

# KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE ON APPROACHES AND TOOLS FOR THE VNRS

Summaries of approaches and tools

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## **African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM)**

### **APRM Electronic Questionnaire**

The APRM Electronic Questionnaire Tool is an APRM initiative developed to assist African Countries in gathering information unique to Africa and African Union initiatives. The tool is designed to allow the APRM and all Member States with gathering information and data relating to any topic or aspect as and when required. The APRM electronic questionnaire is available to all APRM Member States and organisations within the African continent to be used when the need arises to collect data, conduct questionnaires/surveys or need to gauge opinion either in a specific sector or in general. The main objective of the electronic questionnaire is to simplify data collection processes, support a wide range of surveys and opinion polls, provide real-time data, compare historical and current statistics, generating and managing results time-efficiently, less prone to human error, more secure and at the comfort of both the Member Countries and Review Mission Teams.

## **CSEND, Geneva**

### **Connecting SDG 11, 16 & 17**

1. Investment in physical and social infrastructure projects are needed to implement the SDGs (AAAA 2015).
2. SDG 11 (urban development) requires sustainable financing, sustainable governance and competent project management
3. Implementing SDG 11 requires SDG 16.6 (Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels) and SDG 16.7 (Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels).
4. Financing infrastructure can be done through governments' own means; public procurement; PPPs (SDG 17.17); concessions or privatization of services.
5. The choice of financing depends on a government's ability to collect taxes (individual and corporate taxes), VAT, PPPs or by borrowing from development banks and partner countries
6. If financed through borrowing, the borrowed money has to be paid back. If by means of PPP- the next generation has to pay back the loan hence inter-generational justice has to be secured.
7. Sustainable infrastructure design criteria are available (Saner, 2016) and sustainable implementation of SDG 16.6 and 16.7. can be strengthened through ISO 18091 and capacity building (training) through ISO 10015

## **Development Initiatives**

Development Initiatives (DI) is an independent international development organisation that focuses on the role of data in driving poverty eradication and sustainable development. The

objective of our P20 approach is to focus attention on the poorest 20% both globally and in every country as a practical way of driving (and measuring) progress on the Agenda 2030 commitment to Leave No One Behind. We launched the P20 baseline report at the 2017 HLPF, proposing that annual progress on LNOB could be tracked using a small number of bellwether indicators drawn from the SDG framework - income, nutrition and birth registration. Our data analysis showed that the global P20 - the poorest 20% of women, men and children in the world - have just 1% of global income, account for 46% of stunting in the under-fives and have 55% of all unregistered births. This year, we were funded by SDC to pilot the use of the P20 concept in two countries submitting VNRs to the 2018 HLPF, Switzerland and Benin. The outcome of our analysis was shared at a side-event at HLPF, at which we launched an interactive pdf with profiles on how the P20 are doing in every country across the world based on best available data. We believe that this approach could be adopted by any country undergoing a VNR and would welcome the opportunity to showcase our work to date at this event.

Details of our global P20 report, our reports on Benin and Switzerland, and our interactive pdf are all available on our website: [www.devinit.org/p20i/](http://www.devinit.org/p20i/)

### **Equal Measures 2030**

Equal Measures 2030 ([www.equalmeasures2030.org](http://www.equalmeasures2030.org)) is a global partnership of civil society and private sector organisations that have united to ensure that data and evidence drive change on gender equality in line with the SDGs. Several of our partner organisations are members of the Major Groups, including the International Women's Health Coalition, FEMNET, and ARROW (all part of the Women's Major Group).

Our partnership has recently launched a new SDG Gender Index, to track progress on the gender equality dimensions of the SDGs. The SDG Gender Index is currently in pilot form, with data for six countries now available. The Index will be refined in response to feedback up until December 2018 before it is launched with data for as many countries across the world in 2019. The SDG Gender Index has received positive feedback from government representatives in many of the six countries. The SDG Gender Index is the first tool we could share. Information on the SDG Gender Index can be found in our new report Data Driving Change, available here: <http://data.em2030.org/global-report/> (see also the Data Hub below)

The second tool is a new Gender Advocates Data Hub. It is available at <http://data.em2030.org>. The Data Hub has the results of our SDG Gender Index, but also compiles other data, evidence and stories related to gender equality and the SDGs. It is organised by SDG and also by country (with the six countries included in the pilot available now).

