneously with the SDGs in September 2015.**

Source: Global Reporting Initiative (2015). Designing a follow-up and review architecture for the sustainable development goals: principles for private sector.
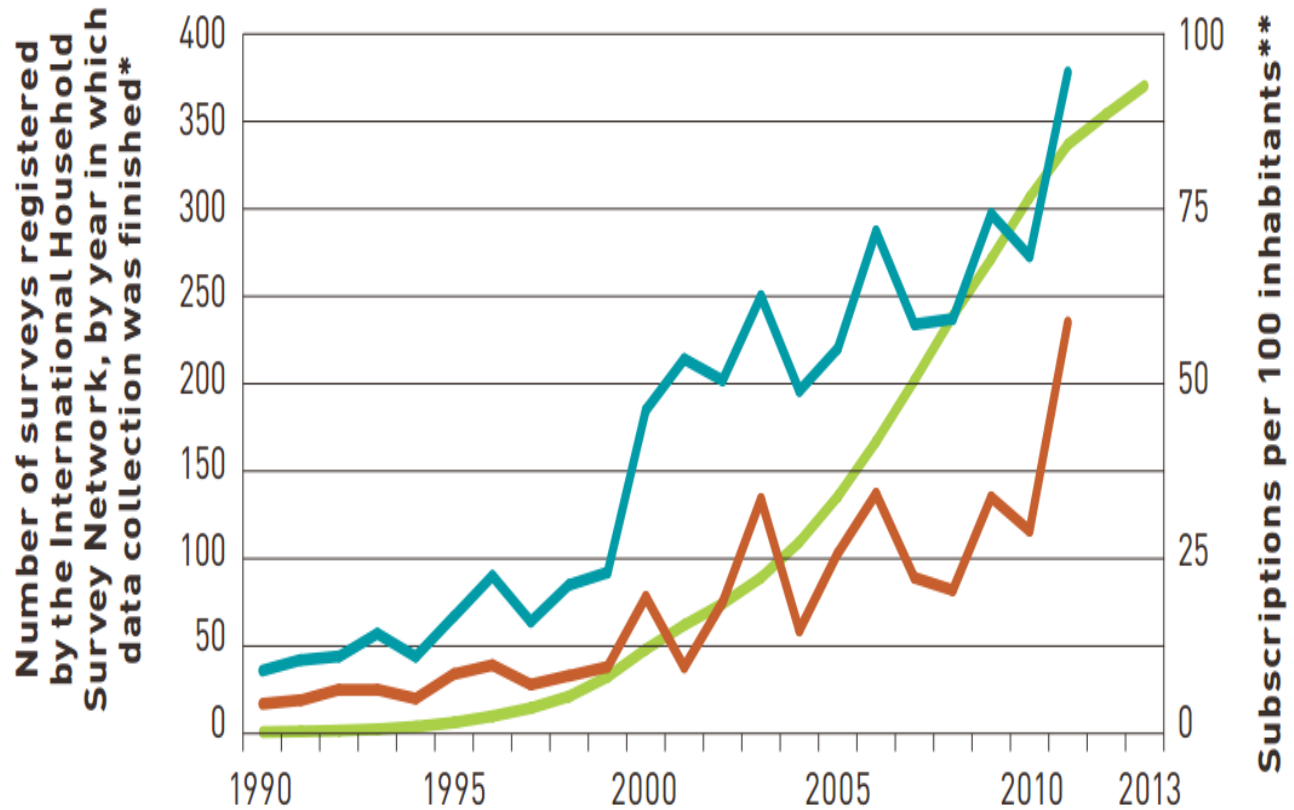
GRI´s Call to action for Member States

- **Craft language** within the post-2015 Outcome Document that specifically states that private sector review is encouraged.

- Develop a **clear review channel (official or voluntary)** or body where the private sector can send their reports.

- **Include private sector reviews** in country reviews or regional reviews.

- **Utilize existing reporting tools** so that companies have a structure with which to report.

Source: Global Reporting Initiative (2015). Designing a follow-up and review architecture for the sustainable development goals: principles for private sector.

THE GROWTH OF DATA: TRENDS IN DATA AVAILABILITY, DATA OPENNESS AND MOBILE PHONE USE

Legend:
- All Surveys
- Open Access Surveys
- Mobile-cellular subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)

Left axis: Number of surveys registered by the International Household Survey Network, by year in which data collection was finished*

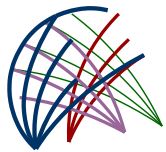Right axis: Subscriptions per 100 inhabitants**

Source: UN) Independent Expert Advisory Group (2014). A World that Counts: Mobilizing the Data Revolution for Sustainable Development, p. 5,
http://www.undatarevolution.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/A-World-That-Counts2.pdf

