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KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE ON APPROACHES AND TOOLS FOR THE

VNRS

Summaries of approaches and tools

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# World Bank

The trajectories framework is to provide policymakers with a useful starting point for the prioritization of the SDGs. The analysis uses a cross-country analysis of a large selection of SDG indicators. In addition, it also assesses the availability of SDG indicators, and the ability to raise financing for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. A country’s performance is assessed relative to countries who share similar levels of GNI per capita. By performing this empirical analysis, we can isolate sectors where a country is over-, under-, or performing as expected and when statistically possible, a 2030 Business-As-Usual projection is provided.

Since its inception, the framework has been modified to address institutional strengths/weakness such as presenting an assessment of a country’s statistical capacity, aligning the framework with the ‘billions to trillions’ narrative for a more comprehensive analysis of a country’s fiscal/financing for development space and developing training tools and materials.

# OECD

## Measuring Distance Study

Under the [OECD Action Plan on SDGs](https://www.oecd.org/dac/Better%20Policies%20for%202030.pdf), the OECD Statistics Directorate developed a Study on [Measuring the Distance to the SDG Targets,](http://www.oecd.org/std/measuring-distance-to-the-sdgs-targets.htm) to assist 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. An initial pilot in 2016 was followed by a second edition in June 2017, featuring an expanded set of countries, an updated methodology and an increased target coverage.

The Study has been central to the OECD’s support to individual member countries (e.g. Slovenia, the Slovak Republic) in mainstreaming the SDGs in their national development plans. It has also been used in countries’ Voluntary National Reviews. Future plans to expand the Study include considering different population groups (e.g. SDGs for children), transboundary effects, and change over time.

## Policy coherence

Enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development (PCSD) is an internationally agreed target enshrined in SDG 17.14. As a cross-cutting means of implementation, it is critical for the achievement of the SDGs as a whole.

The OECD defines PCSD as an approach and policy tool designed to integrate the economic, social, environmental dimensions of sustainable development at all stages of domestic and international policy making. PCSD has three main objectives: (i) foster synergies across economic, social and environmental policy areas (ii) identify trade-offs and reconcile domestic policy objectives with internationally agreed objectives, and (iii) address the spillovers of domestic policies.

The OECD has developed tools that can support policy makers and other actors in their efforts to analyse, apply and track progress on PCSD. These tools include the PCSD Framework which provides guidance and a checklist for: (i) identifying policy coherence issues and interactions among the SDGs and targets and their transboundary and long-term implications (analytical framework); (ii) aligning existing institutional mechanisms for policy coherence to the needs and vision of the 2030 Agenda (institutional framework); and (iii) identifying elements for tracking progress on PCSD at the national level. The framework considers at least three inter-related elements in the policy making process: institutional mechanisms (structures, processes and working methods); policy interactions (policy design and formulation across sectors, governance levels and actors); and policy effects (effects on well- being “here and now”, “elsewhere” and “later”).

# IUCN

IUCN, a leading provider of knowledge and science on the status of the world’s biodiversity and ecosystems, and a custodian of several SDG indicators, stands ready to support governments in their VNR processes. IUCN has developed various standards and methodologies related to data and assessments, and various tools which allow policy makers to consult and assess the status of the natural world in their country, thus contributing to scientifically sound VNRs and informed integration of the SDGs into national strategies and action plans. Furthermore, IUCN’s unique membership, composed of States, national and

international NGOs and Indigenous Peoples Organizations, its six thematic expert commissions, as well as its regional and local presence allow IUCN to connect Members States to the required expertise, experience and stakeholders to facilitate participatory national VNR processes.

Among the specific standards/methodologies/tools IUCN can offer is the following: Country Profiles in IBAT (Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool) for Research and Conservation Planning (https://[www.ibat-alliance.org/ibat-conservation/).](http://www.ibat-alliance.org/ibat-conservation/)) These incorporate - for all countries - the Red List Index (SDG indicator 15.5.1), as well as the indicator of PA (protected area) coverage of KBAs (key biodiversity areas) (from which the SDG indicators 14.5.1, 15.1.2, and 15.4.1 are disaggregated). IUCN maintains the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species Index, the World Database of Protected Areas, and ECOLEX database on national and international environmental laws.