### **Global Network of CSOs for Disaster Reduction (GNDR)**

The Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction ([www.gndr.org](http://www.gndr.org)) is the largest international network of organisations committed to working together to improve the lives of people affected by disasters world-wide. Its members are committed to increase community resilience and reduce disaster risk around the world.

GNDR has conducted regular local level monitoring of progress in resilience since 2009, reaching 89,000 stakeholders across 129 countries. This monitoring exercise, conducted in 2009, 2011, 2013, is known as Views from the Frontline (VFL) and it is currently in its 2019 iteration. VFL 2019 covers forward-looking actions focused on strengthening resilience capabilities. It is implemented in 50 countries across the world, many of which have committed to producing a Voluntary National Review of SDGs for 2019. It aims at establishing a local baseline and monitoring process to measure progress towards achieving an inclusive “people-centred” approach to resilience-building, as promoted within the 2030 Agenda, the Sendai Framework for DRR, and other frameworks.

VFL 2019 takes a systems-wide perspective that recognises different actors have different but related responsibilities at different administrative levels.

Local-level interviews are complemented by survey questions targeting key informants working on the sub-national/national institutional and political environment. Questions on the “enabling environment” are designed to increase awareness and assess progress on wider institutional factors essential to scale out local action, putting a political spotlight on gaps and challenges to be addressed in through mutually-reinforcing actions by different actors at different scales. The whole process is led by local actors themselves, building their capacity to monitor and utilise local risk information.

A VFL Pilot was implemented in 2018 in Tonga and the Philippines, to test the methodology that is now being used in other 48 countries. After regional, national and local training, community facilitators and enumerators conducted the VFL surveys and structured conversations with community residents, vulnerable groups, local government and CSO representatives, for a total of 3,400 respondents (900 in Tonga and 2,500 in the Philippines). Data from the pilot project will soon be available online; collection and analysis of data for the other 48 countries will start in early 2019.

## **ILO**

The ILO Department of Statistics’ main activities are data collection and dissemination, leading the international standard setting process and providing technical cooperation and training, all in the field of labour statistics. ILOSTAT, the ILO’s central labour statistics database, is the consolidation of these efforts, presenting a comprehensive set of statistics to measure and monitor decent work and the labour-related SDGs and giving easy access to timely labour statistics on numerous topics and with many disaggregation’s in accordance with the SDG global indicator framework. Through the use of standard or recommended methodologies, ILOSTAT aims to ensure data quality and comparability.

The ILO MULTILATERALS Department has developed a support and training tool named Decent Work for Sustainable Development (DW4SD) Resource Platform (<https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/dw4sd/lang--en/index.htm>). The web-based interactive platform is intended to support constituents, ILO staff, UN country team members, development partners and other stakeholders in their efforts to adequately situate the concept of Decent

Work in national processes aimed at translating the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda into national plans, programmes and budgets, including the formulation of next generation Decent Work Country Programmes, UNDAFs and MAPS processes (Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support) and VNRs. The structure of the DW4SD Resource Platform consists of 24 thematic areas. Each thematic area provides the user with background information, relevant SDG targets and ILO policy outcomes and a discussion guide. The associated resource library includes good practice models, relevant international labour standards, SDG target indicators, and tools and services related to the thematic area.

## **INTOSAI**

### **AUDITING THE SDGs: ROLE of INTOSAI<sup>1</sup>**

INTOSAI Crosscutting Priorities “Contributing to follow-up and review of SDGs within context of each nation’s specific sustainable development efforts and SAIs’ individual mandates.”

