

Tentative list of review and coordination platforms

Compilation of inputs submitted by the Technical Support Team (TST)

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Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	Website or other reference
1		MDG Progress Report	Annual progress report prepared by UNDESA based on national statistics.	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
1		World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators database	Bianual report on Telecommunication/ICT statistics	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
1		Measuring the Information Society Report	Annual report featuring key ICT data and benchmarking tools to measure the information society	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
1		Partnership on Measuring Information and Communication Technology for Development: information and communications technology statistics	Information and communications technology statistics	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
1		Final WSIS Targets Review: Achievements, Challenges and the Way Forward	Comprehensive evaluation of the achievements made towards the WSIS Targets that governments agreed upon at the World Summit on the Information Society	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
1		The MDG Gap Task Force Report	Tracks delivery on commitments listed under Millennium Development Goal 8—the global partnership for development— including aid, trade, debt relief, access to essential medicines and access to new technologies.	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
1	1,2	World Bank	World Bank poverty profiling of extreme	Sector-	Global	Data	http://siteresources.worldbank.org/

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			poverty including disaggregation by children.	specific		gathering/monitoring	ank.org/EXTPREMNET/Resources/EP125.pdf
1	1,2	ECLAC Child Poverty	Child Poverty - monetary and multi-dimensional in periodic Social Panorama of Latin America reports. National level for region. Regional aggregates.	Sector-specific	Regional	Data gathering/monitoring	Chapter 2 in http://www.cepal.org/publicaciones/xml/8/51768/SocialPanorama2013.pdf
1	1,2	EU Child Poverty	EUROSTAT regular reports from EU-SILC surveys. National level child poverty rates for countries in the region.	Sector-specific	Regional	Data gathering/monitoring	http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Children_at_risk_of_poverty_or_social_exclusion
1	1,2	EU Child Material Deprivation	EUROSTAT periodic reports from EU-SILC surveys. National level child poverty rates for countries in the region.	Sector-specific	Regional	Data gathering/monitoring	See EUROSTAT approach for 2014 http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-RA-12-018/EN/KS-RA-12-018-EN.PDF
1	1,2	OECD Wellbeing and Child Poverty	OECD regular reports from national surveys. National level child poverty rates for OECD countries.	Cross-cutting	Regional	Data gathering/monitoring	http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CWB
1	1,2	UNICEF Child Poverty in Rich Countries	Office of Research, UNICEF produce annual surveys of poverty and well-being in HICs. National level for region.	Sector-specific	Regional	Data gathering/monitoring	latest is at http://www.unicef.org/media/files/RC11-ENG-embargo.pdf
1	1,2	National Poverty Reports - including children.	National Poverty Lines disaggregated for children. National Reports as part of National Statistical poverty reporting. Available for most countries.	Sector-specific	National	Data gathering/monitoring	For instance Namibia http://www.nsa.org.na/files/downloads/5f2_CHILD%20POVERTY%20IN%20NAMIBIA.PDF
1	1,2	Multi-dimensional Child Poverty Reports.	National Reports partnerships with National Statistical Offices and UNICEF.	Cross-cutting	National	Data gathering/monitoring	For instance South Africa http://www.sahrc.org.za/home/21/files/Poverty%20Traps%20Report.pdf

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1	1,2	Multi-dimensional Child Poverty numbers.	Children poor using MPI methodology. National level, and aggregate for covered countries.	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	OPHI statistics - forthcoming http://www.ophi.org.uk/ 2014
1	1,2	Multi-dimensional Child Poverty estimates for developing countries.	Children poor using 'Bristol University' methodology. Aggregates for developing countries.	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	Forthcoming update on 2000 figures (http://www.unicef.org/socialpolicy/files/child_poverty_in_the_developing_world.pdf) due in 2015
1	3	World Bank Social Protection Indicators	ASPIRE (Atlas of Social Protection Indicators of Resilience and Equity): This portal provides harmonized indicators to describe the country context where social protection programs operate and to analyze performance of social assistance, social insurance and labor markets programs based on nationally representative household survey data from 112 developing countries. Some relevant information collected includes: Average per capita transfer, coverage, benefit incidence, beneficiary incidence, adequacy of benefits, gini inequality reduction, poverty headcount reduction, poverty gap reduction, benefit-cost ratio, and program duplication and overlap.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://datatopics.worldbank.org/aspire/
1	3	ILOSTAT - Database of labour statistics	Data collection / Monitoring: Provides annual and infra-annual labour market statistics for over 100 indicators and 230 countries, areas and territories	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.ilo.org/ilostat/faces/home/statisticaldata?_afLoop=361090516845132#%40%3F_afLoop%3D361090516845132%26_adf.ctrl-state%3D58qi0a55c_4
1	3	Key Indicators of	Data collection / Monitoring: Published	Sector-	Global	Data	http://www.ilo.org/empelm

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		the Labour Market (KILM)	every two years since 1999, the KILM is a collection of 20 key indicators of the labour market, ranging from employment and variables relating to employment (status, sector, hours, etc.) to education, wages and compensation costs, labour productivity and working poverty. KILM can serve as a tool for policy-makers and researchers in monitoring and assessing many of the pertinent issues related to the functioning of labour markets. KILM is also a source of the latest ILO world and regional estimates of employment and unemployment indicators.	specific		gathering/monitoring	/what/WCMS_114240/lang-en/index.htm
1	3	ILO World Social Protection Report	Data collection / Monitoring: This biennial report presents the latest social security trends and provides information on social protection systems, coverage, benefits and expenditures in more than 190 countries.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.ilo.org/global/research/global-reports/world-social-security-report/2014/lang-en/index.htm
1	3	ILO Social Security Inquire (SSI) and other social protection databases	Data collection / Monitoring: The ILO Social Security Inquiry compiles statistical information on social security, including employment-related social security schemes, public health, welfare and anti-poverty programmes and non-public schemes of different types transferring goods, services or cash to poor and vulnerable households. It is complemented by additional databases on expenditures and programme design	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.ilo.org/dyn/ilossi/ssimain.home?p_lang=en
1	3	Social Protection Interagency Coordination Board (SPIAC-B)	Institutional set up: The SPIAC-B is the main already existing interagency coordination and collaboration mechanism in the area of Social Protection	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.ilo.org/newyork/issues-at-work/social-protection/social-protection-inter-agency-cooperation-board/lang--

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	Website or other reference
							en/index.htm
1	3	ILO Convention on Social Security Minimum Standards, 1955 (No. 102)	The Convention sets out principles for the design and implementation of social security schemes	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C102
1	3	ILO Social Protection Floors Recommendation (R 202), 2012	The Recommendation provides guidance to Members to establish and maintain social protection floors as a fundamental element of their national social security systems	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:12100:0::NO::P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:3065524
1	3	UNICEF Social Protection Indicators	Draft Social Protection Module on UNICEF's Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) is currently testing the following indicator: "Proportion of poorest households who received external economic support in the last 3 months". The indicator enables monitoring the extent to which social protection programmes that provide economic support are reaching disadvantaged and vulnerable households.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	Pilot testing on UNICEF's Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)
1	4	G20 Principles for Innovative Financial Inclusion (2010)	The G20's Financial Inclusion Experts Group drafted a set of 9 "Principles for Innovative Financial Inclusion" in 2010. These Principles were endorsed by the G20 at the Toronto Summit in May 2010, and underpinned the establishment of the GPMI by G20 Leaders at the Seoul Summit in November 2010 to take forward its commitments on financial inclusion with broad stakeholder participation.	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
1	4	Principles for Investors in Inclusive Finance –	Seven principles for investors. They are housed within the Principles for Responsible Investment and were established in January	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	

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		PIIF (2011)	2011 on the initiative of investors and Her Royal Highness Princess Máxima of the Netherlands in her role as UN Secretary-General's Special Advocate for Inclusive Finance for Development. T				
1	4	Maya Declaration (2011)	Global set of commitments on financial inclusion undertaken mainly by Central Banks (90 Countries)	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
1	5	Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) - Emergency Events Database (EM-DAT)	EM-DAT contains essential core data on the occurrence and effects of over 18,000 mass disasters in the world from 1900 to present. The database is compiled from various sources, including UN agencies, non-governmental organisations, insurance companies, research institutes and press agencies. In addition to providing information on the human impact of disasters, such as the number of people killed, injured or affected, EM-DAT provides disaster-related economic damage estimates and disaster-specific international aid contributions.	Cross-cutting	National		http://www.emdat.be/
1	5	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) annual Global Estimates reports	Annual global estimates (including by region and country) of internal displacement caused by conflict, generalised violence, human rights violations as well as natural disasters, including: scope and trends of new, evolving and protracted situations of displacement worldwide; obstacles to durable solutions to displacement; drivers of future displacement risk; policy, legal and institutional frameworks for protecting people affected by displacement or at risk of	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	internal-displacement.org

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			being displaced. IDMC provides data on size and characteristics of IDP populations, including numbers of IDPs and information on background, causes, humanitarian / human rights concerns, national/international responses. Currently 50 country-specific internal displacement profiles.				
1	5	UNHCR Global Trends Report	Annual report on global displacement statistics (including per displacement type/category)	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
1	5	Hyogo Framework for Action on Disaster Risk Reduction - HFA Progress Reports	HFA progress reports assess strategic priorities in the implementation of disaster risk reduction actions and establish baselines on levels of progress achieved in implementing the HFA's five priorities for action. National reporting processes are led by officially designated HFA focal institutions in country, and regional reporting by regional intergovernmental organizations.	Cross-cutting	National	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/progress/?pid:222&pil:1
1	5	Hyogo Framework for Action on Disaster Risk Reduction - HFA Monitor	The Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) Monitoring and Progress Review process facilitates monitoring, evaluating and reporting on the implementation of disaster risk reduction measures at the national, regional and global levels. Also includes local HFA self-assessment tool.	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/hfa-monitoring/
1	5	Successor to the Hyogo Framework for Action on Disaster Risk Reduction / The post-2015 disaster	The current HFA Action Monitor will be enhanced in order to more effectively measure progress.	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	

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		risk reduction framework (HFA2)					

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

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2		International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)	<p>After the start of the operations within the Multilateral System of the International Treaty, the Secretariat has developed a set of voluntary information technology tools to support the users in the drafting of the Standard Material Transfer Agreement (SMTA) and in their reporting obligations. In order to facilitate the reporting obligations of the provider of material, the Secretariat developed and published in November 2010 an information system that allows the online reporting at accession level for all Annex 1 crops. The information submitted through this system is kept confidential. The Secretariat is also working on the development of a new service that will allow both the generation and the reporting in order to save both time and efforts</p> <p>Data Collection</p> <p>Easy-SMTA Homepage The Standard Material Transfer Agreement (SMTA) is a private contract with standard</p>	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring and Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.planttreaty.org /

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			<p>terms and conditions that ensures that the relevant provisions of the International Treaty are followed by individual providers and recipients of plant genetic material. This System has been developed by the Secretariat of the International Treaty to assist users with:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. compiling and generating SMTAs in the six official languages of the International Treaty; 2. reporting on SMTAS concluded in accordance with the instructions made by the Governing Body of the International Treaty. <p>In 2009 the Secretariat also released an easy-to-use stand-alone software application to assist in the drafting of the SMTA in a semi-automated way (Gene-IT). The tool, developed in collaboration with CIRAD, is a stand-alone wizard program distributed in CD-ROM that can also be downloaded free of charge from the website.</p>				
2		Committee on World Food Security (CFS)	<p>CFS is the most inclusive intergovernmental UN body functioning as an international multi-stakeholder platform for convergence, review and monitor of food security and nutrition policies, with all concerned constituencies (civil society, private sector, academia and research institutions, foundations, and UN bodies) contributing to the decision making process. CFS also negotiates and monitors implementation of voluntary policy frameworks related to food security, nutrition, and sustainable</p>	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.fao.org/cfs/cfs-home/en/

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			agriculture. CFS reports annually to the UNGA through ECOSOC.				
2		FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) and its sub-committees	A subsidiary body of the FAO Council, COFI presently constitutes the only global inter-governmental forum where major international fisheries and aquaculture problems and issues are examined and relevant recommendations made periodically on a world-wide basis.	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.fao.org/cofi/en/
2		FAO Committee on Agriculture (COAG)	As FAO's main technical advisory committee on agriculture, COAG is responsible for, amongst others, reviewing major agricultural and nutritional problems and proposing concerted action by FAO's Member Nations, reviewing specific matters relating to agriculture, food and nutrition referred to the Committee, and providing advice and recommendations to the FAO Conference on global agricultural policy and regulatory matters.	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.fao.org/coag/about-coag/en/
2		FAO Committee on Forestry (COFO)	The Committee on Forestry is the highest FAO Forestry statutory body, bringing together heads of forest services and other senior government officials to review the state of the world's forest, identify emerging policy and technical issues, to seek solutions and to advise FAO and others on appropriate action.	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.fao.org/forestry/57758/en/
2		FAO Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP) and its subsidiary bodies	The Committee on Commodity Problems prepares a factual and interpretative survey of the world commodity situation, and reports and submits suggestions on policy issues arising out of its deliberations, and	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.fao.org/unfao/govbodies/gsbhome/ccp/en/

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			avails these reports and those of its Subsidiary Bodies to Member Nations for their information.				
2		The State of Food Insecurity in the World (SOFI)	The State of Food Insecurity in the World monitors progress towards hunger reduction targets established at the 1996 World Food Summit and the Millennium Summit and raises awareness about global hunger issues, and discusses underlying causes of hunger and malnutrition	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.fao.org/publications/sofi/2014/en/
2		FAOSTAT	FAOSTAT provides time-series (from 1961) and cross sectional data relating to food and agriculture. In most domains data are available for 245 countries in English, Spanish and French. Domains are: agriculture production, trade, food security, agri-environmental indicators, food balance sheet, prices, resources, emissions, forestry, investments.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://faostat.fao.org/
2		FAO Global Informaiton and Early Warning System (GIEWS)	GIEWS aims to keep the world food supply/demand situation under continuous review, issuing reports on the world food situation (See Food Outlook, Crop Prospects and Food Situation, etc.), and provides early warnings of impending food crises in individual countries.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.fao.org/giews/english/index.htm
2		Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS)	Established at the request of the Agriculture Ministers of the G20 in 2011, the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) is an inter-Agency Platform to enhance food market transparency and encourage coordination of policy action in response to market uncertainty. One of its primary	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.amis-outlook.org/amis-about/en/

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			function is to monitor current and expected future trends in international food markets, including policy developments and other market drivers, and detects conditions that warrant the attention of policy makers.				
2		Codex Alimentarius Commission	The Codex Alimentarius Commission is a WHO/FAO intergovernmental body which develops internationally recognized standards, codes of practice, guidelines and other recommendations relating to foods, food production and food safety. The Codex Alimentarius covers all foods, whether processed, semi-processed or raw. In addition to standards for specific foods, the Codex Alimentarius contains general standards covering matters such as food labeling, food hygiene, food additives and pesticide residues, and procedures for assessing the safety of foods derived from modern biotechnology. The Codex Alimentarius is recognized by the World Trade Organization as an international reference point for the resolution of disputes concerning food safety and consumer protection	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.codexalimentarius.org/
2		WFP Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM)	WFP's Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) capacity monitors changing food security situations and trends around the world; w/ a primary focus on countries where WFP operates. VAM regularly issues two quarterly publications; The Global Food Security Update; which provides an overview of key food security trends in vulnerable	Sector-specific	Regional	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.wfp.org/food-security

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			countries, and the Market Monitor; which reports on trends in staple food and fuel prices and consumer price indices for 67 countries. In addition to these quarterly publications VAM frequently undertakes emergency food security assessments in post-disaster contexts, as well as baseline food security assessments in non emergency contexts. Both assessment types report out food insecurity prevalence rates using standard food security indicators such as the Food Consumption Score (FCS) and the Coping Strategies Index (CSI).				
2		WFP Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	WFP's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities span approximately 75 countries around the world in many of the most food insecure countries where WFP operates. M&E activities focus primarily on WFP Programme participants. Examples of WFP corporate standard indicators include Food Consumption Score (FCS), Coping Strategies Index (CSI).	Sector-specific	Regional	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.wfp.org/
2		The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)	IPC is a global, multi-partner, innovative initiative to inform food security policy and programming and, ultimately, to contribute to the global food and nutrition security. The IPC provides a common scale for classifying severity and causes of food insecurity thus improving the rigour, transparency, relevance, and comparability of food security analysis for decision makers. IPC is effectively complemented by FAO's "Voices of the Hungry" project, a new food security	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.ipcinfo.org/

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			measurement system that includes a measurement tool – the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) - and a global standard of reference to compare the measures obtained in different parts of the world and in different contexts.				
2		Regular global assessments of genetic resources for food and agriculture: - State of the world's plant genetic resources for food and agriculture - State of the world's animal genetic resources for food and agriculture - State of the world's forest genetic resources - State of the world's aquatic genetic resources for food and agriculture - State of the world's biodiversity for food and	Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.fao.org/nr/cgrfa/en/

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		agriculture					
2		Meeting of the Parties (MoP) to the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention)	The ECE Water Convention is intended to strengthen national measures for the protection and ecologically sound management of transboundary surface waters and groundwaters.	Sector-specific	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.unece.org/env/water.html
2		MoP to the UNECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, or Aarhus Convention, and its Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs)	The Aarhus Convention, and its PRTRs Protocol are the only legally binding international instruments on environmental democracy that put Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in practice.	Sector-specific	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.unece.org/env/pp/welcome.html
2		IFAD Farmers' Forum	The Farmers' Forum, born in 2005, is an on-going, bottom-up process of consultation and dialogue among small farmers' and rural producers' organizations (FOs), IFAD, and governments, focused on rural development and poverty reduction. Engagement with	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.ifad.org/farmer/index_full.htm

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			rural organizations at field level, and dialogue at regional and international levels, are articulated as mutually reinforcing processes. Fully aligned with IFAD's strategic objectives, and rooted in concrete partnership and collaboration at national and regional levels, the Forum meets every two years for global consultation, in conjunction with IFAD's Governing Council. The Forum provides an opportunity for representatives of FOs to hold IFAD accountable for delivering on its commitments, help to shape IFAD policy going forward and to deepen partnership.				
2		IFAD Indigenous Peoples' Forum	<p>The objectives of the IFAD Indigenous Peoples' Forum, as set forth in the annex to IFAD's Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -share and discuss the assessment of IFAD's engagement with indigenous peoples among IFAD staff, Member States and indigenous peoples' representatives; -consult on rural development and poverty reduction; and -promote the participation of indigenous peoples' organizations in IFAD's activities at the country, regional and international levels. <p>The activities of the Forum focus on indigenous peoples' consultations and involvement in the development of IFAD's</p>	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.ifad.org/english/indigenous/forum/index.htm

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			country strategies, project design, implementation and monitoring processes, and in policy dialogue and advocacy. In so doing, the Forum will also support IFAD in implementing its Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples and in translating its principles into action on the ground. Moreover, the Forum will promote accountability by encouraging feedback by indigenous peoples' representatives on IFAD's operations.				

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
3	1	World Health Assembly: Commission on Information and Accountability for Women's and Children's Health					
3	1	UN Inter-Agency Group on Maternal Mortality Estimation					
3	1	Countdown to 2015: Maternal, Newborn and Child Survival					
3	1	Accountability for Women's and Children's Health: Independent Expert Review Group;					
3	1	Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) its Five Year and 20 year Reviews					
3	1	Beijing Platform for Action					
3	2	Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)					
3	2	World Health Assembly: implementation of the Every Newborn Action Plan (ENAP)					

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3	2	Accountability for Women's and Children's Health: Independent Expert Review Group					
3	2	Committing to Child Survival: A Promise Renewed					
3	2	UN inter-agency group on Child Mortality Estimation					
3	2	Commission on Information and Accountability for Women's and Children's Health					
3	2	Countdown to 2015: Maternal, Newborn and Child Survival					
3	3	World Health Assembly: Global Malaria Programme;					
3	3	Governing bodies of the Roll Back Malaria and Stop TB partnerships					
3	3	UNAIDS Programme Coordinating Board (PCB)					
3	3	United Nations Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS 2011					
3	3	Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting (GARP)					
3	3	Country Progress Reports (CPR)					
3	3	Global Plan towards the Elimination of New HIV infections among children, and keeping their mothers alive					
3	4	World Health Assembly: Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Non Communicable Diseases					
3	4	World Health Assembly: WHO Mental Health Gap Action Programme					
3	5	World Health Assembly: Global Strategy to reduce alcohol related harm					
3	6	World Health Assembly: Global Status Report on Road Safety, which is the baseline for the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011-2020					
3	7	Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, its 5 Year and 20 year Reviews					

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
3	7	Beijing Platform for Action					
3	7	World Health Assembly					
3	8	World Health Assembly: Global Vaccine Action Plan					
3	9	World Health Assembly: International Programme on Chemical Safety					
3	9	Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries as appropriate -					
3	9	World Health Assembly, Tobacco Free Initiative; Conference of the Parties of the FCTC					
3	b	World Health Assembly: Global Strategy on Human Resources for Health					
3	b	State of the World Midwifery Report					
3	c	World Health Assembly: International Health Regulations, Global Alert and Response Systems and Network					

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
4	3, 4	ILO Human Resources Development Convention, 1975 (No. 142) and the Human Resources Development Recommendation, 1975 (No. 150) Recommendation, 1975 (No. 150)	Convention and Recommendation provide guidance concerning Vocational Guidance and Vocational Training in the Development of Human Resources	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
4	3, 4	ILO Human Resources Development Recommendation, 2004 (No. 195)	Recommendation concerning Human Resources Development: Education, Training and Lifelong Learning	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
4	3, 4	ILO Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Convention, 1983 (No. 159) and Recommendation on Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Recommendation, 1983 (No. 168)	Convention and Recommendation concerning Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment of People with Disabilities	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
4	3, 4	The Inter-Agency Group on Training and Vocational Education and Skills (TVET)	The IAG-TVET is the main existing coordination mechanism among international and UN agencies in this area. has developed an extensive list of indicators to guide national policy design and monitoring, and a shorter list of indicators on skills for employment and productivity for cross-country comparison, drawing from existing data repositories, in response to the G20 Development Working Group, to be published 2015 (OECD and ILO). The IAG and G20 list of indicators captures supply and demand of skills, skills mis-match, and labour market impact. But no one indicator captures supply, demand and quality of	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			training.				
4	7	Steering Committee to the UNECE Strategy for Education for Sustainable Development	The Strategy's overall objective is to equip people with knowledge of and skills in sustainable development, making them more competent and confident while at the same time increasing their opportunities for leading healthy and productive lifestyles in harmony with nature and with concern for social values, gender equity and cultural diversity.	Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.unece.org/env/esd.html
4		EFA Coordination and Monitoring – UNESCO	UNESCO has been mandated to lead the coordination and monitoring of the Education for All (EFA) movement since 2000 as a result of the World Education Forum which adopted the six Education for All goals and the Dakar Framework for Action. The World Education Forum reconfirmed the World Declaration on Education for All – Meeting Basic Learning Needs which was adopted in Jomtien in 1990. Consequently, UNESCO put in place global coordination mechanisms since 2000 which included annual multi-stakeholder technical and High-Level review meetings, thematic conferences and partnerships (such as the EFA Flagships) as well specific networks, including the Collective consultation of NGOs on EFA (CCNGO/EFA). In 2011, existing coordination mechanisms were reformed to increase their efficiency and governments' and partners' accountability. A global EFA Steering Committee representing all EFA constituencies and a yearly Global EFA	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	www.unesco.org/new/en/education/themes/leading-the-international-agenda/education-for-all/

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			<p>Meeting (GEM) with a technical and a ministerial segment were established for which Regional Electoral Groups designate the countries which represent their region. During this period, UNESCO has also coordinated as lead agency the UN Decades for Literacy (2003-2012) and on Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014), offering oversight, advice, backstopping and coordination support to Member States, organising major conferences to promote commitment and action and inviting and compiling reports on their implementation. UNESCO further convened, in 2007-2010, five World Education Conferences on different areas of the EFA agenda:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the 48th International Conference on Education: “Inclusive Education: the Way of the Future” (25-28 November 2008, Geneva, Switzerland) • the World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development: “Moving into the Second Half of the UN Decade” (31 March-2 April 2009, Bonn, Germany) • the Sixth International Conference on Adult Education-CONFINTEA VI: “Learning and Living for a Viable Future: the Power of Adult Learning” (19-22 May 2009, Belém, Brazil); • the 2009 World Conference: “The New Dynamics of Higher Education and Research for Societal Change and Development” (5-8 July 2009, Paris, France) 				

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the 2010 World Conference on Early Childhood Care and Education “Harnessing the Wealth of Nations” (27 to 29 September 2010, Moscow, Russian Federation). National and regional reports were prepared and examined at sub-regional, regional and the global meetings. <p>In July 2013, UNESCO has invited all Member States to prepare comprehensive National EFA 2015 Reviews on progress achieved, remaining challenges and future priorities, as a preparation for the World Education Forum 2015 to be held in Incheon, Republic of Korea, from 19-22 May 2015.</p> <p>Since 2000, regional EFA coordination mechanisms, closely linked to the global structures, have also been set up by UNESCO Regional Offices. These include the Asia and Pacific Thematic Working Group on EFA (jointly convened by UNESCO and UNICEF), the EFA/PRELAC in the Latin American and Caribbean Region and the Regional EFA Coordination Structure for sub-Saharan Africa co-chaired by UNESCO and the African Union Commission.</p> <p>UNESCO’s lead role in education as well all activities described above have been guided, closely monitored and regularly assessed by UNESCO’s governing bodies, UNESCO’s Executive Board and its General Conference, where numerous debates as well as Ministerial Roundtables on EFA were held.</p>				
4		UNESCO Institute	The UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) is	Sector-	Global	Data	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		for Statistics	the official source of data used to monitor Education for All and the education targets of the Millennium Development Goals. It is also the primary source of education data for the EFA Global Monitoring Report, the World Bank's World Development Indicators, UNICEF's State of the World's Children, the Human Development Report and many other international reports and databases. Through its annual education survey and network of statistical advisors based in every developing region, the UIS is in regular contact with national statisticians in more than 200 countries and territories. In addition to these survey operations, the UIS maintains the statistical frameworks and methodological standards for international comparisons and also works closely with a range of international and national counterparts to develop new indicators and approaches to better disseminate and use data for evidence-based policymaking.	specific		gathering/monitoring	
4		Education for All Global Monitoring Report	Developed by an independent team and published by UNESCO, the Education for All Global Monitoring Report (EFA GMR) is the prime instrument to assess global progress towards achieving the six 'Dakar' Education for All (EFA) goals. It tracks progress, identifies effective policy reforms and best practice in all areas relating to EFA, draws attention to emerging challenges and seeks to promote international cooperation in favour of education.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	www.efareport.unesco.org

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EFA GMR was mandated by the international community at the World Education Forum in Dakar in 2000 to “ chart progress against the six Dakar goals and targets, including the Millennium Development Goals for education, highlight effective policies and strategies, alert the global community to emerging challenges and promote international action and co-operation. • The Report draws on scholarship and expertise from a wide range of stakeholders - governments, UNESCO Institutes, notably UIS, the Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP), the Institute of Education (UIE) and the International Bureau of Education (IBE), non governmental agencies, bilateral and multilateral agencies, and research institutions worldwide. This flexibility has enabled the EFA GMR to provide a more comprehensive and indepth picture of education progress. One key resource developed by the team using a mix of sources is the Worldwide Inequality Database on Education showing visual representations of inequity in education such as have not been produced before. This has proven that the case for 				

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			<p>accountability can be promoted through use of better information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EFA GMR report is an annual reference point for governments, donors, the education community and the media. It contains evidence-based policy recommendations and, as such, is an indispensable advocacy and technical tool for everyone involved in promoting Education for All. 				