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Diplomacy Dialogue

- **Integration of new data with traditional data to produce high-quality information that is more detailed, timely and relevant for many purposes and users, especially to foster and monitor sustainable development.**

- **Increase in the usefulness of data through a much greater degree of openness and transparency, avoiding invasion of privacy and abuse of human rights from misuse of data on individuals and groups, and minimising inequality in production, access to and use of data.**

- **More empowered people, better policies, better decisions and greater participation and accountability, leading to better outcomes for people and the planet.**

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PERCENTAGE OF MDG DATA CURRENTLY AVAILABLE FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES BY NATURE OF SOURCE*

Nature of data source:

- Global monitoring
- Modelled
- Estimated
- Country, adjusted
- Country
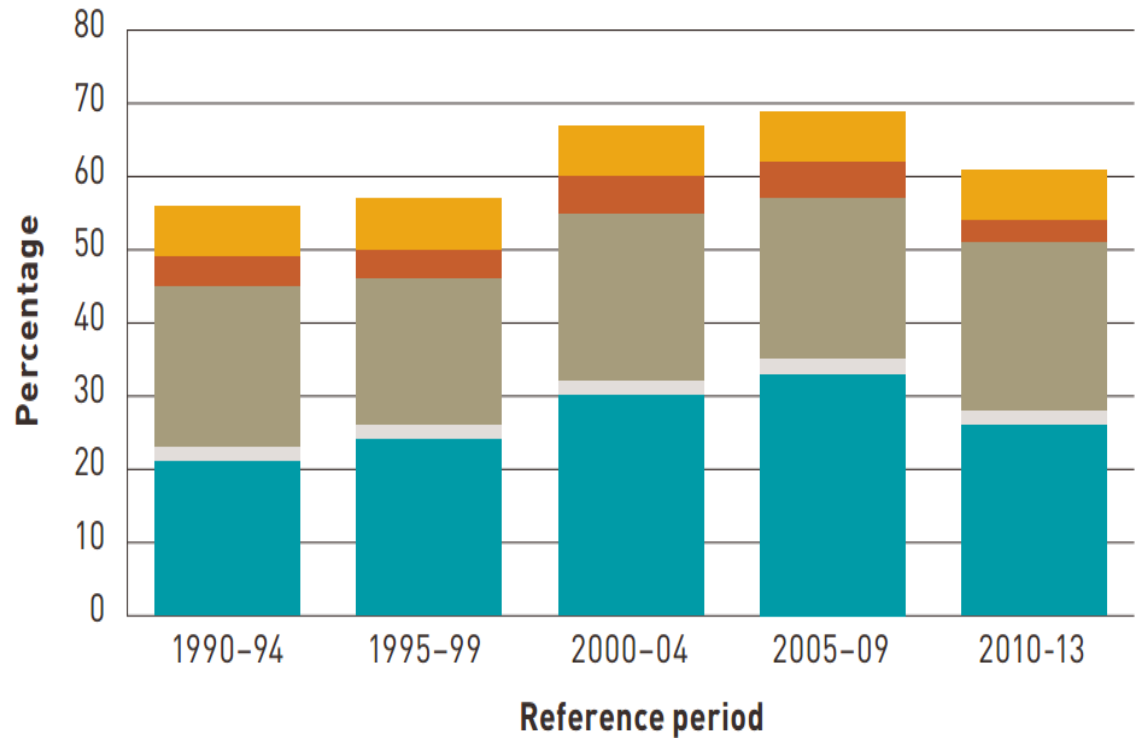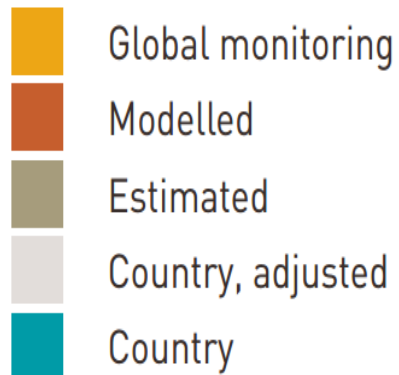
Availability is defined as the proportion of country-indicator combinations that have at least one data observation within the reference period. Figures are based on 55 MDG core indicators, as of October 2014.

Source: UN) Independent Expert Advisory Group (2014). A World that Counts: Mobilizing the Data Revolution for Sustainable Development, p. 12, http://www.undatarevolution.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/A-World-That-Counts2.pdf

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Data Revolution for SD: Key principles

1. Data quality and integrity
2. Data disaggregation
3. Data timeliness
4. Data transparency and openness
5. Data usability and curation
6. Data protection and privacy
7. Data governance and independence
8. Data resources and capacity
9. Data rights

Source: UN) Independent Expert Advisory Group (2014). A World that Counts: Mobilizing the Data Revolution for Sustainable Development, p. 22,
http://www.undatarevolution.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/A-World-That-Counts2.pdf

Thank you