4 approaches for SAIs<sup>2</sup> valuable contributions to implementation of SDGs:

- I. Assessing readiness of national systems to implement SDGs;
- II. Performance audits on government programs contributing to SDGs;
- III. Assessing and supporting implementation of SDG 16
- IV. SAIs being models of transparency and accountability

INTOSAI programs:

- “Auditing Implementation of SDGs” supporting 70 country SAIs in SDG performance audits for whole of government approach
- In 2019 publication of compendium on central audit findings
- 2016, 2018 and 2019 INTOSAI Side Events at HLPF on SAI contribution to ensuring that no one is left behind in SDG implementation and on experiences of SAIs
- Publication of SDG audit reports on INTOSAI website

### **International Women's Rights Action Watch Asia Pacific (IWRAP AP). RESURI**

IWRAP Asia Pacific (<https://www.iwraw-ap.org/>) is an international women's rights organisation rooted in the Global South. We have been monitoring the work of treaty bodies and facilitating NGO engagement with the CEDAW framework and review process for 25 years and counting. We work in partnership with women human rights defenders and women’s rights organizations, especially those from the Global South and those representing marginalized groups of women, to drive the implementation of a progressive women’s human rights agenda locally and globally.

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<sup>1</sup> INTOSAI - International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions

<sup>2</sup> SAI - Supreme Audit Institutions

To make sure that the implementation of the sustainable development goals is centered on human rights and does not widen existing inequalities, we have developed a tool (<http://bit.ly/cedaw-sdgs>) to identify practical ways of linking the human rights framework and the sustainable development framework. While our focus is on CEDAW and the SDGs, this tool can be used to make links between any human rights instrument(s) and the SDGs. Some of the ways to use the links made using this tool are to:

- Identify interlinkages between SDGs including corresponding human rights standards
- Prepare reports for VNRs that are centered on human rights obligations of states
- Identify concrete ways of operationalizing gender as a crosscutting issue across the agenda
- Integrate SDGs into reports developed within the human rights framework, including to treaty bodies and the UPR
- Use the SDGs as a tool to accelerate progress towards achieving state human rights obligations, especially towards women and other marginalized groups of people
- Influence the development of SDGs indicators, especially at national level, that integrate relevant human rights standards and obligations

## **Millennium Institute**

### **iSDG – Integrated Sustainable Development Goals Model**

iSDG is an interactive policy simulation tool that tracks the *dynamic interactions* between key social, economic and environmental drivers of sustainability, to reveal alternative *paths* towards the SDGs. This makes iSDG particularly useful for policymakers who have to design development strategies and investment plans for achieving the SDGs. iSDG can be customized to a country, region, or city, in partnership with local experts to capture their distinctive characteristics. Through a user-friendly interface, iSDG can be used in stakeholders' workshops to collaboratively evaluate multiple policy interventions and identify synergies, trade-offs, and high-impact intervention points. This promotes policy coherence across the 17 SDGs and identification of cost-efficient, sustainable solutions. Other benefits include:

- Alignment of existing or new development plans with the SDGs.
- Prioritization and sequencing of policies needed to achieve the SDGs.
- Estimation of the investments needed to implement interventions.
- Identification of financing options, including co-financing and blended finance.

## **OECD**

### **Measuring Distance to SDG Targets Study**

The OECD Statistics Directorate developed a Study on [Measuring the Distance to the SDG Targets](#), aimed at assisting countries with national implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The Study draws on the UN IAEG Global List of Indicators, providing a high-level overview of strengths and

weaknesses by assessing the distance that countries need to travel to meet each target, and a mapping of the data gaps and statistical agenda ahead in view of the SDGs.

An update of the Study will be published in March 2019, with expanded indicator, target and country coverage. The Study update will also explore issues relating to monitoring progress on SDGs, such as identifying transboundary effects within the 2030 Agenda, as well as tracking progress over time and assessing trends based on historic data. The Study used to support individual member countries in aligning strategies with SDGs and in Voluntary National Reviews. Additionally, a recent working paper contributes to the aim of “leaving no-one behind” by [assessing progress on SDGs for children and youth](#).