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
5		UNHCR Participatory Assessments	Yearly reports on the outcomes of participatory assessments, which are disaggregated by age, gender and disability and collect data and information on refugee, returnee, stateless and IDP children with access to primary and secondary education.		Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
5		MDG Progress Report	Annual progress report prepared by UNDESA based on national statistics.	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
5		Minimum set of gender indicators	Adopted by the Statistical Commission in February 2013	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/default.html
5		Core set of violence against women indicators	Adopted by the Statistical Commission in February 2013	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/default.html
5		Universal Periodic Review	The Universal Periodic Review is a member State-led peer review monitoring the realisation of all human rights in all	Cross-cutting	Global		

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			countries. The reviews are based mainly on a national report provided by the member State, as well as an independent synthesis report provided by UN entities and stakeholder reports from national civil society. After the review an Outcome Report is presented.				
5		Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women	The Committee is the monitoring body of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Data is collected from official and non-official sources. The reviews are based mainly on a national report provided by the Member State, as well as stakeholder parallel reports from national civil society.	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
5		Human Rights Committee	The Committee is the monitoring body of the ICCPR. Data is collected from official and non-official sources. The reviews are based mainly on a national report provided by the Member State, as well as stakeholder parallel reports from national civil society.	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
5		Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	The Committee is the monitoring body of the ICESCR. Data is collected from official and non-official sources. The reviews are based mainly on a national report provided by the Member State, as well as stakeholder parallel reports from national civil society.	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
5		Committee on the Rights of the Child	The Committee is the monitoring body of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Data is collected from official and non-official sources. The reviews are based mainly on a national report provided by the Member State, as well as stakeholder parallel reports				

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			from national civil society.				
5		Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	The Committee is the monitoring body of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Data is collected from official and non-official sources. The reviews are based mainly on a national report provided by the Member State, as well as stakeholder parallel reports from national civil society.	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
5		Special procedures of the Human Rights Council	The special procedures of the Human Rights Council are independent human rights experts with mandates to report and advise on human rights from a thematic or country-specific perspective. The system of Special Procedures is a central element of the United Nations human rights machinery and covers all human rights: civil, cultural, economic, political, and social.	Cross-cutting		Institutional followup/accountability	
5		Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting (GARPR) indicators	UNAIDS; annual rounds of reporting	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.unaids.org/en/media/unaids/contentassets/documents/document/2014/GARPR_2014_guidelines_en.pdf
5		The Global Plan towards the elimination of new HIV infections among children by 2015 and keeping their mothers alive	Annual progress report, with a focus on the 22 priority countries of the Global Plan	Sector-specific	National	Data gathering/monitoring	
5		UN Women database on constitutions	Brings together all gender equality related provisions of 195 national constitutions across five regions of the world.	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
5		World Bank's	Includes indicators based on laws and	Sector-	Global	Data	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		Women, Business and the Law project	regulations affecting women's prospects as entrepreneurs and employees.	specific		gathering/monitoring	
5		Framework of actions for the follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference of Population and Development Beyond 2014		Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
5		Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action	Outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women, 1995	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
5		Outcome of the 23rd special session of the GA (2000), commonly referred to as Beijing +5	Outcome of the five-year review and appraisal of the Beijing Platform for Action, 2000	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
5		World Health Assembly: Commission on Information and Accountability for Women's and Children's Health	The accountability framework links accountability for resources to the results, outcomes and impacts they produce. As per the Commission's recommendation, an independent Expert Review Group was established for global oversight.	Sector-specific	Global	data gathering/monitoring	http://www.who.int/woman_child_accountability/about/en/
5		World Health Assembly: WHO Global reproductive		Sector-specific	Global	data gathering/monitoring	http://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/general/RHR_04_8/en/

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		health strategy					
5		World Health Assembly: Global Vaccine Action Plan		Sector-specific	Global	data gathering/monitoring	http://www.who.int/immunization/global_vaccine_action_plan/GVAP_doc_2011_2020/en/
5		Countdown to 2015: Maternal, Newborn and Child Survival	Countdown to 2015 has agreed to take responsibility for major parts of the follow up of the accountability agenda for the UN SG's Global Strategy on Women's and Children's Health including annual reporting and analysis of country-specific information on the Commission on Information and Accountability's key indicators.	Sector-specific	Global	data gathering/monitoring	http://www.countdown2015mch.org/about-countdown/accountability
5		UN Inter-agency Maternal Mortality Estimation Group	WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UN Population Division and World Bank	Sector-specific	Global	data gathering/monitoring	http://www.maternalmortalitydata.org/mmeig_tag.html
5		Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics	The IAEG-GS brings together representatives of international agencies within and outside United Nations system, statisticians from National Statistical Systems, and development partners, to review progress and provide guidance on future activities geared at advancing gender statistics. The UN Statistics Division is the secretariat of the group.	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/default.html
5		Campaign on Accelerated Reduction of Maternal, New Born and Child Mortality (CARMMA)	CARMMA was initiated by the African Union Commission and was launched in the context of the Maputo Plan of Action. CARMMA uses policy discussions, advocacy and community social mobilisation to enlist political commitment and increase resources and societal change in support of maternal	Sector-specific	Regional	data gathering/monitoring	http://pages.au.int/pages/carmma/whatis

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			health. All African countries are expected to launch CARMMA and have a follow-up implementation plan, as well as to monitor progress.				
5		Global Plan towards the elimination of new HIV infections among children by 2015 and keeping their mothers alive	National steering groups at country level, including key stakeholders, and global steering group to monitor progress and present annual progress reviews.	Sector-specific	Global	data gathering/monitoring	http://www.unaids.org/en/media/unaids/contentassets/documents/unaidspublication/2011/20110609_JC2137_Global-Plan-Elimination-HIV-Children_en.pdf

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
6	1,2,3	Joint Monitoring Programme WHO/UNICEF.	Annual monitoring report on progress towards globally agreed WASH targets and indicators prepared by WHO & UNICEF based on national statistics and household surveys.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.wssinfo.org/
6	1,2	UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water	Biannual monitoring and reporting on WASH sector developments. Collects primary data through a questionnaire and uses secondary data collected by different agencies complemented by data collected through the External Support Agency questionnaire (ESA).	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/glaas/en/
6	1,2	Sanitation and Water for All Global Partnership	Biannual High Level Meeting to review progress against political and financial commitments and to ensure mutual accountability for results	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://sanitationandwaterforall.org/

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
6	3,4	FAO: Aquastat	FAO's global water information system, developed by the Land and Water Division. The main mandate of the programme is to collect, analyze and disseminate information on water resources, water uses, and agricultural water management, with an emphasis on countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean. This allows interested users to find comprehensive and regularly updated information at global, regional, and national levels.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/main/index.stm
6	4	UNSD: National Accounts Main Aggregates Estimates	Presents a series of analytical national accounts tables from 1970 onwards for more than 200 countries and areas of the world. It is the product of a global cooperation effort between the Economic Statistics Branch of the United Nations Statistics Division, international statistical agencies and the national statistical services of these countries. The database is updated in December of each year with newly available national accounts data for all countries and areas.	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/snaama/Introduction.asp
6	4	International Energy Agency: World Energy Outlook	A source of energy market analysis and projections, providing critical analytical insights into trends in energy demand and supply and what they mean for energy security, environmental protection and economic development. The WEO projections are used by the public and private sector as a framework on which they can base their policy-making, planning and investment decisions and to identify what	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.worldenergyoutlook.org/publications/

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			needs to be done to arrive at a supportable and sustainable energy future.				
6	4	Water Footprint Network: WaterStat Database	Database with statistics on product and national water footprints, water scarcity, water pollution and virtualwater	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.waterfootprint.org/?page=files/WaterStat
6	4	WRI: AQUEDUCT	Water risk mapping tool providing insight into the complexities of water risk through the generation of water risk maps based on data relating to twelve different indicators of water risk using preset or customized weights to create a global water risk maps based on specific concerns.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.wri.org/our-work/project/aqueduct
6	4	Global Runoff Data Centre - WMO	Data on water availability - streamflow	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.bafg.de/GRDC/EN/Home/homepage_node.html
6	3,4	GEMS Water	Data on water quality	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.unep.org/gems/water/
6	5	Comprehensive Assessment of Transboundary Rivers, Lakes and Groundwaters	A regular assessment is required by the UNECE Water Convention and reviewed by the Meeting of its Parties. Assessments of transboundary waters in the European and Asian parts of the UNECE region, and beyond, were completed in 2007 and 2011, with a next cycle expected to be global and completed in about 2020. A thematic assesement of the water-energy-food-ecosystems nexus in transboundary basins is being carried out in selected basins globally in the mean time.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.unece.org/env/water/assessment_activ.html
6	3,4,5	GEF Transboundary Waters	A global assessment of transboundary aquifers, lakes, rivers, large marine ecosystems and open ocean.	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.geftwap.org/

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		Assessment Programme					
6	5	Possible regular reporting under the UNECE Water Convention	Regular reporting is not required by the UNECE Water Convention but the Meeting of its Parties may decide to instigate reporting at their next session, in November 2015. Reporting would be expected of all Parties to the Convention. The Convention has been amended to open it to all Member States of the United Nations.	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.unece.org/env/water.html
6	1,2,3,4,5,6	Regular reporting under the UNECE-WHO/Europe Protocol on Water and Health	Regular reporting is required by the UNECE-WHO/Europe Protocol on Water and Health, with a synthesis report reviewed by the Meeting of its Parties and individual reports by a Compliance Committee. Reporting cycles completed in 2010 and 2013, with a next cycle ending in 2016. Reporting is linked directly to the Protocol's requirement to set national and local targets for the quality of drinking water and the quality of discharges, as well as for the performance of water supply and waste-water treatment. The reporting mechanism includes intersectoral coordination and public participation at the national level, public availability of national reports and the production by the secretariat of a regional report on the status of implementation of the Protocol. The reporting includes a number of region-wide common indicators and the Parties have begun discussion of how the reporting mechanism might be adapted to contribute to or benefit from monitoring of a possible	Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.unece.org/env/water/pwh_work/tsr.html

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			SDG on water.				
6	5	EU Water Framework Directive	The Water Framework Directive provides a framework for EU action in the field of water policy and commits EU member States to achieve good qualitative and quantitative status of all water bodies, through integrated river basin management. It requires the establishment of joint management plans in transboundary basins. (It is thus subregional in scope.)	Sector-specific	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/index_en.html
6	5	Status report on the Application of Integrated Approaches to Water Resources Management	The Commission for Sustainable Development (CSD) requested UN-Water in 2005 to prepare an IWRM status report for CSD16 (2008) and CSD20 (2012). The 2012 status report canvassed the status of IWRM in 130 countries	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.unwater.org/publications/status-report-on-integrated-water-resources-management/en/
6	5	UNECE Water Convention	The UNECE Water Convention requires that: (a) Parties establish programmes for monitoring the conditions of transboundary waters (art. 4); and (b) Riparian Parties establish joint bodies, the tasks of which include (i) to collect, compile and evaluate data in order to identify pollution sources likely to cause transboundary impact, (ii) to elaborate joint monitoring programmes concerning water quality and quantity and (iii) to draw up inventories and exchange information on the pollution sources likely to cause transboundary impact.	Sector-specific	National	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.unece.org/env/water/text/text.html
6	6	Land desertification assessments (Desertification)	Assessments are regularly undertaken by e.g. UNCCD and FAO. Relevant indicators are in use by the Commission on Sustainable Development. A core indicator already in use	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/natlinfo/indicators/methodology_sheets/land/desertification.pdf

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		indicates loss of the ability of land to hold water = loss of ecosystem ability to support water availability)	by the UNCCD. Dataset based on FAO Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands (LADA) http://www.fao.org/docrep/010/ai555e/ai555e00.htm .				
6	6	Status and trends of wetlands and their services (SOWS)	The State of the World's Wetlands and their Services (SOWS) assesses trends in wetlands extent, condition and their contribution to water resources availability and quality. Wetlands are disaggregated by wetland type. Supplementary information includes on trends in various wetlands services (including flood mitigation, coastal projection, pollution control) . Lead agency - Ramsar Convention on Wetlands. Based on compiled data from national reports, remote sensing and other sources.	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	www.ramsar.org
6	6	Global Forest Resources Assessment	The Global Forest Resources Assessment of FAO is the main source of monitoring for forests. Data available for 233 out of 233 countries. Regular monitoring and reporting. (http://www.bipindicators.net/forestextent).	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra/en/
6	6	Trends in water-related ecosystem services	Monitoring framework for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets - especially Target 14 (ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water). Global assessments regularly undertaken through partnerships with multiple organisations under the guidance of the Convention on Biological Diversity together with other multi-lateral environment agreements (e.g.	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.cbd.int/indicators

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			Ramsar and UNCCD). Accountability is the CBD. Progress regularly assessed by 193 Governments. Based on national reporting, applicable datasets and global monitoring programmes.				
6	3	Global atlas of excreta, wastewater sludge and biosolids management	Occasional publication based on country-acquired data	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
6	3	IBNET	Voluntarily provided utility data (again additional questions may be required)	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.ib-net.org/
6	6	UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)	Periodic Reporting	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://whc.unesco.org/en/118/

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
7		Global Tracking Framework	2013 edition by over 15 international organizations led by World Bank and IEA. A 2015 edition in preparation	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2013/05/28/000112742_20130528084417/Rendered/PDF/778890GTFofull0report.pdf
7		Energy Indicators	2005 report by IAEA/DESA/IEA/Eurostat and	Sector-	Global	Institutional	http://www-

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		for Sustainable Development: Guidelines and Methodologies	EEA describing guidelines and methodologies for energy indicators for sustainable development	specific		followup/accountability	pub.iaea.org/MTCD/publications/PDF/Pub1222_web.pdf
7		World Energy Outlook	Annual report by the International Energy Agency	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.worldenergyoutlook.org/
7		World Development Indicators	Annual report by the World Bank with national data	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://data.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/wdi-2014-frontmatter.pdf
7		Measuring Sustainable Development	Conference of European Statisticians	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/stats/publications/2013/CES_SD_web.pdf
7		Indicators and a Monitoring Framework for Sustainable Development Goals	2014 Sustainable Development Solutions Network report	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://unsdsn.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/140724-Indicator-working-draft1.pdf
7		International Energy Outlook	Annual report of the US Energy Information Administration	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.eia.gov/forecasts/aeo/pdf/0383(2014).pdf
7		Africa Development Indicators	World Bank annual report	Cross-cutting	Regional	Data gathering/monitoring	http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/africa-development-indicators
7		Global Energy Assessment	A 2012 IIASA report	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.globalenergyassessment.org/
7		Renewables: Global Status Report	An annual report by REN21	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.ren21.net/ren21activities/globalstatusreport.aspx
7		Global Trends in Renewable Energy Investment	An annual report by UNEP and Bloomberg New Energy Finance	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://fs-unep-centre.org/publications/gtr-2014
7		World Telecommunication	Bianual report on Telecommunication/ICT statistics	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		n/ICT Indicators database					
7		Measuring the Information Society Report	Annual report featuring key ICT data and benchmarking tools to measure the information society	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
7		Partnership on Measuring Information and Communication Technology for Development: information and communications technology statistics	Information and communications technology statistics	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
7		Final WSIS Targets Review: Achievements, Challenges and the Way Forward	Comprehensive evaluation of the achievements made towards the WSIS Targets that governments agreed upon at the World Summit on the Information Society	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
7		The MDG Gap Task Force Report	Tracks delivery on commitments listed under Millennium Development Goal 8—the global partnership for development— including aid, trade, debt relief, access to essential medicines and access to new technologies.	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
7		MDG Progress Report on Energy	Annual progress report prepared by UNDESA based on UN Institutions contributions.	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
7		UNSG Report on "Sustainable Energy for All"	Annual progress report to UNGA	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
7		2014-2024 Decade of "Sustainable	Annual UNSG Report on "Sustainable Energy for All" based on UN Institutions	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		Energy for All"	contributions				
7		UN-Energy	Annual UN Energy reports and publications based on UN Energy members	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
7		UNECE Committee on Sustainable Energy	The Committee on Sustainable Energy is the principal intergovernmental body at the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) responsible for promoting international cooperation in the field of energy.	Sector-specific	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.unece.org/energy/se/com.html

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
8	1	World Economic Situation and Prospects	The report presents the latest global growthprospects for both developed and developing economies.	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/wesp/index.shtml
8	1	IMF World Economic Outlook and Databases	Survey published twice a year. It presents analyses of global economic developments during the near and medium term and give an overview as well as more detailed analysis of the world economy; consider issues affecting industrial countries, developing countries, and economies in transition to market; and address topics of pressing current interest.	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.imf.org/external/ns/cs.aspx?id=29
8	2	International Yearbook of Industrial Statistics	Data are available for most of the countries from NSOs and UNIDO for international compilation.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.unido.org/en/resources/publications/flagship-publications/international-yearbook-of-industrial-statistics.html
8	3	UNECE Committee	Intergovernmental Committee reviewing	Cross-	Regional	Institutional	http://www.unece.org/ceci/

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		on Economic Cooperation and Integration (CECI)	and working on innovation and competitiveness policies and facilitating the development of entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, thus contributing to higher productivity, economic diversification and technological upgrading.	cutting		followup/accountability	introduction_ceci.html
8	3	Doing Business Report	The Doing Business project provides objective measures of business regulations for local firms in 189 economies and selected cities at the subnational level.	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.doingbusiness.org/
8	3	ILO Resolution Concerning the promotion of sustainable enterprises, 96th session of the ILC, 2007	Provides a strategic framework for creating an enabling environment for sustainable enterprises, helping enterprises to establish themselves and thrive in this environment by promoting entrepreneurship and business development; and assisting enterprises to adopt sustainable and responsible workplace practices.	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/---emp_ent/documents/publication/wcms_093969.pdf
8	3	UNESCO Creative Economy Report	Periodic Editions and Special Editions	cross-cutting	global	data gathering/monitoring	http://www.unesco.org/culture/pdf/creative-economy-report-2013.pdf
8	4	Ministerial Conference and UNECE Committee on Environmental Policy of the “Environment for Europe” process	The “Environment for Europe” process and its Ministerial Conferences provide a high-level platform for stakeholders to discuss, decide and join efforts in addressing environmental priorities across the 56 countries of the UNECE region, and is a regional pillar of sustainable development.	Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.unece.org/env/efe/welcome.html
8	5	UNHCR Participatory Assessments	Yearly reports on outcomes of participatory assessments that are disaggregated by age, gender and disability and collect data and information on access of refugees, returnees, stateless persons and IDPs to	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			productive and decent employment				
8	5	ILOSTAT - Database of labour statistics and Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM)	Provides annual and infra-annual labour market statistics for over 100 indicators and 230 countries, areas and territories. Labour market statistics by age and gender are regularly collected in almost all countries and harmonized, compiled and made publicly available by the ILO in its ILOSTAT and KILM datasets; relevant indicators are also collected from OECD and EUROSTAT; information on gender wage gaps is contained in the ILO wage datasets and regularly reported; information on labour market participation of disabled people is available for some countries only	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.ilo.org/ilostat/faces/home/statisticaldata?_afLoop=361090516845132#%40%3F_afLoop%3D361090516845132%26_adf.ctrl-state%3D58qi0a55c_4
8	5	ILO World of Work Report	This annual report brings quantitative and qualitative analysis drawing on evidence from over 140 developing countries and finds that a common factor amongst those countries that have achieved higher per capita income and sustained growth was quality jobs.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://ilo.org/global/research/global-reports/world-of-work/2014/lang--en/index.htm
8	5	ILO Global Employment Trends (GET)	This annual study offers the latest global and regional information and projections on several indicators of the labour market, including employment, unemployment, working poverty and vulnerable employment. Special biennial editions are dedicated to youth and women.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://ilo.org/global/research/global-reports/global-employment-trends/2014/lang--en/index.htm
8	5	ILO Global Wages Report and Wages Database	The report looks at differences in wages around the globe and how they have been influenced by the economic crisis, giving a unique picture of wage trends and relative	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://ilo.org/global/publications/books/forthcoming-publications/WCMS_250157/lang--en/index.htm

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			purchasing power across the world and by region and providing policy recommendations.				
8	5	ILO Convention on Employment Policy No. 122 (164)	The ILO Convention on Employment Policy No. 122, ratified by 108 ILO member States, provides the global reference for full employment policies and the setting of targets in this area. The Convention calls upon member States "to declare and pursue, as a major goal, an active policy designed to promote full, productive and freely chosen employment".	sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312267
8	5	ILO Convention on Minimum Wage Fixing Convention, 1970 (No. 131),	The Convention requires ratifying states to establish a minimum wage fixing machinery capable of determining and periodically reviewing and adjusting minimum wage rates having the force of law	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312283:NO
8	6	UN interagency Network on Youth Development (INNYD) and more specifically Youth-SWAP (System wide- Action Plan for Youth)	UN coordination mechanism for the activities in the area of youth employment and entrepreneurship	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://undesadspd.org/Youth/UNInterAgencyNetworkonYouthDevelopment.aspx
8	6	ILO Global Employment Trends Youth (GET-Youth)	This biennial report examines the continuing job crisis affecting young people in many parts of the world. It provides updated statistics on global and regional youth unemployment rates and presents ILO policy recommendations to curb the current trends.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://ilo.org/global/research/global-reports/global-employment-trends/youth/2013/lang--en/index.htm
8	6	ILO Call for Action	The resolution provides a portfolio of tried	Sector-	Global	Institutional	http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		on the Youth Employment (Resolution and conclusions of the 101st Session of the International Labour Conference, Geneva, 2012)	and tested measures in five areas: macro-economic policies, employability, labour market policies, youth entrepreneurship and rights. It underscores the need for balance, coherence and complementarity across the policy measures.	specific		followup/accountability	/groups/public/@ed_norm/@relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_185950.pdf
8	7	ILO Convention No. 182 on the worst forms of child labour, 1999	Provides the framework for the elimination of worst forms of child labour and explicitly identifies policy directions for achieving the goals;	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.ilo.org/ipec/facts/ILOconventionsonchildlabour/lang-en/index.htm
8	7	ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) and its 2014 Protocol	Detail measures Member States shall take to suppress forced labour, and to prevent, protect and compensate victims of forced labour.	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:12100:0:NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C029
8	7	ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations	Monitors of the application of ratified conventions related to child labour and forced labour in national contexts evaluates level of accountability realised in member states. The implementation of policy recommendations through specifically targeted national action plans on child labour and/or forced labour emphasises accountability of actions.	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.ilo.org/global/standards/applying-and-promoting-international-labour-standards/committee-of-experts-on-the-application-of-conventions-and-recommendations/lang-it/index.htm
8	7	ILO Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPCO)	SIMCOP surveys and global estimates, undertaken in regular intervals, allow for a consistent monitoring of the child and forced labour situation in member States.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=8390
8	8	ILO Declaration	The Declaration covers four fundamental	Sector-	Global	Institutional	http://www.ilo.org/declarat