# IFAD

The promotion of food security and nutrition is undermined by alarming gaps in access to water (SDG 6), energy (SDG 7) and productive land (relates to SDG 11 and 15) among vulnerable food producers and consumers alike. In turn, food security and nutrition are key for transforming to sustainable and resilient societies. It is imperative that investments, policies and inclusive institutions prioritize the elimination of inequalities between different settlement types (SDG 11) – including between rural and urban areas – and enhance the capacity of traditionally left behind groups to contribute to and benefit from the sustainable production of nutritious food for urbanizing societies. Tools to enable this include:

* Territorial approaches to development, which encompass holistic, multi- sectoral approaches and enable enhanced participation of vulnerable groups in development processes
* Social protection programmes tailored to realities of actors in different settlements
* Guidelines on responsible governance of land, fisheries and forestry
* Public-private-producer partnerships to ensure no-one is left behind in the design and implementation of effective partnerships

# UNIDO

In order to contribute to the achievement of industry-related goals and targets for the 2030 Agenda, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) implements the programmes and activities with a clear framework of results-based monitoring and reporting. One of the core instruments implemented by UNIDO to support country’s efforts to achieve the SDGs is the Programme for Country Partnership (PCP). The PCP is a multi-stakeholder country-level partnership model that links efforts of the respective government, United Nations agencies, the business sector, global environmental financing mechanisms and financial institutions. Through the PCP, UNIDO provides advisory services to the government on industry-related issues, leads programme design, delivers multidisciplinary technical assistance and facilitates overall coordination. Each PCP is tailored to the specific country needs, but mobilizes different partners and resources to maximize the development impact.

UNIDO’s extensive and widely recognized knowledge and expertise in supporting inclusive and sustainable industrialization makes it a reference institution for identifying and implementing all industry-related aspects of the SDGs and thus ensures the follow-up and review of progress towards the related achievements can be made.

# UN-Water

The UN-Water Integrated Monitoring Initiative is 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 Data portal (June 2018) 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.
7. SDG 6 Synthesis Report (June 2018) which will use the global data obtained during the 2017 baseline period to explore the inter/intra-linkages between SDG targets and and provide policy recommendations on the acceleration of SDG 6.

# Partners for Review

Partners for Review (P4R) is a transnational multi-stakeholder network for government representatives and stakeholders from civil society, the private sector and academia involved in the national monitoring and review process towards achieving the SDGs. P4R offers a platform for sharing approaches, strategies and policies towards finding practicable solutions. National approaches to SDG review are diverse, yet they involve cross-cutting issues:

* How to align the global SDGs to national priorities?
* How can horizontal and vertical policy coordination and coherence be ensured?
* How can adequate stakeholder involvement be organized and sustained?
* How to address the data challenge for the SDG review processes?
* What are the countries’ lessons learnt and experiences to be shared with other countries?
* How to generate and incorporate recommendations from the HLPF-VNRs into the follow-up at national level?

P4R aims to address these issues in order to find practicable solutions and to foster mutual learning for robust review mechanisms ([www.partners-for-review.de](http://www.partners-for-review.de/)).

# NGO Major Group

Cities are increasingly the epicenters of political, economic, cultural growth and technology innovation. “Cities for CEDAW1” is a campaign that promotes women’s human rights as a practical tool for implementing an integrated SDG approach. Thus far, it has built coalitions and have engaged mayors in more than 200 US cities. In Los Angeles, mayor Garcetti ordered city managers to collect data on gender budgeting. In San Francisco, CEDAW helped to transform planning in transport, fire, and police departments as well as health care delivery and in the workplace. Cities contribute more than 70% of greenhouse gases. But Cities for CEDAW can help to mobilize women’s support to accelerate change on global warming and protection of the environment. More than ever, we need to engage urban women’s leadership in support of a participatory approach to save the planet and speed-up implementation of all SDG targets.

