

#1

COMPLETE

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Page 1: Contact Information

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Page 2: Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q6 1. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, has the governing body of your organization taken (or will it take) any decisions or new strategies to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? If any, please provide a brief summary below, including the overarching vision of your organization.

Following a year of extensive consultations with its Executive Board members and observers, UNCDF has submitted its Strategic Framework, 2018-2021, to the UNDP Executive Board for review at its January 2018 session. The Strategic Framework is aligned with the 2030 Agenda, primarily focusing on sustainable development goals 1, on poverty eradication, and 17, on the means of implementation. UNCDF contributes to other goals by identifying targets where local finance solutions can overcome entrenched obstacles to progress. The Strategic Framework also responds to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda; the Paris Agreement on climate change; and the New Urban Agenda.

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q7 SDG-specific strategies, plans or work programmes:

UNCDF has articulated its new Strategic Framework covering 2018-2021. It is aligned with the 2030 Agenda, primarily focusing on sustainable development goals 1, on poverty eradication, and 17, on the means of implementation. UNCDF contributes to other goals by identifying targets where local finance solutions can overcome entrenched obstacles to progress. At the programme level, all new programmes will be aligned with at least one or more SDGs.

Q8 Aligning the structure of the organization with the transformative features of the 2030 Agenda, including any challenges and lessons learned in doing so:

UNCDF has coded all of its programmes to the SDGs and is working to ensure integrated responses to the specific SDGs and targets to which it contributes. That said, the interconnected nature of the SDGs, especially at the target level, can make it challenging to identify one-to-one SDG linkages at the programme and activities levels..

Q9 Readjusting or updating results-based budgeting and management, including performance indicators:

UNCDF's new Integrated Results and Resources Matrix, which is annexed to the new Strategic Framework and runs concurrently with it, as well as the accompanying Theory of Change, are aligned with the SDGs. Together, they articulate how UNCDF's programmes and interventions will support SDG achievement and also provide the tools to monitor, measure, and report on progress.

Q10 Action to enhance support to the principle of "leaving no one behind" and to integrated policy approaches:

UNCDF's Strategic Framework and its programmes are designed to focus on the 'last mile' in LDCs, which refers to the localities, men and women; small and medium-sized enterprises; and local governments that are underserved and excluded; where development needs are greatest; and where finance flows are most scarce. The Theory of Change annexed to the new Strategic Framework details UNCDF's approach on how it plans to target the poor and vulnerable populations to reach the last mile.

Q11 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q12 Mainstreaming the SDGs in development plans and policies or through national sustainable development plans/strategies:

As active contributors to the work of UNCTs where it is present, UNCDF supports broader UN efforts at the policy, analytical, and capacity building levels to ensure that SDGs – especially those SDGs and targets to which it contributes – are reflected in national development plans.

Q13 Mainstreaming the SDGs in sectoral strategies, including specific SDG/target strategies:

In those sectors where it works, UNCDF provides policy, analytical, and capacity building levels to ensure that SDGs and targets relate to its work on local development finance and financial inclusion are reflected in sectoral strategies.

Q14 Data and statistical capacity building:

UNCDF uses data, diagnostics, and analyses to identify 'pain points' and unmet needs where the lack of access to finance holds back development. Specifically, through its data and analysis, demonstration effects, and advocacy, UNCDF supports policy change that leads to improved local government financing systems and legislation. In addition, UNCDF has developed data-driven diagnostics that reveal markets and trends, and empower governments to define financial inclusion strategies tailored to their circumstances and needs. These tools create strong national platforms for donor coordination and private sector engagement. UNCDF will continue to deploy such approaches, building capacities and reinforcing coordination among stakeholders, especially regulators and financial service providers.

Q15 Science, technology and innovation for the SDGs:

After identifying unmet needs where the lack of access to finance holds back development, UNCDF provides a mix of technical assistance and capital instruments to help its partners design and test innovations in response. Through its demonstration effect, UNCDF prepares the ground for public and private stakeholders to replicate and scale up viable models.

In financial inclusion, digital innovations have revolutionized the way financial services are provided and used, and have created new business models to expand access to basic goods and services. Leveraging this digital revolution, UNCDF seeks to address a growing range of 'real economy' challenges linked to the sustainable development goals, such as improving agriculture productivity for smallholder farmers and value chain actors, enabling access to clean energy and other basic services, or supporting micro-, small and medium-sized enterprise growth, including in such sectors such as the 'fintech' industry. These interventions especially target women and youth. UNCDF also uses its capital tools and technical assistance to incentivize financial services providers to design and deliver client-centric product innovations using alternative delivery channels – such as rural agents, mobile phones, point-of-sales devices, and informal community groups – to reach underserved populations, especially women, youth, and smallholder farmers. UNCDF support to financial service providers and other partners seeks a demonstration impact that will help other service providers to replicate successful innovations. By creating safe spaces for piloting smart products and delivery channels – such as the innovation labs in Uganda and the Pacific – UNCDF helps unlock the balance sheets of large commercial actors to reach the un- and under-banked with new services. In local development finance, UNCDF collaborates with governments and other partners, often through multiple generations of innovations, first to create viable models and then to help them scale approaches to fiscal decentralization, project finance, and municipal finance. This can lead to increased local revenue through taxes and fees – as well as second-round effects through growing local economies – as can UNCDF work building the capacities of local authorities to improve the accountability of their tax administration.

Q16 Multi-stakeholder partnerships:

UNCDF works with UNDP and other United Nations entities to introduce more integrated approaches to making finance work for inclusion. UNCDF collaborates with other entities where the combination of its capital tools and expertise and the sector or thematic knowledge of other organizations can help tackle last-mile exclusions and have transformative impact.

With regards IFIs, UNCDF will continue to engage with these partners to maximize replication and scale potential, including collaborating with regional banks on market development in financial inclusion and ecosystems for digital payments. UNCDF will seek to partner strategically with international financial institutions in deploying financial instruments in ways that harness the respective collaborative advantages of each entity in support of least developed countries.

UNCDF works with a wide range of private sector actors as innovators, implementing partners, and possibly funders. This includes investing and partnering with financial service providers; mobile network operators; domestic banks; pension funds; small and medium-sized enterprises; foundations; and impact and other investors to expand the reach of finance in local economies.

Q17 Sub-national plans/strategies and implementation for the SDGs:

A core part of UNCDF is premised on the fact that while the 2030 Agenda is global, it will be ultimately implemented at the local level with the participation of local governments and local stakeholders. In its local development finance work, UNCDF focuses on innovating finance models that bring localities and excluded populations into the development mainstream. In supporting least developed countries to build inclusive, resilient economies, UNCDF adopts a transformative-impact financing approach to promote service delivery, infrastructure investment, and local economic development that retains value within a local territory. UNCDF seed capital and technical assistance will focus on helping localities build local fiscal space and local fixed capital formation.

Working with local governments, domestic banks, and local businesses, UNCDF provides evidence-based in-country analysis that informs the local development processes in the fields of fiscal decentralization, local public finance, and own resource revenues. To create the demonstration effects needed to support wider shifts in sustainable development goals financing, UNCDF helps least developed countries design and pilot financing mechanisms and business models that support locally designed public investments and revenue-generating capital investment projects. These are applied to addressing specific development bottlenecks.

In 2017, UNCDF and UN-DESA/Financing for Development Office published a "Financing for Sustainable Urban Development in the Least Developed Countries". The publication is designed to promote knowledge sharing amongst stakeholders in urban finance and local sustainable development. Its prime objective is to support government officials in least developed countries at the local and national levels to strengthen their urban finance frameworks.

Q18 Leveraging interlinkages across SDG goals and targets:

Through its work on finance solutions, many UNCDF programmes by design impact on a number of SDGs. For instance, investments in feeder roads can free people's time for more productive purposes, get goods to market faster, and improve access to basic services. Similarly, access to savings and insurance can protect families against loss, out-of-pocket medical expenses, and free them to make educational and entrepreneurial investments to transition out of poverty.

Q19 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q20 Supporting the intergovernmental body of your organization in contributing to the thematic review of the HLPF:

Respondent skipped this question

Q21 Contributing to policy/background briefs for the HLPF:

UNCDF has contributed to a number of inter-agency processes which have prepared background papers for the HLPF.

Q22 Helping organize SDG-specific events in the preparatory process:

UNCDF has organized a number of events in the run up to the HLPF on a number of different SDGs, always with an angle on how access to finance can move the needle.

Q23 Organizing side events or speaking at the HLPF:

UNCDF has organized and taken part in a number of side events at the HLPF, specifically around financial inclusion and municipal finance.

Q24 Supporting VNR process:

UNCDF has recently developed internal guidance to support national VNR processes. As part of the Ethiopia UNCT, UNCDF has also provided financial support to the National Planning Commission in the preparation of first Ethiopia National Voluntary Report on the SDGs to the High Level Political Forum.

Q25 5. How has your organization cooperated with other UN system organizations to achieve coherence and synergies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? In this regard, has your organization launched or intend to launch any joint programmes or projects in collaboration with other UN entities? Are there any results or lessons you would like to highlight that might help improve the design and impact of such efforts? Has your organization participated in any of the following coordination systemwide mechanisms or any other relevant platform - CEB, UNDG, EC-ESA Plus, RCMs, UN-Energy, UN-Water, UN-Ocean, IAEG, IATT? Please specify which and indicate any suggestions you may have about improving collaborations within and across these mechanisms/platforms:

The synergies between UNDP and UNCDF are designed to bring maximum benefit to least developed countries. UNCDF local finance solutions and subnational focus are a natural counterpart to the UNDP global presence, upstream policy advice, and support for the sustainable development goals at the country level. Both entities share the overarching objective of eradicating poverty and reducing inequalities and exclusions. At the programmatic level, UNCDF has nearly 20 joint programmes with UNDP.

In addition, UNCDF collaborates with other entities where the combination of its capital tools and expertise and the sector or thematic knowledge of other organizations can help tackle last-mile exclusions and have transformative impact. Partnerships underway and being planned include:

- (a) UNDP and UN-Women, on unlocking capital for women's economic empowerment and entrepreneurship;
- (b) UNDP to expand financial inclusion in the Pacific;
- (c) The Food and Agriculture Organization, on agriculture finance;
- (d) The International Fund for Agricultural Development, on remittances;
- (e) UN-Habitat and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, on municipal finance in secondary cities in least developed countries;
- (f) UN-Women, on women and girls' access to, usage of, and control of benefits from financial services; and
- (g) UNHCR on a technical assistance fund for introducing digital financial solutions that benefit forcibly displaced populations and host communities.

UNCDF contributes actively to a number of UNDG working groups, especially those on sustainable development/sustaining peace and strategic financing. UNCDF also takes part in ECESA+ meetings; OHRLLS working groups on LDCs; and is an active contributor to the FFD IATF led by DESA.

Q26 6. How has your organization engaged with stakeholder groups, both in supporting implementation at the country, regional and global levels, and within your own organization? If yes, please provide main highlights, including any lessons learned:

UNCDF engages with a wide range of partners, public and private, including other UN entities, in its work at the global, regional, and country levels. At the global level, for example, UNCDF is partnering with peer networks (CGAP, UCLG, Cities Alliance etc) and impact investment firms to create vehicles for directing sustainable development goal-positive finance to LDCs. At the regional level, UNCDF helps regional groups such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Southern African Development Community, the West African Economic and Monetary Union, and the Pacific Small Island Developing States to expand the reach of financial inclusion, including through multi-country approaches to remittances, data and analytics, refugees. At the national level, UNCDF works with government entities as well as private sector partners such as mobile network operators and SMEs to make finance work for the poor. Lessons include that well-designed partnerships can take advantage of the unique skills and technologies that different entities can bring to the table, bringing maximum benefit to poor households. For example, through working with mobile network operators, UNCDF is able to leverage technological innovations, such as digital delivery channels, to reach increased numbers of low-income clients, expanding, for example, their access to affordable clean energy or formal savings products.

Q27 7. Has your organization organized any conferences, forums or events designed to facilitate exchange of experience, peer and mutual learning? If yes, please provide a brief summary below and include lessons learned and gaps identified based on the outcomes of these events. Please also include any events you plan to organize in the coming years.

UNCDF has organized and continues to organize a large number of events at the HQ, regional, and country levels to support peer learning, South-South exchanges, and lessons sharing with funding and implementing partners. These conference and events relate to UNCDF's practical experience in making finance work for the poor, and will continue in the years ahead, with a strong focus on digital finance, municipal finance, and the application of blended finance in LDCs.

Q28 8. Is there any other information you would like to share, including annual reports of your organization and any impact assessment or evaluation reports? If yes, please use the space below and attach the document(s). Please also use this space to provide any other information, comments or remarks you deem necessary:

Here is the link to UNCDF's 2016 annual report:

<https://uncdf-cdn.azureedge.net/media-manager/75013?sv=2016-05-31&sr=b&sig=EzC3SFvj0Xwnf200KEc9YHKMPKSDxvWAvmaWusOUfkM%3D&se=2017-12-30T16%3A07%3A46Z&sp=r>

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q29 9. In your view, what should a strategic plan for the UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs look like? What key elements should it include and major challenges address in such a road map?

First, the UN development system must be able to identify through such a plan where and how it will contribute to which SDGs and, where there are gaps in the UN's capacities and abilities to deliver, how it will work/partner with other public and private entities to ensure those gaps are filled.

Second, it is crucial for such a plan to have a strong focus on supporting developing countries to be able to finance SDG achievement. The UN has a critical role to play through its leadership, normative and convening roles; its innovation and knowledge sharing; and its relationship of trust with governments to identify and address gaps so that financing works for inclusion. It is mission critical for the UN system not only to accompany the move from "billions to trillions", but to help unlock those trillions. The UN can also help governments coordinate, track, allocate, and account for these sources of financing so that they are working together effectively to meet the SDGs; to tap those sources that may not be productively working toward positive SDG achievement (e.g., excess liquidity in domestic banks, domestic pension funds); and to redirect (through concessional finance and other innovation approaches) financial flows for greater transformational impact. This means the UN itself needs the right financing skills and expertise to be able to accompany greater flows of finance into investments that are SDG-positive. To this end, the UN should draw on existing finance capacities and experiences within the UNDS.

The UNDS does not have the volume and capacity to drive the needed funding to financing changes 32 times over, nor should it. While individual agencies will continue to pursue relevant innovations on their own, the common system needs to organize itself to implement the shift recommended in this paper at scale.

Q30 10. Please indicate one or two endeavor or initiatives you suggest that the UN system organizations could undertake together to support the implementation of the SDGs between now and 2030:

Convene and drive development of de-risking instruments to catalyze private flows into under-capitalized SDG-related sectors, subnational regions, and also in support of promoting access to essential technology.

Explore innovative sourcing of finance, including through a voluntary SDG tax, attracting voluntary contributions from listed corporations, and issuing bonds.

Q31 Documents/attachments

Respondent skipped this question

#2

INCOMPLETE

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Page 2: Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q6 1. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, has the governing body of your organization taken (or will it take) any decisions or new strategies to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? If any, please provide a brief summary below, including the overarching vision of your organization.

Respondent skipped this question

Q7 SDG-specific strategies, plans or work programmes:

Respondent skipped this question

Q8 Aligning the structure of the organization with the transformative features of the 2030 Agenda, including any challenges and lessons learned in doing so:

Respondent skipped this question

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q9 Readjusting or updating results-based budgeting and management, including performance indicators: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q10 Action to enhance support to the principle of "leaving no one behind" and to integrated policy approaches: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q11 Others: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q12 Mainstreaming the SDGs in development plans and policies or through national sustainable development plans/strategies: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q13 Mainstreaming the SDGs in sectoral strategies, including specific SDG/target strategies: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q14 Data and statistical capacity building: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q15 Science, technology and innovation for the SDGs: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q16 Multi-stakeholder partnerships: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q17 Sub-national plans/strategies and implementation for the SDGs: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q18 Leveraging interlinkages across SDG goals and targets: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q19 Others: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q20 Supporting the intergovernmental body of your organization in contributing to the thematic review of the HLPF: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q21 Contributing to policy/background briefs for the HLPF: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q22 Helping organize SDG-specific events in the preparatory process: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q23 Organizing side events or speaking at the HLPF:

Respondent skipped this question

Q24 Supporting VNR process:

Respondent skipped this question

Q25 5. How has your organization cooperated with other UN system organizations to achieve coherence and synergies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? In this regard, has your organization launched or intend to launch any joint programmes or projects in collaboration with other UN entities? Are there any results or lessons you would like to highlight that might help improve the design and impact of such efforts? Has your organization participated in any of the following coordination systemwide mechanisms or any other relevant platform - CEB, UNDG, EC-ESA Plus, RCMs, UN-Energy, UN-Water, UN-Ocean, IAEG, IATT? Please specify which and indicate any suggestions you may have about improving collaborations within and across these mechanisms/platforms:

Respondent skipped this question

Q26 6. How has your organization engaged with stakeholder groups, both in supporting implementation at the country, regional and global levels, and within your own organization? If yes, please provide main highlights, including any lessons learned:

Respondent skipped this question

Q27 7. Has your organization organized any conferences, forums or events designed to facilitate exchange of experience, peer and mutual learning? If yes, please provide a brief summary below and include lessons learned and gaps identified based on the outcomes of these events. Please also include any events you plan to organize in the coming years.

Respondent skipped this question

Q28 8. Is there any other information you would like to share, including annual reports of your organization and any impact assessment or evaluation reports? If yes, please use the space below and attach the document(s). Please also use this space to provide any other information, comments or remarks you deem necessary:

Respondent skipped this question

Q29 9. In your view, what should a strategic plan for the UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs look like? What key elements should it include and major challenges address in such a road map?

Respondent skipped this question

Q30 10. Please indicate one or two endeavor or initiatives you suggest that the UN system organizations could undertake together to support the implementation of the SDGs between now and 2030:

Respondent skipped this question

Q31 Documents/attachments

Respondent skipped this question

#3

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Page 2: Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q6 1. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, has the governing body of your organization taken (or will it take) any decisions or new strategies to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? If any, please provide a brief summary below, including the overarching vision of your organization.

→ The ILO is engaging in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda at global, regional and national levels. As this process continues to gain momentum at the national level, the ILO will have to refocus activities accordingly with an emphasis on capacity building and process facilitation for constituents.

→ ILO action on the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs is based on three platforms discussed and adopted by ILO tripartite constituents (government, workers and employers) at its governing organs:

- o The Director-General's Report to the 105th International Labour Conference (ILC), The End to Poverty Initiative: The ILO and the 2030 Agenda;
- o The Resolution on "Advancing Social Justice through Decent Work", adopted at the 105th International Labour Conference (ILC). The ILC Resolution requests the ILO well to play a convening role around the UN follow-up and review of the decent work dimension of the 2030 Agenda; and
- o The ILO SDG Implementation Plan sets out office-wide activities and coordination requirements. As requested by the Governing Body (GB), the Office subsequently prepared a roll-out strategy operationalizing the Implementation Plan. The Roll-out Strategy proposes six action categories: (1) capacity building; (2) guidance development; (3) outreach; (4) research and policy; (5) communication; and (6) partnerships.

Q7 SDG-specific strategies, plans or work programmes:

→ The Programme and Budget for 2016-17 had already anticipated the structure of the SDGs to a large extent. The ILO Strategic Plan 2018 – 2021 further aligns with the 2030 Agenda. The Programme and Budget for 2018-19 incorporates this strategic directional change in linking budget outcomes to the respective SDGs and selected priority targets. This integrated approach has resulted into ILO being recognized as one of the lead agencies for SDG implementation in the UN system and beyond.

Q8 Aligning the structure of the organization with the transformative features of the 2030 Agenda, including any challenges and lessons learned in doing so:

N/A

Q9 Readjusting or updating results-based budgeting and management, including performance indicators:

See reference to the ILO Strategy and Programme and Budget above.

Q10 Action to enhance support to the principle of "leaving no one behind" and to integrated policy approaches:

→ ILO action is implemented within the conceptual framework of the Decent Work Agenda (DWA) consisting of four mutually supportive and inseparable policy objectives and hence calls for policy coherence across the DWA and the 2030 Agenda. This is underpinned and reconfirmed by the Resolution on "Advancing Social Justice through Decent Work", adopted at the 105th ILC.

Q11 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q12 Mainstreaming the SDGs in development plans and policies or through national sustainable development plans/strategies:

→ The Office is rolling out activities to support its tripartite constituents (governments, workers and employers) in implementing the national sustainable development strategies called for in the 2030 Agenda. The Office has designed and implemented capacity building programmes to equip staff and constituents to engage in SDG processes (with the ILO International Training Centre, Turin): an E-learning course and resource library for ILO staff; a first on-site ILO staff training course on the 2030 Agenda (March 2016); and an ACTRAV global capacity building course on Agenda 2030 for workers' organizations from 5–20 May 2016; and a course for Arab States (together with ESCWA); and an ACTRAV course at ITC: Sustainable Development Goals: Trade Union Policies, National and Regional Action Plans for Europe, Central Asia and Arab States (25 September to 6 October 2017).

Q13 Mainstreaming the SDGs in sectoral strategies, including specific SDG/target strategies:

→ An integrated support tool for tripartite constituents has been developed, entitled Decent Work for Sustainable Development Resource Platform (DW4SD). The web-based Platform and a trainers' guide were successfully tested at a regional workshop in South Africa (April 2017) and is being live tested at present. The launch is envisaged for second half of January 2018. Further workshops are planned for Europe, Latin America and Asia and the Pacific in 2018.

→ In the same vein, ILO has prepared a series of Decent Work for SDG Notes and Fact Sheets, which are available on the ILO website. Currently available are: National Employment Policies, Social Protection, Skills, International Labour Standards, and Green Jobs. Further Notes are being prepared on: role of workers' organizations, role of employers' organizations, Child Labour and Forced Labour, and rural economy.

Q14 Data and statistical capacity building:

→ In terms of data and statistical capacity building, the ILO has the custodianship of 14 SGD target indicators. This framework is providing a basis to boost data collection at the country level, essential for designing decent work policies. A Labour Market Statistics and Analysis Academy was organized at the ITC-ILO, Turin during 30 October – 10 November 2017 focusing on measuring decent work in the context of the Global Indicator Framework of the SDGs and on labour market information systems.

Q15 Science, technology and innovation for the SDGs: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q16 Multi-stakeholder partnerships:

→ Global Alliances and Partnerships: The ILO has initiated or participated in a range of partnerships or global and country-level impact. This is a reflection of the integrated nature of the 2030 Agenda which cuts across mandates of the multilateral system both within and outside the United Nations. These are:

- o Alliance 8.7 (SDG 8.7); (with a major launch event at the UN General Assembly)
- o Global Partnership on Universal Social Protection (ILO & World Bank) (SDG 1.3);
- o HL Commission on Health Employment and Economic Growth (ILO, OECD and WHO) (SDG 3c);
- o HL Panel on Women's Economic Empowerment (SDG 5);
- o Global Deal on Social Dialogue for Decent Work and Inclusive Growth (SDG 8).
- o Global Initiative on Decent Jobs for Youth (SDG 4.4, 8.6 and SDG 10);
- o UN Water (SDG 6);
- o Education 2030 (ILO & UNESCO) (SDG 4); and
- o Decent Work Opportunities for Refugees (ILO & UNHCR)

Q17 Sub-national plans/strategies and implementation for the SDGs:

Respondent skipped this question

Q18 Leveraging interlinkages across SDG goals and targets:

–|| An integrated support tool for tripartite constituents has been developed, entitled Decent Work for Sustainable Development Resource Platform (DW4SD). The web-based Platform and a trainers' guide were successfully tested at a regional workshop in South Africa (April 2017) and is being live tested at present. The launch is envisaged for second half of January 2018. Further workshops are planned for Europe, Latin America and Asia and the Pacific in 2018.

Q19 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q20 Supporting the intergovernmental body of your organization in contributing to the thematic review of the HLPF:

–|| The Annual HLPF is the major avenue for ILO outreach to provide the framework for country-level engagement. In November 2016, the Governing Body decided to make use of its March sessions in 2017, 2018 and 2019 as a platform for tripartite discussion of the ILO contribution to the HLPF annual review .

Q21 Contributing to policy/background briefs for the HLPF:

–|| Responding to requests of the ECOSOC president to intergovernmental bodies and forums, the ILO provided formal submissions to the United Nations High-Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development (HLPF)) in 2016 and 2017, based on discussions of constituents at the Governing Body (GB). The GB discussions were informed by a paper from the Office. The Director-General and other senior officials participated in numerous events at the HLPF.

Q22 Helping organize SDG-specific events in the preparatory process:

Respondent skipped this question

Q23 Organizing side events or speaking at the HLPF:

–|| The HLPF 2016: During the ILO-led event on "Skills Development to improve Youth Employment" a major innovative learning programme developed with ILO technical inputs was launched by the General Electric Vice-Chair. The event was also an opportunity to highlight the Global Initiative on Decent Jobs for Youth. The ILO-Argentina-US event on Partnerships to End Forced Labour in Supply Chains was an opportunity to brief participants about the ILC discussions on decent work in supply chains and to build support and cultivate partners for the launch of the Alliance 8.7 scheduled to September. The DG's participation in a number of events related to migration and refugees advanced decent work issues in the deliberations about the UN Summit on Large Movements of Migrants and Refugees.

–|| The 2017 HLPF: The ILO participated in the HLPF with a delegation led by the Director-General, which also included other senior officials. Moreover, in preparation for the HLPF, ILO led the compilation of the main decent work indicators that were integrated in the report of the Secretary-General on progress towards the SDGs. ILO also provided inputs to the HLPF drawing on the discussions at the Governing Body (High-level Section/Working Party on the Social Dimension of Globalization) and inputs coming from technical areas.

Q24 Supporting VNR process:

See question 6.

Q25 5. How has your organization cooperated with other UN system organizations to achieve coherence and synergies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? In this regard, has your organization launched or intend to launch any joint programmes or projects in collaboration with other UN entities? Are there any results or lessons you would like to highlight that might help improve the design and impact of such efforts? Has your organization participated in any of the following coordination systemwide mechanisms or any other relevant platform - CEB, UNDG, EC-ESA Plus, RCMs, UN-Energy, UN-Water, UN-Ocean, IAEG, IATT? Please specify which and indicate any suggestions you may have about improving collaborations within and across these mechanisms/platforms:

→ The ILO has initiated or participated in a range of partnerships or global and country-level impact. This is a reflection of the integrated nature of the 2030 Agenda which cuts across mandates of the multilateral system both within and outside the United Nations. These are:

- o Alliance 8.7 (SDG 8.7); (with a major launch event at the UN General Assembly)
- o Global Partnership on Universal Social Protection (ILO & World Bank) (SDG 1.3);
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- o HL Panel on Women's Economic Empowerment (SDG 5);
- o Global Deal on Social Dialogue for Decent Work and Inclusive Growth (SDG 8).
- o Global Initiative on Decent Jobs for Youth (SDG 4.4, 8.6 and SDG 10);
- o UN Water (SDG 6);
- o Education 2030 (ILO & UNESCO) (SDG 4); and
- o Decent Work Opportunities for Refugees (ILO & UNHCR)

→ The ILO is both a member of the CEB and participates at the regional level in RCMs and regional UNDGs. The ILO Director-General chaired UN Water in 2017.

→ MAPS engagement: ILO is engaging in the main UN interagency support process for national SDG planning, called Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) by participating in selected MAPS country missions.

Q26 6. How has your organization engaged with stakeholder groups, both in supporting implementation at the country, regional and global levels, and within your own organization? If yes, please provide main highlights, including any lessons learned:

→ The ILO Decent Work Country Programmes (DWCPs) provide the platform for constituents' engagement for decent work at the country level in the context of the SDGs. The DWCP Guidelines have been updated also to provide for alignment with the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.

→ The ILO SDG capacity-building activities provide a main avenue for engagement of ILO stakeholders, .i.e. its constituents. (See also answer to question 3).

→ ILO reaches out to its constituents and other stakeholders, such as CSOs through its network of regional and country offices, also in the context of VNR processes.

Q27 7. Has your organization organized any conferences, forums or events designed to facilitate exchange of experience, peer and mutual learning? If yes, please provide a brief summary below and include lessons learned and gaps identified based on the outcomes of these events. Please also include any events you plan to organize in the coming years.

→ ILO constituents regularly convene at the annual International Labour Conference and the Governing Body meetings which also provide an opportunity for an exchange of experiences and peer learning.

→ Numerous technical meetings are held by the ILO at global, regional and local levels on various aspects of the decent work agenda and – by extension – the SDGs.

→ At the 105th International Labour Conference constituents adopted the Resolution on “Advancing Social Justice through Decent Work”, and called upon the ILO to play a convening role around the UN follow-up and review of the decent work dimension of the 2030 Agenda.

→ The March and November 2017 Governing Body session provided an update of the ILO’s work within the context of the United Nations Development System (UNDS) with emphasis on the implications of the UN General Assembly’s QCPR resolution. It also presented an update of ILO support to tripartite constituents in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and recent developments concerning selected multi-stakeholder partnerships. Similarly, the March 2018 Governing Body will consider the ILO contribution to the theme and SDGs of the 2018 HLPF and also discuss an item on the ongoing UN Reform, in particular reform of the UNDS.

→ See also answer to question 3.

Q28 8. Is there any other information you would like to share, including annual reports of your organization and any impact assessment or evaluation reports? If yes, please use the space below and attach the document(s). Please also use this space to provide any other information, comments or remarks you deem necessary:

→ The ILO prepared an analysis on the SDGs, Decent Work and Evaluability (attached) and is developing a diagnostic instrument to assess future evaluability of DWCP in an SDG context. This instrument is currently being pilot-tested at the country level.

→ The ILO flagship publication World Employment and Social Outlook 2016: Transforming Jobs to End Poverty further underpins the ILC report with evidence on the decent work poverty nexus in an SDG framework. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_481534.pdf

→ The aforementioned Director-General’s Report to the 105th International Labour Conference (ILC), The End to Poverty Initiative: The ILO and the 2030 Agenda; provides the main conceptual platform for ILO’s engagement in the 2030 Agenda.

Q29 9. In your view, what should a strategic plan for the UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs look like? What key elements should it include and major challenges address in such a road map?

→ A useful strategic approach for UN system support for the 2030 Agenda is already set out in the Secretary-General’s report on “Repositioning the United Nations development system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda. Our promise for dignity, prosperity and peace on a healthy planet”, and the associated System-wide Strategic Document.

→ It will be important that a strategic approach provides for sufficient focus within the wide scope of the 2030 Agenda, based on the concept of leaving no one behind and addressing vulnerabilities. To this effect existing technical expertise and tested intervention models should be put to use and then scaled up for larger impact.

→ A strategic approach should work towards all dimensions of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs and in particular rights aspects, including labour rights.

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q30 10. Please indicate one or two endeavor or initiatives you suggest that the UN system organizations could undertake together to support the implementation of the SDGs between now and 2030:

→ UN system organizations should engage in multi-stakeholder partnerships in keeping with the spirit of the 2030 Agenda and SDG 17. One example is the CEB Global Initiative on Decent Jobs for Youth.

Q31 Documents/attachments

Evaluation and SDGs-final.pdf (426.7KB)

#4

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Page 2: Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q6 1. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, has the governing body of your organization taken (or will it take) any decisions or new strategies to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? If any, please provide a brief summary below, including the overarching vision of your organization.

UNRISD is an autonomous research institute within the UN system that undertakes research on the social policy dimensions of contemporary development issues. UNRISD's Board comprises academic leaders drawn from around the world. They - together with UNRISD's main donors - have directed UNRISD to position its research within the framework of the 2030 Agenda and to include a focus on leaving no one behind. UNRISD reports every two years to the Commission for Social Development. The members of the Commission have also requested UN organizations to situate their work within the framework provided by Agenda 2030.

UNRISD's institutional strategy can be found here:

[http://www.unrisd.org/80256B42004CCC77/\(httpInfoFiles\)/AA1325A0788B08EBC1257F1D005A3FA3/\\$file/Transformations_to_Equity_and_Sustainability_UNRISD_Strategy_2016-2020.pdf](http://www.unrisd.org/80256B42004CCC77/(httpInfoFiles)/AA1325A0788B08EBC1257F1D005A3FA3/$file/Transformations_to_Equity_and_Sustainability_UNRISD_Strategy_2016-2020.pdf)

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q7 SDG-specific strategies, plans or work programmes:

Our research proposals are aligned with SDG priorities.

Q8 Aligning the structure of the organization with the transformative features of the 2030 Agenda, including any challenges and lessons learned in doing so:

n/a

Q9 Readjusting or updating results-based budgeting and management, including performance indicators:

Our performance metrics are focused on research uptake.

Q10 Action to enhance support to the principle of "leaving no one behind" and to integrated policy approaches:

UNRISD is working within the UNDG to provide guidance on operationalizing the commitment to 'leave no one behind'.

Q11 Others:

n/a

Q12 Mainstreaming the SDGs in development plans and policies or through national sustainable development plans/strategies:

UNRISD is currently assisting the six Western Balkan countries (and the UN) to strengthen SDG mainstreaming and implementation in the context of EU accession.

Q13 Mainstreaming the SDGs in sectoral strategies, including specific SDG/target strategies:

n/a

Q14 Data and statistical capacity building:

n/a

Q15 Science, technology and innovation for the SDGs:

n/a

Q16 Multi-stakeholder partnerships:

n/a

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q17 Sub-national plans/strategies and implementation for the SDGs:

n/a

Q18 Leveraging interlinkages across SDG goals and targets:

Advice on mainstreaming in the Western Balkans has included understanding the linkages between the goals and targets, and then proposing clusters of SDG targets to advance implementation.

Q19 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q20 Supporting the intergovernmental body of your organization in contributing to the thematic review of the HLPF:

n/a

Q21 Contributing to policy/background briefs for the HLPF:

n/a

Q22 Helping organize SDG-specific events in the preparatory process:

UNRISD has contributed to regional review processes in the Arab States and in Europe.

Q23 Organizing side events or speaking at the HLPF:

UNRISD has held and participated in side-events at the HLPF. These have been focused on social policy and UNRISD's most recent Flagship report:

[http://www.unrisd.org/80256B42004CCC77/\(httpInfoFiles\)/2D9B6E61A43A7E87C125804F003285F5/\\$file/Flagship2016_FullReport.pdf](http://www.unrisd.org/80256B42004CCC77/(httpInfoFiles)/2D9B6E61A43A7E87C125804F003285F5/$file/Flagship2016_FullReport.pdf)

Q24 Supporting VNR process:

UNRISD assisted the Republic of Korea in the preparation of their VNR in 2016.

Q25 5. How has your organization cooperated with other UN system organizations to achieve coherence and synergies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? In this regard, has your organization launched or intend to launch any joint programmes or projects in collaboration with other UN entities? Are there any results or lessons you would like to highlight that might help improve the design and impact of such efforts? Has your organization participated in any of the following coordination systemwide mechanisms or any other relevant platform - CEB, UNDG, EC-ESA Plus, RCMs, UN-Energy, UN-Water, UN-Ocean, IAEG, IATT? Please specify which and indicate any suggestions you may have about improving collaborations within and across these mechanisms/platforms:

UNRISD contributes to the work of the UNDG and EC-ESA. Beyond these, UNRISD has ongoing collaborations with UNDP, UNECE, UNICEF, the ILO, WSSCC

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q26 6. How has your organization engaged with stakeholder groups, both in supporting implementation at the country, regional and global levels, and within your own organization? If yes, please provide main highlights, including any lessons learned:

UNRISD's main stakeholder group outside of governments and UN agencies is our 30,000-strong network of academics and practitioners. We regularly engage this network through research projects and dissemination activities.

Q27 7. Has your organization organized any conferences, forums or events designed to facilitate exchange of experience, peer and mutual learning? If yes, please provide a brief summary below and include lessons learned and gaps identified based on the outcomes of these events. Please also include any events you plan to organize in the coming years.

UNRIS is planning a conference on the role of elites and cross-class coalitions in supporting SDG implementation in October 2018.

Q28 8. Is there any other information you would like to share, including annual reports of your organization and any impact assessment or evaluation reports? If yes, please use the space below and attach the document(s). Please also use this space to provide any other information, comments or remarks you deem necessary:

n/a

Q29 9. In your view, what should a strategic plan for the UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs look like? What key elements should it include and major challenges address in such a road map?

It should be able to accurately aggregate activities and their prospective contribution; it should identify coordinators for each subject area (goals); and it should have a strong M&E system to support accountability. It should look to incentivize collaboration through funding opportunities.

Q30 10. Please indicate one or two endeavor or initiatives you suggest that the UN system organizations could undertake together to support the implementation of the SDGs between now and 2030:

Respondent skipped this question

Q31 Documents/attachments

Respondent skipped this question

#5

COMPLETE

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Page 2: Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q6 1. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, has the governing body of your organization taken (or will it take) any decisions or new strategies to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? If any, please provide a brief summary below, including the overarching vision of your organization.

Reflecting the scope of investment needed as well as the need to ensure impact of every dollar invested, IFAD, through its Strategic Framework 2016-2025 is stepping up its efforts in the context of the SDGs. Underpinned by an overarching vision of "enabling inclusive and sustainable rural transformation", IFAD's Strategic Framework is based around enabling the organization to play a larger role in helping countries fulfil their priorities relative to Agenda 2030 by:

- mobilizing substantially more funds and resources for investment in rural areas;
- strengthening the impact of IFAD's country programmes through innovation, knowledge-sharing, partnerships and policy engagement; and
- delivering development results in a cost effective way that responds to member countries evolving needs.

➤ In addition, IFAD's has revamped its Results Management Framework around its contribution to the 2030 Agenda. Under the new framework to be put before IFAD's Governing Council for approval, February 2018, in the context of the Eleventh Replenishment of IFAD's resources, tier one indicators on goals and tier two indicators on development results have all been explicitly linked to SDG targets.

Q7 SDG-specific strategies, plans or work programmes: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q8 Aligning the structure of the organization with the transformative features of the 2030 Agenda, including any challenges and lessons learned in doing so: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q9 Readjusting or updating results-based budgeting and management, including performance indicators:

➤ IFAD is currently operationalizing a new Development Effectiveness Framework, drawing on the experience of the Fund's Impact Evaluation initiative, thereby improving the focus on results and focusing on key elements across the SDGs targets. The framework is based around an understanding that the development results that IFAD achieves in rural areas will contribute significantly to meeting two of the SDGs: SDG1 –no poverty; and SDG2 –zero hunger, with indicators specifically designed to capture these impacts for example in areas such as economic mobility, improved diet quality and enhanced smallholder productive capacity. At the same time, the results achieved in areas such as gender equality (SDG5), climate action (SDG13) and partnerships (SDG17) will also be monitored and reported through indicators in the revised Results Management Framework.

➤ Further, IFAD is striving to enable itself to more effectively produce results through its ongoing Operational Excellence for Results programme (OpEx), which will produce costed options for transformation the organization, with governance and decentralization plans and an implementation and investment plan to enable IFAD to respond to complex, country-level dynamics in the context of SDGs implementation.

Q10 Action to enhance support to the principle of "leaving no one behind" and to integrated policy approaches: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q11 Others: **Respondent skipped this question**

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q12 Mainstreaming the SDGs in development plans and policies or through national sustainable development plans/strategies:

→ Since the SDGs were endorsed, IFAD has published numerous policy briefs to provide technical advice to countries on topics of strategic importance for the implementation of the SDGs, including: advancing rural women's empowerment, migration, rural-urban linkages, and the role of rural transformation in sustainable urbanization. As well as providing technical assistance to countries through knowledge products generated from its operations, IFAD is building partnerships to exchange solutions in the domains of innovation and technology for SDG implementation through its stepping up its work on South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC). Indeed, IFAD will be launching a specialized SSTC facility in the second half of 2018 for this purpose. Specifically, this will enable sharing of relevant rural development solutions and knowledge, and promotion of investments among developing countries in the context of SDG implementation.

Q13 Mainstreaming the SDGs in sectoral strategies, including specific SDG/target strategies:

Respondent skipped this question

Q14 Data and statistical capacity building:

Respondent skipped this question

Q15 Science, technology and innovation for the SDGs:

Respondent skipped this question

Q16 Multi-stakeholder partnerships:

Respondent skipped this question

Q17 Sub-national plans/strategies and implementation for the SDGs:

Respondent skipped this question

Q18 Leveraging interlinkages across SDG goals and targets:

Respondent skipped this question

Q19 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q20 Supporting the intergovernmental body of your organization in contributing to the thematic review of the HLPF:

Respondent skipped this question

Q21 Contributing to policy/background briefs for the HLPF:

→ IFAD co-led the development of the background note for the thematic review of SDG 2 at HLPF 2017 (along with FAO and WFP). In addition, IFAD participated in the technical task team developing the contribution of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) to HLPF 2017, as well as to the political process of negotiating the finalization of the contribution in its role on the Advisory Group of the CFS. IFAD also contributed technical inputs into the thematic review papers on SDG 1, SDG 2, SDG 5 and SDG 9.

Q22 Helping organize SDG-specific events in the preparatory process:

IFAD co-organized an Expert Group Meeting on SDG 2 (along with UN DESA, FAO and WFP) in the lead-up to HLPF 2017.

Q23 Organizing side events or speaking at the HLPF:

IFAD co-organized side events on "Reaching those furthest behind: Addressing food security and nutrition in protracted crises" (along with CFS, FAO and WFP) and "Rural-urban connectivity in integrated regional development" (along with UNCRD, FAO and UN-Habitat). IFAD technical staff had formal speaking roles at several additional side events on topics related to food security and nutrition, as well as land tenure.

Q24 Supporting VNR process:

IFAD has also contributed to the EC-ESA Plus process and recently participated in the "Meeting between VNR countries at HLPF 2018 and the UN system and other stakeholders" where the organization presented tools for implementation of the SDGs under review at HLPF 2018, especially linked to inclusive human settlements.

Q25 5. How has your organization cooperated with other UN system organizations to achieve coherence and synergies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? In this regard, has your organization launched or intend to launch any joint programmes or projects in collaboration with other UN entities? Are there any results or lessons you would like to highlight that might help improve the design and impact of such efforts? Has your organization participated in any of the following coordination systemwide mechanisms or any other relevant platform - CEB, UNDG, EC-ESA Plus, RCMs, UN-Energy, UN-Water, UN-Ocean, IAEG, IATT? Please specify which and indicate any suggestions you may have about improving collaborations within and across these mechanisms/platforms:

4 Collaboration between IFAD and its Rome Based-Agency (RBA) partners has been elevated to a strategic level in response to growing impetus for the RBAs to enhance collaboration in the context of the 2030 Agenda. In 2016, Management of all three agencies came together and oversaw the development of a joint strategy: "Collaboration among the United Nations Rome-based Agencies: Delivering on the 2030 Agenda". Practical collaboration is ongoing on joint servicing initiatives, and on project design, supervision and implementation support. For example, along with other partners, UN Women, FAO and WFP, IFAD continues to contribute to the Joint Programme "Accelerating progress towards the economic empowerment of rural women." The partnership between IFAD, UN Women, FAO, and WFP is expected to generate synergies that capitalize on each agency's mandate, comparative advantage and institutional strength to generate more lasting and wider scale results. The Joint Programme aims to promote rural women's economic empowerment in seven participating countries (Ethiopia, Guatemala, Liberia, Nepal, Niger, Kyrgyzstan and Rwanda) through securing rural women's livelihoods and rights in the context of sustainable development and the post-MDGs agenda, contributing directly to SDG 5, as well as SDGs 1 and 2. In addition, IFAD has participated in the CEB, chiefly through the HLCP for whom IFAD shall host the autumn 2018 meeting and IFAD's President chairs UN-Water. IFAD has also contributed to the EC-ESA Plus process and recently participated in the "Meeting between VNR countries at HLPF 2018 and the UN system and other stakeholders" where the organization presented tools for implementation of the SDGs under review at HLPF 2018, especially linked to inclusive human settlements. Finally, IFAD is actively engaged in the consultations on the UN reform aimed at enhancing delivery at all levels on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Q26 6. How has your organization engaged with stakeholder groups, both in supporting implementation at the country, regional and global levels, and within your own organization? If yes, please provide main highlights, including any lessons learned:

→ IFAD engages closely with rural people and their organizations especially farmers' organizations. IFAD organizes biennial farmer forums and well as a forum for Indigenous Peoples, which is also biennial. In the context of our ongoing role in providing technical guidance to the work of the CFS Secretariat (as well as serving on the platform's Advisory Group) IFAD frequently collaborates with civil society and private sector representatives, sharing knowledge and collaborating around the development and negotiation of policy products aimed at enhancing food security and nutrition in the context of the 2030 Agenda. Obviously, in the CFS as well as other policy and operational contexts, IFAD works closely with its RBA partners (FAO and WFP), including in its engagement in SDG review processes.

→ An overarching lesson that merits emphasis is that groups at risk of being left behind must be represented in institutional arrangements, partnerships and policy processes around implementation of the 2030 Agenda. As such, IFAD plays a brokerage role in linking these stakeholders to policy processes and to the design, implementation and monitoring of partnerships to promote inclusive rural transformation, in particular under the auspices of its Public-private-producer partnership (4Ps) initiative.

Q27 7. Has your organization organized any conferences, forums or events designed to facilitate exchange of experience, peer and mutual learning? If yes, please provide a brief summary below and include lessons learned and gaps identified based on the outcomes of these events. Please also include any events you plan to organize in the coming years.

→ IFAD frequently organizes conferences, forums and events on topics related to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. From January 25 – 27, 2017 IFAD organized and hosting an international conference on "Investing in inclusive rural transformation: Innovative approaches to financing". Some lessons learned from this conference included:

- Progress has been made with respect to inclusive investments in smallholders, but not at sufficient scale and impact that would be sufficient to achieve the ambitious SDG targets
- Promoting inclusive rural transformation means targeting smallholders, but also rural labourers, non-farm entrepreneurs and service providers.
- Transformations in rural and urban areas are mutually dependent and should therefore not be addressed in isolation. For example, increasing demand for labour in cities creates opportunities for poor rural people.
- Enhancing rural roads, electrification, ICTs, water and energy, as well as ensuring functional markets for land, labour and finance are all key elements for building an enabling environment for inclusive rural investments.
- Rural people must have the opportunity to participate in the design of policies; this means building the capacity of policy-makers to include these groups in consultation as well as building the capacity of rural people to contribute meaningfully to debates, including through different forms of social organization.
- Education, skills development and access to finance emerge as central elements of any strategy to enable poor rural people to improve their lives
- Supporting smallholders is a key dimension of any viable food security policy. Equally, creating opportunities for smallholders to enter other sectors and take advantage of emerging opportunities in dynamic rural non-farm and urban sectors should also be prioritized.
- Encouraging agglomeration, through functioning land markets and inclusive institutions will be needed to enable smallholders and financial service providers to overcome high transaction costs associated with the small-scale nature of many farming operations.

→ In addition to knowledge sharing events too numerous to list, IFAD has organized global policy engagement forums at its HQ over the past 12 months on the following topics:

- Youth employment
 - Climate adaptation for smallholders farmers
 - The outlook on hunger
 - Migration
-

Q28 8. Is there any other information you would like to share, including annual reports of your organization and any impact assessment or evaluation reports? If yes, please use the space below and attach the document(s). Please also use this space to provide any other information, comments or remarks you deem necessary:

IFAD has written and disseminated numerous policy briefs to support countries and other development actors in implementing the 2030 Agenda, in addition to a booklet that synthesizes approaches and lessons from IFAD's contribution to the various goals. Overarching messages cutting across these publications include:

- Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) requires increased investments in agriculture and rural areas. The experience of IFAD shows that such investments can represent a solid business proposition for both public and private financing, so long as they focus on developing the investment capacity of poor rural women and men, notably smallholder farmers.
- Smallholder agriculture represents a strategic sector to promote prosperity, advance food security and nutrition, and create decent jobs at the same time as developing the livelihoods of a large share of the world's poor and hungry population.
- Enhancing the resilience of poor rural people – by providing enabling public goods and institutions, scaling up sustainable agricultural practices that respond to climate change, and providing requisite financial products and services in rural areas – is indispensable to facilitate inclusive growth and transformative processes in rural areas.
- In order to ensure transformation and increased prosperity that is inclusive, specific targeted approaches are needed to enhance economic, social and political opportunities for vulnerable groups – with youth as a key demographic group, given their numbers and potential.

Q29 9. In your view, what should a strategic plan for the UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs look like? What key elements should it include and major challenges address in such a road map?

IFAD supports the ongoing UN reform process, which the organization sees as a constructive initiative that will enhance the capacity of the UN system to support countries to make progress against the SDG targets, more effectively prevent and respond to crises and deliver results on the ground. In particular, addressing current and emerging global challenges to realize the 2030 Agenda ambitions will require coordinated response from the UN system to humanitarian and development interventions. Given the global nature of potential risks and benefits, the need for international cooperation and coordination, the UN has a key leadership role to play in ensuring the right partnerships, institutions and enabling global, regional and national environments are in place to advance progress against the 2030 Agenda. Going forward, it is also important to stress that a reformed UN system works in complementarity with the International Financial Institutions, ensuring the UN Development System is appropriately aligned with the financial architecture, country-level activities are coordinated and knowledge is generated and shared.

Q30 10. Please indicate one or two endeavor or initiatives you suggest that the UN system organizations could undertake together to support the implementation of the SDGs between now and 2030:

From the perspective of IFAD and the rural communities it serves, there could be much scope in galvanizing momentum around work on sustainable urbanization, in particular in the context of the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, to initiate systematic partnerships and strategies that would prioritize linking smallholder farmers to urban markets, with the aim of boosting incomes and food security of this latter group while enhancing access of poor urban consumers to affordable and nutritious food. This would directly contribute towards achieving SDGs 1, 2, 10, 11 and 12 as well as potentially have knock-on benefits across several others.

Q31 Documents/attachments

IFAD and the 2030 Agenda.pdf (1.1MB)

#6

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Page 2: Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q6 1. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, has the governing body of your organization taken (or will it take) any decisions or new strategies to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? If any, please provide a brief summary below, including the overarching vision of your organization.

Yes, the Governing Council (GC) of UN-Habitat has on several occasions made recommendations that enhance the global monitoring, reporting and implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.

A) The relationship between high-quality urbanization and development was recently emphasized at the 26th session of GC with several supporting resolutions in line with the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly Goal 11 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), on making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. More concretely:

a. GC 26/8 acknowledged that: "... the implementation of the New Urban Agenda contributes to the implementation and localization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in an integrated manner", while "taking note of the need of the work of UN-Habitat, within its mandate, to support the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development including the Sustainable Development Goals, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change through the development and implementation of its strategic plan".

b. Further, GC/26/8 encourages UN-habitat, in accordance with the role of UN-Habitat as a focal point for sustainable urbanization and human settlements, including supporting the implementation and review of the New Urban Agenda, to collaborate with other United Nations programmes and entities, Member States, local authorities and relevant stakeholders, as well as through the mobilization of experts, to contribute to a United Nations system -wide strategy and continue generating evidence-based and practical guidance for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the related dimensions of the sustainable development goals, as well as to further develop the action framework for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, in close consultation with Member States, local authorities and stakeholders".

c. Finally, GC/26/8 requests UN-Habitat to "develop, within available resources and within the existing mandate of UN-Habitat, in close collaboration with other United Nations system entities, in consultation with member States, and taking into account the recommendations of the report of the independent assessment and the views of relevant stakeholders, a proposal for a unified global monitoring framework that will facilitate the tracking of progress towards achieving the goals of the New Urban Agenda, as well as the urban dimension of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the sustainable development goals, in a systematic manner;"

Q7 SDG-specific strategies, plans or work programmes:

We have developed work plans at the agency level to monitor and report on the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, specifically around the global monitoring of SDG 11. These efforts extend to strategies of how to work with regional commissions to enhance local capacities. In this regard, we are organizing regional workshops to build capacities of member states to monitor Goal 11 as well as addressing mechanisms for global data workflows from member states to international agencies.

Further, UN-Habitat has initiated a series of national consultations on a pilot basis within its technical cooperation activities in a few selected countries in support of development of methodologies and road maps to catalyze the implementation of NUA as an integral part of 2030 Agenda and SDGs.

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q8 Aligning the structure of the organization with the transformative features of the 2030 Agenda, including any challenges and lessons learned in doing so:

The agency is also the global lead on monitoring of the NUA. As such a lot of alignments have been done with NUA and SDGs. Specifically, UN-Habitats CPI Global initiative has reviewed the existing indicators and targets and ensured that these are well alignment with the 2030 SDGs agenda and other global and regional agendas. Annual reporting mechanism are also aligned to track results along the various goals and targets of the SDGs as well as levels and amounts of investments in the various SDGs targets. A new strategy of portfolio development is being developed to ensure a greater convergence of thematic areas and their results expected to contribute to the transformative dynamic of NUA and 2030 Agenda.

Q9 Readjusting or updating results-based budgeting and management, including performance indicators:

This has also been done and more alignments is expected in the next two years. Specifically, the CPI global monitoring framework has been mapped on several performance related dimensions and indicators that allows for easy reporting or impacts, budgets and overall management of results related to the 2030 SDGs agenda and other global goals.

Q10 Action to enhance support to the principle of "leaving no one behind" and to integrated policy approaches:

In our new monitoring tools including the CPI, data collection and analysis is all linked and designed to monitor and respond directly or indirectly to the SDG principle and associated dimensions which then ensure that a holistic monitoring process is implemented and this allows for documenting gaps, limitations and stories of people being left behind. Specific inequities at all levels are documented through qualitative data collection process and validated with secondary correlations. Secondly, we have also developed new spatial tools that enable us to study the urban spaces horizontally and vertically in a way that documents aspects of lives that are being left behind. A tools for collection of perceptions in cities is also available and compliments the largely quantitative based CPI tools.

Q11 Others:

In parallel, several projects and programmes have been designed aiming to support new legislation and planning policies at the national level towards strengthening rural-urban linkages, as well inclusive slum upgrading.

Q12 Mainstreaming the SDGs in development plans and policies or through national sustainable development plans/strategies:

- a) Dialogues and sessions on capacity building were organized during the Habitat III conference in Quito. With over 150 representatives from various countries participating in several forums.
 - b) A specialized training on human settlements indicators within the SDG global monitoring framework was organized in Naivasha Kenya attracting over 15 member states and other private and CSO. NGOS representations.
 - c) Regional workshops on monitoring of the SDGS indicators linked to urban or human settlements where organized Africa, and for GCC countries in 2017, and plans are on track for similar workshops to be concluded in 2018 for the ESCAP, ECLAC and ESCWA regions.
 - d) Advisory missions have been organized for selected countries: Botswana, Kuwait, Swaziland, Zambia, Ethiopia, etc. These sessions provide an opportunity to work directly with a country and sharing knowledge, experiences and best practices on specific areas of implementation and monitoring of the 2030 agenda and SDGs.
-

Q13 Mainstreaming the SDGs in sectoral strategies, including specific SDG/target strategies:

Additional capacity development sessions are planned for the World Urban Forum in Feb 2018. These sessions will largely cover all the below areas highlighted

- Mainstreaming the NUA/SDGs in development plans and policies or through national sustainable development plans/strategies
 - Mainstreaming the NUA/SDGs in sectoral strategies, including specific SDG/target strategies
 - Data and statistical capacity building for monitoring NUA/SDGs
 - Science, technology and innovation for monitoring NUA/SDGs
 - Multi-stakeholder partnerships for monitoring NUA/SDGs
 - Sub-national plans/strategies and implementation for the SDGs
 - Leveraging interlinkages across SDG goals and targets
-

Q14 Data and statistical capacity building:

Yes, as described above.

Q15 Science, technology and innovation for the SDGs:

N/A

Q16 Multi-stakeholder partnerships:

Yes, as described above within the World Urban Forum context and others

Q17 Sub-national plans/strategies and implementation for the SDGs:

Yes, as described above.

Q18 Leveraging interlinkages across SDG goals and targets:

Yes, as described above.

Q19 Others:

N/A

Q20 Supporting the intergovernmental body of your organization in contributing to the thematic review of the HLPF:

UN-Habitat has participated in the last two rounds of the HLPF: 2016 and 2017. The agency contributed to the compilation of reviews and status reports of various goals and supported countries to package the data and status in their Voluntary National review reports. In 2017, UN-Habitat and other custodian agencies organized a global review on target 1.4 under Poverty goal and findings were shared through side events organized on the sidelines of the HLPF meeting. In 2018, UN-Habitat is leading the global review of the Goal 11 and is coordinating with several agencies and member states on the compilation of the status reports.

Q21 Contributing to policy/background briefs for the HLPF:

UN-Habitat has worked with other agencies to compile policy and background briefs for the HLPF. In 2017, a policy and status report was produced for targets under Goal 1 on Poverty.

Q22 Helping organize SDG-specific events in the preparatory process:

Yes UN-Habitat has organized and participated in several SDG-specific side events in the preparatory process as well as organized side events during the HLPF process. Events organized include a Local Authorities event aimed at providing a space for interaction with Member-States, to promote a commitment to the localization of the SDGs and its review, considering it an integral element to achieve the agenda. This was particularly helpful in terms of further convincing Member States to establish and further advance on national localization strategies, in collaboration with local and regional authorities. Our team also participated in regional preparatory process for HLPF organized in New York, and Asia.

Q23 Organizing side events or speaking at the HLPF:

Yes, for the last two year, UN-Habitat participated in and organized several side events:

- a) Local authorities and cities contributions to other SDGs (2017)
 - b) A side event on the Security of tenure Rights for men and women and other vulnerable groups (2017).
 - c) Session on use of Geospatial data for SDGs monitoring.
 - d) The urban lens: An accelerator of poverty eradication and prosperity. Interconnected approaches to address poverty, hunger, health and well- being, gender equality, resilient infrastructure and innovation (2017).
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Q24 Supporting VNR process:

UN-Habitat has supported the VNR process for the last two years. We contributed directly to the provision of data for selected countries as well as shared latest methodological development to help guide countries in their reporting. We have also undertaken analyses of the VNR by goals and contributed policy briefs on the progress of various countries (see policy and advisory note on target 1.4).

Q25 5. How has your organization cooperated with other UN system organizations to achieve coherence and synergies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? In this regard, has your organization launched or intend to launch any joint programmes or projects in collaboration with other UN entities? Are there any results or lessons you would like to highlight that might help improve the design and impact of such efforts? Has your organization participated in any of the following coordination systemwide mechanisms or any other relevant platform - CEB, UNDG, EC-ESA Plus, RCMs, UN-Energy, UN-Water, UN-Ocean, IAEG, IATT? Please specify which and indicate any suggestions you may have about improving collaborations within and across these mechanisms/platforms:

There several ongoing on-going collaborations with various agencies on achieving coherence and synergies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. UN-Habitat is an active member of the Inter Agency Expert Group on SDGs where a lot of synergies are discussed on methodological developments, joint monitoring and reporting processes, and joint advisory missions for countries. So far several regional interactions with countries have been organized for several countries. These have mainly addressed the following issues/discussions a) examining jointly how the urban lens accelerates the integrated achievements of policy coherence and cross-sectoral approaches to accelerate the implementation of SDGs goals and other global agendas such as New Urban Agenda and the Sendai Framework. Jointly assessing the key elements of enabling institutional, policy and financial frameworks particularly in terms of what interventions in cities teach us about participatory approaches, particularly for the poor and disadvantaged in the spirit of leaving no one behind. Multi-stakeholder partnerships have also been discussed widely especially touching on what is needed to enhance the knowledge-policy-practice interface around the sustainability challenges and opportunities related to SDGs 1. Finally, a lot of joint discussions have also covered how urban lens can support data disaggregation, qualitative approaches to metrics and enhancing citizen-driven data.

Q26 6. How has your organization engaged with stakeholder groups, both in supporting implementation at the country, regional and global levels, and within your own organization? If yes, please provide main highlights, including any lessons learned:

UN-Habitat has worked through urban observatories, city leadership and local government ministries, to engage local stakeholder groups in various countries. At the regional and national levels, we have worked with relevant regional bodies such as UN regional commissions, Regional Mapping agencies, UCLG, etc. to engage blocks of countries/cities on supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs. At the global level, we also work directly with UN agencies, other multilateral international agencies and organizations to support implementation of the SDGs. For example, in the Africa region, we organized a regional workshop in Botswana that attracted over 15 countries in the region. This workshop was used to share latest methodologies and approaches for global monitoring and reporting. Member states appreciated the timing and depth of knowledge shared during this workshop. Many countries expressed the need to conduct such workshops in their countries to ensure more localization of the methodologies and approaches shared. However, our efforts are unable to reach out to too many countries or teams/other stakeholders within countries due to funding constraints.

Q27 7. Has your organization organized any conferences, forums or events designed to facilitate exchange of experience, peer and mutual learning? If yes, please provide a brief summary below and include lessons learned and gaps identified based on the outcomes of these events. Please also include any events you plan to organize in the coming years.

- a) Habitat III conference Quito, Ecuador Oct 2016.
- b) 1st Human Settlements Indicators Workshop on SDGs: Kenya, Feb 2017.
- c) Expert Group meeting on definitions of cities for Global monitoring purposes; Brussels, April 2017
- d) Africa Regional Workshop on Human Settlements Indicators, Dec 2017, Gaborone, Botswana.
- e) World Urban Forum, Feb 2018.
- f) Asia Regional Workshop on Human Settlements Indicators, April 2018, Bangkok, Thailand.
- g) Arab States Regional Workshop on Human Settlements Indicators, May 2018, Beirut, Lebanon.

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q28 8. Is there any other information you would like to share, including annual reports of your organization and any impact assessment or evaluation reports? If yes, please use the space below and attach the document(s). Please also use this space to provide any other information, comments or remarks you deem necessary:

- a) SDG 11 and human settlements Indicators Guide
 - b) National Sample of Cities guide for SDGs reporting
 - c) Global definitions of Cities Guide
 - d) UN-Habitat's Global Activities Report 2017
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Q29 9. In your view, what should a strategic plan for the UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs look like? What key elements should it include and major challenges address in such a road map?

A strategic plan for the UNDS to effectively support the implementation of a transformative, universal, integrated and rights-based 2030 Agenda, and to meet the expectations of Member States, should include a theory of change transcending the traditional departmental distribution of roles and mandates. This should allow for UN to effectively “function as a system” in an integrated and coherent manner, at the global, regional and country level. Improved “functioning as a system” is a pre-requisite for continued relevance, better strategic positioning, and strengthened delivery of results and impact within the 2030 Development Agenda. World-wide, the strategic potential of “Delivering as ONE” in a view to achieve coherence and integration has been undisputed despite the challenge of fragmentation of funding sources and increasing lack of political support to the work of UN.

Q30 10. Please indicate one or two endeavor or initiatives you suggest that the UN system organizations could undertake together to support the implementation of the SDGs between now and 2030:

- a) Joint fundraising initiatives for national implementation, and global monitoring and reporting for SDGs.
 - b) Strengthen UN collaboration and partnerships with private and public Foundations for increased synergy.
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Q31 Documents/attachments

National sample of cities.DOC UNHAB.29012018.pdf(5.3MB)

#7

COMPLETE

Collector: Embedded Survey 1 (Website Survey)
Started: Tuesday, January 30, 2018 11:17:14 AM
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Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q6 1. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, has the governing body of your organization taken (or will it take) any decisions or new strategies to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? If any, please provide a brief summary below, including the overarching vision of your organization.

The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS) mandated the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOSA), in its capacity of the secretariat of the Committee, to organize a milestone event UNISPACE+50 to take place in June 2018 as a special segment of its 61st session celebrating 50th anniversary of UNISPACE I. UNISPACE+50 is a very timely opportunity to strengthen their mandates to better address current developments and challenges in outer space activities on the global scale.

The whole process of UNISPACE+50 coincides with the ever growing importance of space applications and technologies for the humankind, but also with global efforts, goals and targets of the three international frameworks: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. The shared goal and the outcome of UNISPACE+50 is a comprehensive and a long-term vision – the Space2030 agenda – for the contribution of space activities to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, addressing overarching, long-term development concerns based on the peaceful exploration and uses of outer space.

The comprehensive Space2030 agenda is an overarching document for strategy in the space domain in the support of Sustainable Development Goals. It is established around four pillars that were agreed upon in 2016 in Dubai during the High Level Forum: Space as a Driver for Socio-Economic Sustainable Development. Space economy aims to bring space-related economic benefits to the world's population and support space sector as a major driver for a dynamic economy. Space society focuses on making the best use of space technology, services and applications for improving the quality of life in societies worldwide. In order to bring benefits of space to all, space accessibility aims to provide access to use of space technology, data, information and products and ultimately physical access to space for all countries. None of the above would be possible without mutual respect and equal engagement among nations supported by space diplomacy to address the common challenges of humanity through partnerships. We want to make sure space is accessible to all and that space technology and applications are used to bring concrete benefits to humankind.

Q7 SDG-specific strategies, plans or work programmes:

In view of the need to support countries, in particular developing countries, in attaining the Sustainable Development Goals, a global space partnership for the Sustainable Development Goals is currently discussed to be established by the Office for Outer Space Affairs as an essential and comprehensive coordination mechanism to facilitate the optimal service delivery through existing space assets and to foster partnerships for developing innovative systems and space solutions that will assist countries in monitoring and achieving the Goals.

The objective of the partnership would be to establish a direct link between space and the Sustainable Development Goals through one authoritative office (the Office for Outer Space Affairs), which also serves as the gateway to space in the United Nations. Through the partnership, the Office for Outer Space Affairs would act as a “one-stop-shop”, coordinating multiple providers of space-derived data, information, services and products.

UNOOSA is currently developing a Space for Women project, which is expected to be launched in late 2018. It is strongly linked to Sustainable Development Goal 5 – Empowerment of women and gender equality, and Sustainable Development Goal 4 – Quality education, and is an example of how the Office is reshaping its projects to be more in line with the SDGs. The idea is to bring more girls and women into the STEM fields by providing them with the opportunity and supporting their path as STEM field offers high-paying jobs while representing high growth industries in which opportunities, including those at leadership level, need to be made more accessible to girls and women.

Q8 Aligning the structure of the organization with the transformative features of the 2030 Agenda, including any challenges and lessons learned in doing so:

The considered Global Space Partnership would require structural changes within the Office for Outer Space Affairs.

Q9 Readjusting or updating results-based budgeting and management, including performance indicators:

UNOOSA is currently developing a results-based management approach to capacity-building, based on country-specific needs, assessed through two key instruments that have been developed by the Office for Outer Space Affairs: the space for development profile and the space solutions compendium, which will enable the provision of capacity-building strategies for Member States on a long-term basis:

- a. The space for development profile consists of a list of indicators that enables an initial assessment to be made of strengths and weaknesses in terms of space development. The initial set of indicators can mostly be measured using open data, however, that set can be expanded to include indicators related to a country's space-related strategic objectives, which that country is interested in monitoring closely
- b. The space solutions compendium is a list of space-related solutions that each country can apply in accordance with its space strategy, and as such, complements the space for development profile. The compendium is a key tool for supporting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, linking space solutions with sustainable development goals and targets. Through the compendium, the Office would act as a focal point, pairing solutions provided by developed countries and developing countries, monitoring the effectiveness of those solutions and identifying any needs in order to deliver more targeted capacity-building.

Q10 Action to enhance support to the principle of "leaving no one behind" and to integrated policy approaches:

The Office for Outer Space Affairs, in its mission of a facilitator of the peaceful uses of outer space, has worked as a driver towards more effective governance with aim to reduce this "space divide", the gap in capabilities between space-faring and emerging or non-space-faring nations. Keeping in mind the importance of space infrastructure for the achievement of SDGs, we must ensure that benefits stemming from it are available to everyone at any time with equal opportunities to take advantage of them.

To offer an opportunity for space orbital missions, UNOOSA has partnered with the Sierra Nevada Corporation to utilize its Dream Chaser space vehicle for delivery of space experiments and satellites to orbit, particularly encouraging developing countries to participate in this initiative, and with a special focus of the experiments on the implementation of the SDGs.

In the same year, Digital Globe signed an agreement with the Office to provide advisory services on remote sensing imagery and geospatial analytics to advance and accelerate adoption of geospatial and satellite imagery-based analytics across the entire United Nations System to improve decision making in addressing global economic, environmental, geopolitical, and social issues with particular focus on developing countries.

Through our partnership with Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) UNOOSA conducts the KiboCUBE Programme which is utilizing the Kibo Module of the International Space Station to provide access to space for developing countries with opportunities to deploy cube satellites developed and manufactured by those countries.