### **Global Hub for the Governance of the SDGs**

Achieving the SDGs will require governments to coordinate, consult and work across policy areas. It will entail the strategic use of budget, procurement and regulatory tools and the design and implementation of innovative, forward-looking policies and programmes. The OECD, in collaboration with a number national governments and the UN System, seeks to launch a Global Hub on the governance of the SDGs as an innovative and practical way of helping countries in their efforts to strengthen their governance arrangements for the implementation of the SDGs.

The Hub, planned to launch at the 2019 HLPF, will help bring together expertise and mobilise much-needed support for the implementation of the SDGs, and to facilitate targeted assistance in developing and developed countries worldwide in these critical governance areas and could be used by countries in their VNR processes. The Hub will rely on tools and practices that have been developed based on experiences in the area of public governance across OECD and non-OECD countries, such as a role of centres of government, system approaches, [policy coherence for sustainable development](#), budget process and aligning resources, including [gender](#) and [green budgeting](#), regulatory framework, innovation in the public sector, [integrity and fighting corruption](#), [public procurement](#), open government including open data as well as strengthening people-focused justice delivery to ensure equal access to justice for all.

### **Partners for Review**

Partners for Review brings together representatives of the state, civil society, the private sector and academia to reflect on, discuss and share their experiences regarding review and follow-up to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The program initiates networking between stakeholder groups from countries that have already presented their reviews at the HLPF and those that are currently preparing to do so. A learning and sharing network enables detailed experiences of review and follow-up at national level to be analysed and disseminated, and recommendations to be formulated for shaping subsequent stages in the process. The network thereby focuses on i) institutional mechanisms for effective review, ii) meaningful engagement of non-governmental stakeholders, and iii) data and statistics. Lessons learned and recommendations made are relevant to the national review process but also to shaping the review process within the HLPF.

## **The Partnering Initiative (TPI)**

Founded in 2003, The Partnering Initiative (TPI) is an international agency dedicated to unleashing the power of partnership for the SDGs. TPI works with all societal sectors as well as global and national partnerships, offering a range of tools and approaches to mainstream effective partnering, including:

- 1) **Partnership catalysing platforms**: Development of in-country, in-person platforms to systematically engage business as a partner in delivering the SDGs. The platforms convene business, government, UN and civil society around key SDG issues, innovate ideas for value-creating collaborations and directly support the development of partnerships.
- 2) **Fit for Partnering**: Supporting organisations to excel at partnering and maximize their impact through building their *institutionally capability* to partner: developing a partnering strategy; partnership-optimized internal systems and processes; staff capacity, support and internal guidance; and a pro-partnering culture.
- 3) **Professional development**: Building the mindset, skills and technical partnering knowledge through training courses and coaching, supported by a range of tools and guidebooks.
- 4) **Partnership support**: Design and facilitation of partnerships; evaluation and review; troubleshooting and optimization; case study development.

## **UNDP**

- **SDG 16 Reporting Guidance**

Tool which helps Member States draft an SDG 16 chapter in their VNR. Led by UNDP, under the umbrella of the Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies. Finalized by November.

- **SDG 16 monitoring pilot methodology**

Three-step pilot methodology and Community of Practice of countries seeking support to monitor progress on SDG 16 at the national level. Two pilot countries (El Salvador and Uruguay) have already used the methodology to draft SDG 16 chapters for their VNRs in 2017. Details: [pilot report](#)

- **Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA) Tool**

Tool that helps countries assess their readiness to implement the SDGs. It maps current Development Plans and sector strategies and provides an indicative overview of the level of alignment between the them and SDG targets. It also identifies the potential need for multi-sectoral coordination. Details: [RIA – Rapid Integrated Assessment Tool](#)

- **‘Leave no one behind’ (LNOB) Framework**

Framework proposes five factors to understand who is being left behind and why: discrimination; place of residence; socio-economic status; governance; and vulnerability to shocks. The factors can be applied using a three-pronged approach: to *examine* the disadvantages people face in and across the five factors; *empower* those who are being left

behind (or who are at risk of being left behind); and to *enact* inclusive, far-sighted and progressive SDG policies. Details: [LNOB Framework](#)