# UNITAR

Training toolkits and face-to-face regional workshops

* a toolkit on strengthening policy coherence through strengthened and aligned processes of national planning, budgeting and M&E (under development, to be launched in the first quarter 2017)
* a toolkit jointly with UN Statistics Division and several other partners to enable Governments carry out assessments of the current institutional arrangements governing various data ecosystems for the SDGs and develop responses to streamline coordination and coherence in support of evidence-based policy-making and analysis of interlinkages (to be piloted in January-February 2017)

E-learning courses

* UNDESA-UNITAR course “Strengthening stakeholder engagement for the 2030” (third edition to be run from February 2018);
* UNDESA-UNITAR course on RBM 2.0: Taking RBM to national policies level and promoting equity-focused and integrative approaches (third edition to be run from February 2018)

1 CEDAW is the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

* Massive Open Online Course “Introduction to the 2030 Agenda” and e-tutorial on Mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda

# ODI

The commitment to ‘leave no one behind’ is an important agenda, yet there is a danger that it will not be implemented or monitored in the same way as other aspects of the SDGs. As such, ODI has set out an ambitious research agenda to better understand the incentives and constraints around this commitment, and to engage with policy-makers to strengthen action.

Our definitional work on Leave No One Behind offers governments and other implementers some concrete suggestions for approaches to take, and aims to help build greater understanding among donors as to what the agenda entails. Our ‘Critical Pathways’ research outlines the actions that governments can take in the first 1,000 days of the SDGs to respond to what poor people want and to ensure delivery for the most marginalised people and groups. Our work has also looked at what can drive and deliver SDG progress in low-, middle- and high-income countries. Finally, we have piloted a set of ‘Leave No One Behind’ stocktakes – innovative, multidisciplinary studies that explore how fit for purpose a country’s data, policies, financing and politics are to work on these aims.

ODI’s research can serve to support countries as they develop their VNR process. We aim to develop an integrated approach to understanding who is left behind and how data, policy, finance and institutions are influencing efforts to deliver services and infrastructure to these groups. Our integrated approach adds value, and helps enable us and partner countries to develop more concrete recommendations to ensure no one is left behind by 2030.

You can see all our leave no one behind work at: [www.odi.org/our-work/leave-no-one-behind](http://www.odi.org/our-work/leave-no-one-behind)

# UNISDR

The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) has been mandated by the Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group (OIEWG) on Indicators and Terminology relating to Disaster Risk Reduction to develop an online Sendai Framework Monitor to be launched in early 2018. The Sendai Framework Monitor will serve several

multiple purposes for Member States, regional intergovernmental organizations and local governments. It enables progress to be tracked in complementing the Sendai Framework across sectors, as well as related dimensions of the Sustainable Development Goals and climate change adaptation.

The Monitor will also be linked to the implementation of global target E of the Sendai Framework ‘’Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020”. Member States will be required to develop a set of national custom indicators for the implementation of their DRR strategies that can be monitored through the Sendai Framework Monitor.

UNISDR will present the progress made in the development of the Sendai Framework and guidance being provided to support the development of national and local DRR strategies.

# International Disability Alliance

The implementation of the 2030 Agenda must be guided by the CRPD in order to transform the lives of persons with disabilities globally. Capacity building is key to achieve this outcome. Thus, the BRIDGE CRPD-SDG was developed, which is an intensive training programme that aims to support organisations of persons with disabilities (DPOs) and disability rights advocates to develop an inclusive (all persons with disabilities) and comprehensive (all human rights) CRPD perspective on development, to reinforce their advocacy for inclusion and realisation of rights of persons with disabilities. Furthermore, to address policy gaps and challenges in SDG implementation, it is critical and urgent that Member States start collecting data and disaggregating data by disability using the Short Set of Questions of the Washington Group. Finally, we are calling for meaningful participation of stakeholders in the Voluntary National Reviews. As such we strongly recommend making national consultations regular, allowing for broad and meaningful participation and having inclusive and accessible dialogues for all before and after the HLPF.

# ICSU

Countries can achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by prioritizing investments and policies that bolster positive relationships across the goals. The International Council for Science (ICSU) released a report in May 2017 entitled A Guide to SDG interactions: from Science to Implementation that examines the interactions between the

SDGs – a universal set of goals to guide international development to 2030 – and applies a quantitative scale to determine the extent to which they reinforce or conflict with each other. This tool can help analyse how the SDGs fit together and where policies interventions may be focused to define national SDG implementation strategy to achieve maximum impact. The tool can also be used to organise dialogue and collaboration across government departments, agencies and stakeholders.

