Questionnaire:

I. Institutional responsibilities for follow-up and review:

1. How can the General Assembly, ECOSOC and the HLPF work coherently in follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda? What should be the role of the General Assembly in follow-up and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda? Do you see the need to adjust the working methods and Agenda of the General Assembly, its plenary, second, third committees in particular and their relation to ECOSOC to respond to the 2030 Agenda and ensure coherence, complementarities and efficiency, if so, how?

The General Assembly, ECOSOC and HLPF should monitor the implementation process of the objectives established for 2030. The main aim of the Agenda is to ensure that the goals and afferent actions should face the challenges and real needs of population. The role of the General Assembly is to consolidate the efforts in the process of Agenda follow-up and monitoring.

2. Given its Charter and other mandates, how can ECOSOC help ensure that global follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda is coherent?

In order to ensure coherence and monitoring of the Agenda implementation, ECOSOC should closely collaborate with the national monitoring entities.

3. How can the HLPF most effectively make linkages with the follow-up and review arrangements of the UN conferences and processes on (1) least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing states (SIDS), and (3) landlocked developing countries (LLDCs)?

HLPF could effectively make linkages with follow-up and review arrangements of the UN conferences and processes on LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs by elaborating more rigorous impact analyses (more comprehensive than SWOT analysis).

4. Should the General Assembly provide some guidance to ECOSOC functional commissions and the other intergovernmental bodies and forums on how they should best reflect their contribution to the review of SDGs, and to the HLPF generally, in their work programmes and sessions? And what it would be?

The General Assembly should preferably provide general and strategic guidance on follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda, while the ECOSOC would be mainly responsible for providing guidance to its functional commissions and other intergovernmental bodies and forums on how they should best reflect their contribution on the review of the SDGs.

5. How can the HLPF best build on the outcome of the ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development and the summary by the Co-Chairs of the multi-stakeholder forum on Science, Technology and Innovation?
HLPF can build a better outcome of ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development and the summary by the Co-Chairs of the multi-stakeholder forum on Science, Technology and Innovation by making a shorter general summary of the forum and a separate one for each country individually, taking into account that there is a significant discrepancy in the level of measures taken by different countries.

II. Overarching annual theme of the HLPF vs thematic reviews of progress of the SDGs to be carried out by the HLPF:

6. Should the HLPF thematic reviews of the progress on the SDGs (i) focus on clusters of closely related SDGs or (ii) examine progress in all SDGs based upon a transversal theme such as gender, health or education or (iii) address four SDGs every year, taken in a numeric order, along with SDG17? If option (ii) is preferred, when and how should the transversal theme be decided upon?

We consider that the HLPF thematic reviews of the progress on the SDGs should focus on clusters of closely related to SDGs.

7. What kind of inputs should functional commissions and intergovernmental bodies and forums provide to the HLPF (e.g. negotiated outcomes, summary of discussions and analysis or other)? And how should the inputs of various platforms be presented to the HLPF so as to best support its review and political leadership, guidance and recommendations?

Functional commissions and other intergovernmental bodies and forums should provide assessment reports containing information regarding the goals’ realization, progress in implementation, weaknesses, conclusions and relevant recommendations in their respective field.

8. What would be good overarching annual themes for the HLPF to address (when it meets under the auspice of ECOSOC) and how can they be aligned to the theme of ECOSOC? Please give several examples?

The main problems and needs of the countries, which would be better if they were mentioned by each country in part, should be taken into account in overarching annual themes for the HLPF.

9. How long in advance should HLPF themes be known? For example, (i) should there be a program of work for the four years in between two meetings of the HLPF under the auspices of the General Assembly or for a longer time period or (ii) should themes be determined every year and if so how could other intergovernmental platforms and other relevant actors contribute to the HLPF review?

The HLPF themes should be known by 4 years in advance in order to be able to build long terms strategies at national and regional levels.

10. Should the multi-stakeholder forum on Science, Technology and Innovation address the same theme as the HLPF?

It could be possible if the multi-stakeholder forum on Science, Technology and Innovation addresses the same theme as the HLPF in case that there are no other priority themes to be discussed.
11. How should the United Nations Statistical Commission best contribute to the work of HLPF?

UN Statistical Commission could contribute best to the HLPF work by providing statistical data delivered not only by national statistical authorities, but there should also regional or local data included, in order to have a broad image of the current situation in certain fields.

12. What arrangements would be needed to allow the HLPF to identify and consider new emerging issues?

Arrangements which could allow more participation of non-state actors together with HLPF in identifying and consider new emerging issues, would be perfect for us.

