

Monitoring and Reporting Progress on Peaceful, Just, and Inclusive Societies

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

Thursday 7 and Friday 8 September 2017
Oslo, Norway

LIST OF RESOURCES

Co-facilitators:



Thursday September 7, 2017

I. Plenary session

SDG 16 and its importance for the achievement of Agenda 2030

[Advancing the SDGs by building peaceful, just and inclusive societies, UNDP, 2017](#)

This project provides policy and programme support for the effective implementation of Goal 16 at the national and sub-national level and focuses on output needed to accompany the policy support for peaceful, just and inclusive societies.

[UNDP support to the implementation of SDG16, UNDP, 2016](#)

This is a living document updated by UNDP about its support on the progress on the implementation of SDG16, by promoting peaceful and inclusive societies, facilitating access to justice and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions.

[Guidelines to support country reporting on the SDG, UNDP, 2016](#)

Guidelines to support Member States in the national implementation of the Agenda 2030. These guidelines are based on the principles of ownership, universality, leaving no one behind and promoting integrated development. These guidelines are intended to help in pinpointing the greatest needs for partnership among stakeholders; to identify country data and capacity gaps; to provide guidance on integrated systematic and phased approaches to addressing data needs for review process.

[SDG16 Data Initiative, 2016](#)

The SDG16 Data Initiative is a collective project by a consortium of organisations seeking to support the open tracking of the global commitments made by more than 194 countries on peace, justice, and strong institutions. The initiative aims to complement the current efforts underway to develop an official indicator framework for monitoring the SDGs.

[Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies: A Call to Action to Change our World, NYU-CIC, 2017](#)

This Roadmap, prepared by Center for International Cooperation of New York University, clarifies the scale of the transformation that will be required to deliver the SDG16+ targets, while setting out a practical agenda for action. The roadmap informs national and local sustainable development strategies and plans, while helping regional and global actors work together for peace, justice and inclusion.

[Leaving no one behind, a critical path for the first 1,000 days of SDGs, ODI, July 2016](#)

Report by the Overseas Development Institute on the challenges in the implementation process of the SDGs in order to make it as more inclusive as possible. In this sense the report hints at the following recommendations: governments should identify their marginalised populations, develop a leave no one behind strategy, and begin its implementation. And this roadmap should be followed by sustained action until 2030 to address the systemic barriers to the progress of marginalized people.

[Parliaments and the Sustainable Development Goals: A self-assessment toolkit, Inter-Parliamentary Union, 2016.](#)

The purpose of this self-assessment toolkit is to assist parliaments and their members to assess their preparedness to engage with the SDG and to identify additional strategies, mechanisms and partnerships to support implementation of the SDGs more effectively.

[*Parliament's Role in implementing a parliamentary handbook, UNDP, 2017*](#)

Detailed list of UNDP's initiatives in different countries to support parliamentary action in the implementation of the SDGs at the national level.

II. Plenary Session

Localizing the SDGs through inclusive nationalization process

www.localizingthesdgs.org

Toolbox for the localization of SDGs. The main goal of this Toolbox is to facilitate an articulated set of tools to support local stakeholders and their networks, under the leadership of local, regional and national governments. Spanish version also available.

<https://www.opengovpartnership.org/>

OGP was launched in 2011 to provide an international platform for national reformers committed to making their governments more open, accountable and responsive to their citizens.

[*Goal 16 Advocacy Toolkit, TAP Network, 2016*](#)

This toolkit developed by the TAP Network provides civil society and other nongovernment stakeholders with guidance on how to engage with their governments and other local, regional or international stakeholders to support the planning, implementation, follow-up and accountability of Goal 16.

III. Plenary Session

Fostering public-private partnership for just and peaceful societies

[*Business for the Rule of Law framework, UN Global Compact, 2015*](#)

The Framework prepared by UN Global Compact seeks to advance the rule of law by engaging responsible business to support the building and strengthening of legal frameworks and accountable institutions – serving as a complement to, not substitute for, government action.