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		on Fundamental principles and rights at work	areas: Freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining (C 87 and C98); Elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour (C 29 and its Protocol of 2014 and C 105); Effective abolition of child labour (C 138 and C182) and Elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation (C 100 and C111).	specific		followup/accountability	ion/lang--en/index.htm
8	8	ILO fundamental conventions on occupational, safety and health (C 155 and C161)	Provide for the adoption of a coherent national occupational safety and health policy, as well as action to be taken by governments and within enterprises to promote occupational safety and health and to improve working conditions. This policy shall be developed by taking into consideration national conditions and practice. The Protocol calls for the establishment and the periodic review of requirements and procedures for the recording and notification of occupational accidents and diseases, and for the publication of related annual statistics.	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://ilo.org/global/standards/subjects-covered-by-international-labour-standards/occupational-safety-and-health/lang--en/index.htm
8	8	ILO Conventions on the protection of the rights of Migrant Workers (C149 and C175)	Provide for the respect of labour rights of migrant workers and for the relationship between migration and employment.	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.ilo.org/migrant/areas/international-standards-on-labour-migration-and-protection-of-migrant-workers-rights/lang--en/index.htm
8	8	ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and	Monitors of the application of ratified conventions	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.ilo.org/global/standards/applying-and-promoting-international-labour-

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		Recommendations					standards/committee-of-experts-on-the-application-of-conventions-and-recommendations/lang--it/index.htm
8	9	UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)	Periodic Reporting	cross-cutting	global	data gathering/monitoring	http://whc.unesco.org/en/118/
8	9	UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003)	Periodic Reporting	cross-cutting	global	data gathering/monitoring	http://www.unesco.org/new/en/media-services/in-focus-articles/2003-convention-for-the-safeguarding-of-intangible-cultural-heritage-gains-momentum/
8	9	UNESCO Convention on the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions (2005)	Periodic Reporting	cross-cutting	global	data gathering/monitoring	http://www.unesco.org/culture/en/diversity/convention/
8	a	Trade Policy Review	Trade Policy Reviews are an exercise, mandated in the WTO agreements, in which member countries' trade and related policies are examined and evaluated at regular intervals.	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/tpr_e.htm
8	a	Diagnostic Trade Integrated Study	A diagnostic trade integration study (DTIS) evaluates internal and external constraints	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		(DTIS)	on a country's integration into the world economy, and recommends areas where technical assistance and policy actions can help the country overcome these barriers. The studies are conducted by teams who analyze specific sectors of the economy as well as cross-cutting institutional issues, such as market access, transportation and trade facilitation, standards, poverty, and core trade policy. The DTIS are part of the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) activities.				TRADE/0,,contentMDK:20615178~menuPK:1574524~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:239071,00.html
8	a	Market Analysis Tools	The International Trade Centre has developed five web portals: Trade Map, Market Access Map, Investment Map, Trade Competitiveness Map and Standards Map to enhance the transparency of global trade. The tools contain information on trade, investment and market access data for more than 190 economies.	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://legacy.intracen.org/marketanalysis/default.aspx
8	b	ILO Resolution on Recovering from the Crisis: the Global Jobs Pact of 2009		Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
8		World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators database	Bianual report on Telecommunication/ICT statistics	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
8		Measuring the Information Society Report	Annual report featuring key ICT data and benchmarking tools to measure the information society	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
8		Partnership on	Information and communications technology	Sector-	Global	Data	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		Measuring Information and Communication Technology for Development: information and communications technology statistics	statistics	specific		gathering/monitoring	
8		Final WSIS Targets Review: Achievements, Challenges and the Way Forward	Comprehensive evaluation of the achievements made towards the WSIS Targets that governments agreed upon at the World Summit on the Information Society	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
8		MDG Progress Report	Annual progress report prepared by UNDESA based on national statistics.	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
8		Global Innovation Index	Annual report co-published by WIPO, Cornell University and INSEAD ranking the innovation performance of countries and economies around the world	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.wipo.int/econ_stat/en/economics/gii/
8		World Intellectual Property Indicators	Annual WIPO report providing a wide range of indicators covering the following areas of IP: patents, utility models, trademarks, industrial designs, microorganisms and plant varieties protection	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/wipi/
8		WIPO Lex	WIPO Lex is a one-stop search facility for national laws and treaties on IP of WIPO, WTO and UN Members. It features related information which elaborates, analyzes and interprets these laws and treaties. It provides streamlined access to reference material of key importance for optimal information on the global IP System	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
9		MDG Progress Report	Annual progress report prepared by UNDESA based on national statistics.	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
9		Global Innovation Index	Annual report co-published by WIPO, Cornell University and INSEAD ranking the innovation performance of countries and economies around the world	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.wipo.int/econ_stat/en/economics/gii/
9		World Intellectual Property Indicators	Annual WIPO report providing a wide range of indicators covering the following areas of IP: patents, utility models, trademarks, industrial designs, microorganisms and plant varieties protection	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/wipi/
9		WIPO Lex	WIPO Lex is a one-stop search facility for national laws and treaties on IP of WIPO, WTO and UN Members. It features related information which elaborates, analyzes and interprets these laws and treaties. It provides streamlined access to reference material of key importance for optimal information on the global IP System	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
10	7	Declaration of the High-level Dialogue on International	The 2013 HLD Declaration (and other relevant GA resolutions) outline actions needed by States and partnerships to enhance the contribution of international	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	A/RES/68/4, www.unmigration.org ,

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		Migration and Development and other GA resolutions on international migration and development	migration to development. They request the Secretary General to continue his substantive work on international migration and development, to address migration challenges, and to protect the human rights of migrants, in collaboration with the United Nations system and other relevant organizations, including the IOM. While there is no formal data or monitoring framework for the Declaration, the GMG is supporting the implementation of the HLD. The Secretary-General and the GMG are reporting on implementation on a voluntary basis.				
10	7	Secretary-General's eight-point agenda for action on international migration and development	An action plan proposed by the Secretary-General to the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in 2013. It consists of the following elements: 1. Protect the human rights of all migrants; 2. Reduce the costs of labour migration; 3. Eliminate migrant exploitation, including human trafficking; 4. Address the plight of stranded migrants; 5. Improve public perceptions of migrants; 6. Integrate migration into the development agenda; 7. Strengthen the migration evidence base; 8. Enhance migration partnerships and cooperation. Agencies of the Global Migration Group are implementing follow-up actions in all of these areas.	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	A/68/190, www.globalmigrationgroup.org
10	7	Programme of Action of the 1994 International	Monitoring of progress in implementation of the Programme of Action of the ICPD (including Chapter X on International	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	A/RES/65/234; www.unfpa.org/public/icpd ; www.unpopulation.org

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		Conference on Population and Development; A/RES/65/234 extending the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014	Migration). The Commission on Population and Development, serviced by DESA/Pop, reviews the implementation of ICPD PoA annually. DESA and UNFPA share responsibility for monitoring the implementation of ICPD.				
10	7	Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 (Istanbul Programme of Action, A/CONF.219/3) cross-cutting--only noting actions on remittances and migration here	Paragraphs 123-125 promulgate several actions to be taken by the least developed countries and their development partners to reduce the transaction cost of remittance flows and foster the development impact of remittances.	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://unohrlls.org/about-ldcs/istanbul-programme-of-action/ has information on proposed monitoring framework
10	7	Monterrey consensus	Reduce the costs of transferring remittances (para 18)	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
10	7	G8 L'Aquila Summit 2009 Declaration 'Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future' and G20 Cannes Summit 2011 Final Declaration	Commitments on lowering average transfer costs of remittances from 10 to 5% in 2014. World Bank monitors remittance costs.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	www.remittanceprices.worldbank.org/en

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		'Building our common future: renewed collective action for the benefit of all'					
10	7	1990 UN International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (CMW)	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CMW.aspx
10	7	Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97)	ILO	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
10	7	Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143)	ILO	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
10	7	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189).	ILO	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
10	7	1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees	UNHCR	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49da0e466.html
10	7	1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees	UNHCR	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49da0e466.html
10	7	2000 Protocol to	Conference of the Parties to the United	Sector-	Global	Institutional	http://www.unodc.org/uno

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children	Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime; UNODC	specific		followup/accountability	dc/en/treaties/CTOC/index.html
10	7	2000 Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air	Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime; UNODC	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CTOC/index.html
10	7	1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons	UNHCR	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.unhcr.org/pages/4a2535c3d.html
10	7	1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness	UNHCR	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.unhcr.org/pages/4a2535c3d.html
10	7	IOM and Gallup World Poll	IOM & Gallup. Draws from Gallup World Poll surveys - collected in more than 150 countries - to provide assessment of the well-being of migrants around the world, including migrants' own views with regards to their income, employment, health, security and other dimensions of well-being.	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.iom.int/cms/wmr2013 ; http://www.gallup.com/strategicconsulting/en-us/worldpoll.aspx
10	7	Migration Profiles	IOM & Others. Cover a range of statistics and other data related to immigration, emigration, return migration, remittances, labour migration and irregular migration, including trafficking and smuggling. Country reports also provide an assessment of the institutional and policy framework governing migration (domestic legislation, institutional	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.iom.int/cms/en/sites/iom/home/what-we-do/migration-policy-and-research/migration-research-1/migration-profiles.html

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			actors, bi- and multilateral cooperation, etc.) and their effectiveness.				
10	7	Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)	IOM. DTM is a system composed of a variety of tools and processes designed and developed to track and monitor population displacement during crises. It has been designed as a structured approach which corresponds closely with the information needs of the different phases of emergency and recovery operations.	Sector-specific	National	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/What-We-Do/docs/DOE-Infosheet-DTM-v2-1.pdf
10	7	Global Human Trafficking Database	IOM. A standardized anti-trafficking data-management tool available to all IOM missions and is actively used throughout all regions of the world. Containing only primary information, this tool specifically facilitates the management of the whole IOM direct assistance, movement and reintegration process for victims of trafficking through a centrally managed system as well as mapping the victim's trafficking experience.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
10	7	International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS)	IOM & private sector partners. The International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS) is an international voluntary "ethical recruitment" framework that will benefit all stakeholders in the labour migration process. IRIS provides a platform for addressing unfair recruitment and bridge international regulatory gaps governing labour recruitment in countries of origin and destination.	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://iris.iom.int/about-iris
10	7	Remittance Prices Worldwide	World Bank. Provides data on the cost of sending and receiving relatively small	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/en

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			amounts of money from one country to another. Covers 226 "country corridors" worldwide, from 32 remittance sending countries to 89 receiving countries.				
10	7	Migration Law Database	IOM. The online migration law database draws together migration related instruments and relevant norms regulating migration at the international and regional levels. It includes the following sources: relevant international, regional and bilateral treaties; international and regional resolutions, declarations and other instruments. The database will soon also contain relevant and prominent case law.	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.imldb.iom.int/_layouts/15/IML.Portal/AppPages/Home.aspx
10	7	Regional Consultative Processes (RCPs)	Regional consultative processes on migration (RCPs) bring together representatives of states, international organizations and, in some cases, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for informal and non-binding dialogue and information exchange on migration-related issues of common interest and concern. The majority of RCPs address a wide range of issues, such as migration and development, labour migration, social integration of migrants, protection of migrants' rights, smuggling and trafficking in persons, migration and health, and trade and migration.	Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.iom.int/cms/rcp
10	7	Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy (MECLEP)	IOM. Currently focused in 6 countries, MECLEP will contribute to the global knowledge base on the relationship between migration and environmental change, including climate change. It will soon include	Sector-specific	National	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.iom.int/cms/en/sites/iom/home/what-we-do/migration-policy-and-research/migration-environment-and-

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			a global online information-sharing platform to collect data and provide analysis and visualisation functions.				climat.html
10	7	Missing Migrants Project	IOM. Intended to track and to keep a comprehensive tally of migrant fatalities across land and sea.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
10	7	UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons	UNODC. Following the GA mandate to collect data on trafficking in persons at the global, regional and national level, UNODC is publishing a report every second year on patterns and flows. The analysis is based on a large sample of officially detected cases of human trafficking cases worldwide and the most comprehensive report of its kind.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	www.unodc.org/glotip.html
10	7	UNHCR Participatory Assessment Report	Yearly report analysing the outcome of participatory assessments with refugee, returnees, IDPs and stateless populations. The assessments gather data and information on access to documentation, social services, labour market, education; the overall protection environment, violence and discrimination, disaggregated by age, gender and disability.	Cross-cutting		Data gathering/monitoring	
10	7	"Big Data"	Emerging potential to use Big Data sources for a number of migration related issues, including: (a) track postdisaster displacement using call detail records (or "CDRs"); (b) identify modalities and determinants of mobile money transfers through other kinds of mobile phone data; (c) estimate and predict migration flows and rates through the Internet protocol (IP) addresses of website logins and sent e-mails;	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			(d) infer migration trends and compare patterns of internal and international migration using geo-located social media data; and (e) analyse transnational networks and diaspora groups or migration-related public discourse through social media content.				
10	7	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) IDP Database	IDMC database provides data on size and characteristics of IDP populations. Numbers of IDPs and information on background, causes, humanitarian / human rights concerns, national/international responses; 50 internal displacement profiles. Global report since 1998.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.internal-displacement.org/global-figures
10	7	IASC	International Community Humanitarian response mechanism, to note the Camp Coordination and Camp Management in case of conflict and natural disasters.	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.iom.int/cms/en/sites/iom/home/what-we-do/humanitarian-emergencies/cluster-approach.html
10	2	EU Agency for fundamental rights	Measure inequality gaps (ratio of most deprived population to the rest of the population or most advantaged population) using indicator on economic and political inclusion disaggregated to the extent feasible by all grounds of discrimination prohibited by international human rights law, including sex, age, geographical residence (e.g. rural/urban), ethnic background, income and disabilities e.g. the EU Fundamental Rights Agency collects and disseminates data on the political participation of persons with disabilities.	sector-specific	National	Data gathering/monitoring	http://fra.europa.eu/en/publications-and-resources/data-and-maps/comparative-data/political-participation
10	2	UNHCR	Yearly reports on the outcomes of		Global	Data	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		Participatory Assessments	participatory discussions that are disaggregated by age, gender and disability collect data and information on obstacles to social and economic inclusion of refugees, returnees, stateless persons and IDPs			gathering/monitoring	
10	3	OHCHR Database on practical means to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance	OHCHR maintains a database on the existence of domestic laws for implementing non-discrimination. Data on number of victims of direct and indirect discrimination and hate crimes, existence of an independent body responsible for promoting and protecting the right to non-discrimination, and inequality gaps (ratio of most deprived population to the rest of the population or most advantaged population) are available from national administrative data.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://adsdatabase.ohchr.org/SitePages/Anti-discrimination%20database.aspx
10	3	UNHCR Participatory Assessments	Yearly reports on the outcomes of participatory discussions that are disaggregated by age, gender and disability collect data and information on practice, laws and policies that discriminate against refugees, returnees, stateless persons, IDPs		Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
10	4	Target 10.4	Data on on population (e.g. workers in the formal/informal sectors, women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities) registered as participant/beneficiary of an income security scheme (e.g. in case of unemployment, sickness, maternity and disability) or health insurance will be available from national administrative data, ILO, UNICEF, WHO and UNWomen and OHCHR: annual Reports of the Committee on	sector-specific	Global	data gathering/monitoring	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women; Committee on the Rights of the Child; and Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.				
10	7	ICMPD Research	The annual report of the Committee on Migrant Workers; National administrative data, census and migration surveys; The Clandestino Project; The United Nations Population Division Global Migration Database; OECD International Migration Database; UNCHR Database on Refugees; Migration Policy Data Hub; Global Migrant Origin Database;	sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://research.icmpd.org/1244.html ; http://esa.un.org/unmigration/ ; http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=MIG ; http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49c3646c4d6.html ; http://www.migrationdrc.org/research/typesofmigration/global_migrant_origin_database.html http://www.migrationpolicy.org/programs/data-hub
10		Gender-related targets	Minimum set of gender indicators. Adopted by the Statistical Commission in February 2013	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
10		Gender-related targets	Core set of violence against women indicators. Adopted by the Statistical Commission in February 2013	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
10		World Bank	World Bank poverty profiling of extreme poverty including disaggregation by children.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTPREMNET/Resources/EP125.pdf
10		ECLAC Child Poverty	Child Poverty - monetary and multi-dimensional in periodic Social Panorama of Latin America reports. National level for region. Regional aggregates.	Sector-specific	Regional	Data gathering/monitoring	Chapter 2 in http://www.cepal.org/publicaciones/xml/8/51768/SocialPanorama2013.pdf
10		EU Child Poverty	EUROSTAT regular reports from EU-SILC	Sector-	Regional	Data	http://epp.eurostat.ec.eu

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			surveys. National level child poverty rates for countries in the region.	specific		gathering/monitoring	pa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Children_at_risk_of_poverty_or_social_exclusion
10		EU Child Material Deprivation	EUROSTAT periodic reports from EU-SILC surveys. National level child poverty rates for countries in the region.	Sector-specific	Regional	Data gathering/monitoring	See EUROSTAT approach for 2014 http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-RA-12-018/EN/KS-RA-12-018-EN.PDF
10		OECD Wellbeing and Child Poverty	OECD regular reports from national surveys. National level child poverty rates for OECD countries.	Cross-cutting	Regional	Data gathering/monitoring	http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CWB
10		UNICEF Child Poverty in Rich Countries	Office of Research, UNICEF produce annual surveys of poverty and well-being in HICs. National level for region.	Sector-specific	Regional	Data gathering/monitoring	latest is at http://www.unicef.org/media/files/RC11-ENG-embargo.pdf
10		National Poverty Reports - including children.	National Poverty Lines disaggregated for children. National Reports as part of National Statistical poverty reporting. Available for most countries.	Sector-specific	National	Data gathering/monitoring	For instance Namibia http://www.nsa.org.na/files/downloads/5f2_CHILD%20POVERTY%20IN%20NAMIBIA.PDF
10		Multi-dimensional Child Poverty Reports.	National Reports partnerships with National Statistical Offices and UNICEF.	Cross-cutting	National	Data gathering/monitoring	For instance South Africa http://www.sahrc.org.za/home/21/files/Poverty%20Traps%20Report.pdf
10		Multi-dimensional Child Poverty numbers.	Children poor using MPI methodology. National level, and aggregate for covered countries.	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	OPHI statistics - forthcoming http://www.ophi.org.uk/2014
10		Multi-dimensional Child Poverty estimates for developing	Children poor using 'Bristol University' methodology. Aggregates for developing countries.	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	Forthcoming update on 2000 figures (http://www.unicef.org/socialpolicy/files/child_poverty_

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		countries.					in_the_developing_world.pdf) due in 2015
10		Social Protection Indicators	ASPIRE (Atlas of Social Protection Indicators of Resilience and Equity): This portal provides harmonized indicators to describe the country context where social protection programs operate and to analyze performance of social assistance, social insurance and labor markets programs based on nationally representative household survey data from 112 developing countries. Some relevant information collected includes: Average per capita transfer, coverage, benefit incidence, beneficiary incidence, adequacy of benefits, gini inequality reduction, poverty headcount reduction, poverty gap reduction, benefit-cost ratio, and program duplication and overlap.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://datatopics.worldbank.org/aspire/
10		Social Protection Indicators	Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM): This portal is a comprehensive database of country-level data on 18 key indicators of the labour market (listed below) from 1980 to the latest available year. KILM can serve as a tool for policy-makers and researchers in monitoring and assessing many of the pertinent issues related to the functioning of labour markets. KILM is also a source of the latest ILO world and regional estimates of employment and unemployment indicators. Some relevant information collected includes: Labour force participation rate, employment-to-population ratio, status in	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.ilo.org/empelm/what/WCMS_114240/lang-en/index.htm

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			employment, employment by sector, employment by occupation, part-time workers, hours of work, employment in the informal economy, unemployment, youth unemployment, long-term unemployment, time-related underemployment, inactivity, educational attainment and illiteracy, skills mismatch, wages and compensation costs, labour productivity, and poverty, income distribution, employment by economic class.				
10		Social Protection Indicators	Draft Social Protection Module on UNICEF's Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) is currently testing the following indicator: "Proportion of poorest households who received external economic support in the last 3 months". The indicator enables monitoring the extent to which social protection programmes that provide economic support are reaching disadvantaged and vulnerable households.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	Pilot testing on UNICEF's Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)
10		World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators database	Bianual report on Telecommunication/ICT statistics	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
10		Measuring the Information Society Report	Annual report featuring key ICT data and benchmarking tools to measure the information society	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
10		Partnership on Measuring Information and Communication Technology for Development:	Information and communications technology statistics	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		information and communications technology statistics					
10		Final WSIS Targets Review: Achievements, Challenges and the Way Forward	Comprehensive evaluation of the achievements made towards the WSIS Targets that governments agreed upon at the World Summit on the Information Society	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
10		The MDG Gap Task Force Report	Tracks delivery on commitments listed under Millennium Development Goal 8—the global partnership for development— including aid, trade, debt relief, access to essential medicines and access to new technologies.	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
10		All human rights treaties - Universal Periodic Review	Implementation of all human rights treaties in all 193 UN Member States is monitored by the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), a State-driven review mechanism of the UN Human Rights Council. It is designed to ensure “universality of coverage and equal treatment with respect to all States” (GA resolution 60/251). It reviews 42 Member States each year during three sessions, and the review is carried out by member States in the UPR Working Group which consists of 47 rotating members of the Human Rights Council. The UPR review is based primarily on a “national report” provided by the State being reviewed, in addition to an independent “synthesis report” provided by UN entities, and inputs from other stakeholders including national institutions	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/BasicFacts.aspx

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			and civil society organisations. After the review, an “Outcome Report” is presented and the State can choose to accept or note the recommendations. The international community then assists with capacity-building and technical assistance if necessary and the next review follows up on the implementation of recommendations.				
10		International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966	/ Implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is monitored by a body of independent experts, the Human Rights Committee (HRC). All States parties are obliged to submit regular reports to the Committee on how the rights are being implemented. States must report initially one year after acceding to the Covenant and then whenever the Committee requests (usually every four years). The Committee examines each report and addresses its concerns and recommendations to the State party in the form of "concluding observations"	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CCPR/Pages/CCPRIndex.aspx
10		International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966	/ Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights is monitored by a body of independent experts, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR). The Committee was established under ECOSOC Resolution 1985/17 of 28 May 1985 to carry out the monitoring functions assigned to the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in Part IV of the Covenant.	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/cescr/pages/cescrindex.aspx

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			/ All States parties are obliged to submit regular reports to the Committee on how the rights are being implemented. States must report initially within two years of accepting the Covenant and thereafter every five years. The Committee examines each report and addresses its concerns and recommendations to the State party in the form of "concluding observations".				
10		Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 1965	/ Implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination is monitored by a body of independent experts, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD). All States parties are obliged to submit regular reports to the Committee on how the rights are being implemented. States must report initially one year after acceding to the Convention and then every two years. The Committee examines each report and addresses its concerns and recommendations to the State party in the form of "concluding observations".	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CERD/Pages/CERDIndex.aspx
10		Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979	/ Implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women is monitored by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). / CEDAW Committee consists of 23 experts on women's rights from around the world. / Countries who have become party to the treaty (States parties) are obliged to submit regular reports to the Committee on how	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/cedaw/pages/cedawindex.aspx

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			the rights of the Convention are implemented. During its sessions the Committee considers each State party report and addresses its concerns and recommendations to the State party in the form of concluding observations.				
10		Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989	<p>/ Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child is monitored by a body of 18 independent experts, the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC). It also monitors implementation of two Optional Protocols to the Convention, on involvement of children in armed conflict and on sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. On 19 December 2011, the UN General Assembly approved a third Optional Protocol on a communications procedure, which will allow individual children to submit complaints regarding specific violations of their rights under the Convention and its first two optional protocols. The Protocol opened for signature in February 2012 and will enter into force upon ratification by 10 UN Member States.</p> <p>/ All States parties are obliged to submit regular reports to the Committee on how the rights are being implemented. States must submit an initial report two years after acceding to the Convention and then periodic reports every five years. The Committee examines each report and addresses its concerns and recommendations to the State party in the</p>	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRC/Pages/CRCIndex.aspx

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			form of "concluding observations".				
10		International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 1990	<p>/ Implementation of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families is monitored by a body of independent experts, the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (CMW). It held its first session in March 2004.</p> <p>/ All States parties are obliged to submit regular reports to the Committee on how the rights are being implemented. States must report initially one year after acceding to the Convention and then every five years. The Committee will examine each report and address its concerns and recommendations to the State party in the form of "concluding observations".</p>	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CMW/Pages/CMWIndex.aspx
10		Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2006	<p>/ Implemetation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities is monitored by a body of independent experts, the Committee on The Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).</p> <p>/ All States parties are obliged to submit regular reports to The Committee on how the rights are being implemented. States must report initially within two years of accepting The Convention and thereafter every four years. The Committee examines each report and shall make such suggestions and general recommendations on The report as it may consider appropriate and shall</p>	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRPD/Pages/CRPDIndex.aspx