To provide more opportunities for developing states we are also closely cooperating the China National Space Administration (CNSA), which will open the country's future space station for science experiments and astronauts from Member States of the United Nations. Also, the agreement for Chinese support of disaster management and disaster risk reduction was signed in 2015 in line with commitments of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

Q11 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q12 Mainstreaming the SDGs in development plans and policies or through national sustainable development plans/strategies:

Respondent skipped this question

Q13 Mainstreaming the SDGs in sectoral strategies, including specific SDG/target strategies:

Respondent skipped this question

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q14 Data and statistical capacity building: Respondent skipped this question

Q15 Science, technology and innovation for the SDGs: Respondent skipped this question

Q16 Multi-stakeholder partnerships: Respondent skipped this question

Q17 Sub-national plans/strategies and implementation for the SDGs: Respondent skipped this question

Q18 Leveraging interlinkages across SDG goals and targets: Respondent skipped this question

Q19 Others:

UNOOSA UAE MOU for increased cooperation

UNOOSA and the UAE Space Agency have agreed to work on capacity-building initiatives on both the technical and legal aspects of the peaceful uses of outer space, and to undertake joint research projects on the use of space technology and applications for economic and social benefits. UNOOSA and the UAE Space Agency will promote and coordinate regional cooperation on these topics. In addition, the MOU addresses the UAE Space Agency's support to UNISPACE+50 and activities under the Space2030 agenda, which will result from UNISPACE+50.

UNOOSA signs cooperation agreements with Government of Italy and the Italian Space Agency

Under the MOU, UNOOSA and ASI have agreed to focus on cooperation in the fields of space science and exploration such as satellite navigation, satellite communication, space education, earth observation and natural disaster management, as well as the organization of conferences, seminars and workshops in these areas. UNOOSA and ASI will also work towards promoting and coordinating regional cooperation on these topics.

Q20 Supporting the intergovernmental body of your organization in contributing to the thematic review of the HLPF: Respondent skipped this question

Q21 Contributing to policy/background briefs for the HLPF: Respondent skipped this question

Q22 Helping organize SDG-specific events in the preparatory process: Respondent skipped this question

Q23 Organizing side events or speaking at the HLPF:

UNOOSA has organized a side event on 'Space for Sustainable Development' at the side lines of the High Level political Forum 2017 on 'Eradicating Poverty and Promoting Prosperity in a Changing World: the use of space-based technologies and applications for Sustainable Development'

Q24 Supporting VNR process: Respondent skipped this question

Q25 5. How has your organization cooperated with other UN system organizations to achieve coherence and synergies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? In this regard, has your organization launched or intend to launch any joint programmes or projects in collaboration with other UN entities? Are there any results or lessons you would like to highlight that might help improve the design and impact of such efforts? Has your organization participated in any of the following coordination systemwide mechanisms or any other relevant platform - CEB, UNDG, EC-ESA Plus, RCMs, UN-Energy, UN-Water, UN-Ocean, IAEG, IATT? Please specify which and indicate any suggestions you may have about improving collaborations within and across these mechanisms/platforms:

UN-SPACE

The United Nations and its specialised agencies conduct a coordinated programme of activities utilising space technologies. UN-Space, an inter-agency mechanism for such coordination, convenes annual sessions of the Inter-Agency Meeting on Outer Space Activities to discuss current and future activities, emergent technologies of interest and other related matters among UN system entities. To consult broader range of stakeholders, informal sessions are open not only to Member States but also private sector, NGOs and academia. The UNOOSA leads the Inter-Agency Meeting and serves as its secretariat. In the 35th sessions in 2015, it was agreed that UNOOSA should reach out on behalf of UN-Space to other relevant inter-agency coordination mechanisms such as UN-Water and UN-Oceans and inform them about the efforts made by UN-Space, in particular in relation to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The thirty-fifth session was held from 27 to 28 May 2015 at the premises of the United Nations Campus in Bonn, hosted by the United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER) Bonn Office / Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA). The open session of UN-Space was held in a format of a joint High-Level Panel on Space-based information for Development.

The 37th session of the United Nations Inter-Agency Meeting on Outer Space Activities (UN-Space) was organized in conjunction with the United Nations/World Health Organization/Switzerland Conference on Strengthening Space Cooperation for Global Health.

Memorandum of Understanding between UNOOSA and UNITAR

The United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA) and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) have agreed to collaborate to further their common goals, particularly the use of space-based technology for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals. The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) focuses on several areas of cooperation. UNOOSA and UNITAR will work together to support Member States with Technical Advisory Missions, where the organizations will assess a state's risk and disaster management abilities and recommend solutions with space-based information, including training and capacity development. UNOOSA and UNITAR will also coordinate on activities and policy as well as collaborate to improve access to and raise awareness of space applications and Earth observation data.

Memorandum of Understanding between UNOOSA and UNDP

Under the MOU, UNOOSA and UNDP have agreed to focus on cooperation in the use of geo-spatial and space-based technologies for UNDP's activities, as well as coordination in activating emergency response mechanisms for the benefit of United Nations Member States. UNOOSA will work to provide UNDP with access to satellite imagery and analysis, and leverage UNDP's global user network to deliver space-based solutions for the Sustainable Development Goals. UNOOSA and UNDP have also undertaken to jointly organize annual outreach events and activities, such as conferences, seminars and workshops.

Space for Women, UN-Women

UNOOSA has joined forces with UN Women to jointly organize a 'Space for Women' Expert Meeting with the goals of sharing ideas and expertise regarding space and women, enhancing existing partnerships and forging new ones, strengthening and delivering targeted capacity-building and technical advisory activities, and promoting efforts to encourage women and girls' involvement in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) education. Specific topics touched during the expert meeting:

- Develop the basis for the "Space for Women" project in support of the implementation of the UNISPACE+50 thematic priority on "Capacity-building for the 21 st century" as well as to address SDG5;
- Strengthen capacity-building activities focusing on women's perspectives in addressing goals and targets enshrined in the interlinked 2030 Agendas, namely the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, and the Paris Climate Agreement;
- Elaborate activities under the "Space for Women" project to help governments to equip and educate themselves regarding the technical and policy capabilities to integrate space technology and applications in their strategic planning towards, and capacity-building for, the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, and the Paris Climate Agreement;

Q26 6. How has your organization engaged with stakeholder groups, both in supporting implementation at the country, regional and global levels, and within your own organization? If yes, please provide main highlights, including any lessons learned:

At the ground-breaking Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai in March 2015, the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA) took a lead in organising a working session on “Earth Observation and High Technology to Reduce Risks”. The session focused on the role of Earth observation and other technologies in supporting the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai Framework) and contributed to the incorporation of relevant texts into the Sendai Framework. Since then, UNOOSA, through its Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER), has been engaged with the community that promotes science and technology for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).

High-Level Forum: Space as a Driver for Socio-Economic Sustainable Development

Objectives of the United Nations/United Arab Emirates High Level Forum included the presentation of lessons learned and new ideas in the four thematic areas of space economy, space society, space accessibility and space diplomacy, and all their interactions and inter-linkages. The Forum produced a set of recommendations to further shape and position space activities as drivers for innovation, socio-economic development and diplomacy for a sustainable future. The forum underscored the need to modernize and reinforce the overall mandate and structure of the Office for Outer Space Affairs to better position the Office to assist States in using space for sustainable development, and the importance to strengthen UNOOSA's cooperation with industry and the private sector to be able to deliver its mandates as the unique United Nations entity in space affairs and to assist States to attain the sustainable development goals was emphasized.

Q27 7. Has your organization organized any conferences, forums or events designed to facilitate exchange of experience, peer and mutual learning? If yes, please provide a brief summary below and include lessons learned and gaps identified based on the outcomes of these events. Please also include any events you plan to organize in the coming years.

2018

UNISPACE+50

From 20 to 21 June 2018 the international community will gather in Vienna for UNISPACE+50, a special segment of the 61 st session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS).

UNISPACE+50 will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the first United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. It will also be an opportunity for the international community to gather and consider the future course of global space cooperation for the benefit of humankind.

UNISPACE+50 coincides with an evolving and ever more complex space agenda, when more participants, both governmental and non-governmental, are increasingly involved in ventures to explore space and carry out space activities.

The shared goal for UNISPACE+50 is to build, together with all stakeholders, a comprehensive Space2030 agenda for the contribution of space activities to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, addressing overarching, long-term development concerns, and which is based on the peaceful exploration and uses of outer space. UNISPACE+50 will take into account the interdependencies in the space sector and foster international cooperation, paying special attention to the future space-faring and developing countries while carefully considering the long-term sustainability of outer space activities.

2017

UN/USA Workshop: "Space Weather: The Decades after the International Heliophysical Year 2007",

This workshop was organized jointly with NASA on behalf of the Government of the United States. It provided a forum to discuss establishment of common warning and observation systems, improve the collection, exchange and delivery of space weather data, modeling and forecasting methods, as well as improvement of accuracy, reliability and interoperability. Only through cooperative efforts, current and future needs for space weather services can be met and with it SDG11 addressed by providing insights into the protection of crucial ground- and space-based infrastructure against hazardous effects of space weather.

UN/WHO/Switzerland Conference on Strengthening Space Cooperation for Global Health

The Conference was organized jointly with WHO and Government of Switzerland to focus on fostering dialogue and on creating and

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reinforcing relevant partnerships for the better utilization of space-based assets, data and technologies in addressing global health in line with targets of SDG 3. The gathering covered essential aspects, including data access, data provision services and information-sharing in order to address resiliency and interoperability of space infrastructure so that in case of breakdown of ground technology, data could still be provided especially in times of humanitarian crises or emergency situations, strengthening global health.

Third ICAO/UNOOSA Symposium 2017

The third International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)/UNOOSA Symposium was held in Vienna. This symposium was a continuation of the first and second ICAO/UNOOSA Aerospace symposia held in Montréal in 2015 and Abu Dhabi in 2016. This third symposium provided participants with perspectives on latest trends in aviation, space activities, commercial space transportation and suborbital operations and sustainability of aerospace activities.

UN/Austria Symposium on "Access to Space: Holistic Capacity-Building for the 21st Century"

The Graz symposium was organized jointly with the Government of Austria. Dialogue was held on Thematic Priority 7 on the topic of innovative approaches to capacity-building in space domain, particularly in areas of applications and technology, policy and law including the need to measure progress and development, identification of partners, tools for capacity-building and funding opportunities and aims at providing recommendations to COPUOS for UNISPACE+50 concerning this Thematic Priority. The Symposium was a flagship event under Thematic Priority 7 of UNISPACE+50 process.

United Nations Expert Meeting on Space for Women

The Expert Meeting in New York was organized together with UN Women to address the Sustainable Development Goal 5: Gender Equality, and Sustainable Development Goal 4: Quality Education, while indirectly targeting all of the Goals as empowerment of women is a pre-condition for achievement of virtually all 17 Goals. This event highlighted the need for greater gender awareness, but also focused supporting the future of youth and their engagement in STEM through multi-stakeholder and multidisciplinary approach.

UN/Russian Federation Workshop on Human Capacity-Building in Space Science and Technology for Sustainable Social and Economic Development

The Workshop organized with Russian Federation/Samara National Research University addressed the role of human capacity building for using space science, technology and its applications in support of sustainable development, with a particular focus on developing and emerging countries. The Workshop was closely linked to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular to the targets set out for Sustainable Development Goal to the SDG 4: Quality Education.

UN/UAE 2017 High Level Forum "Space as a driver for socio-economic sustainable development",

The High Level Forum 2017, co-organized with United Arab Emirates Space Agency, underscored the valuable opportunity the Space2030 agenda represents to elevate space as an important pillar of the global agenda. The participants welcomed UNISPACE+50 as the upcoming global space summit to address the ever-changing space environment and as a venue for diplomacy through Space and Space through diplomacy, and Space being the new frontier for peace on Earth. The unique broad-based constituency and action-oriented approach of UNISPACE+50 corresponds to the recurring need to overcome the growing Space divide through one joint vision for Space, the Space2030 agenda. Among many suggestions, the participants called for the establishment of a Global Space Fund for Development to support the coordination and implementation of activities of the Global Space Partnership for the SDGs.

UN/Italy Workshop on Open Universe, Vienna

The aim of the workshop was to promote and facilitate the visibility, free accessibility and easy utilization of astronomical data collected by space-based and ground-based facilities among everybody in the world. Such open data will provide astronomers, but also general public with precious information about the space science and further the cultural and knowledge progress of society, particularly among the youth and women, and irrespective of the level of development of a country. Among the recommendations, there was a call for data that will be stored and will be accessible in online archives, following the existing standards, and made accessible to the public after the required proprietary periods without the need of further data processing.

UN/Germany International Conference on international cooperation towards low-emission and resilient societies

The conference was held to consider how space technology can help make societies more environmentally-friendly and more resilient to challenges such as disasters and climate change. It aimed to define synergies between climate change efforts, disaster risk reduction and sustainable development worldwide based on the three UN global frameworks: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, and the Paris Agreement on climate change. The participants outlined elements for the road map for enhanced resiliency of space-based systems and the affiliation of existing and future space-based constellations for disaster risk reduction and climate change monitoring and mitigation.

United Nations/South Africa Symposium on Basic Space Technology

This Symposium was built on the previous efforts and outcomes of the Basic Space Science Initiative (BSSI) and its series of Symposiums held between 2009-2013. The UN/South Africa Symposium reviewed the different initiatives including lessons learnt of past and ongoing activities in the small satellite mission domain. The objectives were reflective of this approach and focused on

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

past and ongoing activities in the small satellite missions domain. The objectives were reflective of this approach and focused on capacity-building encompassing legal framework, agriculture and environment city monitoring to name a few.

Q28 8. Is there any other information you would like to share, including annual reports of your organization and any impact assessment or evaluation reports? If yes, please use the space below and attach the document(s). Please also use this space to provide any other information, comments or remarks you deem necessary:

Since the beginning of the space age, international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space has evolved in such a way as to provide the impetus for a consideration of international mechanisms and infrastructures for space cooperation and coordination mechanisms at the international, regional, interregional and national levels. The governance of space, which has been depicted as humanity's most expansive global common, has become increasingly complex due to the growing number of actors, both governmental and non-governmental, new technologies and approaches such as the public-private partnerships and private funding initiatives. Multilateral work to strengthen space governance has concentrated primarily on voluntary measures undertaken at the United Nations Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS) level, an intergovernmental body that represents the most comprehensive forum to discuss cross-cutting areas of space governance, capacity-building, resiliency of space systems, interoperability and space for sustainable development.

Attached you will find UNOOSA annual report of 2015 and 2016 with the preliminary work of the Office in the implementation of the SDGs and the outline of the approach of space for SDGs.

Furthermore, please find attached a graph outlining the UNISPACE+50 process depicting that the committee on peaceful uses of outer space and UNOOSA have settled in the considerations of the thematic priorities towards the UNISPACE+50 in the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q29 9. In your view, what should a strategic plan for the UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs look like? What key elements should it include and major challenges address in such a road map?

- Promotion and motivation of monitoring initiatives and result-based management approaches such as the Space for Development Profile or the Space Solutions Compendium
 - Indication of clear target dates on the roadmap towards 2030
 - Stronger promotion of partnerships under SDG 17 with a dedicated and strong private-partnership focus, building on the work initiated by the global compact
 - The “Space2030” agenda establishes a vision for sustainable long-term development. It highlights the pivotal role the space sector plays in the efficient functioning and socioeconomic development of modern societies and underscores the valuable contribution made by space science and technology and their applications, and space-derived data and information, to sustainable development.
 - As such, the “Space2030” agenda is a stepping stone towards a vision for space beyond the landmark year 2030, when the global community will be assessing the progress made under the 2030 Agenda, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Paris Agreement.
 - At present, the long-term development of our planet, its people and their prosperity is linked to the fourth industrial revolution, which is characterized by the fusion of new technologies and new business models and which will continue to both impact outer space activities and benefit from them. It is therefore important to sustain efforts undertaken at the national, regional, and international levels to foster international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space and thus to ensure the continuous growth and diversification of space activities.
 - The “Space2030” agenda and its strategic objectives are aimed at sustaining and advancing those efforts and thus to ensure a better future for all by supporting and stimulating action across the five areas of critical importance identified in the 2030 Agenda: people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnerships.
-

Q30 10. Please indicate one or two endeavor or initiatives you suggest that the UN system organizations could undertake together to support the implementation of the SDGs between now and 2030:

- Establishment of a (Geneva-like) SDG-lab at the headquarters in Vienna to pool the resources and bring together the different organisations based at Vienna for the implementation of the SDGs
 - Development of an expert Geographic Information Center established between New York and Geneva support and serve Member States in the use of GIS for the implementation of the SDGs (preliminary action has been taken by UNDP and UNOOSA in this regard)
-

Q31 Documents/attachments

UNOOSA_Annual_Report_2016.pdf (5.3MB)

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Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q6 1. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, has the governing body of your organization taken (or will it take) any decisions or new strategies to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? If any, please provide a brief summary below, including the overarching vision of your organization.

The Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement, launched in 2010, inspired a new way of working collaboratively to end malnutrition. The SUN Movement is following a multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder approach, with governments of 60 SUN countries and 3 States of India in the lead.

The Movement's vision is to, by 2030, ensure a world free from malnutrition in all its forms. Led by governments and supported by organisations and individuals – collective action will ensure every child, adolescent, mother and family can realise their right to food and nutrition, reach their full potential and shape sustainable and prosperous societies.

The SUN Movement is driven by a dedicated set of change agents. Member countries, led by governments, are the core of the SUN Movement, leading national efforts with a wealth of experience, insight and capacity. All the stakeholders in the Movement are changing their behaviours and committing to achieving common nutrition results behind government led plans:

- At the global level, civil society, donors, businesses and UN agencies are organised into Networks. Each of the Networks has a global Steering Committee and a Secretariat which work to support the establishment and functioning of Networks at country level. They provide support and technical assistance, ensure timely exchange of information, and monitor and evaluate achievements
- The SUN Movement Coordinator leads and strengthens collaboration between stakeholders and advocates for improving nutrition at country, regional and global levels
- The SUN Movement Secretariat (SMS), provides support to its members' work and facilitates Movement-wide sharing and learning opportunities. The SMS enables access to technical assistance and support aligned with the SUN Movement's principles and the SDG's
- The SUN Movement Executive Committee, oversees and supports the implementation of the SUN Movement Strategy and Roadmap and strengthens accountability within the Movement
- The SUN Movement's Lead Group, consists of prominent leaders and change makers who have pledged to position nutrition at the highest levels and provide the inspiration, action and direction on a global scale. They are figureheads for nutrition and carry out strategic advocacy to ensure it grows in recognition as a maker and marker of sustainable development

SUN member countries and their supporters are working towards the World Health Assembly targets on maternal, infant, and young child nutrition by 2025, in addition to relevant targets for preventing and controlling non-communicable diseases.

The SUN Movement Strategy and Roadmap (2016-2020), endorsed by the SUN Lead Group in 2016, has helped illuminate the importance of nutrition as a universal agenda – and one which is integral to achieving the promise of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Nutrition is a maker and marker of development. The SUN Movement strategy is aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The SDGs are incorporated in the Movement's theory of change, and the concept of 'leaving no one behind' is reflected in the Movement's strategy. In the spirit of the 2030 Agenda, the focus of the Movement was broadened from reducing stunting to ending all forms of malnutrition.

Link to SUN Movement Strategy and Roadmap (2016-2020):

http://docs.scalingupnutrition.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/SR_20160901_ENG_web_pages.pdf

Q7 SDG-specific strategies, plans or work programmes:

The SUN Movement has followed an integrated and inclusive approach since its inception in 2010.

Based on the Strategy and Roadmap (2016-2020) – aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – and its four strategic objectives, the SUN Movement Secretariat developed a multi-year activity framework 2016-2020, and adapted the annual work plans accordingly.

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Q8 Aligning the structure of the organization with the transformative features of the 2030 Agenda, including any challenges and lessons learned in doing so:

To further enhance the dimension of effective partnering, the SUN principles of engagement, which guide the multiple actors of the Movement in working effectively together, were broadened by three additional principles with a view to mitigating conflicts of interest. The SUN Movement Principles of Engagement seek to reflect the common purpose, agreed behaviours and mutual accountability that form the basis of the Movement. They provide the foundation for positive collaboration, and underline the requirement that those who engage in the Movement avoid behaving and acting in ways that could disempower – or even harm – those the Movement seeks to serve. The SUN Movement's work to date on preventing and managing conflict of interest is being broadly disseminated and an ethical framework has been developed for the Movement and its stewardship arrangements to ensure that open, transparent and accountable behavior is reflected in procedures of the Lead Group, Executive Committee, SUN Networks, and the SUN Movement Secretariat.

Link to: Key documents preventing and managing conflicts of interest

<http://scalingupnutrition.org/share-learn/multistakeholder-engagement/preventing-and-managing-conflicts-of-interest/>

This work culminated with launch of the Partnerships Playbook at the 2016 UN General Assembly in a high-level side event focused on the role of multi-stakeholder partnerships in achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Partnerships Playbook was later endorsed as a Global Partnership Initiative at the HLM2 on November 30, 2016 in Nairobi, Kenya, and several major SDG focused partnerships have endorsed the principles including Sanitation and Water For All, The Global partnership for Education, Every Woman Every Child, the Zero Hunger Challenge and the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children.

Link to: Together for the 2030 Agenda – The Partnerships Playbook

<http://docs.scalingupnutrition.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Partnerships-Playbook.pdf.pdf>

Q9 Readjusting or updating results-based budgeting and management, including performance indicators:

The SUN Movement monitoring and evaluation framework has also been aligned and broadened, comprising now relevant SDG indicators to measure progress.

Q10 Action to enhance support to the principle of "leaving no one behind" and to integrated policy approaches:

A stronger focus has also been given to people living in fragile contexts, enhancing support to the principle of 'Leaving no one behind'. The SUN Movement Secretariat developed a briefing note "Focus on Nutrition around Crises", which aims to elaborate the challenges faced by SUN Countries during urgent or recurring crises to provide a set of recommendations for key stakeholders in the Movement to prioritise over the next 12 months.

The note has been developed by the SUN Movement Secretariat and is based on consultations with key individuals engaged in humanitarian actions from UN OCHA, UNICEF, FAO, WFP, IOM, UNDP, WHO.

Link to: Briefing paper – Nutrition in Fragile Contexts

<http://docs.scalingupnutrition.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/SUN-Movement-Paper-Focus-on-Nutrition-during-Crises.pdf>

Q11 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q12 Mainstreaming the SDGs in development plans and policies or through national sustainable development plans/strategies:

SUN member countries are working towards demonstrating better use of finance data through improved advocacy, planning and impact which will lead to increased resources from both domestic and external sources. They do this by regularly and transparently tracking nutrition budget allocations against multi-sectoral nutrition plans. By 2017, 47 countries conducted an analysis of their government budgets, with 22 countries having done it for the second time. These efforts show that it is feasible to conduct a budget analysis but also that this process needs to be sustained and improved. The Movement has brought together SUN member countries in 2015, 2016 and 2017 to undertake budget analysis exercises to ensure more and better spending across ministries so as to tackle the underlying causes of malnutrition.

Link to: Tracking nutrition investments

<http://scalingupnutrition.org/share-learn/planning-and-implementation/tracking-nutrition-investments/>

National nutrition information systems are also essential for assessing the current status and measuring changes in nutritional status of populations, tracking the progress of actions and prioritising efforts toward improving nutrition.

In 2016, mapping research was undertaken by consultants for the SUN Movement to define a standard framework that systematically assesses the state of information systems for nutrition across SUN Countries.

Link to: Mapping information systems in SUN Countries

<http://scalingupnutrition.org/share-learn/planning-and-implementation/information-systems-for-nutrition/>

On 19 December 2016, the UN Network for SUN and the SUN Movement Secretariat launched a checklist for good national nutrition plans, the first of its kind. There is strong consensus that harmonised support to national processes is a prerequisite for sustainable development. However, no standards or guidance has been made available to define what constitutes quality nutrition plans, which has led to the development of this Checklist.

Link to: Checklist for good quality national nutrition plans

<http://docs.scalingupnutrition.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/Scaling-Up-Nutrition-Quality-national-plan-checklist.pdf>

Q13 Mainstreaming the SDGs in sectoral strategies, including specific SDG/target strategies:

Multi-sectoral nutrition plans endorsed at the highest level, guide collective implementation and resource allocation. Across the SUN Movement, these are often identified as the Common Results Framework (CRF). Such plans address malnutrition as a national development priority and articulate the role of various sectors and stakeholders in aligning for common results and impact. The SUN Movement Secretariat and SUN Networks support countries in developing such plans and matching countries with the technical assistance required.

Link to: Aligning and costing nutrition actions

<http://scalingupnutrition.org/share-learn/planning-and-implementation/aligning-and-costing-nutrition-actions/>

Q14 Data and statistical capacity building:

Respondent skipped this question

Q15 Science, technology and innovation for the SDGs:

Respondent skipped this question

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q16 Multi-stakeholder partnerships:

Respondent skipped this question

Q17 Sub-national plans/strategies and implementation for the SDGs:

Respondent skipped this question

Q18 Leveraging interlinkages across SDG goals and targets:

Respondent skipped this question

Q19 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q20 Supporting the intergovernmental body of your organization in contributing to the thematic review of the HLPF:

Respondent skipped this question

Q21 Contributing to policy/background briefs for the HLPF:

Respondent skipped this question

Q22 Helping organize SDG-specific events in the preparatory process:

Respondent skipped this question

Q23 Organizing side events or speaking at the HLPF:

The SUN Movement contributed in different ways to the HLPF in 2016 and 2017. In 2017, the Coordinator moderated the SDG2 thematic session and participated in side events. In 2016, the SUN Movement co-hosted a side event showcasing the relevance of nutrition across the SDGs in partnership with the Permanent Missions of Uganda and Germany.

Q24 Supporting VNR process:

SUN countries presenting their Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) were encouraged to include nutrition in their reporting. Informally, the SUN Movement Secretariat engages with SUN Government Focal Points in advance of the HLPF and encourages their involvement in the Voluntary National Review process to ensure their multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approach to nutrition is shared and recognized during the Forum.

Q25 5. How has your organization cooperated with other UN system organizations to achieve coherence and synergies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? In this regard, has your organization launched or intend to launch any joint programmes or projects in collaboration with other UN entities? Are there any results or lessons you would like to highlight that might help improve the design and impact of such efforts? Has your organization participated in any of the following coordination systemwide mechanisms or any other relevant platform - CEB, UNDG, EC-ESA Plus, RCMs, UN-Energy, UN-Water, UN-Ocean, IAEG, IATT? Please specify which and indicate any suggestions you may have about improving collaborations within and across these mechanisms/platforms:

SUN countries are supported by four SUN networks (civil society, business, donors, United Nations). The UN Network for SUN, composed of five UN entities (FAO, WFP, WHO, UNICEF, IFAD), fosters coherence, coordination and convergence on nutrition between UN agencies at global as well as at country level in support of implementing Governments national nutrition plans. It seeks to bring together the expertise and clout of the United Nations agencies to harness the full potential of nutrition as a driver of sustainable development. As part of this initiative, REACH (Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger) provides neutral experts in facilitation, networking and capacity strengthening to improve nutrition governance, with an emphasis on multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder coordination.

Q26 6. How has your organization engaged with stakeholder groups, both in supporting implementation at the country, regional and global levels, and within your own organization? If yes, please provide main highlights, including any lessons learned:

As SUN Countries are striving towards achieving the four strategic objectives of the SUN Movement, they are bringing people together to illuminate the importance of nutrition as a universal agenda. It is a multi-faceted challenge which requires partnerships driven by passionate leadership at the highest levels.

Four SUN Networks and the SUN Movement Secretariat are driven by the needs of SUN Countries and organise support with guidance from the SUN Movement's stewardship arrangements.

Each SUN Network is coordinated at the global level by a Network Facilitator and various leadership and coordination arrangements. Their primary objective is to mobilise and align efforts globally and regionally to scale up efforts in country. Click on each SUN Network below to learn more about the Network:

<http://scalingupnutrition.org/sun-supporters/sun-business-network/>
<http://scalingupnutrition.org/sun-supporters/sun-civil-society-network/>
<http://scalingupnutrition.org/sun-supporters/sun-donor-network/>
<http://scalingupnutrition.org/sun-supporters/un-network-for-sun/>

The SUN Movement is supporting SUN countries through its Support System in 1) planning and implementation; 2) advocating and communicating; and 3) strengthening capacity for multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder collaboration at all levels. In many countries, solutions to capacity needs are addressed by stakeholders in the country such as via UN agencies, civil society, donors, but in others, the number of partners able to assist is limited or there might be options for in-country support but a lack of alignment with identified priorities. In some of these cases, SUN Government Focal Points had reached out to the SMS to express their needs. In response to this, the SMS has now developed the Capacity to Deliver (C2D) framework as a systematic approach to deliver technical assistance within the SUN Movement.

Link to: Delivering technical assistance to SUN Countries

<http://scalingupnutrition.org/share-learn/delivering-technical-assistance-sun-countries/>

Q27 7. Has your organization organized any conferences, forums or events designed to facilitate exchange of experience, peer and mutual learning? If yes, please provide a brief summary below and include lessons learned and gaps identified based on the outcomes of these events. Please also include any events you plan to organize in the coming years.

The SUN Movement is a unique experience-sharing platform which gives its country members access to rich country knowledge, including national nutrition plans, policies, legislation, financial analysis and investment cases, success stories, tools for social and political change and lessons from implementation challenges. It also harnesses regional and global knowledge, supporting access to financing mechanisms, regional mechanisms for collaboration, global evidence and fora and fosters innovation to accelerate country progress.

Four times a year, the SUN Movement Secretariat hosts the SUN Country Network teleconferences on selected themes where countries have expressed a need for support.

Link to: SUN Country Network Meetings

<http://scalingupnutrition.org/sun-countries/sun-country-network-meetings/>

As mentioned above, a series of budget analysis workshops have also been held to foster learning and knowledge exchange between member countries.

- Nairobi, Kenya, from 22 to 24 August 2016
- Bangkok, Thailand, from 25 to 27 April 2016
- Guatemala City, Guatemala from 28 to 30 April 2015
- Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire from 27 to 29 April 2015
- Entebbe, Uganda from 21 to 22 April 2015
- Bangkok, Bangkok, Thailand from 15 to 16 April 2015

Annually since 2012, and biennially from 2015, the SUN Movement holds its Global Gathering. In 2017, for the first time – the SUN Movement Global Gathering took place in a SUN Country – Côte d'Ivoire. Abidjan welcomed members of the SUN Movement and hosted proceedings to share their inspirational progress and encourage global collaboration in the fight against malnutrition. The SUN Global Gathering brings together all SUN Government Focal Points and representatives of their partners from civil society, donors, United Nations agencies, private sector partners, academia, media, parliamentarians and others. It is the flagship event of the SUN Movement and an important moment where members take stock of progress and challenges, share their innovations and learn what is helping to reduce malnutrition across all SUN Countries. It is a moment for every actor to be energised and encouraged through sharing, learning and finding ways to take their fight against malnutrition to the next level. The Agenda for the Gathering is built by member countries and focuses on how partners can align, support and catalyse further nutrition impact.

Link to: Final report of the 2017 SUN Global Gathering

<http://docs.scalingupnutrition.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/SUNGG17-FINAL-REPORT-ENGLISH.pdf>

Link to: Past SUN Global Gatherings

<http://scalingupnutrition.org/about-sun/sun-movement-global-gathering/>

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q28 8. Is there any other information you would like to share, including annual reports of your organization and any impact assessment or evaluation reports? If yes, please use the space below and attach the document(s). Please also use this space to provide any other information, comments or remarks you deem necessary:

The SUN Movement Annual Progress Reports 2012-2017:

<http://scalingupnutrition.org/progress-impact/sun-movement-annual-progress-report/>

Independent Comprehensive Evaluation of the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement (2015):

[http://scalingupnutrition.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/SUN_ICE_FullReport-All\(1-5-15\).pdf](http://scalingupnutrition.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/SUN_ICE_FullReport-All(1-5-15).pdf)

Partnerships Playbook (issued by EWEC, GEP, SWA, SUN, ZHC):

<http://docs.scalingupnutrition.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Partnerships-Playbook.pdf>

Q29 9. In your view, what should a strategic plan for the UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs look like? What key elements should it include and major challenges address in such a road map?

The 2030 Agenda requires all stakeholders to think, act, organize, finance and report differently.

A strategic plan for UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda should reduce fragmentation, strengthen coherence and coordination and promote synergy of UN system entities, both at global but particularly also at country level.

The strategy must emphasize country ownership and leadership in advancing the Sustainable Development Goals, and the UN System role in aligning behind this approach and supporting policy coherence. Locally-owned and people-centered strategies are essential.

As the SDGs call for the breaking down of silos, it is essential that UN agencies align behind national development plans and support multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder collaboration. The UN is in a unique position to focus further on national capacity building to ensure there are the right technical and functional capacities for implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at country level.

Promote – from the onset – partnering among multiple actors, beyond Government and UN.

The UN is also in unique position to encourage investment from the domestic budget in addressing sustainable development challenges such as nutrition. Through supporting budget analysis exercises and exploring synergies across sectors, there is ample opportunity to ensure more and better investment that delivers wins across areas of health, nutrition, water and sanitation, sustainable agriculture, social protection and beyond. The UN can also play a key role in encouraging donors and investors to align at country level and support the Government's vision.

Create space for vulnerable people and settings to be included in action so that no one is left behind.

Q30 10. Please indicate one or two endeavor or initiatives you suggest that the UN system organizations could undertake together to support the implementation of the SDGs between now and 2030:

The UN system should continue to raise awareness on the SDGs, and communicate and explain the sustainable development agenda to increase understanding, both at global and national level, and amongst different stakeholder groups, including business. In order to make it a universal and unifying agenda, stakeholders need to change their institutional behaviours in favour of achieving the SDGs. This means engaging with the youth, parliamentarians, the media and popular audiences, such as chefs, to ensure the SDGs reach all segments of society.

The UN can further support capacity building at country level around transparent and inclusive data collection and ensure that one system is utilized. This in turn will strengthen accountability and ownership for achieving the SDGs and in reducing fragmentation.

Bring together different actors through platforms: Use the convening capacity of the UN to engage actors, build trust and establish relations to work together for impact in line with the 2030 Agenda.

Q31 Documents/attachments

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Page 2: Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q6 1. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, has the governing body of your organization taken (or will it take) any decisions or new strategies to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? If any, please provide a brief summary below, including the overarching vision of your organization.

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) serves as the financial mechanism for several multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), and provides support to over 140 countries for scalable and innovative solutions to achieve global environmental benefits across a broad range of domains, including climate change, forestry, biodiversity, chemicals and waste, and more.

Given the interlinkages between environment and development, the GEF is a relevant and valuable actor in the broader sustainable development framework, and may be witnessing greater integration and synergy across the MEAs and SDGs in future years. The GEF has been receiving and responding to decisions and guidance related to the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs from recent Conference of Parties (COPs) to the MEAs for which it serves as financial mechanism, especially the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Stockholm Convention, and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification.

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Q7 SDG-specific strategies, plans or work programmes:

The GEF's mission is closely aligned with the SDGs, and therefore can play a key role in supporting countries with their implementation. This alignment has been articulated in a briefing note entitled "The GEF and the Sustainable Development Goals." It is also reflected in programming directions for the GEF focal areas through which financing is provided to countries for investment in global environmental benefits. Goals 13, 14, and 15—on climate action, life below water, and life on land—capture to a large extent the GEF's core mission. Because the SDGs are highly inter-related, GEF's investments aimed at transforming key economic systems also contribute toward achievement of several other goals. For example, GEF financing for sustainable intensification of agriculture can contribute to achieving Goal 2 on ending hunger; financing energy transformation contributes to Goal 7 on access to energy; financing for sustainable cities contributes to Goal 11 on human settlements; and investing in sustainable commodity supply chains and circular economy could contribute to Goal 8 on sustainable production and consumption. In addition to the thematic areas for programming, the GEF has a new Gender Mainstreaming policy that aligns with SDG 5 in its efforts to promote gender equality.

Q8 Aligning the structure of the organization with the transformative features of the 2030 Agenda, including any challenges and lessons learned in doing so:

Please see above response.

Q9 Readjusting or updating results-based budgeting and management, including performance indicators:

Respondent skipped this question

Q10 Action to enhance support to the principle of "leaving no one behind" and to integrated policy approaches:

Please see above response.

Q11 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q12 Mainstreaming the SDGs in development plans and policies or through national sustainable development plans/strategies:

As part of its Programming Directions for the 7th replenishment phase (GEF-7, 2018-22), the GEF has proposed to support countries on 'Integrated National Planning' to enhance coordinated planning and coordination of the five Rio Conventions and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. By facilitating convergence of national SDG plans with MEA priorities and objectives, decision-makers will be able to design and implement policies and actions in a smarter way, taking into account SDGs in unison with MEAs rather than in a fragmented fashion. Potential areas of support for countries include coordinated and synergistic MEA planning and reporting support as well as tracking of progress of country driven MEA-related SDG targets on the ground; support to establish and utilize a coordinated planning and implementation framework for the MEAs and relevant SDGs at the national level; and support for countries to further the enhancement of transparency of action and support at the national level in GEF-relevant areas.

Q13 Mainstreaming the SDGs in sectoral strategies, including specific SDG/target strategies:

Respondent skipped this question

Q14 Data and statistical capacity building:

Please see above response.

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q15 Science, technology and innovation for the SDGs:	Respondent skipped this question
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Q16 Multi-stakeholder partnerships:	Respondent skipped this question
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Q17 Sub-national plans/strategies and implementation for the SDGs:	Respondent skipped this question
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Q18 Leveraging interlinkages across SDG goals and targets:	Respondent skipped this question
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Q19 Others:	Respondent skipped this question
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Q20 Supporting the intergovernmental body of your organization in contributing to the thematic review of the HLPF:	Respondent skipped this question
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Q21 Contributing to policy/background briefs for the HLPF:	
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While the GEF has not directly participated in work of the HLPF, many GEF-supported activities have been reported on as part of the national reports for the HLPF. The GEF supports activities crucial to achieving the 2030 Agenda as well as improving the data collection and monitoring systems, as appropriate and within our mandate, needed to report to the HLPF.

Q22 Helping organize SDG-specific events in the preparatory process:	Respondent skipped this question
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Q23 Organizing side events or speaking at the HLPF:	Respondent skipped this question
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Q24 Supporting VNR process:	Respondent skipped this question
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Q25 5. How has your organization cooperated with other UN system organizations to achieve coherence and synergies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? In this regard, has your organization launched or intend to launch any joint programmes or projects in collaboration with other UN entities? Are there any results or lessons you would like to highlight that might help improve the design and impact of such efforts? Has your organization participated in any of the following coordination systemwide mechanisms or any other relevant platform - CEB, UNDG, EC-ESA Plus, RCMs, UN-Energy, UN-Water, UN-Ocean, IAEG, IATT? Please specify which and indicate any suggestions you may have about improving collaborations within and across these mechanisms/platforms:

The GEF is a regular participant in UN-Energy meetings and events, and a strong supporter of the Secretary General's Sustainable Energy for All initiative (SEforAll) which is leading the implementation of SDG 7. The GEF has been a key funding sponsor for recent SEforAll events and has provided more than \$20 million in funding for innovative projects to support the Energy Efficiency Accelerators of SEforAll focused on vehicle fuel economy, buildings, appliances and equipment, lighting, district energy, and industrial energy efficiency. Many additional GEF country projects focused on climate change mitigation are also delivering on the SDG 7 goals. GEF regularly consults with SEforAll staff and partners on design of future projects and priorities. The proposed GEF-7 climate change mitigation focal area includes strong investment for sustainable energy informed by these consultations and will help deliver on SDG 7 goals as well as commitments under the Paris Agreement of the UNFCCC. GEF implementing agencies are also regular participants in the UN-Energy and SEforAll meetings and events which brings even greater cohesion and alignment of GEF investments. Going forward, the GEF looks to continue these strong partnerships, with an eye for efficiency and economy of efforts to avoid duplication. It would be valuable for the UN-Energy and SEforAll leadership to share priorities and progress in areas of common interest, while also ensuring that developing countries know of the availability of funding, from GEF and other institutions, to help implement SDG 7.

The GEF is also actively engaged on discourse related to oceans and international waters, with several UN organizations and International Financing Institutions (IFIs). The GEF works to ensure coherency between approaches and investments for delivering quantifiable results towards the 2030 Agenda and multiple SDGs, with a focus on SDG 6 and 14. Most GEF investments in this regard contribute directly or indirectly to these two SDGs and their sub targets. Although the GEF is not a formal member of the UN Water or UN Oceans, it works with these entities through diverse projects and working relationships with agencies that are custodians of the different sub-targets. On SDG 14, the GEF is actively part taking in several Communities of Ocean Action and sharing the role as Focal Point for COA on "Scientific knowledge, research capacity development and transfer of marine technology" with UNESCO IOC. Finally, the GEF is actively using the different platforms of cooperation among GEF agencies, NGOs, private sector and academia that GEF IWLEARN is providing, not only as a forum for sharing lessons learned, peer to peer learning etc., but especially to catalyze delivery of results that will assist countries to meet the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda.

Q26 6. How has your organization engaged with stakeholder groups, both in supporting implementation at the country, regional and global levels, and within your own organization? If yes, please provide main highlights, including any lessons learned:

In 1995, the GEF established a network of civil society organizations (GEF CSO network), to foster formal dialogue and partnership between NGOs worldwide and the GEF Secretariat and its partners. The network has contributed to policy formulation by the GEF and been a conduit of feedback on implementation of GEF projects and programs at the country and local level. Please see more information at: <https://www.thegef.org/partners/csos>

Indigenous peoples also have dedicated spots as part of the GEF CSO Network. The GEF has an Indigenous Peoples' Advisory Group (IPAG; see <https://www.thegef.org/content/indigenous-peoples-advisory-group>) which has been meeting since 2013, that provides indigenous peoples' representatives opportunities to meet with GEF staff to shape policies and strategies and inform program development. IPAG members have also participated in working groups to update the GEF's Gender Policy and Public Involvement Policy.

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q27 7. Has your organization organized any conferences, forums or events designed to facilitate exchange of experience, peer and mutual learning? If yes, please provide a brief summary below and include lessons learned and gaps identified based on the outcomes of these events. Please also include any events you plan to organize in the coming years.

The GEF occasionally joins forces with its agencies to organize events and workshops, mainly on the margins of major global or regional fora such as Conferences of Parties to Conventions. The events are primarily focused on knowledge sharing and learning on emerging issues or policies related to GEF mandate and areas of expertise. The GEF has co-organized events around the issues of energy, oceans, forests, commodity supply chains, wildlife conservation, sustainable cities, and sustainable land management. The beneficiaries of these events are primarily representatives of GEF recipient countries, who harness the knowledge gained to develop innovative projects and programs for future financing.

Q28 8. Is there any other information you would like to share, including annual reports of your organization and any impact assessment or evaluation reports? If yes, please use the space below and attach the document(s). Please also use this space to provide any other information, comments or remarks you deem necessary:

The following resources provide a general overview of how the GEF is aligning its work with the SDGs:

- The GEF and the Sustainable Development Goals:

<https://www.thegef.org/publications/gef-and-sustainable-development-goals>

- GEF 2020 Strategy:

<https://www.thegef.org/publications/gef-2020-strategy-gef>

- The Opportunity of the Commons:

<https://www.thegef.org/publications/opportunity-commons-0>

Q29 9. In your view, what should a strategic plan for the UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs look like? What key elements should it include and major challenges address in such a road map?

The cross-cutting nature of the SDGs requires that countries pursue an integrated planning and implementation approach that transcends multiple MEAs. This will help countries to harness synergies and manage tradeoffs in achieving national level targets. The UN could play a major role in helping to advance such integrated approach, including institutional frameworks for effective coordination.

Q30 10. Please indicate one or two endeavor or initiatives you suggest that the UN system organizations could undertake together to support the implementation of the SDGs between now and 2030:

Respondent skipped this question

Q31 Documents/attachments

Respondent skipped this question

#10

COMPLETE

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Page 2: Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q6 1. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, has the governing body of your organization taken (or will it take) any decisions or new strategies to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? If any, please provide a brief summary below, including the overarching vision of your organization.

Over 86 SDG targets are related to environmental sustainability; including at least one in each of the 17 Goals. UN Environment with its global environmental mandate takes the lead in facilitating the monitoring and reporting for 26 environment related SDG indicators for which it is the custodian and also has a key role in promoting a coherent delivery on the environmental dimension of all 17 SDGs. This is reflected in the medium term strategy for 2018-21 and in its programme of work 2018-19.

The United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) in its resolution 2/5 on "Delivering on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" among other things requested the UN Environment to support the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including at the national level.

The UNEA resolution 3/L.13, among other aspects, encourages Member States to take measures to promote and invest in innovative environmental policy interventions and actions to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Q7 SDG-specific strategies, plans or work programmes:

The Medium Term Strategy (MTS) 2018-2021 was developed as a component of a long-term 2030 vision that is aligned to the SDGs. The MTS and subsequent programmes of work (PoW) are therefore designed to support the achievement of the goals.

Q8 Aligning the structure of the organization with the transformative features of the 2030 Agenda, including any challenges and lessons learned in doing so:

Main challenges are in addressing the integrated nature of the SDGs and working across the whole organisation to ensure a behavioural change in the approach to project development to include the SDGs as part of the theory of change. Environment is embedded across the goals which making coherence a challenge in developing responses to support member states.

Aligning the budget and finding additional resources for a broader agenda is also challenging.

Q9 Readjusting or updating results-based budgeting and management, including performance indicators:

The expected accomplishments and performance indicators in the PoW are aligned to the targets and indicators of the SDGs. Additionally, all project documents are now required to indicate whether they support the implementation of the SDGs and if so what portion of the indicative budget goes towards this support.

Q10 Action to enhance support to the principle of "leaving no one behind" and to integrated policy approaches:

UN Environment takes a rights based approach to implementing the goals and has a position paper on this. There is also an environmental and social safeguards unit that reviews projects

Q11 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q12 Mainstreaming the SDGs in development plans and policies or through national sustainable development plans/strategies:

o The "Integrated Approach for Environmental Sustainability in Development Planning" project sought to get a commitment from 5 pilot project countries to use the integrated approach to address environmental and developmental challenges - striking the balance between social, economic and environmental objectives - in designing their national policies and plans.

- UN Environment is also engaged in United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAF) and regional mechanisms. Support at different levels has been provided to all 2017 UNDAF roll-out countries.

Q13 Mainstreaming the SDGs in sectoral strategies, including specific SDG/target strategies:

o The "Partnership for Action on Green Economy" (PAGE) seeks to put sustainability at the heart of economic policies and practices to advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It supports countries and regions in reframing economic policies and practices around sustainability to foster economic growth, create income and jobs, reduce poverty and inequality, and strengthen the ecological foundations of their economies.

o The overall objective of SWITCH Africa Green is to support 6 countries in Africa to achieve sustainable development by engaging in transition towards an inclusive green economy, based on sustainable consumption and production patterns, while generating growth, creating decent jobs and reducing poverty.

o The "Poverty-Environment Action for Sustainable Development Goals" (PEAS) project is a delivery mechanism of capacity development support and technical assistance to help countries meet the SDGs with a focus on inclusive, equitable, pro-poor, climate-proofed sustainable development.

Q14 Data and statistical capacity building:

o "Integration of Statistical and Geospatial Information for Monitoring and Reporting of the Environmental Dimension of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs" focuses on building the capacity of countries to collect and access data and statistics to inform policy development as well as report and monitor progress on implementation.

Q15 Science, technology and innovation for the SDGs:

o "Coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of Sustainable Development Goals". This project will support countries to develop national policies, plans or strategies that include multi-sectoral priorities and build technical capacity to deliver on the environmental dimension of the 2030 Agenda in a coordinated and integrated manner. It will also provide tools and support to national statistical offices so that they are able to collect and monitor data on relevant indicators. The project will promote South-South cooperation and facilitate sharing of experiences, best practices and opportunities for replication and scaling up.

Q16 Multi-stakeholder partnerships:

Working through UN Environment's Major Groups and Stakeholders

Q17 Sub-national plans/strategies and implementation for the SDGs:

Respondent skipped this question

Q18 Leveraging interlinkages across SDG goals and targets:

Yes we work on the nexus approach and integrated approaches

o The "Belt and Road Initiative" will work in provide support to several countries and is an example of a large scale partnership that encompasses interventions across multiple SDGs.

Q19 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q20 Supporting the intergovernmental body of your organization in contributing to the thematic review of the HLPF:

UN Environment contributed to the preparation of high-level political forum (HLPF) in 2016 and 2017, through the various reporting and institutional channels of inter-agency coordination These include the report of the respective reports of the Secretary-General and the process related to the Global Sustainable Development Report.

- Likewise, UN Environment supported the President and Bureau of the UN Environment Assembly, as well as the Committee of Permanent Representatives, in the preparation and consideration of the annual inputs of the intergovernmental body to the HLPF, which were sent in virtue of the invitation by the President of ECOSOC.

Q21 Contributing to policy/background briefs for the HLPF:

- Both the second (2016) and third (2017) sessions of the universal UN Environment Assembly undertook, at the ministerial level, the review and follow up of the environmental dimension of sustainable development under an integrated approach. For instance, the most recent session of the Environment Assembly was structure under the theme "Towards a Pollution-Free Planet" in a manner that its main outcomes, including the ministerial declaration and eleven resolutions adopted by consensus by all UN Member States, take into account the integrated nature of the 2010 Agenda and support the interlinkages with its 17 SDGs.

United nations Environment Assembly resolution 3/L.7 titled "Contributions of the United Nations Environment Assembly to the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development" suggests measures to promote collaboration between UNEA and the HLPF. It also requests the Executive Director and recommends the President of the United Nations Environment Assembly to work closely with the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Economic and Social Council to enhance consideration of the annual contributions of the United Nations Environment Assembly in the work of the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.

Q22 Helping organize SDG-specific events in the preparatory process:

Respondent skipped this question

Q23 Organizing side evens or speaking at the HLPF:

UN Environment has held side events and participated in them

Q24 Supporting VNR process:

An initiative that will provide support to countries developing Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) has bee developed.

Q25 5. How has your organization cooperated with other UN system organizations to achieve coherence and synergies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? In this regard, has your organization launched or intend to launch any joint programmes or projects in collaboration with other UN entities? Are there any results or lessons you would like to highlight that might help improve the design and impact of such efforts? Has your organization participated in any of the following coordination systemwide mechanisms or any other relevant platform - CEB, UNDG, EC-ESA Plus, RCMs, UN-Energy, UN-Water, UN-Ocean, IAEG, IATT? Please specify which and indicate any suggestions you may have about improving collaborations within and across these mechanisms/platforms:

UN Environment participates in the UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB), regional United Nations Development Group (UNDG) processes, Regional Coordination Mechanisms (RCM), Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), UN- Ocean, UN-Water, and UN-Energy.

Q26 6. How has your organization engaged with stakeholder groups, both in supporting implementation at the country, regional and global levels, and within your own organization? If yes, please provide main highlights, including any lessons learned:

Respondent skipped this question

Q27 7. Has your organization organized any conferences, forums or events designed to facilitate exchange of experience, peer and mutual learning? If yes, please provide a brief summary below and include lessons learned and gaps identified based on the outcomes of these events. Please also include any events you plan to organize in the coming years.

Several workshops have been held. They include:

- The Integrated Approach: Strengthening Sustainability and Resilience in UN Country programming processes in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This was a pilot workshop to 'road test' updated presentations and learning materials for the integrated approach to strengthen sustainability and resilience in UN country programming processes, inclusive of: the UNDAF, One Programme, or other Delivering-as-One programmes at country level. The audience was UN Environment staff from different regional offices that service country-level initiatives.
 - UNEP retreat on integrated approaches for the implementation at country and regional levels of the environmental dimension of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development. The retreat brought together some member states, members of the Committee of Permanent Representatives (CPR) to UNEP, non-state actors, and UNEP staff who use the integrated approach in different initiatives, with the aim to share experiences and inform the development of tools and methodologies. They explored characteristics of effective integrated approaches and how, through adaptation and innovation, the integrated approach can contribute to the transformation of our world through the 2030 Agenda.
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Q28 8. Is there any other information you would like to share, including annual reports of your organization and any impact assessment or evaluation reports? If yes, please use the space below and attach the document(s). Please also use this space to provide any other information, comments or remarks you deem necessary:

UN Environment 2016 Annual Report

<http://web.unep.org/annualreport/2016/index.php> (including link because I had trouble uploading the document)

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q29 9. In your view, what should a strategic plan for the UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs look like? What key elements should it include and major challenges address in such a road map?

An effective coordination mechanism

Transparency of agency/organization interventions to avoid duplication and identify possible synergies.

Predictable sources of funding that avoids competition among agencies

Q30 10. Please indicate one or two endeavor or initiatives you suggest that the UN system organizations could undertake together to support the implementation of the SDGs between now and 2030:

Real time knowledge for effective decision making is a constant challenge. A knowledge management initiative that harnesses the best information from the system in a user friendly, externally facing platform.

Q31 Documents/attachments

Respondent skipped this question

#11

COMPLETE

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Page 2: Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q6 1. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, has the governing body of your organization taken (or will it take) any decisions or new strategies to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? If any, please provide a brief summary below, including the overarching vision of your organization.

UNOPS vision is a world where people can live full lives, supported by appropriate, sustainable and resilient infrastructure and by efficient and transparent use of public resources in procurement and project management.

In line with this, the 2018-2021 strategic plan of UNOPS, lays down the organization's priority service lines and key focus areas for delivery of sustainable products and services to contribute towards helping countries achieve sustainable development goals.

The UNOPS ambition is to become a known and recognized resource providing collaborative advantages that expand implementation capacity for Governments, the United Nations, and other partners, in support of the Secretary-General and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Three contribution goals in the UNOPS Strategic Plan express the overall value proposition for the UNOPS services and frame how it will provide a focused, differentiated account of the direct and indirect value it adds:

- a. Enable partners to do more with less through efficient management support services, delivered locally or as global shared services.
- b. Help people achieve individual, local, national and global objectives, through effective specialized technical expertise grounded in international norms and standards
- c. Support countries in expanding the pool and effect of resources available to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

The UNOPS Strategic Plan was adopted through decision 2017/26 on 11 September, 2017 at the Second Regular Session 2017 of the UNDP/UNFPA/UNOPS Executive Board. In its decision, the Executive Board:

1. Endorses the strategic plan, 2018-2021, recognizing its solid foundation in Member State decisions, policy guidance and international agreements and the needs of people and countries, including in the most fragile situations;
2. Expresses support for the strategic goals of UNOPS and the ambition it has set out to achieve to fulfil its mission, vision and purpose;
3. Encourages the UNOPS approach of embedding sustainable implementation practices;
4. Supports the ambition to focus knowledge management on efforts to harness expertise for integrated service offerings and specialized solutions, based on realized or anticipated demand towards specific goals and operational contexts;
5. Expresses its appreciation for the UNOPS intent to engage more strategically with Governments and other partners;
6. Urges entities of the United Nations system to recognize the comparative advantages and technical expertise of UNOPS and engage in collaborative strategic partnerships for efficiency and effectiveness, including at the country level;
7. Encourages UNOPS in its continued pursuit of organizational excellence and attention to ensuring investment to build organizational capabilities and protect its unique business model for the future.

Q7 SDG-specific strategies, plans or work programmes:

UNOPS Strategic Plan 2018-2021 is fully aligned to the 2030 Agenda and expresses the organization's ambition to become a known and recognized resource providing collaborative advantages that expand implementation capacity for Governments, the United Nations, and other partners, in support of the Secretary-General and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In full recognition of the universality, mutual reinforcement and interdependence of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, UNOPS can make direct and indirect contributions towards achievement of all the goals.

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q8 Aligning the structure of the organization with the transformative features of the 2030 Agenda, including any challenges and lessons learned in doing so:

As a self-financing organization, the viability of UNOPS requires that its revenue match its management cost. At the same time, due to the nature of UNOPS implementation mandate the organization can make contribution towards achievement of all the Sustainable Development Goals; yet partners appear to find the UNOPS profile more attractive in relation to some goals than others. UNOPS does not presume a global policy mandate in relation to the goals, but aims to enhance the implementation capacity of partners wherever its expertise and comparative advantage can add value.

Subsequently, the Biennial Budget Estimates provide the management framework for UNOPS three contributions goals as described by the Strategic Plan. The four management goals – Partner Value, People Excellence, Process Excellence, and Financial Stewardship – with their associated indicators, baselines, targets and allocated resources ensure that UNOPS is fit for purpose and that management resources support the 2030 Agenda while contributing to United Nations management reform.

The UNOPS biennial budget and its management framework are fully aligned to the harmonized approaches for cost classification and results-based budgeting.

In view of the need to ensure fit-for-purpose for delivering the 2030 Agenda, UNOPS continues to seek efficiency, simplification and empowerment ultimately serving enhanced management of risk and the ability to serve others. By the end of 2017, UNOPS revised its internal governance and organizational structure by separating policy and control functions from operations management across all aspects of the organization. This is in line with the ambitions for governance, risk and compliance established in the 2018-2021 Strategic Plan, as well as with the Secretary-General's vision for the organizational structure of the UN Secretariat.

Q9 Readjusting or updating results-based budgeting and management, including performance indicators:

The UNOPS Strategic Plan was adopted during the Second Regular Session 2017 of the UNDP/UNFPA/UNOPS Executive Board. The UNOPS Biennial Budget 2018-2019, which was adopted by the Executive Board in the same session, subsequently laid out management results and related targets.

Q10 Action to enhance support to the principle of "leaving no one behind" and to integrated policy approaches:

UNOPS continues to be most active in Least Developed Countries and 20 countries that have signed up to the New Deal for Fragile States.

Q11 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q12 Mainstreaming the SDGs in development plans and policies or through national sustainable development plans/strategies:

Respondent skipped this question

Q13 Mainstreaming the SDGs in sectoral strategies, including specific SDG/target strategies:

Respondent skipped this question

Q14 Data and statistical capacity building:

Respondent skipped this question

Q15 Science, technology and innovation for the SDGs:

Respondent skipped this question

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q16 Multi-stakeholder partnerships:

Respondent skipped this question

Q17 Sub-national plans/strategies and implementation for the SDGs:

Respondent skipped this question

Q18 Leveraging interlinkages across SDG goals and targets:

Respondent skipped this question

Q19 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q20 Supporting the intergovernmental body of your organization in contributing to the thematic review of the HLPF:

In line with resolution A/RES/67/290 HLPF shall follow up and review progress in the implementation of all the outcomes of the major UN conferences and summits in the economic, social and environmental fields. UNOPS actively participated in many of these conferences.

First of all, UNOPS participated in the HLPF in 2016 and 2017; and represented several initiatives including Cities Alliance, Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN), and the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) in the HLPF in 2017.

In 2016, UNOPS participated in the Habitat III conference and contributed to several sessions and events including the Special Session on Urban Infrastructure, the High-level Stakeholder Consultation on Multi-Partner Implementation Facility for Sustainable Urban Development, and the UNOPS-OHRLLS Networking Event: Harnessing the potential of urbanization in least developed countries.

In 2016 and 2017 UNOPS attended the Global Infrastructure Forum. The outcomes of the Forum were reported to UN Member States via the ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development Follow-up.

In 2017 UNOPS participated in the high-level UN Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14.

Q21 Contributing to policy/background briefs for the HLPF:

UNOPS also contributed to HLPF discussions as part of task forces that supported preparation of relevant documents for other ECOSOC sessions such as ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development Follow-Up. As a part of Interagency Task Force (IATF) on Financing for Development UNOPS contributed to chapters on domestic and international private business and finance of the IATF Report.

Q22 Helping organize SDG-specific events in the preparatory process:

Respondent skipped this question

Q23 Organizing side events or speaking at the HLPF:

Respondent skipped this question

Q24 Supporting VNR process:

Respondent skipped this question

Q25 5. How has your organization cooperated with other UN system organizations to achieve coherence and synergies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? In this regard, has your organization launched or intend to launch any joint programmes or projects in collaboration with other UN entities? Are there any results or lessons you would like to highlight that might help improve the design and impact of such efforts? Has your organization participated in any of the following coordination systemwide mechanisms or any other relevant platform - CEB, UNDG, EC-ESA Plus, RCMs, UN-Energy, UN-Water, UN-Ocean, IAEG, IATT? Please specify which and indicate any suggestions you may have about improving collaborations within and across these mechanisms/platforms:

UNOPS engages in strategic collaborative partnerships with UN organizations. In 2016 alone some 40% of the UNOPS activities were in direct partnership with entities of the United Nations, i.e. approximately USD 600 million through 300 projects in more than 80 countries.

UNOPS participated in the work of most coordination mechanisms. Representatives of the organization attended at both principal and expert level meetings of the main inter-agency coordination mechanism, the Executive Committee of Economic and Social Affairs Plus (ECESA Plus), which brings together 50 plus UN entities.

In addition to this, UNOPS Executive Director attended all CEB meetings and a number of UNDG meetings. UNOPS also attended UNDG meetings at expert level. Further to this, UNOPS participated in UNDG working (results) groups. Finally, UNOPS Executive Director also attended the Environmental Management Group meeting in New York.

UNOPS participated in all three subgroups for the Business Innovation Results Group, taking a lead role on mutual recognition. The organization also actively contributed to the Sustaining Development and Sustaining Peace results group. UNOPS consider considers engagement in this group especially relevant, as UNOPS delivers work across the humanitarian, development and peace nexus.

Q26 6. How has your organization engaged with stakeholder groups, both in supporting implementation at the country, regional and global levels, and within your own organization? If yes, please provide main highlights, including any lessons learned:

As per its contribution goals, UNOPS is committed to enabling partners to do more with less through efficient management support services, delivered locally or as global shared services. In this context, UNOPS strives to be known by all relevant stakeholders as an excellent, efficient and service-oriented strategic partner.

Stakeholder engagement is a core piece of UNOPS best practices in project management, and a range of guidance material and tools are available to UNOPS personnel to ensure stakeholders are engaged appropriately during the project cycle. Stakeholder satisfaction is regularly reviewed as part of the project assurance procedures.

On an organizational level, UNOPS regularly seeks feedback from its partners through the Partner Survey, to better understand partners' needs and learn about partners' perception of UNOPS. For example, through its 2016/2017 Partner Survey, UNOPS solicited feedback and perspectives from 522 partner representatives globally. Most partners indicate demand for goal 9. While this is commensurate with the UNOPS infrastructure mandate, infrastructure systems and assets are essential enablers for most goals.

Support and advice in relation to goal 17 is in high demand, indicating partners' recognition of UNOPS as a convener for partnerships towards the goals. Other goals where past and future demand overlap are goals 3, 11 and 16. Many partners expect future demand in relation to goal 6, and activities related to goal 13 have increased in recent years.

Finally, UNOPS undertakes regular reviews of its strategic plan, which features a comprehensive review of the external environment, including stakeholder feedback, as well as an internal consultation process with relevant stakeholder throughout the organization.

Q27 7. Has your organization organized any conferences, forums or events designed to facilitate exchange of experience, peer and mutual learning? If yes, please provide a brief summary below and include lessons learned and gaps identified based on the outcomes of these events. Please also include any events you plan to organize in the coming years.

UNOPS occasionally hosts events jointly with partners which most often focus on the exchange of best practices and exploration of potential future collaboration, as well as awareness-raising. Recent examples include an event jointly hosted with the European Commission and the Government of Japan on “Promoting Quality Infrastructure Investment”; and an event on “Global Challenges and Opportunities for the Private Sector”, jointly hosted with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark.

Both events aimed to direct attention to some pressing issues – the need to address shortage of infrastructure funding, and the need to partner with a wide array of actors, including the private sector, for ensuring the successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Q28 8. Is there any other information you would like to share, including annual reports of your organization and any impact assessment or evaluation reports? If yes, please use the space below and attach the document(s). Please also use this space to provide any other information, comments or remarks you deem necessary:

UNOPS started using the GRI framework to report its annual results to the UNDP/UNFPA/UNOPS Executive Board in 2016. The latest report “Impact – Sustainability Report 2016” can be found on the UNOPS website.

A brochure details some examples of how UNOPS incorporated gender into its projects and highlights the importance of including gender considerations in all project management, infrastructure and procurement activities.

Q29 9. In your view, what should a strategic plan for the UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs look like? What key elements should it include and major challenges address in such a road map?

The Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review and the Secretary General’s latest report on Repositioning the United Nations development system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda: our promise for dignity, prosperity and peace on a healthy planet as well as the UNDG’s system-wide strategic document set out the strategic priorities for the UN development system in support of implementing the 2030 Agenda. The principles described therein, while not finalized, form a solid basis for ensuring the UN development system is well positioned to deliver on the 2030 Agenda.

UNOPS recognizes the need for a mutual recognition and division of labor within the United Nations system based on comparative advantages. The organization is ready to take on its share of responsibility, leveraging its presence and expertise in mandated areas, acting as a catalyst for channeling government and private-sector funding, and deploying its specialized technical expertise to support the 2030 Agenda so that results are achieved in a transparent, accountable manner, for the benefit of people, including through capacity development and promotion of national ownership.

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q30 10. Please indicate one or two endeavor or initiatives you suggest that the UN system organizations could undertake together to support the implementation of the SDGs between now and 2030:

UNOPS stands ready to engage with all partners to expand the pool and effect of resources, including from the private sector. Such efforts may be based on identifying and pursuing linkages between individual Sustainable Development Goals and Private Sector strategies with the view to establishing strategic collaborative partnerships, including at country level.

A clearer division of labor within the United Nations system, based on mandate and expertise, could reinforce quality standards and allow more cost-effective approaches. It could also ensure the critical mass of institutional knowledge needed for innovation to harvest the benefits that sustainable, resilient infrastructure can bring. The system should align its efforts to enable Member States in preparing for disasters in an informed manner.

UNOPS is a resource for partners in the UN and beyond, to do more with less through efficient management support services, delivered locally or as global shared services. This includes secretariat services for international initiatives. As such, the organization stands ready to support efforts to generate economies of scale and efficiency gains for UN operations at country level, for example through provision of shared services.

Q31 Documents/attachments

Respondent skipped this question

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Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q6 1. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, has the governing body of your organization taken (or will it take) any decisions or new strategies to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? If any, please provide a brief summary below, including the overarching vision of your organization.

The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) is a department of the United Nations Secretariat. The General Assembly tasked UNISDR to support the implementation, follow-up and review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. To this end, promoting and supporting a disaster-risk informed approach in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is an important component of UNISDR's work.

The adoption by the General Assembly of the Report of the Open-ended Inter-governmental Expert Working Group (OIEWG) on Indicators and Terminology relating to Disaster Risk Reduction is a commitment to undertaking a disaster risk-informed approach to implementing the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs – recognising that resilient and sustainable societies will only be achieved through the identification, reduction and prevention of disaster risk.

Furthermore, in resolution 72/218 on Disaster Risk Reduction, the General Assembly recognises that disasters hamper the achievement of sustainable development, in particular that of developing countries, and encourages countries and relevant United Nations bodies, agencies, programmes and funds to take into consideration the important role of coordinated disaster risk reduction activities for the achievement of sustainable development. The resolution also encourages States to give appropriate consideration to disaster risk reduction in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, where it is reflected across several Goals and targets, including in their voluntary national reviews.

Q7 SDG-specific strategies, plans or work programmes:

UNISDR's Strategic Framework 2016-2020 is underpinned by a theory of change in which the reduction of disaster risk is essential to sustainable development, and where a risk-informed development path is key to the successful management of disaster risks. The Strategic Framework is rooted in the understanding that international agreements on disaster risk reduction, sustainable development, financing for development, and climate change mitigation and adaptation present a unique opportunity for increased coherence and global impact.

At the heart of this is the mandate to review progress against the Sendai Framework. Monitoring and reporting progress in disaster risk reduction creates a virtuous cycle of knowledge and evidence generation and application for improved policy and practice, which forms the backbone and underlying rationale of UNISDR's engagement across its strategic objectives. Supporting countries in generating risk data and information, and regular monitoring and reporting on disaster loss, risk and risk reduction practice, create the basis for analysis and evidence. It also is the basis for coherence with international processes on sustainable development and climate change, in particular the SDGs and the Paris Agreement on climate change.

Another key component of UNISDR's Strategic Framework is support to countries in implementing the Sendai Framework, including development of national and local strategies and plans with concrete targets and indicators, aligned with plans on sustainable development and climate change.

UNISDR's Work Programme 2016-2019 is designed to enable UNISDR to facilitate Member States and partners to reduce disaster risk in line with the Sendai Framework and other international agreements. The Results Framework for this Work Programme provides the basis for monitoring progress against the deliverables and results through a set of specific, measurable, achievable and time-bound indicators with respective baselines and targets.