[*Business for the Rule of Law, Examples of Business Actions in Support of the Rule of Law, UN Global Compact, 2015*](#)

Examples of Business Actions on Supporting the Rule of Law

[*Promoting People First Public Private Partnerships for the UN SDGs, UNECE, 2016*](#)

People-first Public-Private Partnerships set out a clear statement that out of all the stakeholders, 'people' should be the priority and main beneficiary. Their focus should be on improving the quality of life of communities, particularly those that are fighting poverty and by creating local and sustainable jobs.

III. Parallel Session Thematic Working Groups

[*Gender equality in Public Administration, UNDP, 2014, full report \[Executive Summary\]*](#)

UNDP launched a Global Initiative on Gender Equality in Public Administration (GEPA). The GEPA initiative has two key priorities: (i) supporting women's empowerment and expanded participation and leadership in the executive branch of the state; and (ii) contributing to the availability of up-to-date information on gender equality in public administration and of evidence and analysis to facilitate informed policy and decision-making. This report focuses on the analysis of the trends, barriers and challenges to women's participation in decision-making positions; it examines frameworks, policies and initiatives that can increase women's presence in public administration decision-making in various contexts; and provides policy and programming recommendations to achieve gender equality and gender parity in public administration, with a particular lens on decision-making levels.

[*Access to Information and the Sustainable Development Goals, 2017*](#)

This report aims to provide understanding of Right to Information and its concrete implications on the daily life of citizens and the application of SDGs. It also aims to inform stakeholders on various experiences developed in this field, and the means at their disposal to exercise this right and advocate for its effective and measurable realization.

[*UNDP-OHCHR Toolkit for collaboration with National Human Rights Institutions, Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions, 2010*](#)

The Toolkit provides concrete tools to help United Nations Country Teams staff working with National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs).

[*The Sustainable Development Goals and Addressing Statelessness, 2017*](#)

This document aims to inform UNHCR staff about the relevance of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to UNHCR's statelessness mandate and the #IBelong Campaign to End Statelessness in 10 Years. It provides preliminary guidance on how UNHCR can contribute to the successful implementation of the SDGs, including through national planning processes, which in turn can help to achieve the goals of the #IBelong Campaign. The information in this document applies to refugees who are also stateless.

[*Global Study on Legal Aid Global Report, UNDP, UNODC, 2016*](#)

This study provides findings and recommendations identifying priorities for technical assistance and making evidence-based recommendations on how to strengthen the provision of legal aid services as a means to empower people to seek out justice and protect their rights.

[*UNDP 2016 Annual Report, The Rule of Law and Human Rights, UNDP, 2017*](#)

The report on Rule of Law and Human Rights reflects on international policy developments affecting rule of law assistance and provides key country-level results achieved through the Global Programme in 2016. It also presents an analysis of individual country programmes supported by the Global Programme. Lastly, it provides a detailed look at support mobilized for the Global Programme both at headquarters and in the field Global Programme's

[Human Rights Guide to SDG, Denmark Institute for Human Rights, 2016.](#)

The Guide illustrates the human rights anchorage of the 17 goals and provides concrete links between the 169 targets and the range of human rights instruments and labour standards

[Position Paper by 2030Watch on SDG 16 Monitoring](#)

[Legislative guide for the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, UNDOC, 2012](#)

Russian

The guide has been drafted mainly for policymakers and legislators in States preparing for the ratification and implementation of the Convention but it also aims at providing a helpful basis for bilateral technical assistance projects and other initiatives that will be undertaken as part of international efforts to promote the broad ratification and implementation of the Convention.

[Global Report on Internally Displaced People, Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, 2017](#)

This year, IDMC's Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID) examines the connections between internal and cross-border displacement. It shows that people unable to find safety by fleeing within their own country eventually embark on dangerous journeys across borders in search of refuge and a better life.

[International Framework for Action To Implement the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol](#)

Russian

The Framework for Action is a technical assistance tool that assists Member States to implement the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol. The Framework for Action clarifies the objectives of the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol and recommends operational measures that can be taken to achieve these objectives in practice.

[Toolkit to Combat Smuggling of Migrants, UNDOC, 2010](#)

The Toolkit is intended to provide guidance, showcase promising practices and recommend resources in thematic areas related to the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol

[In-depth training manual on investigating and prosecuting the smuggling of migrants, UNODC, 2011](#)

The UNODC In-depth training manual on investigating and prosecuting the smuggling of migrants (the Manual) is the product of criminal justice expertise gathered from around the world. The depth of experience of the investigators and prosecutors involved in the process, combined with the diversity of their country contexts ensures that the Manual reflects content of relevance to practitioners in countries of origin, transit and destination.

