

First Global Workshop

Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Promoting Peaceful, Just, and Inclusive Societies

PLANNING, MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRESS ON PEACEFUL, JUST, AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES

CONCEPT NOTE

Buenos Aires, Argentina

14 - 16 June

Co-facilitadores:



CONCEPT NOTE

I. Summary: This workshop will enable representatives of countries, civil society and the private sector to share experiences on monitoring and reporting progress on peaceful, just, and inclusive societies in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.ⁱ Participants will exchange experiences, approaches and tools on country specific methodologies for monitoring and reporting progress on peaceful, just, and inclusive societies.

II. Background: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted in September 2015 by UN Member States is a universal, indivisible, and transformative vision to eradicate extreme poverty over the next 15 years within a framework of sustainable peace for people and planet. The 2030 Agenda promotes the achievement of a set of 17 interdependent social, economic and environmental “Sustainable Development Goals” (SDGs), including SDG 16 to “Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.” Goal 16 and related targets and indicators are seen as an enabler goal for the entire 2030 Agenda, as without peace, effective institutions, and inclusive access to public goods and services, there can be no human development. This includes access to justice for all; effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels; reducing violence; tackling corruption and organized crime; ensuring access to information and protecting fundamental freedoms.

Since committing to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, Member States have also adopted numerous ways of tracking progress towards each of the goals, ensuring that no one is left behind.ⁱⁱ Monitoring and demonstrating progress on the indicators and targets of SDG 16 and others related to promoting peaceful, just, and inclusive societiesⁱⁱⁱ requires significant investment, innovative initiatives, and a participatory, inclusive approach.

This is a relatively new focus area of the international community, with no precedent in the Millennium Development Goal era. The data required to report progress on these issues goes beyond that which is currently collected by most National Statistical Systems. It includes survey and administrative data—from line ministries, local governments, justice sector institutions, national human rights institutions—as well as statistics and stories available to civil society organisations, media, academia, and the private sector. Furthermore, the 2030 Agenda is about strengthened national ownership, and empowering transformation. Many countries wish to develop additional indicators which reflect their own priorities, and to use information sources which enable them to report progress in a way that gives a more comprehensive sense of how life is changing for ordinary people—for example, the human stories available to journalists and civil society organisations can offer an important complement to statistics. Where can relevant data and information be found? Which institutions can help to obtain, analyse and present it in a way that makes it understandable and useful to policy makers? And how can the reporting process itself promote peaceful, just, and inclusive societies, by bringing together, uniting them in a common endeavour, and fostering shared understanding between them? In short, reporting on the targets and indicators included in the global SDG 16 framework requires a new approach, and entails a collaborative endeavour.

Recognizing the need to form new partnerships to support Member States to report on peaceful, just, and inclusive societies, the *Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Promoting Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies* brings together Member States, civil society, and the private sector to support effective and meaningful reporting on the achievement of peaceful, just, and inclusive societies—taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development, and respecting national policies and priorities. co-facilitators UNDP, UNODC and UNESCO provide Secretariat support to the Alliance, and assist to deliver support in response to direct country requests for assistance, and with preparation of events and dialogues between members (see attachment).

III. Rationale: To support Member States in the Latin American and Caribbean region to meet the challenge—and seize the opportunity—posed by reporting on peaceful, just and inclusive societies, the Global Alliance is organising a workshop in Buenos Aires, Argentina, 14-16 June 2017. It will bring together senior technical representatives of Member States responsible for reporting on the SDGs, as well as key representatives from civil society, the private sector, and international organisations to support Member States with this task. The workshops will be facilitated by respective experts, including from UN entities with expertise on monitoring progress on Goal 16-related targets. The sessions will provide participants with insights into the various processes and tools available for reporting progress on peaceful, just, and inclusive societies at the global, regional, national, and local levels.

Participants will learn from peer-to-peer exchanges and will discuss challenges and guiding principles for monitoring and reporting on peaceful, just, and inclusive societies.^{iv} Participants will also benefit from exposure to existing standard methodologies and quality standards, as well as innovative approaches to 'nationalise' the global SDG framework through development of national indicators, exploring the different roles that official and non-official data sources can bring to give a more comprehensive picture of how life is changing for ordinary people. Participants will have an opportunity to reflect on the lessons from the first round of reporting in 2016, and related initiatives. Sessions will support countries to identify how lessons emerging from these different experiences can be applied to their own country contexts, take stock of current national processes for reporting, identify where there may be gaps, and develop plans that will seek to ensure more robust reporting on peaceful, just and inclusive societies. Where additional support may be required at the national level, the Global Alliance can provide targeted assistance. A series of tools developed by national, regional and international experts and organizations to support the monitoring of goal 16 will be presented at the workshop.^v Consideration will also be given to existing monitoring mechanisms for other SDGs which can support the monitoring of SDG 16 (e.g, the reporting mechanism for SDG Target 4.7, which includes peace education).