UNISDR also leads the implementation of The United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience: "Towards a risk-informed and integrated approach to sustainable development". The Plan of Action is a significant response to the request by Member States in the 2016 QCPR resolution to enhance coherence, coordination and efficiency at all levels in order to ensure a coherent approach to the interconnections and cross-cutting elements across the SDGs. Through the Plan of Action, the United Nations system is committed to strengthening system-wide coherence in support of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and other agreements that reinforce the 2030 Agenda through a risk-informed approach. United Nations entities have agreed to build their capacity to deliver coordinated high-quality disaster risk reduction support to countries and to maintain disaster risk reduction as a strategic priority. The Plan of Action was endorsed the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination in April 2016.

Q8 Aligning the structure of the organization with the transformative features of the 2030 Agenda, including any challenges and lessons learned in doing so:

In 2016, UNISDR undertook a significant internal change management process. The main objectives of the process were to optimize UNISDR's organizational structure, staffing and working arrangements; increase cost-efficiency; strengthen accountability; and maximize policy and programme coherence and impact in its core areas of work, in order for UNISDR to better position itself to deliver its mandate in alignment with strategic UN system processes, including the 2030 agenda and climate change agenda.

All staff and UNISDR's Senior Leadership Group participated in the design of the change process and agreed on the following priorities:

- 1) Organizational set-up;
- 2) Resourcing, both resource mobilization and cost savings to ensure sustainable organization;
- 3) Internal communication;
- 4) External communication;
- 5) People management, including performance management;
- 6) Staff capacity development;
- 7) Business processes and policies, including operations workflow and standardized processes; and
- 8) Partnership engagement strategy.

The new organizational set-up with rationalized functions was rolled out in July 2017, with significant savings (compared to 2016), achieved without staff reduction by reallocating positions to less costly duty stations under the principle of delivering as one team and reducing top heaviness. A business processes review and performance management workshops have further contributed to UNISDR's increased efficiency and effectiveness. New strategies on resource mobilization, partnership engagement and communication and advocacy were also developed.

Member States have commented on how the Change Management Process fits well with the Secretary-General's reform and prevention agenda, by strengthening collaboration with other UN entities, focus on partnerships with other stakeholders, and capacity of Regional Offices to provide targeted support to national and local Governments and UN Country Teams to implement the disaster risk reduction related SDGs and take a risk informed approach to sustainable development.

Q9 Readjusting or updating results-based budgeting and management, including performance indicators:

As described earlier, the UNISDR Strategic Framework 2016-2021 and the Work Programme 2016-2019 is based on the priorities from the Sendai Framework 2015-2030. The Work Programme is also supported by the Results Framework which defines indicators, baselines and targets for four years. The indicators in the Results Framework are based on the overall objectives of implementing the Sendai Framework and related targets. The First Strategic Objective of the Strategic Framework is directly focussed on the "Global Progress of the Sendai Framework and related SDG targets." Similarly, the Outputs and Indicators under this Strategic Objective are also designed to monitor progress on the Sendai Framework and its related global framework, which include SDGs.

Q10 Action to enhance support to the principle of "leaving no one behind" and to integrated policy approaches:

In response to the call in the Sendai Framework for specific attention to factors such as income, sex, age and disability in disaster risk reduction, the report of the OIEWG states that the collection of disaggregated data should be considered instrumental to the effective implementation of the Sendai Framework and relevant disaster risk-related targets of the SDGs. This is further reaffirmed by the General Assembly in resolution 72/218.

Linked to the development of national and local disaster risk reduction strategies, UNISDR is supporting countries with the development of national disaster loss databases – or the alignment of existing disaster loss databases to the Sendai Framework and SDGs. This includes supporting the collection and management of disaggregated baseline data to conduct disaster risk assessments and produce risk profiles to support the development of national and local disaster risk reduction policies and strategies based on a disaggregated understanding of disaster risk.

UNISDR is also developing a Sendai Framework Monitor enable countries to monitor and report on progress in implementing the Sendai Framework at national level. To this end, UNISDR is leading the development of Technical Guidance for Monitoring and Reporting on Progress in Achieving the Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, which provides guidance to countries on desirable disaggregation by geographic location, sex, age, disability, and income to ensure no one is left behind in reporting on progress and in the development of more accurate disaster risk reduction policies and strategies.

UNISDR's new Partnership Strategy builds on the guidance from the Sendai Framework and reflects its all-of-society approach, encompassing UNISDR partnerships with all stakeholders set out in paragraph 35 and 36 of the Sendai Framework. The focus of the strategy is to enable and support partner engagement in the implementation of the Sendai Framework in coherence with other global and regional agreements and to leave no group behind. It thereby applies a cross-sectoral, interdisciplinary and inter-generational approach.

Towards integrated policy approaches, the United Nations Senior Leadership Group on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience oversees the strategic and integrated policy aspects of the United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience. The work of the group ensures linkage and coherence with disaster risk reduction and the other international frameworks of the 2030 Agenda including the SDGs, the Paris Agreement, the new Urban Agenda and other relevant frameworks such.

UNISDR is currently leading on the development of a Global Risk Assessment Framework (GRAF) that seeks to support the requirements of integrated policy development by combining risk assessment and impact analyses across sectors, disciplines and geographies, thereby offering solutions across the social, economic, and environmental spheres, among others.

Q11 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q12 Mainstreaming the SDGs in development plans and policies or through national sustainable development plans/strategies:

UNISDR provides normative and technical support to countries to integrate disaster risk reduction into their national development plans and policies. This includes support to take a disaster-risk informed approach to their national SDG strategies; to implement the SDGs with disaster risk reduction specific indicators; and to promote integration between national and local disaster reduction strategies to be developed by 2020, as per Target E of the Sendai Framework. To this end, UNISDR has developed a series of guidance documents called “Words into Action” on implementing the Sendai Framework, which provide practical guidance to policy makers and practitioners on how to implement the Sendai Framework and integrate disaster risk management in a given area.

National Climate Change Adaptation Plans and National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies to be developed by 2020, as per the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework, are a key opportunity for coherence. UNISDR is working with UNFCCC to develop technical guidance to support countries to develop integrated National Climate Change Adaptation Plans and National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies. A workshop was convened in Bonn in the margins of the COP in November 2017 and the technical guidance is due to be launched in 2018.

During 2017, the UNISDR Global Education and Training Institute (GETI) delivered 36 training workshops reaching 960 representatives from 63 member states and multi-stakeholder partners (40% women) that supported a deeper understanding of and planning for Sendai Framework implementation at national and local level in coherence with the 2030 Agenda Sustainable Development. The training programme focused on understanding disaster risk reduction and the importance of coherent implementation of the Sendai Framework, the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement towards developing integrated plans for resilience. The methodology supports exchange of experience across sectors and stakeholders, and the replication of materials and use of localized materials towards sustainable disaster risk reduction capacity development.

Between May and October 2017, UNISDR conducted a series of regional capacity development consultations as well as an on-line consultation, towards developing a Global Capacity Development Strategy to support the implementation of the Sendai Framework. The consultation process aimed to understand the most urgent capacity development needs for Sendai Framework implementation and disaster risk sensitive sustainable development planning; to highlight gaps and opportunities; consult on the most appropriate solutions to address the evolving needs; and to establish a way forward to support disaster risk reduction capacity development programming. A draft Capacity Development Strategy will be presented at a global expert consultation to be held in Geneva on 14 and 15 March.

Q13 Mainstreaming the SDGs in sectoral strategies, including specific SDG/target strategies:

The UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience provides for a stronger alignment of the UN's work in disaster risk reduction with other UN system-wide approaches on related issues including the UN System Strategic Approach on Climate Change Action. The Plan of Action ensures accountability on disaster risk reduction by individual UN entities, providing information to target parts of UN where risk can be potentially increased or decreased. Implementation of the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction embraces the international momentum to use “resilience” as a common out-come that integrates poverty reduction, disaster risk reduction, sustainable livelihoods and climate change adaptation, as integral to sustainable development.

Q14 Data and statistical capacity building:

Progress in achieving the seven global targets of the Sendai Framework will be measured using the 33 indicators recommended in the report of the OEIWG. Disaster risk reduction indicators of SDGs 1, 11 and 13 share common indicators and datasets with the Sendai Framework targets. UNISDR is working to develop the infrastructure of a Sendai Framework Monitor (SFM) to enable countries to report on-line on the Sendai Framework and on related targets and indicators of the SDGs. The development of an online version of the Sendai Framework Monitor is underway, with the first release date planned for March 2018. A set of optional national indicators has been developed that may be selected and tailored by countries to measure nationally determined targets and priorities aligned with the Sendai Framework. The first report of the Sendai Framework Monitor will be prepared for consideration at the HLPF convened under the auspices of the General Assembly in 2019.

As previously mentioned, UNISDR has produced Technical Guidance Note which will assist Member States to collect and report data for Sendai Framework Monitor as well as SDGs monitoring. UNISDR has conducted several technical workshops, most recently from December 6 to 8 in Bonn to provide technical information that will be useful for countries in developing their capacities for data collection and reporting to the disaster risk reduction related SDGs and the Sendai Framework targets.

As mentioned above, during the past decade UNISDR has promoted and supported the development of disaster loss databases. National loss and damage databases are instrumental in generating accurate data for country risk profiles and enhancing knowledge and understanding of risk with a view to designing multi-hazard disaster risk policies and adopting a risk-informed approach to sustainable development based on a localized understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions. Recently, UNISDR has released a new version of the DesInventar software which fully implements the set of new indicators required by the OEIWG report for Sendai Framework Targets A to D. This system will be able to consolidate data in annual form and pass it to the central Sendai Framework Monitor via an automated interface, reducing the burden of countries.

With a robust monitoring framework in place it is important to survey the availability of national disaster-related data, capacity gaps and resources needed to fill them and the availability of current baselines from which to measure the global targets of the Sendai Framework. In February 2017, UNISDR conducted a Sendai Framework data readiness review of 87 countries. Over 90 per cent of countries indicated the need for financial resources to cover data gaps, and many countries, particularly those in special situations, face significant capacity gaps and technological deficiencies which hinder their ability to track progress.

A comprehensive approach to data enhancement is required to address data availability, accessibility, application and quality if all countries are to effectively contribute to the first report of the Sendai Framework Monitor by 2019. At the behest of Member States (NSOs at the UN World Data Forum 2017 in Cape Town), UNISDR has established the Global Partnership for Disaster-related Statistics, together with UNECE, UNESCAP, and UNECLAC and partner organizations as a multi-stakeholder initiative to assist countries in filling gaps in disaster-related data, building national capacity and improving data quality, while also mobilizing political support.

The Sendai Framework Monitor will serve multiple purposes for Member States, regional intergovernmental organizations and local governments. It enables progress to be tracked in implementing the Sendai Framework across sectors, as well as related dimensions of the Sustainable Development Goals and climate change adaptation. It will simultaneously function as a management tool to help countries develop disaster risk reduction strategies, make risk-informed policy decisions and allocate resources to prevent new disaster risks. Together with national disaster loss databases, the Sendai Framework Monitor can contribute to the development of actionable national and local disaster risk reduction policies and strategies by 2020 on the basis of on credible data, evidence and available capacities.

Q15 Science, technology and innovation for the SDGs:

UNISDR is engaging science and technology through its global and regional science and technology advisory groups (STAGs), and broader science and technology partnerships. New members of the STAG were appointed in summer 2017, with regional STAGs in development in all regions. Science and technology partners support the implementation of the Sendai Framework through the Science and Technology Roadmap, a focused action plan adopted by science and technology partners at the first Science and Technology Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction in January 2016. Technology is becoming more prominent in the deliberations of the groups, including through a new workstream on Natural Hazard Triggering Technological Disasters agreed at the annual meeting of the STAG in December 2017. Technology partners will be invited to join the STAGs, including through close collaboration will be established through the UNISDR Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies (ARISE).

Another relevant area of work is the Global Risk Assessment Framework (GRAF), which is in the early stages of development. It is conceived so as to respond to the significantly broadened scope of disaster risk identified by Member States in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and which following inclusion of disaster risk metrics in the monitoring framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, also support risk-informed realization of the SDGs. In so doing, risks related to biological, environmental, technological, natural and man-made, small-scale and large-scale, sudden and slow-onset disasters are included under a single framework. The GRAF would represent the state of the art across a wider spectrum of hazards, with a greatly reinforced emphasis on, and understanding of, vulnerability, exposure and impact, at relevant and appropriate scale across sectors and geographies. It will allow a more complete articulation of risk that is relevant and simple enough to affect decision-making, policy guidance and provide possible solutions through subsequent national and local disaster risk reduction policies and strategies.

Q16 Multi-stakeholder partnerships:

Multi-stakeholder partnerships are at the core of UNISDR's work, which is evident at the biennial Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and Regional Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction which bring stakeholders from around the world to share approaches to disaster risk reduction and forge new partnerships. UNISDR's new Partnership Strategy builds and reflects the all-of-society approach called for by the Sendai Framework, SDGs and Paris Agreement. It aims at the systematization and strengthening of UNISDR's partner engagement. It encompasses partnerships with all stakeholders outlined in the Sendai Framework – women, children and youth, persons with disabilities, older persons, indigenous peoples, and migrants (paragraphs 35 and 36 of the Sendai Framework), with focus on enhancing the multiplier potential of partners such as Parliamentarians, private sector, science and technology and civil society and community based organizations. It aims at engaging the broader stakeholder constituencies in advocacy and capacity building for the implementation of the Sendai Framework at large, as well as engaging key partners in focused UNISDR processes and initiatives. A key element of the strategy is to build synergies and collaboration between and across stakeholder groups.

Q17 Sub-national plans/strategies and implementation for the SDGs:

UNISDR, through its five Regional Offices is providing normative guidance and technical support to Governments at national and local levels in aligning existing national disaster risk reduction strategies - or developing new ones - in line with the Sendai Framework to support the advancement of the SDGs at country level. UNISDR's support includes capacity development and policy guidance to Parliamentarians to develop their national DRR policies or related laws. Strong emphasis is being placed in integrating disaster risk reduction and sustainable development in all regions so to build a coherent approach to reducing risks at the national and local levels.

At local level, UNISDR is engaging local authorities and municipalities through the Resilient Cities Campaign and related tools (scorecard) in assessing their risks and vulnerabilities and supporting them with the development of local DRR strategies and plans while enhancing the correlation with the climate change adaptation and SDGs. For example, UNISDR Regional Office for Africa supported 50 cities in performing their self-risk assessment using the scorecard and facilitated 152 cities in joining the Making Cities Resilient campaign. In the Americas, a network of nearly 1200 municipalities participating in the Resilient Cities was built, directly addressing indicator 11b of the SDGs.

Q18 Leveraging interlinkages across SDG goals and targets:

Respondent skipped this question

Q19 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q20 Supporting the intergovernmental body of your organization in contributing to the thematic review of the HLPF:

The Chair's Summary of the 2017 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction was submitted to the President of the ECOSOC as a contribution to the thematic review of the HLPF. The Chair's Summary captures the conclusions and recommendations emerging from the Global Platform, many of which support the integration of disaster risk reduction and sustainable development, provide guidance for a risk-informed approach to sustainable development, and provide insight on the HLPF thematic review from a disaster risk reduction perspective. Similarly, the outcomes of the 2019 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction will provide valuable contributions to the 2019 HLPF under the auspices of the ECOSOC and the General Assembly. In resolution 72/218, the General Assembly recognised the contributions of the Global Platform as well as the Regional Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction to the HLPF.

Q21 Contributing to policy/background briefs for the HLPF:

UNISDR contributes data and analysis to the annual Report of the Secretary General on Progress Towards the SDGs which informs the HLPF.

Q22 Helping organize SDG-specific events in the preparatory process:

Respondent skipped this question

Q23 Organizing side events or speaking at the HLPF:

UNISDR was actively involved in the HLPF sessions in 2016 and 2017. In 2016 the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) for Disaster Risk Reduction moderated a high-level session on the Voluntary National Reviews. In 2016, UNISDR organized a half day training session on Sendai Framework and DRR to the LDCs and SIDS, in collaboration with DESA and UNOHRLLS, as well as a side event on Health, DRR and SDGs, in partnership with the Government of Thailand. In 2017, UNISDR, in partnership with the International Federation of the Red Cross and United Nations Major Group for Children and Youth, organised a side event to communicate the key messages and outcomes from the 2017 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction to delegates and stakeholders in New York for the High-level Political Forum in order to underscore the indispensable role of disaster risk reduction in eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity and steps that can be taken to accelerate progress in meeting global targets.

Q24 Supporting VNR process:

UNISDR participated at the Knowledge and Exchange on Approaches and Tools for the VNRs on Geneva in December 2017 to share the Sendai Framework Monitor as a tool for monitoring the Targets of the Sendai Framework which can also provide valuable data and information for the Voluntary National Reviews. UNISDR also developed a short guidance note to support countries to reflect disaster risk reduction in their Voluntary National Reviews.

Q25 5. How has your organization cooperated with other UN system organizations to achieve coherence and synergies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? In this regard, has your organization launched or intend to launch any joint programmes or projects in collaboration with other UN entities? Are there any results or lessons you would like to highlight that might help improve the design and impact of such efforts? Has your organization participated in any of the following coordination systemwide mechanisms or any other relevant platform - CEB, UNDG, EC-ESA Plus, RCMs, UN-Energy, UN-Water, UN-Ocean, IAEG, IATT? Please specify which and indicate any suggestions you may have about improving collaborations within and across these mechanisms/platforms:

UNISDR is an observer agency to the IAEG-SDGs, providing an interface with the OIEWG, and contributing to the development of the indicator framework and monitoring system of the SDGs. At its forty-eighth session, the Statistical Commission endorsed the use of indicators developed and agreed by Member States to monitor progress in achieving the Sendai Framework global targets to also monitor implementation of the SDG targets 1.5, 11.5, 11.b, and 13.1, of which UNISDR is custodian. The shared indicators respond to the underlying principles of the 2030 Agenda to enhance coherence and simplicity and reduce the reporting burden for countries. Shared indicators can promote coherence through streamlined reporting against both agreements and the use of common multi-purpose datasets and can contribute to the identification of areas of mutual reinforcement where disaster risk reduction and sustainable development intersect. At the last meeting of the IAEG-SDG held Manama, UNISDR was invited to make a presentation about the Sendai Framework Monitor as a good example of "progress by custodian agencies on methodological development and other implementation activities on SDG indicators".

UNISDR is member of UNWater and will participate at the 28th UN-Water meeting on the 1-2 February. UNISDR has been invited to jointly draft a section of SDG 11.5 in the "UN-Water SDG 6 Synthesis Report 2018" to be reported at the 2018 HLPF. UNISDR is also engaged in the implementation of the International Decade for Action on Water for Sustainable Development to raise awareness and improve understanding of water-related disasters risks and their impacts, and ensure a risk-informed approach to the implementation of the Decade.

UNISDR has also supports the CEB on disaster risk reduction issues, most recently on revising the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience and the disaster risk reduction elements of the UN System Strategic Approach on Climate Change Action.

Q26 6. How has your organization engaged with stakeholder groups, both in supporting implementation at the country, regional and global levels, and within your own organization? If yes, please provide main highlights, including any lessons learned:

UNISDR is promoting a unique multi-stakeholder, whole-of-society and inclusive approach to reducing risks and vulnerabilities to disasters. To do so, UNISDR is actively engaging a wide variety of core stakeholder groups and networks of partners to mobilize their expertise and contribution to implementing the Sendai Framework and relevant SDG targets at their respective level and mainstreaming disaster risk reduction within their relevant sectors as outlined below:

- Science and Technology

All UNISDR Regional Offices are mobilizing the scientific and technical expertise available in their respective region to facilitate the implementation of the scientific components of the Sendai Framework through the development of regional Science and Technology Advisory Groups (Regional STAGs). These regional groups mirror the work and structure of a global Science and Technology Group (Global STAG) coordinated through UNISDR HQ with the same objectives. These groups serve to mobilize the scientific, academic and technical expertise to build scientific evidence to disaster risk reduction through the collection, analysis and management of reliable scientific and technical disaster information and data to support and influence DRR decision-making and investment. In Arab States, the Arab Science and Technology Advisory Group for DRR is in the process of being established (TORs in development) and will specifically support scientific research of disaster risk patterns, causes and effects to support the availability and application of science and technology to decision-making. The composition and modalities of work of each regional STAG may vary according to the source of expertise or capacity available. In the Americas for instance, the Science and Technology Advisory Group is led through a network of universities called REDULAC (Latin America and Caribbean Network of Universities for Disaster Risk Reduction). Similarly, in Africa, UNISDR's regional Office for Africa (ROAF) is supporting Periperi U, a partnership of 12 African universities committed to building local

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disaster risk related capacity, as a possible lead partner for the African STAG. In Asia, UNISDR Asia Science Technology Academia Advisory Group (ASTAAG) is a key mechanism that works to implement the Asian Science and Technology Roadmap and convenes biennial science and technology conferences on DRR.

• Private sector

UNISDR has developed over the past five years a Global Alliance of Private Sector for Disaster Risk Reduction (Global ARISE) that groups together private sector companies interested and engaged in ensuring the private sector's resilience to disasters through business continuity and the promotion of risk sensitive investments. Several regions (Europe, Americas, Arab States replicated the development of the Global ARISE at the regional level with the development of Regional ARISE networks. In the Arab region, this subjects starts gaining prominence and three private sector representatives are now members of the Arab States Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies. The active engagement of the private sector in disaster risk reduction is also reaching out to national level. In the Americas for instance, UNISDR Regional Office for the Americas (ROAM) continued expanding the network of private sector in the Americas with the launch of eight new national ARISE networks. In Asia Pacific, UNISDR Regional Office for Asia Pacific has supported the establishment of ARISE national platforms in Japan, Fiji and Philippines and in the process of forming one in India. Also, in consultation with partners and private sector, UNISDR developed a revised toolkit on business continuity planning. The Chambers of Commerce have expressed interest to further tailor the toolkit to be sector specific i.e. for manufacturing, services and agriculture, demonstrating increased demand from the private sector to integrate DRR tools in their work. In the Pacific, having validated the usefulness of the toolkit, the Fiji Business Disaster Resilience Council has sought UNISDR's technical support in the roll-out of basic BCP training across Fiji and three other Pacific countries in 2018.

UNISDR is a founding member of the Insurance Development Forum (IDF). The IDF aims to optimise and extend the use of insurance and its related risk management capabilities to build greater resilience and protection for people, communities, businesses, and public institutions that are vulnerable to disasters and their associated economic shocks. The SRSG for DRR sits on the Steering Committee, and UNISDR Co-Chairs one of the working groups.

The Sendai Framework recognizes that, though the primary responsibility to reduce risks lies with governments, stakeholders have a very strong role to play in supporting efforts in assessing and reducing disaster risk at all levels.

• Civil society

UNISDR is making particular efforts to reach out to and engage civil society in reducing disaster risks, including NGOs, community-based organizations and the most vulnerable groups such as women, youth, persons with disabilities, indigenous groups, the elderly etc. through a structured mechanisms of leader appointment for each group and the mobilization of core partners at community level (such as IFRC, women groups and network of NGOs and practitioners), through awareness-raising campaigns and capacity building opportunities.

UNISDR Asia Pacific for instance is partnering with the Asia Disaster Reduction and Response Network (ADRRN) and with community practitioners (e.g. through Huairou Commission) that convene the civil society voices for DRR coordination in the region. Strong focus is being placed on youth in most regions and a Youth Engagement Platform (YEP) for Disaster Risk Reduction was developed to engage youth from all regions in supporting Governments in implementing the Sendai Framework and integrating youth's considerations and innovative approaches to reducing risks and vulnerabilities and in building the resilience of future generations to disasters.

UNISDR Office for the Arab States launched the Arab Youth for Resilience campaign 2017- 2020 which focuses on building youth capacities to contribute to the implementation of Agenda 2030 and the Paris Agreement for Climate Change. In each region, Regional Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction are held every two years and integrate youth components, including a pre-Youth Forum (Asia, Arab States, Americas, Africa, Pacific) during which youth are actively engaged in contributing to regional discussions.

• Local Governments

UNISDR, through its regional offices, is working closely with local governments in assessing their risk and in developing local disaster risk reduction strategies and plans in the context of the Resilient Cities Campaign. (see all details under 3, local level)

• Parliamentarians

Building on its 10 year work with Parliamentarians to foster a political environment to achieve sustainable communities resilient to

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disasters, UNISDR's Parliamentary Initiative in 2016-2017 intensified its efforts supporting members of parliament understanding and implementing the Sendai Framework enabling the creation of better laws and regulations, informed budgets and stronger accountability, as well as coherent approach between the implementation of the Sendai Framework, the SDGs and the Paris Climate Agreement. In particular, this supported disaster-risk related SDGs such as Goals 1, 11, 13 which are directly connected to the Sendai Framework through common indicators. It also supports SDG 9, 12, 14, 16 and 17.

The main DRR event in 2017, the 2017 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction saw the active attendance of many Parliamentarians and Parliamentary networks, including at a Parliamentary Side Event which agreed on future technical support by UNISDR to Parliamentary partners including training and guidance materials in close collaboration with IPU. This builds on collaboration such as the IPU-led Regional Seminar on SDGs for the Parliaments of Central and Eastern Europe in Bucharest in April 2016 where UNISDR introduced the Sendai Framework as a critical element for the achievement of the SDGs. Lawmakers also attended the Regional Platforms for DRR, held in all five UNISDR regions as well as other UNISDR-led global and regional events. In his Opening Address to the 2016 "Women in Parliament Summit" the SRSG encouraged the Arab Region to pursue risk reduction and gender issues through the UNISDR-WIP Caucus of Women for the DRR.

In March 2016, the assembly of the East African Community (EAC) passed the EAC Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act. As culmination of a process initiated by UNISDR in 2010, it is the first such regional legislation in Africa. Over the course of 2017, EAC parliamentarians developed a roadmap for the implementation of the Act, including priorities such as awareness raising of the legislation amongst various target groups, strengthening regional coordination, better networking across institutions and sectors and enhanced regional and national capacity development on disaster risk reduction, and partnerships.

In 2016, UNISDR and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) provided training to the Parliamentarians Network for Resilience to Disasters in Central Africa (REPARC), set up in October 2015 to address disaster risk reduction and climate change issues in the region, with a key focus on coherence between the post-2015 agreements. European parliamentarians actively engaged through the European Parliament Disaster Risk Reduction network and the 2017 European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction Open Forum. Outcomes of this engagement included the European Parliament resolution on 1 June 2017 on 'Resilience as a Strategic Priority of the External Action of the EU', embedding the Sendai Framework in EU foreign policy priorities. In addition, the European Parliament continued to support the promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities in the implementation of the Sendai Framework. As part of a new agreement between UNISDR and the European Committee of the Regions (CoR) on DRR advocacy, local Parliamentarians adopted an option in March 2017 on the Sendai Framework Action Plan.

In the Americas region, UNISDR signed an agreement with ParlAmericas focusing on raising awareness raising and information exchange in the region and globally to promote and influence risk-informed decision-making and legislation; facilitating the engagement of parliamentarians in regional, national and global Sendai Framework implementation, supporting an all-of-society approach by actively engaging other core stakeholder groups.

Parliamentarians in Asia-Pacific region are organized through the Asian Advisory Group of Parliamentarians for Disaster Risk Reduction. Parliamentarians from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Japan and Nepal participated in the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in November 2016 in India, organised by UNISDR, and issued a Statement of Action highlighting their commitments and recognizing the unique opportunity to achieve risk-resilient and sustainable development through the implementation of the Sendai Framework. They also developed a roadmap to implement the Sendai Framework in the region including through increasing the understanding of the parliamentarians on disaster risk, strengthening legislation across development sectors while integrating disaster risk reduction, and enhancing risk-sensitive investments and accountability.

Q27 7. Has your organization organized any conferences, forums or events designed to facilitate exchange of experience, peer and mutual learning? If yes, please provide a brief summary below and include lessons learned and gaps identified based on the outcomes of these events. Please also include any events you plan to organize in the coming years.

The Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, as recognized by the UN General Assembly, is the main forum at the global level for strategic advice, coordination and partnership development and for monitoring and reviewing progress in the implementation of Sendai

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Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. One of the main functions of the Global Platform is to share practice and knowledge on disaster risk-informed policies, programmes and investments, including on development and climate issues. The outcomes of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction inform the deliberations of the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development from disaster risk reduction perspective.

The fifth session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction took place in Cancun, Mexico, from 24 to 26 May, 2017. The event was attended by over 4,000 participants and it reaffirmed the remarkable commitment of Member States and stakeholders to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Member States stressed that the full implementation of the Sendai Framework will also reinforce their efforts to meet their obligations under the Paris Agreement and to achieve the SDGs. Member States reaffirmed the role of the Global Platform as the global multi-stakeholder mechanism for accelerating implementation, monitoring the progress and ensuring coherence with other global frameworks, in particular with the SDGs and Paris Agreement.

The sixth session of the Global Platform will take place in Geneva, Switzerland from 13 to 17 May, 2019. It will represent the next important opportunity for the international community to boost the implementation of the Sendai Framework, in coherence with SDGs, and it will allow for the first time to take stock on the progress made based on data submitted by Member States. The outcomes of the next Global Platform will be submitted to the HLPF in 2019.

At the regional level, all UNISDR Regional Offices are facilitating the organization of biennial multi-stakeholder Regional Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction in close collaboration with interested Host Governments that serve to:

- Assess progress, identify gaps and monitor the implementation of the Sendai Framework at regional level and regional DRR strategy and action plan;
- Guide Governments in policy-making, understanding risk and implementing the Sendai Framework at regional and national levels
- Foster sharing of lessons learned and good practices for replication;
- Forge innovative partnerships in disaster risk reduction in the region.

The Regional Platforms are also increasingly recognized as instrumental in building coherence across the DRR, sustainable development and climate change agendas at regional and national levels.

The latest Regional Platforms include:

AFRICA: Africa Regional Platform for DRR, November 2016, Mauritius

- Organized in cooperation with the African Union
- Evaluated progress and identified and prioritized key actions to accelerate the implementation of the Africa Programme of Action and the Sendai Framework in Africa.
- Endorsed the Programme of Action for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework in Africa
- Adopted the Mauritius Declaration on the Implementation of the Sendai Framework in Africa
- Shaped the Africa Common Position to the 2019 Global Platform for DRR

AMERICAS: Fifth Regional Platform for DRR for the Americas, March 2017, Montreal, Canada

- More than 1000 delegates participated in the RP, including policy makers, practitioners, experts and disaster risk managers.
- Included a Ministers and High-Level Authorities meeting.
- Main focus was on providing an opportunity to having an in-depth discussion of Priority 1 - Understanding disaster risk, an area of particular interests in the Americas region where knowledge gaps constituted one of the mayor causes of uneven advances towards DRR.
- Adopted the Regional Action Plan and Montreal Declaration to support the implementation of the Sendai Framework in the Americas, approved by national country representatives.

ARAB STATES: 3rd Arab Conference on DRR, hosted by Qatar in collaboration with the League of Arab states.

- More than 100 participants representing 15 governments, regional and international organizations, civil society, the academic sector and youth.
- Reviewed progress on the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, identified regional challenges and shared best practices and lessons learned.

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- Endorsed a revised Arab Strategy for disaster risk reduction aligned with Sendai Framework and Agenda 2030.
- Adopted a regional plan of action to implement the regional strategy and issued a declaration that: a) reflects the Arab regions concerns and priorities; b) calls for the finalization of the plan of action for the Arab Strategy, the development of Arab regional tools, methodologies, and guidance for risk assessments that benefit from International and regional practices for DRR and take into account the specificities and needs of the region; c) calls for the strengthening of the role of science and technology in the Arab region through nominating a scientific body from each country to be represented in the Arab Science and Technology Advisory group, and to continue developing national and regional multi hazard early warning systems.

ASIA PACIFIC: 6TH Asian Ministerial Conferences on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR) November 2016, New Delhi, India

- Resulted in the adoption of an Asia Regional Plan on the Implementation of the Sendai Framework (<http://www.unisdr.org/2016/amcdrr>).
- In the Pacific, UNISDR partners with the regional organisations to organize Joint Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Roundtables that play a key role in engaging with the governments and stakeholders in the Pacific region. Importantly, this forum in the Pacific highly contributes to integration of DRR and climate change at the policy level.

EUROPE: 2017 European Forum for DRR “Open Forum”, hosted by the Government of Turkey through the Turkish disaster management authority AFAD - 26-28 March 2017, Istanbul

- 530 participants including national and local level government representatives, the UN, European Union, parliamentarians, intergovernmental organizations, scientific and academic institutions, private sector, NGOs, persons with disabilities, migrants, and community based organizations and others.
- Issued the 17-point Istanbul Outcomes, underscoring the need to rein in the impacts of natural and human-induced hazards in Europe.
- Reinforced political commitment, generated solutions and expanded partnership towards a successful implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

Plans for 2018: A new cycle of Regional Platforms is under preparations over 2018 to accelerate the implementation and monitoring of Sendai Framework through the respective regional strategies and plans. Their outcomes will influence the agenda-setting and inform the discussions of the 2019 Global Platform for DRR (May 2019, Geneva, Switzerland)

Forthcoming 2018 Regional Platforms for DRR include:

- 6th Regional Platform for DRR for the Americas, 20-22 June 2018, Cartagena de las Indias, Colombia
- Joint Africa and Arab States Platforms for DRR, 26-30 June 2018, Tunis, Tunisia – At ministerial level (Ministers in-charge of disaster risk reduction/ management from Africa and Arab states). The main aim of the conference will be to generate political reaffirmation of governments as well as commitments of action from multiple stakeholders towards the implementation of the Sendai framework across both regions, lessons learned from both regions will be shared in the joint conference on the implementation of Sendai Framework.
- Sub-Regional Platform for Central Asia and the Caucasus, June 2018, Armenia
- Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR, 16-19 July, Ulanbaatar, Mongolia - will review the status of the implementation of the Sendai Framework and Asia Regional Plan and adopt a new Action Plan 2018-2020 which will accelerate the implementation of the Target E of the Sendai Framework on national and local DRR Strategies. (www.unisdr.org/amcdrr2018)
- EFDRR Open Forum, 21-23 November 2018, Rome, Italy
- Pacific - the future meetings will be held under a new mechanism called the Pacific Resilience Partnership that will support the implementation of the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific: An Integrated Approach to Address Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management 2017-2030 (FRDP). The Pacific Resilience Partnership Meeting will begin in 2018 as the platform to consolidate the region's input into global reviews of progress against relevant international agreements, including at the biennial Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q28 8. Is there any other information you would like to share, including annual reports of your organization and any impact assessment or evaluation reports? If yes, please use the space below and attach the document(s). Please also use this space to provide any other information, comments or remarks you deem necessary:

- United Nations Plan of Action on DRR for Resilience

<https://www.preventionweb.net/publications/view/49076>

- Implementing the Sendai Framework to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

<https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/50438>

- UNISDR Strategic Framework 2016-2021

<https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/51557>

- UNISDR Annual Report 2016

<https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/52253>

- Report of the Secretary General: Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 A/72/259

<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/N1723870.pdf>

Q29 9. In your view, what should a strategic plan for the UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs look like? What key elements should it include and major challenges address in such a road map?

Respondent skipped this question

Q30 10. Please indicate one or two endeavor or initiatives you suggest that the UN system organizations could undertake together to support the implementation of the SDGs between now and 2030:

Respondent skipped this question

Q31 Documents/attachments

Respondent skipped this question

#13

COMPLETE

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Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q6 1. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, has the governing body of your organization taken (or will it take) any decisions or new strategies to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? If any, please provide a brief summary below, including the overarching vision of your organization.

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is governed by the Plenipotentiary Conference and the Administrative Council. The Plenipotentiary Conference is the supreme organ of the Union. It is the decision making body which determines the direction of the Union and its activities. ITU is currently working with its Council, and a dedicated Council Working Group, on updating the Strategic Plan for approval at the ITU Plenipotentiary taking place between the 29 October and 16 November in Dubai (UAE). This Strategic Plan, covering the time-frame 2020-2023, is the first Strategic Plan fully within the time-frame of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Consequently, the ITU Secretariat and the Council Working Group are drafting this new Strategic Plan with both clear links to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and a vision to have an impact in achieving the SDGs. The current, very advanced, draft Strategic Plan includes a whole section entitled “Linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals” where the most relevant SDG Goals for ITU are clearly highlighted: SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) and Target 9.c, SDG17 (Partnership for the Goals) as a means of implementation, SDG 4 (Quality Education including Target 4.b) and SDG 5 (Gender Equality including Target 5.b) as well as others where Information Communication Technologies (ICTs), enabled by ITU activities, will have the biggest impacts such as SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 3 (Good-Health and Well-Being).

This is further re-enforced through the linkages to the World Summit on Information Society (WSIS) Action Lines, most notably those where ITU is the sole Action Line facilitator; C2 (Information and communication infrastructure), C5 (Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs) and C6 (Enabling environment). Indeed, as a key partner in the WSIS process ITU contributes to the WSIS contributions to the SDGs reflected in the annual ECOSOC Resolutions on the Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and the follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society.

The governing bodies of the ITU Sectors have also embedded the SDGs as key goals in their activities. Revisions specifically recognizes the 2030 Agenda as having substantial implications for the activities of ITU, such that they will contribute to achievement of the objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, through and in harmony with the WSIS framework and reflected in their operational plans.

Q7 SDG-specific strategies, plans or work programmes:

Since the adoption of the UNGA Resolution “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” ITU partnerships (Memorandums of Understanding, Joint Declarations, etc.) have strongly focused on impacts on the SDGs, often referring very clearly to their cross-cutting nature and respective mandates. For example partnerships have been created with UNIDO (SDG 9), FAO (SDG 2), WHO (SDG 3) and a planned e-waste coalition (SDG 12) as well as projects and activities addressing specific SDG Targets such as ITU’s Gender Equality activities such as the EQUALS Partnership (SDG5).

ITU activities in support of the SDGs are also closely monitored, tracked and reported at numerous levels, including in a dedicated online platform (www.itu.int/sdgmappingtool). The purpose of the ITU ‘SDG Mapping Tool’ is to provide a comprehensive visual view of how ITU activities contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals, by visualizing mapping and linkage of the following frameworks: ITU strategic framework, Connect 2020, WSIS Action Lines and SDGs. The tool aims to address and simplify reporting requirements towards the SDG implementation. To engage the private sector and other ITU non-State members a strong communication tools on the role of ICTs for the achievement of the SDGs on all platforms (#ICT4SDG) have been created and a dedicated microsite (<http://www.itu.int/ict4sdg>).

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q8 Aligning the structure of the organization with the transformative features of the 2030 Agenda, including any challenges and lessons learned in doing so:

ITU is currently updating the Strategic Plan for approval at the ITU Plenipotentiary taking place between the 29 October and 16 November in Dubai (UAE). This Strategic Plan, covering the time-frame 2020-2023, as well as the accompanying Financial Plans and Results Based Management (RBM) Framework are the first within the time-frame of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, designed to maximise the impact of ITU's activities in achieving the SDGs. The concept of 'leaving no one behind' is in our advanced draft of the upcoming Strategic Plan, included as part of our institutional Goal on inclusiveness, specifically referring to the preamble of the 2030 Agenda.

This will require increased inter-sectoral coordination within ITU to better address, inter-alia, the cross-cutting nature of the SDGs, the cross-cutting nature of ICT impacts on achieving the SDGs and the increasing need to work in partnership with other agencies within the UN System as well as all other relevant stakeholders. This is, in fact, specifically addressed in the new Intersectoral Objective proposed in the draft Strategic Plan.

Q9 Readjusting or updating results-based budgeting and management, including performance indicators:

The Strategic Plan currently being drafted, covering the time-frame 2020-2023, its targets as well as the accompanying Financial Plans and Results Based Management (RBM) Framework are the first within the time-frame of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, designed to maximise the impact of ITU's activities in achieving the SDGs.

Q10 Action to enhance support to the principle of "leaving no one behind" and to integrated policy approaches:

The concept of 'leaving no one behind' is in our advanced draft of the upcoming Strategic Plan, included as part of our institutional Goal on inclusiveness, specifically referring to the preamble of the 2030 Agenda.

Q11 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q12 Mainstreaming the SDGs in development plans and policies or through national sustainable development plans/strategies:

The cross-cutting impact of ICTs for the SDGs as an enabler, highlighted in SDG 17.8, is strongly emphasised to Members States, including, as will be highlighted in question 4, when countries presenting their VNRs at the HLPF.

In addition, to bridge the standardization gap ITU has a free online access policy, which provides a very large dissemination of ITU publications to a broader public, especially in developing countries with financial and technical constraints. These include publications on for instance ITU Standards, the use of telecommunications/ICTs for ensuring disaster preparedness, early warning, rescue, mitigation, relief and response.

Q13 Mainstreaming the SDGs in sectoral strategies, including specific SDG/target strategies:

The mainstreaming of the SDGs throughout ICT activities is evident through the myriad of resolutions within ITU Sector activities that specifically or tacitly refer to SDG Goals, Targets or Indicators. As referred to in question 2 numerous Partnerships such as Memorandums of Understanding and Joint Declarations refer directly to the SDGs. In addition, ITU is a key partner in Partnerships which directly impact on the SDGs, such as the Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development and the EQUALS Partnership.

Q14 Data and statistical capacity building:

Data and Capacity-building activities are carried out for the completion of the following annual ITU reports; ICT Facts and Figures, ITU Measuring the Information Society Report, the ITU ICT Development Index and the annual review of progress report on the accomplishment of the Connect 2020 Agenda. These reports require robust data from Member States, some of which are aligned with the SDG Indicators that both Member States may report on regarding their progress in addressing the SDGs and ITU's contribution to monitoring SDG indicators. Capacity-building activities are also regularly organized in ITU Regions for the benefit of Member States.

In addition, to bridge the standardization gap ITU has a free online access policy, which provides a very large dissemination of ITU publications to a broader public, especially in developing countries with financial and technical constraints. These include publications on for instance ITU Standards, the use of telecommunications/ICTs for ensuring disaster preparedness, early warning, rescue, mitigation, relief and response.

Q15 Science, technology and innovation for the SDGs:

IoT (Internet of Things) Week 2017, for example, concluded with the adoption of the Internet of Things Declaration to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (<http://iot-week.eu/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/IoT4SDG-Declaration.pdf>) on 9 June 2017 by all the participants. This Declaration encapsulates the core activities to be implemented for the use of IoT as a key enabler to attain the targets stipulated in the SDGs. The Declaration also provides a mapping of these core activities vis-à-vis the SDGs that it will assist in addressing.

Q16 Multi-stakeholder partnerships:

The mainstreaming of the SDGs throughout ICT activities is evident through the myriad of resolutions within ITU Sector activities that specifically or tacitly refer to SDG Goals, Targets or Indicators. As referred to in question 2 numerous Partnerships such as Memorandums of Understanding and Joint Declarations refer directly to the SDGs. In addition, ITU is a key partner in Partnerships which directly impact on the SDGs, such as the Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development and the EQUALS Partnership.

Q17 Sub-national plans/strategies and implementation for the SDGs:

Respondent skipped this question

Q18 Leveraging interlinkages across SDG goals and targets:

For ITU the main SDG target is SDG 9c "Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020". Indeed, ITU's contribution to the achievement of the SDGs requires access to ICTs (Information Communication Technologies) and the internet. Consequently, ITU is often leveraging linkages across SDGs and is a key partner in Partnerships such as the Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development and the EQUALS Partnership, which address links between SDGs.

Q19 Others:

The dedicated microsite (<http://www.itu.int/ict4sdg>) on ICTs for the SDGs is also a repository of resources addressing the cross-cutting enabling role of ICTs for SDGs. Recent publications added there include ICTs, LDCs and the SDGs: Achieving universal and affordable Internet in the least developed countries and The Global E-waste Monitor 2017.

Lastly, ITU is activity involved in the Geneva Ecosystem and UNOG activities addressing linkages across SDG Goals and Targets.

Q20 Supporting the intergovernmental body of your organization in contributing to the thematic review of the HLPF:

2016

An ITU Council input to HLPF 2016, at the request of the ECOSOC President

(<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?page=view&type=30022&nr=231&menu=3170>), an open letter from the Broadband Commission (<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/?p=12007>) as well as the Outcomes of the WSIS Forum (<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?page=view&type=30022&nr=102&menu=3170>).

An ITU statement delivered in the General debate (<https://www.dropbox.com/s/ta9w048hdxj4a3t/ITU%20DB%20HLPF%20-%20General%20Debate%20v5.doc?dl=0>); highlighting the Broadband Commission Open Statement and WSIS Contributions in the multistakeholder partnership session; an intervention during the closing panel on emerging technologies and proposals for the future (<https://www.dropbox.com/s/kxlcwj3wfvowwt5/ITU%20DB%20HLPF%20-%20ICTs%20for%20SDGs%20until%202030-v5.doc?dl=0>).

2017

For HLPF 2017 ITU Council provided, as requested by the ECOSOC President while the outcomes of the WSIS Forum 2017, were also submitted to the President of ECOSOC as input to the HLPF, including the action-oriented partnership with UNIDO, that aims to build coalitions and drive collaboration that will help accelerate the advancement of SDG9 of the 2030 Agenda. In addition an Open Letter from the Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development to the 2017 HLPF was also submitted to the United Nations Secretary-General and the President of ECOSOC.

At the 2017 HLPF ITU provided oral and written statements under agenda items covering the reviews of Goal 5, Goal 9 and Goal 17 during the deliberations, highlighting the role of ICTs as an enabling tool to meet the respective goal. ITU delivered its main statement on behalf of the Secretary-General during the General Debate to reaffirm its commitment to leverage the power of ICTs to fast-forward progress on the SDGs and to work with all to eradicate poverty and promote prosperity in today's changing world. The statement also highlights and takes note of the increased emphasis on ICTs in this year's VNRs.

ITU's contribution also included "Thematic review of the SDGs at HLPF: Input of cross-cutting issue of information and communication technologies (ICT) for development" by the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development (Chaired by ITU) as an input to the HLPF process.

Q21 Contributing to policy/background briefs for the HLPF:

2016

ITU contributed with two issue briefs, one on “Inclusive Digital Financing Services” and another on “Financing for ICT Infrastructure”, through the Inter-agency Task Force on Financing for Development.

2017

ITU contributed to the thematic background notes provided by members of Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs (ECESA Plus) as a coordinated contribution by the UN system to the 2017 HLPF:

- 2017 HLFP Thematic Review of SDG 1: End Poverty in All its Forms Everywhere,
- 2017 HLFP Thematic Review of SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture,
- 2017 HLFP Thematic Review of SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages,
- 2017 HLPF Thematic Review of SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls,
- 2017 HLPF Thematic Review of SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation (co-lead by ITU, WIPO, UNCTAD, UNIDO and the World Bank), and
- 2017 HLPF Thematic Review of SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

In addition, ITU contributed to Financing for Development: Progress and Prospects, Report of the Inter-agency Task Force on Financing for Development 2017 and the outcome document of the Multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals (STI-Forum held annually).

Q22 Helping organize SDG-specific events in the preparatory process:

Within the Technology Facilitation Mechanism ITU contribution to the first annual Multi-stakeholder Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals (STI Forum), consisted of a side event held 6 June 2106, entitled “IoT, Innovative Technologies for Sustainable Development”

(<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10329ITU%20Emerging%20Trends%20on%20IoT%27May2016.pdf>).

Q23 Organizing side events or speaking at the HLPF:

2016

In collaboration with GeSI (Global e-Sustainability Initiative) ITU organized a side-event on the 15th of July 2016 on: ICTs as a catalyst for sustainable development – from inspiration to action and the multistakeholder engagement for implementation, which served to present the GeSI report “#SystemTransformation: How digital solutions will drive progress towards the sustainable development goals” (http://systemtransformation-sdg.gesi.org/160608_GeSI_SystemTransformation.pdf) also sponsored by ITU. The event was well attended and included panellists from ITU, GeSI (Accenture, Verizon), GSMA, and WEF.

2017

ITU contributed to the discussions and organized a side event on Innovation strategies: Designing national policies that use innovation to meet the SDGs, together with UNCTAD, WIPO and the World Bank, as well as a speaker at side event organized by Finland and UNIDO on the “Implications of Technology and Innovation for the future of Manufacturing”.

ITU collaborated in numerous other events and side events including:

- ITU organized the side event: “ICT for sustainable development- How digital solutions can drive progress towards the SDGs” held on 13 July, with the participation of ITU, GeSI, Nokia (Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development WG on Digital Health), UNIDO and Bangladesh. The event was attended by over 60 participants and served to launch the ITU “Fast Forward Progress: Leveraging Tech to Achieve the Global Goals”.
- ITU was invited to participate in the Partnership Exchange Special Event held on 17 July to announce the EQUALS: Global Partnership for Gender Equality in the Digital Age;
- ITU was a co-organizer of the side event “High-Level Panel Discussion on ICTs and Poverty Eradication”, held on 17 July, together with Vietnam, Italy, Bangladesh, Zimbabwe and UNDP
- ITU was invited as a panellist in the side event “Accelerating Women’s Economic Empowerment to Achieve the 2030 Agenda” held on 17, hosted by UN Women, ICC, Costa Rica and UK side event (17 July, 13:15-14:30).
- ITU organized a working meeting of focal points of the partners for Equals on 18 July, with over 50 participants attending from the hub in NY (held in WIPO), the hub in ITU Geneva, and several others joined remotely. ITU SG joined the meeting at the closing to thank all members to their support to bridge the growing digital gender gap.

ITU also participated in the following side events:

- “Science- technology- innovation: Closing the gender gap to meet the SDGs” hosted by WIPO, UNESCO and UN WOMEN, held on 12 July;
- “G-STIC 2017: the first in a series of Global Science, Technology & Innovation Conferences” hosted by Belgium and G-STIC -VITO Flemish Institute for Technological Research, held on 12 July;
- “Eradicating Poverty and Promoting Prosperity in a Changing World: the use of space-based technologies and applications for Sustainable Development” hosted Austria, UNOOSA and Ethiopia, held on 18 July;
- Locals2030: Hub for Sustainability Solutions special event where a presentation of KPI’s of the United for Smart Sustainable Cities (U4SSC) initiative was made by Kari Aina EIK / John Smiciklas, Chairman of the working group on key performance indicators;
- “The SDGs in Action – Eradicating poverty & promoting inclusive prosperity in a changing world” organized under the aegis of the Sustainable Development and Sustaining Peace Results Group, co-chaired by UNDP and PBSO, held on 18 July;
- “ICT Integrated Innovative Education for Global Citizenship to Eliminate Poverty”, organized by the Baha’i International, held on 19 July.

Q24 Supporting VNR process:

2017

Other resources were also made available such as the ITU coordinated report “Fast-Forward Progress: Leveraging Tech to Achieve the Global Goals”, a collective effort of the UN system to articulate how ICTs are being applied to achieve the 17 Goals, was presented as a contribution, officially launched on the 13 of July 2017 in Geneva and New York.

ITU has also been actively involving Member States, particularly those presenting their VNRs. A joint ITU Secretary-General and UN Women Executive Director joint letter dated 1 May 2017 was addressed to the 44 Member States presenting VNRs, encouraging them to highlight in the reports the important role of ICTs in developing both gender equality and gender empowerment, policy measures, including universal service funds, that the countries have undertaken to bridge the gender divide. This was further supported by ITU briefing to Permanent Missions in New York on ICT4SDG in February 2017.

2018

ITU plans to have the same level of engagement, in terms of input and participation, for HLPF 2018 as was carried out in 2017. In fact ITU will provide a briefing session on ICT4SDGs in February 2018 to Permanent Mission in New York, in particular for VNR countries

Q25 5. How has your organization cooperated with other UN system organizations to achieve coherence and synergies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? In this regard, has your organization launched or intend to launch any joint programmes or projects in collaboration with other UN entities? Are there any results or lessons you would like to highlight that might help improve the design and impact of such efforts? Has your organization participated in any of the following coordination systemwide mechanisms or any other relevant platform - CEB, UNDG, EC-ESA Plus, RCMs, UN-Energy, UN-Water, UN-Ocean, IAEG, IATT? Please specify which and indicate any suggestions you may have about improving collaborations within and across these mechanisms/platforms:

As a United Nations Specialized Agency, ITU collaborates, participates, and interacts within the United Nations system, its governance processes, subsidiary mechanisms, inter-agency coordination networks and through joint initiatives, to strengthen synergies and foster greater cooperation, information and knowledge sharing to achieve coherence and synergies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.

In this regard, ITU participates in the following coordination mechanisms:

- CEB, including HLCP, HLCM, UNDG
- EC-ESA Plus
- RCM (mostly Europe)
- Technology Facilitation Mechanism – IATT
- Financing for Development - IATF

In addition, ITU continues to participate actively in the work of various other inter-agency mechanisms and networks, among these: Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality (IANWGE); the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics; the Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development (IANYD); the UN Global Working Group (GWG) on Big Data for Official Statistics; the UN Environment Management Group (EMG); the UN Inter-Agency Task Team on Technology Bank; the Inter-Agency Standing Committee on Emergency Telecommunications; the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space; the UN Communication group; the Inter-Agency Task Force on Africa; the Inter-agency Consultative Groups on LDCs/SIDS; the Inter-Agency Support Group on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (IASG); and the UN Strategic Planning Network.

Below are some key initiatives with other UN Funds, Programmes and Specialized Agencies:

- EQUALS: The Global Partnership for Gender Equality in the Digital Age implemented by ITU, UN Women, ITC, UNU-CS, GSMA;
 - Digital Skills for Decent Jobs Campaign lead by ILO and ITU;
 - B-Healthy B-Mobile WHO/ITU joint programme;
 - Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development lead by ITU and UNESCO;
 - United For Smart Sustainable Cities, led by ITU and UNECE
 - ITU has also embarked on strengthening joint collaboration with UN entities through collaboration agreements, such as the ones on agriculture (SDG2) and ICTs with FAO and with UNIDO on SDG9 industry, infrastructure and innovation.
 - ITU is also active member of the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development and the international, multi-stakeholder initiative to improve the availability and quality of ICT data and indicators for the SDGs.
 - ITU also led the elaboration of the WSIS Matrix to map and link WSIS Action Lines with the SDGs. The matrix was a joint effort with UNESCO, UNDP, UNCTAD, UNDESA, FAO, WHO, UPU, UNEP, ITC, ILO and WMO.
- Furthermore, ITU continued to work closely with the UN Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, and the UN Office of the Special Adviser on Africa to bring the potential of ICTs/broadband for sustainable development to these groups of countries requiring particular attention.

Q26 6. How has your organization engaged with stakeholder groups, both in supporting implementation at the country, regional and global levels, and within your own organization? If yes, please provide main highlights, including any lessons learned:

ITU's membership, which includes private sector and academia in addition to the ones engaged by all UN Agencies, enables the organization to involve a vast variety of stakeholders. For example:

- EQUALS: The Global Partnership for Gender Equality in the Digital Age implemented by ITU, UN Women, ITC, UNU-CS, GSMA;
- The Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development lead by ITU and UNESCO; which includes strong private sector engagement
- ITU and UNECE have launched the United for Smart Sustainable Cities (U4SSC) United for Smart Sustainable Cities (U4SSC), a global initiative which advocates for public policy to encourage the use of ICTs in enabling the transition to smart sustainable cities. U4SSC is supported by 17 United Nations Agencies and Regional Commissions, and is open to all United Nations agencies, municipalities, industry, academia, and other relevant stakeholders.
- Engagement with Academia has, for example has lead to a partnership with University of La Plata of Argentina leading to ITU developing a project to establish a Pilot Plant that will provide concrete responses to the E-Waste problems in cities in line with the Sustainable Development Goals. This project also seeks to provide assistance to developing countries in the use of ICTs to mitigate and address the effects of climate change, taking into account the impact of ICTs on the environment.
- An example of engaging sub-national authorities include the GSW-17 which was held in Manizales, Colombia, 3-5 April 2017, hosted by the Municipality of Manizales and Colombia's Ministry of Information and Communication Technologies. The event explored contemporary challenges to city governance and the well-being of city inhabitants, examining the role to be played by information and communication technologies (ICTs) in the pursuit of the United Nations' New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.
- ITU and its partners, sharing a common community of interest, have recognized the relationship between IMT — International Mobile Telecommunication system — and "5G" and are working towards realizing the future vision of mobile broadband communications.
- ITU Regional Radiocommunication Seminars (RRS) are organized world seminars on spectrum management held every two years in Geneva, as well as regional seminars aiming at the particular needs of developing countries.

Q27 7. Has your organization organized any conferences, forums or events designed to facilitate exchange of experience, peer and mutual learning? If yes, please provide a brief summary below and include lessons learned and gaps identified based on the outcomes of these events. Please also include any events you plan to organize in the coming years.

ITU has numerous conferences, forums and events including the following which are designed to facilitate exchange of experience, peer and mutual learning.

The overall WSIS forum theme for 2017 was 'Information and Knowledge Societies for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)'. The WSIS Forum was co-organized by ITU, UNESCO, UNDP and UNCTAD with the involvement of other UN Agencies, including FAO, ILO, ITC, UNDESA, UNHCR, UNODC, UNEP, UPU, WMO, WIPO, WHO, WFP, UN Women and UN Regional Commissions. The WSIS forum gathered over 50 Ministers and 30 Heads of regulators. This is naturally a great opportunity for stakeholders to exchange experiences and learn from each other. This is also continued online through the WSIS Stocktaking Database, which collects global examples of the use of ICTs in achieving the SDGs through the WSIS Action Lines. Prize-winners are also highlighted for their contributions.

The 7th ITU World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC-17), 9-20 October 2017, Buenos Aires, Argentina, was held under the overall theme of "ICT for Sustainable Development Goals" (ICT4SDGs). WTDC-17 provided an unique opportunity for the ITU Membership to discuss the future of the telecommunications and information and communication technologies sector and its contribution to the sustainable development. In preparation for this event one regional preparatory meeting was held (RPMs) per region for WTDC-17, each preceded by a one-day meeting of the regional development forum (RDF) to ensure stakeholders had an opportunity to contribute to the process.

Q28 8. Is there any other information you would like to share, including annual reports of your organization and any impact assessment or evaluation reports? If yes, please use the space below and attach the document(s). Please also use this space to provide any other information, comments or remarks you deem necessary:

The annual report of ITU is available both formally as Document 35 to Council – Report on the Implementation of the Strategic Plan and Activities of the Union (ITU Annual Progress Report) <https://www.itu.int/md/S17-CL-C-0035/en> and on a dedicated section on our website : Report on the Implementation of the Strategic Plan and Activities of the Union <https://www.itu.int/en/annual-report-2016/Pages/default.aspx>

Additional content can be found on the ITU Contribution to the WSIS Implementation https://www.itu.int/en/itu-wsis/Documents/ITUContribution/2017_ITU_Contribution_to_WSIS-Implementation.pdf which can be found on this website <https://www.itu.int/en/itu-wsis/Pages/Contribution.aspx>.

Q29 9. In your view, what should a strategic plan for the UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs look like? What key elements should it include and major challenges address in such a road map?

For coordination on the SDGs it is increasingly necessary to work on concrete activities addressing the 2030 Agenda Framework. Discussions at the SDG Goal level are often too broad. Partnerships and collaborations based on the SDG Targets or Indicators would be more focused and tailored to addressing specific objectives. However, due consideration would still be needed to provide consideration on how this Target or Indicator fits into the overall SDG framework so as to ensure that both positive and negative ramifications on other SDG Targets and Indicators are either leveraged or mitigated respectively.

Q30 10. Please indicate one or two endeavor or initiatives you suggest that the UN system organizations could undertake together to support the implementation of the SDGs between now and 2030:

UN system organizations ought to improve their shared experiences and learn from each other, both successes and challenges. Humanitarian and Development organizations have different procedures and work cultures, some of which may be suitable for adaptation elsewhere within the UN system organizations. Lastly, increasingly working in a more ad hoc fashion depending on the specific requirements of projects on the field rather than focusing on too high-level partnerships.

Q31 Documents/attachments

2017_ITU_Contribution_to_WSIS-Implementation.pdf (6.4MB)

#14

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Collector: Embedded Survey 1 (Website Survey)
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Page 2: Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q6 1. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, has the governing body of your organization taken (or will it take) any decisions or new strategies to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? If any, please provide a brief summary below, including the overarching vision of your organization.

UNITAR has launched a new four-year strategic framework, covering 2018-2021. Welcomed by the UNITAR Board of Trustees in November 2017, the framework is aligned with the 2030 Agenda and uses the SDGs as the guiding principle for the Institute's work with the strategic objectives organized around five pillars that correspond to four out of five thematic pillars of the 2030 Agenda (Peace; People; Planet; and Prosperity) and one additional objective aimed at cross fertilizing knowledge and expertise, as well as supporting the integrated and indivisible nature of the agenda.

P1. Peace– SO1 Promote peace and just and inclusive societies (SDGs 4, 5, 7, 8, 16);

P2. People - SO2 Promote people's well-being and support equitable representation of countries in global decision-making fora (SDGs 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17);

P3. Planet– SO3 Support the conservation, restoration and safeguarding of our planet for present and future generations (SDGs 12, 13, 14, 15, 16);

P4. Prosperity– SO4 Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth (SDGs 8, 10, 13, 17);

P5. Cross fertilization of knowledge and expertise – SO5 Promote the indivisible and integrated nature of the 2030 Agenda (SDGs 6, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17).

UNITAR also has an Advisory Council on Capacity for the 2030 Agenda that has been guiding UNITAR's efforts to provide support and enable Governments and other stakeholder to take a more holistic, integrated approach to the implementation of the SDGs across the national policy cycle from planning to budgeting, M&E and reporting.

UNITAR has also been contributing to the implementation of SDG 11 – as co-founder and lead implementer of the UN Mayoral Forum on Mobility, Migration and Development. This is an annual global convening of Mayors, co-organised with IOM, and the World Bank. The cities of Barcelona (2014), Quito (2015), Quezon City (2016) and Berlin (2017) have hosted the Mayoral Forum in order to share and develop further cities efforts to welcome and integrate newcomers – migrants and refugees, with a view to making cities inclusive, resilient, safe and sustainable. In 2018, the Mayoral Forum will take place in Morocco on 9 December. Organised between the dates of these events, it will inform the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) and the endorsement of the Global Compact on Migration also taking place in Marrakesh Morocco.

Q7 SDG-specific strategies, plans or work programmes:

Given the cross-cutting nature of learning and training, UNITAR undertakes multiple programmatic activities under its strategic objectives that support specific SDGs. More than 50 per cent of the 75 result areas of the Programme Budget are aligned with SDGs 12 (Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns), 13 (Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts) and 16 (Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels). The Institute also contributes to SDGs 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 14, 15 and 17, as well as towards SDG 11 and cities being more inclusive. The latter strategy also involves greater voice for cities in related inter-governmental deliberations.

Q8 Aligning the structure of the organization with the transformative features of the 2030 Agenda, including any challenges and lessons learned in doing so:

A new organizational structure has been adopted by the UNITAR Board of Trustees. The structure streamlines the work of the Organization in support of the 2030 Agenda. The work is organized under 4 thematic divisions – Peace, People, Planet, Prosperity; two cross-cutting Units, i.e., Multilateral Diplomacy, and Applied Research and Satellite Analysis. The programmatic work is supported by the three functional enablers: the Office of the Executive Director, the Strategic Planning and Performance Unit and the Operations Units.

Q9 Readjusting or updating results-based budgeting and management, including performance indicators:

The programme budget adopted for 2018-2019 is divided into four areas: (i) Programme areas contributing to the four strategic thematic pillars of Peace, People, Planet and Prosperity, in addition to the fifth strategic area on promoting the indivisible and integrated nature of the 2030 Agenda; (ii) the Office of the Executive Director (OED); (iii) and Strategic Planning and Performance Unit (SPPU) which includes costs related to planning, performance monitoring and evaluation, as well as building partnerships and resource mobilization; and (iv) the Operations Unit (OU). The results components of the Programme Budget are prepared pursuant to the Economic and Social Council resolution 2017/6, which encourages UNITAR to continue to respond to the learning and other capacity development needs in accordance with its mandate and the outcomes of relevant international conferences, and harmonize its activities with the 2030 Agenda. The results are also aligned with the strategic objectives and sub-objectives of the Institute's 2018 to 2021 Strategic Framework.

Q10 Action to enhance support to the principle of "leaving no one behind" and to integrated policy approaches:

The integrated and indivisible nature of the 2030 Agenda and the leaving no one behind principle are also the guiding principles of the new 2018-2021 Strategic Framework. The 2018-2021 Strategic Framework states: "As a crosscutting focus, we will place emphasis on reaching the furthest behind first by working to address the learning and broader capacity needs of stakeholders from countries in special situations, as well as aiming to achieve gender parity of our beneficiaries by 2021."

UNITAR has also been working to provide strategic support to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda by reflecting in its new, dedicated learning products the need for promoting integrated and equity-oriented policy solutions and showcasing related emerging good practices, tools and systems as UN Member States domesticate the SDGs. The dedicated unit developing these materials is part of the fifth pillar dedicated to the cross-fertilization of knowledge and expertise.

UNITAR is also conducting capacity development work aimed at addressing the situations of specific target groups. One area is related to migrants and refugees (and IDPs) who are amongst the most vulnerable. In follow-up to the New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants, UNITAR is leading work within the Global Migration Group and other UN efforts to make sure they are not left behind, and that migrants can contribute to their countries of origin.

Q11 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q12 Mainstreaming the SDGs in development plans and policies or through national sustainable development plans/strategies:

Since 2015, UNITAR has developed several toolkits and contributed to a series of national workshops and learning conferences to support the domestication of the SDGs. The toolkits include: "National Briefing Package" (introductory from 2015), E-tutorial "Mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda" based on UNDG's reference guide; and toolkits on "Policy cycle, integrated approaches and SDGs" (generic version and for Africa LDCs to be launched shortly).

UNITAR provided support to a number of SDG roll-out workshops in 2015-2016. The learning conferences on holistic implementation of the 2030 Agenda took place in Abuja, Nigeria, March 2017 (17 African LDCs), in Cartagena, Colombia, November 2017 (Latin American region), and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, December 2017 (African Symposium jointly with DESA, OIF and UNDP).

Q13 Mainstreaming the SDGs in sectoral strategies, including specific SDG/target strategies:

UNITAR provides technical and capacity development support in a number of sectoral areas. For example, the Mayoral Forum's Quito Declaration is a comprehensive White Paper which outlines how cities are addressing migration and refugee-related targets across all SDGs: https://unitar.org/dcp/sites/unitar.org.dcp/files/uploads/quito_outcome_document_en.pdf

The Quito Declaration has served as the basis for the migration-related considerations in the World Urban Forum follow-up process, and its 2016 outcome document.

The most recent Berlin Declaration (2017):

http://migration4development.org/sites/default/files/mayoral_declaration_berlin_forum_final_1.pdf

Q14 Data and statistical capacity building:

UNITAR has been developing new programmatic activities to support the availability and utilization of data for evidence-based decision-making. It is organizing jointly with UNSD a series of regional workshops on governance for data ecosystems for the SDGs in Bangkok, February 2018 (for Asian LDCs), in Addis Ababa, March 2018 (for English and French-speaking African LDCs) and possibly for Caribbean SIDS later in 2018. A toolkit is being developed as part of the workshop design, and a series of case studies will complement the initial framework. In addition, UNITAR plans to conduct a training programme to strengthen the statistical capacities of SIDS in the Pacific region/African region pending the finalization of the funding arrangements.

Q15 Science, technology and innovation for the SDGs:

UNITAR-UNOSAT has worked towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with the use of Earth observations, by focusing on four main aspects: Capacity building, Rapid mapping for climate-related disaster response, Remote sensing at the service of human rights, humanitarian operations and human security, and development of sustainable water resource management systems in the Lake Chad region.

1. Capacity building: The aim is to train and build capacity in the use of technology (Remote sensing, GIS, modelling) for decision-making and in hydrogeology in developing countries. The activity covers themes concerning climate-related disaster risk mitigation, environment and integrated water resource management. In this sense, UNITAR-UNOSAT directly contributes to the implementation of SDGs 13 and 6, at the goal and at the target level (for example, but not limited to, targets: 6.1, 6.2, 6.4, 6.5, 6.A, 6.B, 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 13.B). The capacity building activities are structured in two parts:

- Development of solutions, by leveraging the state of art geospatial technology, to provide a customized user-friendly methodology for geospatial analysis, which is freely accessible and open source. These solutions support governments of developing countries to make informed decisions.
- Customized training to targeted groups. On-the-field and remote training is granted to people from ministries and governments in a total timespan of six months, in order to progressively nurture the beneficiaries and assure a solid knowledge and expertise on Earth observations for decision-making.

UNITAR-UNOSAT directly addresses SDG 9, especially in the targets 9.A and 9.B, as, in this context, it promotes innovation and up to date Earth observations technology for sustainable management of resources and of the environment. Between 2016 and 2017, a number of trainings have been conducted in Bangladesh, Thailand, Chad, Sri Lanka, Kenya, Myanmar, Sudan and Cambodia.