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			forward these to The State Party concerned. / The Optional Protocol to The Convention gives The Committee competence to examine individual complaints with regard to alleged violations of The Convention by States parties to The Protocol. / The Committee shall meet in Geneva and normally hold two sessions per year.				
10		Declaration on the Right to Development, 1986	/ The promotion and implementation of the right to development as elaborated in the Declaration on the Right to Development is monitored by the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Right to Development (WGRTD) established by the Commission on Human Rights. The working Group holds annual sessions, and is an open-ended working group, meaning that all UN Member and Observer States, inter-governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations with ECOSOC consultative status may attend public meetings of the Working Group.	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Development/Pages/WGRightToDevelopment.aspx
10		ILO Convention on Minimum Wage Fixing Convention, 1970 (No. 131),	The Convention requires ratifying states to establish a minimum wage fixing machinery capable of determining and periodically reviewing and adjusting minimum wage rates having the force of law	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312283:NO
10		ILO Convention on Social Security Minimum Standards, 1955 (No. 102)	The Convention sets out principles for the design and implementation of social security schemes	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C102
10		ILO Social	The Recommendation provides guidance to	Sector-	Global	Institutional	http://www.ilo.org/dyn/nor

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		Protection Floors Recommendation (R 202), 2012	Members to establish and maintain social protection floors as a fundamental element of their national social security systems	specific		followup/accountability	mlex/en/f?p=1000:12100:0: :NO::P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:3065524
10		Global Wages Report	Data collection / Monitoring: The report looks at differences in wages around the globe and how they have been influenced by the economic crisis, giving a unique picture of wage trends and relative purchasing power across the world and by region and providing policy recommendations.	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://ilo.org/global/publications/books/forthcoming-publications/WCMS_250157/lang--en/index.htm
10		Global Wages Database	Data collection / Monitoring: Data on wages and income are collected from national sources for a selected number of indicators including: average wages, median wages, the share of labour compensation in GDP (the so-called "wage share"), the Gini coefficient of wages, the ratio of top to bottom wages, and the proportion of workers with low pay.	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://ilo.org/travail/areasofwork/wages-and-income/WCMS_142568/lang--en/index.htm
10		ILOSTAT - Database of labour statistics	Data collection / Monitoring: Provides annual and infra-annual labour market statistics for over 100 indicators and 230 countries, areas and territories	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.ilo.org/ilostat/faces/home/statisticaldata?_afLoop=361090516845132#%40%3F_afLoop%3D361090516845132%26_adf.ctrl-state%3D58qi0a55c_4
10		Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM)	Data collection / Monitoring: Published every two years since 1999, the KILM is a collection of 20 key indicators of the labour market, ranging from employment and variables relating to employment (status, sector, hours, etc.) to education, wages and compensation costs, labour productivity and working poverty.	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.ilo.org/empelm/what/WCMS_114240/lang-en/index.htm
10		World Social	Data collection / Monitoring: This biennial	Sector-	Global	Institutional	http://www.ilo.org/global/r

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		Protection Report	report presents the latest social security trends and provides information on social protection systems, coverage, benefits and expenditures in more than 190 countries.	specific		followup/accountability	esearch/global-reports/world-social-security-report/2014/lang--en/index.htm
10		Social Security Inquire (SSI) and other ILO social protection databases	Data collection / Monitoring: The ILO Social Security Inquiry compiles statistical information on social security, including employment-related social security schemes, public health, welfare and anti-poverty programmes and non-public schemes of different types transferring goods, services or cash to poor and vulnerable households. It is complemented by additional databases on expenditures and programme design	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.ilo.org/dyn/ilossi/ssimain.home?p_lang=en
10		Social Protection Interagency Coordination Board (SPIAC-B)	Institutional set up: The SPIAC-B is the main already existing interagency coordination and collaboration mechanism in the area of Social Protection	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.ilo.org/newyork/issues-at-work/social-protection/social-protection-inter-agency-cooperation-board/lang--en/index.htm
10		UNHCR Global Trends report:	Annual report on global displacement statistics (including per displacement type/category), including statistics on durable solutions and estimates on statelessness. [Cross-cutting, Global/regional/national]	cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
10		International Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) annual Global Estimates reports:	Annual global estimates (including by region and country) of internal displacement caused by conflict, generalised violence, human rights violations as well as natural disasters, including: scope and trends of new, evolving and protracted situations of displacement worldwide; obstacles to	cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			<p>durable solutions to displacement; drivers of future displacement risk; policy, legal and institutional frameworks for protecting people affected by displacement or at risk of being displaced. IDMC provides data on size and characteristics of IDP populations, including numbers of IDPs and information on background, causes, humanitarian / human rights concerns, national/international responses. Currently 50 country-specific internal displacement profiles. [Cross-cutting, Global/regional/national]</p>				
10		IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix:	<p>Information management tool which captures, processes and disseminates complex information to provide a clear understanding of the changing locations, vulnerabilities and needs of populations in crisis situations. [Cross-cutting, national]</p>	cross-cutting	National	Data gathering/monitoring	
10		UNHCR registration data:	<p>Government statistics and population data: specifically on internal displacement, which UN agencies can use as such or triangulate with their own figures. [Cross-cutting, national]</p>	cross-cutting	National	Data gathering/monitoring	
10		OHCHR Special Procedures:	<p>OHCHR Special Procedures: in particular the mandate on the human rights of IDPs. [Cross-cutting, national]</p>	cross-cutting	National	Institutional followup/accountability	
10		United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951) and Protocol (1967):	<p>Both instruments clarify the rights of refugees and the obligations of the States that are party to one or both. Include a provision on the supervisory role of UNHCR to ensure compliance. [Cross-cutting, global]</p>				

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
10		The Kampala Convention:	A treaty of the African Union that addresses internal displacement caused by armed conflict, natural disasters and large-scale development projects in Africa. Article 5(4) specifically establishes state responsibilities for the protection and assistance of internally displaced persons, whose displacement is the result of "natural or human made disasters, including climate change." Article 11 concerns obligations of states relating to durable solutions. Article 14 on monitoring compliance establishes a Conference of States Parties to monitor and review the implementation of the objectives of the Convention. [Cross-cutting, regional]				
10		African Union Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa:	A regional legal instrument governing refugee protection in Africa. Expands the definition of who is a refugee. [Cross-cutting, regional]				
10		Cartagena Declaration on Refugees:	a non-binding regional agreement governing refugee protection in Latin America. The Declaration bases its principles on the "commitments with regards to refugees" defined in the Contadora Act on Peace and Cooperation (which are based on the 1951 UN Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol). It includes a range of detailed commitments to peace, democratization, regional security and economic co-operation. It also provides for regional committees to evaluate and verify				

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			compliance with these commitments. The Declaration expands the refugee definition. Although not formally binding, the Cartagena Declaration has become the basis of refugee policy in the region and has been incorporated in to the national legislation of a number of States. [Cross-cutting, regional]				
10		European Union's Council Directive on minimum standards for the qualification and status of third country nationals and stateless persons as refugees or as persons who otherwise need international protection and content of the protection granted. [Cross-cutting, regional]					

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
11		Basel Convention on the Control of	Article 13 (Paragraph 3) of the Convention requires all Parties to submit information	Sector-specific	National	Data gathering/monitoring and	http://www.basel.int/TheCo

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Basel) Report	<p>regarding wastes through annual reports to the Secretariat, by the 31 December of each year.</p> <p>Data Collection</p> <p>The Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention at its sixth meeting (December 2002) adopted a format – revised questionnaire on “transmission of information” and a manual to further facilitate national reporting by Parties. The questionnaire consists of two parts: Part I (status of information) and Part II (annual reporting. Part II has two sections - Section A (Generation, export/import of wastes) and Section B (unintended disposal of wastes and accidents occurring during the transboundary movement). To facilitate the national reporting the Secretariat has developed the Electronic Reporting System (ERS) of the Basel Convention.</p>			Institutional followup/accountability	vention/Overview/tabid/1271/Default.aspx
11	2	World Heritage Convention	The Periodic Reporting process provides an assessment of the application of the World Heritage Convention by the States Parties. It also provides updated information about the sites to record possible changes in the state of conservation of sites. The Periodic Reports (submitted by the States Parties themselves) are prepared on a regional basis and are examined by the World Heritage Committee on a pre-established schedule based on a six-year cycle. The results are included in the	Cross-cutting	Regional	Data gathering/monitoring and Institutional followup/accountability	http://whc.unesco.org/en/conventiontext/

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			<p>report of the World Heritage Committee to the General Conference of UNESCO.</p> <p>Data Collection</p> <p>The World Heritage Committee has a regional approach to Periodic Reporting as a means to promote regional collaboration and to be able to respond to the specific characteristics of each region. For each of them, regional periodic reporting strategies are developed to ensure full participation of States Parties, competent institutions and regional expertise. The final result of each regional strategy is a Regional State of the World Heritage Report. The Committee examines these regional reports according to a pre-established schedule, which is based on a six-year cycle.</p>				
11	5	WRI: AQUEDUCT	Water risk mapping tool providing insight into the complexities of water risk through the generation of water risk maps based on data relating to twelve different indicators of water risk using preset or customized weights to create a global water risk maps based on specific concerns.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.wri.org/our-work/project/aqueduct
11	5	Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) of the Catholic University of Louvain (UCL) EM-	Data on Mortality and Economic Losses from Weather, Climate and Water Extremes 1970-2012 describes the distribution and impacts of weather, climate, and water-related disasters.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.emdat.be/databas

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		DAT					
11		Atlas of Urban Land Expansion	Global measure of built-up urban land cover, periodically updated	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.lincolninst.edu/subcenters/atlas-urban-expansion/
11		Carbomm Cities Climate Registry	Global database on local and subnational climate action including greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction commitments, emissions inventories and climate mitigation/adaptation actions. Currently there are 465 cities across the world reporting via this mechanism.	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://citiesclimateregistry.org/data/ , http://www.c40.org/cities , https://www.cdp.net/CDPRresults/CDP-global-cities-report-2014.pdf
11		Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) - Emergency Events Database (EM-DAT)	EM-DAT contains essential core data on the occurrence and effects of over 18,000 mass disasters in the world from 1900 to present. The database is compiled from various sources, including UN agencies, non-governmental organisations, insurance companies, research institutes and press agencies. In addition to providing information on the human impact of disasters, such as the number of people killed, injured or affected, EM-DAT provides disaster-related economic damage estimates and disaster-specific international aid contributions.	Cross-cutting	National	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.emdat.be/
11		City Prosperity Index	Global monitoring mechanism that is adaptable to national and local levels and measures systemic progress on the basis of global benchmarks along five dimensions, i.e. productivity, infrastructure, quality of life, equity, and environmental sustainability	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://datahub.io/dataset/un-habitat-city-prosperity-index
11		Convention Concerning the	Periodic Reporting	cross-cutting	global	data gathering/monitoring	http://whc.unesco.org/en/118/

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)					
11		Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003)	Periodic Reporting	cross-cutting	global	data gathering/monitoring	http://www.unesco.org/new/en/media-services/in-focus/articles/2003-convention-for-the-safeguarding-of-intangible-cultural-heritage-gains-momentum/
11		Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970)	Periodic Reporting	cross-cutting	global	data gathering/monitoring	http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL_ID=13039&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html
11		Doing Business Survey	Survey of number of days to start a business, covering largest business cities in each national economy	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.doingbusiness.org/Methodology/starting-a-business#time
11		Global City Indicators Facility	The Global City Indicators Facility provides an established set of city indicators with a globally standardized methodology that allows for global comparability of city performance and knowledge sharing. This website serves all cities that become members to measure and report on a core set of indicators through this web-based relational database.	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.cityindicators.org/

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
11		Global Urban Indicators Database	Urban indicators are regularly collected in a sample of cities worldwide in order to report on progress in the twenty key areas of the Habitat Agenda at the city level. Data collection is conducted through local and national urban observatories as well as through selected regional institutions. The global urban indicators database 2 contains policy-oriented indicators for more than 200 cities worldwide.	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.cityindicators.org/Deliverables/Global%20Urban%20Indicators%20Database_12-4-2007-1028705.pdf
11		Green Buildings Councils	Database provides information on policies and measures taken or planned to improve energy efficiency.	Sector-specific	National	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.bigee.net/en/about/horizon/
11		Household Surveys	Such surveys typically measure living standards, access to basic services, daily travel time, cost per trip, civic participation, etc and have been used extensively by both national and local governments and by organizations such as UN-Habitat, World Bank, ITDP, etc.	Sector-specific	National	Data gathering/monitoring	www.un.org/esa/sustdev/natlinfo/indicators/methodology_sheets.pdf , www2.unhabitat.org/mediacentre/documents/sowcr2006/SOWCR%205.pdf , http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTRTRANSPORT/214578-1099319223335/20460038/TP-3_affordability_final.pdf
11		Hyogo Framework for Action on Disaster Risk Reduction - HFA Monitor	The Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) Monitoring and Progress Review process facilitates monitoring, evaluating and reporting on the implementation of disaster risk reduction measures at the national, regional and global levels. Also includes local HFA self-assessment tool.	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/hfa-monitoring/
11		Hyogo Framework for Action on	HFA progress reports assess strategic priorities in the implementation of disaster	Cross-cutting	National	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/progress

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		Disaster Risk Reduction - HFA Progress Reports	risk reduction actions and establish baselines on levels of progress achieved in implementing the HFA's five priorities for action. National reporting processes are led by officially designated HFA focal institutions in country, and regional reporting by regional intergovernmental organizations.				/?pid:222&pil:1
11		IDMC annual Global Estimates reports	Annual global estimates (including by region and country) of internal displacement caused by conflict, generalised violence, human rights violations as well as natural disasters, including: scope and trends of new, evolving and protracted situations of displacement worldwide; obstacles to durable solutions to displacement; drivers of future displacement risk; policy, legal and institutional frameworks for protecting people affected by displacement or at risk of being displaced. IDMC provides data on size and characteristics of IDP populations, including numbers of IDPs and information on background, causes, humanitarian / human rights concerns, national/international responses. Currently 50 country-specific internal displacement profiles.	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	internal-displacement.org
11		ISO 37120 (Sustainable Development of Communities)	Globally standardized indicators from the International Standardization Organization on city services and quality of life relating to categories of shelter, transport, urban planning, environment, wastewater, safety and others.	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.iso.org/iso/37120_briefing_note.pdf
11		Local	Regularly collected data on monitoring	Sector-	National	Data	http://data.worldbank.org/i

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		Environmental Authorities	stations, concentration of particulate matter and CO2 emissions.	specific		gathering/monitoring	indicator/EN.ATM.PM10.MC.M3, http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.ATM.CO2E.PC
11		Local Fiscal Accounts	Data on municipalities' own revenue collection	Sector-specific	National	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www1.worldbank.org/pulicsector/decentralization/fiscalindicators.htm
11		Local Governments	Data typically details solid waste collection, wastewater treatment and solid waste recycling.	Cross-cutting	National	Data gathering/monitoring	
11		Local Transport Authorities	Regularly collected data typically indicates use of public transport, average daily travel time, length of mass transport network, traffic fatalities and affordability of transport.	Sector-specific	National	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.rff.org/rff/Documents/RFF-RPT-carsenviron.pdf , http://omu.caf.com/media/30839/desarrollourbano_y_movilidad_americalatina.pdf , http://mexico.itdp.org/wp-content/uploads/TOD_v2_FINAL.pdf , http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/publications/road_traffic/world_report/en/ , http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTTRANSPORT/214578-1099319223335/20460038?TP-3_affordability_final.pdf
11		MDG Progress Report	Annual progress report prepared by UNDESA based on national statistics.	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
11		Meta-Analysis of Global Urban Land	Uses remotely sensed images to map global urban land conversion over three decades.	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.plosone.org/article/info%3Adoi%2F10.1371

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		Expansion	Also examines rate of urban land conversion relative to urban population growth to indicate rate of increase of urban sprawl, and to forecast three possible scenarios for the future.				%2Fjournal.pone.0023777
11		MODIS 2001	Global land cover mapping	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://glcf.umd.edu/data/lc/
11		Multilateral Environmental Agreements	[See UNEP submission for MEAs relevant to cities and human settlements]	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	[16/10 email from MNF to TST]
11		National Censuses	Regular national, systematic data at varying scales and levels of disaggregation, generally including on slum households, improved shelter, access to basic services, living area, civic participation and residential density.	Cross-cutting	National	Data gathering/monitoring	
11		National Electoral Authorities	Data on voter turnout	Sector-specific	National	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org/topics/civic-engagement/
11		Public Service Utility Companies	Regularly collected data generally indicates proportion of urban households with connection to drinking water, improved sanitation, access to electricity, etc.	Sector-specific	National	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.wssinfo.org/definitions-methods/watsan-categories/
11		State of the World's Cities Report	Periodic global and regional reports with a wide range of statistics on urbanization and cities	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	www.unhabitat.org/pmss/listItemDetails.aspx?publicationID=3387
11		Steering Committee to the UNECE/WHO Transport Health and Environment Pan-European Programme (THE PEP)	THE PEP and its Steering Committee bring together key players from transport, health and environment on an equal footing. THE PEP offers a platform for countries to share information and know-how and benefit from experience. By integrating transport, health and environment policies, THE PEP contributes to a greener economy,	Sector-specific	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.unece.org/thepep/en/welcome.htm

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			safeguarding health and the environment. The Steering Committee reports, on an annual basis, to the Regional Committee of WHO/Europe and to the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.				
11		Successor to the Hyogo Framework for Action on Disaster Risk Reduction / The post-2015 disaster risk reduction framework (HFA2)	The current HFA Action Monitor will be enhanced in order to more effectively measure progress.	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
11		UNECE Committee on Housing and Land Management (CHLM)	Intergovernmental Sectoral Committee of the UNECE addressing housing challenges in the region. The CHLM meets annually, including regularly at the Ministerial level.	Sector-specific	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.unece.org/housing-and-land-management/about-us/the-committee.html
11		UNECE Inland Transport Committee (ITC)	The Inland Transport Committee (ITC) is the highest policy-making body of the UNECE in the field of transport. The ITC provides a pan-European intergovernmental forum, where UNECE member countries come together to forge tools for economic cooperation and negotiate and adopt international legal instruments on inland transport.	Sector-specific	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.unece.org/transport/main/itc/itc.html
11		UNECE Working Party on Land Administration (WPLA)	The Working Party comprises national land administration authorities and related authorities from UNECE member states. The main goals are the promotion and improvement of land administration and land management in the UNECE region. The Working Party aims at supporting security of	Sector-specific	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.unece.org/housing-and-land-management/about-us/working-party-on-land-administration.html

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			tenure, improving and creating more effective land registries and promoting sustainable land use policies.				
11		UNECE Working Party on Transport trends and economics (WP.5)	The Working Party on Transport Trends and Economics (WP.5) is an intergovernmental body that provides a pan-European forum for exchange of ideas about the progress and challenges concerning sustainable inland transport across the pan-European region.	Sector-specific	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.unece.org/trans/main/wp5/wp5.html
11		Urban Environmental Accords	21 indicators (on transport, urban design, urban nature, etc) at the municipal scale collected by a dedicated international network	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.sfenvironment.org/sites/default/files/editor-uploads/initiatives/uea_Urban_Environmental_Accords.pdf
11		Urban Planning Authorities	On a city-by-city basis, data typically available on accessibility of open public area, residential density, green area per capita, street intersection density, land allocated to streets, etc.	Cross-cutting	National	Data gathering/monitoring	www.pps.org , http://unhabitat.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/5-Principles_web.pdf , http://www.unhabitat.org/downloads/docs/StreetPatterns.pdf , http://unhabitat.org/the-relevance-of-street-patterns-and-public-space-in-urban-areas/

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
12		MDG Progress	Annual progress report prepared by UNDESA	Cross-	Global	Data	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		Report	based on national statistics.	cutting		gathering/monitoring	
12		World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators database	Bianual report on Telecommunication/ICT statistics	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
12		Measuring the Information Society Report	Annual report featuring key ICT data and benchmarking tools to measure the information society	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
12		Partnership on Measuring Information and Communication Technology for Development: information and communications technology statistics	Information and communications technology statistics	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
12		Final WSIS Targets Review: Achievements, Challenges and the Way Forward	Comprehensive evaluation of the achievements made towards the WSIS Targets that governments agreed upon at the World Summit on the Information Society	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
12		The MDG Gap Task Force Report	Tracks delivery on commitments listed under Millennium Development Goal 8—the global partnership for development— including aid, trade, debt relief, access to essential medicines and access to new technologies.	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
12		Indicators for a resource efficient Asia	Set of indicators is ready and UNEP will have the first data set for 22 countries in Asia by end of 2014. The methodology is ready and this could be expanded worldwide	Cross-cutting	Regional	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.switch-asia.eu/fileadmin/user_upload/RPSC/file/Indicators_Resource_Efficient_Green_Asia

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
							Final.pdf
12		UNEP-WRI Food Loss & Waste Protocol	Methodology to measure food loss and waste by sector or nationally (to be launched shortly)	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.wri.org/our-work/project/food-loss-waste-protocol
12		FAO	FAO is developing a Global Food Loss Index, which has the potential to measure food losses at a reasonable cost, and this is likely to become available by the end of 2015.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	NA
12	2	Meeting of the Parties (MoP) to the UNECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution	Meeting of the Parties (MoP) to the UNECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution: The aim of the Convention is that Parties shall endeavour to limit and, as far as possible, gradually reduce and prevent air pollution including long-range transboundary air pollution.	Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.unece.org/env/lrtap/welcome.htm
12	2	MoP to the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (Espoo, 1991) and its Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment (Kyiv, 2003)	MoP to the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (Espoo, 1991) and its Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment (Kyiv, 2003): The Espoo (EIA) Convention sets out the obligations of Parties to assess the environmental impact of certain activities at an early stage of planning, and the SEA Protocol augments the Espoo Convention by ensuring that individual Parties integrate environmental assessment into their plans and programmes at the earliest stages .	Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.unece.org/env/eia/welcome.html
12	2	Conference of the Parties (CoP) to the Convention on	Conference of the Parties (CoP) to the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents: The 1992 Convention	Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.unece.org/env/teia.html

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents	on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents is designed to protect people and the environment against industrial accidents.				
12	2	MoP to the UNECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, or Aarhus Convention, and its Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs)	MoP to the UNECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, or Aarhus Convention, and its Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs): The Aarhus Convention, and its PRTRs Protocol are the only legally binding international instruments on environmental democracy that put Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in practice.	Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.unece.org/env/pp/welcome.html
12	2	MoP to the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention)	MoP to the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention): The ECE Water Convention is intended to strengthen national measures for the protection and ecologically sound management of transboundary surface waters and groundwaters.	Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.unece.org/env/water.html
12	2	MoP to the Protocol on Water and Health	MoP to the Protocol on Water and Health: The main aim of the Protocol is to protect human health and well-being by better	Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.unece.org/env/water/pwh_text/text_protocol.html

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			water management, including the protection of water ecosystems, and by preventing, controlling and reducing water-related diseases.				
12	2	Ministerial Conference and Committee on Environmental Policy of the “Environment for Europe” process	Ministerial Conference and Committee on Environmental Policy of the “Environment for Europe” process: The “Environment for Europe” process and its Ministerial Conferences provide a high-level platform for stakeholders to discuss, decide and join efforts in addressing environmental priorities across the 56 countries of the UNECE region, and is a regional pillar of sustainable development.	Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.unece.org/env/efe/welcome.html
12	2	Steering Committee to the UNECE Strategy for Education for Sustainable Development	Steering Committee to the UNECE Strategy for Education for Sustainable Development: The Strategy’s overall objective is to equip people with knowledge of and skills in sustainable development, making them more competent and confident while at the same time increasing their opportunities for leading healthy and productive lifestyles in harmony with nature and with concern for social values, gender equity and cultural diversity.	Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.unece.org/env/esd.html
12	4	Meeting of the Parties (MoP) to the UNECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution	Meeting of the Parties (MoP) to the UNECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution: The aim of the Convention is that Parties shall endeavour to limit and, as far as possible, gradually reduce and prevent air pollution including long-range	Sector-specific	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.unece.org/env/lrtap/welcome.html

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			transboundary air pollution.				
12	4	MoP to the UNECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, or Aarhus Convention, and its Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs)	MoP to the UNECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, or Aarhus Convention, and its Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs): The Aarhus Convention, and its PRTRs Protocol are the only legally binding international instruments on environmental democracy that put Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in practice.	Sector-specific	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.unece.org/env/pp/welcome.html
12	6	MoP to the UNECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, or Aarhus Convention, and its Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs)	The Aarhus Convention, and its PRTRs Protocol are the only legally binding international instruments on environmental democracy that put Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in practice.	Sector-specific	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.unece.org/env/pp/welcome.html

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
12	8	MoP to the UNECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, or Aarhus Convention, and its Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs)	MoP to the UNECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, or Aarhus Convention, and its Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs): The Aarhus Convention, and its PRTRs Protocol are the only legally binding international instruments on environmental democracy that put Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in practice.	Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.unece.org/env/efe/welcome.html
12	8	Ministerial Conference and Committee on Environmental Policy of the "Environment for Europe" process	Ministerial Conference and Committee on Environmental Policy of the "Environment for Europe" process: The "Environment for Europe" process and its Ministerial Conferences provide a high-level platform for stakeholders to discuss, decide and join efforts in addressing environmental priorities across the 56 countries of the UNECE region, and is a regional pillar of sustainable development.	Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
12		Lima Declaration	UNIDOs renewed mandate to promote Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development, with an emphasis on developing and transition economies	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	www.unido.org/gc15
12		10-year framework of programmes on	The text of the 10YFP adopted at Rio+20 includes reference to a review of the framework "at the end of five years to assess	Sector-specific and	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.unep.org/resourceefficiency/Policy/SCPPoliciesandthe10YFP/The10Year