13. How can platforms and processes outside the UN system, including those run by other international or regional organizations and by non-state actors, contribute to the thematic reviews at the HLPF?

The other platforms and processes outside the UN system can contribute to thematic reviews of the HLPF by providing data, independent expert analyses and opinions regarding themes to be addressed at the forums. Usually, these platforms and processes represent a source of objective information, especially in countries where the indicators of press freedom are unsatisfactory or governmental statistical agencies do not reflect fully the data on some aspects.

III. HLPF national Reviews of implementation:

Preparation and conduct of national reviews:

14. How often would countries be expected to participate in regular state-led reviews in order to allow for a meaningful exchange of experiences and feedback at the HLPF? Should there be a minimum number of reviews within 15 years to be presented at the HLPF?

We would expect to be participating in regular state-led reviews biannually. In this case, at least 7 reviews within 15 years would be presented at the HLPF in order to make possible HLPF to conduct a better and more dynamic monitoring process.

15. How can the HLPF discussions on the reviews be best prepared in order to facilitate a sharing of experiences and the proposition of political leadership, guidance and recommendations at the HLPF? How would countries like to be supported in preparing the review process at the global level?

In order to facilitate sharing of experience and the provision of political leadership, guidance and recommendations at the HLPF, the discussions on the reviews should be conducted with participation of independent analysis centers’ experts or other relevant representatives from countries which have implemented good practices in solving major problems.

Voluntary common reporting guidelines:
16. In order to help elaborate voluntary common reporting guidelines for State-led reviews at the HLPF, kindly indicate what issues you would want the HLPF to address systematically when it examines national implementation reviews?

- Progress achieved so far
- Challenges in the achievement of the SDGs
- Means of implementation

17. How can the guidelines leave enough flexibility to Member States while ensuring sufficient comparability between HLPF reviews to facilitate cross-country comparison and to help track global progress? Could guidelines identify a core set of issues, in addition to the status of all SDGs and Targets, which all countries would be encouraged to address in their review and, in addition, a number of issues which countries might consider addressing if feasible?

Presentation of national reviews to the HLPF:

18. How should the country review be featured and discussed at the formal HLPF meeting?

The country reviews should be featured and discussed at the formal HLPF meeting with participation of experts who take part at national reviews’ elaboration from both statistical agency and independent expert centers.

19. How can national reviews give adequate attention to the means of implementation? How can they help to mobilize new support and partnership?

National reviews can give adequate attention to the means of implementation in case that the data provided is accurate. Data reliability can be a starting point for establishing partnerships or strong ties between developed countries and less developed ones in order to provide assistance to the developing countries.

20. What kind of outcome should result from the HLPF national reviews of implementation, and how could there be a follow-up to these reviews?

The HLPF should prepare a summary of the meeting that could be used by ECOSOC in coordination of the activities undertaken by the regional commissions, functional commissions and the UN agencies, funds and programs which support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

IV. Regional reviews and progress

21. How should the outcome of regional review processes be considered at HLPF?

The regional commissions should provide the Forum with the regional reviews in advance of the meeting (at least 3 months prior to the meeting) in order to provide enough time for the examination of the reports.
V. Inclusion of UN system and other stakeholders in global follow-up and review

22. How can the HLPF support the participation by the major groups and other relevant stakeholders in the follow-up and review processes conducted at the global level including the thematic and country reviews? What are possible options to seek their contributions to the reviews at the HLPF, (building on the modalities for the participation of major groups defined by General Assembly resolution 67/290 and the practices of the General Assembly open working group on SDGs)?

*The representatives of the major groups and relevant stakeholders should be allowed to attend the official meeting of the forum and be granted access to the official information and documents. Their opinions could ensure the diversity in ideas regarding the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its monitoring.*

23. The 2030 Agenda calls on major groups and other stakeholders to report on their contribution to the implementation of 2030 Agenda. How can such reviews be prepared and conducted at the HLPF? How can these actors be encouraged to engage in such reviews?

*Would be advisable if the representatives of major groups, relevant stakeholders and non-state actors participate in the meetings with a presentation of HLPF’s analysis and report on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.*

24. How should UN system contribution to the implementation of 2030 Agenda be reviewed?

*The UN system should at least provide annual reports on the activity developed to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in order to ensure dynamic monitoring of the whole process.*

25. What steps can the UN system, including the Secretariat take to best support follow-up and review in a coherent and effective manner?

*The UN system should coordinate its activities with clear delimitation of duties and assist member states in follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda.*