IV. Objectives; Specific objectives include:

- Encouraging countries to report/re-report on peaceful, just and inclusive societies in 2019 in particular.^{vi}
- Enabling countries to: a) identify a reporting methodology and tools that will enable them to present a comprehensive picture of progress towards achieving peaceful, just, and inclusive societies in 2017 and in subsequent years; and b) develop a network to support them to implement their selected approach through informal exchanges and mutual support following the workshop.

This will be achieved through:

- Sharing of knowledge and experiences on monitoring and reporting on peaceful, just, and inclusive societies, including on national processes for target setting and selection of national indicators.
- Discussing principles and quality requirements in the collection of relevant information on issues related to peaceful, just, and inclusive societies.
- Highlighting challenges in monitoring and reporting and strategies to address them, including drawing on non-official data sources.
- Outlining country-specific strategies for engaging a broad constituency (civil society, media, academia, think tanks and others) in planning, monitoring and reporting.

A summary note compiling country experiences, lessons learned, challenges, country needs, and next steps for follow-up from Global Alliance and/or partners will be prepared. Information provided by Member States regarding their needs will be used to inform a Global Alliance workplan and operations.

IV. Participants: The workshop is expected to involve 60 participants mainly from countries in the region which either reported to the HLPF in 2016, will report to the HLPF this year, or are interested in reporting to HLPF on SDG 16/PJIS in coming years. Per country participants will include: two representatives of national authorities^{vii} one representative from private sector, and one representative from civil society. To bring in the global perspective, resource persons from entities with relevant expertise will also be invited.

V. Format and Preliminary Agenda: The working sessions of the workshop will be built upon the Conclusions and Recommendations of the First Meeting of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development^{viii} held in Mexico on 26-28th April 2017 and the needs identified by the Partners for Review Meeting in Bogota on 27-28th March 2017. It will present the findings of research conducted by cutting-edge initiatives, various approaches and methodologies adopted by Member States to monitor and report on the SDGs, particularly SDG 16 and related targets.^{ix} Drawing on these, workshop preparatory materials will aim to highlight concrete, practical, and proven effective practices in planning, monitoring and reporting on SDG 16 and related targets, as well as challenges that Member States have faced. Practical exercises for developing country-specific methodologies will be developed in consultation with experienced practitioners. Participants will leave with a draft methodology identifying the steps they will take, resources they will use, and colleagues who expertise they will draw upon to support reporting on SDG 16/ peaceful, just and inclusive societies.

The draft agenda will follow. The event will be held in Spanish, with English translation available upon request.

ⁱ In addition to presentations from workshop participants, inputs to peer-learning process include an initial compilation of good reporting practices from the UNDP-Open Governance Partnership supported Mid-Term Review meeting of the National-level Monitoring of SDG 16ⁱ and the Germany Government-supported Partners for Review meeting (both March 2017) and other initiatives on monitoring goal 16 supported by UNODC and other agencies at regional and international level.ⁱ The Global Alliance is supporting communications efforts around all these initiatives.

ⁱⁱ There are many SDG-related reporting processes taking place at the national and international levels, including: Voluntary National Reviews for the annual High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) (22 countries developed Voluntary National Reviews in 2016: China, Colombia, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Madagascar, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Norway, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Switzerland, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, Venezuela); 44 countries will develop Voluntary National Reviews in 2017: Afghanistan, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Monaco, Netherlands, Nepal, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Slovenia, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Uruguay, Zimbabwe; Thematic SDG Reports resulting from the HLPF; National SDG Reports based on national priorities; The Global Sustainable Development Report <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/globalsdreport>; The Secretary General's Sustainable Development Goals Report, utilizing the Global Indicator Framework and drawing on data from Member States. <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2016/>