An intended additional activity will be the capacity development in the use of Geospatial Information Technology for climate change adaptation and disaster mitigation for Small Island Developing States in the Pacific. This project will contribute in the implementation of SDGs 1, 2 and 13.

2. Rapid Mapping for Climate-related disaster Response: This activity directly focuses on SDGs 1, 11 and 13 and the related targets 1.5, 11.5 and 13.1. In case of a natural disaster, such as floods, earthquakes, tropical cyclones, landslides or volcanoes, UNITAR-UNOSAT provides timely and high quality geospatial products in support of emergency managers and coordinators, by using the latest technology for mapping and analyzing different kinds of satellite imagery. Only in 2017 has the rapid mapping service been activated 35 times, in support of emergency coordinators and managers during disasters such as the hurricanes Irma and Maria and the earthquakes in Mexico and on the Iran/Iraq border.

3. Mapping for Human Security, human rights and application of the international humanitarian law: This activity contributes to the implementation of SDG 16, and specifically to the achievement of 5 of the related targets (16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.10). It consists in the production high quality and timely satellite imagery analyses on conflict-related issues such as the detection of internally displaced population (IDPs), building damage assessments or human security-related analyses. An additional service UNITAR-UNOSAT provides to conflict-affected countries is the generation of satellite-detected assessments of the condition of UNESCO World heritage Sites (target 11.4). These services support the United Nations in peacekeeping and human security operations through the production of reports and geospatial analyses. Moreover, upon specific request of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, UNITAR-UNOSAT has develops satellite-detected evidence of crimes against humanity (target 16.3) and has testified at the International Criminal Court.

4. Development of sustainable water resource management Programme in the Lake Chad region: This project, due to its interdisciplinary nature, is crosscutting in the 2030 Agenda framework. It addresses most of the SDGs, with a particular focus on SDG 6 (targets 6.1, 6.2, 6.4, 6.5, 6.A, 6.B) and 12 (targets 12.2 and 12.A). This activity provides field- and satellite-based assessments of the water resources in Chad, which leads to the production of a thorough hydrogeological atlas of the entire country, and the development of an Information System of Water Resources (SIRE). Moreover, UNITAR-UNOSAT is the developing a flood resilience system for the Lake Chad Region. It consists in the creation of a flood risk model, which integrates meteorological, hydrological, and inundation data in order to generate early warning systems, forecasts and simulated flood scenarios. This tool, in the form of bulletins and maps, addresses issues such as flood and drought risk, food security and WASH-related problematics. Such activity will contribute to the achievement of a number of goals, specifically SDGs 1 (target 1.5), 2 (target 2.1, 2.3, 2.4), 3 (targets 3.3, 3.D), 6 (targets 6.1, 6.2, 6.5), 11 (targets 11.5, 11.B) and 13 (targets 13.1, 13.2, 13.3).

Q16 Multi-stakeholder partnerships:

The Mayoral Forum co-organized by UNITAR is an example of a multi-stakeholder partnership with IGOs, IFIs, National Government donors (e.g. SDC), local governments and other local stakeholders.

Q17 Sub-national plans/strategies and implementation for the SDGs:

Respondent skipped this question

Q18 Leveraging interlinkages across SDG goals and targets:

A series of new training packages will be developed by UNITAR in 2018 in support of the strategic implementation of the 2030 Agenda. These tools will be piloted in the context of regional workshops for Asian and African LDCs and SIDS over 2018-2019. In its current work on improving governance for data ecosystems, a special emphasis is also being placed on addressing cross-sectoral linkages to enhance access to data and data utilization for policy-making purposes.

Through its public finance and trade programme, UNITAR also assists developing countries including LDCs and SIDS in working towards their development priorities and translating multilateral norms and decisions into practice. To that end the Programme strengthens the capacities of institutions and of delegates, officials and change agents to effectively address current and future economic development challenges. The following thematic areas are being addressed: financing for development (SDG 17), fostering innovation (SDG 10), multilateral trade and investment (SDG 6).

Q19 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q20 Supporting the intergovernmental body of your organization in contributing to the thematic review of the HLPF:

UNITAR plans to contribute to the thematic review through the Global Compact on Migration. It is expected that the Global Compact on Migration (GCM) will have a follow-up and reporting mechanism that is connected to the HLPF. UNITAR is working on the possibilities for such a connection, including through presentations at the UN during the negotiation phase of the GCM (Feb.-July 2018).

Q21 Contributing to policy/background briefs for the HLPF:

UNITAR has contributed to the preparation of the GSDR2016.

Q22 Helping organize SDG-specific events in the preparatory process:

Respondent skipped this question

Q23 Organizing side events or speaking at the HLPF:

UNITAR's New York Office has been co-organizing jointly with UNDESA DSD a joint Learning, Training and Practice centre on the sidelines on the official programme of HLPF since 2016. The Center also provides space for other entities to deliver training. Under the auspices of this center, UNITAR organized several learning sessions structured around issues pertaining to the strategic implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and a private sector workshop.

In 2018, UNITAR is discussing with Switzerland the possibility of organizing a joint side event on governance for data ecosystems for the SDGs showcasing some of the countries' experiences.

Q24 Supporting VNR process:

UNITAR has been running for the third time a joint e-learning course with UNDESA DSD on strengthening stakeholder engagement for the implementation and review of the 2030 Agenda to provide capacity support to countries as they prepare their VNR stakeholder engagement strategies. Many of the VNR countries have taken this course. More than 120 participants registered for the 2018 edition. The course is targeted specifically to the government officials working on SDG coordination, stakeholder engagement and VNR preparation.

UNITAR also presented its learning tools during the VNR workshop held in December 2017 in Geneva.

UNITAR-UNOSAT through the SDG Lab initiative, based in Geneva, has attended and participated in an Informal Feedback Meeting on the 2017 High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. The key objectives of the meeting were to facilitate a dialogue between the member states and other stakeholders on how the Geneva ecosystem can concretely contribute to the Agenda 2030, and to help building partnerships to address the implementation of the 17 SDGs.

Q25 5. How has your organization cooperated with other UN system organizations to achieve coherence and synergies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? In this regard, has your organization launched or intend to launch any joint programmes or projects in collaboration with other UN entities? Are there any results or lessons you would like to highlight that might help improve the design and impact of such efforts? Has your organization participated in any of the following coordination systemwide mechanisms or any other relevant platform - CEB, UNDG, EC-ESA Plus, RCMs, UN-Energy, UN-Water, UN-Ocean, IAEG, IATT? Please specify which and indicate any suggestions you may have about improving collaborations within and across these mechanisms/platforms:

UNITAR has been leveraging a multitude of partnerships. More specifically, in its work on supporting the mainstreaming of the SDGs into national strategies and plans, the Institute has been working with UNDP Regional Centers, UN Country Teams, DPADM and DSD and served as an Observer Member on UNDG SD Working Group. The latter has been very useful as it has allowed UNITAR to build on the guidance developed by taskteams of the SDWG in developing its learning materials for government officials from Member States ensuring a coherent UN approach. On its data related activities, UNITAR is closely collaborating with UN Statistics Division, and has become one of the founding members of GIST. Specific country needs have been reviewed by UNITAR in close collaboration with UN Country Teams, and the activities are being tailored to meet these needs. The support of UNCTs and UNDP Regional Centres has been very important with regards to the implementation of the SDG activities. It would be important to build on this successful experience from the past in the context of the reform of the UN Development System, particularly, with regards to maintaining these critical links to UNDG and regional and country offices.

The Mayoral Forum work is another example. UNITAR has also worked closely via the GMG (22 UN f/a/p), and with UNICEF more recently in the coordination of a press statement by Mayors on greater protections for child migrants and refugees.

UNITAR-UNOSAT has built a collaboration with the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) for exploring the potential of Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence applications for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. This activity will consist in conducting a survey in order to understand and improve the interlinkages between this technology and the 2030 Agenda. The UNITAR-UNOSAT is also collaborating with UNEP/UN-Water in creating a live platform where all the SDG-related activities conducted by UNEP are presented and the outcomes monitored.

UNITAR is also engaged with system-wide networks which are closely monitoring planning and evaluation, including the United Nations Strategic Planning Network and the United Nations Evaluation Group.

Q26 6. How has your organization engaged with stakeholder groups, both in supporting implementation at the country, regional and global levels, and within your own organization? If yes, please provide main highlights, including any lessons learned:

UNITAR has been involved and supported the organization of multi-stakeholder workshops in several countries and regions on discussing the roll-out of the SDGs at the country level. It is also working to support the engagement with representatives of non-traditional data sources in the monitoring of the SDGs.

Through its public finance and trade programme, UNITAR conducts a series of online and onsite training events on these topics and builds strategic partnerships with a range of institutions including regional and international organizations to provide greater outreach and cost-effectiveness in training. Each year, more than 2,000 officials and professionals mainly from developing countries participate in 50 to 60 online courses, seminars, workshops, and communities of practice. The evaluation results and in particular the high participant satisfaction confirm that online courses and communities of practice are an effective complement to face-to-face training, including for developing and least developed countries.

UNITAR-UNOSAT has engaged with members of ministries and of government through training and capacity building activities. These were focused on the use of geospatial technology for sound decision-making in the fields of water resource management, and climate-related disaster risk reduction/mitigation. The targeted countries in the last two years have been: Bangladesh, Thailand, Chad, Sri Lanka, Kenya, Myanmar, Sudan and Cambodia.

Lessons learnt:

POSITIVE: Thanks to the improved training methodology spread out in a six-month period, the positive impact of the trainings on the developing countries is stronger. In addition, a greater awareness of geospatial technologies such as Google Earth has increased the interest in these trainings amongst stakeholders.

NEGATIVE: There is still a gap between the country decision-makers and the experts in geospatial analyses, as well as a lack of open-data culture. This results in a sporadic distribution of interest and awareness of the utility of such technology within the ministries.

PROPOSED SOLUTION: UNITAR-UNOSAT will continue conducting a top-down training, targeting people of ministries, and not necessarily IT experts, in order to fill the gap and ensure a more widespread awareness of the utility of Geospatial Information Technology amongst members of governments.

Q27 7. Has your organization organized any conferences, forums or events designed to facilitate exchange of experience, peer and mutual learning? If yes, please provide a brief summary below and include lessons learned and gaps identified based on the outcomes of these events. Please also include any events you plan to organize in the coming years.

UNITAR has organized three learning conferences in 2017 promoting peer learning on holistic approaches to the SDGs domestication and implementation, incl. for 17 African LDCs in English in Abuja, Nigeria, for Latin American countries in Cartagena, Colombia, and for African countries (jointly with UNDESA, OIF and UNDP) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. It has also organized jointly with UNDP a workshop on evaluation for the SDGs in Bangkok in 2016.

PFTP organizes 50 to 60 online courses and face-to-face trainings each year with around 2,200 participants from over 140 nations. These activities aim to promote exchange of experience and peer learning through virtual discussions, group exercises, and round table discussions. Many countries (LDCs, SIDS in particular) are poorly equipped to design, implement and monitor sound development strategies. They will need further institutional support and training assistance in their respective priority areas to be able to make lasting progress.

UNITAR-UNOSAT in collaboration with Esri will be hosting in Geneva (17-19 April) the 7th Edition of the conference GIS for a Sustainable World. It will revolve on how intelligent maps and apps can support the implementation of the 17 SDGs. From the previous editions some key elements had emerged regarding the steps forward the UN could take:

- Development of a policy framework for UN data protection and security.
 - Incorporation of ICT goals to the 2030 Agenda, both for ICT development and for monitoring progress.
 - Exploration of the development of a UN-wide cloud-based data verification system.
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Q28 8. Is there any other information you would like to share, including annual reports of your organization and any impact assessment or evaluation reports? If yes, please use the space below and attach the document(s). Please also use this space to provide any other information, comments or remarks you deem necessary:

Respondent skipped this question

Q29 9. In your view, what should a strategic plan for the UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs look like? What key elements should it include and major challenges address in such a road map?

The strategic plan for the UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda should include as key components capacity development and use of technology at the national level as well as institutional support and training assistance to help LDCs and SIDS, in particular, to overcome capacity gaps towards implementing the SDGs. It must emphasize the need to involve local stakeholders more actively in the follow-up and implementation. See Paris Agreement, and Kyoto Protocol which provide special stakeholder submissions to push further on implementation and to raise the bar with more ambitious benchmarks at the local level, often funded by locally raised financing. It should also articulate how different parts of the UN system can engage together, including agencies without operational presence with UN Country Teams, with a view to providing an effective, efficient and coherent support.

Q30 10. Please indicate one or two endeavor or initiatives you suggest that the UN system organizations could undertake together to support the implementation of the SDGs between now and 2030:

In the context of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, a capacity gap analysis should be included as part of the joint UN needs assessment/scoping missions at the national level.

Another initiative could be to examine options for improving coherence and promoting collaboration among UN training institutes and other entities delivering training in support of SDGs. There are some successful examples that could be studied as possible models, e.g., UNCCLearn.

Q31 Documents/attachments

Respondent skipped this question

#15

COMPLETE

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Page 2: Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q6 1. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, has the governing body of your organization taken (or will it take) any decisions or new strategies to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? If any, please provide a brief summary below, including the overarching vision of your organization.

Yes, UNICEF has fully integrated the SDGs into our new Strategic Plan 2018-21, which took effect at the start of 2018. Additionally, this strategic plan has a "Common chapter to the Strategic Plans of UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and UN-Women" which aligns our work to those of our sister development organizations and outlines how the UN Development System needs to work together in a collaborative and cohesive matter in support of implementation of the SDGs. Documentation: https://www.unicef.org/about/execboard/files/2017-17-Rev1-Strategic_Plan_2018-2021-ODS-EN.pdf

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q7 SDG-specific strategies, plans or work programmes:

UNICEF's 5 strategic plan priorities directly relate to 11 of the SDGs. Some sector-specific plans and strategies also take the SDGs into account. For example,

UNICEF's Strategy for Health and Strategy for Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), were both completed in 2015 and are aligned to the SDGs' timeline (2016-2030):

The health strategy is focused on two overarching goals which are:

1. End preventable maternal, newborn and child deaths
2. Promote the health and development of all children.

And the WASH strategy focuses on the first two SDG 6 targets as the centerpiece of our programming work:

1. By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all;
2. By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.

The SDG target (16.2) on ending all forms of violence against children was the result of advocacy from UNICEF and key child-focused partners, that the SDGs needed to directly address the child protection agenda in a way that the MDGs did not. UNICEF has been strongly focused on Ending Violence against children and was a key partner in launching the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children.

UNICEF also strongly advocated for the inclusion of a specific reference to child poverty within the SDG framework, which is important for understanding how resources may be allocated within a household. UNICEF, together with Save the Children and other key partners launched the End Child Poverty Global Coalition, released a guide to achieve that vision which places achieving this goal explicitly within the context of the SDGs.

Q8 Aligning the structure of the organization with the transformative features of the 2030 Agenda, including any challenges and lessons learned in doing so:

Respondent skipped this question

Q9 Readjusting or updating results-based budgeting and management, including performance indicators:

UNICEF is also committed to supporting the collection of data that can be disaggregated by gender, age, wealth quintile, disability status and other dimension of inequality, to understand those that are being left behind so they can be targeted/prioritized for support. UNICEF serves as either the custodian or co-custodian of 17 SDG indicators and our Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) have been updated to assist with collection of additional SDG-related data.

UNICEF was also one of the founders of EvalPartners, a group of evaluation practitioners who aim to: 1) Contribute to create an enabling environment for evaluation relevant to the SDGs; 2) Provide a platform for dialogue, advocacy and knowledge generation in relation to evaluation and the SDGs; 3) Assist in strengthening the institutional capacities of evaluators to conduct evaluations in support of SDG implementation and review processes; 4) Support national initiatives to build evaluation initiatives in relation to national planning and SDGs implementation; and 5) Foster inter-linkages and interaction between initiatives to strengthen evaluation and implement and review the SDGs. The Group also has developed a Global Evaluation Agenda (GEO) 2016-2020 to support this work.

Q10 Action to enhance support to the principle of "leaving no one behind" and to integrated policy approaches:

The SDGs focus on "leaving no one behind" directly complements UNICEF's focus on equity and reaching every child. Our Gender Action Plan (2018-21) aims to 1) Promote Gender Equality a) for girls and boys and b) in care and support of all children; as well as support 2) Adolescent girls' well-being & empowerment. We are also focused on children with disabilities and other children that might be marginalized or excluded due to ethnicity, location, income or other factors. UNICEF's 2017 report: Narrowing the Gaps, also articulates a case for the power of investing in the poorest and most marginalized children.

Q11 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q12 Mainstreaming the SDGs in development plans and policies or through national sustainable development plans/strategies:

UNICEF has been an active contributor to the UN Development System's support to countries in their SDG implementation effort which is known as MAPS (Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support.)

Mainstreaming: <https://undg.org/2030-agenda/mainstreaming-2030-agenda/>

Acceleration Toolkit: <https://undg.org/2030-agenda/sdg-acceleration-toolkit/>

UNICEF also contributes to the Guidelines to Support Country Reporting on the SDGs.

Q13 Mainstreaming the SDGs in sectoral strategies, including specific SDG/target strategies:

At the country level, UNICEF also provides this support. For example in many country contexts UNICEF is working with Governments to establish SDG baselines on children (see example of report from Indonesia).

Q14 Data and statistical capacity building:

As mentioned in Question #2, UNICEF also supports governments in data and statistical capacity building including serving as custodian/co-custodian of 17 child-related targets and through the MICS surveys.

Q15 Science, technology and innovation for the SDGs:

Respondent skipped this question

Q16 Multi-stakeholder partnerships:

A key area of UNICEF's work is also facilitating awareness of the SDGs among children and youth. This is done through our foundational partnership in the World's Largest Lesson, a global initiative that bring the SDGs to the classroom through freely available lesson plans, videos, comics and other educational and creative content. The World's Largest Lesson has reached millions of children in over 160 countries since its launch in 2015. In 2017, it also saw impressive reach via social media – mentioned over 70,000 and reaching over 463.4 million users. A related initiative, Comics Uniting Nations, specifically uses the medium of comics to bring the messages of the SDGs to children and young people in and outside of the classroom.

UNICEF has also initiated an SDG Activate Talk series, which aims to showcase the work that children and youth are doing on the SDGs in their schools, communities or through their professional endeavors. The methodology has been written up and made available publicly for other to use.

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q17 Sub-national plans/strategies and implementation for the SDGs:

Respondent skipped this question

Q18 Leveraging interlinkages across SDG goals and targets:

Respondent skipped this question

Q19 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q20 Supporting the intergovernmental body of your organization in contributing to the thematic review of the HLPF:

UNICEF has been very involved in the HLPF process. Every year, UNICEF provides a set of “Key Asks and Principles” to our country, regional and national committee offices, who are often called on by governments to assist in the VNR process. External 2-pager issue briefs containing the messaging in the key asks has been developed for sharing with external partners on the specific SDGs under review in addition to cross-cutting issues such as:

- Key Asks and Principles for 2018 National Review Activities -- Investing in Children
- Key Asks and Principles for 2018 National Review Activities -- Participation of Children and Adolescents
- Key Asks and Principles for 2018 National Review Activities: Collection of disaggregated data on the situation of children

UNICEF also worked closely with the Group of Friends of Children and the SDGs, a non-negotiating group of 55 Member States who advocate for children within the context of SDG implementation efforts. At the 2017 HLPF 53 of the 55 members of the Group issued a statement on children (delivered by the Government of Luxembourg) and Group Members (in the national capacities) also advocated for key language on children to be included in the 2017 Ministerial Declaration.

Q21 Contributing to policy/background briefs for the HLPF:

See the above response regarding UNICEF's Key Asks. UNICEF also conducts an internal analysis of all VNR reports from a child rights lens, which is shared to UNICEF staff in the field. This aims to assist our offices in understanding what constitutes strongly child-focused VNRs and where more work is needed. This analysis is also used to iterate our annual Key Asks documentation.

Q22 Helping organize SDG-specific events in the preparatory process:

At the country level, we have also supported organizing SDG-specific events and consultations, including with children and youth (In Indonesia, Morocco, Jordan, Ethiopia, Nepal, etc)

Q23 Organizing side events or speaking at the HLPF:

At the HLPF in 2017, UNICEF also organized several side events, in partnership with Member States and other partners:

- Bringing Awareness and Action on the SDGs to the Classroom: A Presentation of Students' Experience with the World's Largest Lesson (In partnership with Argentina, Bulgaria and Malaysia);
- Perception Data as Metric of Well-Being (In partnership with Guatemala and Zimbabwe);
- Ending Child Poverty and Violence against Children: A Conversation with Leaders on investing in Children to Achieve the SDGs (In partnership with Sweden and Indonesia).

Q24 Supporting VNR process:

Respondent skipped this question

Q25 5. How has your organization cooperated with other UN system organizations to achieve coherence and synergies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? In this regard, has your organization launched or intend to launch any joint programmes or projects in collaboration with other UN entities? Are there any results or lessons you would like to highlight that might help improve the design and impact of such efforts? Has your organization participated in any of the following coordination systemwide mechanisms or any other relevant platform - CEB, UNDG, EC-ESA Plus, RCMs, UN-Energy, UN-Water, UN-Ocean, IAEG, IATT? Please specify which and indicate any suggestions you may have about improving collaborations within and across these mechanisms/platforms:

UNICEF is an active participant in the UNDG at HQ and regional level, and in UNCTs at country level. In these fora, UNICEF contributes and leads in a wide range of system-wide processes and mechanisms to drive coherence and synergies, including:

- Development of UNDAFs aligned with national government strategies and plans
- Contributed to MAPS missions (see question #3)
- Participation in UNCT Results Groups (In 2016 UNICEF offices participated in 772 Results Groups in 125 Countries, of which UNICEF led or co-led 245 groups)
- Partnering with 27 agencies to implement a total of 227 joint programmes in 2016 – for example in Sierra Leone, under the H6 partnership, UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNFPA, WHO, UN Women and the World Bank continued to provide leadership in reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, working under an established division of labor to deliver the President's Recovery Priorities. In Somalia, UNICEF and WFP provided unconditional cash transfers for 5,000 household returnees using the SCOPE platform (a WFP-developed system enabling registration of populations into an e-system and capturing data such as household-size, telephone numbers and biometric data).

UNICEF is currently working within the UNDG and UNCTs to further strengthen system-wide coherence in support of the SDGs, aligned with the SG's Reform Agenda, and will participate fully in the monitoring and reporting system which is proposed to be established in the SG's Report, under the leadership of the UNDG and the DSG.

In addition to the UNDG, UNICEF is a full participant of the CEB, RCMs, UN-Water, IASC, and other mechanisms. UNICEF is not a member of ECESA-Plus, as we are unsure of the need for this mechanism vis-à-vis the UNDG and other mechanisms chaired by the SG and DSG.

Q26 6. How has your organization engaged with stakeholder groups, both in supporting implementation at the country, regional and global levels, and within your own organization? If yes, please provide main highlights, including any lessons learned:

Yes, we engage we a wide variety of partners and stakeholder groups in supporting SDG implementation including: children and youth, UN entities, child-focused NGOs, government partners, and the private sector. We have, for example:

- Conducted global and national consultations with children and youth on what they know about the SDGs and what they think about progress on the Goals (in partnership with governments, child-focused NGOs, child/youth led organizations). See global example here, example from country-level/Morocco here.
 - Worked with UN system entities on joint guidance and support materials (see question #3/MAPS);
 - Worked with child-focused NGOs (Save the Children, ChildFund Alliance, World Vision, Plan International, SOS Children's Villages) on joint advocacy messaging and joint side events, especially on the topics of: ending violence against children; getting to zero/reaching the most marginalized children through equity-driven approaches; the importance of child participation in SDG implementation and monitoring efforts.
 - Worked with NGOs PCI Media Impact and Project Everyone to bring the SDGs to children in and outside of the classroom through World's Largest Lesson and Comics Uniting Nations initiatives.
 - Worked with schools and school programmes (e.g. Nord Anglia Education, NYC Junior Ambassadors programme) to get children aware of and activated on the SDGs.
-

Q27 7. Has your organization organized any conferences, forums or events designed to facilitate exchange of experience, peer and mutual learning? If yes, please provide a brief summary below and include lessons learned and gaps identified based on the outcomes of these events. Please also include any events you plan to organize in the coming years.

Yes, UNICEF has organized a variety of forums and events to facilitate knowledge exchange

- As referenced in question #3, UNICEF has kicked off a series of SDG Activate Talks, which showcase what children and youth are doing to make progress on the SDGs. See examples:
1) From Trashing to Treasuring: Community Change makers for a Sustainable World; 2) Young Change Makers Go Under the Sea: An SDG Activate Talk; 3) Youth Power the Planet: an Activate Talk (press release)
 - As referenced in question #4, UNICEF organized a number of side events at the 2017 HLPF and plans to organize at least one event at the 2018 HLPF.
 - UNICEF country and regional offices have participated in “MAPS Missions” whereby the UN system works with government partners on a roadmap for national SDG implementation
 - As referenced in question #4, UNICEF has organized consultations at national level with children and youth, to bring their voices and views into the SDG VNR process.
 - As part of the first annual World Children’s Day, UNICEF Geneva worked with the United Nations Office in Geneva and youth groups on an event that brought over 300 children and youth to the Palais de Nations to discuss child rights within the context of the SDGs.
-

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q28 8. Is there any other information you would like to share, including annual reports of your organization and any impact assessment or evaluation reports? If yes, please use the space below and attach the document(s). Please also use this space to provide any other information, comments or remarks you deem necessary:

Relevant SDG Reports (examples, not an exhaustive list)

- Is Every Child Counted: Status of Data for Children in the SDGs

<https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/SDGs-publication-SPREADS-WEB-1.pdf>

- Building the Future: Children and the Sustainable Development Goals in Rich Countries

<https://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/890/>

- Generation 2030 Africa 2.0: Prioritizing investments in children to reap the demographic dividend

https://www.unicef.org/publications/index_101219.html

- Narrowing the Gaps: The power of investing in the poorest children

https://www.unicef.org/publications/index_96534.html

- UN Coherence in Action: Delivering Results for Children

[https://www.unicef.org/agenda2030/files/UN_Coherence_in_Action_WEB\(1\).pdf](https://www.unicef.org/agenda2030/files/UN_Coherence_in_Action_WEB(1).pdf)

- Mapping the Global Goals for Sustainable Development and the Convention on the Rights of the Child

https://www.unicef.org/agenda2030/files/SDG-CRC_mapping_FINAL.pdf

- Investing in All Children: Towards Equitable and Inclusive Sustainable Development

<http://impakter.com/investing-all-children-towards-equitable-inclusive-sustainable-development/>

- Contributing Partner: Building more Inclusive, Sustainable and Prosperous Societies in Europe and Central Asia

<https://undg.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/2017-Regional-Advocacy-Paper-FINAL-19-June-2017.pdf>

- Contributing Partner: The Sustainable Development Goals are Coming to Life – Stories of Country Implementation and UN

<https://undg.org/document/the-sustainable-development-goals-are-coming-to-life-stories-of-country-implementation-and-un-support/>

- Contributing Partner: The Global Conversation Begins

<https://undg.org/document/the-global-conversation-begins/>

- Contributing Partner: A Million Voices: The World We Want

<https://undg.org/document/a-million-voices-the-world-we-want/>

Q29 9. In your view, what should a strategic plan for the UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs look like? What key elements should it include and major challenges address in such a road map?

- It should focus on the key areas where the UN system can support and has value add (there will be other areas/aspects of SDG implementation where the UN system does not have as direct a role).

- Recognize the importance of partnerships and how the UN system engages with different partners/stakeholders (CSOs, private sector, children and youth, the general public, media, academia, Parliamentarians, etc)

- Establish different working/reference groups for key elements of the plan
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Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q30 10. Please indicate one or two endeavor or initiatives you suggest that the UN system organizations could undertake together to support the implementation of the SDGs between now and 2030:

- Collection of Perception Data directly from people on whether the SDGs are achieving desired results – as a complement to what official data and channels are indicating (A peoples “reality check” on whether the SDGs are improving lives.) UNICEF worked with WFP and the SDG Action Campaign on a pilot project in this space on 2016/17. The synthesis report of that pilot could provide some additional ideas

Q31 Documents/attachments

Respondent skipped this question

#16

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Page 2: Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q6 1. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, has the governing body of your organization taken (or will it take) any decisions or new strategies to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? If any, please provide a brief summary below, including the overarching vision of your organization.

- The “2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: An ESCWA Strategy and Plan of Action” (The Strategy) was approved by the Executive Committee of ESCWA in December 2015. The Strategy is a multi-faceted approach to support member States through adaptation, priority setting, policy making, and follow up and review of the 2030 Agenda.
- The Strategy defines and organizes ESCWA's response to the 2030 Agenda and puts forward a vision and an approach to enhance the implementation and follow-up and review of the SDGs in the region. This response is at once conceptual and organizational: it refines the functions as well as the structure of the organization to allow for optimal responsiveness to the needs of member States within the context of the 2030 Agenda.
- The Strategy sets out clear goals to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the region in close correspondence to ESCWA's functions: voice of the region, by creating regional platforms for deliberation and consensus building that feed global forums; Think Tank of the Region, by undertaking innovating research and supporting quality data collection and analysis for evidence-based policy making; and Advisor to the Region, by providing regional, sub-regional and country-level policy support and technical advisory services.
- The implementation of the Strategy started in January 2016, with the establishment of a dedicated Unit on 2030 Agenda, whose key mandate is to coordinate and complement the ongoing work of all ESCWA divisions to ensure a coherent ESCWA response to member States' needs, an enhanced ability to lead regional-level processes, foster intra-regional dialogue, advocate for common regional prioritization within the new global agenda, produce knowledge on thematic issues of the agenda that are relevant to the region, and fulfil the regional commissions' FUR mandates.

The Strategy is available at the following URL:

<https://www.unescwa.org/sites/www.unescwa.org/files/events/files/1500483.pdf>

Q7 SDG-specific strategies, plans or work programmes:

Using the Social Development Division as an example:

- ESCWA has set new expected accomplishments that are fully aligned with its key focus areas and with the Strategy. They aim to ensure that member States:
 - Develop and implement rights-based social policies or programmes that contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, with a focus on social inclusion and social protection;
 - Engage in intraregional consultations towards the elaboration and implementation of policies that maximize the development impact of international migration; and
 - Adopt a social justice approach to development planning based on equality, equity and participation.
-

Q8 Aligning the structure of the organization with the transformative features of the 2030 Agenda, including any challenges and lessons learned in doing so:

- ESCWA's response to the 2030 Agenda consisted of operating a number of adjustments for enhanced delivery of knowledge, technical support, and capacity development. ESCWA's substantive divisions engaged in a thorough exercise of adaptation of their work-programmes to the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. Concurrently, the decision to set up a Unit on Agenda 2030 came as a response to member States' request to have a dedicated team working with senior management and all ESCWA substantive divisions to: a) enhance communication, coordination and coherence; b) carry out innovative research and analysis, including regional reports; spearhead capacity building efforts, technical assistance and advocacy on the 2030 Agenda; c) promote regional dialogue and peer-learning platforms and fora; d) support the design and implementation of follow-up and review framework and mechanisms at the regional level; and e) liaise with UN and regional intergovernmental organizations to boost effectiveness and increase collaboration and complementarity.

- An organization-wide Steering Committee was established at ESCWA to support the work of the Unit on 2030 Agenda and enhance complementarity and shared responsibility, strengthen ownership, and engage all sub-programmes in ESCWA-wide activities related to the 2030 Agenda.

Q9 Readjusting or updating results-based budgeting and management, including performance indicators:

- ESCWA has integrated its full programme logframe into UMOJA by building projects structures for its Regular Budget programme as well as all, Development Account, Technical Cooperation and XB projects. In doing so, ESCWA has created markers for SDGs and targets for all outputs using the "free user fields" available in UMOJA. This will allow ESCWA to better understand the relationship between proposed outcomes / results in the plans and the SDGs as well as identify areas of strength and adjust to any weakness in the coverage of relevant SDGs across ESCWAs work both in programmatic and financial terms.

Q10 Action to enhance support to the principle of "leaving no one behind" and to integrated policy approaches:

- ESCWA's substantive divisions have been reviewed to ensure that national development plans, social development strategies and national policies leave no one behind. Outputs design and activity objectives reflect the principles of integration, inclusiveness, and participation. Grounded in the principle of development as a right for all, the work of ESCWA on persons with disabilities, migrants, youth, older persons, and other vulnerable groups aims to achieve the SDGs, specifically those targets with most relevance to social justice, equality, inclusion, and social protection. Key knowledge products and evidence-based analysis, in tandem with advisory services, are being made available to policy-makers working on social affairs, international migration, youth, sustainable urban development, people with disabilities, older persons, as they engage in integrated development planning and set national priorities and targets in line with the SDGs.

Q11 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q12 Mainstreaming the SDGs in development plans and policies or through national sustainable development plans/strategies:

- A workshop was designed and implemented in November 2016 in response to a request from the State of Palestine and following close consultations with the national stakeholders mandated to coordinate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The meeting included members of the Steering Committee in the Prime Minister's Office responsible for mainstreaming the SDGs into development planning exercises, and also members of the National Committee overseeing the preparation of the National Development Plan (NDP). The workshop was assessed as a timely initiative as it contributed to informing the main two committees engaged with developing the 2017-2022 NDP on multiple approaches to align and mainstream the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs throughout all phases. Special workshop sessions were dedicated to addressing gender mainstreaming and local governance. The workshop succeeded in enhancing the knowledge of representatives of the ministries of economy, environment, social affairs, the Central Bureau of Statistics, and non-governmental and private sectors entities and highlighted areas for future capacity development.
- ESCWA provided support to the Council of Ministers of the Government of Lebanon: Mapping the Agenda 2030 to the draft National Sustainable Development Strategy to mainstream the SDGs into all levels of the national plan and to ensure that goal-related targets indicators fit to enable comparability, follow-up and review.
- ESCWA developed a prototype model which simulates the impact of various policy reforms on SDG indicators. The simulator has been presented to the 29th Ministerial Session held in Doha between 13 and 15 December 2016. After a preliminary request from the Saudi Ministry of planning, ESCWA has proposed to apply this model in Saudi Arabia during the current biennium.
- ESCWA has published "Trends and Impacts V" which focuses on presenting evidence of the long-term impact of conflict with the aim of assisting member States in supporting their articulation of recovery and/or resilience priorities in the framework of the 2030 Agenda. As such, the study examines how conflict impacts early childhood development, adolescence, health outcomes, and achievement labour market outcomes and the impact of conflict on poverty and inequality.

Q13 Mainstreaming the SDGs in sectoral strategies, including specific SDG/target strategies:

- "The Arab Horizon 2030: Prospects for Enhancing Food Security in the Arab Region" report evaluated the prospects of achieving food security in the Arab region/countries through the lens of the Sustainable Development Goals. The report (a) examines the status of food security in the Arab countries; (b) assesses the potential achievement of food security in the region within the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) framework; and (c) identifies appropriate policy directions at the national and regional levels to support food security, with an emphasis on food availability.
- The "GTF Regional Report for the Arab Region" highlights the importance of energy issues in achieving the 2030 agenda and proposes solutions in line with the countries socio-economic development needs. It provides an overview of the progress on sustainable energy and focuses on three key pillars namely scaling access to modern energy through electrification and access to modern clean cooking fuels and technologies (CFTs); doubling the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency; and doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.
- The "Guiding Framework for the Environmental Dimension of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the Arab Region" that was reviewed and discussed during the "Consultative Meeting on the Implementation Framework for Environmental Dimension of the 2030 Agenda in the Arab Region" in September 2017, and the final revised version of the "Guiding Framework" was recently adopted by the League of Arab States during the 29th session of CAMRE held in October, 2017.
- "Technical report on the Methodology for Measuring Sustainable Development targets and Indicators Related to Food Security: A Review of Selected Methodologies to Assess Food Security" reviews the multitude of methodologies used for its measurement or assessment and suggests possible iteration to assess the existing and projected gap in nutritional caloric consumption and production at both the sub-regional and Arab level.

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

- "Overview of Shared Water Resources Management in the Arab Region for Informing Progress on SDG 6.5" provided a legal perspective on the different views expressed and delivered recommendations for draft guiding principles on the management of shared water resources in the Arab region, and the progress on SDG 6.5.
- The report on "Climate Change and Economic Development with a focus on the 2030 Agenda" reviewed the challenges and Opportunities for the Carbon Capture Utilization and storage in the Arab Region. It explored the opportunities and challenges for wide deployment of CCUS in the Arab region in the context of international and regional environmental law in addition to discussing the opportunities and challenges for technology transfer, provides policy measures, financial gaps, regulations and incentives for the large use of the CCUS.
- For 5th Roundtable Meeting on Sustainable Consumption and Production, held in December 2017, ESCWA prepared a report that provided information on progress on regional implementation of the 10YFP, trends, challenges and leading practice on SCP in the Arab region and provided conclusions that were adopted by to enhance alignment and implementation of SCP and the SDGs in the region.
- ESCWA, jointly with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People organised a workshop on "Partnerships for Empowering a Future State of Palestine: Sustainable Development Goal 17 and South-South and Triangular Cooperation".
- Some of ESCWAs working papers include: "Political Transformation and Conflict: Post-War Risks in the Arab Region"; "Impact of the Fragile States on Stability and Development of the Arab Region: The Channels of Conflict Contagion;" and "Conflict, Crisis and Occupation and the 2030 Development Agenda" as well as their associated meetings including "The regional impact of forced displacement on the 2030 Agenda of Sustainable Development and Expert Group Meeting on Conflict, Crisis and Occupation with a focus on the 2030 Agenda as well as "Tackling Instability, Radicalisation and Forced Migration.
- In 2016, ESCWA established a governmental subcommittee on gender and SDG5, tasked with following up on the implementation of the gender aspects of the 2030 Agenda. In this context, ESCWA organised two regional workshops to Arab countries on aligning national strategies on gender with SDGs. Tailor made assistance was also provided to a select number of countries, such as Jordan and Lebanon.
- ESCWA developed a report on "2030 Vision on Gender Equality in the Arab Region": The report examines progress in the Arab region in the area of gender equality over the past ten years (2007-2017), and provides lessons learned from successful policies and strategies adopted by Arab countries to mainstream gender in public policies. It also sets out approaches to support Arab countries in ensuring that gender concerns are being addressed and discussed in national policies and strategies to implement the SDGs. Key findings of the report were presented at the 2017 AFSD:
- ESCWA, LAS and UN Women held a workshop to introduce the SDGs, particularly SDG 5 on gender equality, to members of the Subcommittee. The workshop aimed to build the capacity of Subcommittee members to use the guide on global gender targets; identify their technical and strategic needs; and develop a biennial work plan for the Subcommittee. The workshop resulted in a workplan outlining key priorities for member States to support efforts to integrate gender perspectives into national strategies and plans.
- ESCWA organised a workshop on Baseline Indicators to Monitor Women's Status and Sustainable Development in the Arab Region under the 2030 Agenda: The aim of the workshop was to discuss a questionnaire aimed at generating baseline information at the national level, and to follow up and assess progress in the implementation of the Plan of Action of the Sustainable Development Goals 2030 for Women in the Arab Region.
- ESCWA organised a workshop on Aligning National Strategies on Gender Equality with the SDGs: The workshop aimed to build the capacity of Subcommittee members on tools and mechanisms to align national strategies on gender equality with the SDGs, notably SDG 5.
- ESCWA developed a "Guide on Global Gender Targets": The guide aligns between the SDGs and the Beijing Platform for Action to facilitate the reporting process. It aims to simplify national reporting on the implementation of the SDGs, and avoid the duplication of reporting efforts.

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- ESCWA developed a study on “Reading National Women Strategies through an SDG Lens”: The study, prepared in partnership with UN Women and the League of Arab States, maps and reviews national women’s strategies to assess their compatibility with the SDGs, especially SDG 5 on gender equality.

Q14 Data and statistical capacity building:

- ESCWA undertook a “Training on Analysis for Survey Data” in which 35 CSO members participated. The training provided a set of applied methods of data analysis that can be used to summarize the data, follow trends, and evaluate data quality. It provided an overview of two important topics in this area: sampling methodologies and impact evaluation. Data collection methodologies were improved, stakeholders requested additional training.

- ESCWA is implementing a multi-year project on Data and Statistics for SDG Monitoring.

- ESCWA organised a workshop on Measuring and Monitoring Women’s Representation in Local Government in the Arab Region: The workshop aimed to examine methodologies for producing indicators and discuss UN Women-led research on local government and its organization in the region, and implications for a standardized, global measurement of women’s representation in local government. It also provided input on the methodology of SDG indicator 5.5.1b, including definitions and terms related to local government, indicator calculations, and data sources

Q15 Science, technology and innovation for the SDGs:

- ESCWA completed a paper on the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS)-SDGS linkages on employment, industry and economic growth, which aimed at linking SDG 8 and 9 with the WSIS Agenda Action Lines. It explored the role of digital technologies in economic growth through industrialization as a driver for development and the creator of job opportunities which leads to full and productive employment and decent work for all, in an ecosystem of knowledge-based digital economy.

- During 2017, ESCWA produced the following publications which were aimed at using ICT to achieve the SDGs. 1)“Perspectives of Digital Economy in the Arab Region”, which creates awareness about the Digital Economy and helps policymakers and other stakeholders in the Arab region identify priority areas and develop national digital agendas to enhance their transformation into the Digital Economy, thereby addressing many socioeconomic problems and contributing to the attainment of the SDGs; and 2)“Arab Horizon 2030: Digital Technologies for Development”, which discusses digital technologies for development in the Arab region within the context of the 2030 Agenda. Digital technologies impact all socio-economic endeavors in developed and developing countries and constitute a key element of the next industrial revolution. This publication addresses an array of issues relating to digital technologies including how to improve the use and adoption of digital technologies in order to achieve the SDGs.

- “Second Arab Roadmap on Internet Governance- the Next Decade”. In this publication, ESCWA updated strategic priorities for the Arab region and dealt with the intersection between global Internet governance issues and regional needs. This was based on the global trends and focused on the SDGs, and the 2030 Agenda, both internationally and at the regional level.

Q16 Multi-stakeholder partnerships:

- ESCWA co-organized the first regional conference on the role of civil society in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the Arab Region in 2016 in Qatar, bringing together representatives of CSOs from across the region to engage in a multi-stakeholder dialogue with governments, experts, the private sector and UN agencies and regional intergovernmental organizations. The outcome document, titled “the Doha Declaration on the Role of Civil Society in the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, reflects the regional context and advocates for legal frameworks that empower civil society and enhances its role in the implementation and follow-up and review of the SDGs. Later in 2016 and 2017, ESCWA continued its support to networks of NGOs working across the Arab region on SDGs implementation and monitoring. It is expected that in 2018, ESCWA will help launch a dedicated regional CSOs platform that contributes to and interacts directly with relevant regional and global processes.
 - The next phase of the Arab Internet Governance Programme which includes all relevant stakeholders in the field of internet policy, including government organizations, should follow the global trend and include support for SDGs and the 2030 Agenda of Action in its top themes.
 - ESCWA developed a policy brief on “Leveraging Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships to Achieve Gender Justice by 2030” and organised capacity development for civil society organizations on SDG 5 and their role in supporting the implementation.
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Q17 Sub-national plans/strategies and implementation for the SDGs:

- ESCWA organised a workshop on “Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees in Iraq and the Requirements of the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030” in December, 2016. The workshop succeeded in building the capacities on the issues of IDPs and refugees in Iraq. It raised awareness on the impact of the refugees’ crisis on the Iraqi’ social cohesion; and also identified strategic support and capacity building gaps in key national and local institutions in charge of the refugees’ crisis.
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Q18 Leveraging interlinkages across SDG goals and targets:

- ESCWA’s approach to the 2030 Agenda as a set of interdependent components, integrated dimensions and interlinked goals and targets has informed its vision and programmes. It has identified three main clusters (Water-Energy-Food Security; Equality-Inclusion-Justice and; Poverty Reduction-Decent Work-Sustainable Growth) as entry points for new research and knowledge on the value-added of adopting an integrated approach. By understanding the nature of the relationships between different targets, including synergies, trade-offs and dependencies, ESCWA has enhanced its own capacity to support member States in inter-disciplinary policy making, prioritizing and target setting at national and regional levels. Current efforts also include the development of effective tools and the design of targeted capacity building activities.
 - ESCWA has recently commissioned a paper to examine the process of SDG adaptation and coordination considering the nexus of equality – justice – inclusion as the main entry point. It provides a thorough review of the literature on the SDGs, implementation, monitoring and adaptation and advances arguments on how to develop the conceptual approach and methods for practical implementation in the Arab region. It focuses on two ESCWA member States (Jordan and Lebanon) to assess their capability to adapt and incorporate the Nexus Approach into their development planning.
 - Climate change pressures on freshwater resources were also examined within the framework of RICCAR, as well as the nexus approach towards considering the interlinkages between water, energy, food security, climate change and the environment within a human rights context aimed at achieving sustainable development.
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Q19 Others:

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Awareness Raising and Advocacy:

- ESCWA organised a capacity building workshop in Sudan in January 2017 in response to a request from the government to address the awareness gap across various government departments on the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, and train staff on communication and advocacy. A four-day training was designed and included modules on enhancing advocacy, communication and managing awareness raising campaigns. In its first part, the workshop targeted members of the national team responsible for localizing SDGs. Part of the workshop was open to a wide range of non-government stakeholders including civil society organizations and the media as key partners in building strong national ownership of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs in Sudan.

Regional Frameworks to address Transboundary Issues:

- ESCWA has published “SDGs in an Arab Region Affected by Conflict: Indicator baselines through micro-data” which focuses on producing a baseline for the SDGs of 9 ESCWA member States which are affected by conflict. The study utilized the existing micro-level data to estimate how Arab countries fare relative to the SDGs indicators and identify the main gaps, by population groups, in those countries directly or indirectly affected by conflict.

- ESCWA is currently developing the Arab Digital Agenda and is reviewing the ESCWA Regional Plan of Action and the Arab ICT strategy 2007-2012, to harness the potential of ICTs and the Digital and Internet Economy to promote the achievement of the SDGs and meeting the new related challenges in the Arab region that emerged since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda. The new ESCWA Arab Digital Agenda will be the reference framework for regional integration in the field of ICT, Internet and Digital Economy, and will support member States in the development of their digital national plans which will contribute to the realization of SDGs and the 2030 Agenda.

- In the publication, “Assessing Arab Economic Integration”, ESCWA prepared a chapter on cross-cutting issues relating to services trade liberalization under PAFTA and DCFTA including sections on specific areas related to SDGs such as Services trade liberalization scenarios and gender employment, services trade liberalization scenarios and poverty and income distribution, and services trade liberalization and climate change (GHGs)

Future Initiatives (2018-2109) (not an exhaustive list):

- A multi-dimensional approach for informing water-related SDG follow-up in the Arab region and an associated plan of work will be prepared in 2018.

- Inter-governmental consultative sessions in preparation for HLPF.

- Expert group meeting on shared water with a focus on the 2030 Agenda.

- Expert group meeting on poverty and food security in Arab LDCs.

- Expert group meeting on energy with a focus on the 2030 Agenda.

- Expert group meeting on climate change and economic development with a focus on the 2030 Agenda.

- Regional consultations on the impact of climate change on implementation of the SDGs in the Arab region.

- Expert group meeting on technology transfer and adaptation for sustainable consumption and production in the Arab countries: case studies in waste, water and energy.

- Regional consultation on the alignment of national water, food and environment plans with the 2030 Agenda.

- ESCWA is working on a publication entitled “Arab Horizon 2030 - Arab Governance report” which will propose policy solutions to help countries affected by conflict get on track for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and in particular Goal 16.

Q20 Supporting the intergovernmental body of your organization in contributing to the thematic review of the HLPF:

- ESCWA is mandated by GA Resolution A/70/1 to organize the Arab Forum for Sustainable Development (AFSD), one of five regional fora aimed to serve as platforms for FUR at the regional level and prepare the relevant member States in each region for the HLPF. Over the 2016-2018 cycle, ESCWA participated in the 2016 and 2017 HLPF and is currently leading the preparation for the 2018 AFSD and HLPF. Regular briefings are provided to ESCWA member States during Ministerial sessions and Executive Committee meetings, and the AFSD. The latter brings together government and non-government stakeholders, is aligned with HLPF theme, addresses the specific goals under review each year and provides a peer learning opportunity to VNR countries as they prepare for the HLPF.

Q21 Contributing to policy/background briefs for the HLPF:

In 2017, ESCWA was involved in reviewing HLPF briefs reviewing specific SDGs from a global lens, led or co-led by different UN partners.

Q22 Helping organize SDG-specific events in the preparatory process:

- The Preparatory Meeting for the 3rd Arab Forum on Sustainable Development (2016) and the 2nd United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) examined the Arab region's priorities with respect to the goals related to environment and natural resources' management in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the impacts of the regional context on the implementation of these goals in the Arab region, based on the results of the First Edition of the Arab Sustainable Development Report.

- The "Preparatory Meeting on the Regional Environmental Issues and Priorities for 2017 AFSD" examined the Arab region's priorities with respect to the environmental dimension of the sustainable development goals, with a focus on natural resources management and its implications on reducing poverty and advancing prosperity. The meeting highlighted the importance of natural resources sustainability to maintain livelihoods of the poor-specifically the rural poor, women and refugees- ensuring their access to water, energy and land resources, and ultimately their food security.

- A paper on trade and SDGs was prepared by ESCWA and presented during the IGM trade held in Beirut in November 2017.

Q23 Organizing side events or speaking at the HLPF:

As the main convener of the Arab Forum for Sustainable Development, ESCWA is mandated to submit its report and key messages to the HLPF. These are usually presented during a session where chairs of regional fora are invited to speak on behalf of their respective regions during the Ministerial Segment. Also during HLPF plenary sessions dedicated to the regional dimension of implementation and follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda, ESCWA had a speaking slot in both 2016 and 2017 and presented an overview of opportunities, challenges and emerging regional priorities.

- ESCWA was also involved in organizing, co-organizing or speaking during several side events. Key examples for the following years include:

2016 :

- "Implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the Arab region: Ensuring no one is left behind" (LAS-UNDP-ESCWA-AWO).

- "Addressing Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises". (ESCWA, the Arab Group for the Protection of Nature, Al-Haq, and Al-Mezan)

- "Accelerating Progress toward SDG 7: UN System Contributions".

2017

- Peace and Security in the Arab Region: A Basis for the Eradication of Multi-Dimensional Poverty and the Achievement of Sustainable Development in the World (League of Arab States).

- Accelerating Sustainable Development- Regional assistance for translating the SDGs into national action (ESCAP-ECLAC-ESCWA-ECA-ECE).

- From Financing to Empowerment: Islamic Finance as an Enabler in Eradicating Poverty (Islamic Development Bank).

- ESCWA contributed to the organization of a "High-level Joint Event of Regional Economic Commissions on Action on the NDCs".

Q24 Supporting VNR process:

- In addition to providing an annual opportunity for its member States to share experiences and lessons learned from VNRs during the AFSD, ESCWA provides support to its member States throughout the VNR process. Upon request from countries and/or UNCTs, ESCWA ensures that technical assistance needs are met. Previous ESCWA interventions include missions to Egypt and Morocco (2016), to Jordan (2017) and to Bahrain and Lebanon (2018).

- ESCWA has been involved in country-level support to the VNR process in Bahrain, Egypt, and Lebanon. In the case of Bahrain, and in coordination with the UNCT, ESCWA provided advisory support to the Information and Government Authority on the methodology and overall plan towards developing the VNR based on national priorities, challenges and available policies or strategies. Following on-site visits and engagement with national counterparts, ESCWA developed a prioritization matrix that supports the identification of themes, goals, targets and indicators to be considered within the VNR. ESCWA is also involved in periodic meeting of the SDG Task Force and UNCT Lebanon, during which the VNR methodology, plan and timeline are regularly discussed. ESCWA has also contributed to activities implemented by the RC Office on raising awareness and campaigning; namely, a consultative event for civil society organisations in Lebanon on the 2030 Agenda and the VNR process organized in December 2017.

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Q25 5. How has your organization cooperated with other UN system organizations to achieve coherence and synergies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? In this regard, has your organization launched or intend to launch any joint programmes or projects in collaboration with other UN entities? Are there any results or lessons you would like to highlight that might help improve the design and impact of such efforts? Has your organization participated in any of the following coordination systemwide mechanisms or any other relevant platform - CEB, UNDG, EC-ESA Plus, RCMs, UN-Energy, UN-Water, UN-Ocean, IAEG, IATT? Please specify which and indicate any suggestions you may have about improving collaborations within and across these mechanisms/platforms:

Collaboration with UN System at Regional Level:

- ESCWA has used the Regional Coordination Mechanism (RCM) to achieve greater coherence and synergy in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda with UN system organizations. The 2030 Agenda was a main theme of the RCM annual meetings in 2015, 2016 and 2017. In 2017, the RCM was organized back-to-back with the meeting of the R-UNDG with joint sessions on the 2030 Agenda. The RCM has also set up a Joint RCM-R-UNDG Working Group on the 2030 Agenda, composed of all UN organizations working in the region and the League of Arab States. This Joint Working Group oversees the work of four distinct Taskforces on the Arab Forum for Sustainable Development; the Arab Sustainable Development Report, SDG Data, and Country MAPS support. For more, click here.

Furthermore, ESCWA has developed annual and biennial Matrices of Activities (workplans) with key UN development partners including UNDP and UNFPA to coordinate joint work with a focus on the 2030 Agenda. The workplans are monitored on a regular basis.

Holding joint or back-to-back regional meetings of the RCM and the R-UNDG is both effective and efficient in aligning priorities and enhancing coherence and collaboration.

- Preparing medium term workplans with other UN agencies on a range of 2030 issues allows for better coordination of activities and outputs.

Joint Activities with other UN entities:

- Arab Forum for Sustainable Development: RCM and R-UNDG members and LAS

- Regional Seminar for Parliamentarians in the Arab region on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: ESCWA, UNDP-RBAS and IsDB.

- ESCWA co-chairs the inter-agency Working Group on International Migration in the Arab Region, whose main goal is to promote joint research and interventions on international migration in the region. Following the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, several joint activities have been dedicated to Target 10.7, which calls to “facilitate orderly, safe and regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of well-managed migration policies” (ECA, ESCWA, FAO, ILO, IOM, LAS, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNEP, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNODC, UN-Women, and WHO).

- ESCWA convened the Arab High-level Forum on the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (May 2017), and collaborated with ITU, WHO and LAS. The Forum highlighted the linkages between the WSIS action lines and the 2030 Agenda.

- ESCWA serves on the Joint Steering Group of UN-Water and Co-Chairs the Regional Level Coordination Task Force with ESCAP within the context of inter-agency deliberation on follow-up on the water-related SDGs.

- ESCWA participated in the UN-Water GEMI Inception Workshop for Jordan (May 2016) in order to provide technical input on how water and sanitation indicators being used in the Arab Region can inform GEMI's work on integrated monitoring framework on the SDG-

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6 targets, and also invited UN-Water counterparts to participate in its MDG+ Initiative expert group meeting and high-level meeting, which were organized in Beirut (April 2016) and Amman (November 2016), respectively.

- ESCWA participated in the UN-Water Global Workshop for Integrated Monitoring of SDG 6 organized by UN-Water Global Integrated Monitoring Initiative for SDG6 (GEMI) from 21 to 23 November 2017 in The Hague in the Netherlands. ESCWA also supported UN Water in inviting all MDG+ Initiative National Focal Points to participate in the workshop and engaging them in discussion and exchange to capture the Arab regional perspective through working groups and presentations. GEMI aims to establish a global baseline on the SDG6 indicators by the end of 2017. The results are expected to inform high level discussions that will focus on the SDG6 indicators during Summer 2018.

- ESCWA participated and provided substantive support to the UN-Energy coordination meetings, expert group meetings and reports. In addition to coordinated activities with the UN-RCs in the framework of the 7th and 8th International sustainable energy fora in Baku and Astana

- ESCWA also is member of the Ad Hoc Informal Multi-Stakeholder Technical Group of Advisers on Sustainable Development Goal 7 for the preparation of the HLPF2018.

- ESCWA carried out a comprehensive strategic review on food security and nutrition in Lebanon in the first quarter of 2016. The review informed the strategic programme planning efforts of WFP which are geared towards implementation of Agenda 2030, especially SDG 2.

- ESCWA partnered with the World Bank, UNFPA and UNDP in the Arab Hub partnership, where ESCWA contributed to the UN-World Bank Global Study on Conflict Prevention and its related activities.

- ESCWA in collaboration with UNDP has organised a capacity development workshop on “Good Governance and the Sustainable Development Goals” The objective of the workshop was to build a deeper understanding of the 2030 development agenda, with particular focus on good governance, and support Iraqi officials in assessing the global goals against national priorities.

- ESCWA, ILO and ITCILO organized an interagency expert group meeting and training which was designed with the objective of strengthening constituents’ capacity to engage in national sustainable development strategies with a strong focus on linking decent work with inclusive growth. The event was successful based upon action plans developed by country delegations, and the tripartite discussions in order to deepen SDG engagement at national level.

- Long term partnership with UN Women on SDDG 5 gender equality and empowerment of women and girls.

Results/Lessons Learned

- Enhanced convergence between the RCM and the R-UNDG, both in terms of merging working groups and task forces, and in agreeing to holding the two meetings jointly or back-to-back.

- The collaboration between ESCWA and WFP highlighted how ESCWA’s expertise on national development planning can be effectively transferred to UN entities planning efforts in the region. The successful implementation of a comprehensive strategic review exercise for a major UN agency underlines the ability of EGPS to deliver on complex strategic planning challenges and project management.

- ESCWA’s convening function provides a unique opportunity for other UN System entities to engage at the regional level.

Participation in Systemwide Coordination Mechanisms:

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- Participation in CEB, UNDG, EC-ESA Plus, RCMs, UN Energy, UN Water, IATT Youth and IAEG

- During 2017, ESCWA participated as part of a system wide coordination mechanism related to United Nations Group on the Information Society (UNGIS), aiming at mapping how ICTs can contribute to the implementation of the SDGs. The mapping exercise describes the interfaces between the WSIS Action Lines with the SDGs, based on the matrix that identifies where the potential for ICTs to promote and realize the development goals is the greatest.

Q26 6. How has your organization engaged with stakeholder groups, both in supporting implementation at the country, regional and global levels, and within your own organization? If yes, please provide main highlights, including any lessons learned:

Engaging with Civil Society Organizations:

- ESCWA co-organized the first regional conference on the role of civil society in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the Arab Region in 2016 in Qatar, bringing together representatives of CSOs from across the region to engage in a multi-stakeholder dialogue with governments, experts, the private sector and UN agencies and regional intergovernmental organizations. The outcome document, titled “the Doha Declaration on the Role of Civil Society in the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, reflects the regional context and advocates for legal frameworks that empower civil society and enhances its role in the implementation and follow-up and review of the SDGs. Later in 2016 and 2017, ESCWA continued its support to networks of NGOs working across the Arab region on SDGs implementation and monitoring. It is expected that in 2018, ESCWA will help launch a dedicated regional CSOs platform that contributes to and interacts directly with relevant regional and global processes.

Engaging with Parliaments and Parliamentarians:

- Recognizing the role of parliamentarians as stakeholders in the implementation and follow-up and review (FUR) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, ESCWA has launched an initiative dedicated to parliamentarians in the Arab region, in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Islamic Development Bank Group (IsDB). The objective is to mainstream the 2030 Agenda and SDGs within the scope of parliamentary work in the Arab region, and across parliamentary functions of representation, legislation, oversight, and budgeting. The initiative specifically responds to SDG-16 whereby parliamentarians and parliaments are empowered as effective, accountable and inclusive institutions to engage with government and non-governmental organizations in a participatory and integrated approach for implementing the 2030 Agenda.

- The first regional seminar for parliamentarians in the Arab region on implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development took place in November 2017 and resulted in a set of key messages and a draft road map for capacity building, customized knowledge production, and enhanced participation of parliamentarians in the Arab Forum for Sustainable Development and the High Level Political Forum. More on the seminar is available here:

<https://www.unescwa.org/events/seminar-parliaments-arab-2030-agenda>

Q27 7. Has your organization organized any conferences, forums or events designed to facilitate exchange of experience, peer and mutual learning? If yes, please provide a brief summary below and include lessons learned and gaps identified based on the outcomes of these events. Please also include any events you plan to organize in the coming years.

- The Arab Forum for Sustainable Development (AFSD) is the primary regional mechanism for follow up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the Arab region. It is organized annually in the spring preceding the HLPF. The importance of the Arab Forum lies in its participatory approach as it brings together high-level representatives from line ministries, institutions responsible for planning, coordination and follow-up on the 2030 Agenda, parliaments, regional and international institutions, civil society organizations, the private sector, research centers and the media. This unique regional multi-stakeholder platform contributes to building regional

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consensus on key development priorities under the broad annual theme of High Level Political Forum and the entry points identified as most relevant to the Arab region. It also reviews national experiences in terms of institutional mechanisms, planning and policy adjustments and highlights good practices and lessons learned in terms of data, means of implementation and stakeholder engagement. In an effort to advocate for voluntary national reviews as an incentive to assessing progress and accelerating implementation, the AFSD also provides an opportunity for peer learning and experience sharing from the VNR process. The AFSD report sets out key messages on trends, opportunities and challenges of implementing the 2030 Agenda and monitoring progress on SDGs in the Arab region. The AFSD Chair, usually an ESCWA member State, has the responsibility to chair the opening and closing sessions, then present the forum report in a dedicated session during the Ministerial Segment of the HLPF.

- Links to AFSD-2016: <https://www.unescwa.org/events/arab-forum-sustainable-development-2016> and AFSD-2017:

- Link to AFSD-2017: <https://www.unescwa.org/arab-forum-sustainable-development-2017>

- Several Expert Group Meeting on the Water-related Sustainable Development Goals were convened involving regional and global experts working on water-related SDG targets and indicators, and then an inter-governmental High-Level Meeting on the Water-related Sustainable Development Goals to discuss lessons learned and recommend policy priorities and the way forward. The meetings identified at least three areas for collective action related to water accessibility, water scarcity as well as wastewater treatment and reuse.

- Experts in the organized expert group meetings, inter-agency consultations and inter-governmental meetings, agreed that a concept note is to be prepared to identify a way to measure and monitor the number of people facing water scarcity in the Arab regional context, which could serve as a pilot for drawing lessons and formulating a global level indicator for this target drawing upon regional and national experience. This working paper on water security in the Arab region will focus on shared water resources management issuance and challenges.

- ESCWA organized a “Preparatory Meeting on the Regional Environmental Issues and Priorities for the Arab Forum on Sustainable Development (AFSD)” from 23 to 24 April 2017 in Cairo, Egypt jointly with LAS and UNEP. The meeting examined the Arab region’s priorities with respect to the environmental dimension of the sustainable development goals, with a focus on natural resources’ management and its implications on reducing poverty and advancing prosperity. In addition,

- ESCWA delivered a presentation on Capacity Development of Arab Climate Change Negotiators by Establishing a Science-Policy Interface and Contributed to a High-level Joint Event of Regional Economic Commissions on Action on the NDCs “Opportunities for scaling up climate change action to implement the NDCs in the five UN regions: National perspectives and how Regional Commissions are responding” during the COP 23.

- ESCWA organized a Workshop on Deployment of Carbon Capture, Use and Storage in the Arab region, Challenges and Opportunities. The event explored the challenges and the opportunities for wide-scale deployment of Carbon capture, use and storage (CCUS) and examined the side effects of this technology for the Arab region within the context of international and regional environmental laws and from the perspective of water-energy nexus.

- The Expert group meeting on energy with a focus on the 2030 Agenda disseminated the outcomes of the “Arab Regional Report on tracking progress toward sustainable energy”, stimulated discussion on global and regional energy market development and their impact on the Arab region, identified the differences and similarities between Arab countries’ approaches and understandings of sustainable energy today and in the future within the context of sustainable development Goal 7 and the Agenda 2030.

- The Expert Group Meeting on Advancing Green Technologies through Science-Policy highlighted the important role of science-policy interface in supporting green technologies to enable the successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the Arab region.

- ESCWA strengthened the capacity of members of ESCWA Committee on energy and national statistical focal points on mainstreaming the energy-related SDGs, determined how to proceed with monitoring, reporting and follow-up on the energy-related indicators included in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) and the framework of the Global Tracking

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process.

- ESCWA organised an Expert Group Meeting “Supporting the 2030 Agenda: Enforcing Competition Policy in the Arab Region” for better enforcement of competition policy in the Arab region. The meeting explored how the effective application of the tools of competition policy in the Arab region - from legal frameworks to advocacy - can support the achievement of national and international development goals.

Upcoming Events:

- Arab Forum for Sustainable Development (April, 2018) (RCM, UNDG and LAS)

- Arab High-Level Forum in 2019 which brings together various stakeholders in the information society, digital economy and Internet governance in the Arab region, to review, present, and discuss the digital footprint in the 2030 agenda for sustainable development (ESCWA)

- Annual Multidimensional Poverty Workshop in the Arab Region (ESCWA and LAS)

Q28 8. Is there any other information you would like to share, including annual reports of your organization and any impact assessment or evaluation reports? If yes, please use the space below and attach the document(s). Please also use this space to provide any other information, comments or remarks you deem necessary:

- ESCWA issued the first edition of the Arab Sustainable Development Report (ASDR) in 2015

(<https://www.unescwa.org/publications/arab-sustainable-development-report-2015>), providing a regional overview with respect to sustainable development. While the 17 SDGs were still being negotiated at that time, the report was welcomed as an attempt to set some general baselines for all 22 Arab states in each goal.

Following up on that, the ASDR second edition will be issued in 2019. It utilizes a two-pronged approach to situation analysis and implementation of the 2030 Agenda, presenting a situation report on how the Arab region is doing on each of the SDGs and related targets, in comparison to other regions. It also highlights variations in performance amongst Arab states. The report will show trends in target achievement within the Arab region and where corrective or accelerating measures would be most needed. The report is also expected to include expert opinions on the biggest challenges and hotspots per each SDG or cluster of SDGs in the Arab region and policy options to address them at national or regional level. (ESCWA, RCM and R/UNDG).

Q29 9. In your view, what should a strategic plan for the UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs look like? What key elements should it include and major challenges address in such a road map?

- The Arab countries' shared and trans-boundary challenges require unprecedented regional cooperation. While the 2030 Agenda recognizes that the regional dimension plays an important role in achieving the SDGs, more efforts seem to be dedicated to national-level implementation. However, the regional level is not only about linking the national to the global, but it is by itself a critical layer to understand patterns and analyse trends in order to redress or accelerate implementation. In the Arab region, particularly, the UN system should come closer together to help the region face a myriad of challenges that countries alone cannot address. Promoting regional integration at all levels is not the mandate of the regional commissions alone, but also the responsibility of UN country teams and regional offices. Perspectives from the region serve to inform national efforts; likewise, national experiences and successes can have a positive spill-over impact if shared and documented, and if they are part of a collective sustained effort to enhance cooperation and drive transformative change.

Q30 10. Please indicate one or two endeavor or initiatives you suggest that the UN system organizations could undertake together to support the implementation of the SDGs between now and 2030:

Respondent skipped this question

Q31 Documents/attachments

Respondent skipped this question

#17

COMPLETE

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Page 2: Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q6 1. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, has the governing body of your organization taken (or will it take) any decisions or new strategies to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? If any, please provide a brief summary below, including the overarching vision of your organization.

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP) has initiated discussions on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs since April 2015.

During its fifteenth session (April 2015), the CDIP requested the Secretariat to provide an analytical document to propose possible courses of action as to how WIPO needs to adapt itself in order to support Member States on the attainment of the goals of the Post-2015 Development Agenda (DA).

The CDIP considered at its sixteenth (November 2015), seventeenth (April 2016) and eighteenth (November 2016) sessions, a series of documents on “WIPO and the Post-2015 Development Agenda: Mapping of WIPO Activities Related to the SDGs Implementation”, and the “Compilation of Member State Inputs on SDGs relevant to WIPO’s Work”.

At its eighteenth session, the CDIP requested the Secretariat to present an annual report to the Committee, at its first session of the year, containing information on WIPO’s contribution to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and its associated targets on:

- (a) the activities and initiatives undertaken individually by the Organization;
- (b) The activities undertaken by the Organization as part of the UN System; and
- (c) The assistance provided by WIPO to Member States upon their request.

The Committee also decided to continue its discussion on the way to address this item.

