



2007- 2015 National Voluntary Presentations

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Lessons Learned for the Post-2015 Scenario

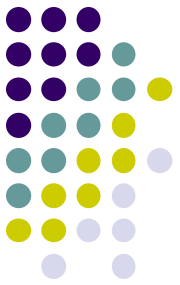
Presentation by

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28 May 2015 2

2:00-4:00 pm



Outline of Presentation

- **Background**
- **The NVP Review Process**
- **Report Content**
- **Review Framework**
- **Lessons Learned**
- **Recommendations**



Background

General Assembly Resolution 61/16 (20 November 2006)

- Economic and Social Council should hold annual ministerial-level substantive reviews (AMRs) as part of its high-level segment;
- Reviews should focus on progress made in implementing the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits in economic, social and related fields, including the MDGs and other IADGs;
- Reviews should be conducted by means of a cross-sectoral approach focusing on thematic issues common to these outcomes and goals;
- Such reviews provide an opportunity for countries to make national voluntary presentations (NVPs)
- Over 60 countries have presented: 2007-2015



The NVP Review Process

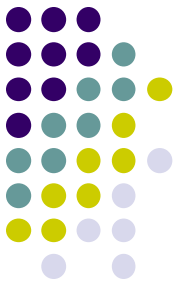
- Drafting of national report
- Convening national, multi-stakeholder consultative dialogues and/or workshops to discuss the draft report
- Identification of up to 3 Reviewers
- Submission of national report for issuance by the Secretariat
- Presentation and discussion at ECOSOC Annual Ministerial Review
- National reports are published as UN documents and placed on the ECOSOC NVP webpage and “Development Strategies that Work” websites.
- Follow-up interventions at the national level through updating and improving national policies are encouraged



NVP Review Process

NVP alumni countries are encouraged to:

- Communicate any developments after the NVP to the ECOSOC President or to the UN Secretariat;
- Make use of the network of global partners/experts supporting NVPs in assessing the implementation of the NDS and policies;
- Undertake to report back to the Council on the results of the changes implemented following their initial national presentations (voluntary)

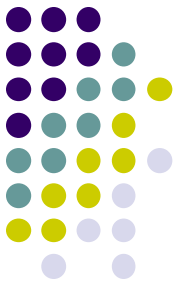


NVP Report - Content

Each volunteering country to present an assessment of progress towards the achievement of the IADGs, including the MDGs, and in particular :

- Main successes
- Most urgent challenges faced by developing and developed countries
- What has been done to address the constraints identified
- How the international community can best plan its support to achieve the IADGs, including the MDGs

Volunteering Developed countries present on the basis of their commitments to all Goals, but with an emphasis on Goal 8



NVP Content

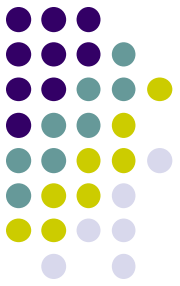
In particular, the NVPs must present:

- Strategies and policies that have worked, those that haven't and practical measures to address remaining obstacles
- Policies and initiatives, which merit scaling up or could be replicated
- Policies and experiences that offer learning tools
- Assessment of overall international support and financial needs to scale-up efforts to achieve national priorities
- Impact of international policies, rules and regimes



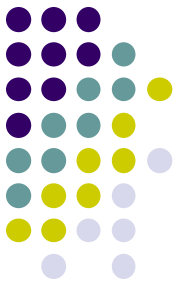
The NVP Review Framework

- MDG/IADG-based analysis of progress in achieving national development objectives
- Analysis of progress towards the thematic focus of the AMR
- Country Statistical Annex and Graphs illustrating progress



Lessons Learned - NVP process

- Good platform for the international community to assess and advance progress towards the IADGs/MDGs at the national level and to revamp MDG policies/programmes
- Facilitate participation and coordination of all arms of government to address the multi-dimensional nature of NVP reporting
- Opportunity for policy dialogue and open review process with national stakeholders, promoting development learning, broad-based engagement and identification of relevant data sources
- Good platform to build partnerships