- **International Futures Global Forecasting tool (IFs)**

Computable general equilibrium (CGE) model by the Pardee Center at University of Denver, consists of 12 interlinked modules/systems to provide analytical insights on the benefits of country reforms, SDG interventions or shocks. As part of UNDP's collaboration with Pardee Center, the model also contains an SDG module allowing the user to track progress on several SDG indicators and targets from policy interventions. Details: [IFs - International Futures Global Forecasting](#)

## UNESCO

Hosted by UNESCO, the SDG-Education 2030 Steering Committee encourages governments to report publicly on progress towards national education policy goals on a regular basis. Such reporting can be used as key sources for the education section of their SDGs Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs). The Steering Committee support countries to monitor progress towards Education 2030 targets through [UNESCO's Institute for Statistics](#) (UIS) and the [Global Educational Monitoring \(GEM\) Report](#). Specific tools include:

- [World Inequality Database on Education \(WIDE\)](#)
- The 2017 edition of the SDG 4 Data Digest entitled [The Quality Factor: Strengthening National Data to Monitor Sustainable Development Goal 4](#)
- [Quick Guide to Education Indicators for SDG 4](#)
- Quick guide to [help countries implement national learning assessments](#)
- Quick guide to [help countries initiate learning assessment reforms](#)
- [Technical Cooperation Group on the Indicators for SDG 4-Education 2030 \(TCG\)](#)
- [Global Alliance to Monitor Learning \(GAML\)](#)
- Wide range of [capacity-development tools and services](#) tailored to meet the specific needs of countries

In addition, UNESCO/GEM are collaborating on a special report, which advocates for countries to highlight what is different/unique in their policy and programming linked to SDG4, instead of only stating updates to indicators.

UNESCO also provide methodologies, standards and indicators needed to achieve key targets in science and innovation, culture and communication. Such as:

- Research and Experimental Development (R&D) Statistics
- [UNESCO Science Report-towards 2030](#)
- [Tracking Progress Towards Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements-SDG 11 SYNTHESIS REPORT](#)
- A new framework and toolkit is under development to help countries collect data on the ways in which the ICTs are used by teachers, students, principals and school administrators.
- UNESCO is working with OHCHR, World Bank and other partners to help country monitor 16.10 on enhancing public access to information and safety of journalists

## UNHCR

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is mandated to protect and assist refugees and to find durable solutions. UNHCR's proposed approach is to promote the need to: (a) identify who is being “left behind” - persons of concern to UNHCR (refugees, internally displaced, returnees and the stateless), and (b) measure the marginalization, and strengthen efforts to improve collection and analysis of relevant data and evidence.

UNHCR engages in support of government efforts, both directly and through the UN Country Team, to include those left behind and/ or advocate for change and amendments to existing practices.

UNHCR partakes in the Global Alliance on SDG16 to ensure the security and rights of the displaced and stateless population are indeed respected in the inclusive society. UNHCR is also working closely with the World Bank for the establishment of a Joint Data Centre on Forced Displacement with the aim to greatly improve statistics on refugees, displaced people and host communities. It is expected to enter into operations in the coming months.

## UNITAR

UNITAR aims to transform mindsets for a more sustainable world by offering learning, analytical and capacity-centred solutions to Governments, institutions and individuals. Through a strategic approach oriented towards achieving the 2030 Agenda, we help them to develop the knowledge and skills needed to solve the challenges of our complex world. The Institute aims to promote new types of approaches across the policy cycle: approaches that are *integrated, evidence-based, participatory, inclusive and innovative*.

UNITAR provides support to UN Member States by offering learning solutions to institutions and individuals such as

- Learning toolkits;
- Online courses;
- Workshops;
- Learning conferences;
- Training programmes;
- Advisory services;
- Institutional capacity development;
- Applied research.