Q7 SDG-specific strategies, plans or work programmes:

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are an important feature in WIPO’s programs and activities. SDG 9, notably its innovation component, is at the heart of WIPO’s mission. SDG 9 is the most central to WIPO’s mandate. Gender Equality (SDG 5) and Partnerships for the Goals (SDG 17) are cross-cutting issues, which are mainstreamed across all WIPO’s Strategic Goals.

Twenty out of a total of thirty-one programs included in the Program and Budget for 2018-2019 are linked to SDGs . WIPO’s Strategic Goals and Programs are aligned with the priorities set in the 2030 Agenda. WIPO’s development cooperation, technical assistance and capacity building activities are strategically placed to deliver support to its member States as they integrate the SDGs in their national sustainable development plans.

Q8 Aligning the structure of the organization with the transformative features of the 2030 Agenda, including any challenges and lessons learned in doing so:

Respondent skipped this question

Q9 Readjusting or updating results-based budgeting and management, including performance indicators:

The Organization’s Results Framework highlights WIPO’s Strategic Goals and Expected Results which contribute to the SDGs. The Results Framework sets out the 38 organizational Expected Results (ER) for the 2018/19 biennium, providing the mandate for the Programs contributing to these results.

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q10 Action to enhance support to the principle of "leaving no one behind" and to integrated policy approaches:

Respondent skipped this question

Q11 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q12 Mainstreaming the SDGs in development plans and policies or through national sustainable development plans/strategies:

WIPO assists its Member States, particularly developing and least developed countries, and countries in transition, upon their request, to produce national IP strategies and laws, aligned with their development strategies, which encourage and facilitate the effective creation, development, management, and protection of Intellectual Property (IP). IP is one of the key elements for a positive enabling environment to support innovation in technological development, and diversity in creativity, as many of the SDGs are dependent upon the development and diffusion of innovative technologies. WIPO's Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISC) provide access in over 60 countries to technological information through patent databases and access to scientific literature through the Access to Research for Development and Innovation Programme (ARDI), the Access to Specialized Patent Information Programme (ARDI) and the development of national intellectual property and innovation strategies.

Q13 Mainstreaming the SDGs in sectoral strategies, including specific SDG/target strategies:

Respondent skipped this question

Q14 Data and statistical capacity building:

Various WIPO databases, platforms, and analytical reports contribute to promoting innovation by helping Member States and various users strengthen their ability to understand and leverage trends in policy, business, and innovative technologies.

Q15 Science, technology and innovation for the SDGs:

Capacity building programs are also set to promote IP as a tool for development and to spur innovation and creativity. The WIPO Academy is the core entity in WIPO for enhancing training and human capacity-building activities, particularly for developing countries, least-developed countries (LDCs) and countries in transition. The Academy acts as a catalyst for a virtual network of partners, experts and teachers in development-oriented IP training. It provides professional and open-access online learning and training designed to expand the range and impact of training opportunities at the national, regional and international levels.

Q16 Multi-stakeholder partnerships:

Respondent skipped this question

Q17 Sub-national plans/strategies and implementation for the SDGs:

Respondent skipped this question

Q18 Leveraging interlinkages across SDG goals and targets:

Respondent skipped this question

Q19 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q20 Supporting the intergovernmental body of your organization in contributing to the thematic review of the HLPF:

WIPO has participated by attending and engaging in the discussions of each session of the HLPF, including 2016 and 2017, and will participate in the 2018 session. WIPO has contributed to the policy/background briefs for the HLPF, in particular focusing on the subject of innovation, science and technology, and has suggested speakers and participated in ECESA-Plus coordinated efforts to contribute to the preparation of specific sections of the HLPF program.

Q21 Contributing to policy/background briefs for the HLPF:

Respondent skipped this question

Q22 Helping organize SDG-specific events in the preparatory process:

WIPO co-organized SDG-specific events during the preparatory process as follows:

- During the preparatory process for the HLPF 2017, WIPO organized an event in cooperation with the Permanent Mission of China on Women as Innovators and Beneficiaries of Innovation for Sustainable Development (April 26, 2017). WIPO also co-organized with UN Women and UNESCO an expert meeting on future foresight methodologies for policymaking on gender and STI (March 30, 2017). Finally, WIPO together with UNCTAD, ITU, the World Bank and the Permanent Missions of Japan and Mexico co-organized an event on Innovation strategies: Designing national policies that use innovation to meet the SDGs (May 16, 2017).

- During the preparatory process for the HLPF 2016, WIPO together with UNIDO and the Permanent Missions of Finland and Kenya co-organized an event on the role of innovation and technologies for sustainable development (June 7, 2016). WIPO and the Permanent Mission of Indonesia also co-organized an event on Digital Creativity Re imagining Culture for Sustainable development (April 26, 2016).

Q23 Organizing side events or speaking at the HLPF:

- During the HLPF 2017 WIPO, together with UNESCO, UN Women and the Permanent Mission of Rwanda, co-organized a side event to the HLPF 2017 on the theme Closing the Gender Gap on Science, Technology and Innovation for the SDGs (July 12, 2017).

Q24 Supporting VNR process:

Respondent skipped this question

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q25 5. How has your organization cooperated with other UN system organizations to achieve coherence and synergies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? In this regard, has your organization launched or intend to launch any joint programmes or projects in collaboration with other UN entities? Are there any results or lessons you would like to highlight that might help improve the design and impact of such efforts? Has your organization participated in any of the following coordination systemwide mechanisms or any other relevant platform - CEB, UNDG, EC-ESA Plus, RCMs, UN-Energy, UN-Water, UN-Ocean, IAEG, IATT? Please specify which and indicate any suggestions you may have about improving collaborations within and across these mechanisms/platforms:

WIPO's Director General participates in the CEB, and WIPO is regularly represented at ECESA meetings.

WIPO is an observer and participates in meetings of the IAEG-SDGs, and is an active member of the IATT on Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) for SDGs (and a participating member of the IATT sub-groups on the Online Platform, Mapping Exercise, Capacity Building, and co-established the sub-group on Gender and STI.

WIPO is also a member of the IACG on SIDS, and the IDTF on LDCs.

In the context of inter-agency cooperation in supporting implementation of the SDGs (in particular SDG 9 and SDG 5) WIPO developed a joint initiative with UNESCO and UN Women to explore strategic policy approaches to issues of gender and science, technology and innovation in the context of achieving progress under the SDGs. The joint initiative uses a series of expert discussions to focus on ways and means to close the gender gap throughout the cycle of science, technology and innovation, with a particular focus on promoting women within these sectors. The initiative builds on previous conversations and processes and includes expert dialogues and public discussions to focus on identifying practical steps that need to be taken now, and progressively over the next 14 years, with a view to improve the position of women and girls in STI, and achieve the relevant goals set by the SDGs by 2030. The main objectives of this initiative are to identify the best way forward, including the key challenges and opportunities to reaching the desired outcomes.

Q26 6. How has your organization engaged with stakeholder groups, both in supporting implementation at the country, regional and global levels, and within your own organization? If yes, please provide main highlights, including any lessons learned:

WIPO contributes to the innovation ecosystem through a number of multi-stakeholder partnership programs that are relevant to the SDGs, mainly:

- WIPO Re:Search, a Consortium which catalyzes the development of medical products for neglected tropical diseases (NTDs), malaria, and tuberculosis through innovative research partnerships and knowledge sharing among the leading pharmaceutical companies and other private and public sector research institutions.

- WIPO Green, which promotes innovation and diffusion of green technologies by connecting technology and service providers with those seeking innovative solutions, thus helping to accelerate innovation and diffusion of environmentally sustainable technologies and contributing to the efforts in addressing climate change.

- The Accessible Books Consortium (ABC), which is a private/public partnership aiming to increase the number of books worldwide in accessible formats - such as braille, audio, e-text, large print – to people who are blind, have low vision or are otherwise print disabled. It includes organizations that represent people with print disabilities such as the World Blind Union (WBU); libraries for the blind; standards bodies, and organizations representing authors, publishers and collective management organizations.

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q27 7. Has your organization organized any conferences, forums or events designed to facilitate exchange of experience, peer and mutual learning? If yes, please provide a brief summary below and include lessons learned and gaps identified based on the outcomes of these events. Please also include any events you plan to organize in the coming years.

Several activities have been Organized by WIPO recently which aim to promote the role and impact of innovation (SDG 9) with regard to various challenges related to clean water and sanitation (SDG 6), to health (SDG 3), to education and economic growth (SDGs 4 and 8), to food security and to gender equality (SDG 2 and 5).

In connection with SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), a Forum “Innovate for Water” was organized by WIPO in Geneva from June 7 to 9, 2017. The forum aimed to promote the transfer of innovative water technologies and innovative business models in emerging markets and developing countries, and to foster interactions and dialogue between various water stakeholders, build networks, and raise awareness about water issues.

In connection with SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), two events organized in 2017 could be mentioned:

- A seminar on innovation and access to vaccines was organized by WIPO in Geneva on November 8, 2017, in collaboration with Access to Medicine Foundation and the World Health Organization (WHO). The seminar considered the challenge of reaching global immunization coverage through increasing access to current and future vaccines. It examined the role of biopharmaceutical and vaccine manufacturers, looked at how the vaccine market works, explored the role of product development partnerships in the field, and discussed the Access to Vaccines Index published by the Access to Medicine Foundation;

- WIPO and the research-based pharmaceutical industry launched a new partnership - “Pat-INFORMED” - to promote the accessibility of patent information for health agencies tasked with procurement of medicines. This initiative will link public patent information to registered medicines in a new online global gateway, helping health professionals to navigate the medicine-procurement process for the benefit of their citizens.

With regard to SDG 4 (Quality Education), WIPO organized in November 2017, in Yaoundé, Cameroun, a High-level Regional Conference on publishing Industry in Africa and its role in Education and Development. The objective was to prepare an action plan to promote African publishing industry, with a focus on the education sector. The action plan would focus on the role of copyright in developing a sustainable national publishing industry that provides access to quality educational material in Africa.

In relation with SDGs 1, 2, 5, 8, and 9, WIPO organized in Morocco, in November 2017, a regional Forum on “Innovation and Intellectual Property as Engines for Competitive Agribusiness: Empowering Women Researchers and Entrepreneurs in Africa”. The Forum was an opportunity for African women researchers, scientists, entrepreneurs and IP experts to discuss how science, technology and innovation can foster the implementation of the SDGs, particularly those related to hunger, poverty, gender equality, economic growth, and innovation and how they can crucially contribute to food and nutritional security in Africa by increasing agricultural productivity, competitiveness, wealth creation, resilience and sustainability.

Q28 8. Is there any other information you would like to share, including annual reports of your organization and any impact assessment or evaluation reports? If yes, please use the space below and attach the document(s). Please also use this space to provide any other information, comments or remarks you deem necessary:

On February 9, 2017, the Director General held a briefing to the Ambassadors and the Permanent Representatives in Geneva on “WIPO and the SDGs” (attached, for reference).

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q29 9. In your view, what should a strategic plan for the UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs look like? What key elements should it include and major challenges address in such a road map?

WIPO is reviewing the UN Secretary-General's report on the repositioning of the UN Development System to deliver on the 2030 Agenda, and is not yet in a position to provide any comments.

Q30 10. Please indicate one or two endeavor or initiatives you suggest that the UN system organizations could undertake together to support the implementation of the SDGs between now and 2030:

Relevant UN agencies should collaborate on activities that leverage innovation for the achievement of SDGs. UN agencies should assist member States to effectively use technologies for the implementation of SDGs.

Q31 Documents/attachments

WIPO and the SDGs_Francis Gurry.pdf (1.3MB)

#18

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Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q6 1. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, has the governing body of your organization taken (or will it take) any decisions or new strategies to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? If any, please provide a brief summary below, including the overarching vision of your organization.

OHRLLS supports and advocates for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). These three groups represent, in total, 91 member states with a combined population of 1.1 billion people. They face several specific challenges and vulnerabilities, all of which are addressed in their respective programmes of action. The high number of LDC, LLDC and SIDS-specific references in the Agenda 2030 also reflects the vast development challenges of as well as commitments in favour of these countries. The most vulnerable countries therefore stand to lose the most if the implementation of the Agenda 2030 and their specific programmes of action does not meet the level of expectations raised in these global frameworks.

In recognition of the complementarities between the 2030 Agenda and the programmes of action for LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS, the strategic framework of OHRLLS' 2018-2019 budget—as approved by the Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC) and by the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly—contains an additional element under the office's mandate. This additional element relates to “(e) Building effective linkages between the follow-up and review arrangements of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the three programmes of action.”

This language builds on a series of UNGA resolutions/declarations, including A/RES/71/238. A/CONF.228/L.1 which provide explicit guidance on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs.

All the work carried out by the office aims to contribute to the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs.

Q7 SDG-specific strategies, plans or work programmes:

The office has prepared an action plan to strengthen the complementarities between its programmes of action and the 2030 Agenda. The action plan provides an analysis of the commonalities and complementarities between the programmes of actions and SDGs and set the parameters of how to enhance synergies between the programmes of action and the SDGs in OHRLLS' work. Overall, the action plan offers a roadmap to enhance synergies between the 2030 Agenda and the programmes of action in every step of the office's planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting cycle. The Office has also integrated the 2030 Agenda in its 2018-19 biennium programme budget and included activities into annual work plans. The reports of the Secretary General on the implementation of the VPoA are also dedicated to review the implementation of the POAs and the 2030 Agenda.

Q8 Aligning the structure of the organization with the transformative features of the 2030 Agenda, including any challenges and lessons learned in doing so:

Respondent skipped this question

Q9 Readjusting or updating results-based budgeting and management, including performance indicators:

Respondent skipped this question

Q10 Action to enhance support to the principle of "leaving no one behind" and to integrated policy approaches:

Respondent skipped this question

Q11 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

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Q12 Mainstreaming the SDGs in development plans and policies or through national sustainable development plans/strategies: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q13 Mainstreaming the SDGs in sectoral strategies, including specific SDG/target strategies: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q14 Data and statistical capacity building: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q15 Science, technology and innovation for the SDGs: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q16 Multi-stakeholder partnerships:

The office has also strengthened partnerships with stakeholders, including the UN system, the World Bank, OECD, WTO, regional banks and organisations, academia, civil society and the private sector. The office's dialogue with the World Bank at all levels—both the governing body of the Bank and its secretariat—is a perfect illustration of the more institutionalised collaboration with all major stakeholders. Such institutionalised relations resulted into a tripartite collaboration between OHRLLS, the World Bank and member states during the discussions on the recent replenishment of the largest multilateral concessional window—IDA 18. It is important to note that there is now very strong alignment of the priorities of IDA with the SDGs and the substantial increase of resource allocations to the most vulnerable countries.

Further, OHRLLS has increased its engagement with the private sector in support of the implementation of the programmes of action and the 2030 Agenda. One such examples include the SIDS Global Business Network and the SIDS private sector forum, all of which foster private sector development and Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) models for SIDS.

The office has also promoted enhanced south-south and triangular cooperation in support of the development agenda of the three groups and the 2030 Agenda. It supported the organisation of a High-Level Round Table on South-South Cooperation on 26 September 2015, which was co-chaired by former Secretary-General Ban and the President of China. In this meeting, emerging economies from the South echoed their strong support to other developing countries and three groups of countries in realizing their development potentials.

Q17 Sub-national plans/strategies and implementation for the SDGs: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q18 Leveraging interlinkages across SDG goals and targets: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q19 Others:

OHRLLS has facilitated peer-learning and exchange of best practices through a series of regional and global meetings focusing on key accelerators of sustainable development, including sustainable energy, productivity capacity, agriculture and structural transformation, structural transformation and graduation, public private partnerships, transit and transport, and broadband connectivity, to name a few. These meetings have been attended by national focal points and experts from concerned sectoral ministries as well representatives from other international and regional organizations, the private sector, civil society, academia.

The office has also extended enhanced and structured support to LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS with regard to their participation and voice in global processes pertaining to the 2030 Agenda. Such support has materialized at least through three channels. First, OHRLLS has generated a growing number of knowledge products, covering a wide range of SDGs-related issues including sustainable energy, broadband connectivity and transport of transit and development finance. Such analytical work has paid focused attention to the priorities, opportunities and challenges of LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS in the context of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Second, OHRLLS has provided on-demand and evidence-based backstopping support to the three groups during global inter-governmental negotiations on the 2030 Agenda. In particular, the office has organized and substantively serviced ambassadorial and expert-level meetings of the three groups meeting. Third, the office has used its convening power to lend voice to the concerns and needs of three groups at the global stage. OHRLLS has promoted the interests of LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS in major global and regional conferences, which it has organised, participated in or contributed to. For example, OHRLLS in collaboration with the Government of Viet Nam organised a High-Level Meeting for the Euro-Asia Region on Improving Cooperation on Transit, Trade Facilitation and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in March 2017.

Q20 Supporting the intergovernmental body of your organization in contributing to the thematic review of the HLPF:

OHRLLS is supporting the high-level political forum (HLPF) through five of its work streams. First, upon the requests from the LDC, LLDC and SIDS groups, the office organises and substantively service expert-level meetings during which groups' positions on the outcome of the HLPF are formulated.

Q21 Contributing to policy/background briefs for the HLPF:

Second, the office contributes to policy/background briefs that the UN-system prepares for the HLPF.

Q22 Helping organize SDG-specific events in the preparatory process:

Third, it helps other entities within the UN prepare events dedicated to LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS.

Q23 Organizing side events or speaking at the HLPF:

Fourth, OHRLLS, in collaboration with other stakeholders, organises side events at the HLPF.

Q24 Supporting VNR process:

Fifth, the office attends the voluntary national reviews of countries under its purview and encourage a growing number of LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS to volunteer for these reviews.

Q25 5. How has your organization cooperated with other UN system organizations to achieve coherence and synergies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? In this regard, has your organization launched or intend to launch any joint programmes or projects in collaboration with other UN entities? Are there any results or lessons you would like to highlight that might help improve the design and impact of such efforts? Has your organization participated in any of the following coordination systemwide mechanisms or any other relevant platform - CEB, UNDG, EC-ESA Plus, RCMs, UN-Energy, UN-Water, UN-Ocean, IAEG, IATT? Please specify which and indicate any suggestions you may have about improving collaborations within and across these mechanisms/platforms:

OHRLLS has promoted a coordinated and integrated UN support to implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the programmes of action of 3 groups of countries, including through the three distinct Inter-Agency Consultative Groups for LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS, which the office is a convener of or a co-convener of. These consultative groups provide platforms for cooperation and coordination among the United Nations system and other international organizations in support of the implementation of both the 2030 Agenda and the programme of action. These groups have also been used to mount UN-system responses to address specific issues related to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including on the Technology Bank, the full operationalization of which is one the targets the SDGs (Target 17. 8).

The office is also member of UNDG, EC-ESA Plus, UN-Ocean and ATT.

Q26 6. How has your organization engaged with stakeholder groups, both in supporting implementation at the country, regional and global levels, and within your own organization? If yes, please provide main highlights, including any lessons learned:

As a UN entity with no field-presence, OHRLLS has relied on three channels to support the implementation at the country level. The first channel is the network of national focal points, particularly for LDCs, which the office is supporting. These networks facilitate information and experience sharing, the monitoring of the implementation the programmes of actions and the 2030 Agenda and increased participation of the representatives from the most vulnerable countries to HLFP. The office is exploring the possibility of institutionalising the network of national focal points for both SIDS and LLDCs—just as it did for the LDCs. With the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, a significant aspect of the work of national focal points relates to support the localisation of the SDGs. The second channel is through UNCT. OHRLLS is currently working with UNDP to help countries harmonize reporting on globally agreed goals, including SDGs, and programmes of action for vulnerable countries so as to ease the transaction cost of complying to multiple reporting processes. The third channel is through its inter-agency coordination work mentioned above, which engage all entities of the UN system.

At the regional level, the office has been working with regional commissions in the context of regular regional reviews of the implementation of the programmes of actions. OHRLLS has seized this opportunity to reflect the synergies between the implementation of these programmes of actions and that of the 2030 Agenda.

At the global level, OHRLLS has, as mentioned before, supported the effective participation of the three groups of countries in intergovernmental processes related to the follow-up and review of the 2030 agenda, including to the high-level political forum, through the articulation of their needs, concerns and interests, and through making the case that these three groups of countries deserve special consideration and treatment in order to overcome their vulnerabilities.

It is also worth noting that the office is entrusted, in the context of the SAMOA Pathway, with the mandate of enhancing the coherence of the issues of SIDS in the United Nations processes, including at the national, regional and global levels.

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q27 7. Has your organization organized any conferences, forums or events designed to facilitate exchange of experience, peer and mutual learning? If yes, please provide a brief summary below and include lessons learned and gaps identified based on the outcomes of these events. Please also include any events you plan to organize in the coming years.

OHRLLS organised regional or global meetings on key accelerators of sustainable development, including sustainable energy, productivity capacity, agriculture and structural transformation, structural transformation and graduation, public private partnerships, transit and transport, and broadband connectivity, to name a few. These meetings were attended by national focal points and experts from concerned sectoral ministries as well representatives from other international and regional organisations, the private sector, civil society, academia. The office will continue to hold similar events, focusing on other critical areas related to the SDGs.

These meetings provide a unique opportunity for: i) sharing experiences and best practices on mainstreaming global and regional frameworks into national development processes, ii) networking, and iii) better understanding of existing means of implementation, including viable financing and business models.

Q28 8. Is there any other information you would like to share, including annual reports of your organization and any impact assessment or evaluation reports? If yes, please use the space below and attach the document(s). Please also use this space to provide any other information, comments or remarks you deem necessary:

Three documents are worth sharing:

- The 2016 and 2017 editions of the State of Least Developed Countries
- Promoting Investment for Energy Access in Least Developed Countries
- Regional studies on Improving Transit Cooperation, Trade and Trade Facilitation for the Benefit of the Landlocked Developing Countries

Q29 9. In your view, what should a strategic plan for the UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs look like? What key elements should it include and major challenges address in such a road map?

A strategic plan for the UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs should define principles and steps through which the system will support awareness raising, implementation, monitoring, follow up and review of these global agendas. It should also underline how the UN system will realign its policy advice and technical and operational activities in support of the achievement by countries of aspirations set in the 2030 Agenda.

Q30 10. Please indicate one or two endeavor or initiatives you suggest that the UN system organizations could undertake together to support the implementation of the SDGs between now and 2030:

Staying true to the principle of “leaving no one behind” requires that the most vulnerable countries—which are the farthest behind and have the least capacities to implement the SDGs—be given due attention. The UN analytical, technical and operational activities should prioritise these countries. Clear monitoring of the progress made by vulnerable countries on the SDGs should be done and appropriate actions made to address the challenges.

Mutual accountability and effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs rest on effective, inclusive and credible monitoring, follow-up and review mechanisms at all levels. UN system organisations should support putting these mechanisms in place and ensure that they operate effectively.

Q31 Documents/attachments

LLDCs-Globl-Report_11_25_2017_SPREAD_LowVersion.pdf (1.8MB)

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Page 2: Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q6 1. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, has the governing body of your organization taken (or will it take) any decisions or new strategies to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? If any, please provide a brief summary below, including the overarching vision of your organization.

With the 2030 Agenda unequivocally anchored in human rights, Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) has defined as one of its priority areas ensuring that the 17 SDGs are implemented in a manner that is consistent with international human rights standards. This entails supporting, advocating and building capacity for SDG implementation at all levels that is: (i) aligned with international human rights standards, (ii) ensures that implementing the principle of leaving no one behind contributes to reducing inequalities and fighting discrimination, (iii) creates SDG accountability frameworks that are inclusive and take account of recommendations from international and regional human rights mechanisms, (iv) integrates human rights standards in all aspects of international cooperation (including AAAA, PPP, trade, finance and investment regimes, and other partnerships).

While human rights are a cross-cutting issue along all 17 SDGs and OHCHR is supporting their implementation in a manner that is consistent with all human rights and aims at ensuring a balanced approach to human rights, environment, peace and development, more emphasis is generally placed on SDG 5, SDG 10, SDG 16, and SDG 17.

Further information is available from: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/MDG/Pages/The2030Agenda.aspx>

Q7 SDG-specific strategies, plans or work programmes:

Within OHCHR, dedicated sections of the organization focus on sustainable development and on the right to development, while the work of the whole office, including its strategic planning, is closely linked with promoting human rights-based SDG implementation, which features prominently in OHCHR work at headquarters and in the field.

OHCHR contributes to follow up to the 2030 Agenda through its mainstreaming work at the UN inter-agency level, as well as through preparing substantive inputs to the HLPF discussions, strengthening capacity of Member States and other stakeholders (including UNCTs) on the voluntary national reviews, and awareness raising on linkages between SDGs and human rights (including at the HLPF). Strategic interventions include advocacy for integrating human rights in SDG implementation and monitoring processes in inter-governmental fora (including the HLPF and QCPR), and supporting system-wide work on equality and non-discrimination in the operationalization of the LNOB principle.

Q8 Aligning the structure of the organization with the transformative features of the 2030 Agenda, including any challenges and lessons learned in doing so:

Respondent skipped this question

Q9 Readjusting or updating results-based budgeting and management, including performance indicators:

OHCHR Management Plan 2018-2021 links office-wide thematic results with the implementation of the SDGs and will allow the Office to follow progress in this regard.

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q10 Action to enhance support to the principle of "leaving no one behind" and to integrated policy approaches:

OHCHR co-led the initiative under the HLCP and the CEB on putting equality and non-discrimination at the heart of the UN's support to SDG implementation of 'leaving no one behind' that led to the CEB Shared UN System Framework for Action on Leaving No One Behind and is currently part of the interagency drafting group operationalizing this framework under the UNDG as a Guide on 'Leaving No One Behind' for RC/UNCT that integrates human rights.

Furthermore, the Office has been providing capacity building on human rights-based approach to data as a way of identifying who is being left behind, supporting and strengthening work of national statistical systems and facilitating human rights-based data partnerships, and works on integrating a human rights-based approach - including LNOB principle - in development programming by the UN and other stakeholders (governments and national institutions, civil society etc.). Facilitating the latter, OHCHR has, as of 31 December 2017, deployed 17 Human Rights Advisors who assist the UNRCs and the UNCTs to integrate human rights in their programming strategies and on its implementation as well as to build and strengthen national human rights capacities.

Q11 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q12 Mainstreaming the SDGs in development plans and policies or through national sustainable development plans/strategies:

OHCHR has contributed to strengthening UN support to SDG implementation at the country level, including by developing communities of practice and assisting in identifying and leveraging synergies between the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs and implementation and follow up to human rights recommendations (LAC and MENA regional meetings took place in 2017, bringing together over 20 UN Resident Coordinators). OHCHR is further supporting human rights-based implementation of the SDGs in various countries where it has a field presence or is represented through a Human Rights Advisor (see 2d above). Further assistance is provided from HQ as well, through capacity-building as well as publications such as Realizing human rights through government budgets.

Specifically related to national policy work, OHCHR is currently supporting the UN Human Rights Council's Advisory Committee work on the Study with regard to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through integrating human rights into national policies pursuant to resolution A/HRC/35/32 National Policies and Human Rights. Finally, OHCHR has also been mandated, through the UN Human Rights Council's resolution A/HRC/RES/36/28, to prepare a report on human rights technical assistance and capacity-building supporting States in the realization of the 2030 Agenda, highlighting inter alia practical steps and concrete examples that seek to promote policy synergy and coherence.

Q13 Mainstreaming the SDGs in sectoral strategies, including specific SDG/target strategies:

Respondent skipped this question

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q14 Data and statistical capacity building:

As the custodian agency of four indicators under SDG Goal 10 (Reduce inequality within and among countries) and Goal 16 (Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels), OHCHR developed methodologies for compiling data on:

- existence of independent National Human Rights Institutions;
- killing and other forms of violence against journalists/media personnel, trade unionists, and human rights advocates;
- number of conflict-related deaths;
- prevalence of discrimination based on prohibited grounds of discrimination under the international human rights law.

To validate related methodological approaches, the UN Human Rights Office consulted national statistical offices, national human rights institutions, civil society organizations, UN and other international organizations.

Advocating for a human rights-based approach to data in support of developing a human-rights sensitive SDG indicators framework, the UN Human Rights Office worked to strengthen the collaboration between the human rights and statistical communities in Colombia, Kenya, Palestine, Philippines, South Africa, and the United Kingdom. Finally, the Office assisted National Human Rights Institutions and National Statistical Offices worldwide in finding ways to formalize knowledge-sharing and collaborate on data collection, dissemination and analysis aimed at evidence-based follow up and reporting, strengthening accountability mechanisms ensuring SDG commitments are met. The UN Human Rights Office designed a standard model of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) as a tool to fortify collaborative working relationships between these institutions. In 2017, Kenya was the first country that signed such an MoU between the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and the Kenyan National Human Rights Commission.

Q15 Science, technology and innovation for the SDGs: Respondent skipped this question

Q16 Multi-stakeholder partnerships: Respondent skipped this question

Q17 Sub-national plans/strategies and implementation for the SDGs:

OHCHR field presences are involved in building the capacity of various stakeholders on SDG-implementation strategies that identify and build on linkages with human rights (directly or as part of joint UNCT efforts), including at the sub-national level.

Q18 Leveraging interlinkages across SDG goals and targets:

As the 2030 Agenda is strongly anchored in international human rights norms and standards, OHCHR is placing emphasis on work with various stakeholders on identifying and leveraging synergies in the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs and human rights.

Q19 Others: Respondent skipped this question

Q20 Supporting the intergovernmental body of your organization in contributing to the thematic review of the HLPF: Respondent skipped this question

Q21 Contributing to policy/background briefs for the HLPF:

OHCHR consistently contributes to the preparation of briefs for the HLPF.

Q22 Helping organize SDG-specific events in the preparatory process:

Respondent skipped this question

Q23 Organizing side events or speaking at the HLPF:

OHCHR representatives were speakers at the HLPF, the Office has organized side events at the HLPF, as well as facilitated contributions by international human rights bodies and mechanisms to the HLPF (e.g. CEDAW and Human Rights Council). For instance, at the 2017 High Level Political Forum OHCHR organized a side event on the function of International Human Rights Mechanisms and the role of National Human Rights Institutions in supporting the 2030 Agenda.

Q24 Supporting VNR process:

OHCHR is supporting the VNR process in various ways, including through advocacy and capacity-building aimed at mainstreaming human rights in the VNR reports, efforts at building the capacity of states to strengthen evidence-based reporting and the use of human rights-based approach to data. The Office has recently been working with UNCTs on leveraging synergies in the implementation of recommendations stemming from human rights mechanisms in the implementation of the SDGs, which could not only guide the national SDG implementation (including by assisting those left behind) but also enhance the quality and depth of reporting, including in VNRs.

Q25 5. How has your organization cooperated with other UN system organizations to achieve coherence and synergies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? In this regard, has your organization launched or intend to launch any joint programmes or projects in collaboration with other UN entities? Are there any results or lessons you would like to highlight that might help improve the design and impact of such efforts? Has your organization participated in any of the following coordination systemwide mechanisms or any other relevant platform - CEB, UNDG, EC-ESA Plus, RCMs, UN-Energy, UN-Water, UN-Ocean, IAEG, IATT? Please specify which and indicate any suggestions you may have about improving collaborations within and across these mechanisms/platforms:

OHCHR has been actively involved in various CEB and UNDG discussions. The Office co-led (with UN Women) the process that embedded the imperative to redress the trends of rising inequalities and discrimination at the heart of the UN's support to the implementation of the SDGs. This commitment is clearly reflected in the Shared UN System Framework for Action on Leaving No One Behind, published by the UN Chief Executives Board for Coordination in 2017. OHCHR has been playing a key role in integrating human rights in the new UN Development Assistance Framework Guidance Package and the UNDG Guidelines to Support Country Reporting on the SDGs.

OHCHR has been co-chairing the UNDG working groups on human rights, starting with the Human Rights Mainstreaming Mechanism, subsequently turned into the UNDG Human Rights Working Group and later on to the UNDG "Give Voice to Common Values and Norms" results group, aimed at institutionalizing human rights mainstreaming in UN's development work.

As part of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Financing for Development (IATF), OHCHR engages in the follow up of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, advocating for the implementation of States' human rights related commitments. Such commitments include the development and maintenance of MDB safeguard policies coherent with international human rights and gender equality standards, as well as sustainable corporate policies guided by the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q26 6. How has your organization engaged with stakeholder groups, both in supporting implementation at the country, regional and global levels, and within your own organization? If yes, please provide main highlights, including any lessons learned:

While OHCHR routinely and at all levels engages with various stakeholder, some of the main stakeholders the office works with are national human rights institutions and civil society organizations, including representatives of grass-roots organizations, marginalized groups etc. OHCHR supports the Global alliance of national human rights institutions, which through the Merida Declaration emphasizes the role of NHRIs in the implementation of SDGs. OHCHR supports various capacity-building and peer-learning exercises with/for NHRIs and works closely with a host of civil society organizations on a number of areas related to the 2030 Agenda.

Q27 7. Has your organization organized any conferences, forums or events designed to facilitate exchange of experience, peer and mutual learning? If yes, please provide a brief summary below and include lessons learned and gaps identified based on the outcomes of these events. Please also include any events you plan to organize in the coming years.

OHCHR representatives routinely take part in events designed to facilitate exchange of experience related to SDG implementation at national, regional, and global levels.

OHCHR has (co)organized several events aimed at promotion of a human rights-based implementation of the SDGs as well as peer learning events, for instance:

- "The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Human Rights based approach: a tool for UN Joint Programming" The first UN Community of Practice on human rights and the 2030 Agenda, focused on the UNDG Latin America and Caribbean Region experience, considered the integration of human rights in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda (including the role of human rights mechanisms), related UNDG policy framework and tools, and ways of ensuring a "Leave no One Behind" approach in UN Joint Programming (21-23 February 2017, Panama)
 - "Valuing Infrastructure: Preventing human rights violations and promoting value in mega-infrastructure investment", a consultation meeting that involved representatives from CSOs and academic institutions to discuss the human rights implications of mega-infrastructure projects (9 March 2017, Germany)
 - "Leveraging Synergies in the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs and human rights", two regional retreats aimed at facilitating peer-learning and increasing the capacity of UN Resident Coordinators from LAC and MENA regions identify and utilize synergies between the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs and implementation and follow up to the human rights recommendations. (23-24 November 2017, Chile; 7-8 December 2017, Lebanon)
 - Human Rights Frontiers 2030 Forum "Uniting the UN to Leave No One Behind", the forum brought together senior UN representatives from the field and across the UN pillars to foster a common vision, and accompanying strategy that can unite the UN for human rights based implementation of the 2030 Agenda, building innovative 'thought leadership' on key frontiers for human rights.
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Q28 8. Is there any other information you would like to share, including annual reports of your organization and any impact assessment or evaluation reports? If yes, please use the space below and attach the document(s). Please also use this space to provide any other information, comments or remarks you deem necessary:

Following up on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, OHCHR is advocating for the implementation of States' human rights related commitments and is engaging with Multilateral Development Banks and other development finance institutions to ensure that they integrate human rights risk information into their assessment and management of social risk for the projects they finance, including by incorporating human rights into their safeguard policies and internal due diligence processes.

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q29 9. In your view, what should a strategic plan for the UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs look like? What key elements should it include and major challenges address in such a road map?

In recognition of the central place human rights have been given in the 2030 Agenda, including through the LNOB principle, a strategic UN-wide plan should explicitly link UN system support to the 2030 Agenda implementation with promotion and protection of all human rights as a cornerstone of sustainable development.

Q30 10. Please indicate one or two endeavor or initiatives you suggest that the UN system organizations could undertake together to support the implementation of the SDGs between now and 2030:

Respondent skipped this question

Q31 Documents/attachments

Respondent skipped this question

#20

COMPLETE

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Page 2: Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q6 1. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, has the governing body of your organization taken (or will it take) any decisions or new strategies to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? If any, please provide a brief summary below, including the overarching vision of your organization.

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UNHCR is the global refugee institution and a protection agency, and its mandate is to provide international protection and support states in seeking permanent solutions for the problem of refugees, as well as prevent and find solutions to the problem of statelessness.

In legal terms, the High Commissioner and his Office form a multilateral, intergovernmental institution, established by the GA as its subsidiary organ. The Statue of UNHCR describes the Office's work as humanitarian and social and of an entirely non-political character.

The High Commissioner's refugee mandate is embedded in public international law, and in particular international refugee and human rights law. Through a series of GA resolutions, UNHCR has also been called upon to assist internally displaced persons. Currently, this role is mostly executed within the context of humanitarian emergencies, where UNHCR is part of the interagency coordination approach. This approach has been developed through a series of GA resolutions and inter agency protocols to ensure a more predictable and focused response to humanitarian emergencies, in particular to support the protection and assistance needs of the internally displaced. The approach fully respects the mandates of the respective entities, and with UNHCR focusing specifically on the protection, provision of emergency shelter and ensuring camp coordination for internally displaced in conflict situations. In addition, in line with the SG's Policy Decision on Return of Refugees and IDPs, UNHCR plays a role in IDP returnee settings.

UNHCR's contribution to the SDGs is in the spirit of the overarching principles of "leave no one behind" and "reaching the furthest behind first", targeted to persons of UNHCR's concern - refugees, asylum seekers, returnees, and stateless persons – as well as Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).

With the above in mind, UNHCR's functions are mainly in advancing, advocating and providing protection and supporting states to ensure that they fulfil their obligations under international law in regards to the achievements of rights, including ensuring protection and providing equal access to basic rights and services, as well as pursuing durable solutions. This is conducted on the one hand through setting policies, providing advice to legal/ legislative process, and advocacy in order to shape the international refugee system and on the other by providing direct assistance to refugees, both legal and material. In addition, UNHCR maintains a strong emergency response capacity that is deployed to new refugee situations to ensure humanitarian assistance and coordination of all actors involved in the refugee response, under the overall leadership of the host Government. Resource mobilisation also plays an important part.

In the lead-up to the 2030 Agenda, UNHCR worked together with other agencies, such as IOM, OCHA and the Special rapporteur of the Human Rights of IDPs, to ensure that all persons of concern to UNHCR were included in its guiding vision through the principle of leave no one behind that underpins the Agenda.

As set out in the organisation's Strategic Directions 2017-2021, UNHCR will:

- "Build on the commitment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to leave no-one behind, and on the Sustainable Development Goals to promote the inclusion of refugees, the internally displaced and stateless people in National Development Frameworks.
- Engage strongly with States, host communities, civil society and key national service providers to promote the inclusion of refugees, internally displaced and stateless people in mainstream national systems, including health and education, pending durable solutions to their displacement."

In a mandatory instruction issued in December 2017 with an overview of requirements for UNHCR reporting on 2017, implementation in 2018 and planning for 2019, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have a prominent place. Seeking the involvement of development actors in addressing forced displacement and statelessness is an important operational objective of UNHCR. As such, Representatives and Directors must ensure and advocate for the inclusion of refugees and other persons of concern in national development plans in line with the SDG guidance issued in September 2016. Additional UNHCR guidance has been developed relating to programming specifically for education and for prevention and response to statelessness to further support achievement of the relevant SDGs.

Launch of the Solutions and Resilience Division in the UNHCR HQs in 2018 is in spirit of the 2030 Agenda, and development-humanitarian nexus. The new division will foster and institutionalize more close partnership to ensure goals of the 2030 Agenda are achieved for displaced population.

Q7 SDG-specific strategies, plans or work programmes:

Noting that UNHCR is not part of the UN Secretariat, UNHCR works closely with all Secretariat entities as well as with other agencies, funds and programmes to ensure that the rights and needs of persons of concern to UNHCR are integrated and these population groups can benefit from the Agenda 2030 and their progress be measured against the same goals and targets as citizens of a country.

UNHCR continues to advocate for accelerated and inclusive implementation of the SDGs globally and at country levels. Official Guidance on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, Addressing Statelessness, Refugee Education and Sustainable Development and Principles for Identification for Sustainable Development have been issued. This is also made publically available as a ways of sharing good practice and learning on UNHCR's official website: www.unhcr.org/2030-agenda-for-sustainable-development.html.

UNHCR's Biennial Programme Budget and UNHCR's Strategic Directions (2017-2021) provide UNHCR's overall framework of work. Further important developments to guide UNHCR's operations in focusing on this include:

- the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework;
- UNHCR's shift towards Multi-year planning and multi-partner as the organization's new approach to strategic planning, currently launched in 22 operations and as of 2020 across the organization (please see UNHCR's Biennial Programme Budget 2016/17 [revised], paragraph 116)
- A revision of UNHCR's Results-based management system to enable the organization to systematically and reliably plan, monitor and measure this as of 2020.
- An internal review of UNHCR's response to internal displacement, focusing on ensuring stronger and more predictable action to situations of internal displacement.

UNHCR is currently working with other actors (such as the World Bank) to leverage existing data platforms to feed forcibly displaced data for the different sectors (e.g. Energy, Education, Livelihoods, WASH).

UNHCR joined the Global Alliance for SDG16 in late 2017 as a co-chair. UNHCR co-funded SDG16 activities to encourage inclusion of refugees, IDPs, and stateless population in Latin America and European countries.

Q8 Aligning the structure of the organization with the transformative features of the 2030 Agenda, including any challenges and lessons learned in doing so:

Following a rapid organisational assessment in 2016 and 2017, a change management team has been established within UNHCR to provide recommendations and follow-up on the organisational assessment. The new Division of Resilience and Solutions formally came in to effect on 1 February 2018, bringing together colleagues from technical units within the Division of International Protection (DIP) and the Division of Programme Support and Management (DPSM).

Q9 Readjusting or updating results-based budgeting and management, including performance indicators:

UNHCR is continuously reviewing ways to simplify programming instruments. UNHCR is currently undertaking a review of its Results Based Management (RBM) programming framework with a view to strengthen compatibility with external planning frameworks in the humanitarian and development area. UNHCR's RBM requires us to identify goals, objectives, performance targets and impact and report back on them. This revision seeks to use and closely align the future RBM System and thereby its planning, programming and monitoring with SDG Goals and relevant indicators.

In support of this process key sectors at UNHCR have recently concluded a revision to their indicators including Education, Energy, Health, and Livelihoods which map to the SDG objectives and indicators. The revised monitoring tools put in place are an effort to strengthen understanding of impact and cost-effectiveness of programs. Each of these sectors have taken steps towards improving the access to their data through online platforms.

Q10 Action to enhance support to the principle of "leaving no one behind" and to integrated policy approaches:

The concept of "leaving no one behind" and reaching "the furthest behind" translates for UNHCR to "people of concern to the organization", including refugees and people in refugee-like situations, asylum seekers, internally displaced, returnees and stateless people and people in risk of statelessness. Within the countries and societies they find themselves in, forcibly displaced and stateless people are often among those 'furthest behind'.

Within the groups of people of concern, UNHCR identifies and addresses the needs of the most vulnerable persons of concern facing heightened protection risks and assistance needs, often referred to as persons with specific needs. UNHCR's Global Strategic Priorities (GSPs) 2016-17 highlight particular groups within UNHCR's persons of concern that may face specific protection risks and needs such as survivors of sexual and gender based violence, unaccompanied and separated children and religious and ethnic minorities.

At the start of each operations management cycle, all UNHCR operations conduct a comprehensive needs assessment that identifies the priorities and needs of people of concern to the organization, including the most vulnerable in line with UNHCR's Age, Gender and Diversity approach. UNHCR's Needs Assessment Handbook (<http://needsassessment.unhcr.org>) issued in August 2017 brings systematically together objectives, principles, standards, procedures, working methods and global commitments such as those arising from the Grand Bargain and the New York Declaration and explains how Operations can use them practically to meet UNHCR's existing institutional due diligence and accountability to populations of concern and affected communities.

UNHCR's Tool for Participatory Assessments supports the continuous dialogue and engagement with people of concern to better understand needs and risks (<http://www.unhcr.org/publications/legal/450e963f2/unhcr-tool-participatory-assessment-operations.html>). UNHCR's registration and case management tools support the organisation in the identification of specific needs and in addressing needs in an appropriate and time-sensitive way.

UNHCR's Strategic Priorities and its AGD approach are reflected in UNHCR's Biennial Programme of Work (paragraph 4, Annex V): <http://www.unhcr.org/excom/scaf/57c574ab7/biennial-programme-budget-2016-2017-revised-office-united-nations-high.html>

UNHCR's Age, gender and diversity policy: <http://www.unhcr.org/protection/women/4e7757449/unhcr-age-gender-diversity-policy-working-people-communities-equality-protection.html>

UNHCR's AGD accountability report 2016: <http://www.unhcr.org/protection/women/595cdf5c7/unhcr-age-gender-diversity-accountability-report-2016.html>

UNHCR Guidance on the identification of people with specific needs: <https://emergency.unhcr.org/topic/14429/specific-needs>

Furthermore, UNHCR's Strategic directions 2017-2021 express the organization's commitment to "maintain the expertise and capability to deliver assistance in emergencies and beyond, prioritizing the most vulnerable, wherever the capacity of local and national partners is weak, where assistance is not available from other sources, or when the delivery of assistance yields important protection dividends." (UNHCR's Strategic directions 2017-2021, p. 20)

In addition, the Strategic Directions express that UNHCR commits "as part of a broader inter-agency response, (to) engage in a more consistent, predictable and in a sustainable way in situations of internal displacement, assuming both a coordination and an operational delivery role in the areas of protection, camp coordination and camp management, and emergency shelter, and making every effort to ensure that key needs are met, focusing on the most vulnerable." (UNHCR's Strategic directions 2017-2021, p. 21).

Bilaterally with governments, through interagency partnership with development actors (UNDP and ILO) or through government engagement within the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), UNHCR ensures refugees are included into national systems and services to the extent possible. Examples include easing the access to the labour market, access to justice and local governance system, national education and health care system.

Q11 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q12 Mainstreaming the SDGs in development plans and policies or through national sustainable development plans/strategies:

As a humanitarian and protection organization, UNHCR's role is to support and advise Governments and other stakeholders in providing protection and solutions to forcibly displaced and stateless people. Types of engagement include global monitoring, normative support and advice in keeping with UNHCR's statutory responsibilities under international refugee law, capacity building and technical assistance, data management and direct support.

UNHCR's dual mandate of solutions and protection for forcibly displaced calls for sustainable solutions such as mainstreaming access to services and programs into national development plans. At the sector level the Education and Health team have mainstreaming into national systems as a core pillar to the approach, and Livelihoods, Energy, and Environment work closely at building sustainable solutions through non-traditional partners particularly through development, government line ministries, and private sector partners.

In Turkey, the joint programme on rule of law and human rights will build on existing support from UN agencies to national rule of law systems. The programme will ensure the inclusion of refugees with specific attention to needs related to gender based violence and women's empowerment.

In Myanmar, the joint project aims to enable policy-makers and local stakeholders to include the needs of forcibly displaced persons and affected communities in administrative justice reform processes. It will also strengthen the capacity of the national justice sector and local legal aid providers on issues such as HLP, civil documentation and registration and includes displaced persons and affected communities as part of legal information, counselling and assistance services.

Q13 Mainstreaming the SDGs in sectoral strategies, including specific SDG/target strategies:

In support of this process key sectors at UNHCR have recently concluded a revision to their indicators including Education, Energy, Health, and Livelihoods which map to the SDG objectives and indicators. The revised monitoring tools put in place are an effort to strengthen understanding of impact and cost-effectiveness of programs. Each of these sectors have taken steps towards improving the access to their data through online platforms.

Q14 Data and statistical capacity building:

UNHCR, together with the UN Statistical Division, EUROSTAT and Statistics Norway, are leading the Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics which has drafted International Recommendation on Refugee Statistics, accompanied by a technical report on IDP statistics, which will be presented to the UN Statistical Committee in March 2018 for adoption. The Recommendations make specific reference to reporting on refugee populations along SDG indicators, and provide recommendations for building capacity and coordination among statistical entities to assist in such reporting.

To improve sustainable solutions for refugees, promoting the economic inclusion of refugees has been a core pillar of the CRRF and wider solutions approach. To inform policy makers on the benefits and risks of economic inclusion of forcibly displaced, UNHCR has invested in building the evidence base of the economic impact of refugees on host communities and in partnerships with development actors like the World Bank to improve data on poverty. To that end, UNHCR has a set of projects open to improve data and evidence with the World Bank particularly to inform the design of the WB IDA 18 refugee and host community sub-window. A Joint Data Centre between UNHCR and the World Bank has been announced between the two organizations to be launched in Q3 2018.

Q15 Science, technology and innovation for the SDGs:

UNHCR is currently working with other actors (such as the World Bank) to leverage existing data platforms to feed forcibly displaced data for the different sectors (e.g. Energy, Education, Livelihoods, WASH).

Q16 Multi-stakeholder partnerships:

In 2014, UNHCR published the refugee coordination model, aimed at providing increased transparency and solidifying a more diverse and partner friendly approach to its coordination role in refugee settings, as per the organisation's statute. The two main tools under the refugee coordination model is the Regional Refugee coordinator and the Regional Refugee Response Plans that aim to ensure one coordinated approach to support the host governments. Under this model, all organisations working with refugees can publish their plans and seek funding. In some countries this has developed into a 3RP approach, linking humanitarian and development agencies together. In the MENA region, in the past 5 years, this has resulted in a 13 billion aid programme, coordinated by UNHCR, in support of the governments hosting Syrian refugees. On an annual basis the RRP bring in around 4 billion USD, with more than 50 % of funds granted to partner agencies. The RRP process answers the donor and host country demand for one coordinated plan to avoid duplication and better address gaps in the initial refugee response.

UNHCR has also shift towards Multi-year and multi-partner planning with the organization's new approach to strategic planning. It is currently launched in 22 operations and as of 2020, it will be across the organization.

Q17 Sub-national plans/strategies and implementation for the SDGs:

Nothing to report at this moment.

Q18 Leveraging interlinkages across SDG goals and targets:

Nothing to report at this moment.

Q19 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q20 Supporting the intergovernmental body of your organization in contributing to the thematic review of the HLPF:

So far UNHCR has participated in the HLPF at the technical level. There has been no involvement of the UNHCR's Executive Committee (EXCOM) in the review of the 2030 agenda and the SDG by the HLPF. There are no plans in this regard for 2018.

Q21 Contributing to policy/background briefs for the HLPF:

So far UNHCR has not contributed to the policy/background briefs for the HLPF, but will participate in its formulation in 2018 and 2019.

Q22 Helping organize SDG-specific events in the preparatory process:

Not applicable

Q23 Organizing side events or speaking at the HLPF:

Not applicable

Q24 Supporting VNR process:

UNHCR provides support for the VNR process as a member of the UNCT based on a request from the government concerned. UNHCR has been advocating for inclusion of refugee element in SDG discussions at the country-level, under the overarching principle of 'leave no one behind', particularly in relation to integration of refugee assistance into national system.

UNHCR (through UNCT participation in MAPS mission) will also be providing support to the European countries undertaking VNRs in 2018 and 2019, with regard to SDG 10 and SDG 16, and ensuring that our persons of concern are included under 'leave no one behind' principle.

Q25 5. How has your organization cooperated with other UN system organizations to achieve coherence and synergies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? In this regard, has your organization launched or intend to launch any joint programmes or projects in collaboration with other UN entities? Are there any results or lessons you would like to highlight that might help improve the design and impact of such efforts? Has your organization participated in any of the following coordination systemwide mechanisms or any other relevant platform - CEB, UNDG, EC-ESA Plus, RCMs, UN-Energy, UN-Water, UN-Ocean, IAEG, IATT? Please specify which and indicate any suggestions you may have about improving collaborations within and across these mechanisms/platforms:

UNHCR is an active member of the CEB, UNDG, ECESA Plus, RCM, and UN-Water.

For the UNDG, in 2017, UNHCR was a member of the ASG Advisory Group and all of the Results Groups and the various Task Team of the UNDG. In 2018, UNHCR is a member of the UNDG Core Group as well as a member of the Joint Steering Committee to Advance Humanitarian – Development Collaboration. UNHCR continues to recommend a reduction in results groups, working groups and task forces in favour of a select number of prioritised groups (ensuring no overlap) focusing on the most pressing issues needing attention by the UNDG. This could be achieved by comprehensively mapping the entire eco-system of coordination mechanism that exists which touches on development and/or UNDS to ensure that there are no duplications in the work plans and discussions in order to avoid the same topics being discussed at multiple forum with slightly differing membership. For example, the current TOR of the revamped UNDG plans for 5 results groups. It would be preferable to have fewer results group taking into consideration existing coordination mechanisms (eg HLCM, HLCP, IASC, SPG, PCG, ECESA Plus) and newly established (eg Joint Steering Committee on enhancing Development and Humanitarian Collaboration). Moreover, UNHCR recommends far less voluminous policy guidance to the field in favour of a similar streamlined approach as well as more streamlined data collection by various UN coordination mechanism on seemingly similar topics.

UNHCR is a member of UN-Water and also sits on the Executive committee. UNHCR is most actively involved in policy advice, normative support, and general advocacy. Specifically this involves identification of strategic issues and priorities in key summary reports (e.g. World Water Development Reports (WWDR) and through the identification of solutions (e.g. UN-Water Expert Groups and Task Forces). UN-Water also is responsible for dissemination and communication around UN-Water family reports including JMP, GLAAS and GEMI- relevant to the water-related SDGs (e.g. 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 11.5, and 13).

In Europe and Central-Asia, UNHCR is co-Chairing with UNDP the Issue-Based Coalition (IBC) on Large Movements of People, Displacement and Resilience. UNHCR facilitated adoption of the 'Key Messages' – a high level advocacy document agreed among the IBC members (UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNWOMEN, UNOPS, IOM and UN Environment) that will be used by UN agencies in all applicable fora to advocate for solutions for persons of concern in Europe and Central Asia. In 2018, the IBC will continue serving as a platform for UN agencies to address the current issues with regard to persons of concern, with the aim of positively influencing perceptions, public discourse and policies on refugees, migrants and affected populations. The IBC will also provide coherent UN support at country level towards SDGs nationalization, making sure that the persons of concern are included under 'no one left behind' principle.

Currently, there are over 10.5 million refugees, migrants, stateless and IDPs in Europe and Central Asia. Europe is likely to remain a destination for refugees fleeing conflict and persecution in 2018, from situations as far afield as Afghanistan, Iraq, and the Syrian Arab Republic (Syria), as well as from crises within Europe, such as that in Ukraine. Turkey remains host to the world's largest refugee population, with 3.4 million refugees and asylum-seekers, the vast majority of whom (3.15 million) originate from Syria. The lack of durable solutions—including limited integration prospects in many first countries of asylum and a limited number of legal pathways—leaves many with few choices but to attempt migration to Europe, and refugees and migrants are likely to continue to risk their lives to cross the Mediterranean Sea in search of safety.

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q26 6. How has your organization engaged with stakeholder groups, both in supporting implementation at the country, regional and global levels, and within your own organization? If yes, please provide main highlights, including any lessons learned:

UNHCR and its engagement with development actors is further strengthened via the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (A/RES/71/1) and its Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), which encapsulates the principles of solidarity with and responsibility sharing for refugee situations. The resolution calls upon UNHCR to facilitate the CRRF with the aim to ease pressure on host countries; enhance refugee self-reliance; expand third-country solutions; and support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity.

The CRRF approach is being piloted in Central America, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia Situation, Tanzania and Uganda. Host governments' leadership and ownership are central to an effective and sustainable comprehensive response. In CRRF countries, governments are engaging a variety of stakeholders, including line ministries, local authorities, development partners, UN and NGO partners, the private sector and financial institutions, while ensuring the partnership with the refugees themselves. This is being done through government-led CRRF secretariats or steering-groups that work with stakeholders to assess needs and develop prioritized strategies. Existing UN coordination mechanisms are being leveraged through active involvement of the Resident Coordinators and Humanitarian Coordinators, encouraging greater cooperation across institutional mandates. Engagement with development actors within and outside the UNCTs has intensified in these locations and UNHCR is an active provider of key good practices and advocacy messages on refugee related issues.

Q27 7. Has your organization organized any conferences, forums or events designed to facilitate exchange of experience, peer and mutual learning? If yes, please provide a brief summary below and include lessons learned and gaps identified based on the outcomes of these events. Please also include any events you plan to organize in the coming years.

Nothing to report at the moment.

Q28 8. Is there any other information you would like to share, including annual reports of your organization and any impact assessment or evaluation reports? If yes, please use the space below and attach the document(s). Please also use this space to provide any other information, comments or remarks you deem necessary:

Evaluation reports are made available online with a management response at the dedicated UNHCR portal page here: <http://www.unhcr.org/evaluation-and-research.html> . For your information, we would like to draw your attention to the 2017 completed evaluations:

- o Evaluation Synthesis of UNHCR's cash based interventions in Jordan issued in December 2017.
- o Evaluation of UNHCR's Ukraine Country Programme including a management response issued in October 2017.
- o Evaluation of UNHCR's implementation of three of its protection strategies: the Global Education Strategy, the Updated SGBV Strategy, and the Child Protection Framework. A 4 page summary is available here together with the management response to the evaluation issued in October 2017.
- o Evaluation of UNHCR's Leadership of the Global Protection Cluster and Field Protection Clusters: 2014-2016 (management response pending).

Q29 9. In your view, what should a strategic plan for the UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs look like? What key elements should it include and major challenges address in such a road map?

The SWSD should focus on a few key UN priorities where it makes sense for us to join forces (e.g. climate change, data, knowledge management). It should provide an overarching direction for the UNDAFs and country level frameworks, but should not micro-manage what should be a country owned strategy. We should avoid creating parallel results and indicators frameworks and avoid heavy processes while at the same time seeking to establish a few benchmarks applicable across operations. Enhancing disaggregated data collection, management and analysis should be a key priority.

Q30 10. Please indicate one or two endeavor or initiatives you suggest that the UN system organizations could undertake together to support the implementation of the SDGs between now and 2030:

Climate change
Data and knowledge management

Q31 Documents/attachments	Respondent skipped this question
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#21

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Page 2: Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q6 1. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, has the governing body of your organization taken (or will it take) any decisions or new strategies to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? If any, please provide a brief summary below, including the overarching vision of your organization.

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) have included the subject of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs as a standing item on their respective agendas “Contributions by the Commission to the work of the Economic and Social Council, in line with General Assembly resolution 68/1, including follow-up to and review and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in line with General Assembly resolution 68/1.

The Commissions have been contributing to the work of the Council relating to the common themes of the annual framework of the Council and have annually submitted written contributions to the High-level Political Forum, which have been presented by the Chairs. The contributions, as well as other information related to the work of the Commissions on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, is reflected on a dedicated website (<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/commissions-2030.html>).

In the outcome document of the special session of the General Assembly held in 2016, which was prepared by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Member States welcomed the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and noted that efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and to effectively address the world drug problem were complementary and mutually reinforcing. Also in the outcome document, Member States encouraged the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to contribute to the global follow-up and support the thematic review of progress on the Sustainable Development Goals, within its mandates, bearing in mind the integrated nature of the SDGs, as well as the interlinkages between them, and make that information available to the high-level political forum on sustainable development through the appropriate institutional framework, taking into account General Assembly resolution 70/1.

Q7 SDG-specific strategies, plans or work programmes:

Ever since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, UNODC has undertaken a number of initiatives to mainstream the SDGs into UNODC's programming efforts and technical assistance delivery. Through its Strategic Planning and Inter-Agency Affairs Unit (SPIA), the Office continues to review and advise on new and already existing results frameworks of UNODC global, regional, and national projects to ensure alignment with the 2030 Agenda. In this regard, in the course of 2017, SPIA conducted five (5) training workshops on results-based management and the SDGs in UNODC Field offices in Central Asia, Pakistan, Eastern Africa, Colombia, Peru, and Thailand and mapped programme and project outcomes and indicators to the SDGs. Additional workshops in UNODC's Field Office network will be organized in 2018. At Headquarters level, a similar workshop was carried out for selected staff in 2018. Further workshops for UNODC's RBM quality assurance focal points are planned for 2018. Moreover, during 2017, SPIA has developed an RBM /SDG Manual, which will be published in 2018 and is meant as a guide for UNODC staff to incorporate inter alia the SDGs into UNODC's project planning, monitoring, and evaluation processes. All UNODC project document and annual report templates have been aligned with the transformative features of the 2030 Agenda. The Office is currently undergoing a peer review on UNODC's RBM approach. It is expected that the findings of the peer review will help to strengthen the alignment of the Office's work with the SDGs.

UNODC is part of the Steering Committee of the Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Promoting Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies. The Alliance was established to build new forms of partnership to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It aims to support “effective and meaningful reporting” on the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 and its interlinkages with the rest of the 2030 Agenda, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development, and respecting national policies and priorities.

Q8 Aligning the structure of the organization with the transformative features of the 2030 Agenda, including any challenges and lessons learned in doing so:

Respondent skipped this question

Q9 Readjusting or updating results-based budgeting and management, including performance indicators: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q10 Action to enhance support to the principle of "leaving no one behind" and to integrated policy approaches:

Broadly speaking, UNODC's mandates reflect the concerns of sections of society that are especially at risk of being marginalised from the broader development mainstream agenda and that often lack access to justice, health and security. As part of its strategic effort to help ensure their inclusion, UNODC will strengthen and expand its technical cooperation and normative assistance programmes that aim at working with women, children, prisoners and agrarian workers cultivating illicit drug crops.

UNODC has intensified its efforts to ensure access to justice by scaling up its programmes on legal aid, violence against children in the criminal justice system and prison reform. In addition, has extended its programmes on access to drug dependence treatment and its joint programme with WHO to ensure the availability of pain medication. Extra efforts will also be made to expand drug treatment services for women and, through expansion of family based interventions, provisions of prevention services to children at risk.

By launching a new global programme on prison reform, the Office has amplified its efforts to implement the Nelson Mandela Rules on treatment of Prisoners and the Bangkok Rules on Treatment of Women prisoners and non-custodial measures. UNODC also launched a new global programme on alternative development that focuses on assisting marginalised agrarian communities by addressing their specific needs and integrating these efforts with the broader development effort at the national level.

Q11 Others: **Respondent skipped this question**

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q12 Mainstreaming the SDGs in development plans and policies or through national sustainable development plans/strategies:

With the adoption of the SDG and its global monitoring framework, UNODC has re-shaped its statistical work to fulfill its obligations as custodian agency of 15 SDG global indicators (alone or jointly with other agencies) in three directions: global monitoring, development of guidelines and capacity development.

Support SDG Global Monitoring

UNODC has, in collaboration with national experts, redesigned its global tool to collect data from Member States on crime and criminal justice system (UN Crime Trend Survey) and has started a process with national experts to redesign the tool to collect data on the drug problem to reflect the SDG global indicators. UNODC is also developing, in collaboration with national experts and relevant regional and international entities, a new global questionnaire to collect data on firearm trafficking to feed the global monitoring of SDG indicator 16.4.2 (proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments). The Database on wildlife seizures is also in the process of being revitalized to ensure a proper base to globally monitor indicator 15.7.1.

Development of guidelines to support countries to produce SDG indicators

UNODC remains engaged in the work of the Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG indicators and under its guidance it is developing a new methodology to develop tier II and III SDG indicators. The Office has developed guidelines to use victimization surveys to estimate SDG indicators; it has developed an innovative methodology (Multi-System-Estimation) to estimate the total number of trafficking in persons victims (SDG indicator 16.2.2); it is finalizing with UNDP a manual to guide countries to conduct population and business surveys to estimate bribery (SDG indicators 16.5.1 and 16.5.2); and in collaboration with UNCTAD is developing a methodology to measure illicit financial flows (SDG indicator 16.4.1).

National capacity development

UNODC is implementing programmes to support Member States to produce and disseminate relevant SDG indicators through regional and national capacity building activities often in collaboration with other agencies. Moving forward the Office is looking into the possibility of developing a new global programme on SDG reporting. It is envisaged that this will be based on three main pillars: i) Building capacity of Member States to generate and analyse data to measure progress towards relevant SDG targets; ii) Strengthening the global monitoring of SDG targets; iii) Strengthening capacity of Member States to analyze SDG indicators and use them into the policy-making processes at the national, regional and global levels.

Q13 Mainstreaming the SDGs in sectoral strategies, including specific SDG/target strategies:

Respondent skipped this question

Q14 Data and statistical capacity building:

Respondent skipped this question

Q15 Science, technology and innovation for the SDGs:

Respondent skipped this question

Q16 Multi-stakeholder partnerships:

Respondent skipped this question

Q17 Sub-national plans/strategies and implementation for the SDGs:

Respondent skipped this question

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q18 Leveraging interlinkages across SDG goals and targets:

Respondent skipped this question

Q19 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q20 Supporting the intergovernmental body of your organization in contributing to the thematic review of the HLPF:

UNODC contributes to the review of progress made towards the Sustainable Development Goals through the support it provides to its governing bodies - the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice - as functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 67/290, the High-level Political Forum (HLPF) is the United Nations central platform for follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals. The functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, and other intergovernmental bodies and forums, provide support to the HLPF by conducting thematic reviews of the Sustainable Development Goals (A/RES/70/1). The General Assembly called on the functional commissions to “ensure that they address the implementation of the 2030 Agenda within their respective areas of expertise and mandates” in its resolution 70/299.

The Office supported the contributions made by the Commissions to the HLPF in 2016 and 2017, as well as the contributions of the Chairs of the Commissions to the preparatory work conducted by ECOSOC. UNODC will continue this support and is in the process of assisting the Chairs in preparing the 2018 contributions.

In addition, the Office organized in November 2016 a joint special event for the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, on the occasion of the visit of the President of the General Assembly, highlighting the contributions of the Vienna-based Commission to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and is looking forward to organizing similar joint CND-CCPCJ events with the President of the General Assembly and the President of ECOSOC in the future.

Moreover, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice have strengthened their cooperation with other functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, in particular with the Commission on the Status of Women and the Statistical Commission, with a view to advance the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including through the participation in each other's meetings and through the organization of special events during the sessions of the Commissions (e.g. Joint Event CND and CSW in December 2016; Joint Event CND and Statistical Commission in December 2017), as well as in the margins of the meetings of ECOSOC and the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (e.g. joint event of CND and CCPCJ with CSW in July 2017, Statistical Commission and the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in the margins of the HLPF in July 2017).

UNODC has also created a website that reflects the work of the Commissions on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/commissions-2030.html>). The Commissions' contributions to the 2016 and 2017 HLPF are posted on that website, along with background information on joint events with other functional Commissions of ECOSOC and other stakeholders.

Q21 Contributing to policy/background briefs for the HLPF:

Respondent skipped this question

Q22 Helping organize SDG-specific events in the preparatory process:

Respondent skipped this question

Q23 Organizing side events or speaking at the HLPF:

Respondent skipped this question

Q24 Supporting VNR process:

Respondent skipped this question

Q25 5. How has your organization cooperated with other UN system organizations to achieve coherence and synergies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? In this regard, has your organization launched or intend to launch any joint programmes or projects in collaboration with other UN entities? Are there any results or lessons you would like to highlight that might help improve the design and impact of such efforts? Has your organization participated in any of the following coordination systemwide mechanisms or any other relevant platform - CEB, UNDG, EC-ESA Plus, RCMs, UN-Energy, UN-Water, UN-Ocean, IAEG, IATT? Please specify which and indicate any suggestions you may have about improving collaborations within and across these mechanisms/platforms:

UNODC, as an office of the Secretariat, participates regularly in the CEB, as well as in the HLCM and HLCP. UNODC is also part of the ECESA platform.

UNODC is a member of UNDG and as such participates in the various coordination mechanisms set up in UNDG, including the ASG Advisory Group represented through a rotating chair for Non-Resident Agencies. It further participated in the UNDG Strategic Results Groups on Sustainable Development / Sustaining Peace and on Strategic Financing throughout 2017.

UNODC is an active partner of the Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies, a coordinating platform for UN Member States, private sector, civil society, and international entities to work together to promote peaceful, just, and inclusive societies (Goal 16). It is co-facilitated by UNDP, UNESCO, UNODC and UNHCR. Also, UNODC is active in the Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies Initiative, a group of Member States, International Organizations, global partnerships and others to focus on SDG16+. UN entities in this initiative include UNDP, UNICEF, UN-Habitat, UNODC, UN Women.

Within its mandate, UNODC has established various joint projects and coordination groups that involve other entities of the UN System. These areas include access to justice for children (UNICEF), women (UNWOMEN), drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation (WHO) border management (WCO), corruption (UNDP), human trafficking and migrant smuggling (IOM, UNHCR and the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT). Since all these areas and partnerships are relevant for the 2030 Agenda, UNODC and its partners have linked its work and are showing to external audiences their impact on achieving the SDGs through various publications, and in regular dialogue with Member States.

Q26 6. How has your organization engaged with stakeholder groups, both in supporting implementation at the country, regional and global levels, and within your own organization? If yes, please provide main highlights, including any lessons learned:

UNODC is an active partner of the Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies and has supported engagement with Member States at country level through various Global Alliance initiatives.