ⁱⁱⁱ In addition to targets and indicators included in SDG 16, the 2030 Agenda includes a further 24 targets from 7 other goals which directly relate to 'peaceful, just, and inclusive societies': 4.7 on a culture of peace, non violence and global citizenship; 5.2 on violence against women and girls; 5.3 on child marriage and female genital mutilation; 8.7 on child labour and soldiers; 10.7 on safe migration; 8.7 on forced and modern slavery and human trafficking; 11.7, 11.1, 11.2, 8.8 and 4a on safe public spaces, housing, transport, workplaces and education facilities; 8.5 on equal pay for equal work; 8.8 on labour rights; 10.3 on equal opportunities, laws, policies and practices; 10.4 on policies for greater equality; 5c on policies and legislation for gender equality; 5.1 on discrimination against women and girls; 4.5 on all forms of discrimination in education; 1b on institutions and policies for poverty reduction; 17.3 on tax collection; 11.3 on inclusive urbanisation; 10.7 on migration policies; 10.5 and 10.6 on global financial and economic institutions; 15.7 on wildlife trafficking, 17.10 on an equitable trade system; 10.2 on political, social and economic inclusion; 5.5 on women's participation and leadership.

^{iv} As with the system put in place for global monitoring of SDGs, national processes should establish transparent and inclusive processes for setting targets, identifying indicators and monitoring mechanisms to ensure effectiveness and quality of national reporting systems.

^v 1) Illustrative work to pilot governance in the context of the SDGs. See UNDP 2016, *Final Report of Illustrative work to pilot governance in the context of the SDGs*. This project developed the evidence base on how to report on violence, crime, trafficking, access to justice, effective, accountable and inclusive institutions, corruption and organised crime, ensuring access to information and protecting fundamental freedoms in the context of the SDGs. 2) National-level Monitoring of SDG 16 pilots. 3) Partners for Review initiative. 4) Desk review of 2016 VNRs. 5) Guidelines to Support Country Reporting on the SDGs. 6) First Andean Congress on SDG Indicators to strengthen the capacities of the National Statistics Systems of the Sub-region for the production of required information to report on global SDGs. 7) Praia Group initiatives. 8) African Peer Review Mechanism. 9) Methodological guidance on the production of a number of Goal 16 indicators including the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) and the UNODC-UNECE Manual on Victimization Surveys. Other methodological documentation currently under development includes 'Manual on Corruption Surveys' by UNODC, UNEGI-UNODC Centre of Excellence on Crime Statistics and the ICCS Implementation Manual. 10) Youth participation and wellbeing index development initiatives. 11) Country support and peer-learning initiatives convened by the Global Alliance and its members, including NYU CIC Pathfinders, UNDP MAPS missions, UNODC, UNDESA and others. UNDP MAPS 'Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support' approach to support attainment of the SDGs: <http://www.undp.org/content/jposc/en/home/for-current-jpos-sarcs/learning-and-career-development/jpo---sarc-workshops/sustainable-development-goals--sdgs--and-the-mainstreaming--acce.html>

^{vi} This means: to report on some or all of the 10 targets and 23 indicators included in the global framework for SDG 16; the 24 targets from 7 other goals directly related to an aspect of peace, inclusion, or access to justice; or on improvements in the functioning of government institutions in any sector. As defined through national indicator development processes could measure improvements in 'effective, accountable, and transparent institutions at all levels' in terms of more effective service delivery or more consultative policy development processes from any line ministry or sample of local government offices; more functional procedures as measured by indicators such as time taken to process payments, proportion of government vehicles which are maintained in accordance with national guidelines, etc); greater institutional capacity as measured by indicators such as the proportion of staff in relevant government institutions who pass a given threshold in tests/exams on aspects of institutional performance.

^{vii} To be chosen by countries, but expected to include one person from the National Statistics Office, and one person from a national coordinating Ministry or other body.

^{viii} http://foroalc2030.cepal.org/2017/sites/default/files/1fororegional-conclusiones-recomendaciones_orig_3mayo.pdf

^{ix} Particularly relevant in this regard are: the Pathfinders Initiative to produce a Roadmap to guide investments in order to deliver on the SDG targets on peaceful, just, and inclusive societies; the UNDP-Open Government Partnership-Community of Democracies-USAID SDG16 National Monitoring Pilots; Illustrative work to pilot governance in the context of the SDGs; Desk review of 2016 VNRs; Guidelines to Support Country Reporting on the SDGs; First Andean Congress on SDG Indicators to strengthen the capacities of the National Statistics Systems of the Sub-region for the production of required information to report on global SDGs; Praia Group initiatives; Methodological guidance on the production of a number of Goal 16 indicators including the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) and the UNODC-UNECE Manual on Victimization Surveys; Youth participation and wellbeing index development initiatives; and other country support and peer-learning initiatives convened by the Global Alliance and its members, including UNDP MAPS missions, UNODC, UNDESA and others. A briefing paper compiling key 'take-aways' from these resources, and a link to a curated digital document repository will be circulated to