UNITAR helps to build knowledge, skills and attitudes necessary for promoting

INTEGRATED POLICIES (Integrated policy-making, analysis and planning)

DATA AVAILABILITY AND USE (Robust monitoring for evidence-based decision-making)

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT (Stakeholders' contributions to the implementation of the SDGs and to their review)

INNOVATION (Leveraging applied research and technology)

**HIGHLIGHTS – Please visit [www.unitar.org/a2030](http://www.unitar.org/a2030) to access these products**

- TOOLKIT “Policy cycle, integrated approaches and SDGs” generic version
- TOOLKIT “Policy cycle, integrated approaches and SDGs” adapted for African countries in English and French
- Joint UNITAR-UNDESA e-learning course “Strengthening stakeholder engagement for the implementation and review for the 2030 Agenda”
- StaTact TOOLKIT, to promote a short-term and participatory action planning to address urgent data gaps
- Massive Open Online Course “Introduction to the 2030 Agenda: A New Agenda for a Sustainable World”
- E-tutorial “Mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”

**Upcoming or ongoing programmes:**

- Training programme to strengthen statistical capacities for monitoring the SDGs for Asia-Pacific SIDS in partnership with UNSD and Italian National Institute of Statistics (late 2018-2019)
- Regional and national workshops for Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States on data governance with StaTact methodology in partnership with UNSD (ongoing)
- Regional and national workshops for Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States on policy coherence in partnership with UNDESA Division for SDGs (late 2018-2019)

**Upcoming e-learning courses:**

- “Strengthening governance of data ecosystems for the SDGs” based on the new edition of the UN Handbook of Statistical Organization in partnership with UNSD
- “Introduction in to system dynamics and integrated policy-making” for policy-makers in partnership with Millennium Institute and UNDESA Division for SDGs
- Data literacy for decision-makers in support of the SDGs

The work of UNITAR in these areas is supported by the Governments of Switzerland, Sweden, Italy and France.

## **UNFPA**

UNFPA is fully committed to its role in supporting governments in “leaving no one behind”, supporting the implementation of the SDGs including through its work on gender equality, the demographic dividend and data.

UNFPA is the main agency providing census technical support and plays a key role in supporting demographic and health surveys, and other large-scale data-gathering exercises including in humanitarian settings, as well as technical support for national reporting platforms, analysis and dissemination of the information generated.

UNFPA also:

- Promotes the “demographic dividend”, by advocating for targeted investments in decent employment, education, and adequate nutrition and health services, including sexual and reproductive health care.
- Promotes comprehensive sexuality education, which teaches young people about their bodies, rights, and health, and supports gender equality and opportunities for young people through programmes that teach literacy, numeracy, human rights and life skills.
- Reaches marginalized people and communities, including vulnerable women and girls, those living with disabilities, people living with and affected by HIV and indigenous communities.
- Promotes maternal/newborn health and survival, supporting governments, health systems, communities and individuals.

### **United Nations Foundation (UNF)**

The United Nations Foundation (UNF) has worked to build and sustain political support and alignment on the 2030 Agenda among member states, the UN system, and civil society leaders and experts around the world, including in the monitoring of SDG progress. We have done this through:

- **Off-the-record convenings both in New York and at the regional levels**, on topics ranging from preparing VNRs to making sense of the concept “Leave No One Behind” among and within countries. Our convenings have routinely been able to bring in leading experts; create a safe space for diplomats, UN officials, and policy makers to grapple with tough questions; and help them sharpen their focus on the most important policy and political issues that need addressing;
- **Reviews of past VNRs**; and
- **HLPF Surveys** of civil society leaders and member states.

Informed by the above conversations and data, we can provide good practices and challenges we have observed countries experiencing in implementing the SDGs and reporting on their progress.

### **United Nations Global Compact**

Launched in 2000, the United Nations Global Compact is a call to companies to align strategies and operations with Ten universal principles on human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption, and take actions that advance societal goals. With over 13,000 participants based in over 160 countries and 69 Local Networks, the UN Global Compact provides guidance, best practices, tools and resources that are evolving how companies do business responsibly and keep their commitments to society.