Further engagement with stakeholder groups has been described in question 3 in the work on SDG indicators.

Q27 7. Has your organization organized any conferences, forums or events designed to facilitate exchange of experience, peer and mutual learning? If yes, please provide a brief summary below and include lessons learned and gaps identified based on the outcomes of these events. Please also include any events you plan to organize in the coming years.

In 2017, SPIA conducted five (5) training workshops on results-based management and the SDGs in UNODC Field offices in Central Asia, Pakistan, Eastern Africa, Colombia, Peru, and Thailand and mapped programme and project outcomes and indicators to the SDGs. The outcomes of the workshops were: a) enhanced capacity of Field Office staff of the 2030 Agenda for Development and the pertaining SDGs; b) revised results frameworks of UNODC's programmatic actions and alignment with DSG targets and indicators; c) additional ideas for SDG initiatives that may be launched. Further workshops in UNODC's Field Office network will be organized in 2018. At Headquarters level, a similar workshop was carried out for selected staff in 2018. Additional workshops for UNODC's RBM quality assurance focal points are planned for 2018. The Office is currently undergoing a peer review on UNODC's RBM approach. It is expected that the findings of the peer review will help to strengthen the alignment of the Office's work with the SDGs.

Q28 8. Is there any other information you would like to share, including annual reports of your organization and any impact assessment or evaluation reports? If yes, please use the space below and attach the document(s). Please also use this space to provide any other information, comments or remarks you deem necessary:

Respondent skipped this question

Q29 9. In your view, what should a strategic plan for the UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs look like? What key elements should it include and major challenges address in such a road map?

It is crucial to emphasize that the SDGs are interrelated, inter-dependent and that they should be regarded as a package that cannot be achieved by compartmentalizing or choosing to focus only on single goals. In particular, Goals 16 and 17 are a pre-requisite that is required for all other Goals to be met.

A strategic plan for the UN System needs to make emphasis on this interdependence to ensure our priorities are set correctly and the UN focuses on those goals where it has a clear benefit and is the best-suited actor to help Member States in achieving the Agenda. A plan should avoid splitting the SDGs, its targets and indicators and assigning these to parts of the UN System, without first acknowledging that monitoring progress on the SDGs cannot mean compartmentalizing these and putting a monetary value to each organization's work to showcase results achieved by Goal.

The 'value for money' rhetoric is a risky path and the UN System should not be pushed in that corner to argue its contribution towards the 2030 Agenda.

Q30 10. Please indicate one or two endeavor or initiatives you suggest that the UN system organizations could undertake together to support the implementation of the SDGs between now and 2030:

The issue of human trafficking / contemporary forms of slavery has been reflected in three different goals of the 2030 Agenda (5,8,16), thus reflecting its complexity and the need for various sectors and actors to come together to tackle it effectively. In addition to the SGs flagship initiatives proposed in his 2017 Reports on reform of the UN System, this is a critical issue that has not been addressed by the Spotlight Initiative nor other existing actions by one or more UN entities, and thus needs more coordination and coherence across the UN System. The existing Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT) has not proven effective in improving coordination among UN agencies and other relevant international organizations to facilitate a holistic and comprehensive approach to preventing and combating trafficking in persons, including protection and support for victims of trafficking and needs more resources and political support from UN Principals and Member States.

Q31 Documents/attachments

2016_UNODC_Annual_Report.pdf (7.9MB)

#22

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Page 2: Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q6 1. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, has the governing body of your organization taken (or will it take) any decisions or new strategies to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? If any, please provide a brief summary below, including the overarching vision of your organization.

The IMF is committed, within the scope of its mandate, to the global partnership for sustainable development. The IMF has launched a number of initiatives to enhance its support for its member countries in crucial ways as they pursue the SDGs. Specifically, the IMF:

- has expanded financial support for low-income developing countries, including: (i) a 50 percent increase in access norms and limits for all IMF concessional financing; (ii) zero percent interest rate on a permanent basis for IMF lending under the Rapid Credit Facility , (ii) an increase in access limits under the emergency financing instruments for countries hit by large natural disasters; and (iv) an extension of the zero percent interest rate to all other IMF concessional loans until at least end-2018. A comprehensive review of IMF concessional facilities is underway and expected to be completed this year;
- is scaling up support for developing countries to boost domestic revenue mobilization, including by collaborating with other international organizations through the new Platform for Collaboration on Tax . The IMF provides technical assistance on tax policy and administration to over 100 countries every year and is scaling up its support for developing countries, including, where needed, the coverage of international tax issues;
- is providing support—through its Infrastructure Policy Support Initiative—to member countries seeking to increase public investment in infrastructure. The initiative seeks to deepen the IMF's macroeconomic policy advice and capacity building work to help countries tackle large infrastructure gaps without endangering public debt sustainability. Several such pilot programs are underway. Moreover, the IMF's new debt limits policy adds flexibility to manage financing needs to support growth and investment while maintaining prudent debt levels. The IMF is also reforming the debt sustainability framework for low-income developing countries to better guide countries' borrowing decisions and maintain public debt on a sustainable path;
- is bolstering its support to fragile and conflict states to address their specific challenges and wide and persistent capacity building needs, including through the new Capacity Building Framework , which seeks to support institution building goals, strengthen outcome monitoring, and enhance coordination with other partners;
- is deepening and operationalizing its work on inequality and gender through a pilot approach. Under the initiative, inequality and gender related issues have been analyzed in more than 60 case studies and about 30 additional cases are in the pipeline.
- is promoting deeper, more inclusive and more stable financial systems, through policy advice and TA. For example, the Financial Sector Stability Fund supports the delivery and follow-up TA and training through Financial Sector Stability Reviews (FSSRs), and developing balance sheet data and financial soundness indicators.
- has stepped up support to countries vulnerable to natural disasters and climate change and is paying increasing attention to adaptation issues. In this regard, the IMF and WB have launched a joint Climate Change Policy Assessment (CCPA) providing country-specific frameworks assessing preparedness to climate change, climate mitigation and adaptation plans, and risk management strategies, with initial pilots including Seychelles and St. Lucia. Other country consultations examined carbon mitigation policies (Jamaica, Seychelles) and reforming energy policies (Sri Lanka, Vietnam).

Q7 SDG-specific strategies, plans or work programmes: Respondent skipped this question

Q8 Aligning the structure of the organization with the transformative features of the 2030 Agenda, including any challenges and lessons learned in doing so: Respondent skipped this question

Q9 Readjusting or updating results-based budgeting and management, including performance indicators: Respondent skipped this question

Q10 Action to enhance support to the principle of "leaving no one behind" and to integrated policy approaches: Respondent skipped this question

Q11 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q12 Mainstreaming the SDGs in development plans and policies or through national sustainable development plans/strategies:

Respondent skipped this question

Q13 Mainstreaming the SDGs in sectoral strategies, including specific SDG/target strategies:

Respondent skipped this question

Q14 Data and statistical capacity building:

The IMF has been contributing to the global efforts to monitor the implementation of the SDGs and serves as the custodian agency for four SDG indicators using its databases on macroeconomic and financial statistics. These include (i) the Financial Access Survey (FAS) for reporting on the number of commercial bank branches and ATMs per 100,000 adults to measure financial inclusion (SDG indicator 8.10.1); (ii) the Financial Soundness Indicator (FSI) database to provide several measures for financial sector regulation (SDG indicator 10.5.1); (iii) the Government Finance Statistics (GFS) database to measure total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source (SDG indicator 17.1.1); and (iv) the GFS database to measure the proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes (SDG indicator 17.1.2.).

The IMF's Statistics Department has a strong track record in providing extensive and well-targeted capacity development (CD) to help countries enhance their statistical capacities in the area of macroeconomic and financial statistics. This work, which currently accounts for more than half of the department's output and makes the IMF one of the top five providers of statistics CD, has been buttressed by the IMF's standard-setting role across several statistical topical areas.

With more challenging international environment emanating from the need to monitor the implementation of the SDGs and to help improve countries' economic policy-making, the IMF has recalibrated its statistics CD strategy. In addition to CD being provided through its own resources, the IMF's Regional Technical Assistance Centers, and technical assistance projects funded by bilateral partners, the IMF has recently also set up two multi-partner trust funds to provide technical assistance and training to low- and lower middle-income countries world-wide to respond to these new challenges. These are:

- the Financial Sector Stability Fund, which under its statistics module helps countries (i) to compile and disseminate FSIs for use in financial sector analysis, policy formulation, and SDG monitoring; and (ii) implement the balance sheet approach to help identify economic risks and vulnerabilities countries are facing; and

- the Data for Decisions (D4D) Fund, which will have four modules with a strong emphasis on operational data to provide

more and better data to policy makers for evidence-based decision-making. Work under the four modules will also be conducive to SDG monitoring, either directly benefiting the four SDG indicators for which the IMF was chosen as custodian agency (see above) or indirectly by enhancing the quality of key macroeconomic datasets that are linked to many of the 17 SDGs (especially the measurement of GDP). In addition, one module aims to roll out a new online learning curriculum providing training in eight fundamental macroeconomic statistical areas, which will be instrumental in developing compilers' expertise, with expected positive externalities to other statistical areas (e.g., social and environmental statistics). Finally, one module will offer advice to countries' national statistical systems to standardize, streamline, and automate their statistical infrastructure, thereby enabling countries to better respond to the more challenging data environment.

Q15 Science, technology and innovation for the SDGs:

Respondent skipped this question

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q16 Multi-stakeholder partnerships:

Respondent skipped this question

Q17 Sub-national plans/strategies and implementation for the SDGs:

Respondent skipped this question

Q18 Leveraging interlinkages across SDG goals and targets:

Respondent skipped this question

Q19 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q20 Supporting the intergovernmental body of your organization in contributing to the thematic review of the HLPF:

Respondent skipped this question

Q21 Contributing to policy/background briefs for the HLPF:

- Reporting on progress on our commitments via the SG reports as requested
- Leading on the drafting of a number of chapters (Domestic Public Resources, Debt and Debt Sustainability, Addressing Systemic Issues) and contributing to other chapters of the annual IATF report, which feeds into the HLPF reporting on 2030 Agenda reporting

Q22 Helping organize SDG-specific events in the preparatory process:

Respondent skipped this question

Q23 Organizing side events or speaking at the HLPF:

Co-hosting a side event during the 2016 HLPF on 'The Cost of Corruption and Mitigating Strategies'

Q24 Supporting VNR process:

Respondent skipped this question

Q25 5. How has your organization cooperated with other UN system organizations to achieve coherence and synergies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? In this regard, has your organization launched or intend to launch any joint programmes or projects in collaboration with other UN entities? Are there any results or lessons you would like to highlight that might help improve the design and impact of such efforts? Has your organization participated in any of the following coordination systemwide mechanisms or any other relevant platform - CEB, UNDG, EC-ESA Plus, RCMs, UN-Energy, UN-Water, UN-Ocean, IAEG, IATT? Please specify which and indicate any suggestions you may have about improving collaborations within and across these mechanisms/platforms:

The IMF has partnered with the World Bank Group in a number of areas to support the implementation and achievement of the 2030 Agenda. Additionally, the Fund is part of the Platform for Collaboration on Tax with the OECD, UN and WB, which aims to better support countries in the challenges they face in relation to their tax systems. The Fund participates regularly in CEB meetings and ECESA+ meetings. We have no comments on how to improve collaboration within these groupings.

Q26 6. How has your organization engaged with stakeholder groups, both in supporting implementation at the country, regional and global levels, and within your own organization? If yes, please provide main highlights, including any lessons learned:

Yes. The Fund engages its member countries in key SDG issues of inclusion and environmental sustainability. The IMF is weaving lessons from policy-oriented research on a number of development issues into its operational work in a targeted manner. These include:

- the role of diversification and structural transformation in sustained growth in developing countries—and the policies needed to support this change. Key policies include those to strengthen infrastructure in a cost-effective manner, support financial deepening, and boost agricultural productivity;
- tackling income and gender inequality and promoting economic and financial inclusion by promoting job creation, enhancing the redistributive role of fiscal policy in an efficient manner, and boosting access to financial services while preserving financial stability; and
- promoting environmental sustainability by reforming energy and enhancing resilience to climate-related events.

The Fund has adopted a pilot-based approach to explore emerging macro-critical issues, deepen its existing work and sharpen its bilateral surveillance in a range of areas that are relevant for the successful implementation of the SDGs. The nine pilot initiatives currently underway cover macro-financial issues, fiscal space, macro-structural issues, domestic revenue mobilization, international taxation, inequality, gender, energy/climate, and infrastructure. These initiatives will be expanded to the broader membership in a selective manner.

The IMF also engages on SDGs on a regular basis with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), including more recently in the context of the inequality and gender pilot initiatives. For example, the IMF team for the Republic of Congo had constructive discussions on governance in the oil sector with CSOs, which helped design governance measures to reduce poverty and inequality. In Zambia, the inclusion of water and sanitation as part of social spending in the IMF-supported program drew on a recent CSOs' position paper on gender and inequality issues. The Fund also participated in a CSO policy forum organized by Oxfam during the 2017 Annual Meetings on their assessment of the Fund's inequality pilots experience, where the usefulness of ex-ante consultations with CSOs in the context of programs was highlighted, particularly in Ghana and Zambia.

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Q27 7. Has your organization organized any conferences, forums or events designed to facilitate exchange of experience, peer and mutual learning? If yes, please provide a brief summary below and include lessons learned and gaps identified based on the outcomes of these events. Please also include any events you plan to organize in the coming years.

The IMF has organized several conferences, seminars and forums on the topics relevant to the SDGs, which are also extensively discussed during bilateral consultations with members and during the IMF Annual and Spring Meetings. A few examples of seminars include:

Regional Development: Fiscal Risks, Fiscal Space, and the Sustainable Development Goals
(IMF and JICA, JICA Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan February 1–2, 2017)

Financing for Development: The Way Forward (IMF-WB 2015 Spring meetings)
Seminar discussed the challenges of financing of the SDGs.

Making Macroeconomics Work for Women (IMF-WB, IMF-WB 2016 Annual meetings)
The seminar highlighted that achieving comprehensive economic development and reaching the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) require a decisive challenge to existing barriers to women's economic equality.

Towards 2030: Trends, Opportunities, Challenges, and Policies for Inclusive Growth (IMF-WB 2017 Annual Meetings). The conference focused on how demographics and automation will shape the economic landscape for developing countries over the next two decades; what job opportunities and challenges to inclusive growth and gender equality can these long-term trends create for these countries; and the role of policies.

Upcoming conference

First Global Conference of the Platform for Collaboration on Tax - Taxation and the Sustainable Development Goals (Organized with the World Bank, OECD, and UN; February 14-16, 2018, at the United Nations HQ, NYC).

Q28 8. Is there any other information you would like to share, including annual reports of your organization and any impact assessment or evaluation reports? If yes, please use the space below and attach the document(s). Please also use this space to provide any other information, comments or remarks you deem necessary:

Below are the key references on the IMF's support to the implementation of SDGs in member countries:

Board papers

IMF (2015a) Financing for Development: Revisiting the Monterrey Consensus, July 2015

IMF (2015b) Financing for Development: Enhancing the Financial Safety Net for Developing Countries

IMF (2015c) The Role of the IMF in Supporting the Implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda

IMF (2015d) The Managing Directors Statement on the Role of the Fund in Addressing Climate Change

Staff discussion notes

SDN/15/18 From Ambition to Execution: Policies in Support of Sustainable Development Goals

SDN/16/01: After Paris: Paris: Fiscal, Macroeconomic, and Financial Implications of Climate Change

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q29 9. In your view, what should a strategic plan for the UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs look like? What key elements should it include and major challenges address in such a road map?

A strategic plan for the UN system in support of the 2030 could include the following key elements:

- Stimulating peer learning and disseminating experience through the international event such as forums, seminars and conferences.
- Monitoring the progress made by countries in the pursuit of the SDG objectives, to be frequently published through reports or the UN website.
- The main challenges could include: (i) weak implementation capacity and the poor data quality in many developing countries; (ii) additionality in financing for the SDGs (ensure that the funding for SDGs comes from additional resources and not reallocations)

Q30 10. Please indicate one or two endeavor or initiatives you suggest that the UN system organizations could undertake together to support the implementation of the SDGs between now and 2030:

Create an initiative to build country's capacity in producing and tracking SDGs indicators. This would require a coordinated approach among UN-specialized agencies and other international organizations.

Q31 Documents/attachments

Respondent skipped this question

#23

COMPLETE

Collector: Embedded Survey 1 (Website Survey)
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Q6 1. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, has the governing body of your organization taken (or will it take) any decisions or new strategies to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? If any, please provide a brief summary below, including the overarching vision of your organization.

Adopted by the World Food Programme's (WFP) Executive Board just over a year after the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, WFP's Strategic Plan for 2017-2021 aligns the organization's work to the 2030 Agenda's global call to action, which prioritizes efforts to end poverty, hunger and inequality, encompassing humanitarian as well as development efforts.

The Strategic Plan is guided by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set forth in the 2030 Agenda, in particular SDG 2 on ending hunger and SDG 17 on revitalizing global partnerships for implementation of the SDGs. It ushers in a new planning and operational structure, including the implementation of results-based country portfolios that will maximize WFP's contribution to governments' efforts towards achieving the SDGs.

Responding to emergencies and saving lives and livelihoods – either through direct assistance, or by strengthening country capacities – remains at the heart of WFP's operations, especially as humanitarian needs become increasingly complex and protracted.

At the same time, WFP will support countries in ensuring no one is left behind by continuing to build resilience for food security and nutrition and addressing the growing challenges posed by climate change and rising inequality.

Mirroring the structure of the 2030 Agenda, each of the Plan's two Strategic Goals – support countries to achieve Zero Hunger and partner to support implementation of the SDGs – is articulated through Strategic Objectives and Strategic Results, against which progress can be measured.

Implementation of the Strategic Plan (2017–2021) is being adapted in response to local contexts, capacities and partnerships. Country Strategic Plans will determine the Strategic Results to which WFP will contribute in each country, dependent upon the specific situation and dynamics of that country and aligning with national priorities and goals, including the achievement of national SDG targets.

Q7 SDG-specific strategies, plans or work programmes:

The Integrated Road Map (IRM) is WFP's transformation strategy to achieve Sustainable Development and Zero Hunger. The approach involves four interrelated processes. Aside from WFP's renewed Strategic Plan (2017-2021) mentioned above (question # 1), the Policy on Country Strategic Plans (CSP), the Financial Framework Review (FFR) and the Corporate Results Framework (CRF) were also adopted in the November 2016 by WFP's Executive Board.

Policy on Country Strategic Plans

Guided by WFP's Strategic Plan (2017–2021), the Policy on Country Strategic Plans (CSPs) replaces WFP's programme categories and project documents with coherent country portfolios that provide “lines of sight” from the resources deployed to the results achieved. Combined with new financial and corporate results frameworks, the CSP framework has the potential to improve the quality of WFP's assistance by: i) identifying WFP's specific contributions within a country; ii) establishing the basis for effective partnerships, including with the Rome-based agencies (RBAs); iii) increasing effectiveness and efficiency in emergency response and integrating it into a broader framework for zero hunger; iv) aligning WFP's contribution with national SDG targets and national and United Nations plans; v) reducing transaction costs; and vi) enhancing performance reporting and accountability.

CSPs are designed for up to five years based on national zero hunger strategic reviews that aim to catalyse country actions towards achieving SDG 2 through jointly agreed strategic outcomes.

Q8 Aligning the structure of the organization with the transformative features of the 2030 Agenda, including any challenges and lessons learned in doing so:

Financial Framework Review

The objective of the Financial Framework Review is to maximize operational effectiveness through realistic financial planning, enhanced accountability, streamlined processes and harmonized programmatic, financial and results frameworks. The Financial Framework Review and the work stream 'Budgeting for Operational Effectiveness' has culminated with the creation of a Country Portfolio Budget structure that is aligned with the Country Strategic Plan Framework and the Strategic Plan (2017–2021). At its core, WFP's financial framework is simple, streamlined for use in the field and allows WFP to demonstrate value for money, cost effectiveness and efficiency in achieving our outcomes. The redesigned budget structure replaces the current project-based model to support the country portfolio approach to strategy, planning, implementation, budgeting and reporting to enhance results-based management.

To meet the demands of greater transparency and cost efficiency, the country portfolio budget structure clearly demonstrating the link between results we want and the cost of delivering them. It will be simpler to manage and more flexible to support the achievement of strategic outcomes. Adoption of a new cost structure will facilitate communication of operational results, enhancing WFP's accountability to beneficiaries, donors and partners.

Q9 Readjusting or updating results-based budgeting and management, including performance indicators:

Corporate Results Framework

With the new Strategic Plan (2017–2021), WFP seized the opportunity to integrate strategic and management results into a single Corporate Results Framework (CRF). The CRF is built around two Strategic Goals drawn from SDG 2 and SDG 17, and supported by the five Strategic Objectives and eight Strategic Results set out in the Strategic Plan (2017–2021).

The five Strategic Objectives are:

1. End hunger by protecting access to food
2. Improve nutrition
3. Achieve food security
4. Support SDG implementation
5. Partner for SDG results

The eight Strategic Results are:

1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)
2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)
3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition through improved productivity and incomes (SDG Target 2.3)
4. Food system are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)
5. Developing countries have strengthened capacities to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)
6. Policies to support sustainable development coherent (SDG Target 17.14)
7. Developing countries access a range of financial resources for development investment (SDG Target 17.3)
8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology, strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)

The five Strategic Objectives frame WFP's programmatic and operational focus, and are linked to national and global efforts to meet the targets for SDGs 2 and 17. In addition to the eight Strategic Results, WFP also uses Strategic Outcomes, outputs and activities. Each country selects its own Strategic Outcomes, Outputs and Activities, which are linked to standardized categories, allowing for flexibility and contextualization at the country level while ensuring standardized performance measurement and reporting among countries.

The CRF ensures harmonized design, monitoring and reporting for CSPs in all WFP offices. Adoption of the CRF further aligns WFP's monitoring and reporting on results with those of other United Nations agencies, particularly the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Population Fund.

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Q10 Action to enhance support to the principle of "leaving no one behind" and to integrated policy approaches:

Leaving no one behind

WFP is the largest humanitarian organization addressing the challenges of global hunger and nutrition. While WFP's mandate clearly articulates humanitarian and development responsibilities, the organization's comparative advantage and long experience call for prioritization of emergency, life-saving and development-enabling work that benefits the poorest and most marginal people.

The SDGs require moving beyond saving lives to changing lives, focusing first on the people in greatest need, not just in least-developed countries but universally throughout the world.

WFP is committed to reaching those in greatest need first, while ensuring that no one is left behind. Responding to emergencies and saving lives and livelihoods will continue to constitute the major part of WFP's operations while it will focus on aspects of development where food-based interventions are most appropriate.

Q11 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q12 Mainstreaming the SDGs in development plans and policies or through national sustainable development plans/strategies:

A WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) is informed by national Zero Hunger Strategic Review (ZHSR), a country-led exercise that determines the collective actions needed to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG2) by 2030.

WFP facilitates the implementation of ZHSRs and provides technical as well as financial support to the process. ZHSRs provide a comprehensive analysis of the country-specific food security and nutrition challenges through inclusive consultations with a wide range of government stakeholders, civil society, private sector, donors and international organizations.

Although focused on SDG2, the interdependent nature of the 17 SDGs mandates means that the ZHSR incorporates the multi-sectoral dimensions of food insecurity and malnutrition - achieving zero hunger is only possible if progress towards all SDGs is made, and vice versa. As such, cross-sectoral and cross institutional partnerships are essential to make Agenda 2030 a reality. Fostering relations between stakeholders is therefore an integral part and goal of the ZHSR process.

The purpose of the ZHSR is to support governments and other partners to achieve SDG2 - to "end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture". The process can be understood as a contribution to fulfilling a country's commitment to Agenda 2030 by offering a tested formula and approach on how to localize/domesticate SDG2. At the end of the process, a comprehensive analytical report highlighting the priority actions required to achieve zero hunger is endorsed by stakeholders.

Since 2014, WFP supported more than 60 countries in initiating Zero Hunger Strategic Reviews that so far led to the approval of 20 CSPs in 2017. Five (5) countries where Zero Hunger Strategic Reviews were not feasible at present opted to develop Interim CSPs. Engaging a large number of stakeholders during the strategic review process and in the development of one comprehensive and multi-year portfolio prompted varying expectations and opinions regarding WFP's role in a country. The strategic review's focus on building evidence for WFP's value proposition based on recommendations and collective goals has helped to develop a shared vision and understanding of WFP's future portfolio among partners.

Governments are welcoming the opportunity to align WFP's work with national plans, including economic and social development plans. CSPs are also facilitating more effective partnerships with governments and the transfer of capabilities, which helps to increase WFP's focus on exit strategies.

WFP contributes directly and indirectly to other national priorities and other SDGs through the outputs of its activities. As stated in the WFP Strategic Plan 2017-2021, WFP will collaborate with partners, including IFAD and FAO, to leverage each one's capacities and strengths to support countries to achieve the SDGs.

Q13 Mainstreaming the SDGs in sectoral strategies, including specific SDG/target strategies:

Respondent skipped this question

Q14 Data and statistical capacity building:

Respondent skipped this question

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Q15 Science, technology and innovation for the SDGs: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q16 Multi-stakeholder partnerships: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q17 Sub-national plans/strategies and implementation for the SDGs: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q18 Leveraging interlinkages across SDG goals and targets: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q19 Others: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q20 Supporting the intergovernmental body of your organization in contributing to the thematic review of the HLPF:

WFP has actively contributed to the HLPF through the Committee on World Food Security (CFS). Since the CFS 43rd Session in October 2016, WFP participates in an Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) and Technical Task Team on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) looking at how the CFS can support the advancement of the 2030 Agenda and what role it can play. In 2017, the OEWG on SDGs, supported by the Technical Task Team, developed and conveyed the CFS contribution to the 2017 HLPF held under the global follow-up and review theme “Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world”. Specific SDGs under in-depth review were SDGs 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 14 and 17. The 2018 HLPF “Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies” will review SDGs 6, 7, 11, 12, 15, and 17.

WFP provided substantial inputs to both of the CFS contributions to the 2017 and 2018 HLPF. The CFS contributions strongly reaffirm that country-level implementation of the Agenda 2030, in support of governments’ efforts towards Zero Hunger, is central.

WFP co-organized the “Reaching those left furthest behind: Addressing hunger and poverty in protracted crises” side-event during the 2017 HLPF, together with the FAO, IFAD and the CFS, and hosted by the Netherlands’ Mission to the United Nations in New York. This event underlined the need to bring humanitarian assistance and longer-term development efforts together in protracted crises contexts - to address immediate food security and nutrition needs, strengthen the resilience of agricultural systems and livelihoods and work towards achieving the SDGs.

Q21 Contributing to policy/background briefs for the HLPF: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q22 Helping organize SDG-specific events in the preparatory process: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q23 Organizing side events or speaking at the HLPF: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q24 Supporting VNR process: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q25 5. How has your organization cooperated with other UN system organizations to achieve coherence and synergies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? In this regard, has your organization launched or intend to launch any joint programmes or projects in collaboration with other UN entities? Are there any results or lessons you would like to highlight that might help improve the design and impact of such efforts? Has your organization participated in any of the following coordination systemwide mechanisms or any other relevant platform - CEB, UNDG, EC-ESA Plus, RCMs, UN-Energy, UN-Water, UN-Ocean, IAEG, IATT? Please specify which and indicate any suggestions you may have about improving collaborations within and across these mechanisms/platforms:

WFP's Strategic Plan (2017–2021) allows WFP to evolve with other entities of the United Nations Development System (UNDS). These entities serve specific and differing needs, reflected in their specializations and spheres of influence. The 2030 Agenda requires the UNDS to pursue integrated approaches and create cross-sectoral synergies to deliver interlinked results at all levels, supported by an enabling funding and governance architecture. The system has recognized this moment as a window of opportunity and is taking practical measures, both individually and collectively, to do business differently. The UNDS recognizes that its primary focus should be on achieving interlinked and transformative results at country level and promoting national ownership. The UNDS has renewed its commitment to deliver across mandates, sectors and institutional boundaries, working within the framework of the Charter of the United Nations, using more integrated and interconnected approaches.

The 2030 Agenda makes clear that sustainable development hinges on effective partnerships. WFP embraces this imperative, seeking to align and integrate its food assistance capacities and programmes with the interventions and investments of governments, other United Nations agencies, the private sector and civil society, which together can generate the systemic changes for sustainable development. WFP will work in synergy with partners to combine and leverage complementary strengths and resources. The objective will be transparent, equitable and mutually beneficial arrangements with mechanisms for sharing risks, responsibilities and accountability. WFP will rely on partners with stronger comparative advantages, which might be better placed to respond. Commitment to partnership and collective action has long been central to WFP's operations and is at the heart of the 2030 Agenda's global call to action.

Enhanced synergies among the Rome-based agencies (RBA) are paramount to achieving SDG 2. RBA collaboration is particularly relevant when adapted to country context to maximize each agency's complementary capacities and strengths. Over recent years, significant efforts have been made to enhance RBA collaboration. This progress must be strengthened for effective SDG 2 results. As noted in the RBA paper on Collaboration among the United Nations Rome-based Agencies: Delivering on the 2030 Agenda, WFP is committed to working with FAO and IFAD by capturing all available synergies and complementarities and avoiding overlaps to contribute to collective results across humanitarian and development contexts, and to enhance RBA advocacy on food security and nutrition at the global level and within the broader United Nations system.

Planning and implementation of WFP's country-level activities with UNDS partners, especially FAO and IFAD, will continue to be a priority for achieving zero hunger and avoiding programme overlap and duplication.

Q26 6. How has your organization engaged with stakeholder groups, both in supporting implementation at the country, regional and global levels, and within your own organization? If yes, please provide main highlights, including any lessons learned:

In the formulation of WFP's County Strategic Plans, national Zero Hunger Strategic Review (ZHSR) offer a common and comprehensive view of national food security and nutrition challenges and solutions, thus benefiting multiple stakeholders and potentially informing a range of other processes such as national development plans, UNDAFs, individual sectoral plans and Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs).

By participating and contributing to the ZHSR, a wide range of partners are enabled to anchor their strategic planning in a common, nationally owned framework for zero hunger. Convening key stakeholders around the table also raises awareness of the most pressing food security and nutrition bottlenecks and increases advocacy for a timely and comprehensive national response.

By highlighting the benefits of investing in hunger solutions and by elevating the issue on the national agenda, the ZHSR is an exceptional opportunity to bring together line ministries and strengthen a multi-sectoral approach to food security and nutrition which are often considered separate issues and hence scattered across various ministries. Ultimately, the process aims to foster synergies between the programmes of various partners, promote new partnerships and enhance coordination.

WFP consultations with its Executive Board's Membership have been key in guiding WFP's strategic direction and system changes. Through a series of informal consultations, bilateral and formal board sessions, the Executive Board's engagement has been critical to refining the Integrated Road Map processes.

Q27 7. Has your organization organized any conferences, forums or events designed to facilitate exchange of experience, peer and mutual learning? If yes, please provide a brief summary below and include lessons learned and gaps identified based on the outcomes of these events. Please also include any events you plan to organize in the coming years.

5th Africa Logistics Conference

WFP and Help Logistics (a programme of the Kuehne Foundation) organized and hosted the 5th Africa Logistics conference on the 27th -28th October 2016 in Nairobi, Kenya.

The conference brought together a wide and diverse group of humanitarian supply chain practitioners. Over 150 supply chain delegates attended the conference, with representatives from more than 70 Donors, UN agencies, Government bodies, Red Cross and Crescent agencies,

commercial companies and Universities. The delegates came together to provide East African responses to key issues that were raised by the Global Logistics Cluster in its paper 'Delivering in a Moving World' at the World Humanitarian Summit, 2016.

Recommendations to address logistic challenges and strengthen supply chains were put forward as follows:

1. Strengthen local response
2. Assist through cash and in-kind
3. Allow access to beneficiaries in complex emergencies
4. Engage the private sector
5. Coordinate, collaborate and provide shared services

WFP and Help Logistics will again be co-hosting the 6th Africa Logistics conference this year on the 14th and 15th March in Nairobi, Kenya. The theme of the conference is 'African Humanitarian Logistics until 2030' with the objective of bringing 120 participants from the humanitarian, government, donor, academic and private sector together to consider how humanitarian supply networks in Africa will evolve between now and 2030, when the Sustainable Development Goals deadline comes to an end.

South Sudan Substantive dialogue, co-convened by WFP and ECHO in December 2015

Co-convened by WFP and ECHO, this meeting was designed to help fill a gap in substantive dialogue focusing explicitly on the food and nutrition crisis, the related operational challenges and what more can be done to mitigate human suffering in what has become a protracted situation in South Sudan, and to identify priorities and opportunities for food assistance efforts in the next one to three years.

More than ninety participants took part in the meeting, which took place from 10-11 December in Nairobi. These included senior participants from the UN and other international organizations, South Sudan civil society organizations, religious leaders, think-tanks

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participants from the UN and other international organizations, South Sudan civil society organizations, religious leaders, think tanks and academia, the private sector and donors as well as resource people from the media. Technical staff from the humanitarian branches of both the South Sudanese government and the opposition also participated.

Recommendations for humanitarian actors included:

1. Be more creative in telling our stories by focusing on the South Sudanese people themselves rather than on abstract concepts of vulnerability and need. This may require taking a more positive approach to storytelling and reflecting the diversity that exists in the country. Where appropriate, bring stories closer to home for the reader by emphasizing partnerships (i.e. link media interest in the US to how USAID is assisting).
2. Provide appropriate context. Many of the stories that are told about South Sudan explain the violence in the country as 'senseless', with faceless, nameless perpetrators and focus narrative on the victims because it's seen as a 'safer' story. There must be a greater emphasis on conveying the true nature of what is happening, acknowledging that people have an independent mind and spirit and are often fighting because of deeply held beliefs. Without a more nuanced understanding of the war, it is difficult to see how peace might be achieved.
3. Be sensitive to unintended consequences of our narratives. Focusing on people, personal efforts to solve problems, and reflecting real voices of the people we serve, can not only counter stereotypes but provide a more compelling narrative for mobilizing support.
4. Harness the knowledge of local journalists and build their capacity to tell better stories, including by helping them to function as agents of accountability and as a channel to provide regular citizens with a voice. Recognize that South Sudanese journalists may have important roles in publishing and promoting stories of reconciliation that may not suit international media.
5. Work hard to find ways to convey technical information (e.g. about food security) better so that the story does not always focus on famine.
6. Push for access and avoid self-censorship. It is important to continue to cover and push for coverage of critical issues

Healthy-Not-Hungry Dinners

Continuing a near decade-long tradition at the World Economic Forum (WEF), the World Food Programme (WFP) hosted a dinner in Davos, Switzerland for the 2017 WEF Annual meeting. In 2017, WFP partnered with Project Everyone to host a dinner around the SDGs. The dinner served as a launching pad for a year-long movement, called #HealthyNotHungry, which aimed to raise awareness around Zero Hunger and the Global Goals more generally.

In the lead-up to the flagship dinner, WFP hosted a series of about 20 satellite dinners around the world in major capitals. The dinners focused largely on healthy and sustainable food systems and served as the first step in a larger movement. As such, the key element among the dinners was the menu which highlighted the value of locally sourced and nutritious foods. The menus were developed by a roster of international chefs committed to sustainable food systems and the achievement of a Zero Hunger world. Each chef was asked to create a unique meal. Their challenge was to prepare dishes anchored in the four staples (wheat, maize, rice, and potatoes) but to also include ingredients from the 29,996 other edible plant species not regularly consumed by the global population.

One of the approximately two dozen dinners held world-wide was held by WFP Southern Africa regional Bureau in Johannesburg in January 2017. The event engaged senior public figures from the Southern Africa region, advocates and key stakeholders for action on the SDGs, particularly SDG2 and SDG3. The event proved to be a successful launch-pad for a number of new connections and partnerships between WFP and new stakeholders, including the World Economic Forum's Global Shapers, South Africa's Agricultural Research Council, National Planning Commission and Centre for Food, Nutrition and Well Being. The event engaged national radio, food authors, critics and journalists from a variety of agencies for pre- and post-event media. Advocacy dialogue was structured around the topic of the importance of healthy and sustainable food systems for all, and the importance of protecting and securing local, healthy and nutritious foods and encouraging the consumption of a more diversified diet and the protection, production and consumption of other edible plant species beyond the 4 major staples which are globally consumed.

In addition to these dinners, WFP partnered with chefs around the world who were not able to host a #HealthyNotHungry dinner in the lead up to the WEF Annual Meeting. Instead, these "satellite chefs" showed solidarity with this global movement by including items on their menus that speak to this concept in the lead up to WEF.

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Shock-Responsive Social Protection: Towards a Resilient Malawi
High-Level Panel – 6th October 2016 – Ufulu Gardens, Lilongwe

As Malawi faced successive and concurrent shocks driving the historic emergency response over the 2016/7 lean season leading to some 6.5 million Malawians in need of emergency food assistance, WFP and partners continue strengthening social protection systems to reduce chronic need and better equip Malawi to address the shocks driving annual food and nutrition insecurity. This is being achieved through linking the social protection sector to humanitarian systems and actors, a concept termed 'shock responsive social protection'.

In late 2016, the Government of Malawi and the World Food Programme (WFP) hosted a national conference on 'Shock Responsive Social Protection' (SRSP), in Lilongwe, Malawi. The conference was attended by experts from all over the world including organizations such as: Oxford Policy Management (OPM); Development Pathway; Institute of Development Studies (IDS); UN agencies, as well as from the relevant Malawi Government ministries and Departments. Over 90 participants from across Malawi and globally came to listen to the panellists and discuss how to strengthen social protection systems to reduce chronic food insecurity and to better equip Malawi to address shocks driving annual food and nutrition insecurity.

Building on the conclusions of the high-level panel discussions during the conference, the concept of shock-responsive-social protection is now being advanced through a study co-commissioned by WFP, GIZ, and the World Bank as well as through operational trials undertaken by the Overseas Development Institute and the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre in 2017. On the ground in Malawi, and as a result of this conference, WFP supported activities such as trialing the use of the social registry to target households for emergency food assistance, and supporting the roll out of 'automatic inclusion' – automatically enrolling social cash transfer beneficiaries under the ongoing social protection programme into the emergency food assistance programs. In addition, under the 2017 emergency response, WFP worked with partners to scale up Emergency School Meals to reach school-going children in shock-affected areas, automatically including Social Cash Transfer beneficiaries, and supporting those with labour capacity in building productive assets during the emergency response and transitioning them to WFP's Food-for-Assets (FFA) programme, thus bridging the relief-recovery-resilience continuum. Some of the lessons, insights and findings have been incorporated into the Malawi national Resilience Plan as well as in Malawi's 5-year Social Protection Plans.

Q28 8. Is there any other information you would like to share, including annual reports of your organization and any impact assessment or evaluation reports? If yes, please use the space below and attach the document(s). Please also use this space to provide any other information, comments or remarks you deem necessary:

<https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/b64e670a-360f-441c-9fc9-5b934131c197/download/>

http://publications.wfp.org/en/annual-report/2016/?_ga=2.79384148.1923527909.1516016050-1929205740.1512148043

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q29 9. In your view, what should a strategic plan for the UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs look like? What key elements should it include and major challenges address in such a road map?

In close consultation with other UN stakeholders, WFP is contributing to the development of an overarching UN system-wide strategic engagement framework. In WFP's view, UN efforts – and therefore UN Reform – must be guided by a clear and comprehensive system-wide strategic logic in order to ensure that reforms within the different workstreams are consistent, coherent, and mutually reinforcing. The System-wide Strategic Framework must be guided by the principle that country level efforts are the key to achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The measure of success is progress on the ground against the SDG targets and indicators, recognizing that the SDGs are the 'results framework' against which UN system efforts will be measured.

The UN System's four functional pillars -- development, human rights and the rule of law, peace and security, and humanitarian response -- structure the UN's unique contribution to country efforts to achieve the 2030 Agenda. In this context, achieving the 2030 Agenda involves two fundamental challenges. On the one hand, it is necessary to take actions that will advance and enable progress towards achieving the SDGs. On the other hand, it is essential to take actions that address and/or contain the threats and hindrances to achieving progress on the SDGs. Addressing these twin challenges requires responses that are coherent, coordinated, and mutually reinforcing.

Q30 10. Please indicate one or two endeavor or initiatives you suggest that the UN system organizations could undertake together to support the implementation of the SDGs between now and 2030:

The UN system organizations could undertake joint/consolidated UN outreach and engagement plan for the world's 42 richest people contributing to the SDGs and include the world's poorest 3.7 billion in social, economic and environmental prosperity.

Reference is made to the latest Oxfam publication: <http://www.euronews.com/2018/01/22/oxfam-42-super-rich-hold-same-wealth-as-world-s-poorest-3-7-bln>

Q31 Documents/attachments

Respondent skipped this question

#24

COMPLETE

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Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q6 1. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, has the governing body of your organization taken (or will it take) any decisions or new strategies to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? If any, please provide a brief summary below, including the overarching vision of your organization.

ICAO is a specialized UN agency with a unique mandate to support the sustainable growth of international civil aviation transport. In close collaboration with its Member States and stakeholders at large ICAO develops policies and international Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) in support of a safe, efficient, secure, economically sustainable and environmentally responsible civil aviation sector. In assisting States to become and remain SARPs compliant and develop a sustainable civil aviation sector ICAO undertakes audits, performs studies and analyses, provides assistance and builds civil aviation capacity through a vast array of activities that are underpinned by partnerships.

Achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will rely on advances and innovations in sustainable transport, including aviation. Although sustainable transport and aviation are not represented by a standalone SDG, they are both mainstreamed across the SDGs.

In 2016, ICAO's 39th General Assembly unanimously adopted Resolution A39-25 on "Aviation's Contribution towards the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development". In doing so, all 192 Member States recognized the essential role of aviation in achieving the 2030 Agenda and the fundamental interlinkages between the SDGs, ICAO's Business Plan and its 5 Strategic Objectives and the No Country Left Behind (NCLB) initiative. As a result, the SDGs are now guiding the implementation of ICAO's 2017-2019 Business Plan. A reporting tool is being rolled out to capture progress on the implementation of ICAO's Business Plan as it contributes to the achievement of the SDGs by 2030.

Q7 SDG-specific strategies, plans or work programmes:

In 2016 ICAO adopted a Resource Mobilization Strategy with the purpose of consolidating and streamlining the Organization's resource mobilization efforts, to make funding more predictable, effective and efficient for States as they pursue the achievement of the SDGs and the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. In doing so ICAO is committed to provide States the required technical assistance and cooperation that will enhance their civil aviation sectors to ultimately better serve the achievement of UN SDGs. In 2018 ICAO will develop an advocacy strategy to raise awareness about the central role and cross-sectoral nature of international civil aviation in the drive towards the realization of the SDGs.

Q8 Aligning the structure of the organization with the transformative features of the 2030 Agenda, including any challenges and lessons learned in doing so:

In 2017, ICAO established the Strategic Planning, Coordination and Partnerships (SPCP) Office with the aim to better coordinate and support strategic planning, the management of efficient partnerships and facilitate fundraising for aviation across the Organization in support of the SDGs. Located within the Office of the Secretary-General, SPCP is responsible for sensitizing and promoting the interlinkages between aviation and the SDGs.

More specifically, SPCP - in close coordination with Bureaus/Sections - is spearheading the development and maintenance of the ICAO Business Plan, its Operating Plan, the Corporate Performance Management Framework, the Corporate Key Performance Indicators and the Risk Registry, which form the basis for resource allocation and assist the Secretary-General to monitor its accountability and performance with respect to the implementation of initiatives. The SPCP Office has also the responsibility to facilitate the development of partnerships as well as to leverage such strategic partnerships in air transport systems' enhancements for Member States and the mobilization of resources needed to implement necessary improvements.

Q9 Readjusting or updating results-based budgeting and management, including performance indicators:

ICAO has carefully mapped the linkages between the SDGs and the 2017-2019 Business Plan Strategic Objectives – of which there are five, namely: Safety, Air Navigation Capacity and Efficiency, Security and Facilitation, Economic Development of Air Transport and Environmental Protection. The mapping revealed that ICAO's Strategic Objectives are interwoven with 15 of the 17 SDGs and the organization is fully committed to work in close cooperation with States, the UN and stakeholders to support the achievement of the SDGs.

For three of the five Strategic Objectives (Safety, Air navigation Capacity and Efficiency, Security and Facilitation) ICAO adopted Global Plans to address its leading role in implementing activities on a result-based basis, with indicators linking to specific SDGs. The Global Aviation Safety Plan (GASP), Global Air Navigation Plan (GANP) and Global Aviation Security Plan (GASeP) include detailed guidance for States on how to comply with ICAO's SARPs. This in turn supports a sustainable aviation sector at both regional and national levels.

Q10 Action to enhance support to the principle of "leaving no one behind" and to integrated policy approaches:

By committing to the realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, UN Member States recognized that the dignity of the individual is fundamental and that the 2030 Agenda's Goals and targets should be met for all nations and people and for all segments of society. Furthermore, they endeavored to reach first those who are furthest behind. ICAO's No Country Left Behind (NCLB) Initiative has the objective to assist all States in complying with the ICAO SARPs, and the implementation of its 2017-2019 Business Plan and Strategic Objectives – which are closely intertwined with 15 of the 17 SDGs.

More specifically through the NCLB Initiative ICAO aims at:

- Advocating the benefits of aviation for States at high levels of government. One of the priorities of the NCLB is to garner the political will necessary to support aviation improvements. The ICAO World Aviation Forum (IWAF) which has been successfully convened three times, is an example of ICAO's efforts to bring together high-level participants from States, the aviation community and financial institutions, and to demonstrate how the implementation of aviation global standards and policies will enhance a safe, secure, efficient, economically viable and environmentally sound air transport system thereby contributing to achieving the UN SDGs.
- Developing tools and services that assist States in their implementation efforts. ICAO has been developing tools and services (for example, ICAO eTools¹, ICAO Data+², iSTARS³, iIMPLEMENT⁴, Carbon Calculator, EBT⁵, and IFSET⁶ and CERT) to assist States in identifying their particular needs and deficiencies, implementing aviation-related projects and programmes, mapping solutions, developing business cases, showcasing the socio-economic benefits of aviation and the opportunities to reduce its impact on the environment, etc.
- Monitoring the global compliance of SARPs. ICAO has instituted a mandatory audit/continuous monitoring programme to monitor States' level of meeting its oversight obligations. These audit activities in both aviation safety and security area lead to not only identify significant safety/security concerns at State level but also recognize States that make significant progress in resolving their safety oversight deficiencies and improving the effective implementation (EI) of SARPs.
- Facilitating and implementing capacity-building initiatives. The NCLB initiative signals ICAO's renewed emphasis on support to States for implementation and development. ICAO is working to provide more direct assistance and capacity-building activities in order to improve effective implementation of SARPs by States. In the area of environmental protection, ICAO has produced a series of guidance documents aimed at facilitating the identification and implementation of low emissions aviation measures, in synergy with existing States' policy priorities.
- Prioritizing assistance needs and assessing risks. State oversight capabilities are always linked with the demands placed upon it by the unique characteristics of its aviation sector activity. Therefore, while prioritization is made according to the global targets established by the Global Aviation Plans, the targets and goals should be customized for each State, taking into account each State's aviation profile. ICAO then is able to co-ordinate with States through the provision of technical assistance, which is funded by the Regular Budget or voluntary contributions.

Q11 Others:

N/A

Q12 Mainstreaming the SDGs in development plans and policies or through national sustainable development plans/strategies:

N/A

Q13 Mainstreaming the SDGs in sectoral strategies, including specific SDG/target strategies:

- ICAO Global Aviation Safety Plan (GASP): The ICAO's Aviation Safety Strategic Objective - which links to 11 out of 17 SDGs, the 2017-2019 ICAO Global Aviation Safety Plan (GASP) outlines the key activities and global targets driving collaborative international air safety improvements worldwide. To guide the harmonized development of regional and State safety planning, the GASP sets out a strategy to support the prioritization and continuous improvement of civil aviation safety, provides a framework for the development and implementation of regional, sub-regional and national plans, and promotes the uniform and consistent implementation of ICAO safety related ICAO SARPs contained in 16 out of the 19 Annexes to the Chicago Convention.
- ICAO Global Air Navigation Plan (GANP): Air Navigation capacity and efficiency is closely linked to 11 out of 17 SDGs. The GANP is the strategy to achieve a global interoperable air navigation system, for all users during all phases of flight that meets agreed levels of safety, provides for optimum economic operations, is environmentally sustainable and meets national security requirements. The GANP is being evolved to serve as a worldwide reference to transform the air navigation system in an evolutionary manner so that no State or Stakeholder is left behind. More specifically, the GANP intends to present all States with a comprehensive planning tool supporting a harmonized global Air Navigation system; identify all potential performance improvements available today, detail the next generation of ground and avionics technologies that will be deployed worldwide; and provide the investment range needed for States and Industry to make strategic decisions for their individual planning purposes.
- ICAO States' Action Plans on CO2 emissions reductions from international aviation: ICAO's work on the Environmental Strategic Objective contributes to 14 out of the 17 SDGs, including SDG7 on renewable energy, SDG9 on resilience and SDG13 on climate change. The ICAO States' Action Plans on CO2 emissions reductions from international aviation is a strategic document developed by States, in cooperation with their national aviation stakeholders, in order to identify international aviation CO2 emissions mitigation measures and quantify their expected impact. Given its strategic and comprehensive nature, this initiative enables States to streamline their policies in the area of climate change (SDG 13), renewable energy (SDG 7) and it is expected that in the future, climate change adaptation (SDG 9) activities could be reflected. Ultimately, the States' Action Plan initiative has triggered a number of partnerships within States, thus contributing to SDG 17.
- ICAO Next Generation of Aviation Professionals Programme (NGAP) was launched to ensure that enough qualified and competent aviation professionals will be available to operate, manage and maintain the future international air transport system. This is critical as a large contingent of the current generation of aviation professionals will retire, access to affordable training and education is increasingly problematic, and aviation competes with other industry sectors for highly skilled professionals. The objective of NGAP Programme is to develop tools and provisions for States and the international civil aviation community to assist them in implementing effective strategies to attract, educate, and retain the next generation of civil aviation professionals. The NGAP Programme is supported by a consortium of partner organizations that have identified specific NGAP issues and are committed to bring forward solutions to address these.
- ICAO Gender Equality Programme: aims to facilitate and coordinate targeted programmes and projects to enable and make regular reports on progress towards the SDG 5 of gender equality by 2030, especially in professional and higher levels of employment, within ICAO, and within States and the global aviation sector. The Secretary General is committed to report annually to the Council on the measures implemented and the progress being made in promoting gender equality within all levels of staff categories in the ICAO Secretariat, and on aviation gender equality statistics, to the extent that they are provided on a voluntary basis, in States and the international aviation industry. ICAO is working with Member States, aviation industry partners and professional associations, academia, and the UN to facilitate equal STEM education access to girls and boys as well as career development opportunities for women working in aviation through professional assignments at ICAO. These principles are also embedded in the Next Generation of Aviation Professionals (NGAP) Programme. ICAO also hosts networking and advocacy events aimed at raising awareness for gender in aviation and the advancement of women within the global aviation community.
- ICAO Global Aviation Security Plan (GASeP) In line with ICAO's Aviation Security and Facilitation Strategic Objective - the GASeP presents an ambitious goal-based plan that commits ICAO, States and industry collectively to significantly improve aviation security by 2030, consistent with the direction provided by ICAO's Assembly and in support of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. The GASeP was approved for immediate implementation and adopted as a "living document". It will remain so as ICAO continues to welcome State feedback to enable ICAO to assess any further improvements that can be made to the Plan. Moreover, to ensure the GASeP incorporates lessons learned from recent regional conferences, a global High-level Conference on Aviation Security will take place in 2018.

Q14 Data and statistical capacity building:

ICAO conducts workshops and seminars to facilitate States to develop robust statistical systems and data for monitoring progress towards the UN SDG Goal 9.1.2 of which ICAO is the custodial agency.

Q15 Science, technology and innovation for the SDGs:

The enterprise wide data management system has been developed by ICAO along with advanced analytical applications. This is available to States and it helps them to benchmark and compare progress towards the UN SDG's Goal 9.

Q16 Multi-stakeholder partnerships:

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Aviation Partnerships for Sustainable Development (APSD):

- One of the crucial component of ICAO's advocacy activities is to sensitize government decision makers beyond the air transport sector to promote the benefits of mobilizing resources for and investing in sustainable aviation.
- In 2016 ICAO launched the Aviation Partnerships for Sustainable Development (APSD). That same year ICAO invited UNDESA, UN-OHRLS, the WBG, and ATAG to join the APSD Initiative. As such this partnership now includes representation from the UN system, international and regional organizations, financial institutions and the private sector. It advocates the aviation benefits for sustainable development and sensitizes high level government decision makers beyond the air transport sector to promote the benefits of mobilizing resources for and investing in sustainable aviation.
- To advocate action towards achieving the 2030 Agenda with civil aviation as its enabler, the APSD partners have been actively engaging in an array of events in 2017 which target the achievement of the UN SDGs. In 2018, SDGs 6, 7, 11, 12 and 15 featuring, among others "city", "energy" and "ecosystems", will be the topics of the thematic review at the July UN High-Level Political Forum. In addition, Member States will be presenting voluntary national reviews, which might touch upon above-mentioned SDGs and also cover transport and aviation related issues.
- Throughout 2018, the APSD will showcase contributions of sustainable civil aviation towards these SDGs. Its members will jointly illustrate from their distinct perspectives how civil aviation is shaping the sustainable mobility agenda, impacting urban development, supporting regional socio-economic prosperity and contributing towards an environmentally responsible transportation. This will happen through a series of events that are planned to be embedded in selected 2018 high-level conferences. A kick-off APSD event took place in January during the "2018 Transforming Transportation Conference" which was organized by the World Bank and EMBARQ, the sustainable mobility initiative of the World Resources Institute (WRI) Ross Center for Sustainable Cities.

Sustainable Mobility for All (SuM4All) in support of the SDGs:

- At the 2016 Climate Action Summit - the World Bank Group president called for action to bring greater coherence and accelerate efforts to unify and transform the transport sector. He proposed to develop, with interested transport stakeholders, a new and strategic global initiative that will support the implementation of the SDGs and transform the sector. This announcement was greeted by the Secretary General of the United Nations, Ban Ki-moon. This Call for Action led to the creation of the Sustainable Mobility for All (SuM4All) Initiative that aimed to create a neutral platform where transport stakeholders could discuss cross-cutting issues, across all modes of transportation.
- Pursuing its efforts to advocate sustainable aviation in support of the SDGs, ICAO joined forces in 2017 with other transport stakeholders, active in the SuM4All Initiative to assess the state of global transport across all modes, the result of which was published in the first ever Global Mobility Report (GMR). The GMR is built around three components: (i) four global objectives that define "sustainable mobility"; (ii) quantitative and qualitative targets for those objectives, drawn from international agreements; and (iii) indicators to track country-level progress towards those objectives. It covers all modes of transport, including road, air, waterborne and rail. The GMR will inform a global roadmap of actions towards sustainable mobility to be developed in 2018.
- In January 2018, the initiative was formally established during the 4th Transport Consortium Meeting in Washington DC, with a charter, a workplan and an interim governance arrangement. ICAO is member of both the consortium and interim steering committee. The SuM4All includes over 50 leading organizations and agencies, representing UN agencies (including ICAO), private sector, development banks, foundations, donors, inter-governmental organizations, and international associations agreed to work together under one umbrella, with a commitment to support an equitable, efficient, safe and green mobility.
- The SuM4All is a stellar platform to advocate the benefits of aviation as an enabler of socio-economic advances allowing cross-fertilization between economies and strengthening connectivity among people.

Q17 Sub-national plans/strategies and implementation for the SDGs:

N/A

Q18 Leveraging interlinkages across SDG goals and targets:

Although transport and aviation don't have a stand-alone SDG, they are mainstreamed throughout the SDGs and facilitate the implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda in a substantial way. ICAO is a UN specialized agency with an unique mission. Within the UN system ICAO is the sole agency with a mandate to achieve international civil aviation that is safe, secure, sustainable and environment-friendly. ICAO has identified the linkages between its 5 Strategic Objectives and 15 out of 17 UN SDGs. For examples on how aviation interlinks with the SDGs please click below link:

<https://www.icao.int/about-icao/aviation-development/Pages/SDG.aspx>

Q19 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q20 Supporting the intergovernmental body of your organization in contributing to the thematic review of the HLPF:

In 2017, ICAO participated in the HLPF General Debate and made a statement on how ICAO is assisting its Member States to enhance air transport systems in support of the SDGs. A call for action was also made to States to prioritize aviation in their national development plans and include the sector when presenting national reviews in this forum. During the 2017 Partnership Exchange Special Session ICAO advocated air transport as the cornerstone and catalyst for global connectivity, economic growth and social development. ICAO raised awareness among development actors about the fact that this mode of transportation is vital to bring humanitarian aid and respond to crises and public health emergencies, especially in Countries in Special Situations. ICAO also provided a status report of the APSD (Aviation Partnerships for Sustainable Development), which it launched in partnership with UNDESA, UN-OHRLLS, WBG, and ATAG.

Q21 Contributing to policy/background briefs for the HLPF:

N/A

Q22 Helping organize SDG-specific events in the preparatory process:

N/A

Q23 Organizing side evens or speaking at the HLPF:

ICAO hosted an Aviation Partnerships for Sustainable Development (APSD) side event during the 2017 HLPF. The APSD is an ICAO-spearheaded partnership together with UNDESA, UN-OHRLLS, the WBG, and ATAG. During the side event, ICAO and partners jointly presented a high-level briefing on aviation contributions to sustainable development in countries in special situations and promoted the benefits of mobilizing resources for and investing in sustainable aviation. The side event gathered almost 40 participants representing States, including Mali, New Zealand, Niger, Palau, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Singapore, Sudan and Zambia, the UN system, international organizations, and the private sector.

Q24 Supporting VNR process:

In close collaboration with UNDESA, ICAO aims to support the VNR preparatory phase in 2018. ICAO prepared a SDGs-oriented national planning guidebook for its 7 regional offices to assist regional officers in sensitizing the Member States that will participate in the 2018 VNR to reflect aviation in their national review statements on progress towards the SDGs. The guidebook will be disseminated to regional offices and webinars will be organized to illustrate the strategic approach.

Q25 5. How has your organization cooperated with other UN system organizations to achieve coherence and synergies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? In this regard, has your organization launched or intend to launch any joint programmes or projects in collaboration with other UN entities? Are there any results or lessons you would like to highlight that might help improve the design and impact of such efforts? Has your organization participated in any of the following coordination systemwide mechanisms or any other relevant platform - CEB, UNDG, EC-ESA Plus, RCMs, UN-Energy, UN-Water, UN-Ocean, IAEG, IATT? Please specify which and indicate any suggestions you may have about improving collaborations within and across these mechanisms/platforms:

- Aviation Partnerships for Sustainable Development (APSD): In line with the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and ICAO's "No Country Left Behind" Initiative, ICAO spearheaded the APSD in 2016 to raise awareness about aviation's contribution to sustainable development. In 2017 UNDESA, UN-OHRLS, WBG and ATAG joined the initiative and jointly with ICAO sensitized high level government officials about the importance to include aviation into national development plans, advocated its enabling role in support of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and promoted the benefits of mobilizing resources for and investing in sustainable aviation. Specific APSD events were organized during the:

- 2017 Spring Meeting of the Global Partnership for Sustainable Transport (GPST): An APSD side event was organized and proved to be effective to raise awareness about aviation benefits and to prioritize the sector in global development frameworks that in turn allocate resources.

- 2017 UN High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF): The APSD organized a High-Level Briefing on Aviation Contributions to Sustainable Development in Countries in Special Situations (see para 4 above).

- ATAG Summit during which the APSD Workshop provided participants with a clear understanding of the inter- linkages between the different UN frameworks (e.g. the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Vienna Programme of Action and the Samoa Pathway) and how these benefit sustainable aviation in SIDS and LLDCs. In addition, State representatives had the opportunity to talk with industries and donors about the status of air transport in their respective countries.

- Sustainable Mobility for All (Sum4All) Initiative was established in January 2017 with the aim to create a neutral platform where transport stakeholders could discuss cross-cutting issues, across all modes of transportation. The SuM4All partners are committed to speak with one global voice and act collectively to implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) and transform the transport sector. To date, the Sum4All Initiative includes 48 transport agencies and organizations representing a range of stakeholders that includes UN agencies, private sector, development banks, foundations, donors, inter-governmental organizations, and international associations. ICAO has a seat on the SuM4All Steering Committee which as the governance body sets out the vision and direction of Initiative. On 19 October 2017, the Sustainable Mobility for All (SuM4All) Initiative launched its Global Mobility Report (GMR) which shapes a commonly agreed vision for sustainable mobility, supported by a global tracking framework and a global program of actions. ICAO has been successful in having all its inputs incorporated into the 4 SuM4All Streams of work and indicators (Safety, Universal Access Efficiency and Green Mobility). The GMR was featured in more than 40 prime outlets and reached more than 3 million people.

- ICAO Cooperation with the United Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC): On SDG 13 (Climate Change), in accordance with ICAO Assembly Resolution A39-2 on climate change, ICAO "exercises continuous leadership on environmental issues relating to international aviation, including greenhouse gas emissions". The Resolution also requests ICAO to "continue to cooperate with organizations involved in policy-making in this field, notably with the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC". ICAO maintains a close relationship with the UNFCCC, by regularly providing information and perspectives on issues related to international aviation and on those matters considered by the various UNFCCC deliberative bodies that may have an impact on the aviation sector. This is particularly relevant following the Paris Agreement reached during the UNFCCC 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21), held in Paris

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in December 2015, and ICAO is now driving the actions needed from international aviation to help complement the ambitious objectives set out in the Paris Agreement.

- ICAO Environmental Partnerships on Capacity Building and Assistance to States: The ICAO partnership with the European Union launched in 2013 enabled all 14 selected States in Africa and the Caribbean to develop and submit to ICAO their action plans to reduce aviation CO₂ emissions, and install a tailor-made Aviation Environmental System (AES) that supports robust monitoring, verification and reporting of environmental data. The ICAO-EU project is also facilitating the implementation of CO₂ mitigation measures, such as operational improvements, use of renewable energy for aircraft at airport gates, and feasibility studies on the use of sustainable aviation fuels. Under the project, and in cooperation with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), dedicated training material, consisting of an e-learning course and e-books on State Action Plans and mitigation measures, has been developed. The ICAO partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Global Environmental Facility (GEF) also allowed for the installation of solar panels at the airport gate at an international airport in Jamaica, creating the opportunity for other Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to replicate this project and multiply the associated environmental benefits. Moreover, as part of this project, guidance materials on financing, renewable energy, sustainable aviation fuels and regulatory and organizational measures have been developed, and made available on the project website. Pursuant to ICAO Assembly Resolution A39-3 on the historic agreement of Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA), a series of preparatory activities for the implementation of CORSIA were undertaken, including a partnership between ICAO and the Government of Germany to undertake a pilot project for the small-scale implementation of the CORSIA Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) System, to ensure its feasibility and practicality, in cooperation with seven selected ICAO Member States and their airlines.

Q26 6. How has your organization engaged with stakeholder groups, both in supporting implementation at the country, regional and global levels, and within your own organization? If yes, please provide main highlights, including any lessons learned:

- **Safety:** ICAO leads and participates in numerous partnerships to assist States in addressing safety challenges, with priority given to sharing information on assistance activities, expertise, technology and resources and coordinating targeted capacity building projects that facilitate the implementation of the SDGs. Through these partnerships, the aviation community ultimately achieves its intended objectives of enhancing aviation safety at both regional and global level. Major ICAO assistance activities with partners are the regional aviation safety groups (RASGs), cooperative development of operational safety and continuing airworthiness programmes (COSCAPs) and regional safety oversight organizations (RSOOs), the Comprehensive Regional Implementation Plan for Aviation Safety in Africa (AFI Plan), and the ICAO Aviation Safety Implementation Assistance Partnership (ASIAP). The international coordination provided by ICAO through multi-stakeholder partnerships ensures policy coherence for sustainable development.
- **Economic Development of Air Transport:** ICAO as a custodial agency for Goal 9 target 9.1.2 works closely with the UN and agencies (UNCTAD, UPU, UNEP) as well as OECD and others in generating and disseminating data and analysis to support Member States to monitor progress towards the UN SDGs.
- **Environmental Protection:** As part of the broader United Nations family, ICAO maintains a close relationship with other UN bodies and international organizations dealing with international aviation and environment, such as the UNFCCC, IPCC, WHO, WMO, IMO, UNDP, GEF, IRENA, SE4All, UN Environment, and UNWTO. ICAO works with industry groups to help guide policymaking, provide support to its Member States, and coordinate actions across the environment agenda. These groups include ATAG, ACI, CANSO, IATA, ICCAIA, TIACA, IBAC and IFALPA. ICSA provides technical expertise and brings an NGO perspective to developing policies and strategies to reduce emissions and noise from the aviation sector.
- **Security and Facilitation:** ICAO implements a Universal Security Audit Programme using a continuous monitoring approach that includes all 192 Member States. Under this Programme, ICAO monitors various indicators and conducts appropriate audit activities in order to promote global aviation security worldwide. Participation in two Counter-Terrorism Implementation and Capacity Building (CTITF) Working Groups: Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs) and Border Management and Law Enforcement (BMLE). Cooperation with the Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED) for implementing technical assistance projects nationally and regionally. Memorandum of understanding including action plans is the best way to engage with stakeholder groups (IOM, INTERPOL, UNODC, etc.).

Q27 7. Has your organization organized any conferences, forums or events designed to facilitate exchange of experience, peer and mutual learning? If yes, please provide a brief summary below and include lessons learned and gaps identified based on the outcomes of these events. Please also include any events you plan to organize in the coming years.

- The ICAO World Aviation Forum (IWAF) is organized yearly to explore the benefits of the aviation sector to the social, economic development and prosperity of Member States and to discuss, identify needs, and facilitate the funding and financing required to accelerate the implementation of international civil aviation global standards and policies, as well as global plans for aviation, in support of the ICAO No Country Left Behind (NCLB) initiative and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Its participants include high-level government officials responsible for aviation, transport and infrastructure, finance, economy, and tourism; and key industry and financial partners.

The participants of each IWAF agreed on the need to establish strong, long-term partnerships with the industry and financial institutions and on the importance of incorporating the aviation sector into the integrated transport system and of prioritizing aviation in development plans; actions that are supported by the ICAO's No Country Left Behind initiative which ultimately contribute to achievement of the 2030 Agenda.

- The 2016 IWAF focused on the special needs and structural characteristics of Small Island Developing States (SIDS), as well as Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs). These States were recognized in the coordination

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Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs). These States were recognized in the coordination, prioritization, facilitation and implementation of assistance programmes through the ICAO Aviation Partnerships for Sustainable Development. During the IWAF particular attention was placed on the work of the United Nations Secretary-General's High-Level Advisory Group on Sustainable Transport, highlighting the need, inter alia, to: a) integrate all sustainable transport planning efforts with a balanced development of transport modes; b) create supportive institutional, legal and regulatory frameworks at the national level; and c) foster an informed, engaged public as a crucial partner in advancing a sustainable transport solution.

- The 2017 IWAF in 2017 adopted the new Declaration and Framework for a Plan of Action for Development of Aviation Infrastructure in Africa within the framework of the Lomé Plan of Action on Tourism (2017 – 2019) of the African Union. It called on the actions by African States, African Regional Economic Communities as well as international assistance partners etc. in support of the development of quality aviation infrastructure in Africa in line with the African Union's Agenda 2063. The commitment herewith made by African States and Regional Economic Communities was, inter alia, to ensure the inclusion of better-defined aviation projects in the Program for Infrastructure Development for Africa (PIDA). The participants also agreed to continue to work together to showcase the benefits of aviation and obtain related buy-ins from relevant stakeholders in achieving the objective of expanding and modernizing aviation infrastructure. The participants remained concerned on the limited volume of international public finance and assistance for development (for example, official development assistance and South-South cooperation), which is currently available for aviation infrastructure projects despite aviation's cross-cutting nature and multiple links to other economic sectors. International public finance and assistance can be used to unlock additional finance through blended or pooled financing and risk mitigation for infrastructure. In addition, it can catalyse additional resource mobilization from other sources, public and private.

- The 2018 IWAF will take place in September in Brazil.

ICAO also organized other seminars and events in the area of :

- Environmental Protection: In the spring and summer of 2017, ICAO organized a series of regional seminars to support its Member States with the development of their Action Plans on CO2 emissions reduction activities from international aviation and to increase States' awareness on the Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation. Dissemination workshops are planned in 2018, as part of the ICAO-UNDP-GEF assistance project to support SIDS and developing States implement low emissions aviation measures.