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		sustainable consumption and production patterns (10YFP)	benefits, challenges and implementation". The text also notes that the programmes of the 10YFP should be in accordance with a set of criteria, inter alia, that they "have established clear objectives and measures of success". Those objectives and measures of success are being developed and will be applied as the programmes are elaborated and implemented. Reporting lines established to date pass from the multi-stakeholder programmes through the Secretariat and the Board to ECOSOC.	Cross-cutting			FrameworkProgrammesonSCP.aspx
12		Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)	periodic reviews in which all relevant stakeholders have to report on progress in SAICM implementation; reporting on 20 indicators set	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.saicm.org/
12		Global Reporting Initiative	data sources for the business target under Goal 12: repository of sustainability reports	Cross-cutting	Global		http://database.globalreporting.org/
12		Basel Convention	waste (target 12.4)	Sector-specific	Global		http://www.basel.int/Implementation/WasteClassificationandControlProcedures/tabid/2384/Default.aspx
12		data for cities	waste 12.5 Data across a variety of sectors, eg: waste/% recycled, at city level as per ISO 37120; collected and verified by World Council on City Data (WCCD) ,	Sector-specific		Data gathering/monitoring	http://dataforcities.org/iso37120.html
12		country scorecard on SPP (under development)	for target 12.7 on Sustainable Public Procurement. UNEP is developing a country score card in the framework of the 10YFP SPP programme. SDSN indicator : Publication of resource-based contracts	Sector-specific			NA

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
12		Regional (SE Asia) research consortium for sustainability	for target 12.a	Sector-specific	regional		http://www.apn-gcr.org/programmes-and-activities/capable/
12		System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA)	international statistical standard, internationally agreed framework for measuring the relationships between the environment and the economy	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
12		Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES 2013)	adopted by the UN Statistical Commission as the framework for strengthening environment statistics programmes in countries provides an organizing structure to the data needed for the measurement of SCP (data on the use of natural resources, production and consumption, generation of emissions and waste, environmental expenditures etc.)	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*

*Acknowledging that the UNFCCC is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
13		UNFCCC Annex I Parties National Communications	National communications (Annex I): periodic submissions by developed countries covering all aspects of implementation. In-depth reviews are conducted by an international team of experts from Annex I and non-Annex I Parties	Sector-specific	National	Data gathering/monitoring	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
13		UNFCCC Annex I Parties Greenhouse Gases Inventories	National GHG inventory report submitted annually by Annex I parties are reviewed based on reporting and reviewing guidelines.	Sector-specific	National	Data gathering/monitoring	
13		UNFCCC Annex I Parties to the Kyoto Protocol national communications	Annual inventories of emissions and removals of GHGs to demonstrate compliance with the Protocol's commitments	Sector-specific	National	Institutional followup/accountability	
13		UNFCCC non-Annex I Parties National Communications and Biennial Update Reports	Report on the steps Parties are taking or envisage undertaking to implement the Convention.	Sector-specific	National	Data gathering/monitoring	
13		WMO programmes, including the World Weather Watch (WWW) and the Global Atmospheric Watch (GAW)	WMO Members have all accepted by signing the WMO Convention to contribute to the WMO programmes, including in terms of atmospheric and other related relevant measurements, and to process and exchange data and products, as regulated by World Meteorological Congress Resolutions, e.g. Reso 40 (Cg-12), Reso 25 (Cg-13).	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	https://www.wmo.int/pages/summary/progs_struct_en.html
13		Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (Ozone)/ Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	Article 7 of the Protocol requires all Parties to submit a detailed national ODS data report for the previous year (1 January to 31 December) to the Ozone Secretariat (OS) each year. Each Party must submit this report by 30 September each year, at the very latest, and preferably by 30 June. Failure to submit an Article 7 report is regarded as non-compliance.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring and Institutional followup/accountability	http://ozone.unep.org/new_site/en/vienna_convention.php

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			<p>All countries that have a Country Programme (CP) approved by MLF ExCom have to provide a CP progress report to the MLF Secretariat, by 1 May each year, covering ODS data and activities from the previous year (1 January to 31 December).</p> <p>Data Collection Article 7 data reporting forms, instructions and definitions can be downloaded from the OS website. The Excel form contains the six sheets for reporting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A questionnaire • ODS imports • ODS exports • ODS production • Amount of ODS destroyed • ODS imports from non-Parties and exports to non-Parties. <p>NOUs should submit all of this data in metric tonnes.</p> <p>Instructions and guidance for completing CP reports are provided on the MLF website. The CP reporting form is normally completed online - a user name and password can be obtained from MLF Secretariat. The CP form contains the five sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section A: Data on ODS, covering amount used, ODS use by sector, and Article 7 data • Section B: Regulatory, Administrative and supportive actions • Section C: Quantitative Assessment of the 				

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			<p>Phase out programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section D: Qualitative Assessment of the implementation of the Refrigerant Management Plan (RMP) • Section E: Comments of the bilateral or implementing agencies. 				
13		United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNCCC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National communications which contain information on national greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, climate-related policies and measures, GHG projections, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, financial assistance and technology transfer to non-Annex I Parties, and actions on raising public awareness on climate change; • National GHG inventories which contain information on GHG emissions, such as activity data, emission factors and methodologies used to estimate these emissions. <p>Each national communication of an Annex I Party is subject to an "in-depth" review conducted by an international team of experts and coordinated by the secretariat. National communications from non-Annex I Parties are not subject to such a review, but they are considered by the expert group set up by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation to deal with issues relating to these communications.</p> <p>COP 19 (Nov. 2013, Warsaw, Poland) adopted the work programme 23/CP.19 on the revision of the guidelines for the review</p>	Sector-specific	National	Data gathering/monitoring and Institutional followup/accountability	http://unfccc.int/2860.php

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			<p>of biennial reports and national communications, including national inventory reviews, for developed country Parties.</p> <p>Data Collection</p> <p>The existing guidelines and the related key methodological documents are: For national GHG inventories, the key documents are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories; • IPCC Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories; • IPCC Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry; • Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part I: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual inventories; • Guidelines for the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention. <p>National communications are submitted by: Annex I Parties every 4–5 years following decisions for each submission by the Conference of the Parties (COP). They are prepared and reported periodically by Annex I Parties based on agreed reporting guidelines (decision 4/CP.5). They are reviewed, within 1–2 years from the</p>				

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			<p>submission date, by international expert review teams (ERTs) following specific mandates included in COP decisions, including the general procedures for review that are enshrined in decision 2/CP.1. Also, the UNFCCC secretariat prepares the so-called “compilation and synthesis reports” on Annex I NCs, which are considered by the SBs and COP, as a basis for a substantive discussion on the implementation of the Convention by Annex I Parties.</p> <p>Reporting and review of national GHG inventories of Annex I Parties are based on reporting and review guidelines (decisions 18/CP.8, 19/CP.8 and 14/CP.11). National GHG inventories are reported annually by Annex I Parties following reporting guidelines agreed by the COP and methodology developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). They are reviewed annually by ERTs following agreed review guidelines. Reporting comprises a National Inventory Report (NIR) and Common Reporting Format (CRF) tables. The NIR includes qualitative and quantitative information, such as a description of methodologies used, emission factors, activity data and emission trends and analysis thereof, uncertainties, quality assurance and quality control. The CRF tables include data and results from inventory estimates.</p>				

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
14		United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)	<p>Article 204 of the Convention:</p> <p>“States shall, consistent with the rights of other States, endeavor, as far as practical, directly or through the competent international organizations, to observe, measure, evaluate and analyse, by recognized scientific methods, the risks or effects of pollution of the marine environment.</p> <p>... States shall keep under surveillance the effects of any activities which they permit or in which they engage in order to determine whether these activities are likely to pollute the marine environment”</p> <p>Data Collection</p> <p>Article 205: “States shall publish reports of the results obtained pursuant to art. 204 and provide such reports to the competent international organizations”</p> <p>Article 206: “When States have reasonable ground for believing that planned activities under their jurisdiction or control may cause substantial pollution of or significant and</p>	Sector-specific	National	Data gathering/monitoring and Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.un.org/depts/los/convention_agreements/texts/unclos/unclos_e.pdf

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			harmful changes to the marine environment, they shall, as far as practical, assess the potential effects of such activities on the marine environment and shall communicate reports of the results of such assessments ...”				
14		GPA National Plan of Action Report	Voluntary report on progress by countries to implement their national action plan related to marine pollutions	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
14		State of Marine Environment Report	Regional Seas Convention and Action plans have regular state of marine environment reporting requirements	Cross-cutting	Regional	Data gathering/monitoring	
14		Good Environment Quality Status reporting	EU Marine Directive requires reporting by all member states on agreed indicators	Cross-cutting	Regional	Data gathering/monitoring	
14		UN-Oceans Inventory	UN-Oceans work programme calls for an inventory of the approved mandates and priorities of participating organizations with a view to identifying on-going and planned activities	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	www.unoceans.org/home/en/
14		Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries - Survey	Biennial progress reporting at the FAO Committee on Fisheries on implementation of CCRF by FAO Member Countries, includes:	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	Regional statistical analysis of responses by FAO members to the questionnaire on the Code of Conduct for Responsible fisheries implementation; ftp://ftp.fao.org/FI/DOCUMENT/COFI/cofi_30/SBD1e.pdf
14		IPOA for reducing the Incidental catch of seabirds in longline fisheries (1999)	FAO International Plans of Action (IPOAs)	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
14		IPOA on the management of fishing capacity (1999)	FAO International Plans of Action (IPOAs)	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
14		IPOA for the conservation and management of sharks (1999)	FAO International Plans of Action (IPOAs)	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
14		IPOA to prevent, deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (2001)	FAO International Plans of Action (IPOAs)	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
14		International Guidelines on Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards (2011)	FAO International Guidelines	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
14		International Guidelines for the Management of Deep-Sea Fisheries on the High Seas (2009)	FAO International Guidelines	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
14		Voluntary Guidelines for Flag State Performance (2013)	FAO International Guidelines	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
14		State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture SOFIA	FAO's regular reporting and review of global fisheries and aquaculture trends	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.fao.org/fishery/sofia/en

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
14		Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO	<p>United Nations body for ocean science, ocean observatories, ocean data and information exchange, and ocean services such as Tsunami warning systems. Its mission is to promote international cooperation and to coordinate programmes in research, services and capacity building to learn more about the nature and resources of the oceans and coastal areas, and to apply this knowledge to improved management, sustainable development and protection of the marine environment and the decision making processes of States.</p> <p>Leads a number of data and information systems, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange (IODE) - Ocean Biogeographic Information System (OBIS) • Joint Technical Commission for Oceanography and Marine Meteorology (JCOMM) • Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) • Harmful Algal Bloom Programme (IOC HAB) 	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	ioc.unesco.org
14		Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS)	Intergovernmental mechanism (IOC, UNEP, WMO) - GOOS is a permanent global system for observations, modelling and analysis of marine and ocean variables to support operational ocean services worldwide. GOOS provides accurate descriptions of the present state of the oceans, including living resources; continuous forecasts of the future	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.ioc-goos.org

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			conditions of the sea for as far ahead as possible, and the basis for forecasts of climate change.				
14		Global Ocean Acidification Observation Network (GOA-ON)	The Global Ocean Acidification Observing Network (GOA-ON) is a collaborative international approach to document the status and progress of ocean acidification in open-ocean, coastal, and estuarine environments, to understand the drivers and impacts of ocean acidification on marine ecosystems, and to provide spatially and temporally resolved biogeochemical data necessary to optimize modeling for ocean acidification. The Global Ocean Acidification Observing Network is an integrated, international research effort closely linked with other international research programs. (see website)	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.goa-on.org
14		Global Ocean Science Report (GOSR)	The IOC established through (decision EC-XLVII, Dec. 6.2) the Global Ocean Science Report (GOSR). The Global Ocean Science Report (GOSR) is envisaged to provide an overview on nations' (i) investments, (ii) resources, and (iii) scientific productivity, in Ocean Science. It would provide a tool for mapping the human and institutional capacity of Member States in terms of marine research, observations and data/information management, as well as a global overview of the main fields of research interest, technological developments (including transfer of marine technology), capacity building needs and	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://ioc-unesco.org/index.php?option=com_oe&task=viewDocumentRecord&docID=13231

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			<p>overall trends.</p> <p>The GOSR report published on 4-5 year basis would complement the World Ocean Assessment report and will inform the international community where the science capacity exists to address the challenges which would be elucidated by the World Ocean Assessment Member States should be encouraged to support the GOSR and contribute to its preparation.</p>				
14		Transboundary Water Assessment Programme	<p>The TWAP, which is funded principally by the GEF, implemented by UNEP and executed by IOC/UNESCO (Marine components), arose out of the need for a global baseline assessment of the status and changing condition of transboundary water systems resulting from human and natural causes. Overfishing, habitat destruction and pollution have been identified as among the priority environmental issues in LMEs by GEF LME projects. The TWAP LMEs assessment will focus on these themes as well as on productivity, socioeconomics and governance. For each theme, a number of indicators and metrics are being used in the global baseline comparative assessment of LMEs. Such an assessment requires datasets with global coverage, and is based on the best available data and information. Many of the datasets are at small spatial scales, which will allow data to be aggregated at different geographic scales. The TWAP Open Ocean Assessment is focusing on how global</p>	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.geftwap.org

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			ocean issues have local impact, with future projections where possible. Four themes in particular are investigated: Climate change, variability and impacts, Ecosystems, habitats and biodiversity Fisheries, impact and sustainability, Pollution and contaminants				
14		GOA-ON	Global Ocean Acidification Observation Network - This is a new initiative just getting off the ground to collect global observation data on ocean acidification	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.goa-on.org/
14		MARIS	Marine Information System - collects data on marine radioactivity. Looking to expand to other pollutants in the near future	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://maris.iaea.org/
14		Informal Consultations on the draft resolution on sustainable fisheries, including through the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement	Decision of the General Assembly to include in its provisional agenda, under the item entitled "Oceans and the law of the sea", a sub-item relating to sustainable fisheries and/or the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement; annual resolutions were adopted by the General Assembly that included some review of the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement in 1996, 1997, 1999, 2001-2013.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.un.org/Depts/los/general_assembly/general_assembly_resolutions.htm
14		Report of the Secretary-General on sustainable fisheries, including through the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement	General Assembly request for the Secretary-General to prepare a report to the General Assembly on developments relating to sustainable fisheries, including through the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement, based on contributions from States, relevant specialized agencies and other appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, subregional and	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.un.org/Depts/los/general_assembly/general_assembly_reports.htm

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			regional organizations and arrangements for the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, as well as other relevant intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations; reports of the Secretary-General that included some review of the Agreement were prepared in 1996, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003-2005, 2007, 2008 and 2012.				
14		Global Biodiversity Outlook	Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO) is the flagship publication of the Convention on Biological Diversity. It is a periodic report that summarizes the latest data on the status and trends of biodiversity and draws conclusions relevant to the further implementation of the Convention. The fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook will be officially launched on the opening day of the Twelfth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP 12) in Pyeongchang, Korea. The report draws on various sources of information to provide a mid-term assessment of progress towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, an issue which will be discussed during COP-12.	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	https://www.cbd.int/gbo/
14		National Reports / CBD	the objective of national reporting is to provide information on measures taken for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the effectiveness of these measures	Cross-cutting	National	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.cbd.int/reports/

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
14		National Biodiversity Strategic and Action Plans (NBSAPs)	The primary mechanism to translate the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and Aichi Biodiversity Targets into national level commitments	Cross-cutting	National	Institutional followup/accountability	https://www.cbd.int/nbsap/
14		Outcome document of the eleventh session of UNFF (UNFF11)	Post-2015 interantional arrangement on forests, to be decided at UNFF11 in May 2015, will define institutional setups related to forests, including issues related to monitoring and governance and accountability framework.	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.un.org/esa/forests/documents-unff.html
14		Report of the Secretary-General on assessment of progress made on the implementation of the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests and towards the achievement of the four global objectives on forests	Biennial progress report prepared by UNFF based on national reports.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.un.org/esa/forests/documents-unff.html
14		FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Comprehensive assessment of global forest resources conducted by FAO at five-year intervals, based on country reporting and the seven thematic elements of sustainable forest management agreed by UNFF.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra/en/
14		Land desertification	Assessments are regularly undertaken by e.g. UNCCD and FAO. Relevant indicators are	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/natlinfo/indicators/met

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		assessments (Desertification indicates loss of the ability of land to hold water = loss of ecosystem ability to support water availability)	in use by the Commission on Sustainable Development. A core indicator already in use by the UNCCD. Dataset based on FAO Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands (LADA)				hodology_sheets/land/desertification.pdf ; http://www.fao.org/docrep/010/ai555e/ai555e00.htm .
14		Status and trends of wetlands and their services (SOWS)	The State of the World's Wetlands and their Services (SOWS) assesses trends in wetlands extent, condition and their contribution to water resources availability and quality. Wetlands are disaggregated by wetland type. Supplementary information includes on trends in various wetlands services (including flood mitigation, coastal projection, pollution control) . Lead agency - Ramsar Convention on Wetlands. Based on compiled data from national reports, remote sensing and other sources.	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	www.ramsar.org
14		Biodiversity Indicator Partnership (BIP)	The CBD-mandated Biodiversity Indicators Partnership is the global initiative to promote and coordinate development and delivery of biodiversity indicators in support of the CBD, Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA), IPBES, national and regional governments and a range of other sectors. The Partnership brings together over forty organizations working internationally on indicator development to provide the most comprehensive information on biodiversity trends. (Scope Global, National)	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.bipindicators.net

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
14		Trends in water-related ecosystem services	Monitoring framework for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets - especially Target 14 (ecosystems that provide essential services). Global assessments regularly undertaken through partnerships with multiple organisations under the guidance of the Convention on Biological Diversity together with other multi-lateral environment agreements (e.g. Ramsar and UNCCD). Accountability is the CBD. Progress regularly assessed by 193 Governments. Based on national reporting, applicable datasets and global monitoring programmes (scope National & Global)	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.cbd.int/indicators
14		Trends in abundance of selected species	Developed at the global (e.g., LPI), sub-global (e.g., ASTI) and national (e.g., Norway, Canada) level; Available for vertebrates (LPI), and for particular taxa/habitats (e.g. Wild Bird Index); in development globally for some subsets in development globally for some taxonomic subsets (e.g., Critically Endangered Bird Indicator; Global Butterfly Index); not yet developed, but planned, for other groups (e.g., population trends of threatened SRLI plants, or population trends of Alliance for Zero Extinction site-trigger species). A suitable indicator for monitoring changes in abundance of marine fishes remains elusive. Generally derived from data for better studied species (e.g. LPI), but in some cases based on systematic surveys at randomised sites for all species in	Cross-cutting		Data gathering/monitoring	Living Planet Index database, Wild Bird Index databases etc. At the global level, there are existing processes to monitor and collate changes (e.g., ZSL and WWF for LPI; CAFF for ASTI; BirdLife/EBCC/USNABCI for WBI), but there is tremendous potential to encourage measurement at a national level, and to be reported by CBD national focal points.

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			particular taxonomic groups (e.g. Wild Bird Index).Some population abundance data are recorded annually (e.g. Wild Bird Index), but more irregularly in other cases (e.g., LPI comprised of species with abundance estimates over variable time-periods; the CEBI may be over 1-5 years). Global (e.g., Living Planet Index), regional (e.g. Arctic Species Trend Index), or national (e.g., Canada, Norway); can also be disaggregated taxonomically (Wild Bird Index; Waterbird population status index), functionally (e.g. large mammals through the Wildlife Picture Index) and thematically (e.g., species used for food or medicinal purposes). The methodology for monitoring changes has been widely published in the peer reviewed literature (e.g., LPI, WBI).				
14		Trends in Ecological Footprint and/or related concepts	The Ecological Footprint represents the productive area required to provide the renewable resources humanity is using and to absorb its waste. The productive area currently occupied by human infrastructure is also included in this calculation, since built-up land is not available for resource regeneration.	Cross-cutting	National	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.footprintnetwork.org/
14		Extinction risk trends of habitat dependent species in each major habitat type	Available for birds, mammals, amphibians and corals globally in each (relevant) major habitat type. Further taxonomic groups being added over the next decade (e.g., sharks, groupers and wrasses, cycads, conifers, etc). Available globally, regionally and, over the next decade, nationally (many			Data gathering/monitoring	Global IUCN Red List. National red lists (either those that apply IUCN criteria and guidelines at the sub-global level, or from other risk-ranking protocols)

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			<p>countries have produced national Red Lists (some using the IUCN methodology and others not) which when repeated could produce national RLIs). Habitat degradation is difficult to assess using remote sensing for many habitats. Trends in the status of populations and species that are characteristic of, dependent on, or specialists in, each habitat can be usefully used to assess degree of degradation. The latter can be measured in terms of trends in the extinction risk of sets of species using the Red List Index, providing a useful complement to the former for which population trends can be measured using the Living Planet Index, Wild Bird Index and similar indicators. Extinction risk indicators and population trend indicators are complementary because they measure different levels of biodiversity (species vs populations), have different levels of sensitivity (high for population trends, moderate for extinction risk) and different levels of geographic & species coverage (comprehensive for extinction risk for a number of taxonomic groups; much lower for population trends, which are based on better studied species). At the global level, data are available on a four-yearly basis for birds; 4-10 yearly for other completely assessed groups (e.g., mammals, amphibians, corals) and sampled groups (e.g., plants, odonates, etc) The</p>				

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			methodology for the RLI has been widely published in the peer reviewed literature and the RLI was a previously CBD-adopted indicator.. At a sub-global level, frequency of assessment varies. (scope Global, Regional and national in due course)				
14		Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats	Total area of natural, semi-natural and anthropogenic land cover types and trends over time. This includes human modified landscapes, such as urban and croplands, and the pressures on biomes, ecosystems and habitats for example trends in land conversion (urbanization, conversion to agriculture). Indicator development is good for forests, poor for other biomes, moderate for urbanization and conversion to agricultural land. This is a key indicator and a high priority for development to cover other biomes/habitats/drivers.(scope Global, Regional, National)				Remote sensing, global land cover data sets exist (such as GLC 2000) and ground truthing, land cover stats, from many country databases. Red List of Ecosystems (under development)
14		Trends in extinction risk of species (MDG indicator 7.7) (also used by CMS)	Available for birds, mammals, amphibians and corals globally. Further taxonomic groups being added over the next decade (e.g., sharks, groupers and wrasses, cycads, conifers, etc). Available globally, regionally and, over the next decade, nationally (many countries have produced national Red Lists (some using the IUCN methodology and others not) which when repeated could produce national RLIs). Extinction risk indicators and population trend indicators are complementary because they measure different levels of biodiversity (species vs.	Cross-cutting			IUCN Red List categories for complete sets of species from two or more time-points. Requires genuine recategorisations to be distinguished from non-genuine changes following standard protocols.IUCN and its Partners (BirdLife International, NatureServe, Conservation International, Kew etc) at the global level. National agencies

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			populations), have different levels of sensitivity (high for population trends, moderate for extinction risk) and different levels of geographic & species coverage (comprehensive for extinction risk for a number of taxonomic groups; much lower for population trends, which are based on better studied species). At the global level, data are available on a four-yearly basis for birds; 4-10 yearly for other completely assessed groups (e.g., mammals, amphibians, corals) and sampled groups (e.g., plants, odonates, etc). At a sub-global level, frequency of assessment varies. Scope : Global Regional (National in due course) Can be disaggregated taxonomically (e.g., by family), functionally (e.g., pollinators) and thematically (e.g., by habitat), and by drivers (e.g. invasive alien species, pollution).				developing or updating national red lists.
14		Trends in population and extinction risk of utilized species, including species in trade (also used by CITES)	For extinction risk trends: available for birds, mammals, and amphibians globally; further taxonomic groups being added over the next decade (e.g., sharks, groupers and wrasses, cycads, conifers, corals etc). Available globally, regionally and, over the next decade, nationally (many countries have produced national Red Lists (some using the IUCN methodology and others not) which when repeated could produce national RLIs). For population trends, available for vertebrates globally. Trends in the status of utilized species can be used as a surrogate for impacts of unsustainable utilization on	Cross-cutting		Data gathering/monitoring	IUCN and its Partners (BirdLife International, NatureServe, Conservation International, Kew etc) at the global level. National agencies developing or updating national red lists. ZSL/WWF for LPI.

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			species, although many are impacted by other threats too. Extinction risk indicators and population trend. For extinction risk, at the global level, data are available on a four-yearly basis for birds; 4-10 yearly for other completely assessed groups (e.g., mammals, amphibians, corals) and sampled groups (e.g., plants, odonates, etc). For population trends, updated annually.(scope Global, Regional and national in due course)				
14		Trends in extinction risk of target and bycatch aquatic species	Available for bycatch species of seabirds and marine mammals globally. Will be available for sharks, groupers and wrasses and other marine groups over the next decade. Available globally, regionally and, potentially, nationally (many countries have produced national Red Lists (some using the IUCN methodology and others not) which when repeated could produce national RLIs). Extinction risk indicators and population trend indicators are complementary because they measure different levels of biodiversity (species vs. populations), have different levels of sensitivity (high for population trends, moderate for extinction risk) and different levels of geographic & species coverage (comprehensive for extinction risk for a number of taxonomic groups; much lower for population trends, which are based on better studied species). At the global level, data are available on a four-yearly basis for birds; 4-10 yearly for other completely assessed groups (e.g., mammals,	Sector-specific		Data gathering/monitoring	Living Planet Index database, Wild Bird Index databases etc. ZSL, WWF, BirdLife/EBCC/USNABCI, fisheries agencies.