Recognizing that the challenges of sustainable development require collective and complementary actions from all actors of society, the UN Global Compact helps companies align their business strategies with the Global Goals while providing platforms for catalyzing action at the local level. Through Global Compact Local Networks, companies are scaling up their contribution to the implementation of local SDG Agendas by engaging in public private multi-

stakeholder policy dialogues as well as partnerships with Government, UN system, civil society and communities to advance national plans of action on the SDGs and contribute to the construction of regional SDG Agendas. Global Compact Local Networks also contribute to raise awareness and build the capacity of companies on the Ten Principles and the SDGs. For more information on the UN Global Compact please visit <https://www.unglobalcompact.org/>

### **United Nations System Staff College (UNSSC)**

The [United Nations System Staff College \(UNSSC\)](#) is the primary provider of interagency training and learning for staff of the United Nations system. UNSSC has extensive experience in providing cost-effective learning and training offerings on sustainable development and the 2030 Agenda to UN entities, governments, as well as other stakeholders. UNSSC's [Knowledge Centre for Sustainable Development](#), based in Bonn (Germany), specialises among others in facilitating catalytic learning designed to build the competencies and skills of civil servants, thus enabling them to implement the 2030 Agenda at the national level. To this end, **UNSSC provides specially-tailored highly-focused executive training programs for civil servants as well as for high-level UN officials.** UNSSC also offers tailored programmes and 'Training of trainers' (ToT) courses on a variety of topics. In addition, UNSSC provides a suite of free-of-charge as well as low-cost online learning offerings on various topics around the 2030 agenda. These include [knowledge primers](#), [explainer videos](#), [webinar series](#), as well as [online courses on sustainable development](#), [climate change](#), etc. UNSSC's full suite of learning offerings cover topics ranging from policy coherence, results-focused programming, measurement and evaluation to partnerships, stakeholder engagement, communication and advocacy in the context of the 2030 Agenda. More info: [https://www.unssc.org/sites/unssc.org/files/kcsd\\_course\\_portfolio\\_0.pdf](https://www.unssc.org/sites/unssc.org/files/kcsd_course_portfolio_0.pdf)

### **UN Volunteers (UNV)**

#### **Integrating volunteer contributions into voluntary national reviews**

United Nations Volunteers (UNV) works with UN Member States and other stakeholders to support evidence on whole-of-society approaches in their Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs). Globally, more than one billion active volunteers make economic and social contributions to development processes at scale. Incorporating evidence on volunteering can support national analysis on means of implementation for the SDGs, highlight citizen participation and engagement and can demonstrate pathways and processes for leaving no one behind. Practically, UNV can:

- Package relevant knowledge and evidence on volunteering in the context (including, where available national statistics in line with the ILO standard) and provide advice and analysis to governments.
- Convene stakeholders to collate and validate data and inputs for specific themes or Goals.
- Facilitate volunteer-led data collection processes with target groups (e.g. youth or rural communities) to fill data gaps (online and offline) for the VNR reports.

## **UN-Water**

The UN-Water Integrated Monitoring Initiative is a collaboration among the eight UN Agencies that are the custodians for the 11 indicators under SDG 6 for water and sanitation. The initiative aims to support awareness raising and capacity building in Member States both for the technical skills required for monitoring SDG 6 indicators as well as the institutional processes for integration across indicators and their use in policymaking. To complement direct engagement with countries at the national, regional and global level, the Integrated Monitoring Initiative has developed the following tools:

1. 'Step-by-step methodologies' which explain in detail how to carry out monitoring for each indicator.
2. Recordings of previously-offered webinars presenting each indicator by its custodian agency and answering questions in a group setting.
3. Helpdesks hosted by each agency for technical questions that arise.
4. Interlinkages report describing the links and interdependencies between the targets of SDG 6 and those of other Goals.
5. 'Good practices for country monitoring systems' which looks at institutional aspects of integrated water and sanitation monitoring at the country level
6. SDG 6 Synthesis Report (June 2018) which used the global data obtained during the 2017 baseline period to explore the inter/intra-linkages between SDG targets and provide policy recommendations on the acceleration of SDG 6.
7. Indicator reports (August 2018) presenting the results and analysis for 7 global indicators (6.3-6-6) complementing the 2017 reports from JMP and GLAAS
8. SDG 6 Data Portal (April 2019) which will bring together data on all the SDG 6 global indicators, in support of an integrated analysis of data and overall progress towards SDG 6 for use by Member States and other stakeholders.