- Security and Facilitation: ICAO held its first annual Global Aviation Security Symposium (AVSEC2017) in September 2017 at the ICAO Headquarters in Montréal, Canada, which was attended by 497 participants from 87 Member States and 42 International organizations and industry associations. The three-day Symposium served as a platform to promote the work of ICAO, its Member States and stakeholders in the area of aviation security. This Symposium strategically enhanced international cooperation and collaboration to address the threat posed by terrorists targeting civil aviation by reinforcing, strengthening and promoting the international framework of aviation security. The Second annual Global Aviation Security Symposium (AVSEC2018) will be held in November 2018.

Two ICAO TRIP Workshops on Border Control Management (BCM) in the Caribbean Regions were organized as well. This created a working environment for States representative to directly engage with international experts on issues and best practices related to BCM. The main gap identified relates to the need for further information on the national public key infrastructure (PKI). In terms of lessons learned, having all the participants and experts at one venue enables strengthening the dialogue and working relationships.

In order to continue to raise awareness of stakeholders on the holistic traveller identification management concept, four ICAO Traveller Identification Programme (TRIP) events have been organized in 2017, namely three regional seminars and the Thirteenth TRIP Symposium and Exhibition which was held at ICAO Headquarters. These events are conducted with the active participation of other international organizations involved in the TRIP implementation, experts from the ICAO Working Groups and from the industry. These events are arranged to coincide back-to-back with workshops. They offer the opportunity to promote best practices for managing secure passport issuance and border control systems. The regional seminars also served to highlight the relevance of the ICAO TRIP Strategy in the context of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) for the shared efforts to confront international movements of terrorists, cross border crime and other threats to civil society and international aviation.

Both seminars aimed to disseminate information to States on the ICAO TRIP Strategy, identifying the current challenges and assisting them to implement the related-provisions. As was done in previous years, the plan for the coming years is to organize one symposium and two regional seminars per year. The role of the ICAO TRIP Symposium and Seminars in providing a global/regional forum for the

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exchange of information on all aspects of the ICAO TRIP Strategy is recognized as the best way to raise awareness on the holistic traveller identification management concept.

- Safety: ICAO hosted a global air navigation industry symposium and a safety and air navigation implementation symposium aiming to bring experts from States and industry to align projects and views regarding current and future technologies and how they can help to improve the aviation system and improve national economies. The exposure of experts from States to new concepts and emerging technologies helps the definition of national priorities and the effective use of restricted budgets. During the event, more than 600 participants had the opportunity to see and debate on the current and future aviation activities that will shape the future of aviation to better support the development of economies and increase safety, efficiency and resilience of air transportation. The implementation of the mentioned technologies and concepts were addressed and guidance was provided to support cost effective implementation of operational improvements.

- Gender: ICAO will host the first ever Gender and aviation global summit in South Africa in August 2018. This will be an opportunity to take stock, share experiences, distil lessons learned and have States and stakeholders agree on a call to action to narrow the gender divide in the aviation sector. The outcomes of the Summit will directly support SDG5 as well as efforts to achieve of the Sustainable Development Agenda.

Q28 8. Is there any other information you would like to share, including annual reports of your organization and any impact assessment or evaluation reports? If yes, please use the space below and attach the document(s). Please also use this space to provide any other information, comments or remarks you deem necessary:

Through Evaluation and Audit Office (EAO) which directly reports to the Secretary General, ICAO develops systematic evaluations on the implementation of ICAO Global Plans on a regular basis. The Global Plans aim at enhancing the linkage between ICAO Strategic Objectives, triennial Business Plan and the achievement of the UN SDGs related to aviation at both international and national levels.

The ICAO Global Aviation Safety Plan is located with the link: <https://www.icao.int/publications/pages/publication.aspx?docnum=10004>
Global Air Navigation Plan is located with the link: <https://www.icao.int/airnavigation/Pages/GANP-Resources.aspx>
Annual report: <https://www.icao.int/about-icao/Pages/annual-reports.aspx>

Q29 9. In your view, what should a strategic plan for the UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs look like? What key elements should it include and major challenges address in such a road map?

The UN Strategic Plan should build on lessons learned from the SDGs Strategic Plan of the Office of the President of the General Assembly. The UN Strategic Plan could include a mission and vision statement; an analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities in implementation across the UN, focused yearly actions in support of the SDGs, funding streams and measurements on progress on the SDGs.

Q30 10. Please indicate one or two endeavor or initiatives you suggest that the UN system organizations could undertake together to support the implementation of the SDGs between now and 2030:

The UN might develop a mapping that identifies how each Programme, Fund and Specialized Agency's Strategic Plan/Business Plan is contributing to the 2030 Agenda and SDGs – this will illustrate the synergies and opportunity for joint work and could be a powerful advocacy tool on how the UN system is bringing change.

Q31 Documents/attachments

Respondent skipped this question

#25

COMPLETE

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Q6 1. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, has the governing body of your organization taken (or will it take) any decisions or new strategies to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? If any, please provide a brief summary below, including the overarching vision of your organization.

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ECLAC has mainstreamed the 2030 Agenda and its follow-up in its main general governing bodies, particularly in the context of its Session of the Commission in which Commission's programme of work is presented and submitted to its Member states. As an example, at the XXXVI Session of the Commission in 2016, the 2030 Agenda was at the heart of both the programme and discussions of the meeting (<https://periododesesiones.cepal.org/36/en>). Moreover the Position Document presented to governments in this occasion entitled Horizons 2030: Equality at the centre of sustainable development explicitly intertwined ECLAC's analysis and policy recommendations with the implementation of the 2030 Development Agenda.

Also, at the request of member states, in April 2017 ECLAC held the first Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development, the regional mechanism to follow up and review the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its means of implementation, and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. Each year ECLAC presents an Annual report on regional progress and challenges in relation to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (<https://foroalc2030.cepal.org/2017/en/documents/annual-report-regional-progress-and-challenges-relation-2030-agenda-sustainable>). Close to 800 participants representing 31 out of 33 governments of the region, 27 UN Entities, civil society, private sector and other stakeholders participated in a set of dialogues on eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world in the framework of sustainable development. Countries presenting their Voluntary National Review participated in peer learning sessions on topics revolving around institutional arrangements and the challenges related to the measurement of the SDG indicators, and the means of implementation, among others. In their intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations, member-states reaffirmed their commitment to implement the agenda. It is important to note that these agreements, the report and the summary of the Chair are inputs to the the High-Level Political Forum. Through the modality of work adopted at its first meeting, the Forum proved to be the proper regional space for peer learning, sharing common experiences on the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda. At the same time, it allowed for the participation of multiple regional stakeholders that differed from those normally participating at the global level.

With regards to the 2030 Agenda, ECLAC has identified in close consultation and dialogue with its Member States four key priority areas:

- 1) Supporting member States in the implementation, follow-up and review of the 2030 Development Agenda, including the SDGS through regional and inter-agency coordination. The establishment of the Forum of LAC countries on sustainable development is an important step in this direction since it will significantly unify the regional voices in global debates as well as enhance peer learning at the regional and sub-regional levels. The regional voice will in turn allow UN entities to identify national tasks to support country implementation.
- 2) Promoting the integration of the SDGs into national and territorial planning, budgeting and investment schemes in collaboration with the UN-system at the regional and national levels;
- 3) Strengthening national capacities in statistics and indicators related to the measurement of SDGs in the context of the data revolution, with disaggregation, geospatial referencing and localization; and
- 4) Supporting the design and follow-up of means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the regional level and analyzing key policy interlinkages, on topics related to trade, financing for development, technology transfer, rules of engagement with the private sector, among others.
- 5) Provide a meaningful multistakeholder engagement platform. ECLAC is developing a course with UNITAR for Agenda 2030 implementers, diplomats and other stakeholders (private sector, civil society, etc.)

Implementing these priorities requires close coordination with UN entities at the regional and sub-regional levels.

Q7 SDG-specific strategies, plans or work programmes:

The programme of work and activities of ECLAC have gradually been adapted to meet the 2030 Development Agenda's main priorities. This entails framing topics previously developed (such as poverty, inequality, social protection, decent work, education, institutional analysis, youth, infancy, and disability among others) from the perspective of specific SDG's. Also new extra-budgetary projects have been designed in reference to the main priorities emerging from the 2030 Agenda.

In addition, in some of its latest main reports, ECLAC has developed a framework to analyze the social pillar of the Agenda and its linkages with the economic and environmental dimensions. More specifically, the position document presented in 2015 at the First Regional Conference on Social Development included a chapter addressing "The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the regional agenda for inclusive social development: Latin American and Caribbean challenges and synergies". Finally, the position document presented in 2017 at the Second Regional Conference on Social Development also contained "Chapter I. Equality at the centre of sustainable development " developing the implications of the social dimension of the 2030 Agenda with its economic, environmental and institutional aspects, thus identifying an "extended" social pillar gathering specific goals that are essential to achieve advances in social development.

In March 2017 ECLAC organized an internal workshop called "Mainstreaming gender in the 2030 Agenda: A commitment by ECLAC to women's rights and autonomy" with the participation of directors and staff of the divisions and the sub-regional and national offices.

ECLAC Office in Bogotá has focused its studies on development lines related to the following SDGs:

1. Eradicate poverty (SDG 1) and reduce inequality (SDG 10): by analyzing the social protection system challenges in Colombia .
2. Promote sustainable cities and communities (SDG 8): by its contribution to the government's Misión del Sistema de Ciudades and Misión para la transformación del campo, and by studying rural public goods, rural-urban linkages and territorial configurations for development .
3. Industry, innovation and infrastructure (SDG 9): by the elaboration of the Competitiveness ranking of Colombian departments (2000-2017) .

Q8 Aligning the structure of the organization with the transformative features of the 2030 Agenda, including any challenges and lessons learned in doing so:

The creation of an interdivisional 2030 Agenda working group that has met every trimester since January 2014 in order to discuss multidisciplinary issues relevant to the work of ECLAC related to the 2030 Agenda and produce joint outputs.

ECLAC also has an interdivisional Working Group on Measuring SDG indicators.

Q9 Readjusting or updating results-based budgeting and management, including performance indicators:

One example at ECLAC is the area of natural resources and infrastructure:

1. The reference to SDGs and Agenda 2030 were included in the work programme, ear-marking several analytical publications and expert meetings to the Agenda 2030 related issues.
 2. In line with the indivisible nature of Agenda 2030, the cooperation between sectoral areas was intensified, resulting, inter alia, into identifying synergies between the infrastructure and a more sustainable use of natural resources
 3. Performance indicators were adjusted to measure the progress in improving the infrastructure policies in line with the needs of the Agenda 2030
 4. Increased attention is given to the issues of connectivity and access to infrastructure services at the national and regional level.
-

Q10 Action to enhance support to the principle of "leaving no one behind" and to integrated policy approaches:

In relation to advancing in "leaving no one behind", ECLAC has conducted important analytical work in order to identify some of the most important factors (socio-economic status, gender, age, territory and race and ethnicity) contributing to social inequality in all realms and how they interact and often reinforce each other, in what has been described as a "Social inequality matrix". Also, this has involved a systematic effort to visualize the condition of people of African descent, a population group that is often ignored by public policies in Latin America. In that regard, the SDD has developed new statistical information and data, as well as policy and institutional recommendations that were recently summarized in the publication "Situación de las personas afrodescendientes en América Latina y desafíos de políticas para la garantía de sus derechos". A similar effort is being conducted in relation to other population groups such as people with disabilities, youth, children (particularly in relation to child labour) and migrants.

Q11 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q12 Mainstreaming the SDGs in development plans and policies or through national sustainable development plans/strategies:

Further, in pursuant to the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) Resolution 94(XXVI), ECLAC, through its subregional headquarters for the Caribbean is currently providing technical assistance to Member States in the development of integrated long-term development planning that incorporates the SDGs, the development of institutional frameworks for SDG implementation at the national level, and statistical capacity strengthening for the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda. The technical assistance activities being implemented by ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean are centered on the principle of "leaving no one behind" and are specifically targeted at integrated policy approaches. These technical assistance activities are aimed at developing institutional capacities for integrating the SIDS development agenda, the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development and national development priority in a holistic manner. Also, the CDCC, through resolution 94(XXVI) requested "the secretariat of the Commission, through its subregional headquarters for the Caribbean and in collaboration with the relevant agencies of the United Nations system and the Caribbean Community, to provide the institutional support to facilitate synergy in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway at the national and regional levels."

Beginning in February 2018, ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean will implement a Development Account project on "Strengthening institutional frameworks in the Caribbean for an integrative approach to implement the 2030 Agenda and the SIDS Sustainable Development Agenda." This project is designed to strengthen the institutional capacities of six Caribbean countries for national development planning and integrates the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SIDS agenda in the subregion. Through this project, beneficiary countries will improve their capacities to design and implement evidence-based development planning and be better positioned to review and follow-up on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Proposed activities under this project include national assessments of the status of development plans and their implementation, national workshops on the process of development planning and integration of the 2030 Agenda, technical assistance in the integration of the SDGs and the SIDS agenda into long-term national development plans, national assessments of the capacity of national statistical systems to produce data for measuring progress in the implementation of the SDGs and the SIDS agenda, technical meetings to address the data requirements for monitoring the progress in implementation of the integrated national development plans, the design of a monitoring framework for adoption in beneficiary countries, and subregional workshops to facilitate peer learning among Caribbean countries.

Since planning is one mean of implementation of the 2030 Agenda, the Latin-American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social planning fully incorporated the Agenda and the SDGs in its work plan to support Member States in the definition of development plans and strategies to achieve the SDG's. It implied a thorough revision and update of both, the methodologies and contents of training courses as well as technical assistance tools. It also implied the revision of the research agenda in order to mainstream the renewed global agreements.

In this context, several initiatives have been undertaken:

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In this context, several initiatives have been undertaken:

- The construction and launching of the Regional Observatory on Planning for Development of Latin America and the Caribbean. This regional Observatory fostered a dynamic space for analysis, sharing of information and collective knowledge generation and sharing on planning for development and public management. It is meant to support countries of Latin America and the Caribbean region in the strengthening and improvement of their planning systems and processes and to align their development planning efforts to the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs according to their own priorities and national and subnational contexts and situations.
- The design and application of Planbarómetro at national, regional and local levels in five different countries (Mexico, Chile, Argentina, Paraguay and Costa Rica). It is a tool designed to improve the quality of planning processes assessing them under three different models (national, subnational and sectoral) five different dimensions (global, institutional, design, implementation, and results of the plan); three different context of analysis (system, process, tool) and 34 criteria including coordination, participation, stakeholder analysis, monitoring, among others. Planbarómetro also includes the criteria on SDGs alignment.
- Program for the strengthening of capacities on Planning for implementing the 2030 Agenda. The program aims at delivering tools and methodologies to support countries in their efforts to adapt the Agenda to their national and sub-national situations and generate plans and strategies to implement it. The program has been already implemented in Guatemala, Honduras, by the regional government of Tucuman and by the Association of Caribbean States and has been co-organized, in each case, together with the governmental counterpart.

Different countries received assistance on the preparation of the national gender equality plans, which are correlated with the national development plans within the framework of the commitments adopted by the countries in regard to the 2030 Agenda. In 2017, ECLAC worked jointly with the governments of Chile and Costa Rica, in the process of the elaboration of their 2018-2030 national equality plans. For example, in the case of Chile, ECLAC gave technical support to the Women's Ministry in the development of a participatory methodology for preparing the national equality plan in the framework of the Montevideo Strategy and the SDGs.

Q13 Mainstreaming the SDGs in sectoral strategies, including specific SDG/target strategies:

Natural resources and infrastructure

During the 2016 Ministerial Meeting in the occasion of the ECLAC Governance Week on Natural Resources and Infrastructure (7-11 November 2016), the ministerial delegations of Latin America and the Caribbean adopted a series of recommendations on infrastructure governance, which emphasized the cross-cutting linkages between infrastructure and sustainable development and SDGs and identified the actions to be carried out to enhance the infrastructure governance in the region in line with the needs of the 2030 Agenda.

ECLAC capacity building workshops on national logistics and mobility policies, carried out in twelve Latin American and Caribbean countries, provided a methodology and tools to link these national policies to progress on the implementation of SDGs. ECLAC also intensified the work on reliable indicators on infrastructure to measure the progress on SDG 9, which resulted in a launch of INFRALATAM – a joint ECLAC/IDB/CAF portal offering information on the past and current infrastructure investment levels in the ECLAC region.

In 2016 ECLAC launched the regional dialogue on infrastructure governance, whose overarching goal is to create a multi-level and multi-stakeholder partnerships and platforms and promote the national and regional policies for infrastructure development in line with the needs of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

Related to SDG 6, ECLAC has produced the studies "América Latina y el Caribe hacia los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible en agua y saneamiento: Reformas recientes de las políticas sectoriales" (LC/TS.2017/17, marzo de 2017, Serie Recursos Naturales e Infraestructura No. 180), "El Nexo entre el agua, la energía y la alimentación en América Latina y el Caribe: planificación, marco normativo e identificación de interconexiones prioritarias" (LC/TS.2017/16, marzo de 2017, Serie Recursos Naturales e Infraestructura No. 179) and organized an expert group meeting entitled "Gobernanza del Nexo Agua, Energía y Alimentación: Desafíos de la Agenda 2030 en Agua y Saneamiento" (Antigua, Guatemala, 6 al 7 de septiembre de 2016).

Beginning in February 2018, ECLAC will begin its Development Account project "Regional Observatory on Renewable Energies - ROSE" (2018-2021), whose primary objective will be to support the countries of the region in monitoring progress towards achievement

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of SDG7 (energy). Specific objectives include: i) creating solid national databases in the three sectors related to SDG7 (access, renewables, efficiency); ii) develop and interpret sectoral indicators to refine / adapt national policies for SDG7; iii) conduct "capacity building" of public officials in the collection, analysis and use of energy data to monitor progress towards SDG7; iv) create synergies and exchanges between the different national and regional stakeholders involved in the SDG7 process.

In 2017, ECLAC formulated a project for the UN Development Account named "Rural-Urban linkages for inclusive development policies in Colombia", which aims at moving forward towards the implementation of the Agenda in SDGs goals 8, 9, 11, 15 and 17. The project has a four-year implementation period (2018-2022).

Social Affairs

ECLAC provides technical assistance in social matters, as requested by governments, on a number of topics directly linked to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. Currently the main subjects addressed lately are social protection (El Salvador, Haiti, Paraguay and Paraguay), education and information technologies (Costa Rica) and the rights of persons with disabilities (Brazil, Costa Rica, Mexico). Moreover the SDD has provided extensive assistance regarding the improvement of the measurement of public social spending to all governments, an essential means of implementation of the social dimension of the 2030 Agenda, allowing the development of a database on the subject (<https://observatoriosocial.cepal.org/inversion/en>). Some specific topics in which ECLAC conducts technical assistance and data capacity building related to the SDGs are disability, child labour, and child poverty.

Further, ECLAC implemented in 2016-2017 both analytical and knowledge sharing events aimed at mainstreaming themes of sustainable development in policies and sectoral strategies as they relate to international trade, published the book "The contribution of fair trade to sustainable development" and co-organized a book launch seminar that brought together experts to present and discuss various country experiences in the region in relation to public policies oriented towards sustainable development. Also, to study the relationship between trade and sustainable development from a regional perspective, ECLAC published, "Effects of an exogenous shock on trade on employment and wages of manufacturing companies in Colombia", which analyzes the impact on employment and wages at the company level of the negative shock in the exports of manufacturing firms from Colombia to Venezuela after the severance of diplomatic relations with that country at the end of 2008.

The Social Development Ministries and similar institutions of Latin America and the Caribbean are the main counterparts of ECLAC in the context of the Regional Conference of Social Development. Such entities need substantive technical and political support to fulfil complex tasks involving poverty eradication, fighting inequality and often have the mandate of implementing policies to improve the wellbeing and rights of specific population groups such as children, youth, the elderly, and persons with disabilities among others. In this context ECLAC has developed an extensive analysis of the programmatic and institutional framework of social policies in general (and social protection systems in particular) in order to promote their consolidation and coherence as an essential aspect to improve the effectiveness of social development policies. Also, ECLAC has been requested by governments of the region to further develop the analysis of the multiple manifestations of inequality and its effects. More specifically, several publications have addressed these aspects (The social inequality matrix in Latin America, Towards universal social protection: Latin American pathways and policy tools and Social Institutions in Latin America are recent examples). Also, several databases have been developed to provide stakeholders extensive information on these aspects (social pensions, conditional cash transfers, productive and employment inclusion programmes, social institutions and a Youth Observatory).

Financing for Development and Taxation

ECLAC has also produced significant analytical work related to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean, creating greater awareness of the Agenda in the region and policy options for countries to consider in crafting nationally appropriate development strategies. A major topic of concern in recent years as related to the 2030 Agenda has been the challenge of generating sufficient resources to finance sustainable development. To that end, in 2016 ECLAC launched the Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean 2016: 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the challenges of financing for development, which explored challenges to domestic resource mobilization in the region – with special focus on evasion arising from international operations by multinational enterprises and high net worth individuals – as well exploring external private sector financial flows, financial inclusion and innovation.

This work was further bolstered by the Fiscal Panorama of Latin America and the Caribbean 2017: Mobilizing resources to finance

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sustainable development which analyzed in depth issues relating to improving the progressivity of the tax system to tackle inequality, the adoption of environmental taxes to combat climate change, and fiscal policies to reduce territorial inequality in countries and strengthen sub-national public finances.

In the context of slow economic growth in Latin America, a key challenge for meeting the SDGs is the recovery of investment and growth. To that end, ECLAC has created knowledge and understanding among the region's policymakers about the characteristics of the current economic cycle, how it compares with previous cycles, and what are potential policy options for accelerating growth and investment with the aim to achieve sustainable and inclusive growth in line with the 2030 Agenda. The 2017 Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, "Dynamics of the current economic cycle and policy challenges for boosting investment and growth", explored these issues in depth and was widely cited in the regional press.

ECLAC has also worked extensively on issues related to SDG 8, specifically in aspects related to technical and vocational education and training, and the protection of the unemployed and publishes jointly with ILO bi-annual reports on key labour market topics for the region: recent editions examined the school-to-work transition of young people, the integration of migrants into Latin American labor markets, global value chains and employment in Latin America, rural-urban employment gaps, among others.

Moreover, ECLAC has sought to provide policymakers with data, cross-country/regional analysis, and policy options to tackle aspects of SDGs 10 and 17. ECLAC has also produced estimates of illicit financial flows (IFFs) due to the manipulation of international trade prices for the region, in line with the mandate included in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. ECLAC's analysis and policy advocacy for improving the region's tax structure to achieve greater equality has resonated in the region and has become a leitmotif in recent reforms.

To overcome the shortcomings of the income per capita as an ODA allocation approach, ECLAC has proposed a new perspective that can be complementary which we call the Structural Gap Approach. This approach identifies key structural obstacles that are holding back sustained, equitable and inclusive growth for middle income countries. It includes 12 additional indicators in terms of inequality and poverty, debt ratio, investment and saving, productivity and innovation, infrastructure, education, health, taxation, gender and the environment. ECLAC provided technical assistance to Costa Rica and worked with several of its ministries to draft the report Structural gap Approach. An analysis of the case of Costa Rica (LC/L.42765) was presented at a formal launch with key government officials. The document was coordinated by ECLAC and the Ministries of Planning and Foreign Relations of Costa Rica.

Further, the 2030 Agenda presents a unique opportunity to promote new instruments and innovative mechanisms for financing social and production development in Latin America and the Caribbean. "Green bonds" are an example of alternative financial instruments becoming increasingly available to investors. New innovative securities are helping accomplish two goals: a) allocate funds to bridge the development gap and b) encourage investment in sustainable development projects that support environmental or ecologically-friendly causes. The drive towards green finance has been supported by two other underlying forces as well, one of a political and regulatory nature: the efforts unleashed by the 2015 Paris Climate Agreement and the need to finance US\$ 1 trillion a year in investments for renewable energy and other initiatives to limit global warming; and another market-driven: the increasing financial appeal of green investment, as clean technology matures and costs of installing solar and wind energy come down, erasing the need for subsidies. Since the beginning of 2016, ECLAC has been monitoring the issuance of green bonds (as well as social and sustainable bonds) by Latin American and Caribbean issuers in international bond markets, for inclusion in the periodic report "Capital Flows to Latin America and the Caribbean." A special section on green bond issuance has been added to the report since then. So far, six reports with a special section on green bonds were published in 2016 and 2017.

In addition, in October 2017 the report "The rise of green bonds: financing for development in Latin America and the Caribbean" was published. This report examines the growing green bond market, with emphasis on Latin America and the Caribbean, showing that between 2014 and 2017 (as of August 31), the region issued US\$ 8.4 billion in bonds with a green focus in local and international markets. The bulk of the region's green-focused bonds – US\$ 7.1 billion (84%) – were issued in international markets. On average, these bonds represented only 1.6% of the total Latin American and Caribbean bond issuance in international markets in the period. In the first half of 2017, however, they accounted for 3.7% of the region's total international debt issuance. If this share continues on an upward trend, green bonds could play a more significant role in the mobilization of resources for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Latin American and the Caribbean. The strategy is to continue this line of research and work, looking to deepen the data and statistical capacity building with respect to green as well as sustainable bond issuance.

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Climate Change

Technical assistance were provided to the Government of the Dominican Republic, represented by the National Council on Climate Change and the Clean Development Mechanism (CNCCMDL), in the preparation and discussion of the goals to be included in their INDCs. In particular, technical studies were prepared to calculate baselines of emissions and structural models to discuss the macroeconomic and distributive effects of climate change mitigation policies. These inputs were presented, discussed and adjusted during national workshops attended by the Ministries of Finance, Environment and Natural Resources, Economy, Planning and Development, among other institutions. The INDC was submitted to the UNFCCC by the Government and a roadmap was prepared for compliance, which includes inputs prepared during the technical assistance.

Q14 Data and statistical capacity building:

ECLAC has gained enormous credibility in data analysis and statistical capacities and in the provision of technical assistance to countries in the Latin American and Caribbean region on best practices according to international norms and standards to support capacity-building for the improvement of collection, processing, disaggregation, comparability, dissemination of good quality data and statistics for evidence-based decision and policy-making. The Statistical Conference of the Americas (SCA), one of ECLAC's subsidiary bodies, has been key in providing methodological and technical support to countries in the region, upon request, in this respect and to address the challenges related to the measurement of indicators related to the SDGs. Within the SCA there are 14 Working Groups comprised of UN entities and member States that deal with cross-cutting issues. The study on statistical capacities conducted by ECLAC in the framework of the SCA has been highly valued by countries in the region and has opened opportunities for collaboration with other entities of the UN system.

ECLAC as Secretariat of the Statistical Conference of the Americas (SCA), has promoted and organized the Regional Statistical Coordination Group for the 2030 Agenda, composed by the 10 LAC countries that are at the Global Level involved in the IAEG-SDG and HLG, elaborating a diagnosis of national capacities for SDG reporting, an online platform, a roadmap for closing the gaps with international and horizontal cooperation for statistical reporting, and now developing a Regional Monitoring Framework to follow up regional statistical trends and to help countries in elaborating their national voluntary reports.

Population & housing census is a key tool to be considered when facing the information challenges of the Agenda 2030. Its universal scope, i.e., involving each and every person living in one territory - the homes to which they belong and the dwellings they live - allow to gather significant information on the living conditions of the population, identifying those groups which must be the focus of sustainable development policies. Likewise, they constitute the basis for elaborating the sampling framework of surveys, and allow the calculation of indicators for small areas or specific population groups, without errors attributable to other sources of information that include sampling in its design. A revision made by the countries in the region in the framework of the Working Group on Censuses of the Statistical Conference of the Americas (for which ECLAC serves as Technical Secretary), has concluded that for several indicators included in the 2030 Agenda, the disaggregations stated in the SDG 17.18 can only be met based on census data, in particular for migrants, indigenous peoples, afro descendant population and people with disabilities. Census data also represent the main source for indicators related to specific age groups or territories, and provide the denominator for a large number of indicators. In fact, given the regional heterogeneity, in some countries population and housing censuses can represent practically the only available source, as long as the surveys system and specially the continuous records are not improved.

ECLAC support to the countries in the region on census matters has a long history. In fact it has become a repository of census microdata bases, as an expression of the trust of countries towards the organization. Even though the region has a long tradition on censuses and there is a fair level of knowledge on the uncertainties of current census projects -some of them related to the complexity of methodological approaches, the topics considered and the technological development path for its implementation-, it is key to increase the efforts to maximize the benefits of census operations in the countries. It is worth noting that the timeframe of the 2030 Agenda coincides with the beginning of the 2020 round of census. Therefore, the censuses constitute a main source to define the baselines for monitoring the indicators and recording the progress towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. In parallel, a special scenario arises for developing a coordinated action with other data sources, by matching conceptual/operational definitions with general/specific surveys, and reinforcing the potential of the combined use with administrative records. In this sense, the indicators for the follow up of the SDGs constitute a priority issue in the current work plan of the Working Group on Censuses of the Statistical Conference of the Americas.

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ECLAC also provides technical assistance on disability measurement and serves as the technical secretariat for the disability measurement working group of the Statistical Conference of the Americas. In this capacity, it organizes workshops to strengthen capacity on disability measurement for SDG follow up. For example, in June of 2017 ECLAC organized, in conjunction with the United Nations Statistics Division, a regional meeting that brought together representatives from the National Statistical Offices of Latin America to engage in discussion on the way forward towards compilation and harmonization of data on disability for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals. This work will be on-going during the 2018-2019 biennium.

In conjunction with ILO, ECLAC provides technical assistance to Ministries of Work under the framework of the Latin American Free of Child Labour Regional Initiative in order to advance towards the elimination of child labour as stipulated in SDG 8.7. To date, technical assistance has been provided to five countries (Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica and Mexico) in applying a novel model to identify geographic areas that have a high probability of having child labour in order to better target policy aimed at its eradication.

ECLAC Office in Bogotá has participated in the United Nations System-DANE working group on SDG, since its creation in 2016. The main activity was the preparation of the 1st Andean Congress on Data for the Sustainable Development Goals. The Congress highlighted many existing strengths and also highlighted the weaknesses or gaps that are still present in order to achieve the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs. As a result, the group elaborated a Road Map with the recommendations made by the theme tables, highlighting the role of the agencies and entities responsible for each SDG indicator, distributed in six key areas to strengthen national capacities: articulation of the different sources; interinstitutional coordination; capacity building; conceptual and methodological definition; definition of the most appropriate source and improvement of the means of capturing the information .

ECLAC's project of Apoyo a la implementación de la Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible en América Latina y el Caribe (Support for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean) consists of a component that is dedicated to strengthening the capacities to close gender gaps in the policies for sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). ECLAC has collaborated with Latin American and Caribbean countries on different projects, including in the area of women's economic autonomy. To continue with these efforts, ECLAC supports the countries of the region in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, focusing on gender mainstreaming and on actions needed to achieve the SDGs. The committed tasks include the strengthening of the production of statistics and gender indicators for monitoring, which contribute to the intersectoral work of the State and the incorporation of the gender perspective in different areas. In addition, gaps between men and women become visible through the production of gender statistics, evidencing the need for public actions that aim to close them, which is a key issue for the implementation and follow-up of the 2030 Agenda and its objectives.

ECLAC also processed, analyzed and disseminated SDG indicator 5.4.1 "proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work" and reported to the United Nations Statistics Division in New York to contribute to global monitoring.

In the framework of the Working Group on Gender Statistics, ECLAC provided technical assistance to the countries on the calculation of the monitoring indicators of the SDG 5 and the key indicators of others SDGs for gender equality such as the SDG 1, 8, 16, and others.

Finally, ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean is currently implementing a project on planning for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in six Caribbean countries (Aruba, the Bahamas, British Virgin Islands, Grenada, Guyana, and Sint Maarten. This project addresses the institutional and capacity needs of the beneficiary countries' National Statistical System to produce data to support evidence-based policy planning and for the SDG indicators. Activities under this project include assessment of the legal, institutional and organizational environment for the production of official statistics in beneficiary countries, meetings of data producers in each country to address obstacles to the production and dissemination of official statistics, and meetings of stakeholders in the public and private sectors, including civil society, youth and women organizations, to address the production of data for SDG indicators in each country.

Q15 Science, technology and innovation for the SDGs:

ECLAC participated in a meeting “International Consultation on Science, Technology and Innovation in the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Health-Related Goals” in November 2017 that was co-organized by UN-DESA and Fundación Oswaldo Cruz (Brazil), one of the world’s leading public health research institutions. ECLAC has a Memorandum of Understanding with this latter entity in order to carry out projects and investigations related to development models, innovation and the 2030 Agenda as it pertains to health.

On December 2017, the Gender Summit on Science, Technology and Innovation for Latin America and the Caribbean was held on ECLAC’s headquarters in Santiago, Chile. During the event, experts, politicians and business representatives discussed about the positive impacts of gender equity on science, technology and innovation for the region. On this opportunity, ECLAC gave the presentation on “The use of the internet: Gender gaps and challenges for the economic autonomy of women in the digital age” (El uso de internet: Brechas de género y desafíos para la autonomía económica de las mujeres en la era digital).

ECLAC has mainstreamed the Agenda 2030 into the Digital Agenda for Latin America and the Caribbean (eLAC2020). The latest version of the agenda will be approved at the sixth ministerial conference on information society, which will take place in April 2018 in Bogotá. The areas of gender, education and industrial development have been given special attention.

Q16 Multi-stakeholder partnerships:

ECLAC is the technical secretariat of the negotiation process for the regional agreement on access to information, public participation and access to justice in environmental matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Regional Agreement on Principle 10). Stemming from the Rio+20 Conference, the process began with the signing of the Declaration on the application of Principle 10 in Latin America and the Caribbean by 10 countries and currently includes 24 countries of the region. The negotiating committee, created in 2014, met on three occasions in 2017 and expects to conclude the negotiation of the regional agreement at its ninth meeting to be held in Costa Rica in February 2018. The Regional Agreement on Principle 10 places equality at the core of sustainable development and the agreement is at the heart of the 2030 Agenda. It aims to ensure that all persons, particularly those in vulnerable situations, have access to timely and reliable information, are able to participate significantly in those decisions that affect their lives and have access to justice in environmental matters, thus contributing to all SDGs and particularly SDG 16 (16.3, 16.6, 16.7 and 16.10, among others).

To showcase the link between Principle 10 and the 2030 Agenda, a poster was produced and is available at: https://www.cepal.org/sites/default/files/news/files/p10_ods_eng.pdf. Furthermore, a regional assessment on the implementation of access rights and their role towards the achievement of sustainable development and the 2030 Agenda is forthcoming.

Specific trainings on environmental access rights and the relationship between Principle 10 and the SDGs and other international agreements (i.e. Paris Agreement on Climate Change and SDG 13) have been carried out during 2017 in Grenada and Dominica, at the request of their respective governments. During those technical sessions, government officials and representatives of civil society organizations were in participation, including members of women, youth and indigenous groups. In Dominica, the technical assistance provided by ECLAC supported the discussions of the Climate Change, Environment and Natural Resources Bill.

Q17 Sub-national plans/strategies and implementation for the SDGs:

ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean supported the Planning Institute of Jamaica during its 10th Biennial Dialogue for Development: The Jamaica We Want: Vision 2030-Advancing the SDGs, Leaving No One Behind (5 December 2017, Kingston, Jamaica) by providing substantive assistance for the Dialogue for Development lecture that focused on the localization of the SDG goals and targets to the Jamaican development context.

From 2014 to 2017, ECLAC ran the Development Account project: Strengthening national capacities to design and implement rights-based policies and programmes that address care of dependent populations and women's economic autonomy in urban development and planning. The project benefited the countries of Latin American and the Caribbean, and in particular, the seven cities that are at the core of the project: Bogotá (Colombia); Mexico City (Mexico); Cuenca (Ecuador); Montevideo (Uruguay) Havana (Cuba); Santiago (Chile); San Salvador (El Salvador).

A relevant result of the project has been to incorporate the articulation between urban and care policies into the academic and political debate at the local level, as well as the expansion of the analysis, including empirical evidence, regarding the importance of the development and management of cities for the formulation of care programmes and services and their impact on women's economic autonomy. All the study cases and the lesson and knowledge learned on this project was a substantial material for a book published on December 2017 called *¿Quién cuida en la ciudad?: aportes para políticas urbanas de igualdad* (Who cares in the city? Contributions for urban policies of equality).

This project is synergic to the 2030 Agenda, as it recognizes gender equality and the autonomy of women as fundamental factors in moving towards sustainable development. The project is also accordance with the SDGs, specially with SDG 11 - make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable – and target 5.4 (recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies ...).

Also, ECLAC organized a course on Development planning and gender perspective for staff of the different local governments of the region.

During the Conference of the Cities in 2017 (Santiago) a capacity building workshop on sustainable urban development was implemented with the participation of several countries of the region. ECLAC is providing technical assistance to cities in disaster risk management – in Baranquilla (Colombia), Angra dos Reis (Brasil) and Chacabuco (Chile)- and a capacity building project for monitoring of urban SDGs in conjunction with UN Habitat (2 countries TBD) is planned for 2018.

In Argentina, an adaptation of ECLAC's gap analysis methodology at the subnational level was applied aligned with the 2030 Agenda. This methodology has been applied in two provinces (see http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/40836/1/S1601120_es.pdf and http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/42075/1/S1700688_es.pdf), and plans are being developed to apply it in two more, with the goal of establishing sub national baselines for some SDGs in the country.

Q18 Leveraging interlinkages across SDG goals and targets:

The Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development –resulting from the first session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Montevideo in August, 2013– is the most important agreement among Governments signed in the region regarding Population and Development matters, and has become a key part of the review process of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and its follow up beyond 2014. This is clearly reflected in Resolution 2014/1 of the Commission on Population & Development of the United Nations which took note of the final documents arising from the regional conferences on population and development.

In response to the need of making the Consensus, an operational agenda, the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference decided, during its first meeting held in November 2014, to create an Operational guide for the implementation and follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, and present it as its contribution to the second session of the Regional Conference, in Mexico City, October 2015. The Guide represented an initial effort to create synergies with the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

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Likewise, the second session of the Regional Conference decided to create an Ad Hoc Working Group in charge of preparing a proposal on indicators for the regional follow up of the Montevideo Consensus, taking into account those indicators defined for the SDGs. The final list of indicators, included in the final report of the working group, was approved during the extraordinary meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference, held in Santiago in November 2017 (See attached document, Informe Final Indicadores CRPD.pdf). It is important to highlight that nearly a third of the indicators included in the proposal correspond to SDGs. Thus, the regional follow up of the Montevideo Consensus has acquired a fundamental role in the monitoring process of the 2030 Agenda implementation in the region, in line with the resolution on the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development, adopted during the thirty-sixth session of ECLAC in May 2016.

Therefore, the Regional Conference is a key component of the architecture for the implementation and follow-up of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Montevideo Consensus a valuable tool for advancing towards equality as promoted by ECLAC. The implementation and follow up of the Consensus shall reinforce the links between global and regional, promote cooperation among countries, and foster national capacity building, thus contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the region.

For the XIII Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (RCW), held in Montevideo in October 2016, ECLAC prepared the position document Equality and women's autonomy in the sustainable development agenda. The document presents a regional proposal on public policies' potential to achieve substantive gender equality in the countries of the region within the framework of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. The document also proposes the mainstreaming of the gender perspective in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) by cataloging the level of impact of each goal. The document was distributed among the countries and well received by different stakeholders participating at the XIII RCW. Its diagnosis and proposals were an input for the debates on gender equality and the 2030 Agenda at the national level after the RCW. At the XIII RCW governments agreed that the Regional Gender Agenda complements the SDG and is a guide for achieving sustainable development from the perspective of gender equality, rights and women's autonomy in Latin America and the Caribbean.

As a result of the RCW, the governments adopted the Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030, a roadmap for implementing the 2030 Agenda and for designing policies and programmes to achieve sustainable development with gender equality. The Montevideo Strategy strengthens the means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with measures in 10 implementation pillars with a view to ending discrimination against women, avoiding setbacks and moving towards substantive equality. Costa Rica as Vice-Chair of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women participated at the First meeting of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development and delivered a presentation on the contribution of the RCW to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and potential synergies and complementarities.

During the Fifty-fifth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the RCW, 14 countries reported on the application of the Montevideo Strategy at national level and its contribution to achieve SDG. Governments agreed to: "Reaffirm the commitment to mainstream the gender perspective and women's autonomy and rights, in line with the Regional Gender Agenda and the Montevideo Strategy, into all the Sustainable Development Goals, their targets, indicators and means of implementation, in order to take advantage of this window of opportunity for institutional strengthening of machineries for the advancement of women" (See report: http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/42120/S1700853_en.pdf)

Governments also reiterated "their commitment to designing and implementing gender plans and policies that are coordinated with national sustainable development strategies and have targets, indicators and adequate budgets". (See report: http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/42120/S1700853_en.pdf)

In accordance with these agreements, ECLAC organized during the Fifty-sixth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the RCW a High-level panel on the implementation of gender equality plans in the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development where governments shared their experiences, lesson learnt and challenges. Strengthening the institutional architecture and intersectoral work, promoting a participatory process, securing resources, and the implementation of follow-up and monitoring systems were highlighted as key aspects in the design of gender equality plans within the framework of sustainable development.

In this occasion, governments reaffirmed "the commitment to strengthen the capacities of the machineries for the advancement of women to enter into dialogue and ensure coordination with different government bodies, in particular with ministries of the economy,

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with a view to mainstreaming the gender perspective in economic policies and budgets, and with ministries of foreign affairs in the context of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” (See Agreements, https://www.cepal.org/sites/default/files/events/files/agreements_1.pdf).

Finally, ECLAC prepared a document on the interconnections between the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Regional Gender Agenda with recommendations to advance towards a comprehensive implementation of gender equality and women's autonomy public policies. The publication “The 2030 Agenda and the Regional Gender Agenda: Synergies for equality in Latin America and the Caribbean” has been widely disseminated at intergovernmental meetings such as the 61st session of the Commission on the Status of Women and the First Meeting of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development, the Fifty-Fifth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, and its main findings have been incorporated in Division for Gender Affairs presentations delivered to governments, civil society and other stakeholders.

Q19 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q20 Supporting the intergovernmental body of your organization in contributing to the thematic review of the HLPF:

The Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development -established by Member States in May 2016 during ECLAC's 36th Session of the Commission- is the regional process of follow up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean. This annual forum is convened under the auspices of ECLAC and is designed to align with the annual theme of the High Level Political Forum (HLPF). According to Resolution 700 (XXXVI), through which this Forum was established, the annual report that ECLAC presents to the Forum, the Summary of the Chair and the Final Conclusions and Recommendations constitute inputs to the HLPF. It is important to note that during the Forum, ECLAC's subsidiary bodies present all activities undertaken in relation to the 2030 Agenda, and therefore these are reflected in the final report of the Forum as well.

Q21 Contributing to policy/background briefs for the HLPF:

ECLAC is in charge of preparing Policy Brief # 21 on SDG7, which will serve as an input to the HLPF in 2018, as agreed with DESA and other international agencies. The title of the Policy Brief is “Achieving SDG7 in Latin America and the Caribbean”. The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL), International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and the Global Fuel Economy Initiative (GFEI) are peer-reviewers of the document. The Policy Brief's draft will be discussed on the occasion of the "Global SDG 7 Conference" (February 2018) organized by DESA and ESCAP.

Q22 Helping organize SDG-specific events in the preparatory process:

The Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development –seeks to foster dialogues across all pillars of sustainable development and focus on the interlinkages between the SDGs, in line with the indivisibility of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. However, there is a special emphasis placed each year on the SDGs that are analyzed in depth at the High Level Political Forum (SDGs 1,2,3,5,9,14 and 17 in 2017 and 6, 7,11,12,15 and 17in 2018).

Further, ECLAC participated in the II ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development in New York in May 2017 and is organizing a regional preparatory meeting for 2018 FFD Forum in Costa Rica on 5-6 April 2018.

Q23 Organizing side events or speaking at the HLPF:

The executive Secretary of ECLAC, along with the Executive Secretaries of all Regional Commissions, participates every year as a speaker in the session of the HLPF dedicated to the regional dimension of the 2030 Agenda.

In 2016, all Regional Commissions contributed to 2 HLPF sessions:

- “Ensuring that No One is Left Behind: Reaching the most vulnerable” through a Statement delivered by the ECE Executive Secretary. ECLAC’s specific contribution pertained to the historic opportunity presented by the 2030 Agenda to change Latin America and the Caribbean’s development pattern and reduce the economic, social and environmental inequalities that affect its inhabitants through progressive structural change with an environmental “big push” that promotes development based on equality and sustainability.
- “Ensuring that No One is Left Behind: Challenges of countries in special situations” through a Statement delivered by the ESCAP Executive Secretary. ECLAC’s specific contribution pertained to the Caribbean Small Island Developing States (SIDS), arguing that the debt overhang and environment of fiscal constraint makes it almost impossible for Caribbean governments to make desirable public sector investments, such as green industries, which would stimulate growth and promote economic transformation and strengthen capacity to pursue the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

ECLAC’s Executive Secretary also participated as a speaker in the following side events:

- “The importance of sustainable resource management and accounting for ensuring that no one is left behind” organized by the International Resource Panel (UNEP) and the German Federal Ministry for the Environment;
- “New tools to harness the data revolution for sustainable development for all” organized by the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data
- “Indigenous Peoples and the 2030 Agenda. Moving Forward” with a presentation entitled “Data disaggregation: On making indigenous peoples visible in the SDGs’ indicators and on best practices of indigenous identifiers in national statistics”

In 2017, building upon the outcomes of the RFSDs, ECLAC organized jointly with the other Regional Commissions a side event entitled “Accelerating Sustainable Development- Translating VNRs into action on the ground” during the HLPF. This event brought together Member States, in particular 2017 VNR countries, and other stakeholders to exchange experiences on how to translate sustainable development plans into action on the ground, along four central dimensions: (1) Institutional mechanisms and incorporation of SDGs in national frameworks; (2) Data collection and measurement; (3) Means of implementation and (4) South-South and regional cooperation.

ECLAC’s Executive Secretary also participated as a speaker in the following side events:

- “African –Caribbean Cross-Regional Exchange on Heterodox and Feminist Policy for Sustainable Development”, organized by Regions Refocus, the Friederich-Ebert Stiftung and the Permanent Mission of Jamaica
- “The role of business at the local level: innovation and multi-stakeholder action to advance the 2030 Agenda” organized jointly by ECLAC, the UN Global Compact and the Permanent Mission of Denmark

Q24 Supporting VNR process:

The Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development is an ideal regional space for peer learning, sharing common experiences on the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda. In 2017, a session of the Forum was dedicated to the countries presenting their VNR so they could share common experiences and discuss their progress towards their institutional arrangements for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, the challenges they faced in the measurement of the SDG indicators, and other national challenges and priorities. Further, ECLAC hosted in partnership with DESA a regional capacity building workshop for VNR countries in parallel with the 2017 session of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development. It is expected this session will also take place in 2018 along the second session of the Forum.

Also, ECLAC has closely worked with the 19 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean presenting their VNR between 2016 and 2018 through a series of capacity building activities:

- Expert Group Meeting “Preparation for the 2017 Voluntary National Reviews at the High-level Political Forum- general information and lessons learned from the 2016 reviews- organized by DESA in New York on 15-16 December 2016
- Workshop on Voluntary National Reviews, organized by DESA in Incheon, Korea on 2-3 March 2017
- Learning Conference “Holistic Implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Latin America”, hosted by the Government of Colombia and organized by UNITAR, ECLAC, UNDESA and INAP (Spanish National Institute of Public Administration) in Cartagena, Colombia from 30 October to 1st November 2017.
- Workshop for the 2018 Voluntary National Reviews at the High-Level Political Forum, organized by DESA in Geneva on 4-5 December 2017

Finally, ECLAC has assisted Honduras and Guatemala through a series of technical assistance missions in 2017 geared towards supporting the process of integrating SDGs in their overall national development plans, and which positively impacted their VNR processes.

Q25 5. How has your organization cooperated with other UN system organizations to achieve coherence and synergies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? In this regard, has your organization launched or intend to launch any joint programmes or projects in collaboration with other UN entities? Are there any results or lessons you would like to highlight that might help improve the design and impact of such efforts? Has your organization participated in any of the following coordination systemwide mechanisms or any other relevant platform - CEB, UNDG, EC-ESA Plus, RCMs, UN-Energy, UN-Water, UN-Ocean, IAEG, IATT? Please specify which and indicate any suggestions you may have about improving collaborations within and across these mechanisms/platforms:

Regional Coordination Mechanism (RCM)

The meeting of the RCM is convened annually by ECLAC, either in its Headquarters in Santiago, Chile, or in another location agreed upon jointly with the Office of the Deputy Secretary-General (DSG) and the representatives from UN regional funds, programmes and specialized agencies in Latin America and the Caribbean. When relevant, the meeting is convened back-to-back with a UNDG meeting. The meeting traditionally starts with opening remarks from the DSG and welcoming remarks from the Executive Secretary of ECLAC. The DSG provides an overview of the main priorities of the UN development agenda at the global and regional levels, emphasising the highlights and outcomes of recent global summits related to the development agenda and of the most recent high-level segment of the General Assembly in New York, stressing the main commitments made and follow-up actions. Emphasis is placed on the global and regional dimensions of the internationally agreed development goals and, since 2015, on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the Paris Accord on Climate Change. The RCM enables to identify complementarities between upcoming global and regional efforts with the work of the UN system. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC provides a reading of the main trends and challenges of the regional development agenda in the economic, social and environmental spheres and on the main outcomes of the regional inter-governmental bodies for which ECLAC acts as technical secretariat as well as the outcomes of regional preparatory events for global summits, in many cases in collaboration with other entities of the UN Development System in the region.

Against this backdrop, the regional heads of UNDS entities present the perspective from each entity of the regional context, followed by a discussion on the need to jointly assess and rethink the positioning of the UN system in order to respond to current challenges and

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achieve optimal support and relevance, with sustainability and equality at the center of the agenda, and in collaboration with all stakeholders in the region. An emphasis is placed on strengthening inter-agency coordination and leave competition aside.

In preparation for the first meeting of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development, that took place in Mexico City on 26-28 April 2017, ECLAC convened a RCM in Panama City of August 30 2016 to review the proposed program and discuss the participation of UNDS entities in the Forum and their contributions to the “Annual report on regional progress and challenges in relation to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean”. A document was produced to capture all contributions entitled “Contributions of the United Nations System to the First Annual Report on Regional Progress and Challenges in Relation to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean”.

ECLAC's collaboration with other UN entities

Starting in 2017, ECLAC through its Population Division (CELADE) is leading the Development Account project Demographic transition: opportunities and challenges to achieve the SDGs in Latin America and the Caribbean. Co-operating Entities within the UN system are UNFPA-LACRO, DESA-Population Division.

The project is designed to improve the capacity of policymakers in selected Latin American and Caribbean countries to assess the opportunities and challenges brought by the demographic transition to advance towards the SDGs. In particular, to improve the design of public policies aiming to fully benefit from the demographic dividend in preparation for the challenges posed by the advent of population ageing.

Latin American and Caribbean countries are currently in the midst of a demographic transition which will lead to a dramatic shift in the age structure of the population, with sharp declines in the proportion of children and increases in the proportion of older persons. Since people's economic activities are strongly linked to their stage in the life cycle, changes in population age structure have an important impact on economic development. Equally profound is the transformation in traditional gender roles which is accompanying the region's demographic transition, clearly evident in the rising participation of women in formal labour markets. Critically, both transformations are occurring in the context of high and persistent inequality in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Although countries in Latin America and the Caribbean are at various stages in their demographic transition, most of them are experiencing a period that is particularly conducive to economic development known as the demographic dividend, in which the proportion of working-age people increases relative to the rest of the population. This economically favourable period can contribute to accelerated progress toward SDGs. This beneficial period will be followed –sooner in some countries and later in others– by a period of rapid population ageing that will pose new social and economic challenges which can impede progress toward SDGs.

Taking advantage of the opportunities and responding to the new challenges presented by the demographic transition during the SDG period require forward-looking policies which take account of population dynamics. Progress toward achievement of SDG targets is inseparably linked to population trends.

The project builds upon a well-established methodology that was developed in the context of the international National Transfer Accounts (NTA) Project. The NTA system measures the flow of economic resources between age groups in a manner consistent with National Income and Product Accounts using an international standard: the United Nations National Transfer Accounts Manual (United Nations, 2013). NTAs -- by providing a framework for understanding the impact of changing age structures on national economies -- allow us to integrate population dynamics into sustainable development planning.

The project will also incorporate the analysis of National Time Transfer Accounts (NTTAs), in collaboration and with the technical support from the Counting Women's Work (CWW) project, as a means for valuing the non-remunerated activities, aiming at measuring the value of time transfers between individuals. International comparisons of this data will yield a rich source of information not only about the magnitude of the gender dividend but also about changes in gender specialization in economies over time, progress toward gender equality, and measurement of the hidden “care economy” – most especially the provision of time-intensive transfers to young children and elderly.

The Regional Conference of Social Development is jointly organized by ECLAC with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Other UN agencies have been invited to participated through side-events and official representation. For instance, at the II Regional Conference of Social Development of 2017, UNESCO, ILO and UNICEF took part of the activities programmed (<https://crds.cepal.org/2/en/programme>).

The ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean is actively participating in the Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) Missions of the UNDG in the Caribbean. In particular, ECLAC has conducted assessments of Data and Statistics for SDG implementation and monitoring in Aruba and Trinidad and Tobago that formed part of the SDG Roadmap for these countries. These assessments have highlighted significant shortcomings in the statistical systems of the two countries and have prompted renewed efforts by the respective government to strengthen the data ecosystem in order to facilitate the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda.

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The mechanism of assigning specific task areas to different UN agencies participating in the MAPS mission is a good template for inter-agency collaboration and has facilitated the successful conduct of MAPS mission in the Caribbean. The implementation of the Development Account project on “Strengthening institutional frameworks in the Caribbean for an integrative approach to implement the 2030 Agenda and the SIDS Sustainable Development Agenda,” scheduled to start in February 2018, will be done by ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean in collaboration with the SIDS Unit of UN DESA.

Together with UNITAR and the Government of Colombia, ECLAC co-organized a regional meeting on the Integrated implementation of the 2030 Development Agenda in Latin America. The international meeting aimed at providing a forum for discussing challenges and potential solutions on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda at the national and local levels. Furthermore, the meeting sought to learn on the different and existent tools and methodologies as well as good practices to promote the “whole of the government and whole of society focus in the planning, monitoring, evaluating and financing the achievement of the SDGs at the national and local levels. The activity involved the active participation of UNDP, UNDESA, Public Administration Institute of Spain, and the Spanish Agency of International Cooperation for Development.

ECLAC is a member of the Inter-agency and Expert Group (IAEG) on Gender Statistics led by UNSD. For that reason, ECLAC participated in UNSD's last meetings on the methodological and conceptual discussions on SDGs monitoring indicators. ECLAC attended and actively participated in the IAEG 9th meeting held in Bangkok in November 2015, which reviewed the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators proposed under Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, and also attended the 11th Meeting of the IAEG and Expert Group on Gender Statistics held in Rome in November 2017 in which reviewed the methodological developments in key areas of gender concerns in the SDG framework, and also shared regional efforts to strengthen capacities in the production of statistics with a gender perspective.

From 29 November to 1 December 2017, UNECE promoted a Work Session on Gender Statistics on Belgrade, Serbia, for discussing the measuring and valuing of unpaid care work, the production of gender-oriented indicators for monitoring the 2030 Agenda and the dissemination and communication of gender statistics for the SDGs. ECLAC attended this event and presented a paper on gender mainstreaming and another on time distribution and inequality. The first presentation was about the article Mainstreaming Gender in Sustainable Development Goals in Latin America and the Caribbean. This paper gave an overview of the regional actions on gender mainstreaming, and more specifically the Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030, a regional political commitment that aims at guiding the full implementation of the agreements adopted by countries on the Regional Gender Agenda and to make them the road map for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the regional level from the perspective of gender equality and women's autonomy and human rights.

The second presentation was about the paper Time distribution: a key element of the inequality analysis which analyzes household time-use data, the dimensions of inequality in the region and how they interconnect. In addition, it presents a non-exhaustive research and recommendation agenda for public policies, highlighting the potential use of time-use and distribution data for equality policies from a gender perspective.

ECLAC participated at the 61st. Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), whose priority was “Women's economic empowerment in the changing world of work” (New York, USA, 13-24 March, 2017). A side-event “From the commitments to public action to close gender gaps: Montevideo Strategy for the Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework” was held on 16 March 2017. The meeting was organized by ECLAC together with the Government of the Republic of Uruguay and UN Women. During this event, Ministers and Senior Officials of the National Mechanisms for the Advancement of Women of Chile, Costa Rica and Uruguay, the Director of the UN Women's Regional Office and the Director of the Division for Gender Affairs of ECLAC discussed the challenges and opportunities faced by the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean to address the gaps in the implementation of gender equality policies.

The side-event “Statistics for equality: condition for progress and sustainable development” was held on 20 March and co-organized by ECLAC, the Government of Mexico and UN Women, during which the progress made in the generation of indicators and statistics with a gender perspective in the framework of the Conference of Statistics of the Americas were presented by participants, including Ministers and Senior Officials from Mexico and Guatemala.

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ECLAC established a Memorandum of Understanding with UN Habitat for implementing the New Urban Agenda and the joint development of the Regional Action Plan in Latin America and the Caribbean.

ECLAC cooperates with UN Environment, UNECE and OHCHR, among other UN organizations, to achieve coherence and synergies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs at the regional level. UN Environment is one of the main collaborating agencies in Principle 10 activities. It is also a strategic partner in the development of the Observatory on Principle 10 in Latin America and the Caribbean, a public platform containing laws, regulations, policies, case law and treaties applicable to the 33 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (<http://observatoriop10.cepal.org>). ECLAC also partnered with UN Environment in a project for the implementation of SDG 12.6 on corporate sustainability reporting in four Latin American countries. UNECE has been a key partner in the negotiations of the Principle 10 regional agreement, having participated in all meetings. With OHCHR, the Division published the book "Society, rights and the environment: international human rights standards applicable to access to information, public participation and access to justice" (http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/40736/4/S1600930_en.pdf).

A Memorandum of Understanding - MOU - has been signed between ECLAC and UN Environment recently (October, 2017) serving as an instrument to facilitate the collaboration and providing a framework for further sharing the common goals and analysis. The collaboration between ECLAC and UN Environment to implement the 2030 Agenda in the region is explicitly set. Furthermore, ECLACs and UNEP currently share activities on consumption and production patterns, green growth, environmental democracy, etc. and the support to the Forum of Ministers of Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean, which also reports to the Regional Forum for Sustainable Development. ECLAC also participates in the 10YFP IACG under the leadership of UNEP. Furthermore, UNEP and ECLAC organized the regional event on "Enhancing Capacities to Manage Information from Corporate Sustainability Reporting in Latin American Countries" last November, 2017 at ECLAC premises as contribution to follow up SDG 12.

ECLAC publishes in cooperation with the International Labour Organization twice a year a report which analyzes the main labor market indicators for Latin America. These reports also presents the main finding of research related to labor market issues of high relevance to the 2030 Agenda including: the integration of immigrants into Latin American labor markets, the school-to-work transitions among youth, rural work, among others.

ECLAC works with ESCAP on two Development Account projects related to specific SDGs: one on protection against unemployment and technical and vocational education and training and the other one about financial inclusion.

ECLAC has cooperated with the Financing for Development office of UN-DESA as a participant of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Financing for Development. The Unit is also collaborating on a development account project on illicit financial flows that includes UNODC, and UNCTAD.

ECLAC has provided a significant analytical and policy support to the work High Level Advisory Group on Sustainable Transport, set up by the previous UN Secretary General, and is following up on the current initiative on Sustainable Mobility for All, launched by the UN DESA and World Bank. Also, ECLAC participates in UN-Water.

Finally, ECLAC has been an active member of UN / Energy since its inception more than a decade ago. In this area cooperation has been consolidated with the other Regional Commissions, with which seven "International Conferences on Sustainable Energy Development" have been jointly organized. Currently, the 5 Regional Commissions are collaborating in the cross-revision of the 5 Regional Policy Briefs on the SDG7 that will be presented at the HLPF 2018.

Q26 6. How has your organization engaged with stakeholder groups, both in supporting implementation at the country, regional and global levels, and within your own organization? If yes, please provide main highlights, including any lessons learned:

ECLAC has worked with the Latin American Union Organization (CSA) not only to raise awareness on the Agenda and its potential for multi-stakeholder involvement, but also to align the Union's workplan and strategies with the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. Unions are not familiar with the 2030 Agenda and it is of utmost importance to involve them in the discussion regarding the future of employment. For this reason, ECLAC provided two capacity building activities in Ecuador and Peru in 2017 with CSA members.

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ECLAC is one of the co-organizers of ConCausa, an initiative to engage youth of Latin America and the Caribbean in the 2030 Agenda. In conjunction with UNICEF and América Solidaria, a regional NGO, this initiative seeks to identify and disseminate information on projects that youth 15 to 17 years of age in Latin America and the Caribbean are carrying out in their communities to support the implementation the 2030 Agenda. In this way, the initiative seeks to highlight the important contribution of youth, as agents of change, in the implementation of the agenda.

ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean is currently implementing a project on planning for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in six Caribbean countries (Aruba, the Bahamas, British Virgin Islands, Grenada, Guyana, and Sint Maarten). Activities under this project have focused on stakeholder engagement in the implementation and follow-up and review of the SDGs in beneficiary countries. Lessons learned in executing this project show that many government ministries and department are still unaware of their role in the implementation and follow-up and review of the SDGs. Also, the private sector and civil society organizations seem enthused about the SDGs but are generally unclear about how they could contribute in implementing and monitoring the SDGs.

In May 2017, ECLAC held an International Fair Trade Meeting in the Plurinational State of Bolivia on the theme "Fair Trade: an alliance for sustainable development". More than 40 Fair Trade producer organizations from the host country, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and the Dominican Republic participated, as well as representatives of ECLAC, the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation for Agriculture (IICA), and the Bolivian Ministry of Productive Development and Plural Economy. The main objective of the meeting was to show the impact of Fair Trade small producers' organizations on the public agenda related to sustainable development. During the meeting, the visions and actions implemented by fair trade coordinators in each country were presented. These approaches were also related to the 17 SDGs.

ECLAC developed Regional Action Plan in Latin America and the Caribbean for the New Urban Agenda through a participatory process of stakeholders and regional experts, and the Latin American Urban and Cities Platform through a participatory consultative process, incorporating differing regional perspectives and reflecting on varying realities and capacities across the region. One of the main lessons was the need for broader outreach to increase stakeholder participation and representation.

The Principle 10 facilitated by ECLAC is a regional process that has, as one of its hallmarks, the significant participation of the public, which includes civil society groups, academia, local governments, businesses, youth, indigenous groups and other stakeholders. After an electoral process for the representatives of civil society in the negotiation process, six representatives were chosen. ECLAC engages with them on a continuous basis. A Regional Public Mechanism was also created (currently having more than 3000 participants) to disseminate relevant information and channel public participation on environmental access rights. Joint national activities have also been organized with the Regional Environmental Center in Grenada and Dominica.

The ECLAC policy workshops on national logistics and mobility policies, carried out in twelve LAC countries, supported the creation of the national network of experts on integrated and sustainable policies, which included representatives of the main public and private sector institutions, civil society and academia, involved in the transport sector. This work was carried out to support elaboration of a regional logistics and mobility policy at the request of the Central American integration mechanism (SIECA).

The Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development

Since its inception, the heads of State and Government decided that the institutional structure for the follow-up and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda would be open, inclusive, participatory and transparent for all people and would support monitoring and reporting by all relevant stakeholders. The 2030 Agenda promotes strong participation of non-State actors in all United Nations intergovernmental forums and bodies, seeking to facilitate that these relevant actors come together and collaborate to review the implementation of the SDGs at the global, regional and national level. Thus, the LAC Forum also considers the participation of relevant stakeholders, as it is clearly indicated in Paragraph 11 of Resolution 700(XXXVI): "Highlights the participatory and inclusive character of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which encourages the participation of all relevant stakeholders, including civil society organizations, academia and the private sector, and in this regard encourages the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development to ensure institutionalized multi-stakeholder participation following the relevant provisions of the 2030 Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the Economic and Social Council".

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In line with the inclusive nature of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that calls for the participation of all the relevant stakeholders, the First Meeting of the LAC Forum (Mexico City 26-28 April 2017) brought together governments, the private sector and civil society, as well as the main entities of the UN System working in the region, the subsidiary bodies of ECLAC, development banks and regional integration blocs.

The meeting had a total of 789 participants; 31 countries of the 33 members of the Forum; 208 country delegates (a vice-president, ministers and relevant authorities); the President of the UN Economic and Social Council; 157 delegates from 39 intergovernmental entities (27 from the UN system and from 12 intergovernmental bodies); 288 representatives from 198 civil society organizations, and special guests from the World Economic Forum, the UN Global Compact Network and other relevant private sector organizations.

The different funds, programmes and agencies of the UN system also had an outstanding participation in the Forum. The event had the active engagement of regional representatives from: OHCHR, UN-Women, UNICEF, UNFPA, UN/AIDS, UNDP, UNEP, WFP, ILO, UNESCO, PAHO, OIM. The Forum's document "Annual report on regional progress and challenges in relation to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean" was prepared by ECLAC with the remarkable inputs from the UN funds, programmes and agencies, presenting an accurate picture of the current regional situation on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. In addition, UNDP significantly contributed to the contents of Chapter II of the report "Institutions for implementing the 2030 Agenda in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean".

Q27 7. Has your organization organized any conferences, forums or events designed to facilitate exchange of experience, peer and mutual learning? If yes, please provide a brief summary below and include lessons learned and gaps identified based on the outcomes of these events. Please also include any events you plan to organize in the coming years.

In November 2016, it was organized in Panamá the workshop "The 2020 round of census: potentialities and challenges for the Sustainable Development Goals and the Montevideo Consensus in the framework of the Agenda 2030". The workshop was aimed to facilitate exchange of experiences and technical discussions among the Latin American countries that are preparing their censuses for the next few years, in order to analyze the scope and limitations of the population and housing censuses for the co-ordinated follow up of the indicators of the 2030 Agenda (SDGs) and the Montevideo Consensus.

Every two years, ECLAC organizes the Regional Conference of Social Development and, each year it holds a Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Conference to follow-up on its proceedings. The following Meeting is expected to take place in November 2018 in Panama.

ECLAC is organizing in 2018 a series of seminars addressing issues such as: social institutions, migration and social protection, and the role of ICT's in social protection management, among others. These meetings will gather experts and representatives from governments and contribute to mutual learning.

ECLAC implemented the following activities in the Caribbean:

1. Caribbean symposium on mainstreaming the SDGs in national development planning (14-16 February 2017, Kingston, Jamaica). The outcome of this symposium pointed to the lack of an institutional framework for SDG implementation and data gap as major hindrances to an early implementation of the 2030 Agenda in most Caribbean countries.
2. Workshop to accelerate the Sustainable Development Goals implementation in the Caribbean (18 May 2017, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago). This workshop highlighted the significance of an institutional framework for SDG implementation and proposed a model institutional framework for consideration by Member States of the Caribbean.
3. Subregional workshop on implementing evidence-based policy planning for sustainable development (13-14 December 2017, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago). Participants at this workshop acknowledged the importance of data in policy planning, implementation, and monitoring and reporting and requested that ECLAC provides further technical assistance at the national level in implementing evidence-based approaches to policy planning.
4. In collaboration with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat and the SIDS Unit of UN DESA, ECLAC implemented an Expert Group Meeting (EGM) for the development of a set of core indicators for monitoring implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and the SAMOA Pathway in Caribbean Small Island developing States (6-9 December 2016, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago). The concept of a core set of SDG indicators for the Caribbean was developed at this EGM which led to the establishment

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of a Technical Working Group (TWG) by CARICOM. This TWG has now finalized a draft core set of 109 SDG indicators, from the global SDG indicator framework, that would be considered as the minimum set for Caribbean countries to report on.

The 1st Andean Congress on Data for the Sustainable Development Goals was held in Bogotá on March 22, 23 and 24th, 2017. It was centered around five main topics: Partnerships, Planet, People, Prosperity and Peace. The working plan received contributions from at least 15 Ministries of the Government of Colombia, 300 participants (from Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Guyana and Surinam), and UN officials and experts, among others. ECLAC worked with the Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE) in the “Partnerships” topic. A lesson learnt is to keep working on the recommendations provided by the working group, by taking action on each indicator and follow up the progress and the responsible entities in order to avoid leaving those conclusions just in paper.