[Model Law against Trafficking in Persons, UNODC, 2009](#)

The Model Law contains all the provisions that States are required or recommended to introduce into their domestic legislation by the Protocol.

[Model Law against the Smuggling of Migrants, UNODC, 2009](#)

Russian

The Model Law contains all the provisions that the Protocol requires or recommends that States introduce in their domestic legislation.

[Handbook on Restorative justice programmes, UNDOC, 2006](#)

This handbook is one of a series of practical tools developed by UNODC to support countries in the implementation of the rule of law and the development of criminal justice reform.

[Technical Guide to the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, UNODC, 2009](#)

Russian

The present Technical Guide to the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Corruption is the result of a collaborative effort by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), designed to promote the implementation of the Convention by States Parties.

[Empowering the Victims of Corruption through Social Control Mechanisms, UNODC, 2001](#)

The article emphasizes the importance of improved checks and balances facilitated through: an integrated approach that is evidence-based, comprehensive, inclusive, non-partisan and impact-oriented; the empowerment of the victims of corruption through improved access to credible social control mechanisms; establishment of new strategic partnerships within civil society and between civil society and the State; and systematic and transparent monitoring of levels, types, location, causes, cost and remedies of corruption.

[Model Law against Trafficking in Persons, UNODC, 2009](#)

The Model Law contains all the provisions that States are required or recommended to introduce into their domestic legislation by the Protocol.

Friday, September 8, 2017

I. Plenary Session

Use, analysis and visualization of data and reporting mechanisms

[Goal16 – The indicators we want, Virtual Network Sourcebook on Measuring](#)

This report provides inputs to the ongoing and future work of the Statistical Commission in the field of governance, peace and security indicators to help monitor Goal 16-in particular the work being done by the IAEG-SDGs and the Praia Group on Governance Statistics. It is also a resource to the work of National Statistics Office (NSO) as they prepare to implement the 2030 Agenda framework.

[The SDG Report 2016, leaving no one behind, UNSTAT, 2016](#)

Report by UNSTAT on the SDGs and their focus on different indicators to highlight the progress of each Goal in different regions of the world.

II. Plenary Session

Exchange of lessons learned from reporting on SDG16:

Pilot Projects:

Pilot project profiles: Monitoring of SDG16 on Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies

[El Salvador](#) [Georgia](#) [Indonesia](#) [Mexico](#) [South Africa](#) [Tunisia](#) [Uruguay](#)

[National-level Monitoring of Sustainable Development Goal 16 on Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies, UNDP, 2017](#)

Note about the pilots project, the challenges of implementing SDG16 at the national level and monitoring that implementation. Highlight about how UNDP is supporting that process.

[Lessons Learned from MDG Monitoring From A Statistical Perspective, UN, 2013](#)

The United Nations Inter-Agency and Expert Group on MDG Indicators (IAEG-MDG) paper summarizes the major lessons learned in MDG monitoring since the early 2000s. The Task Team on the Lessons Learned from MDG Monitoring examined four issues which are covered in the subsequent sections of the report: 1) the strengths and shortcomings of the current framework, 2) the criteria for target setting, 3) the criteria for indicator selection, and 4) the role of the statistical community in the process of the selection of the goals, targets and indicators for the new development framework.

[Final Report on illustrative work to pilot governance in the context of the SDGs, UNDP, 2016](#)

Report on the experience, challenges and lessons learned by pilot countries on the national implementation of Goal 16 in the context of the 2030 Agenda; their challenges in developing targets and indicators and in “localising” those indicators with the intention of “leaving no one behind,” and also their aim to work in partnership with multiple stakeholders.

III. Parallel Session

IV. Report from Countries

[Voluntary National Reviews](#)

The VNR process is a formal part of the HLPF each year, under the Follow-Up and Review mechanism of the 2030 Agenda. In 2016 a total of 22 countries presented a VNR. In 2017, a total of 44 countries will present. Bids are already being received for 2018. VNRs in 2019 will coincide with SDG16 featuring in the thematic/annual debate at the HLPF on the subject of “Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality”.