## **World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)**

The World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) works with 200 forward-thinking member companies to scale up sustainable and inclusive business solutions to advance the realization of the SDGs through the transformation of key economic systems. The organization also develops a range of publicly available tools and resources which support broader industry uptake of sustainable business practices and alignment with the SDGs. These include: the SDG Compass, which provides guidance for companies on how they can align their strategies as well as measure and manage their contribution to the SDGs; an online SDG Business Hub which provides easy access to resources, tools, case studies and leadership examples; guidelines on how to produce SDG Sector Roadmaps for industries looking to come together to set a common SDG vision; and a CEO Guide to the SDGs which highlights actions that business leaders can take to advance this agenda within their operations.

## Participants list

<b>ORGANIZATION</b>	<b>Name of Participant</b>	<b>Title</b>
<b>APRM</b>	Tumi Dlamini	Technical Advisor to the CEO, APRM
	Osten Chulu	Agenda 2063/SDGs expert, APRM
<b>CSEND</b>	Dr. Raymond Saner	Professor
<b>Development Initiatives</b>	Carolyn Culey	Director of Engagement and Partnerships
<b>UN Global Compact</b>	Mr. Angus Rennie	Senior Manager for UN Relations and Partnerships
<b>Global Network of CSOs for Disaster Reduction (GNDR)</b>	Lucy Pearson	Programme Manager
<b>Equal Measures 2030</b>	Alison Holder	Director
<b>ILO</b>	Wolfgang Schiefer	
<b>INTOSAI General Secretariat</b>	Monika González-Koss	Director INTOSAI General Secretariat and Head International Department
<b>International Women's Rights Action Watch Asia Pacific (IWRAP AP)</b>	Sachini Perera	Programme Officer
<b>ITU</b>	Mario Castro Grande	Senior External Affairs Officer
<b>Millennium Institute (iSDG)</b>	Wiktoria Urantowka	
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<b>Partners for Review (P4R)</b>	Anna-Maria Heisig	
<b>South Centre</b>	Manuel Montes	Permanent Observer to the UN and Senior Adviser on Finance and Development South Centre
<b>The Partnering Initiative</b>	Darian Stibbe	Executive Director
<b>UN Foundation</b>	Alyson Neel	Policy & Advocacy Strategist, Global Policy
<b>UN Women</b>	Christine Loew	Head of Liaison Office Geneva
<b>UNDP</b>	Sara Sekkenes	Adviser, Conflict Prevention – Partnerships Governance and Peacebuilding Cluster Bureau for Policy and Programme Support UNDP
<b>UNESCO</b>	Bobir Tukhtabayev	Senior Liaison Officer at UNESCO's Liaison Office in Geneva
<b>UNFPA</b>	Monica Ferro	Chief, UNFPA Geneva Office

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<b>UNISDR</b>	Sandra Amlang	Head of UN Coordination and Cooperation Unit, Partnerships, Inter-governmental process and Inter-agency cooperation
	Marlene Grundstrom	Programme Management Officer
<b>UNITAR</b>	Elena Proden	UNITAR Specialist on the 2030 Agenda
<b>UNSSC</b>	Simona Costanzo Sow	
<b>UNV</b>	Margaret Carroll	Policy Specialist, Volunteerism and SDGs
<b>UN WATER</b>	William Reidhead	Global Monitoring Officer
	Klas Moldeus	
<b>WFP</b>	Adam M. Jaffee	STR Senior Programme Policy Officer
<b>World Bank</b>	Jos Verbeek	Manager and Special Representative to the UN and WTO
<b>World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)</b>	James Gomme	Director, Sustainable Development Goals