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			amphibians, corals) and sampled groups (e.g., plants, odonates, etc). At a sub-global level, frequency of assessment varies. Methodology published in peer-reviewed literature.(scope Global, Regional and national)				
14		Trends in proportion of utilized stocks outside safe biological limits (MDG indicator 7.4)	This is already produced by FAO.	Cross-cutting		Institutional followup/accountability	fao
14		Population trends of habitat dependent species in each major habitat type	Available globally for vertebrates in each major habitat type (Living Planet Index) and regionally for habitat-specialist birds in each major habitat type (Wild Bird Index) and for butterflies in European grasslands. Under development for habitat-specialist birds in other regions. Available at national or subnational scale in some cases. Generally derived from data for better studied species (eg LPI), but in some cases based on systematic surveys at randomised sites for all species in particular taxonomic groups (eg Wild Bird Index). Habitat degradation is difficult to assess using remote sensing for many habitats. Trends in the status of populations and species that are characteristic of, dependent on, or specialists in, each habitat can be usefully used to assess degree of degradation. The latter can be measured in terms of trends in	Cross-cutting			ZSL/WWF; BirdLife/EBCC/USNABCI

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			the extinction risk of sets of species using the Red List Index, providing a useful complement to the former for which population trends can be measured using the Living Planet Index, Wild Bird Index and similar indicators. Extinction risk indicators and population trend indicators are complementary because they measure different levels of biodiversity (species vs populations), have different levels of sensitivity (high for population trends, moderate for extinction risk) and different levels of geographic & species coverage (comprehensive for extinction risk for a number of taxonomic groups; much lower for population trends, which are based on better studied species). (Scope Global, Regional, National, Sub-national)				
14		Trends in the impact of invasive alien species on extinction risk trends	Available for birds, mammals and amphibians globally. Further taxonomic groups being added over the next decade (e.g., sharks, groupers and wrasses, cycads, conifers, etc). Available globally, regionally and, over the next decade, nationally (many countries have produced national Red Lists (some using the IUCN methodology and others not) which when repeated could produce national RLIs). Shows the impact of invasive alien species (plants, animals, fungi, diseases etc) on trends in extinction risk of native species. At the global level, data are available on a four-yearly basis for birds; 4-10 yearly for other completely assessed	Cross-cutting		Data gathering/monitoring	IUCN and its Partners (BirdLife International, NatureServe, Conservation International, Kew etc) at the global level. National agencies developing or updating national red lists.

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			groups (e.g., mammals, amphibians, corals) and sampled groups (e.g., plants, odonates, etc). At a sub-global level, frequency of assessment varies. (scope Global, Regional and national in due course)				
14		Extinction risk trends of coral and reef fish	Available for corals globally. May be available for reef fish in due course. Available globally & regionally. Extinction risk indicators and population trend indicators are complementary because they measure different levels of biodiversity (species vs. populations), have different levels of sensitivity (high for population trends, moderate for extinction risk) and different levels of geographic & species coverage (comprehensive for extinction risk for a number of taxonomic groups; much lower for population trends, which are based on better studied species). At the global level, data are available on a four-yearly basis for birds; 4-10 yearly for other completely assessed groups (e.g., mammals, amphibians, corals) and sampled groups (e.g., plants, odonates, etc). At a sub-global level, frequency of assessment varies.	Cross-cutting		Data gathering/monitoring	IUCN and its Partners (BirdLife International, NatureServe, Conservation International, Kew etc) at the global level. National agencies developing or updating national red lists.
14		Trends in incidence of hypoxic zones and algal blooms	(scope Global, Regional)			Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.bipindicators.net/globalindicators
14		Trends in benefits that humans derive from selected				Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.bipindicators.net/globalindicators

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		ecosystem services					
14		Trends in proportion of the population using improved water services (MDG indicator 7.8 and 7.9)		Sector-specific	National	Institutional followup/accountability	Governmental data on sources of drinking water.
14		Trends in proportion of total freshwater resources used (MDG indicator 7.5)				Institutional followup/accountability	Governmental data
14		Population trends and extinction risk trends of species that provide ecosystem services	Available globally for extinction risk trends for pollinators (birds only at present; other groups being added; could be expanded to cover scavengers, seed-dispersers etc). Some populaiotn trend data available for some pollinator species too. Some guilds of species are particularly important for delivering specific ecosystem services. Tracking their status (in terms of extinction risk and population trends) provides information on trends in the capacity of ecosystems to deliver ecosystem services (although not necessarily trends in the benefits obtained by people). Extinction risk indicators and population trend indicators are complementary because they measure different levels of biodiversity (species vs populations), have different levels of	Cross-cutting		Data gathering/monitoring	IUCN and its Partners (BirdLife International, NatureServe, Conservation International, Kew etc) at the global level. National agencies developing or updating national red lists. For population trends: Global Pollinator Network.

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			sensitivity (high for population trends, moderate for extinction risk) and different levels of geographic & species coverage (comprehensive for extinction risk for a number of taxonomic groups; much lower for population trends, which are based on better studied species).At the global level, data are available on a four-yearly basis for birds; 4-10 yearly for other completely assessed groups (e.g., mammals, amphibians, corals) and sampled groups (e.g., plants, odonates, etc). At a sub-global level, frequency of assessment varies. Population trend data probably updatable annually. (Scope Global, Regional and some National)				
14		Status and trends in extent and condition of habitats that provide carbon storage					http://www.bipindicators.net/globalindicators
14		Trends in extent of marine protected areas, coverage of key biodiversity areas and management effectiveness	Available globally. Extent of marine protected areas (MPAs) provides a crude measure of absolute area protected. It is important that this is complemented by monitoring how well MPAs cover sites of particular importance for biodiversity (e.g. marine Important Bird Areas, coral Alliance for Zero Extinction sites and other Key Biodiversity Areas and Ecologically and Biologically Significant Areas). Furthermore, it is important to monitor the management	Sector-specific		Data gathering/monitoring	WDPA and national sources for MPA information. Marine Important Bird Areas, coral Alliance for Zero extinction sites, Ecologically and Biologically Significant Areas.National protected area agencies (WDPA managed by UNEP-WCMC). BirdLife International for marine

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			effectiveness of MPAs using standard protocols. All these components can include other area-based (non-PA) management approaches.				IBAs. Alliance for Zero Extinction. Various bodies for EBSAs.
14		Trends in protected area condition and/or management effectiveness including more equitable management	national and global level; IUCN WCPA SSC taskforce is reviewing standards. Scope : National, Regional / sub-regional, Global	Sector-specific		Institutional followup/accountability	National, international organizations tracking KBA and IBA.PA location, boundaries, and establishment date; location of sites of particular importance for biodiversity. Standards for identification of sites of particular importance for biodiversity are currently being consolidated through a joint IUCN WCPA and SSC process, see http://www.iucn.org/biodiversity_and_protected_areas_taskforce
14		Trends in representative coverage of protected areas and other area based approaches, including sites of particular importance for biodiversity, and of terrestrial, marine and inland	Available globally. Extent of protected areas (PAs) provides a crude measure of absolute area protected. It is important that this is complemented by monitoring how well PAs cover (a) sites of particular importance for biodiversity (e.g. Important Bird Areas, Alliance for Zero Extinction sites, Important Plant Areas and other Key Biodiversity Areas), and (b) broad ecosystems (inland water, terrestrial, and marine). Furthermore, it is important to monitor the management effectiveness of PAs using standard	Cross-cutting		Institutional followup/accountability	PA location, boundaries, geographic area (ha), and IUCN management category, establishment date; and biomes/ecosystems to determine representation. National protected area agencies

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		water systems	protocols. All these components can be extended to include other area-based (non-PA) management approaches. Scope : National, Regional / sub-regional, Global (work required to analyses representivity from national to global)				
14		Ecosystem Natural Capital Account	On progress. See CBD Technical Series 77 : http://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-77-en.pdf	Cross-cutting	National	Data gathering/monitoring	www.cbd.int

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
15		United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification Report	At COP8, held in Madrid in September 2007, the Parties to the Convention adopted the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention for 2008-2018 (The Strategy). The Strategy contains the “strategic objectives” to be achieved over the 10 years, and the “operational objectives” that guide the actions of short and medium-term effects. The COP decision on The Strategy (Decision 3/COP.8) requests the Parties to operationalize the implementation of The Strategy, inter alia, by addressing the outcomes under the five operational objectives outlined in the same.	Sector-specific	National	Data gathering/monitoring and Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.unccd.int/Lists/SiteDocumentLibrary/convention/leaflet_eng.pdf

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			<p>Further, Parties are requested to report on progress made with their implementation of The Strategy, while the Committee for the Review of the Convention (CRIC) is given the responsibility of reviewing its implementation based on the reports by Parties, as well as those from other reporting entities.</p> <p>Data Collection</p> <p>PRAIS- The Performance Review and Assessment of Implementation System; online reporting platform: Reporting templates (fillable Adobe Live PDF) which facilitate off-line compilation of reports, and makes the submission user friendly. Draft reports can be saved and edited off-line if required, and be uploaded by National Focal Points or reporting officers through a new secure online submission facility.</p> <p>Knowledge management and information sharing: the new PRAIS platform also has a clear function in disseminating valuable convention-related information for local and national decision-making on DLDD. To this end, it is planned that the PRAIS platform will be equipped with data mining functionalities starting from July 2014.</p>				
15		Convention on Biological Diversity Report	Article 26 of the Convention states that the objective of national reporting is to provide information on measures taken for the implementation of the Convention and the	Sector-specific	National	Data gathering/monitoring and Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.cbd.int/

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			<p>effectiveness of these measures. In accordance with Article 6, measures to be addressed, in light of specific national circumstances, are reflected in the national biodiversity strategy and action plan. An effective system of national reporting is envisaged to assist the Conference of the Parties to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider the lessons learned by Parties in the implementation of the Convention • Identify gaps in capacity for policy research and analysis at the national, regional and global levels, including technical and financial requirements • Formulate appropriate requests and guidance to Parties and to its subsidiary bodies, the Secretariat, the financial mechanism, and other organizations with expertise relevant to the implementation of the Convention <p>Data collection The Secretariat through donor support developed a portal for the national reports on the Convention's website which contains guidelines for the national reports and many resource materials for the preparation of these reports, such as a resource manual (in all UN languages), training modules and web links to resources provided by relevant organizations and institutions. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fifth National Reports Guidelines and Fifth National Reports Information Portal- Fifth 				

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			<p>National report produced</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training Module on National Reporting (with a focus on the fifth national report) • Fifth National Reports Resource Manual • Fourth National Reports Guidelines and Fourth National Reports Information Portal- Fourth National report produced • Third National Reports Guidelines (including Guide to assist in preparing Third National Report)- Third National report produced • Second National Reports Guidelines- Second National report produced • First National Report Guidelines (COP Decision VII/17)- First National report produced • Thematic Reports Guidelines 				
15		The Clearing-House Mechanism (CHM) Report of the Convention on Biological Diversity established under Article 18.3 of the Convention	<p>CHM was established to with the following goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide effective global information services to facilitate the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 • National clearing-house mechanisms to provide effective information services to facilitate the implementation of the national biodiversity strategies and action plans • Partners significantly expand the clearing-house mechanism network and services <p>Data Collection</p> <p>Components:</p>	Sector-specific	National	Data gathering/monitoring and Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.cbd.int/chm/

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CBD website, acting as the central node • The network of national Clearing-House Mechanisms • Various partner institutions 				
15		Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)	<p>Article IX</p> <p>4: c) to obtain from any appropriate source reports and other information which will further the objectives and implementation of this Convention and to arrange for the appropriate dissemination of such information; e) to prepare for the Conference of the Parties reports on the work of the Secretariat and on the implementation of this Convention.</p> <p>Article VII</p> <p>5: d) receive and consider any reports presented by the Scientific Council, the Secretariat, any Party or any standing body established pursuant to an AGREEMENT</p> <p>Data Collection</p> <p>National Reports; The CMS Family Online Reporting System is available at http://cms-family-ors.unep-wcmc.org/. Quick Guide for the CMS Online Reporting System</p>	Sector-specific	National	Data gathering/monitoring and Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/instrument/cms_convtxt_english.pdf
15		Convention on International Trade in	<p>Article VIII</p> <p>7. Each Party shall prepare periodic reports</p>	Sector-specific	National	Data gathering/monitoring and Institutional	http://www.cites.org/eng/disc/text.php

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	<p>on its implementation of the present Convention and shall transmit to the Secretariat;</p> <p>a) An annual report containing a summary of the information specified in sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 6 of this Article; and b) A biennial report on legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken to enforce the provisions of the present Convention.</p> <p>8. The information referred to in paragraph 7 of this Article shall be available to the public where this is not inconsistent with the law of the Party concerned.</p> <p>Article XI 3: d & e)</p> <p>d)receive and consider any reports presented by the Secretariat or by any Party; and (e) where appropriate, make recommendations for improving the effectiveness of the present Convention.</p> <p>Data Collection a) A standard format for annual reports and guidelines for their preparation and submission (see Notification to the Parties No. 2011/019 of 17 February 2011) and a standard format for biennial reports (see Notification to the Parties No. 2005/035 of 6</p>			followup/accountability	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			<p>July 2005);</p> <p>b) A deadline for the submission of annual and biennial reports – that is 31 October of the year following the year for which the report was due [see Resolution Conf. 11.17 (Rev. CoP16)];</p> <p>c) The submission of a coordinated annual and biennial report, to the extent possible, by Parties with multiple Management Authorities [see Resolution Conf. 11.17 (Rev. CoP16)];</p> <p>d) The computerized preparation of reports and their submission in electronic format wherever possible [see Resolution Conf. 11.17 (Rev. CoP16)];</p> <p>CITES trade data are available to everyone and accessible via the CITES trade database on the CITES website. Specific requests for information may also be directed to UNEP-WCMC.</p>				
15		The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands	<p>Article 6 2 e) & F):</p> <p>e) to request relevant international bodies to prepare reports and statistics on matters which are essentially international in character affecting wetlands;</p> <p>f) to adopt other recommendations, or resolutions, to promote the functioning of this Convention.</p> <p>Each triennium, the Standing Committee</p>	Sector-specific	National	Data gathering/monitoring and Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.ramsar.org/

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			<p>adopts a "National Report Format" to be distributed to the Parties well in advance of each meeting of the COP - the purpose of this document is not only to facilitate reporting on past achievements but also to assist the Parties in structuring their activities within the framework of the Strategic Plan.</p> <p>Data Collection</p> <p>Recommendation 2.1 (1984) urged Parties to submit detailed National Reports (NRs) to the Secretariat at least six months before each ordinary meeting of the Conference, and this tradition has continued unbroken to this day.</p> <p>The National Reports are submitted in one of the three official languages and become part of the public record. They are studied and summarized by the Ramsar Secretariat in the form of regional overviews, which are submitted to the COP as official working documents.</p> <p>The texts of the National Reports themselves are published on the Ramsar Web site and in the COP Proceedings, and their contents are analyzed into a database which allows the production of statistical reports on the implementation of the Convention over a wide range of variables.</p> <p>National Reports on implementation of the Convention are structured according to the</p>				

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			current Strategic Plan and seek information on each Party's success in progressing the Operational Objectives and their respective Actions called for in that Plan.				
15		UNCCD Progress Indicators	<p>At its eleventh session the UNCCD COP adopted a refined set of six progress indicators (decision 22/COP.11) which will be used for the first time during the second leg of the fifth reporting process in 2016. The COP also adopted an innovative approach towards measuring progress. The new approach is based on a broader use of readily available global data sources; it attempts to link global level reporting with monitoring efforts undertaken at the national/local level; it is open to both quantitative and qualitative information (i.e. narrative indicators drawn from local storylines and case studies) and puts an emphasis on stakeholder participation.</p> <p>Strategic objective 1: To improve the living conditions of affected populations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in population living below the relative poverty line; income inequality in affected areas • Trends in access to safe drinking water in affected areas <p>Strategic objective 2: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in land cover • Trends in land productivity or functioning of the land <p>Strategic objective 3: To generate global</p>	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.unccd.int/en/programmes/Science/Monitoring-Assessment/Pages/Impact-Indicators.aspx

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			benefits through effective implementation of the UNCCD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground • Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species 				
15	9	Target 15.9	For Target 15.9, there is not a current accountability framework; one would need to be established to monitor UNDAFs and PSRPs, but also national and local planning measures.		Global		
15	2	Target 15.2	Bonn Challenge Target: Restore at least 150 million hectares of degraded and deforested land by 2020.		Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
15	3	Target 15.3	FAO during 2014-2015, as part of its Strategic objective 2 (SO2) monitoring framework to develop a new Outcome Indicator 6: Proportion (%) of countries with an increase in area under Sustainable Land Management (SLM), as share (%) of total agricultural land and forest area.		Global	Institutional followup/accountability	

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
16		MDG Progress Report	Annual progress report prepared by UNDESA based on national statistics.	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16		Universal Periodic Review	The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of the UN Human Rights Council is a State-driven review mechanism which monitors the	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/BasicFacts.aspx

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			implementation of all human rights treaties in all 193 UN Member States. It is designed to ensure “universality of coverage and equal treatment with respect to all States” (GA resolution 60/251). It reviews 42 Member States each year during three sessions, and the review is carried out by member States in the UPR Working Group which consists of 47 rotating members of the Human Rights Council. The UPR review is based primarily on a “national report” provided by the State being reviewed, in addition to an independent “synthesis report” provided by UN entities, and inputs from other stakeholders including national institutions and civil society organisations. After the review, an “Outcome Report” is presented and the State can choose to accept or note the recommendations. The international community then assists with capacity-building and technical assistance if necessary and the next review follows up on the implementation of recommendations.				
16		Human Rights Committee (HRC)	/ The Human Rights Committee is the body of independent experts that monitors implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights by its State parties. All States parties are obliged to submit regular reports to the Committee on how the rights are being implemented. States must report initially one year after acceding to the Covenant and then whenever the Committee requests (usually	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CCPR/Pages/CCPRIndex.aspx

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			every four years). The Committee examines each report and addresses its concerns and recommendations to the State party in the form of "concluding observations"				
16		Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD)	/ The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) is the body of independent experts that monitors implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination by its State parties. All States parties are obliged to submit regular reports to the Committee on how the rights are being implemented. States must report initially one year after acceding to the Convention and then every two years. The Committee examines each report and addresses its concerns and recommendations to the State party in the form of "concluding observations".	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CERD/Pages/CERDIndex.aspx
16		Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)	/ The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) is the body of independent experts that monitors implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. / CEDAW Committee consists of 23 experts on women's rights from around the world. / Countries who have become party to the treaty (States parties) are obliged to submit regular reports to the Committee on how the rights of the Convention are implemented. During its sessions the Committee considers each State party report	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/cedaw/pages/cedawindex.aspx

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			and addresses its concerns and recommendations to the State party in the form of concluding observations.				
16		Committee against Torture (CAT)	<p>/ The Committee Against Torture (CAT) is the body of 10 independent experts that monitors implementation of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment by its State parties.</p> <p>/ All States parties are obliged to submit regular reports to the Committee on how the rights are being implemented. States must report initially one year after acceding to the Convention and then every four years. The Committee examines each report and addresses its concerns and recommendations to the State party in the form of "concluding observations".</p>	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/cat/pages/catindex.aspx
16		Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC)	<p>/ The Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) is the body of 18 Independent experts that monitors implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child by its State parties. It also monitors implementation of two Optional Protocols to the Convention, on involvement of children in armed conflict and on sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. On 19 December 2011, the UN General Assembly approved a third Optional Protocol on a communications procedure, which will allow individual children to submit complaints regarding specific violations of their rights under the Convention and its</p>	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRC/Pages/CRCIndex.aspx

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			<p>first two optional protocols. The Protocol opened for signature in February 2012 and will enter into force upon ratification by 10 UN Member States.</p> <p>/ All States parties are obliged to submit regular reports to the Committee on how the rights are being implemented. States must submit an initial report two years after acceding to the Convention and then periodic reports every five years. The Committee examines each report and addresses its concerns and recommendations to the State party in the form of “concluding observations”.</p>				
16		Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED)	<p>/ The Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED) is the body of independent experts which monitors implementation of the Convention by the States Parties.</p> <p>/ All States parties are obliged to submit regular reports to the Committee on how the rights are being implemented. States must report initially within two years of accepting the Convention. The Committee examines each report and shall make such suggestions and general recommendations on the report as it may consider appropriate and shall forward these to the State Party concerned.</p> <p>/ In accordance with article 31, a State Party may at the time of ratification of this Convention or at any time afterwards declare that it recognizes the competence of</p>	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CED/Pages/CEDIndexOld.aspx

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			the Committee to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation by this State Party of provisions of this Convention. / The Committee shall meet in Geneva and normally hold two sessions per year.				
16		Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)	The Report of the Secretary-General on use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice that is presented to the CCPCJ annually. CCPCJ reviews the standards and norms, including: Updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice” (A/RES/65/228); UN Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime, Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/13, Annex; UN Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (The Riyadh Guidelines), General Assembly resolution 45/112, Annex; UN Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Economic and Social Council, Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Report on the twenty-third session, Annex; UN Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems, A/RES/67/187, annex; Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, as adopted by the First United	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CED/Pages/CEDIndexOld.aspx

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			<p>Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (1955) and approved by ECOSOC Resolutions 663 C (1957) and 2076 (1977).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-Custodial Measures (Tokyo Rules) A/RES/45/110, annex; Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers, as adopted by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 1990; Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, General Assembly resolution 34/169, annex; Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary, As adopted by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan 1985. 				
16	1	UNODC Homicide Statistics (2013) data-set	A well-developed dataset which contains data for 219 countries and territories. The indicator is based on statistical data routinely produced by law enforcement authorities and/or public health institutions, with a high degree of international comparability and a high level of measurability.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	www.unodc.org/gsh/
16	1	The Global Study on Homicide	The Global Study on Homicide, prepared by UNODC, gives a comprehensive overview of intentional homicide across the world. As homicide is one of the most comparable and accurate indicators for measuring violence, the aim of this study is to improve understanding of criminal violence by providing a wealth of information about	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.unodc.org/gsh/

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			where homicide occurs and with what intensity, about who is most at risk, why they are at risk and exactly how their lives are taken from them.				
16	1	National level data sets on violent deaths	National level datasets exist for some countries.	Sector-specific	National	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	1	IISS Armed Conflict Database	Data set of Direct deaths from armed conflict	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	1	Uppsala Conflict Data Program/ Peace Research Institute Oslo (UCDP/PRIO))	Data set of Direct deaths from armed conflict	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	1	Social Conflict in Africa Database (SCAD)	Social Conflict in Africa Database (SCAD) includes protests, riots, strikes, inter-communal conflict, government violence against civilians, and other forms of social conflict not systematically tracked in other conflict datasets. SCAD currently includes information on over 10,300 social conflict events from 1990 to 2012.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	1	Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)	Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project is designed for disaggregated conflict analysis and crisis mapping. This dataset codes the dates and locations of all reported political violence events in over 50 developing countries. Political violence includes events that occur within civil wars and periods of instability.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	1	Global Peace Index	The GPI measures peace according to 22 qualitative and quantitative indicators.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.visionofhumanity.org/#/page/indexes/global-peace-index