ICSU, leading a consortium of 22 scientists, applied a seven-point scale ranging from +3, which applies when one goal or target is very reinforcing of others, to -3, which applies when goals and targets fundamentally conflict with each other. The scale was applied on 4 SDGs (SDG2, 3, 7, and 14) to assess how each of these SDGs typically interact with the others, and identify important influencing factors such as geographical context, governance arrangements or technology that will influence the outcomes.

# Children and Youth Major Group

Participatory mechanisms should take a right-based approach, that is to engage all major groups and other stakeholders by providing a self-organised, designated space to each critical segment of society with various avenues of engagements in both coordinated and open manners.

In identifying gaps, tradeoffs, and interlinkages between goals, the SDGs has to be measured against existing standard of Human Rights treaties. A gap in achieving the target 5.1 should be contextualised in fulfilling UDHR, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, and among others.

With data central to informing the VNRs, promotion of interoperability of information systems across different institutional levels is key to ensure inclusion of a broad range of sources (e.g. qualitative and quantitative, formal and informal), provide informative disaggregation (e.g. age, gender, socioeconomic level, urban/rural), and build the capacity for appropriate collection, interpretation, and analysis while reducing bias.

# SDSN

Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) has three areas of work that are particularly relevant to the VNR process:

* First issued in 2016, the annual SDG Index and Dashboards report is a tool for presenting countries’ challenges and progress in achieving the SDGs. It draws on official SDG indicators and fills data gaps using internationally comparable trusted sources. The report supports countries in identifying implementation priorities, and in benchmarking their performance against their peers. Data are presented in a way that is informative, insightful, and interesting for policymakers and the public.
* As a founding member of the SDG16 Data Initiative, SDSN supports the open tracking of the global commitments made on peace, justice, and strong institutions. The initiative complements official monitoring, which has limited availability and coverage. It is an attempt to pull together datasets in an open format and provide a snapshot of the current situation, and eventually progress over time. The project also identifies issues with data quality, availability, and coverage that need to be addressed.
* The SDSN Networks Program currently draws upon the knowledge and educational capacity of over 650 member institutions. Organized into national and regional networks, they support the implementation of the SDGs, including national reporting.

# ITU

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the UN specialized agency for Information and communication technologies (ICTs), with the mandate to connect the world is also on a mission to make use of the full potential of ICTs for the achievement of the SDGs and to bridge the existing digital divides. ICTs form the backbone of today's digital economy and have enormous potential to fast forward progress on each of the 17 goals.

## ITU key tools:

* + [The ITU ICT Facts and Figures,](https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/facts/default.aspx) published annually, features estimates for key telecommunication/ICT indicators, informing public and private-sector decision makers;
  + [Measuring the Information Society - ICT Development Index (IDI),](https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/mis2017.aspx) A composite index that combines 11 indicators into one benchmark measure, used to monitor and compare developments in ICT between countries and over time;
  + [WSIS - SDG Matrix](https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/sdg/), A mapping exercise drawing direct linkages of The World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) Action Lines with the SDGs;
  + [EQUALS Gender Digital Inclusion Map](https://www.itu.int/en/action/gender-equality/Pages/equalsGDImap.aspx), Addresses the gender digital divide with an interactive visualisation tool which can be consulted to discover initiatives that are working towards bridging the gender digital divide around the world;
  + [ITU SDG Mapping Tool](https://www.itu.int/net4/CRM/SDG/%23/home/home-page) provides a comprehensive visual overview of the ITU outputs and activities contributing to the SDGs;
  + [“Fast-forward progress: Leveraging tech to achieve the global goals”](http://www.itu.int/en/sustainable-world/Documents/Flyer_hi-res.pdf), A series of thought pieces from 22 Heads of UN agencies making a compelling case for how technology can be used in different domains to achieve the SDGs.