This is a list of the main messages presented by the countries participating in the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs), regarding the national process of implementation of the Agenda 2030, the main lessons learned and future challenges.

[2016 Synthesis of Voluntary National Reviews, UNDESA, 2016 \[Summary\]](#)

This report synthesizes some of the findings of the VNRs, drawing primarily from the written reports and executive summaries of the majority of countries. It uses a theme based analysis drawn largely from the voluntary common guidelines contained in the Annex to the Secretary-General’s report on critical milestones towards coherent, efficient and inclusive follow-up and review at the global level. The report

examines reporting countries' efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda, including challenges, gaps, achievements and lessons learned.

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Additional Resources

[1. Additional resources provided by UNODC on SDG 16](#)

2. Other additional resources:

- **Lessons Learned from MDGs**

[National MDG Reports](#)

A full list of all the reports prepared by countries up to 2015 assessing progress towards the MDGs.

[MDG Progress reports- Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States](#)

Reports relating the progress on the MDGs in the European and Central Asian region.

[Information on the national, regional and global consultations towards the creation of the Post-2015- Agenda](#)

Platform on global, regional and national resources and experiences of people's and institutions in the implementation of the Post2015 Agenda.

[Thematic evaluation of monitoring and evaluation of the Millennium Development Goals: lessons learned for the post-2015 era, ECOSOC, 2015](#)

[Report summary, UNDP, 2017](#)

This report presents a thematic evaluation that describes the framework of monitoring and evaluation arrangements that pertain to the Millennium Development Goals and extracts lessons that may be applicable to monitoring and evaluation in the post-2015 era.

- **SDGs and HPLF**

[2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#)

Russian

The General Assembly adopts the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda.

[Inter-Agency and Expert Group for the Sustainable Development Goals, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2017](#)

The IAEG is tasked with developing and steering the global indicator framework for the 2030 Agenda. The IAEG works under the auspices of the UN Statistical Commission-quick links are available to the Stats Commission website, via the link below.

[The Sustainable Development Goals](#)

Portal on the SDGs which provides information about the SDGs and tools and resources for each of the 17 goals.

[Information materials and graphics on the SDGs](#)

Website by the United Nations Regional Information Center for Western Europe which provides tools and resources related to SDGs in different languages.

[Annual SDG Report, UNDP, 2016](#)

The report analyses selected indicators from the global indicator framework for which data are available as examples to highlight some critical gaps and challenges. The 2017 Report is in preparation ahead of the High-Level Political Forum 2017.

[Open SDG Club of the German Council for Sustainable Development](#)

With the Open SDGclub.Berlin, the German Council for Sustainable Development (RNE) offers an inclusive and collaborative platform for mutual encouragement to all those who embrace the transformative character of the Agenda 2030.

[Sustainable Development Goals, The World Bank, 2017](#)

Relevant indicators drawn from the World Development Indicators, reorganized according to the goals and targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These indicators may help to monitor SDGs, but they are not always the official indicators for SDG monitoring.

[High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development](#)

The HLPF is the oversight body for monitoring implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and the Secretariat is the focal point for work on Voluntary National Reviews.

[Thematic Reviews for the HLPF](#)

Thematic Reviews will be prepared ahead of the HLPF each year, for the themes under discussion. An example is available on SDG14 (link below). A thematic review of SDG16 will be prepared for the HLPF in 2019.

[Advanced Draft Report on Adaptation of the goals in Sierra Leone, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, 2016](#)

Report by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development about the progress and challenges in the national implementation of the SDGs and the monitoring and evaluation of that implementation in Sierra Leone.

[World Wildlife Crime report \(SDG 15.7\), UNODC, 2016](#)

The trafficking of wildlife is increasingly recognized as both a specialized area of organized crime and a significant threat to many plant and animal species. The World Wildlife Crime Report takes stock of the present wildlife crime situation with a focus on illicit trafficking of specific protected species of wild fauna and flora, and provides a broad assessment of the nature and extent of the problem at the global level. It includes a quantitative market assessment and a series of in-depth illicit trade case studies.