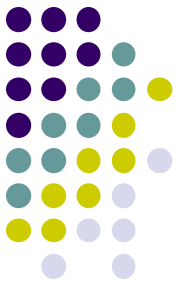
Lessons Learned – NVP Process

- Multi-stakeholder engagement requires complex mobilization and coordination mechanisms not always available
- NVP reports are not easily comparable between countries as they do not use same indicators
- Follow-up mechanisms should be established to monitor implementation and assess the impact of NVP policy recommendations on national planning



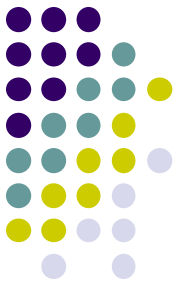
Lessons learned – NVP Analytical Framework

- Opportunity to review and assess development progress and challenges through the MDG framework, sometime for the first time
- Facilitate a dialogue on how to mainstream the IADGs/MDGs into national development strategies
- Conduct comprehensive, multi-sectoral reviews of national development strategies
- Identify good practices and lessons learned
- Opportunity to assess international support, identify capacity/financial needs to address obstacles and constraints



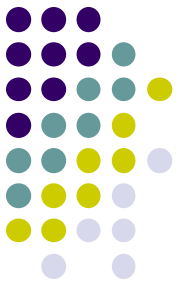
Lessons Learned – NVP Analytical Framework

- Analytical and data framework should be more rigorous and evidenced-based
- A core set of common indicators is critical to allow comparability
- Indicators and data are needed from all domains together with a transparent method to calibrate numerical and policy weights



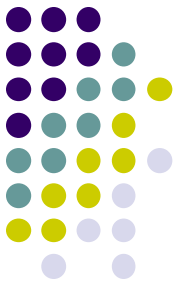
Lessons Learned – NVP Analytical Framework

- Holistic approach to the MDGs, which includes MOI, needed to provide comprehensive analysis of progress and challenges and design effective development policies
- An analytical framework that can assist countries in designing coherent policies for sustainable development will require an integrated system of analysis
- A more rigorous, integrated, evidence-based and comparable reporting framework should be accompanied by strong guidelines and capacity development support



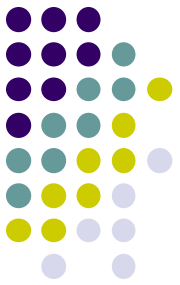
Recommendations – next step

- Updated Guidelines should specify information needs and data requirements for all countries
- Coherent, multilevel report on indicators and policy weights should be prepared as a general guide
- Indicators and policy weights; national, regional, and global weights should be calibrated to be able to adapt a global framework to national realities



Recommendations

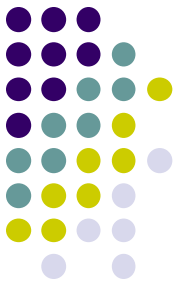
- Build national capacity to produce comparable and reliable data on sustainability indicators to measure and analyse progress:
 - In the national statistical systems
 - Of experts in academia and civil society representatives
 - Of analysts and policymakers in the relevant line ministries
 - Of officials/experts in the UN Country Teams and UN system
- Sub-regional and regional levels would be critical to building monitoring and reviewing capacity



Recommendations

Building capacity for comparable and reliable data using all data sources:

- International “data festivals”: targeting end users; exhibit data with the emphasis on usefulness to the end user; provide a forum for awareness, feedback and motivation for data collection
- Recruit partners from among influential business associations and NGOs to lead bi-annual data drives and co-sponsor annual data festival
- Conduct administrative and statistical data collection training exercises for national statistical system. These should emphasize the gains from digitization
- UNCT should act as a primary global asset and partner with the national statistical systems to promote the need for good data
- UNCT should support and facilitate the development of structured national, civil society, and community plans to meet the data needs of MDG/SDG monitoring
- UNDAF provides framework in which to apply this principle, provided that UNCTs are suitably strengthened



Thank You