# World Business Council for Sustainable Development

The World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) works with its 200 forward-thinking member companies to scale up sustainable and inclusive business solutions which look to

advance a wide cross-section of the SDGs. The organization and its members also work to develop a range of publicly available tools and resources which support broader industry uptake of sustainable business practices. Since the launch of the SDGs in 2015, the organization has also focused on developing initiatives which promote meaningful integration of the SDG agenda by business. These include the SDG Compass, developed with GRI and UNGC, which provides guidance for companies on how they can align their strategies as well as measure and manage their contribution to the realization of the SDGs, and an online SDG Business Hub which looks to assist business in navigating this dynamic agenda by providing easy access to resources, tools, case studies and leadership examples.

# WHO

The World Health Organization works with governments and other partners to ensure the highest attainable level of health for all people.

WHO has the following tools to support Member States in the implementation of the SDGs:

* [Guide for the formulation of the WHO Country Cooperation Strategy (CCS)](http://who.int/country-cooperation/publications/ccs-formulation-guide-2016/en/)

: Corporate tool to define WHO’s technical role in and with Member States responding to national priorities as well as to define actions needed to achieve national SDGs targets.

* [Global Health observatory data](http://www.who.int/gho/en/)
* [World Health statistics 2017](http://www.who.int/gho/publications/world_health_statistics/2017/en/): It compiles data on 21 health-related SDGs targets, with 35 indicators, as well as data on life expectancy. It includes success stories from countries that are making progress towards the health- related SDG targets.
* [Universal Health coverage data portal](http://apps.who.int/gho/cabinet/uhc.jsp): It features the latest data on access to health services globally and in each of WHO’s Member States, along with information about equity of access
* [Health Inequality Assessment Toolkit](http://www.who.int/gho/health_equity/assessment_toolkit/en/): software application that facilitates the assessment of within-country health inequalities
* [The Innov8 approach](http://www.who.int/life-course/partners/innov8/en/) : resource that supports the operationalization of the SDGs commitment to “leave no one behind”.
* [Health in all policies](http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/151788/1/9789241507981_eng.pdf?ua=1): Training manual can strengthen engagement and collaboration across sectors.
* WHO publications on the SDGs listed in the WHO Institutional Repository for Information Sharing (IRIS): //tinyurl.com/kora4se

Each of WHO six regional offices provide specific tools to support countries in their region in accordance with national development strategies and regional frameworks (in health and development). These are accessible on each WHO Regional office website.

# 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. 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.

# Older Persons

Structures and processes at national level continue to inadequately accommodate the new stakeholders included within Agenda 2030, including older people. Meanwhile, older people often have lower literacy levels and lack of knowledge about the SDGs. Furthermore, government departments and ministries responsible for older people, are often not included in SDG planning, implementation and review processes.

Good precedents have been set at the global level with the Major Groups and Other Stakeholders Coordinating Mechanism, and in Asia with the Asia-Pacific Regional CSO Engagement Mechanism, which include a broad range of stakeholders.

We recommend:

* + - Collaboration with CSOs to establish a institutional engagement mechanism with representation of all stakeholders and financial support for participation
    - Ministries and departments responsible for older people are consulted
    - Consultation mechanisms are widely communicated, online and offline, in local languages and with adequate lead times
    - Investments are made in building capacity of citizens of all ages to engage with the process

# International Trade Union Confederation

Trade unions are working on the monitoring of the SDGS at country level through the [trade](https://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/docx/tu_national_monitoring_template_2018_en.docx) [union SDG monitoring template](https://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/docx/tu_national_monitoring_template_2018_en.docx)2 which looks into the implementation of specific Goals and Targets that trade unions prioritise (Goals: 1, 5, 8, 10, 13 and 16). This template is used by trade unions to elaborate [SDG Country Reports](https://www.ituc-csi.org/2030Agenda)3. The reports provide data and an analysis, from the trade union perspective, of the official indicators for the prioritised Goals and Targets, but also of other trade union indicators included to give a more holistic view of the implementation.

Trade unions consider [social dialogue](https://www.ituc-csi.org/issue-paper-social-dialogue-development)4 (dialogue between governments, workers’ and employers’ organisations) as a crucial means of implementation of the SDGs that guarantees a rights-based approach. Social dialogue can be used to elaborate inclusive policies that will further the implementation of the SDGs at country level ensuring ownership, transparency and accountability.