[Global Guidance on School Related Gender Based Violence \(SRGBV\) \(UNESCO and UN Women \(2016\)](#)

This global report provides key information to governments, policy-makers, teachers, practitioners and civil society who wish to take concrete action against SRGBV. It introduces approaches, methodologies, tools and resources that have shown positive results in preventing and responding to SRGBV.

[School Violence and Bullying: Global Status Report \(2017\)](#)

This recent global report aims to provide education sector stakeholders with a framework for planning and implementing effective programmes to prevent and respond to school violence and bullying as part of wider efforts to address violence against children.

[Out in the Open: Education sector responses to violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity/expression \(2016\)](#)

[Out in the Open: Summary report](#)

This report summarises the findings of a global review, commissioned by UNESCO, of homophobic and transphobic violence in schools and education sector responses

- Indicators and Data

[Adoption of the SDG indicator framework, IISD, June 7th 2017](#)

Article by the International Institute for Sustainable Development on the implementation by the ECOSOC of an SDG Indicator Framework

[Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data](#)

The Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data was informally launched at the first UN World Data Forum on 15 January 2017 in Cape Town South Africa, and submitted for adoption by the United Nations Statistical Commission at its 48th Session in March 2017. This global plan is intended to provide a framework for discussion on, and planning and implementation of statistical capacity building necessary to achieve the scope and intent of the 2030 Agenda.

[Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data](#)

The Global Partnership is working to build an enabling environment for harnessing the data revolution for sustainable development.

[SDG Indicators, Website of the Department of Economics and Social Affairs, Statistics Division](#)

This is the official website of the United Nations providing information on the development and implementation of an indicator framework for the follow up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It is maintained by the [United Nations Statistics Division \(UNSD\)](#), a division of the [Department of Economic and Social Affairs \(DESA\)](#).

[SDG Indicators: Serious Gaps abound data availability, Cassey Dunning and Jared Kalow -Center for Global Development, 2016](#)

Article by the Center for Global Development about the need to define the 230 indicators and the need to consider data availability during goal and target selection in order to work for an effective SDG implementation.

[From now to 2030: What is needed to measure Goal 16, The Institute for Economics and Peace, 2016](#)

This report by the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) focuses on how to practically measure Sustainable Development Goal 16 - Peace, justice and strong institutions. As a result of this audit, IEP recommends that independent third party organisations provide complementary support to NSOs and offer a useful benchmark against which to compare results.

[The Challenge of Measuring SDG 16: What role for African Region Frameworks, European Center for Development Policy Management, 2015](#)

Report by the ECPM on measuring SDG16. It emphasizes that a “common but differentiated responsibility” approach to developing indicators could be a good way to measure Goal 16. It adds that indicators are not enough to measure and support progress on such a complex goal, particularly in Africa. In this sense, it notes that governance and peace and security are fundamentally political and will require a qualitative measurement tool that is capable of providing rigorous political analysis. The report indicates that regional initiatives such as the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) can provide in-depth analysis of country-specific targets under Goal 16, as well as highlight effective local approaches to addressing challenges.

[Greater than the sum of our parts: Global partnership for Goal 16, Saferworld, 2016](#)

This paper informs and guides discussion about how global multi-stakeholder partnerships can most effectively collaborate in support of the 2030 Agenda's commitment to peaceful, just and inclusive societies.

[Report on the forty-eighth session of the Statistical Commission, 2017](#)

Report by the Statistical Commission recommending to the ECOSOC the adoption of the following resolution regarding the actions needed to be taken to implement effectively the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

[Summary of the Activities of the Praia Group, 2017](#)

The Steering Committee of the Praia Group is composed of the INE Cabo Verde (Presidency of the Praia Group), National Institute of Statistics and Geography (Instituto Nacional de Estatística Geografia e Informática, INEGI) Mexico, High Commission for Human Rights, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Transparency International, African Development Bank (AfDB) and PARIS21. By March 2020, the Praia Group must develop a manual on governance statistics for national statistical offices, which will cover the conceptualization, measurement methodology and dissemination of governance statistics.

[International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes \(ICCS\)](#)

On the basis of internationally agreed concepts and principles, the ICCS consists of a framework to assign criminal offences to hierarchical categories that have a certain degree of similarity in relation to conceptual, analytical and policy areas. The purpose of the ICCS is to enhance consistency and international comparability of crime statistics and improve analytical capabilities at both the national and international levels.