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
16	1	Human Security Index	A composite index similar to the Human Development Index, covering 232 countries or territories, which includes indicators on peacefulness.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	1	OHCHR data	OHCHR and the human rights monitoring mechanisms (Treaty Bodies, UPR, Special rapporteurs) receive reports (events-based data) on disappearances, extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, and cases of torture without any or due judicial process. At national level, data would also be available from National Human Rights Institutions, Ministries of Justice and Health, Courts, Police records, Prisons, civil society, etc. (administrative data). Although definitions and methodologies are not harmonized, this type of data remains central for human rights monitoring.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	1	National violence surveys	National violence surveys exist in some countries. Injury surveillance systems (ISS) in many countries are well developed and capture violent/intentional injuries routinely. Others have ISS that capture some intentional and unintentional injuries (e.g. traffic accidents)	Sector-specific	National	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	1	Sexual and gender based violence surveys	UN Women is leading the implementation of SGBV surveys in a set of pilot countries, and this is expected to expand to a larger number of countries in the next few years.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://genderstats.org/ (only women aged 15-49).
16	1	Violence Against Women surveys	WHO, the Demographic and Health Survey and a number of countries have implemented VAW surveys.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	1	Victims of	At national level, data would also be	Sector-	National	Data	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		sexual/gender based violence reporting to authorities	available from National Human Rights Institutions, Ministries of Justice and Health, Courts, Police records, Prisons, civil society, etc. (administrative data). Although definitions and methodologies are not harmonized, this type of data remains central for human rights monitoring.	specific		gathering/monitoring	
16	1	Perception surveys of feeling of safe	Perception Surveys on feelings of personal safety are available, e.g. Australian Bureau of Statistics	Sector-specific	National	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4102.0Main+Features40Jun+2010
16	1	World value surveys, including of feeling safe	World value surveys cover this issue for a large number of countries.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	1	Gallup of feeling safe	Gallup surveys cover this issue for a large number of countries.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	1	Events-based data on reported disappearances, extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, cases of torture without any or due judicial process	Some existing data but global coverage is weak. OHCHR and the human rights monitoring mechanisms (Treaty Bodies, UPR, Special rapporteurs) receive reports (events-based data) on disappearances, extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, and cases of torture without any or due judicial process.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	1	National administrative data on reported disappearances, extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary	At national level, data would also be available from National Human Rights Institutions, Ministries of Justice and Health, Courts, Police records, Prisons, civil society, etc. (administrative data). However, definitions and methodologies are not harmonized.	Sector-specific	National	Data gathering/monitoring	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		executions, cases of torture without any or due judicial process					
16	1	2005 World Summit Outcome, para. 74	General Assembly resolution	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	1	(A/RES/55/2, United Nations Millennium Declaration – 8 September 2000, para. 6	General Assembly resolution	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	1	A/RES/65/283, Strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution – 28 July 2011, OP. 1	General Assembly resolution	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	1	A/RES/63/23, Promoting Development through the Reduction and Prevention of Armed Violence – 16 December 2008, PP. 6-7	General Assembly resolution	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	1	Constitutive Act of the African Union		Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
16	1	OAU: Cairo Declaration on the Establishment of a Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution		Sector-specific	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	1	Conference on Security, Stability, Development and Cooperation in Africa (CSSDCA) Solemn Declaration (AHG/Decl.4 (XXXVI), 2000		Sector-specific	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	2	Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC)	A body of 18 Independent experts that monitors implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child by its State parties. It also monitors implementation of two Optional Protocols to the Convention, on involvement of children in armed conflict and on sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. States parties are expected to provide reports on its implementation every five years and the Committee reviews those reports making comments/recommendations.	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	2	UN Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed	UN Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, CAAC, which has a Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) in place for six grave violations of	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		Conflict (CAAC)	children's rights in situations of conflict based on SCR1612. The working group maintains a list of states that are in violation and there is a process for de-listing.				
16	2	National administrative data	At national level, data are produced by criminal justice sources (the police/judiciary), and social and child protection services.	Sector-specific	National	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	2	United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UN-CTS)	General data on criminal justice resources, including professional judges are collected by UNODC. Data on child-specialized judges can be collected through the annual UN Crime Trends Survey (UN-CTS). The UN-CTS is the questionnaire distributed annually to Member States to collect data on selected crimes and the operations of criminal justice systems, with a view to improving the knowledge of global trends on crime and criminal justice. The yearly monitoring includes such areas as, e.g. pre-trial detention, overall levels of crime, number of prosecutors, etc.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/United-Nations-Surveys-on-Crime-Trends-and-the-Operations-of-Criminal-Justice-Systems.html
16	2	UNODC data sets on children in detention	At the international level, data on prisons are collected by UNODC. Data on children in detention are available for 109 countries and territories.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	2	Global Report on Trafficking in Persons	The Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, prepared by UNODC, represents data collection and biennial reporting on patterns and flows of trafficking in persons at the global, regional and national levels, carried out in close collaboration with national authorities.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	https://www.unodc.org/unodc/data-and-analysis/glotip.html

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
16	2	US State Department Trafficking in Persons Reports		Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	2	IOM Human Trafficking Database		Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	2	CLANDESTINO Database on Irregular Migration		Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	2	UNHCR data sets	The UN Refugee Agency collects data on the number of refugees/IDP displacement	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49c3646c4d6.html
16	2	OHCHR events-based data	OHCHR receives reports (events-based data) on cases of torture without any or due judicial process.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	2	Events-based data on reported cases of torture without any or due judicial process (children)	Developing: some existing data but global coverage is weak. OHCHR and the human rights monitoring mechanisms (Treaty Bodies, UPR, Special rapporteurs) receive reports (events-based data) on disappearances, extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, and cases of torture without any or due judicial process.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	2	National administrative data on reported cases of torture without any or due judicial process (children)	At national level, data would also be available from National Human Rights Institutions, Ministries of Justice and Health, Courts, Police records, Prisons, civil society, etc. (administrative data). However, definitions and methodologies are not harmonized.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	2	Committee on the Rights of the Child	A body of 18 Independent experts that monitors implementation of the Convention	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		(CRC)	on the Rights of the Child by its State parties. It also monitors implementation of two Optional Protocols to the Convention, on involvement of children in armed conflict and on sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.				
16	2	UN Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict (CAAC)	UN Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, CAAC, which has a Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) in place for six grave violations of children's rights in situations of conflict based on SCR1612. The working group maintains a list of states that are in violation and there is a process for de-listing.	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	3	United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UN-CTS)	The UN-CTS is the questionnaire distributed annually to Member States to collect data on selected crimes and the operations of criminal justice systems, with a view to improving the knowledge of global trends on crime and criminal justice. The yearly monitoring includes such areas as, e.g. pre-trial detention, overall levels of crime, number of prosecutors, etc.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/United-Nations-Surveys-on-Crime-Trends-and-the-Operations-of-Criminal-Justice-Systems.html
16	3	African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM)	Periodic review that takes place every two to four years, initiated by AU under NEPAD (socio-economic development and other areas).	Sector-specific	Regional	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	3	The Global Study on Homicide	At the international level, data on homicide are collected by UNODC. Data on homicides "cleared" are available for a limited set of countries (www.unodc.org/gsh/). The Global Study on Homicide, prepared by UNODC, gives a comprehensive overview of	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.unodc.org/gsh/

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			intentional homicide across the world. As homicide is one of the most comparable and accurate indicators for measuring violence, the aim of this study is to improve understanding of criminal violence by providing a wealth of information about where homicide occurs and with what intensity, about who is most at risk, why they are at risk and exactly how their lives are taken from them.				
16	3	UNODC data sets on conviction rates by type of adjudicated crimes	Data on recorded crimes resulting in court decisions require the linking of recording systems between police and judicial authorities which few countries have achieved to date. At the international level, data on aggregate conviction rates are available for a limited set of countries from UNODC.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	3	UNODC data sets on detainees held in detention for more than 12 months while awaiting indictment, sentencing and/or final disposition	UNODC collects data on pre-trial detention, but not by length of time which is much harder to obtain.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	3	United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UN-CTS)	General data on criminal justice resources, including professional judges and magistrates are collected by UNODC through the annual UN Crime Trends Survey (UN-CTS) and are available for over 100 countries and territories. The UN-CTS is the questionnaire	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/United-Nations-Surveys-on-Crime-Trends-and-the-Operations-of-Criminal-Justice-

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		on justice sector personnel	distributed annually to Member States to collect data on selected crimes and the operations of criminal justice systems, with a view to improving the knowledge of global trends on crime and criminal justice. The yearly monitoring includes such areas as, e.g. pre-trial detention, overall levels of crime, number of prosecutors, etc.				Systems.html
16	3	Population surveys of bribery	Countries are increasingly measuring the experience of corruption through population surveys (Payment or requestment of bribe by security, police or justice official).	Sector-specific	National	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	3	Freedom House Nations in Transit 2012	Confidence in impartiality of judicial mechanisms	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	3	Universal Periodic Review	The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is a unique process which involves a periodic review of the human rights records of all 193 UN Member States. The UPR is a significant innovation of the Human Rights Council which is based on equal treatment for all countries. It provides an opportunity for all States to declare what actions they have taken to improve the human rights situations in their countries and to overcome challenges to the enjoyment of human rights. The UPR also includes a sharing of best human rights practices around the globe. Currently, no other mechanism of this kind exists.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/upr/pages/BasicFacts.aspx
16	3	OHCHR data on rule of law	OHCHR collects and disseminates data on ratification of human rights treaties, which contain standards on the rule of law both at	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			national and international levels.				
16	3	OHCHR data on arbitrary detention and forced evictions	OHCHR and human rights mechanisms receive reports on arbitrary detention and forced evictions.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	3	UNODC data on adherence/ratification of associated frameworks	UNODC has information on UNCAC ratification and for about 80 countries to date which have undergone the implementation review of UNCAC, chapter 3 [Criminalization and Law enforcement] and 4 [International Cooperation].	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	3	UNODC data on deaths in custody	At the international level, UNODC has collected data on deaths in prisons.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	3	International Centre for Prison Studies data		Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	3	UNODC data on prisoners per prison officer	Existing: At the international level, data on prisoners are collected by UNODC. Data on the number of prisoners and prison officers are available for 121 and 118 countries and territories, respectively.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	3	UNODC data on number of police personnel	Existing: At the international level, data on police personnel are collected by UNODC. Data on the police personnel are available for 117 countries and territories, respectively. Other data are available at the national level.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	3	International Crime Victim Survey on Confidence in ability of law enforcement to	In 2000, the UN Interregional Crime and Justice Institute conducted the International Crime Victim Survey (ICVS with 40 countries participating) and produced the indicator: Percentage of the population satisfied with its police in the area of crime control	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		control crime	(http://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesF/SeriesF_89E.pdf , page 86)				
16	3	National data on Public budget dedicated to security institutions and prisons	Public finance data exists at the national level but it is not often published.	Sector-specific	National	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	3	9 treaty monitoring bodies of independent experts	They monitor the implementation of international treaties, with the most relevant for G16 being the Human Rights Committee, the Committee Against Torture, Committee on Enforced Disappearances as well as the Committee on the Rights of the Child, Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women.	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	3	(A/RES/55/2, United Nations Millennium Declaration – 8 September 2000, paras. 24-25)	General Assembly resolution	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	3	A/RES/67/1, Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels – 30	General Assembly resolution	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.unrol.org/files/Declaration%20HLM_A%20RES%2067%201.pdf

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		November 2012, para. 2					
16	3	United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-Custodial Measures (Tokyo Rules) A/RES/45/110, annex	UN standard minimum rules	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/45/a45r110.htm
16	3	United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems, A/RES/67/187, annex	UN principles	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	https://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/GA_67.187_English.pdf
16	3	UN General Assembly Resolution on Legal Empowerment of the poor and the eradication of poverty (A/C.2/64/L.4/Rev. 2, 2009); and A/RES/60/1, 2005 World Summit Outcome – 24 October 2005, PP. 1)	General Assembly resolution	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/documents/reports/Legal%20empowerment%20of%20the%20poor.pdf

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
16	3	Land Policy Initiative (LPI)	UNECA, AUC and AfDB initiative: assists AU member states with review, implementation and evaluation of policies, mainly implementation of the AU declaration on land issues	Sector-specific	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	3	United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) Review Mechanism	An intergovernmental process for technical review of individual MS implementation of the UNCAC. Review is periodic and undertaken by two other States parties.	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/IRG.html
16	4	Global Financial Integrity	Illicit financial flows	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.gfintegrity.org/
16	4	UNODC data sets on drugs	Data are available as global estimates and for some countries. UNODC collect data on elements of the drug economy and support countries to estimate the value of illicit production and trafficking of drugs. UNODC and illicit crop monitoring.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	4	World Drug Report	The World Drug Report, prepared by UNODC, provides an annual overview of the major developments in drug markets for the various drug categories, ranging from production to trafficking, including development of new routes and modalities, as well as consumption. It also covers drug prevention and treatment, and HIV among people who inject drugs.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.unodc.org/wdr2014/
16	4	Arms Trade Treaty	Arms flows	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	4	Small arms survey	The Small Arms Survey is an independent research project located at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva, Switzerland. It serves as	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			the principal international source of public information on all aspects of small arms and armed violence and as a resource for governments, policy-makers, researchers, and activists.				
16	4	UNODC data sets on arms trafficking	Data are available as estimates for some regions. UNODC collect data on elements of the arms trafficking countries to estimate the value of illicit production and trafficking of drugs.	Sector-specific	Regional	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	4	Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) Initiative	The Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) Initiative is a partnership between the World Bank Group and UNODC that supports international efforts to end safe havens for corrupt funds. StAR works with developing countries and financial centers to prevent the laundering of the proceeds of corruption and to facilitate more systematic and timely return of stolen assets.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	4	UNODC data set on value of illicit production and trafficking of natural resources	UNODC Environmental Crime Statistics, which are being developed	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	4	UNEPs Global Environment Outlook (GEO) reports		Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.unep.org/geo/geo5.asp
16	4	UN CTED Detailed Implementation Survey	General data on different forms of crime are collected by UNODC. Data on organized crime, money laundering and financing of terrorism can be collected through the annual UN CTED Detailed Implementation	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			Survey (SC Res 1373) - confidential; FATF Mutual Evaluations (public)				
16	4	Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit	Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit, which is aimed at assisting Governments in identifying the strengths and weaknesses of their criminal justice responses to wildlife and forest crime. A project under the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC), a partnership between UNODC, CITES, INTERPOL, World Bank, and the World Customs Organization. ICWC works to bring coordinated support to national wildlife law enforcement agencies and related subregional and regional networks.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	4	EITI Standard	The standard is implemented in 48 countries. Implementing the EITI Standard means that countries have to ensure full disclosure of taxes and other payments made by oil, gas and mining companies to governments, which are compiled in an annual EITI Report.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	https://eiti.org/countries/reports https://eiti.org/eiti
16	4	United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UN-CTS)	The UN-CTS is the questionnaire distributed annually to Member States to collect data on selected crimes and the operations of criminal justice systems, with a view to improving the knowledge of global trends on crime and criminal justice. The yearly monitoring includes such areas as, e.g. pre-trial detention, overall levels of crime, number of prosecutors, etc.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/United-Nations-Surveys-on-Crime-Trends-and-the-Operations-of-Criminal-Justice-Systems.html
16	4	EU FLEGT	EU FLEGT(Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade). The EU FLEGT	Sector-specific	Regional	Data gathering/monitoring	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			Facility supports the European Union, its Member States and partner countries in implementing the EU FLEGT Action Plan to produce country specific reports on the effects of illegal logging.				
16	4	The Monitoring of Environment and Security in Africa programme (MESA)	MESA uses space-based and in situ Earth Observation data and Geographical Information System (GIS) applications to enable an improved management of the environment and security at continental, regional, and national levels in Africa. It builds on the Meteorological Transition in Africa (MTAP/PUMA) project and the African Monitoring for Environment and Sustainable Development (AMESD) programme.	Sector-specific	Regional	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	4	UNCAC ratification	UNODC has information on UNCAC ratification and for about 80 countries to date which have undergone the implementation review of UNCAC, chapter 3 [Criminalization and Law enforcement] and 4 [International Cooperation]	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	4	United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) Review Mechanism	An intergovernmental process for technical review of individual MS implementation of the UNCAC. Review is periodic and undertaken by two other States parties.	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/IRG.html
16	4	United Nations Treaty Collection	Adherence/ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	4	Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Recommendations	Recommendations against money laundering and the financing of terrorism	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.fatf-gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/recommendations/pdfs/

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
							FATF_Recommendations.pdf
16	4	African Mining Vision (AMV)	African Mining Vision. The AMV is mainly a developmental mining approach -growth through building economic and social linkages that benefit Africa.	Sector-specific	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	4	Kimberley Process	The Kimberley Process Certification Scheme: The KPCS partially regulates international trade in unpolished diamonds. It provides a model preventing illicit exploitation of diamonds to fuel conflict. KPCS requires its members to maintain a system of due diligence against rough diamonds tainted by conflict. 49 members representing 75 countries. The KPCS has established working groups to assist in carry out its mandate.	Sector-specific	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	4	Action Plan on Countering Illegal Mining	Action Plan on countering illegal mining June 19-20, 2014, members agreed to form a working group to develop joint tactics to promote and protect legal mining in Colombia, Perú, Chile, and México.	Sector-specific	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	4	APEC Mining Task Force Action Plan	Currently in the progress of formulating and implementing a new action plan.	Sector-specific	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	4	OECD Due Diligence Guidelines	In 2011, the OECD published guidance on due diligence for responsible supply chains of minerals from conflict zones, with a supplement on tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold. This guidance has been recognised as an international framework for due diligence	Sector-specific	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	4	EU Due Diligence Initiative	EU due diligence initiative for responsible sourcing of minerals coming from conflict zones and high-risk areas. The regulation is in its drafting stage.	Sector-specific	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
16	4	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC)	The UNTOC is the main international legal instrument in the fight against transnational organized crime, and is supplemented by three further protocols. There is however currently no review mechanism for its implementation.	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.unodc.org/unodc/treaties/CTOC/
16	4	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), to which 175 States are parties: monitoring reports on poaching and illicit wildlife trafficking and data on trade trends.	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://cites-dashboards.unep-wcmc.org/
16	5	UNODC reporting mechanism for corruption cases	UNODC has information on UNCAC ratification and for about 80 countries to date which have undergone the implementation review of UNCAC, chapter 3 [Criminalization and Law enforcement] and 4 [International Cooperation].	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	5	AU Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa	SHaSA survey modules on governance, peace and security include questions on experiences of corruption and bribery, as well as on perceptions on these issues. These surveys have been implemented in a number of African countries and are expected to be implemented elsewhere in the near future	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	5	Population and business surveys of bribery	Countries are increasingly measuring the experience of corruption through population surveys (Payment or requestment of bribe by public official).	Sector-specific	National	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	5	Freedom House Nations in Transit 2012	Public officials hired through formal and standardized procedure	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
16	5	Economist Intelligence Unit Country Risk Ratings	EIU analyses and forecasts the credit risk posed by a country and provides a regularly reviewed country risk rating. In addition to the currency, sovereign debt and banking sector risks posed by a country, the service also looks at political, economic policy and economic structure risks. This includes corruption, including in the banking sector.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	5	UNODC data sets on Investigations/con victions against suspicious financial activity	General data on different forms of crime are collected by UNODC.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	5	UNODC data sets on corruption conviction cases	At the international level, data on aggregate conviction rates on corruption are currently available for a limited set of countries from UNODC.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	5	UNODC data on UNCAC ratification	UNODC has information on UNCAC ratification and for about 80 countries to date which have undergone the implementation review of UNCAC, chapter 3 [Criminalization and Law enforcement] and 4 [International Cooperation].	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	5	United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) Review Mechanism	An intergovernmental process for technical review of individual MS implementation of the UNCAC. Review is periodic and undertaken by two other States parties.	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/IRG.html
16	5	Monterrey Consensus	General Assembly resolution	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/monterrey/MonterreyConsensus.pdf
16	5	A/RES/67/1,	General Assembly resolution	Sector-	Global	Institutional	http://www.unrol.org/files/

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels – 30 November 2012,		specific		followup/accountability	Declaration%20HLM_A%20RES%2067%201.pdf
16	6	United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UN-CTS)	The UN-CTS is the questionnaire distributed annually to Member States to collect data on selected crimes and the operations of criminal justice systems, with a view to improving the knowledge of global trends on crime and criminal justice. The yearly monitoring includes such areas as, e.g. pre-trial detention, overall levels of crime, number of prosecutors, etc.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/United-Nations-Surveys-on-Crime-Trends-and-the-Operations-of-Criminal-Justice-Systems.html
16	6	Open Budgets Initiative	Open Budgets Initiative - World Bank Open Budget Portal; International Budget partnership;	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	6	Worldwide Governance Indicators	Worldwide Governance Indicators of the World Bank	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	6	African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM)	Periodic review that takes place every two to four years, initiated by AU under NEPAD (socio-economic development and other areas).	Sector-specific	Regional	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	6	Legatum Foundation's Legatum Prosperity Index	The global Prosperity Index is the flagship publication of the Legatum Institute. First published in 2007, the Index now benchmarks 142 countries around the world across eight distinct categories: Economy;	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			Education; Entrepreneurship & Opportunity; Governance; Health; Personal Freedom; Safety & Security; and Social Capital. The Prosperity Index includes both objective and subjective data. The purpose of the Prosperity Index is to spark debate and to encourage policymakers, scholars, the media, and the interested public to take an holistic view of prosperity and to better understand how it is created.				
16	6	AU Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa	SHaSA survey modules on governance, peace and security include questions on perceptions and experiences of discrimination in public institutions and responsiveness of public institutions. These surveys have been implemented in a number of African countries and are expected to be implemented elsewhere in the near future	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	6	Bertelsmann Foundation Transformation Index	The index includes complaints against government officials or cases filed through redress mechanism resolved/addressed	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	6	United Nations Online Network in Public Administration and Finance (UNPAN)	UNPAN is designed to help countries, especially developing countries and countries in economic transition, to respond to the challenges that governments face in bridging the digital divide between the 'haves and have-nots' and to achieve their development goals. The immediate objective of UNPAN is to establish an internet-based network that links regional and national institutions devoted to public administration, thereby	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			facilitating information exchange, experience sharing, and training in the area of public sector policy and management.				
16	6	Economist Intelligence Unit Country Risk Ratings	EIU analyses and forecasts the credit risk posed by a country and provides a regularly reviewed country risk rating. In addition to the currency, sovereign debt and banking sector risks posed by a country, the service also looks at political, economic policy and economic structure risks.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	6	World Value surveys	The World Values Survey is a global network of social scientists studying changing values and beliefs and their impact on social and political life, led by an international team of scholars, with the WVS association and secretariat headquartered in Stockholm, Sweden. The WVS consists of nationally representative surveys conducted in almost 100 countries.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	6	Global Integrity Index	The Global Integrity Index measures the gap between the quality of laws of a country and their implementation. Though Global Integrity no longer produces a country-by-country ranking of overall performance on the Integrity Indicators, they focus more on countries that have significantly improved or declined in their overall performance between assessments. The Global Integrity Report relies on a qualified network of in-country researchers and journalists to generate quantitative data and qualitative reporting on the health of a country's anti-corruption framework. Each country	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			assessment contained in the Global Integrity Report comprises two core elements: a qualitative Reporter's Notebook and a quantitative Integrity Indicators scorecard. An Integrity Indicators scorecard assesses the existence, effectiveness, and citizen access to key governance and anti-corruption mechanisms through more than 300 actionable indicators. It examines issues such as transparency of the public procurement process, media freedom, asset disclosure requirements, and conflicts of interest regulations. Scorecards take into account both existing legal measures on the books and de facto realities of practical implementation in each country.				
16	6	Bertelsmann Foundation Transformation Index		Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	6	Political Risk Services International Country Risk Guide		Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	6	UN Women data on women heading government departments	Data on women participation in local government is being compiled by UN Women.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	6	UNODC data on UNCAC ratification	UNODC has information on UNCAC ratification and for about 80 countries to date which have undergone the	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			implementation review of UNCAC, chapter 3 [Criminalization and Law enforcement] and 4 [International Cooperation].				
16	6	Bertelsmann Foundation Sustainable Governance Indicators 2011	Confidence in impartiality of security forces, police and judicial mechanisms	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	6	OHCHR data on National Human Rights Institutions	OHCHR collects and disseminates data on existence of an independent National Human Rights Institution.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/HRIndicators/NHRI_May2014_map.pdf
16	6	African Development Bank (AFDB) Governance Ratings 2011	Oversight mechanisms	Sector-specific	Regional	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	6	OHCHR data	Overview of all Freedom of Information laws, Database and maps available – OHCHR.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	6	ITU Data on internet use and access	Internet use for getting information from government institutions	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/stat/default.aspx
16	6	United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) Review Mechanism	An intergovernmental process for technical review of individual MS implementation of the UNCAC. Review is periodic and undertaken by two other States parties.	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/IRG.html
16	6	Rio +20 Conference on Sustainable Development Outcome Document, 2012, UN General	General Assembly resolution	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/documents/reports/Legal%20empowerment%20of%20the%20poor.pdf

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		Assembly Resolution on Legal Empowerment of the poor and the eradication of poverty (A/C.2/64/L.4/Rev. 2, 2009); and A/RES/60/1, 2005 World Summit Outcome – 24 October 2005, PP. 1					
16	6	International Guidelines on Access to Basic Services for All (approved by the Governing Council of UN-HABITAT on 3 April 2009)	International guidelines	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/guidelines_0.pdf
16	6	WSIS Geneva Plan of Action	General Assembly resolution	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/flagship-project-activities/unesco-and-wsis/implementation-and-follow-up/unesco-and-wsis-action-lines/
16	6	Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the	General Assembly resolution	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/docs/2011/res%202011.9.pdf