2 <https://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/docx/tu_national_monitoring_template_2018_en.docx>

3 <https://www.ituc-csi.org/2030Agenda>

4 <https://www.ituc-csi.org/issue-paper-social-dialogue-development>

# United Nations Volunteers programme

Member States are invited to capture the contribution of volunteerism as a means of implementation for the SDGs and a mechanism for people engagement and participation. The following three elements of volunteer infrastructure provide a framework for generating critical information and data:

1. policy, legislation, plans and strategies – that help mainstream volunteerism into national programmes and budgets;
2. functioning schemes at the national and subnational levels – that provide opportunities for different groups such as young people, women, the differently abled to volunteer their skills, knowledge and experience that help build local and national capacities and strengthen participation in the implementation of the SDGs; and
3. Facts and Figures - Capturing the scale of volunteering to understand how many people volunteer to different goals, the economic value of volunteering as a percentage of GDP.

Links to background documents:

* 1. UN General Assembly Resolution on Integrating volunteering into peace and development: the plan of action for the next decade and beyond: http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/129
  2. UN General Assembly Report on Integrating volunteering in the next decade: [https://documents-dds- ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/197/16/PDF/N1519716.pdf?OpenElement](https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/197/16/PDF/N1519716.pdf?OpenElement)
  3. ILo manual on the measurement of volunteer work: [http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/--- stat/documents/publication/wcms\_162119.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/publication/wcms_162119.pdf)

# Centre for Socio-Eco-Nomic Development

As a step towards closer application of SDG principles to PPP, CSEND developed an assessment grid, that has been designed around people, planet and prosperity. It was used during UNECE’s conference in April 2016. The grid was applied by the scholars to assess 20 case examples of PPPs as to how close they were to the principles of the SDGs and this can be useful for countries.

# UNEP

UN Environment works to advance the effective delivery, monitoring progress, and building partnerships and strategies for the environmental dimensions of the 2030 Agenda.

It ensures effective delivery by Informing policy with science; Providing expert knowledge and technical assistance on the environment; Convening stakeholders to agree on global environmental norms; Integrating normative frameworks into UN Environment’s work; Using partnerships to increase impact; Supporting the universal nature of the 2030 Agenda; Working in all global regions; and Addressing emerging issues

UN Environment tracks progress on indicators that have an environmental focus, bringing together information from multiple sources through Environment Live - a dynamic knowledge platform designed to collect, process and share the world's best environmental science and research.

UN Environment has aligned its strategic planning to 2030 Agenda, and working to strengthen partnerships, both within and outside of the UN system, to drive progress towards the SDGs while addressing emerging environmental issues.

# United Cities and Local Governments

UCLG and the Global Taskforce are contributing to the HLPF’s yearly assessment cycles with reports on implementation **from the perspective of local and regional governments**. The 2017 report, entitled **“**[**National and sub-national governments on the way towards**](https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/localgov_report_localizationsdg_hlpf.pdf)[**localization**](https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/localgov_report_localizationsdg_hlpf.pdf)**”,** introduces some of the initial outcomes drawn from first-hand information collected by **networks of local and regional governments in over 30 countries**, complemented by an analysis of the 63 official National Voluntary Reviews (NVRs) and ‘Main Messages’ presented so far by national governments for the 2016 and 2017 HLPF.

The report shows that local and regional governments are taking action or are beginning to act for the localization of the SDGs in all regions, but also that **‘localization’ remains unaddressed by the HLPF agenda**. An adequate reporting framework should reward governments taking action to localize the SDGs and foster more local involvement where localization is lacking.

In parallel, the [**UCLG learning agenda**](https://www.learning.uclg.org/localizing-sdgs) offers a platform where new ideas and methodologies can be tested, and where learning themes are developed. Thanks to the initiatives and the involvement of our members in building bridges and dialogue on the SDGs, UCLG is holding many meetings which provide an opportunity to exchange tools and learning opportunities involving all levels of government, as well as civil society, the private sector and academia.