[2016 United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems](#)

The 2016 UN-CTS represents a simplified and improved reporting system on crime trends and the operation of criminal justice systems. Attention was given to further improving and clarifying definitions, collecting data on context and metadata, as well as increasing collaboration with other institutions carrying out international collections of data on crime and criminal justice issues.

[UN Manual on Victimization Surveys, UNODC-UNECE, 2010](#)

The purpose of this manual is to provide basic information for developing national victimization surveys; to identify key issues to assist in decision making about survey approach; to improve comparability of victim survey data across countries; to provide reference to more technical material and lastly to give options and identify best practices.

[Manual for the Development of a system of Criminal Justice Statistics, DESA-Statistics Division, 2003](#)

The following manual sets out an updated general framework for the development of a national system of criminal justice statistics. As the development of such a system inevitably requires the participation and cooperation of many sectors, the *Manual* is presented in non-technical language, and its intended audience is broad.

[Manual for the Measurement of juvenile justice indicators, UNODC-UNICEF, 2006](#)

The purpose of this manual is to introduce the fifteen juvenile justice indicators and to make clear their utility. It explains how measuring the indicators can contribute to the protection of the child in conflict with the law through actions at both the local and the central level. It offers practical guidance, strategies and tools for information collection, information collation and calculation of the indicators.

[Global Study on Homicide 2013, UNDOC, 2013](#)

The Global Study on Homicide 2013 seeks to shed light on the worst of crimes — the intentional killing of one human being by another. The study improves understanding of the underlying patterns and trends related to different forms, settings and risk factors of homicide at the global, regional, national and sub-national levels. This study can be a strategic tool in supporting governments' efforts to address root causes and enhance criminal justice responses

[Global statistics on crime and criminal justice, UNDOC](#)

UNODC regularly updates statistical series on crime, criminal justice, drug trafficking and prices, drug

production, and drug use. Data disseminated by UNODC are mainly sourced from national statistical systems

[*Measuring indicator 16.2.2: Multiple Systems Estimation for estimating the number of victims of human trafficking across the world, UNODC, 2003*](#)

UNODC has been collecting international statistics on detected victims of trafficking in persons since 2003. At present, there is no sound estimate of the non-detected number of victims of trafficking in persons worldwide. The number of victims of human trafficking has been selected as an indicator to measure progress towards the implementation of SDG target 16.2. In light of current efforts and challenges to collect this type of information, this research brief explores the potential of Multiple Systems Estimation as an alternative, efficient method of estimating the number of non-detected numbers of victims of trafficking in persons in a country.

[*2016 Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, UNODC, 2016*](#)

The thematic focus of the 2016 edition of the *Global Report* investigates how migrants and refugees can be vulnerable to trafficking in persons en route or at destination.

- Financing for Development

[*Information on Financing for Development*](#)

The scope of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development was set out in General Assembly resolutions [68/204](#) and [68/279](#), and focused on: assessing the progress made in the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration and identifying obstacles and constraints encountered in the achievement of the goals and objectives agreed therein, as well as actions and initiatives to overcome these constraints; addressing new and emerging issues, including in the context of the recent multilateral efforts to promote international development cooperation and reinvigorating and strengthening the financing for development follow-up process.

[*UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network*](#)

The UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) has been operating since 2012 under the auspices of the UN Secretary-General. SDSN mobilizes global scientific and technological expertise to promote practical solutions for sustainable development, including the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Climate Agreement.

[*2017 Inter-Agency report on FFD progress, including peace, justice and inclusion, ECOSOC, 2017*](#)

The Task Force published its inaugural report in March 2016. The report maps out the commitments and actions in the Addis Agenda and presents the monitoring framework and data sources that will allow for annual assessments of progress

[*Open Working Group*](#)

Background on the role and outcomes of the OWG in the development of the 2030 Agenda.

[*Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing*](#)

The outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) “The Future We Want” recognizes the need for significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources and the effective use of financing, in order to give strong support to developing countries in their efforts to promote sustainable development. An intergovernmental committee, comprising 30 experts nominated by regional groups, with equitable geographical representation has been tasked to implement this process, concluding its work by 2014. The committee was established by UN General Assembly decision 67/559, effective 21 June 2013.