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		Decade 2011-2020 (Fourth UN Conference on the Least Developed Countries					
16	6	A/RES/67/1, Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels – 30 November 2012,	General Assembly resolution	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	6	A/RES/66/288, The future we want – 11 September 2012, para. 10	General Assembly resolution	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	6	Millenium Declaration	General Assembly resolution	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	6	African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights		Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	6	African Charter on Democracy, Governance and Elections		Sector-specific	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	6	Lomé Declaration of July 2000 on the framework for an OAU response		Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		to unconstitutional changes of government (AHG/Decl.5 (XXXVI))					
16	6	African Union Declaration on the Principles Governing Democratic Elections in Africa, AHG/Decl.1 (XXXVIII), 2002		Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	6	Bata Declaration for the Promotion of Lasting Democracy, Peace and Development in Central Africa ECCAS		Sector-specific	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	6	Treaty of Ecowas		Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	6	Declaration of Political Principles of the ECOWAS (A/DCL.1/7/91) ABUJA , 4 - 6 JULY 1991		Sector-specific	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	6	Protocol on Democracy and Good Governance (A/SP1/12/01) -		Sector-specific	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		ECOWAS					
16	6	Treaty of the SADC		Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	6	SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP)		Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	6	Sana'a Declaration on Democracy, Human Rights and the Role of the International Criminal Court, January 2004 (Issued by the Inter-Governmental Regional Conference on Democracy, Human Rights and the Role of the International Criminal Court, held in Sana'a, Yemen , on 10-12 January 2004)		Sector-specific	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	6	Tunis Declaration issued at the 16th session of the Arab Summit, held in Tunis on May		Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		22-23, 2004 - LAS					
16	6	Arab Charter on Human Rights Tunis May 2004		Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	6	Charter of the Organization of American States		Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	6	Inter-American Democratic Charter		Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	6	Promotion and Strengthening of Democracy: Follow-up to the Inter-American Democratic Charter [AG/RES. 1957 (XXXIII-O/03)]		Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	6	Declaration of Santiago on Democracy and Public Trust: A New Commitment to Good Governance for the Americas [AG/DEC. 31 (XXXIII-O/03)]		Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	6	Declaration of Nuevo León Special Summit of the Americas		Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		Monterrey , Mexico, 2004					
16	6	Draft Declaration of Quito on Social Development and Democracy, and the Impact of Corruption General Assembly Thirty-Fourth Regular Session OEA/Ser.P June 6-8, 2004 AG/CG-14/04 rev. 1 corr.1		Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	6	Declaration about Democracy and Integration Andean Presidential Council - Andean Community		Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	6	Additional Protocol to the Cartagena Agreement "Andean Community Commitment to Democracy", 2000 - Andean Community		Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	6	Machu Picchu Declaration on		Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		Democracy, the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the War against Poverty - Andean community					
16	6	Andean Charter for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights - 2002		Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	6	Tegucigalpa Protocol to the Charter of the Organization of Central American States (ODECA) - Central American integration System		Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	6	Alliance for the Sustainable Development of Central America Adopted at the Central American environment summit meeting for sustainable development		Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	6	Framework Treaty on Democratic Security in Central		Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		America					
16	6	Acapulco Commitment to peace, Development and Democracy		Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	6	Asunción Declaration signed at the Eleventh Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Rio Group		Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	6	Declaration on the Defence of Democracy, Rio Group		Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	6	Cartagena Commitment to Democracy, Rio Group		Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	6	The Cusco Consensus « Democratic Governance : Defence and Consolidation of Democracy »		Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	6	Bamako Declaration, OIF		Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	6	Beirut Declaration, OIF		Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	6	The Harare		Cross-	Regional	Institutional	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		Commonwealth Declaration and The Millbrook Commonwealth Action Programme on the Harare Declaration, The Commonwealth		cutting		followup/accountability	
16	6	Aso Rock Commonwealth Declaration on Development and Democracy: Partnership for Peace and Prosperity, The Commonwealth		Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	6	Ulaanbaatar Declaration Democracy, Good Governance and Civil Society, International Conference of New or Restored Democracies and the Ulaanbaatar Plan of Action Democracy, Good Governance and Civil Society		Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	6	Charter of Fundamental		Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		Rights of the European Union					
16	6	European Ombudsman		Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	6	Document of the Copenhagen Meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension of the CSCE		Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	6	Charter of Paris for a New Europe		Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	6	Resolution(2002)3 , Revised Statute of the European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission) - Council of Europe		Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	6	CoE Venice Commission - Guidelines for Constitutional Referendums at National Level		Sector-specific	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	6	CoE Venice Commission - Guidelines on Prohibition and Dissolution of Political Parties		Sector-specific	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		and Analogous Measures					
16	6	CoE Venice Commission - Guidelines on the Financing of Political Parties		Sector-specific	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	6	European Convention on Human Rights		Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	6	Final Warsaw Declaration: Toward Community of Democracies		Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	6	Seoul Plan of Action Democracy: Investing for Peace and Prosperity, Community of Democracies		Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	6	Universal Declaration on Democracy, IPU		Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	6	Ensuring Lasting Democracy by Forging Close Links Between Parliament and the People, 98th Inter-Parliamentary		Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		Conference					
16	6	Parliaments' Role in Strengthening Democratic Institutions and Human Development in a Fragmented World, IPU		Sector-specific	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	6	Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 217 A (III)		Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	6	Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action	Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action Adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna on 25 June 1993	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	7	IDEA data on voting of eligible voters	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA)	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	7	The Carter Centre Election Reports	Reported irregularities with registration, maintenance and review of electoral rolls	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	7	EU data	EU Election Observation Missions	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	7	CIVICUS Civil Society Index	The CIVICUS Civil Society Index (CSI) is a participatory needs assessment and action planning tool for civil society around the world, with the aim of creating a knowledge base and momentum for civil society strengthening initiatives. The CSI is initiated and implemented by, and for, civil society organizations at the country level, and actively involves, and disseminates its	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			findings, to a broad range of stakeholders including: government, donors, academics and the public at large. The two primary goals of the CSI are: to enhance the strength and sustainability of civil society, and to strengthen civil society's contribution to positive social change. To achieve these goals, civil society stakeholders make use of participatory and other research methods to create an assessment of the state of civil society. This assessment is then used to collectively set goals and create an agenda for strengthening civil society in the future.				
16	7	Economist Intelligence Unit Political Democracy Index	The index provides a snapshot of the state of democracy worldwide for 165 independent states and two territories—this covers almost the entire population of the world and the vast majority of the world's states (micro states are excluded). The Democracy index is based on five categories: electoral process and pluralism; civil liberties; the functioning of government; political participation; and political culture. Countries are placed within one of four types of regimes: full democracies; flawed democracies; hybrid regimes; and authoritarian regimes.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	7	Freedom House's Freedom in the World Survey	Freedom in the World, Freedom House's flagship publication, is the standard-setting comparative assessment of global political rights and civil liberties. Published annually since 1972, the survey ratings and narrative reports on 195 countries and 14 related and	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			disputed territories are used by policymakers, the media, international corporations, civic activists, and human rights defenders to monitor trends in democracy and track improvements and setbacks in freedom worldwide.				
16	7	SHaSA Initiative surveys on Belief that elections free and fair	Developing: SHaSA initiative is currently collecting this data via perception surveys in 20 countries in Africa.	Sector-specific	Regional	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	7	World Value surveys on Belief that elections free and fair	The World Values Survey is a global network of social scientists studying changing values and beliefs and their impact on social and political life, led by an international team of scholars, with the WVS association and secretariat headquartered in Stockholm, Sweden. The WVS consists of nationally representative surveys conducted in almost 100 countries.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	www.worldvaluessurvey.org
16	7	Gallup world poll on Belief that elections free and fair	Confidence in the judicial system and the courts, confidence in honesty of elections	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	7	Afrobarometer, Latinobarometro, Asianbarometer, Eurobarometer	Regional public opinion surveys, including on politics and democracy.	Sector-specific	Regional	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	7	IPU data	Data on parliamnets, including on women in national parliaments	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	7	UN Women data set on women in local government	UN Women is currently compiling data on women in local government and building an international repository that shall be updated at least once a year.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
16	7	Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa		Sector-specific	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	7	Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women "Convention of Belem do Pará"		Sector-specific	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	7	European Citizens' Initiative (ECI)		Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	8	UN administrative records	GA/SC resolutions formally initiated/led by developing countries	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	8	Records from IMF, BIS and World Bank	Voting rights of developing countries in international financial institutions	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	8	UN Women data set on managing boards	Administrative records on Executive leaders/members of managing boards of international development, peace and human right organizations being nationals of developing countries. UN Women currently compiles this information disaggregated by sex only for entities working in conflict prevention and resolution but the information is widely available in HR departments.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	8	UN Women data	Administrative records on Senior UN	Sector-	Global	Data	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		set on senior UN positions	positions occupied by nationals of developing countries. UN Women currently compiles this information disaggregated by sex only for entities working in conflict prevention and resolution but the information is widely available in HR departments.	specific		gathering/monitoring	
16	8	Monterrey Consensus	General Assembly resolution	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/monterrey/MonterreyConsensus.pdf
16	9	Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and Demographic and Health Surveys on registration of births (children under 5 and general population)	At international level, data is collected by UNICEF through the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and national civil registry systems.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	9	UNHCR data sets	UNHCR ProGres Database: data collection on stateless persons and birth registration of refugee, returnees and IDP children.	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	9	UNHCR data sets	UNHCR Participatory Assessments: Annual reports on the outcomes of participatory discussions, disaggregated by age, gender and disability. Gathers, inter alia, data and information on obstacles to obtaining legal identity documentation for refugees, asylum seekers, returnees, stateless persons, IDPs	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	9	National data	Tools for mapping statelessness: data collection adaptable to country specific contexts, examples of application in the UK,	Cross-cutting	National	Data gathering/monitoring	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			the Netherlands, Belgium,				
16	9	OHCHR data	Human rights treaty bodies: institutional set up for accountability (cf OHCHR contribution)	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	10	African Development Bank (AFDB) Governance Ratings 2011	Public availability of government expenditures, procurement and revenue information	Sector-specific	Regional	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	10	UNESCO Media Development Indicators	Framework for assessing media development.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0016/001631/163102e.pdf
16	10	Universal Periodic Review	The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is a unique process which involves a periodic review of the human rights records of all 193 UN Member States. The UPR is a significant innovation of the Human Rights Council which is based on equal treatment for all countries. It provides an opportunity for all States to declare what actions they have taken to improve the human rights situations in their countries and to overcome challenges to the enjoyment of human rights. The UPR also includes a sharing of best human rights practices around the globe. Currently, no other mechanism of this kind exists.	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/upr/pages/BasicFacts.aspx
16	10	World Trends in Freedom of Expression and Media Development	This report offers a new look at recent evolutions in media freedom, independence, pluralism and journalist safety.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.unesco.org/new/en/world-media-trends
16	10	IPU data on access	IPU data on access-to-information legislation	Sector-	Global	Data	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		to information	and constitutional guarantees of access to information	specific		gathering/monitoring	
16	10	African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM)	Periodic review that takes place every two to four years, initiated by AU under NEPAD (socio-economic development and other areas).	Sector-specific	Regional	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	10	OHCHR data on freedom of information laws	Overview of all Freedom of Information laws, Database -- OHCHR	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	10	EITI Standard	Public availability of documentation related to the exploitation of natural resources. The standard is implemented in 48 countries. Implementing the EITI Standard means that countries have to ensure full disclosure of taxes and other payments made by oil, gas and mining companies to governments, which are compiled in an annual EITI Report.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	https://eiti.org/countries/reports https://eiti.org/eiti
16	10	Freedom House Nations in Transit 2012	Laws requiring disclosure of assets by key political/administrative leaders	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	10	UNESCO Media Development Indicators	Journalists/human rights defenders killed, disappeared, detained and tortured. Framework for assessing media development.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0016/001631/163102e.pdf
16	10	Universal Periodic Review	The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is a unique process which involves a periodic review of the human rights records of all 193 UN Member States. The UPR is a significant innovation of the Human Rights Council which is based on equal treatment for all countries. It provides an opportunity for all States to declare what actions they have taken to improve the human rights	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/upr/pages/BasicFacts.aspx

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			situations in their countries and to overcome challenges to the enjoyment of human rights. The UPR also includes a sharing of best human rights practices around the globe. Currently, no other mechanism of this kind exists.				
16	10	UNESCO Journalist Safety Indicators	Developed within the context of the endorsement of the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity by the UN Chief Executives Board and launching of an implementation strategy for 2013-2014, the purpose of the JSI indicators is to pinpoint significant matters that show, or impact upon, the safety of journalists and the issue of impunity. The JSIs serve to identify the actions that are taken by the various relevant stakeholders in promoting journalists' safety and fighting impunity at national level. These actors include the UN, State and political actors, civil society organizations and academics, and media and intermediaries. It should be noted that the indicators are not intended as a universal model, but rather as signalling a range of relevant items that can serve the purpose of mapping and understanding. They are therefore descriptive and are for the purpose of analysis not prescription. Not every indicator is relevant or even desirable in every context. However, any published findings should indicate the cases in which indicators have not been included for reasons of either suitability or absence of	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/freedom-of-expression/safety-of-journalists/journalists-safety-indicators/

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			data.				
16	10	World Trends in Freedom of Expression and Media Development	This report offers a new look at recent evolutions in media freedom, independence, pluralism and journalist safety.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.unesco.org/new/en/world-media-trends
16	10	Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances and Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances	Annual reports	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	10	Reporters without Borders sata	Reporters Without Borders and Article 19	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.rsf.org
16	10	Committee for the Protection of Journalists	Data on Imprisoned, Assaulted and Killed Journalists	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	10	Article 19	Organisation that advocates for the rights included in article 19 of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights ("Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.")	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.article19.org
16	10	OHCHR reports on violations of media freedom		Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	10	UNESCO Media	Framework for assessing media	Sector-	Global	Data	http://unesdoc.unesco.org/i

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		Development Indicators	development, including on threatening of media professionals.	specific		gathering/monitoring	pages/0016/001631/163102e.pdf
16	10	OHCHR reports on freedom of opinion and expression	Annual Report	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/FreedomOpinion/Pages/Annual.aspx
16	10	National data on Civil society organizations formally registered	Administrative registries exist in some countries.	Sector-specific	National	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	10	World Values Survey	World Values Survey on trust of news media	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	10	Freedom House Nations in Transit 2012	Nations in Transit is Freedom House's comprehensive, comparative study of democratic development in 29 countries from Central Europe to Eurasia.	Sector-specific	Regional	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	10	ITU Data on internet use and access	ITU regularly collects the data for this indicator	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/stat/default.aspx
16	10	Measuring the Information Society Report	Annual report featuring key ICT data and benchmarking tools to measure the information society.	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	10	Partnership on Measuring Information and Communication Technology for Development	Information and communications technology statistics.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	10	Meeting of the Parties (MoP) to the UNECE Convention on	The Aarhus Convention, and its PRTRs Protocol are the only legally binding international instruments on environmental democracy that put Principle 10 of the Rio	Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, or Aarhus Convention, and its Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs)	Declaration on Environment and Development in practice. Also relevant for Targets 16.3, 16.6, 16.7 and 16.10.				
16	10	ILO Convention on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise, 1948 (No. 87);	This fundamental convention sets forth the right for workers and employers to establish and join organizations of their own choosing without previous authorization.	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://ilo.org/global/standards/subjects-covered-by-international-labour-standards/freedom-of-association/lang--en/index.htm
16	10	ILO Convention on the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)	This fundamental convention provides that workers shall enjoy adequate protection against acts of anti-union discrimination, including requirements that a worker not join a union or relinquish trade union membership for employment, or dismissal of a worker because of union membership or participation in union activities.	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://ilo.org/global/standards/subjects-covered-by-international-labour-standards/freedom-of-association/lang--en/index.htm
16	10	ILO Committee on Freedom of Association (CFA)	The CFA was established for the purpose of examining complaints about violations of freedom of association, whether or not the country concerned had ratified the relevant conventions.	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://ilo.org/global/standards/applying-and-promoting-international-labour-standards/committee-on-

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
							freedom-of-association/lang--en/index.htm
16	10	Final WSIS Targets Review: Achievements, Challenges and the Way Forward	Comprehensive evaluation of the achievements made towards the WSIS Targets that governments agreed upon at the World Summit on the Information Society	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	10	2013 ECOSOC Ministerial Declaration on "Science, technology and innovation, and the potential of culture, for promoting sustainable development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals" (para 12)	ECOSOC declaration	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.cdc-cdd.org/IMG/pdf/ECOSOC_Ministerial_Declaration_2013-2.pdf
16	10	Recommendation concerning the promotion and use of Multilingualism and Universal Access to Cyberspace	General Conference of UNESCO adopted the Recommendation at its 32nd session.	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/access-to-knowledge/linguistic-diversity-and-multilingualism-on-internet/normative-instruments/recommendation/
16	10	(A/RES/60/1,	General Assembly resolution	Cross-	Global	Institutional	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		2005 World Summit Outcome – 24 October 2005, para. 120; see also A/RES/67/1, Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels – 30 November 2012, para. 6)		cutting		followup/accountability	
16	10	PC.DEC No. 193, Decision No. 193, Mandate of the OSCE, Representation on Freedom of the Media		Sector-specific	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	11	UNHCR data	UNHCR Global Trends report: Annual report on global displacement statistics (including per displacement type/category), including statistics on durable solutions and estimates on statelessness.	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	11	International Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) data	International Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) annual Global Estimates reports: Annual global estimates (including by region and country) of internal displacement caused by conflict, generalised	Cross-cutting	Global, Regional, National	Data gathering/monitoring	internal-displacement.org

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			violence, human rights violations as well as natural disasters, including: scope and trends of new, evolving and protracted situations of displacement worldwide; obstacles to durable solutions to displacement; drivers of future displacement risk; policy, legal and institutional frameworks for protecting people affected by displacement or at risk of being displaced. IDMC provides data on size and characteristics of IDP populations, including numbers of IDPs and information on background, causes, humanitarian / human rights concerns, national/international responses. Currently 50 country-specific internal displacement profiles.				
16	11	IOM data	IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix: Information management tool which captures, processes and disseminates complex information to provide a clear understanding of the changing locations, vulnerabilities and needs of populations in crisis situations	Cross-cutting	National	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	11	UNHCR data	UNHCR registration data	Cross-cutting	National	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	11	National data	Government statistics and population data: specifically on internal displacement, which UN agencies can use as such or triangulate with their own figures	Cross-cutting	National	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	11	OHCHR data	OHCHR Special Procedures: in particular the mandate on the human rights of IDPs.	Cross-cutting	National	Data gathering/monitoring	
16	11	Big data	There are also different sources of big data that have significant potential to improve	Cross-cutting	National	Data gathering/monitoring	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
			the tracking of displacement and further enhance the monitoring of the target and assess its achievement.				
16	11	United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951) and Protocol (1967)	United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951) and Protocol (1967): Both instruments clarify the rights of refugees and the obligations of the States that are party to one or both. Include a provision on the supervisory role of UNHCR to ensure compliance.	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	11	The Kampala Convention: A treaty of the African Union	The Kampala Convention: A treaty of the African Union that addresses internal displacement caused by armed conflict, natural disasters and large-scale development projects in Africa. Article 5(4) specifically establishes state responsibilities for the protection and assistance of internally displaced persons, whose displacement is the result of "natural or human made disasters, including climate change." Article 11 concerns obligations of states relating to durable solutions. Article 14 on monitoring compliance establishes a Conference of States Parties to monitor and review the implementation of the objectives of the Convention.	Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	11	African Union Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa	African Union Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa: regional legal instrument governing refugee protection in Africa. Expands the definition of who is a refugee.	Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	
16	11	Cartagena	Cartagena Declaration on Refugees: a non-	Cross-	Regional	Institutional	

Goal	Target	Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
		Declaration on Refugees	binding regional agreement governing refugee protection in Latin America. The Declaration bases its principles on the “commitments with regards to refugees” defined in the Contadora Act on Peace and Cooperation (which are based on the 1951 UN Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol). It includes a range of detailed commitments to peace, democratization, regional security and economic co-operation. It also provides for regional committees to evaluate and verify compliance with these commitments. The Declaration expands the refugee definition. Although not formally binding, the Cartagena Declaration has become the basis of refugee policy in the region and has been incorporated in to the national legislation of a number of States.	cutting		followup/accountability	
16	11	European Union's Council Directive	European Union's Council Directive on minimum standards for the qualification and status of third country nationals and stateless persons as refugees or as persons who otherwise need international protection and content of the protection granted.	Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional followup/accountability	

Other

Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed	Article 10 of the Convention requires all Parties to submit to the Secretariat, as soon as possible and in any event no later than nine months after the date of dispatch of a decision guidance	Sector-specific	National	Data gathering/monitoring and Institutional	https://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media/Services/Environmental_Managemen

Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (Rotterdam) Report	<p>document, their decision concerning the future import of a chemical listed under the Convention.</p> <p>Article 12 of the Convention requires all Parties to report on exports of a banned or severely restricted chemical under the convention.</p> <p>Data Collection</p> <p>Import response To facilitate the submission of import responses and the implementation of Article 10 of the Convention, the Secretariat has developed import response form and the following two options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An on-line import response form that guides users through each section and provides assistance in completing it such as pointing to further sources of information. • A Word version of the form and instructions. <p>Export notification Article 12 and Annex V of the Convention sets out the provisions and information requirements related to export notification. At the request of the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties the Secretariat has developed standard form for export notification.</p>			followup/accountability	t/GUDDIS/Legal_Frameworks/rotterdam_convention.pdf
Stockholm Convention On Persistent Organic Pollutants (Stockholm) Report	<p>Article 15 of the Convention requires each Party to report on the measures it has taken to implement the provisions of the Convention including statistical data on its total quantities of production, import and export of each chemicals listed in the Annex A and Annex B of the Convention. The periodicity of the national reporting is every four years.</p> <p>Data Collection</p>	Sector-specific	National	Data gathering/monitoring and Institutional followup/accountability	http://www.pops.int/documents/convtext/convtext_en.pdf

Name	Description of the accountability framework (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	website or other reference
	<p>National reporting is in accordance with a format as established by the COP at its first meeting (decision SC-1/22) and revised at the sixth meeting of the COP (decision SC-6/21).</p> <p>Parties can submit their national reports through the Stockholm Convention Electronic Reporting System (SC-ERS) available online.</p>				

Annex: List of contributors

Goal	Leads and contributors
1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	UNDP, ILO, World Bank, DESA, UNESCO, UNCTAD, FAO, ECA, GEF, OHCHR, EOSG, UNEP, OCHA, IFAD, ISDR, ITC, OHRLLS, UNECE, UNCDF, OSAA, UNFF, UNAIDS, IOM, UNICEF, UN Women, CBD, UNIDO
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	FAO, IFAD, WFP, UNCCD, WHO, WMO, UNICEF, ECA, GEF, UNIDO, WTO, OHCHR, EOSG, UNEP, ILO, OCHA, ISDR, IAEA, OHRLLS, UNECE, OSAA, UNFF, UN Women, CBD
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, DESA, WMO, ECA, UNIDO, OHCHR, OCHA, WFP, ISDR, IAEA, UNECE, UNEP, UNFF, UNDP, UNAIDS, IOM, ITU, UN Women, CBD
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all	UNESCO, UNICEF, WMO, DESA, UNFPA, ECA, OHCHR, EOSG, ILO, OCHA, IFAD, WFP, ISDR, UNECE, UNHCR, OSAA, UNAIDS, IOM, ITU, UN Women
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	UN Women, UNFPA, WHO, WMO, UNESCO, FAO, ECA, UNIDO, OHCHR, EOSG, ILO, OCHA, IFAD, WFP, ITC, UNECE, UNCDF, UNHCR, OSAA, UNDP, UNAIDS, ITU, UNICEF
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	DESA, UNDP on behalf of (UN-Water), UNIDO, WMO, UNESCO, UNICEF, FAO, UN Habitat, ECA, GEF, OHCHR, EOSG, UNEP, OCHA, ISDR, IAEA, UNECE, UNFF, UN Women, CBD
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	DESA, UNDP on behalf (UN-Energy), UNIDO, WMO, FAO, UN Women, UN Habitat, IMO, ECA, GEF, OHCHR, EOSG, UNEP, ISDR, IAEA, OHRLLS, UNECE, UNFF, CBD, UNICEF
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	UNDP, ILO, ITU, UN Habitat, World Bank, UNIDO, DESA, UNCTAD, IMO, ECA, WTO, OHCHR, EOSG, UNEP, ILO, WIPO, IFAD, ISDR, ITC, UNECE, UN Women, OHRLLS, GEF, IOM, FAO, EOSG, UNICEF
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	UNIDO, UNESCO, UNCTAD, IMO, ECA, WTO, OHCHR, UNEP, ILO, WIPO, ISDR, OHRLLS, UNECE, OSAA, UN Women, CBD, UNICEF

10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	UNICEF, UN Women, OHCHR, IOM, DESA, UNESCO, UNCTAD, UNFPA, ECA, EOSG, UNEP, ILO, OCHA
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	UN Habitat, UNEP, UNIDO, WHO, WMO, UNESCO, UNFPA, ECA, GEF, OHCHR, OCHA, IFAD, ISDR, UNECE, UNAIDS, EOSG, UNICEF, UN Women, CBD
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	UNEP, UNIDO, FAO, ECA, GEF, OHCHR, EOSG, UNECE, UNFF, ITU, UN Women, CBD
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	UNFCCC, WMO, UNEP, UNCCD, UNDP, UNIDO, WHO, UNESCO, UN Habitat, IMO, ECA, GEF, OHCHR, EOSG, World Bank, OCHA, IFAD, ISDR, IAEA, OHRLS, UNECE, OSAA, UNFF, UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women, IOM, CBD
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	UNEP, UNESCO, FAO, DESA, OLA/DOALOS (UN-Oceans focal point), WMO, IMO, ECA, GEF, WTO, OHCHR, EOSG, ISDR, IAEA, OHRLS, UNDP, UN Women, CBD
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	CBD, UNEP, UNCCD, FAO, UNDP, UNESCO, ECA, OHCHR, EOSG, ILO, OCHA, IFAD, ISDR, UNECE, UNFF, UN Women
16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	UNDP, PBSO, EOSG, DPA, UN Women, UNICEF, ECA, OHCHR, UNEP, DPKO, ILO, OCHA, UNECE, UNESCO, UNCDF, UNHCR, OSAA, UNAIDS, IOM, UNODC, ITU
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	UNCTAD, GEF, World Bank, DESA, IOM, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNOOSA, ECA, WTO, OHCHR, EOSG, UNEP, WIPO, ISDR, ITC, OHRLS, UNECE, UNCDF, UNEP, OSAA, UNFF, UNAIDS, IOM, ITU, UN Women, CBD, UNICEF