In December 2016, an international seminar on international trade and climate change with a focus on the environmental sustainability of exports was held in Santiago, Chile. The seminar presented an overview of the most recent multilateral and regional environmental initiatives, as well as the opportunities and obstacles that these could imply for exports from Latin America and the Caribbean. International experts and public and private actors involved in matters related to international trade and environmental sustainability participated in this meeting. In the 2018-19 biennium, ECLAC will be organizing two expert meetings to consider the relationship between regional trade and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and two studies on the linkages between trade and the Sustainable Development Goals in the region. In addition, ECLAC will provide technical cooperation services to countries from Latin America and the Caribbean, business and trade promotion organizations and other stakeholders, at their request, in areas relating to trade and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Seminar on Accountability systems for measuring, monitoring and reporting on sustainable city policies in Latin America: The Seminar co-organized by ECLAC and UN Habitat in September 2017, as part of the joint Development Account project of the same title, brought together 6 participating cities from Bolivia, Brazil and Peru. The project focuses on building local capacity to support accountability on city policies, using the SDGs and specifically SDG 11 to frame local policy demands and action. The seminar discussed good practices on accountability, transparency and open government initiatives at the city level and how this drive urban sustainability policies. Participating cities also shared their experiences and mapped challenges to be addressed by the project.

Cities Conference: One year on from Habitat III, in October 2017 the Cities Conference organized by ECLAC focused on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean for inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities. The conference was composed of 4 sub-events, addressing different dimensions of sustainable urban development and involving a broad range of stakeholders.

Resilient Cities in Latin America and the Caribbean: Key Concepts, Experiences and Projections: This segment of the conference formed part of the collaboration between ECLAC and the German Cooperation (GIZ), as part of the project “Global Initiative on Disaster Risk Management.” The event focused on urban resilience and disaster risk management, a key aspect of the New Urban Agenda and SDG11. The segment concluded with a dialogue supported by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC Canada) about how to reduce barriers and gaps to access financing in order to build resilient cities in LAC in the context of climate change.

Implementing the New Urban Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean with the Regional Action Plan: ECLAC, in collaboration with UN Habitat and MINURVI – General Assembly of Ministers and High Authorities of Housing and Urban Development of Latin America and the Caribbean developed a Regional Action Plan to implement the New Urban Agenda, as well as a Subregional Action Plan focused on the Caribbean. The Plan was presented at the event and the governance, financing and monitoring of its implementation was addressed. The meeting also analyzed the proposal for a Latin American and Caribbean Urban and Cities Platform to house both urban data and policy experiences, which is currently under development with different stakeholders and partners.

Public-Private Dialogue for Promoting Urban Sustainability in Latin America and the Caribbean: With the support of the French Government, ECLAC organized a dialogue to foster a renewed approach to the role of public private partnerships (PPPs) in urban sustainability. The event discussed how more efficient collaboration between public and private actors can be achieved to implement sustainable projects in urban areas in Latin America and the Caribbean. Additionally, the dialogue sought to reflect on how emerging technologies can be leveraged to create more inclusive and sustainable cities. The dialogue emphasized the need for multi-stakeholder collaboration on urban sustainability and capacity development for mutually beneficial PPPs. A second dialogue is likely to be organized

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to deepen the discussion on some of these themes.

Moving towards the Implementation of Safe, Affordable and Sustainable Urban Mobility in Latin America and the Caribbean. This segment of the Cities Conference was co-organized by ECLAC and the Partnership on Sustainable Low Carbon Transport (SLoCaT), with the support of the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Development Bank of Latin American (CAF) and GIZ-BMZ in the framework of the project "Transformative Urban Mobility Initiative". The sessions analyzed opportunities to support a more systematic and accelerated implementation of safe, affordable and sustainable urban mobility in LAC, as part of the implementation of the Regional Action Plan and global agreements (Paris Agreement, SDGs, New Urban Agenda). This event is likely to become an annual meeting of mobility experts and professionals hosted at ECLAC.

ECLAC has organized events that have contributed to facilitate exchange of experiences and mutual learning regarding climate change related policies among them:

— The Horizontal Cooperation Workshop on Public Policies "Peruvian innovation for the internalization of climate risks in public investment projects" with the attendance of Government representatives of Chile, Mexico, Panama, El Salvador, Colombia, Costa Rica and Uruguay and Peru. In this event, officials of the Ministries of Economy and Finance and Environment of Peru shared their experience about their National System of Public Investment and on how risk management associated with climate change were included in the estimation of the social rate of return for the evaluation of public investment projects.

— The regional workshop "Models of Development and Climate Change" were organized as a response to a request from the Ministry of Housing, Territorial Planning and Environment of Uruguay for discussion and exchange of experiences that would contribute to the construction of its National Policy of Climate Change. In this workshop representatives of eight Latin American countries shared their experiences on priority issues for the Government of Uruguay such as Development Styles, Sustainable and resilient low carbon transportation, and climate finance. The representatives of the participating countries gave orientations and recommendations for the construction of Uruguay's National Climate Change Policy based on the successful experiences and the barriers experienced in the construction of their countries' climate change policies.

— On the other hand, ECLAC and UN Environment have organized five meetings of negotiators for climate change in the last years in order to contribute to the discussion and analysis of the different points of view that the countries of Latin America have before the Conference of the Parties on climate change.

ECLAC also serves as the Secretariat for the Principle 10 regional process that has held 9 meetings to date and always include a session for reporting national actions and developments taken by countries on information, participation and justice in environmental matters, offering an opportunity to share experiences and lessons learned. In addition, the meetings generally include side events and training workshops. Furthermore, the Observatory on Principle 10 showcases laws, regulations and policies on environmental matters and access rights.

In line with the resolution entitled "Financial inclusion for sustainable development" (A/C.2/72/L.51), ECLAC held five national seminars (Mexico, July 2016; Colombia, October 2016; Ecuador, October, 2016; Costa Rica, November 2017 and Brazil, November 2017) and four regional seminars (Mexico, April 2017; Peru, August 2017; Thailand, September 2017 and Chile, October 2017). These events discussed from a national and regional perspective the state of financial inclusion of Small and Medium Enterprises, and the role of development banks in fostering innovative instruments, practices and institutions to foster financial inclusion. Financial inclusion is viewed as a policy of productive development.

Recent events conducted by ECLAC with regards to Financing for Development include:

- A workshop entitled "La Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible y los desafíos del financiamiento para el desarrollo" held in October 2016. The purpose of the meeting was to raise awareness among policymakers in Central America of the issues addressed in the Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean 2016: 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the challenges of financing for development.
- A seminar entitled "Protection and Training: Institutions for the Improvement of Labour Market Integration in Latin America and Asia" in

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October 2016 which brought together stakeholders from Latin America and Asia to share experiences in the field of technical and vocational education and training. Emphasis was made on new challenges emerging due to profound technological change and the corresponding transformations of labor markets and skill demand.

- A seminar in November 2016 entitled “Public budgets and the Sustainable Development Goals in Latin America” that allowed policymakers in the region to share experiences related to the incorporation of the SDGs into their budgetary processes.
- The Fiscal Panorama of Latin America and the Caribbean 2017: Mobilizing resources to finance sustainable development was launched during the XXIX Regional Seminar on Fiscal Policy held in March 2017. The seminar included a special high-level panel that counted with the participation of Ministers and Vice-ministers from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Honduras and Uruguay which discussed the findings of the report and the challenges for financing the 2030 Agenda in the region.
- An expert meeting in October 2017 entitled “¿Cómo dinamizar el crecimiento económico de América Latina y el Caribe?” which resulted in a very fruitful South-South sharing of experiences around the issues treated in the Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean 2017: Dynamics of the current economic cycle and policy challenges for boosting investment and growth.

These events were successful in generating South-South dialogue in these areas because they carefully targeted the stakeholders who are most associated with formulating and enacting policies. Another key lesson learned was that the quality of the discussion in the expert meetings was significantly improved by having the events linked to analytical work produced by ECLAC, which helped to provide a context for the discussions. Finally, these events also served to identify areas of particular interest in the region for future work such as improvements in the institutionality of public investment as a crucial area for future technical assistance.

The 2016 Ministerial Meeting at the occasion of the ECLAC Governance Week on Natural Resources and Infrastructure (7-11 November 2016), adopted a series of recommendations on infrastructure governance, which emphasized the cross-cutting linkages between infrastructure and sustainable development and SDGs and identified the actions to be carried out to enhance the infrastructure governance in the region in line with the needs of the 2030 Agenda. These actions include analytical work, technical assistance and supporting a systematic and regular high level policy dialogue on infrastructure governance.

In December 2017, ECLAC organized in Argentina the “VIII Regional Political Dialogue on Energy Efficiency”, with the participation of high-level government representatives from 15 countries of the Region and 7 international agencies of the energy sector. Among other topics, the challenges and opportunities related to the SDG7 process in the Region were discussed. The “achievement of the SDG7” will be the theme of the Regional ROSE launch meeting, scheduled for the first half of 2018. On this occasion, ECLAC presented its document “Advances in sustainable energy in Latin America and the Caribbean” prepared within the framework of the GTF process (Global Tracking Framework) linked to the Sustainable Energy for All program (SE4All).

During the thirty-sixth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), held in Mexico City from 23 to 27 May 2016, the member States adopted Resolution 700 (XXXVI), Mexico Resolution, which established the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development as the regional mechanism to follow up and review the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its means of implementation, and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. The Economic and Social Council subsequently endorsed the establishment of the Forum in its resolution 2016/12.

In accordance with the mandate of paragraph 10 of resolution 70/299, which encourages UN member States to identify the most appropriate regional or sub-regional forums and formats to contribute to the HLPF global process of follow-up and review and draws attention on the need to avoid duplications, through the conceptualization of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development, Member States of Latin America and the Caribbean made an important effort to develop a space under the auspices of ECLAC for convergence and dialogue for all the relevant actors of the region that would strengthen the global processes and at the same time complement it; a meeting space that could allow governments and relevant stakeholders to share best practices and jointly address the gaps and challenges that countries face in their respective processes of implementation, follow-up and review of the SDGs.

Acknowledging the contents of the Intergovernmentally agreed Conclusions and Recommendations of the first meeting of the LAC Forum, it becomes clear that ECLAC has provided a connective tissue between the global and the national and local levels and offered pertinent regional perspectives on global issues, consolidating the bases of a regional platform for the follow up and review of progress

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of the SDGs in Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as the institutional bases for the analysis of existing and emerging regional and national challenges, actively engaging the broader UN development system in the process.

The First Meeting of the LAC Forum can now be seen as the first step of an ongoing process of follow up and review of the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean. In the years to come ECLAC will hold the responsibility of making this relevant first step become a consolidated regional process, capable of integrating the finding and achievements of each cycle and thus allowing relevant progressive improvements towards the achievement of the SDGs at the regional and the national and local levels.

Q28 8. Is there any other information you would like to share, including annual reports of your organization and any impact assessment or evaluation reports? If yes, please use the space below and attach the document(s). Please also use this space to provide any other information, comments or remarks you deem necessary:

The Outlook for Agriculture and Rural Development in the Americas: A Perspective on Latin America and the Caribbean 2017-2018. Joint report by the Inter American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the United Nations Organization for Food and Agriculture. San Jose, Costa Rica. It contains a special chapter on Food systems and the 2030 Agenda. <http://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/42282>

ECLAC produces a yearly Social Panorama of Latin America which examines poverty and inequality trends in the region while also exploring other specific issues. As an example, the latest two versions of the Social Panorama have addressed inequalities in the distribution of income (personal and functional) and property, inequalities over the life cycle, time-use inequalities between men and women, and the situation of Afrodescendent populations as an example of ethnic and racial inequalities (2016 edition); as well as income inequality between individuals and households, the evolution of poverty and its determinants, and the effects of pension systems on equality (2017 edition).

ECLAC published the document The 2030 Agenda and the Regional Gender Agenda Synergies for equality in Latin America and the Caribbean. This paper analyses the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals in light of the challenges and priorities for gender equality and women's rights and autonomy in Latin America and the Caribbean. Examples are presented to illustrate the interconnections between the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda and to underscore the importance of taking an integrated approach in order to ensure that progress on some Sustainable Development Goals is not achieved by means that could impede the attainment of goals and targets associated with gender equality and women's rights. This paper concludes that the Regional Gender Agenda provides a roadmap for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in Latin America and the Caribbean through the implementation of public policies that link up the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development and contribute to the eradication of gender inequalities and inequalities within and among countries.

Q29 9. In your view, what should a strategic plan for the UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs look like? What key elements should it include and major challenges address in such a road map?

One of the biggest challenges faced by all countries is to strengthen the statistical capacity of countries to measure and monitor progress towards the SDGs. In this line, it is necessary to provide resources for improving the quality of census, surveys and vital statistics, as well as for training on the use and analysis of these information sources.

Q30 10. Please indicate one or two endeavor or initiatives you suggest that the UN system organizations could undertake together to support the implementation of the SDGs between now and 2030:

- Provide technical assistance to strengthen statistical capacity of the countries.
- Promote youth engagement: for example, young scientists, young entrepreneurs, and young political leaders.
- Permanently monitor the assumed commitments regarding gender equality and its measurement, as they are key elements to the implementation of the SDGs.
- Support UN-system coordination mechanisms on transport, other infrastructure themes, or natural resources issues.

Q31 Documents/attachments

Compilation Questionnaire ECLAC.docx (101.4KB)

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Page 2: Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q6 1. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, has the governing body of your organization taken (or will it take) any decisions or new strategies to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? If any, please provide a brief summary below, including the overarching vision of your organization.

THIS SUBMISSION CANCELS AND REPLACES THE SUBMISSION OF FRIDAY 9 MARCH 2018

Biological diversity underpins ecosystem functioning and the provision of ecosystem services that are essential for human well-being. It provides for food security, human health, the provision of clean air and water; it contributes to local livelihoods, and economic development more generally. It is thus essential for the achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It is for this reason that biodiversity and ecosystems are included throughout the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – not only in Goals 14 and 15, but in targets of many others Goals, including SDG 2 (food), 6 (water) 11 (cities), 12 (Sustainable Consumption and Production). It is also a key factor to achieve other goals, in particular SDG 1 (poverty eradication). Global multilateral environmental agreements such as the CBD, together with its 'sister Conventions, the UNFCCC and the UNCCD have a key role to play in contributing to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.

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The 196 Parties to the CBD are currently implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its twenty Aichi Biodiversity Targets, from which many elements have been drawn and/or expanded in the 2030 Agenda, the Sustainable Development Goals, and the associated targets. The Vision and Mission of this plan make explicit reference to the benefits of biodiversity for all people, to poverty eradication and to human well-being. The Conference of the Parties (the governing body of the Convention), the Secretariat, and the Parties to the Convention are, respectively, providing guidance to implementation of, supporting the implementation of, or implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. In doing so, they are simultaneously providing guidance to implementation of, supporting the implementation of, or implementing, the numerous relevant and interrelated goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda.

There are two Protocols under the Convention: The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, with currently 171 Parties, and the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization, with 104 Parties. The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety is also supplemented by the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress which will enter into force on 5 March 2018 with 41 Parties. Their supreme governing bodies are the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to, respectively, the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols. Implementation of the Protocols also supports implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular Goals 2 (zero hunger), 3 (health), and 15 (life on land).

A description of the interrelations between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the 2030 Agenda is provided in a technical note “Biodiversity and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, available online:
<https://www.cbd.int/development/doc/biodiversity-2030-agenda-technical-note-en.pdf> .

In addition to target 2.5 and 15.6 which are directly related to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol; access and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources can be an instrument for integrating ecological, social and economic considerations, and therefore contribute to achieve the pertinent SDGs. This is described in the note below.
http://www.abs-initiative.info/fileadmin/media/Knowledge_Center/Publications/SDG/Policy_Paper_-_How_ABS_and_Nagoya_Protocol_contribute_to_SDGs_-_201604.pdf

Because the many facets of the work under the Convention and its Protocols are so closely aligned with the 2030 Agenda, responding comprehensively to the questions below would lead to a very exhaustive document. Therefore, the responses below focus on the most important facets while specific examples are given for illustrative purposes only.

The vision of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, adopted by the Conference of the Parties in 2010, is: "Living in Harmony with Nature" where "By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people."

This 2050 vision was considered by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) at its last meeting, in November 2017, in the context of the 2030 Agenda and the upcoming process under the Convention to develop a post-2020 Global Biodiversity framework, as a successor to the current Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets. As some of the targets in the SDGs are a direct reflection of the relevant Aichi Biodiversity Target including its 2020 timeline, this process is of direct relevance to the 2030 Agenda. See further information below.

The Conference of the Parties to the Convention has an established work stream on biodiversity and poverty alleviation and development (see further information under question 2). In this context, it has been active throughout the entire work process on the post-2015 development agenda which led to the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals in September 2015 (see decisions X/6, XI/22 and XII/4).

The theme of the High Level Segment (HLS) during the 12th meeting of the Conference of the Parties, in 2014, was Biodiversity for Sustainable Development. The HLS adopted the Gangwon Declaration on Biodiversity for Sustainable Development, which highlighted why biodiversity is essential for sustainable development and why development pathways must ensure that the life support system underpinned by biodiversity is maintained. It also highlighted how the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets can contribute to the post-2015 development agenda and the principle of “leaving no one behind”.

Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, the Conference of the Parties adopted a number of decisions to guide its Parties' partners

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Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, the Conference of the Parties adopted a number of decisions to guide its Parties, partners, stakeholders and the Secretariat in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.

Decision XIII/3 Strategic Actions to Enhance the Implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity including with respect to mainstreaming and the integration of biodiversity within and across sectors

The COP welcomed the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals and recognized the strong interdependence between the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the SDGs in which biodiversity is included in numerous goals and targets. It also recognized that the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development provides a major opportunity for the mainstreaming of biodiversity and for the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

The COP recognized the opportunities that arise from an integrated and mutually supportive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 the 10 year strategic plan and framework to enhance implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (2008-2018), and the Reviewed Strategic Framework 2010-2019 of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for the achievement of internationally agreed goals and targets.

COP urged Parties, when implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, to mainstream biodiversity in the implementation of all relevant Sustainable Development Goals, thus promoting linkages between efforts to implement NBSAPs and SDG strategies and plans, and called upon Parties and invites other Governments to consider utilizing an integrated approach towards achieving the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals and implementation of NBSAPs;

The COP recognized that fundamental changes in consumption and production patterns to ensure sustainable production methods, as well as mutually supportive policy, legal, technical and financial measures in the agriculture, forests, fisheries and aquaculture, and tourism, among other sectors, are critical to meeting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Decision XIII/3 highlighted the importance of strengthening the mainstreaming of biodiversity through relevant international processes to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.

The COP recognized that mainstreaming of biodiversity across forests, agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture, and tourism, among other sectors, is essential for halting the loss of biodiversity and achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and recalls the existing guidance under the Convention's work programmes, as well as the Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity.

The COP welcomed the Cancun Declaration on mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity for well-being, adopted during the high-level segment of the United Nations Biodiversity Conference, 2016, where ministers and other heads of delegation committed to integrating, in a structured and coherent manner, actions for the conservation, sustainable use, management and restoration of biological diversity and ecosystem services in sectoral and cross-sectoral policies, plans and programmes, as well as in legal and administrative measures and budgets;

The fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP-14), will consider the mainstreaming of biodiversity into the sectors of energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing, as well as health.

The COP requested the Executive Secretary, to enhance multi-stakeholder partnerships, and initiatives, to provide support for the implementation of Goal A of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Decision XIII/1 Progress in Implementation

The COP encouraged Parties to review their NBSAPs periodically, and to consider increasing the level of ambition and/or scope of the national or regional targets to a level that is corresponding to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and to integrate the targets across different sectors, including in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals, so as to make a greater contribution to collective global efforts to achieve the global targets;

The COP encouraged Parties when establishing or reviewing their national targets under the Convention, and when implementing their NBSAPs, to take into account relevant national and international targets under other processes, as appropriate, including targets of other relevant conventions and the Sustainable Development Goals, and also to mainstream biodiversity targets into the national and sub national strategies, action plans or policies of other sectors or processes when these are being reviewed;

The COP encouraged Parties, in the process of updating their NBSAPs, to consider, the indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals;

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2011-2020 and the indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals,

The COP initiated a process for considering the follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 as part of which it requested the Executive Secretary to prepare a further assessment, including a gap analysis, on the relationship between the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Decision XIII/27 National Reports

Parties to the Convention were required to submit national reports to the Secretariat on measures taken for the implementation of the Convention and their effectiveness. The national report guidance contained in Decision XIII/27 asks countries to report on their contributions to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and how and to what extent these contributions support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Decision XIII/4 Biodiversity and Climate Change

The COP encouraged the Executive Secretary to promote synergies with the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, ensuring that this includes increasing knowledge and sharing of information, guidance and tools developed under the Convention on Biological Diversity relating to the impacts of climate change on biological diversity and the role of ecosystems for climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction, with a view to identifying possible solutions;

The full text of the decisions is available here:

<https://www.cbd.int/decisions/cop/?m=cop-13>

Decision CP-VIII/3 Capacity-building

The COP/MOP to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety urged Parties and other Governments to integrate biosafety in their national biodiversity strategies and actions plans and broader national development strategies in order to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals. It further encouraged Parties to continue to enhance capacity for, inter alia, initiatives for the Sustainable Development Goals, and requested the Secretariat to undertake regional and subregional workshops and other relevant activities in order to enhance the capacity of Parties to promote such integration.

Decision CP-VIII/15 Third assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and mid-term evaluation of the Strategic Plan

The COP-MOP to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety encouraged Parties to integrate training, public awareness, education and participation into a number of different initiatives including initiatives for the Sustainable Development Goals. It also requested the Executive Secretary to undertake activities to enhance the capacity of Parties to promote the integration of biosafety considerations into national strategies to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

SBSTTA recommendation XXI/1 The 2050 Vision and the 2030 Agenda

The current Strategic Plan for Biodiversity expires in 2020 and a process is currently initiated under the Convention to develop a post-2020 global biodiversity framework, which would be adopted by CBD COP-15 in China, in 2020. The document provided under the link below provides initial conceptual considerations based on a first round of consultation with Parties, while the recommendation of the Convention's Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice provided pertinent recommendations including a draft decision for consideration by CBD COP-14, which will take place in Egypt in November 2018.

<https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/17f8/406d/f3184d92bff8f9506c1e985e/sbstta-21-02-en.doc>

<https://www.cbd.int/doc/recommendations/sbstta-21/sbstta-21-rec-01-en.docx>

Q7 SDG-specific strategies, plans or work programmes:

The Secretariat is facilitating several streams of work under the Convention and under the Protocols, many of which are under formal

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programmes of work adopted by the Conference of the Parties or Plans of Action, that are taking steps in follow-up to the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. Some of them explicitly address issues of poverty, as well as the rights, roles, and the full and effective participation of women, youth, and indigenous peoples and local communities.

Information on the activities of the various work streams under the two Protocols can be found here:

The Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (<https://www.cbd.int/abs/>): SDGs 2 and 15

The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (<http://bch.cbd.int/protocol>): SDGs 3 and 15

Work streams under the Convention:

Biodiversity for development and poverty alleviation (<https://www.cbd.int/development>): SDGs 1,2,3

Agricultural Biodiversity (<https://www.cbd.int/agro/>): SDG 2

Health and Biodiversity (<https://www.cbd.int/health/>): SDGs 2, 3, 6

Cities and Subnational Governments (<https://www.cbd.int/subnational>): SDG 11

Gender and Biodiversity (<https://www.cbd.int/gender/>): SDGs 4, 5

Article8(j)-Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices (<https://www.cbd.int/traditional/>): SDGs 2,3,5,10,14,15

Protected areas (<https://www.cbd.int/protected/>): SDGs 6, 11, 14 and 15

Biodiversity and Climate change (<https://www.cbd.int/climate/intro.shtml> ; <https://www.cbd.int/climate/copenhagen/>): SDG 13

Invasive Alien Species (<https://www.cbd.int/island/invasive.shtml>): SDGs 14 and 15

Marine and Coastal Biodiversity (<https://www.cbd.int/marine>): SDG 14

Forest Biodiversity (<https://www.cbd.int/forest/about.shtml>): SDG 15

Peace and Biodiversity Dialogue Initiative (<https://www.cbd.int/peace/>): SDG 16

National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (<https://www.cbd.int/nbsap/>): SDG 17

Resource Mobilization (<https://www.cbd.int/financial/reporting.shtml>): SDB 17

Biodiversity and Tourism Development (<https://www.cbd.int/tourism/> ; <http://icr.unwto.org/content/tourism-and-sdgs>): SDGs 8, 12, and 14

In addition to these work streams, and as mentioned above, the Convention and, accordingly, its Secretariat, is providing increasing focus on the mainstreaming of biodiversity into key economic sectors.

During COP-13 in Cancun, Mexico, in 2016, the High Level Segment focused on mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity for well-being, and adopted the Cancun Declaration in which Parties committed to undertake specific actions for mainstreaming biodiversity into the agriculture, forestry, fisheries and tourism sectors. As mentioned above, COP-13 adopted decision XIII/3 addressing inter alia the mainstreaming of biodiversity in these sectors, and also decided that COP-14 will address the mainstreaming of biodiversity in the sectors of energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing, as well as health. These sectors are at the heart of the economic priorities of the SDGs, and the analytical and conceptual work required to adequately

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prepare the deliberations on this item at the meetings of the Conference of the Parties constitutes an increasingly important work area of the Secretariat.

Q8 Aligning the structure of the organization with the transformative features of the 2030 Agenda, including any challenges and lessons learned in doing so:

n/a

Q9 Readjusting or updating results-based budgeting and management, including performance indicators:

n/a

Q10 Action to enhance support to the principle of "leaving no one behind" and to integrated policy approaches:

See information provided on work streams related to (i) biodiversity and poverty alleviation; (ii) Article 8(j) and related Provisions; and (iii) on biodiversity mainstreaming.

Q11 Others:

Q12 Mainstreaming the SDGs in development plans and policies or through national sustainable development plans/strategies:

The Secretariat and its partners provide analytical, technical assistance and/or capacity building to countries in implementing the work streams referenced above and thus support the provision of normative guidance by the Conference of the Parties. In so doing, they also provide this support for implementing the relevant elements of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. The extent and specifics of the support provided vary depending on each work programme, country needs, strategic priorities, availability of funds, among other things. The Short-term Action Plan (2017-2020) to Enhance and Support Capacity-Building for the Implementation of the Convention and its Protocols, which was adopted by the Parties in December 2016, includes more than 100 concrete activities relating to various Aichi Biodiversity Targets and will likely contribute to supporting SDGs 14, 15 and others:

<https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-13/cop-13-dec-23-en.pdf>

Examples of capacity-building activities organized or facilitated by SCBD, which have or may contribute to the points above including to different SDGs, are provided in reports prepared for various CBD meetings. For instance:

- a report on national capacity-building activities on protected areas: <https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/cop/cop-13/information/cop-13-inf-19-en.pdf> ;
- a report on the progress and results of capacity-building activities promoted and facilitated by SCBD: <https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/sbi/sbi-01/information/sbi-01-inf-29-en.pdf> ;
- a report on the financial reporting and resource mobilization capacity-building programme: <https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/sbi/sbi-01/information/sbi-01-inf-17-en.pdf> ;
- a report on capacity-building and participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in the work of the Convention; <https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/sbi/sbi-01/information/sbi-01-inf-01-en.pdf> ;
- the Sustainable Ocean Initiative and the Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative capacity-building activities: <https://www.cbd.int/soi/events> ; <https://www.feri-biodiversity.org/>
- A report on progress on implementation of the strategic framework on capacity-building and development to support the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol <https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/abs/np-mop-02/official/np-mop-02-08-en.pdf>

Recent activities facilitated by Secretariat is also provided in the Biodiversity Capacity Development Update e-newsletters:

<https://www.cbd.int/doc/newsletters/default.shtml>

Q13 Mainstreaming the SDGs in sectoral strategies, including specific SDG/target strategies:

The support mentioned above on National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans also provides guidance on mainstreaming biodiversity concerns (and therefore also many of the SDGs) into national development and/or poverty reduction plans and into plans and activities of the major economic sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism etc.

The Secretariat and partners have made significant efforts around the question of mainstreaming biodiversity (and thus some of the SDGs) into sectoral and cross sectoral strategies and action plans. As mentioned above, COP-13, in 2016 focused on mainstreaming in agriculture, forests, fisheries and tourism while COP-14, in December 2018 will focus on mainstreaming in energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing, as well as health.

Decision XIII/3 as well as the 2016 Cancun Declaration, also mentioned above, provides guidance on the mainstreaming of biodiversity concerns into the management of sectors such as agriculture, forests, fisheries and tourism. This guidance acknowledges the importance of biodiversity for well being, health, sanitation, food security and hunger reduction, poverty eradication, prevention of natural disasters, resilient, sustainable and inclusive cities and human settlements and climate change adaptation and mitigation. It also integrates concerns for employment, decent work, poverty eradication and social inequality.

Q14 Data and statistical capacity building:

See the capacity building work on financial reporting, referenced in the previous question.

Q15 Science, technology and innovation for the SDGs:

The Secretariat, with support from the Republic of Korea, is implementing a programme, known as the Bio-Bridge Initiative, focused on catalyzing and facilitating technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer among Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols on Biosafety (Cartagena Protocol) and on Access and Benefit-sharing (Nagoya Protocol). The Initiative facilitates technical and scientific cooperation among Parties by linking Parties that have specific technical and scientific needs with Parties or institutions that are able to provide the necessary technical support and resources to meet those needs through mutual partnerships and creating a space for countries and institutions to share knowledge, good practices and lessons learned with each other. This is facilitated through the help desk service, the Bio-Bridge web platform and regional round tables. This will contribute to the implementation of biodiversity-related SDGs and their targets. See here:

<https://www.cbd.int/biobridge/platform>

Q16 Multi-stakeholder partnerships:

Multi-stakeholder partnerships enhance the capacity of the Secretariat to provide normative, analytical, technical assistance or capacity building to Parties on a range of issue areas that support implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, the Strategic Plan on Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and therefore the SDGs. The Secretariat coordinates or participates in the following multi-stakeholder partnerships: the Sustainable Ocean Initiative, the Global Islands Partnership, the Global Partnership on Local and Subnational Action for Biodiversity, the Global Platform for Business and Biodiversity and the Consortium of Scientific Partners on Biodiversity. (Interagency cooperation mechanisms are addressed under question 5).

Key activities of several of these multi-stakeholder partnerships are further described under different sections of the present document.

Global Islands Partnership

The Global Islands Partnership, GLISPA, created in 2018 to support implementation of the Programme of Work on Island Biodiversity, evolved into a multi-stakeholder platform focused mostly on the needs of SIDS, island Parties and Parties with islands, offering a technical and scientific cooperation platform for sustainable development and the SDGs. For more information see <http://glispa.org/>.

Q17 Sub-national plans/strategies and implementation for the SDGs:

As mentioned under question 2, the Secretariat and its partners provide normative, analytical, technical assistance or capacity building to Parties under various work streams. One of the work streams is on cities and subnational authorities.

Since 2008, the Convention has become active in promoting the development of subnational biodiversity and ecosystem service strategies and action plans. As these levels of government are even more sensitive to basic needs of citizens, and aware that the importance of the biodiversity agenda is linked to its contribution to sustainable development, this has made mainstreaming even more relevant. In 2010, along with the Strategic Plan 2011-2020, Parties adopted a Plan of Action for the engagement of sub-national governments, cities and other local authorities:

<https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/default.shtml?id=12288>

Subsequent decisions on this topic were taken at every Conference afterwards, including XIII/3, and the Secretariat and Parties coordinated their input into the New Urban Agenda arising out of the Habitat III process closed in Quito, Ecuador, in 2016. It is expected that this line of work will also be considered in the post 2020 framework.

Q18 Leveraging interlinkages across SDG goals and targets:

In 2017, SCBD in collaboration with FAO, UNDP, UNEP, and the World Bank published a technical note on Biodiversity and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The purpose of this technical note is to help decision-makers such as government representatives and development professionals to understand more easily the contributions of biodiversity to achieving the SDGs. It presents a mapping of the linkages between the SDGs, and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets:

<https://www.cbd.int/development/doc/biodiversity-2030-agenda-technical-note-en.pdf> .

Q19 Others:

Q20 Supporting the intergovernmental body of your organization in contributing to the thematic review of the HLPF:

While the COP has taken numerous decision addressing the linkages with the 2030 Agenda including its implementation process (see above), it has not as of yet contributed directly to the thematic reviews of the HLPF. However, the Executive Secretary of the CBD has sent notifications to National Focal Points of Parties highlighting the close linkages between the 2030 Agenda and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and encouraged them to contribute to these reviews through their national representatives (please see below under VNRs).

Q21 Contributing to policy/background briefs for the HLPF:

In April 2017, the Secretariat sent input to the 2017 HLPF, using the template suggested by ECOSOC for this purpose.

Q22 Helping organize SDG-specific events in the preparatory process:

In June 2017, the SCBD organized various events during the high-level United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14 - the Oceans Conference - which provided input to the 2017 HLPF. Input provided in collaboration with Parties and relevant organizations include:

- (a) Substantive input to the UN Secretary-General's background note for the Conference;
- (b) Substantive input to the concept notes for each of the Partnership Dialogues during the Conference;
- (c) Participation in, and substantive input to, two Informal Preparatory Working Groups ((i) Informal Preparatory Working Group 5 on Marine Protected Areas and Informal Preparatory Working Group 2 on Sustainable Management, and (ii) Protection of Marine and Coastal Ecosystems and Strengthening Resilience;
- (d) Registering two voluntary commitments for the Conference ((i) The Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) Capacity Building Platform for the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals, #14849, and (ii) Sustainable Ocean Initiative Global Dialogues with Regional Seas Organizations and Regional Fisheries Bodies on Accelerating Progress Towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals, #14827); see more information under the following links:
<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=14849>
<https://oceanconference.un.org/commitments/?id=14827>
- (e) Participation of the Executive Secretary of the CBD as a panelist during Partnership Dialogue #2: "Managing, protecting, conserving and restoring marine and coastal ecosystems";
- (f) Participation of the Executive Secretary of the CBD in the plenary debate of the Ocean Conference by delivering a statement in the UN General Assembly hall;
- (g) Co-organizing six side events during the conference: (i) Marine Pollution: A critical challenge and opportunity for sustainable development, (ii) Ocean Acidification-what can we do about it?, (iii) Facilitating cross-sectoral regional collaboration to support implementation towards SDG 14: Sustainable Ocean Initiative Global Dialogue with Regional Seas Organizations and Regional Fishery Bodies, (iv) Strengthening national capacity and empowering indigenous peoples and local communities to accelerate implementation towards SDG 14: Sustainable Ocean Initiative Capacity Development Platform, (v) Ecologically or biologically significant marine areas: special places to accelerate implementation towards SDG 14, and (vi) Mainstreaming biodiversity in fisheries for human well-being;
- (h) Co-organizing, during the Conference a high-level reception at the UN headquarters "Sustainable Ocean Night: Biodiversity for the Future We Want"; and
- (i) Announcing, through a press conference, media releases and various statements during the Conference, the results of an analysis showing that, with commitments made thus far, if implemented as planned, the global community is on track to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 14.5 in the global ocean by 2020.

Q23 Organizing side events or speaking at the HLPF:

HLPF 2017: Side event "Accelerating Progress on Agenda 2030: Biodiversity and Healthy Ecosystems at the Heart of Sustainable Development" (co-organized with UNDP, UN Environment)

HLPF 2018 potential events

The Secretariat is currently exploring options for collaboration with regional commissions on the preparatory meeting leading up to HLPF 2018. Already confirmed is the collaboration, in form of organizing and chairing a panel on ecosystems and biodiversity, in the preparatory meeting organized by the Economic Commission for Europe. Interventions can build on biodiversity as a link between cost-effective freshwater security (goal 6), sustainable energy systems (7), urbanization (11), sustainable consumption and production patterns (12), and the protection, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems (15).

At HLPF 2018, the Secretariat is planning a series of high-level events with executive heads of major implementing partners, other biodiversity-related conventions, as well as major stakeholders including businesses. These events will also provide an opportunity to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Convention. The secretariat also initiated collaboration with the World Economic Forum (WEF) with a view to highlighting the contribution of biodiversity and nature-based solutions for the 2030 Agenda, at the WEF Sustainable Development Impact Summit, planned to take place during UNGA 2018.

Q24 Supporting VNR process:

The Secretariat of the Convention has supported the Voluntary National Review process by informing the Parties to the Convention of the themes of the upcoming HPLF and encouraging them to provide biodiversity relevant inputs to their national representatives through their national processes.

A notification was sent on January 12, 2018, reminding Parties of the decisions from our governing body that link biodiversity and the 2030 Agenda, informing them of the themes of this year's HPLF and inviting them to highlight the specific role of biodiversity and ecosystems for sustainable development and poverty eradication in their countries, in their voluntary national reviews and more generally in their participation in the HPLF.

Q25 5. How has your organization cooperated with other UN system organizations to achieve coherence and synergies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? In this regard, has your organization launched or intend to launch any joint programmes or projects in collaboration with other UN entities? Are there any results or lessons you would like to highlight that might help improve the design and impact of such efforts? Has your organization participated in any of the following coordination systemwide mechanisms or any other relevant platform - CEB, UNDG, EC-ESA Plus, RCMs, UN-Energy, UN-Water, UN-Ocean, IAEG, IATT? Please specify which and indicate any suggestions you may have about improving collaborations within and across these mechanisms/platforms:

The Convention and its Secretariat cooperates with numerous UN system organizations and conventions, including but not limited to: UNCCD UN Environment, UNDP, UNFCCC, FAO, UNESCO, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, UNFF, other biodiversity-related conventions, etc.

EMG: The CBD Secretariat is a member of the United Nations Environment Management Group consisting of specialised agencies, programmes and organs of the United Nations, including secretariats of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements.

EC ESA: CBD is an active member of the EC ESA Principals Group and finds this a useful system wide coordination platform particularly for those entities which do not enjoy membership of CEB or UNDG.

IAEG: The CBD contributes actively to the work of the IAEG both as custodian agency for two indicators (15.6.1, 15.9.1) and in an advisory capacity on a range of other indicators under Goals 6, 14 and 15. The CBD has also included 40 SDG indicators relevant to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity into its monitoring framework; see here:

<https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-13/cop-13-dec-28-en.pdf>

The CBD has cooperated actively with the UN World Tourism Organization, in identifying the links between sustainable tourism development, biodiversity and the SDGs (see <http://icr.unwto.org/content/tourism-and-sdgs>), in producing supporting documentation for Parties to facilitate a stronger contribution of Ministers of Tourism to the CBD's COP 13 process of mainstreaming, resulting in the Cancun Declaration on Mainstreaming as well as in a common choice of theme for the 22 May as International Day of Biodiversity during 2017 as the UN's International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development.

Similarly, the CBD cooperated from 2012 to 2014 with UNDESA's SIDS Unit and the UN's Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLS) to ensure that the SDGs and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 were reflected in the outcome document of the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States held in 2014, the SAMOA Accelerated Modalities of Action Pathway.

The CBD Secretariat is a member and acts as the secretariat of the Liaison Group of biodiversity-related Conventions. The group is composed of the heads of the secretariats of the Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the World Heritage Convention, the International Plant Protection Convention and the International Whaling Commission.

The CBD Secretariat is a member of the Joint Liaison Group (JLG) of the Rio Conventions: Convention on Biological Diversity, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

The Secretariat coordinates or participate in the following interagency mechanisms: the Inter-agency Liaison Group on Invasive Alien Species, the Collaborative Partnership on Wildlife Management, the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, the Sustainable Ocean Initiative, the Liaison Group on the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, the Interagency Liaison Group on Biodiversity and Health. The Secretariat has a long-standing relationship with the Secretariat of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, including a Memorandum of Cooperation and a joint initiative for the harmonious implementation of the International Treaty and the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Nagoya Protocol.

Q26 6. How has your organization engaged with stakeholder groups, both in supporting implementation at the country, regional and global levels, and within your own organization? If yes, please provide main highlights, including any lessons learned:

1/ Business engagement: A Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity was established under the CBD in 2010, and now has 21 national or regional member initiatives. The Global Partnership provides a platform for the sharing of information and best practices amongst the various member initiatives as well as their constituent organizations.

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Ongoing research into biodiversity reporting by businesses includes an element on the relevance and importance of linking to SDG 14 and 15.

In addition, the recent Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity meeting included a session on the SDGs with a speaker from the UN Global Compact as well as examples from business how they are incorporating the SDGs and the relationship to biodiversity.

<https://www.cbd.int/business/>

2/ Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities:

The Convention recognizes the close dependency of indigenous peoples and local communities on biological diversity and their unique role in conserving life on Earth. This recognition is enshrined in the preamble of the Convention and in its provisions. It is for this reason that in Article 8(j) of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Parties have undertaken to respect, preserve and maintain the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation of biological diversity and to promote their wider application with the approval of knowledge holders and to encourage equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of biological diversity.

The programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions is the main instrument that Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity have given themselves to achieve the commitments in Article 8(j) and related provisions. One of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (no 18) is also dedicated to this issue. The programme of work has produced significant results, such as:

- Guidelines for the conduct of cultural, environmental and social impact assessments (the Akwe: Kon voluntary guidelines for the conduct of cultural, environmental and social impact assessments regarding developments proposed to take place on, or which are likely to impact on, sacred sites and on lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities):

<https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/default.shtml?id=7753>

- The Tkarihwaí:ri Code of Ethical Conduct to Ensure Respect for the Cultural and Intellectual Heritage of Indigenous and Local Communities: <https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/default.shtml?id=12308> ;

- The global Plan of Action on the Customary Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity: <https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/default.shtml?id=13375>

- The Mo'otz kuxtal voluntary guidelines for the development of mechanisms, legislation or other appropriate initiatives to ensure the "prior and informed consent", "free, prior and informed consent" or "approval and involvement", depending on national circumstances, of indigenous peoples and local communities for accessing their knowledge, innovations and practices, for fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of their knowledge, innovations and practices relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and for reporting and preventing unlawful appropriation of traditional knowledge:

<https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-13/cop-13-dec-18-en.pdf>

The importance attached to indigenous peoples and local communities by the Convention is demonstrative of their importance, including the role of their traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use in attaining the goals of the Convention and more broadly for the Sustainable Development Goals.

More information is available here: <https://www.cbd.int/traditional/>

3/Women :

The Convention in its preamble recognizes the importance of women's and gender issues in the achievement of biodiversity objectives. The Convention was the first multi-lateral environmental agreement to have a gender plan of action, adopted in 2008. The plan has since been updated to align with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. The 2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action includes possible actions for Parties as well as a framework for actions by the Secretariat to mainstream gender considerations in work to implement the convention. The objectives of the Plan correspond well with the approach of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Goals, within which gender equality and women's empowerment are addressed as critical cross-cutting components.

See here: <https://www.cbd.int/gender/>

Efforts by the Secretariat to implement the Gender Plan of Action include:

- Supporting developing countries to integrate gender considerations in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) in collaboration with IUCN's Global Gender Office, and with generous financial support from the Government of Japan. This work also involved an analysis of gender integration in NBSAPs received by Parties since the establishment of the Convention (from 1993 to mid-2016) and gender integration into the most recent national reports received from Parties (5th national reports on the implementation of

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the Convention).

- Preparing informational and capacity building tools, including a pocket guide to the Gender Plan of Action providing a summary and examples of efforts by Parties to implement the Plan; a technical fact sheet on Sustainable Wildlife Management and Gender, produced on behalf of the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management; a factsheet on gender perspectives on biodiversity; and others – work which has benefited from the support of the Government of Canada, among others.
- Undertaking a participatory process to develop training tools on gender and biodiversity that target the South East Asia and Pacific regions, carried out with generous financial support from the Government of Sweden. These tools are intended to strengthen capacity of national government institutions to address gender considerations in respect to biodiversity policy and programming.
- Strengthening advocacy and exchange on gender and biodiversity and related environmental issues, including through convening events on these issues at meetings under the Convention, and under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change's (UNFCCC) 21st meeting of the Conference of the Parties, as well as engagement supporting training and related efforts by partners.
- Pursuing efforts to harmonize approaches to capacity building and the achievement of shared gender objectives with the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Rio Conventions (UNFCCC and UN Convention to Combat Climate Change), including through provision by the Secretariat of expert input into the development of gender plans of action under the UNFCCC and UNCCD.

Lessons learned from these processes include: the importance of building awareness, engagement and capacity on gender and biodiversity issues, in order to grow momentum and interest enough to realize progress. Working towards the achievement of gender equality in respect to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, as in other processes, is a long term endeavor, which necessitates ongoing targeted investment and support from a range of partners. There are clear opportunities to link with and build on the gender-biodiversity/environment linkages in the SDGs with objectives and actions under the Convention on Biological Diversity, as well as related work with the Rio Conventions.

4/Youth:

The Secretariat supports youth's efforts in implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Strategic Plan on Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets including by (i) facilitating registration and accreditation of youth groups at the meetings of the Convention and providing support for youth to carry out activities in the margins of the meetings; (ii) developing guidance and tools on youth and biodiversity; (iii) participating in the United Nations Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development; (iv) supporting resource mobilization for youth projects.

By supporting youth engagement in the implementation of the Convention and Strategic Plan on Biodiversity 2011-2020, the Secretariat contributes to strengthening the role of youth in the Sustainable Development Goals. In turn, youth contributes to better integrating biodiversity in SDG-related processes and implementation.

Over the last seven years, the Secretariat, with financial and other support provided by the Japan Biodiversity Fund and several CBD Parties, contributed to "Youth Voices" a project implemented by the Global Youth Biodiversity Network (GYBN), aimed at developing the capacities of youth to engage at the political level and in the implementation of the Convention and Aichi Biodiversity Targets and therefore the SDGs. GYBN is an inclusive and representative network of hundreds of youth organizations working on biodiversity. Through the project, GYBN reached out and trained hundreds of youth to participate in decision-making processes under the Convention, through "Regional Youth Capacity-Building Workshops."

The network has a strong social media presence and will further develop online outreach and capacity-building tools and materials on youth and biodiversity. In particular, the publication "CBD in a Nutshell" developed by GYBN has become a flagship publication under the Convention. A second edition of the guidelines will be released in 2018.

In January 2018, GYBN in partnership with the UN Major Group for Children and Youth (UN MGCY) moderated a thematic breakout session on SDG15 of the ECOSOC Youth Forum, and organized a side-event on interlinkages between the SDGs and other sustainable development frameworks. The outcomes of the 2018 ECOSOC Youth Forum will serve as inputs to the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF 2018).

Q27 7. Has your organization organized any conferences, forums or events designed to facilitate exchange of experience, peer and mutual learning? If yes, please provide a brief summary below and include lessons learned and gaps identified based on the outcomes of these events. Please also include any events you plan to organize in the coming years.

The SCBD's core business is the organization of conferences, meetings, or events designed to facilitate exchange of experience, peer and mutual learning. We organize numerous such events on a number of the topics covered by our mandate and the Strategic Plan on Biological Diversity 2011-2020. While some of these meetings pertain to the intergovernmental negotiations by which guidance from the governing body is issued on a biannual basis, many meetings are more technical in nature and are specifically for the exchange of experience and peer and mutual learning.

For a list of upcoming meetings and events, please consult <https://www.cbd.int/meetings/>

Q28 8. Is there any other information you would like to share, including annual reports of your organization and any impact assessment or evaluation reports? If yes, please use the space below and attach the document(s). Please also use this space to provide any other information, comments or remarks you deem necessary:

The Secretariat publishes the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO) every 4 years based on Parties national reports, scientific literature and other resources. The GBO provides a summary of the status of biological diversity and an analysis of the steps being taken by the global community to ensure that biodiversity is conserved and used sustainably, and that benefits arising from the use of genetic resources are shared equitably. Four editions of the report have been prepared and preparations for the fifth edition are currently underway. For more information: <https://www.cbd.int/gbo/>

Q29 9. In your view, what should a strategic plan for the UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs look like? What key elements should it include and major challenges address in such a road map?

Such a Strategic Plan of the UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs could build on, and strengthen, the existing MAPS approach (Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support), which is already advanced by the 32 member agencies of the UN Development Group.

<https://undg.org/about/undg-global/undg/>

<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/blog/2018/how-will-we-navigate-towards-2030--well-be-using-maps-.html>

- Under a Mainstreaming strategic objective, the Convention and its Secretariat could help providing SDG-specific guidance and support to UN Country Teams and Member States. In its contribution, the Secretariat could build on its existing analysis and guidance on the fundamental role of biodiversity in supporting the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, including in particular its essential role in providing ecosystems services that are critical for livelihoods and for human wellbeing (see links provided above), as well as on its pertinent work on biodiversity mainstreaming, both cross-sectorial and in economic sectors (see references provided above). This could contribute to the overarching aim to implement the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals in an integrated manner – thus reflecting the indivisible nature of the framework.

- Under an Acceleration strategic objective, the Convention and its Secretariat could provide targeted advice and specific tools supporting the three areas already advanced by the acceleration component of the UN MAPS approach, including: (i) integrated analysis and assessment of SDG interconnections; (ii) 'leave no one behind' analysis tools; and (iii) risk-informed development planning tools. Moreover, the joint conceptual work on transformational change and on resilience, suggested under question 10 below, could also feed into achieving this objective.

- o The CBD Secretariat uses already integrated environmental assessment approaches and methodologies for its flagship Global Biodiversity Outlook, among other useful tools, and could share its experiences and lessons learned.

- o The Convention and the Secretariat undertook considerable analytical work on the linkages between biodiversity and poverty alleviation (see for instance <https://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-55-en.pdf>), which could be put to good use in highlighting, in the 'leave no one behind' analysis tools, the role of ecosystems and underpinning biodiversity in maintaining livelihoods of the rural poor and indigenous and local communities.

- o Similarly, biodiversity is recognized as critical for ecosystem resilience, with pertinent scientific research evolving dynamically, and the Convention could contribute expertise and channel the pertinent experience of its Parties in the development of risk-informed development planning tools.

- Under a Policy Support strategic objective, the Convention and its Secretariat could provide SDG-specific support:

- o on data and indicators, including guidance for reporting under the HLPF's Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) and country-specific SDG reporting. The Secretariat is already communicating with Parties to the Convention on supporting the biodiversity aspects of voluntary reporting to the HLPF and on the merits of considering the broader indicator framework developed under the Convention for tracking progress against the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in reporting progress against the SDGs.

- o On relevant policy tools measures, such as environmental impact assessments, strategic impact assessments, or incentive measures, where the Convention and its Secretariat has also a considerable repository of expertise and guidance already developed. More generally, key elements of the strategic plan for the UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs could include:

- a review of the current functions and existing capacities of the UN development system in achieving the 2030 Agenda and SDGs;
- building on insights in addressing gaps and overlaps in support of the SDGs, repositioning development at the highest levels of the organization, to support and enable results at the country level;

- capacity building and support to countries for implementing the SDGs and relevant multilateral environmental agreements in a coherent manner

- elements to improve governance, including strengthened oversight by Member States and increased transparency on system-wide results.

Some major challenges to address could be the capacity gaps to support policy integration, data management, partnerships and financing, but also the challenges associated with enhancing coordination and collaboration.

Q30 10. Please indicate one or two endeavor or initiatives you suggest that the UN system organizations could undertake together to support the implementation of the SDGs between now and 2030:

As explained above, implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 has direct bearing on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. However, the current Strategic Plan for Biodiversity expires in 2020 and a process is currently initiated under the Convention to work out a post-2020 strategic biodiversity framework, which would be adopted by CBD COP-15 in China, in 2020. This provides a strategic opportunity to align even more closely the global biodiversity policy agenda with the 2030 agenda, including, but not limited to, providing updates to those targets under the SDGs which, as they originated from the current Strategic Plan for biodiversity, also have a 2020 timeline. Achieving this alignment will require collaboration and will facilitate implementing the Strategic Plan of the UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs in a coherent and synergistic manner.

An important initiative that the UN system could potentially undertake together is to further elaborate and operationalize the concepts of 'Transformation' and 'Resilience'. Both are thematic foci of the 2018 HLPF, and the former is actually the leading title to the 2030 Agenda itself – 'Transforming Our World'. Both topics are fundamentally important to the work of the Convention and its Secretariat, due to the urgent imperative of achieving transformational change for attaining the objectives of the Convention, and due to the essential role of biodiversity in ecosystem resilience and, ultimately, in supporting resilient societies (for example, in the context of ecosystem-based climate change mitigation and adaptation and of ecosystem-based disaster risk prevention).

Another initiative that the UN system organizations could undertake together to support the implementation of the SDGs between now and 2030 could be to perhaps put more emphasis on support at the sub national and local levels. The multi-agency working group established by the UN Secretariat with the assistance of UN Habitat, for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, could provide an important opportunity and entry point for this area of work.

Q31 Documents/attachments

DESA 2030 Agenda questionnaire 12022018.docx (73.5KB)

#27

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Q6 1. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, has the governing body of your organization taken (or will it take) any decisions or new strategies to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? If any, please provide a brief summary below, including the overarching vision of your organization.

As a specialized agency of the UN system, the UPU is fully committed to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. As clearly outlined in the Istanbul World Postal Strategy (2017-2020), approved by the 26th UPU Congress in 2016, the organization is expected to support its member countries in efforts to implement the UN SDGs; it does so by analyzing the contributions made by the postal sector and the UPU to the achievement of these goals and by affecting capacity building projects in the field to improve the capability of the important national infrastructure to support universal social and economic growth. This is fully in line with the organization's vision, which is to ensure that the "postal sector is seen as an enabler of inclusive development and an essential component of the global economy". All the UPU's key strategic goals for the 2017–2020 cycle are therefore aligned to one or several SDGs.

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Q7 SDG-specific strategies, plans or work programmes: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q8 Aligning the structure of the organization with the transformative features of the 2030 Agenda, including any challenges and lessons learned in doing so: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q9 Readjusting or updating results-based budgeting and management, including performance indicators: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q10 Action to enhance support to the principle of "leaving no one behind" and to integrated policy approaches: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q11 Others:

1. The UPU International Bureau has been reorganized to include a programme dedicated to UN Policies, which includes coordination of the activities in the UPU related to the SDGs.

2. In order to ensure that it can measure the strategic goals as mention in #1, a dedicated measurement framework has been developed. It involves data collection on the implementation of the different SDG goals, targets and indicators that are applicable to the postal sector. Based on the available data, the UPU will assess the degree to which each country's postal sector is contributing to the achievement of the UN SDGs. This will be done by conducting an analysis that is both quantitative and qualitative.

The quantitative part of the analysis will consist in comparing the performance of each country in the Integrated Index for Postal Development (2IPD), in the UN SDG indicators and in other benchmarks (EoB and LPI). Any positive residuals will indicate outperformance.

The qualitative part of the analysis will consist in collecting and assessing case studies of SDG projects in the postal sector.

Data input for this part will be channeled through the work of various Committees of the UPU's Council of Administration, leading to a final report to be approved by the Plenary of this governance body. In this report, all countries whose postal sectors outperform measurement benchmarks from both a qualitative and quantitative perspective will be labelled as "SDG Champions".

Q12 Mainstreaming the SDGs in development plans and policies or through national sustainable development plans/strategies: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q13 Mainstreaming the SDGs in sectoral strategies, including specific SDG/target strategies: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q14 Data and statistical capacity building: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q15 Science, technology and innovation for the SDGs: **Respondent skipped this question**

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Q16 Multi-stakeholder partnerships:

Respondent skipped this question

Q17 Sub-national plans/strategies and implementation for the SDGs:

Respondent skipped this question

Q18 Leveraging interlinkages across SDG goals and targets:

Respondent skipped this question

Q19 Others:

The cooperation and development function of the UPU provides technical assistance and capacity building to countries. The cooperation reflects a vision integrating development strategies at the global, regional and national levels. Global priorities were defined during the 2016 UPU Congress, with a priority on improving operational efficiency and the development of e-commerce.

The UPU regional Development Plans (RDP) define actions and engagements with stakeholder groups at the country and regional level. RDP have been approved for each of the 6 UPU regions, with specific projects focusing on capacity building in Financial Inclusion, Digital transformation and diversification and Operational Efficiency for E-commerce.

Technical assistance to governments in two countries (Tunisia and Morocco) towards reducing the export frictions for MSME by empowering the universal postal network to support MSME across the country – directly contributing to SDG 17.11.

Moreover, beyond the cooperation and development function, the UPU conducts a number of projects in areas which support the ability of countries to achieve SDG-relevant goals.

Climate change

UPU provides postal operators in all its 192 member countries with access to a free tool and technical support to measure and analyse their climate impact. UPU also provides support, best practice exchange and capacity building on sustainability to its member countries and postal operators worldwide, including knowledge sharing on climate mitigation. In addition, UPU provides technical assistance and capacity building to its member countries on disaster risk reduction and preparedness.

The UPU participates in UN Environment

Financial inclusion: activities of the UPU linked to the relevant SDGs

Financial inclusion as a key tool for poverty reduction and sustainable economic growth

According to the 2014 Global Findex, 2 billion adults worldwide do not have access to formal financial services. Groups of people that are the most financially excluded include the poor, people out of a job (unemployed or retired), or women. Yet access to formal financial services is a key lever for socio-economic development, as recognized in six of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, and 10). When confronted with a life shock (illness, accident, natural disaster, etc.), access to insurance, savings, or remittance services can be the difference between resilience or sinking below the poverty line. Similarly, easy access to various payment services or to loans can help empower people, create livelihoods including through small businesses, which can then lead to increased wealth and job creation in their community.

Posts have traditionally been strong financial inclusion contributors and remain so. As shown in the 2016 UPU Global panorama of postal financial inclusion, Posts are the second biggest contributor to financial inclusion worldwide, after banks, but “far ahead of microfinance institutions, money-transfer organizations, cooperatives, insurance companies, mobile money operators and all other providers of financial services”.

Indeed, 1 billion people worldwide in 87 countries hold a total of 2 billion payment or savings accounts at Posts. Furthermore, 183 Posts – or 91% of all Posts – offer at least one type of financial service. As such, apart from the 1 billion account holders, an estimated 500

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over 700 million people – over at least one type of financial service – is each, apart from the 1 billion account holders, an estimated 500 million additional people worldwide access payment services such as remittances or government payments through a post office.

Link to the 2016 Global panorama: http://www.upu.int/uploads/tx_sbdownloader/globalPanoramaOnPostalFinancialInclusion2016En.pdf

But these massive numbers are not the only reason why Posts are so important to financial inclusion. It is also that Posts, as institutions typically with public good missions, have a mandate to address the needs of all populations, and not just the urban, the well-off, or the more educated. Two recent studies led by UN Women and the UPU, and by the World Bank and the UPU, support that statement. They show that Posts are comparatively better than other financial institutions in banking segments of the population that tend to be excluded, such as women, the poor, the less educated and those in the informal economy.

If we add to this the extensive physical network of Posts – more than 660,000 locations worldwide, present in rural areas as much as urban areas – and the trust factor from which a large number of Posts benefit, we realize that Posts are in fact uniquely positioned to advance financial inclusion.

In a study published in 2013 with the World Bank, (“Financial Inclusion and the Role of the Post Office”) looks at the profile of people that are using financial services offered by Post. It clearly concludes that compared to banks, Posts have a much larger proportion of clients that are usually in the most financially excluded categories of population, such as the poor or those in the informal economy.

Posts as a driver for women economic empowerment through financial inclusion

The access to financial services for women is widely recognized as a key driver for women’s economic empowerment. A joint study led by UNWomen and the UPU demonstrates the non-discriminatory nature of Posts in the provision of financial services. Greater financial inclusion of women is a win-win development strategy with the potential to positively impact growth and human development as well as women’s social and economic empowerment. The joint UNWomen/UPU study demonstrates that postal services have a vital role to play in this process and a positive and measurable impact.

On average, in developing countries, postal financial institutions (postal banks or postal savings banks) have twice as many female customers as other financial institutions. This phenomenon is even more marked in rural areas.

Link to the study:

http://www.upu.int/uploads/tx_sbdownloader/genderAndFinancialInclusionThroughThePostEn.pdf

Expanding the access to insurance services through the postal networks

Insurance is one of four pillars of financial inclusion. Insurance products can make a significant positive difference in the lives of vulnerable individuals by helping households mitigate shocks and improve the management of expenses related to unforeseen events such as medical emergencies, a death in the family, theft or natural disasters. However, there is a persistent insurance gap, particularly in developing countries.

A joint study conducted by the UPU and the International Labor organization (ILO’s Impact Insurance Facility) demonstrates how Posts can serve as an inclusive distribution channel for insurance products to excluded populations in developing countries.

Link to the study:

http://www.upu.int/uploads/tx_sbdownloader/advancingFinancialInclusionThroughAccessToInsuranceTheRoleOfPostalNetworksEn.pdf

Lowering the cost of remittances for migrants

In the early 2000s, the UPU developed the International Financial System (IFS), a money transfer tool that it makes available to Posts. In accordance with Sustainable Development Goal 10c, which is to reduce to less than 3% the transaction costs of migrant remittances by 2030, the UPU helps Posts offer their customers secure and affordable services. Over 80 Posts currently use IFS, which was updated in 2013 for use on mobile devices and which can be managed remotely via cloud computing for Posts that do not have sufficient technical capacity.

According to the World Bank, post offices are the world’s cheapest providers of remittance services. Posts have already reached the 5X5 objective, with an average cost of about 4%. In sub-Saharan Africa alone, if all remittances were channelled through post offices at that cost, migrants and their families could save up to 3.2 billion USD a year. A project led by the UPU and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in the rural areas of six West African countries between 2008 and 2010, showed that connecting rural post offices had a strong impact on costs for customers, with prices going down by 30 to 50% in the region as a consequence of the project.

UPU’s endeavor in leveraging postal networks to advance financial inclusion

In parallel to this operational and regulatory work in the field of money transfers, the UPU has also been implementing since 2008 a series of activities in the field of financial inclusion. Most of this was scaled up starting in 2011, with the support of the Bill & Melinda

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Gates Foundation. The UPU's financial inclusion agenda can be divided in three complementary pillars:

- Research: the UPU, on its own or in partnership with other institutions, has led extensive research activities on the contribution of Posts to financial inclusion. Those researches clearly demonstrates the role Posts play a very important role in providing financial services to the populations excluded from the formal financial services markets (women, poor, rural populations)
- Advocacy and partnerships: The UPU is leading a series of activities years to ensure that the postal sector was recognized as a valuable contributor to financial inclusion and has built strategic partnerships with a number of UN (World Bank, the International Labour Organization, the International Telecommunication Union, UN Women), and non UN organizations (Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, CGAP) and private sector companies. Those partners are increasingly recognizing Posts as valuable partners to advance financial inclusion.
- Technical Assistance (TA):

UPU TA has been provided on the following topics:

- Assistance to Posts to design new business models;
- Assistance to Central Banks to help them better understand the scope of financial services offered by Posts and the different models of regulations;
- Assistance to Posts for the establishment of partnerships with mobile money operators or banks;
- Design and launch of new digital financial services.

In parallel, the UPU is conducting country-level specific projects with other partners, which link financial inclusion through the post and local economic development. This is the case for example in Burundi, where a joint project with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is currently being implemented.

Q20 Supporting the intergovernmental body of your organization in contributing to the thematic review of the HLPF:

Yes, see example provided below regarding the contribution of ICTs to the implementation of the SDGs.

Q21 Contributing to policy/background briefs for the HLPF:

Respondent skipped this question

Q22 Helping organize SDG-specific events in the preparatory process:

Respondent skipped this question

Q23 Organizing side events or speaking at the HLPF:

Respondent skipped this question

Q24 Supporting VNR process:

Respondent skipped this question

Q25 5. How has your organization cooperated with other UN system organizations to achieve coherence and synergies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? In this regard, has your organization launched or intend to launch any joint programmes or projects in collaboration with other UN entities? Are there any results or lessons you would like to highlight that might help improve the design and impact of such efforts? Has your organization participated in any of the following coordination systemwide mechanisms or any other relevant platform - CEB, UNGG, EC-ESA Plus, RCMs, UN-Energy, UN-Water, UN-Ocean, IAEG, IATT? Please specify which and indicate any suggestions you may have about improving collaborations within and across these mechanisms/platforms:

In addition to its own measurement framework, the UPU also takes part in a number of collaborations with other UN agencies for matters that can have an impact on UN SDG measurement.

For instance, partnerships with statistical offices of other organizations such as UNCTAD, WTO, OECD, WCO, ICAO and the World Bank have been sought with the aim of improving the data and insights associated with infrastructure and electronic services (pertinent

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to Goal 9 of the UN SDGs). UPU also works in partnership with WMO on issues relating to environment, climate and resilience. UPU is an active contributor to Sustainable United Nations, through which we collaborate with other UN agencies on coherent environmental strategies and their implementation.

In a report organized by the ITU and launched at the High-level Policy Forum (HLPF) held in New York from 10 to 19 July 2017, UN agencies recognized that information and communication technologies (ICTs) constituted both a risk and an opportunity in terms of achieving the UN SDGs. The UPU contributed to this report with a thought piece that showed how the organization, as a unique knowledge centre for the postal sector, can leverage information and communication technologies (ICTs) in order to collect, share and analyze data that supports development policies.

As an example of this expertise, the UPU highlighted the work done in the context of the UPU–UN Global Pulse partnership, which revealed that by leveraging ICTs, the UPU's big data was able to generate reliable social and economic development indicators, even in cases of patchy macroeconomic data (e.g. where local statistical capabilities are weak). This data is invaluable for policymakers, donors, fundraisers, project managers and all key stakeholders in the technical cooperation arena who are eager to measure the potential and actual impact of projects in the field.

Another example is the UPU's leadership role in a workstream of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), coordinating Action Line C7 (e-business) with UNCTAD and the International Trade Centre (ITC). A full report of the progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of WSIS is published every year by the UN Commission on Science and Technology for Development.

During the WSIS Forum in May 2017, the UPU promoted the contribution of the postal network and of UPU projects (e.g. ECOMPRO and the Easy Export Programme) in enabling SMEs to actively use e-commerce and better leverage the digital economy, so as to meet SDG target 17.11 on export growth in least developed countries and other developing countries. In addition, during the 2016 WSIS Forum, the UPU organized a thematic workshop entitled "Innovations and reflections on how the postal network can ensure the global reach of digital services to better serve citizens". At the workshop, governments, regulators and other industry stakeholders from Botswana, Ireland, Morocco, Paraguay and Tunisia discussed the need to innovate using existing networks and capabilities in their countries.

In 2017, the UPU's postal network statistics were again integrated into the UN global e-commerce readiness index. The report published annually by UNCTAD identifies key recommendations for policymakers on the development of e-commerce, involving universal postal delivery infrastructures, the need for a national addressing system, the availability of alternative payment solutions, and the increased efficiency of cross-border e-commerce through postal supply chain improvements.

The UPU is a founding member along with many other UN organisations of the multi-stakeholder partnership "eTrade-for-all", launched in 2016. The eTrade for all initiative aims at addressing existing knowledge gaps and maximizing synergies between beneficiary countries, partners and donors so everyone can get more from e-Trade. Effective development of e-commerce requires cross-sectoral and cross-institutional approaches, making collaboration essential. Therefore eTrade for all partners include international organizations, regional development banks, national agencies as well as representatives from the private sector. This has a direct impact on SDG 17.9: Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.

The UPU is cooperating with other UN Organizations in the field of financial inclusion and the reduction of cost for international remittances (World Bank, ITU, IFAD, IOM). Those country-led projects have a direct impact on the cost of remittances for migrants which is one the target under SDG 8 (10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent). When the posts enter the market of remittances with its own product or UPU product: costs of remittances are reduced by the other market players. Currently a joint project with the International Organization for Migration is being implemented in Burundi, which aims at reducing the costs of remittances for the diaspora and increase the level of financial inclusion of the families in the country of origin. (See response to question 6 for more details).

Q26 6. How has your organization engaged with stakeholder groups, both in supporting implementation at the country, regional and global levels, and within your own organization? If yes, please provide main highlights, including any lessons learned:

Engagement with private sector stakeholders - Financial inclusion:

The UPU has developed a technical assistance scheme with the support of external stakeholders (VISA and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation) for the implementation of financial inclusion projects through digital financial services at country level.

Engagement with private sector and other postal stakeholders groups:

Through its Consultative Committee which gathers the postal stakeholders at large (Clients, Workers Unions, industry groups, NGOs etc) the UPU is promoting the implementation of the relevant SDGs in line with the organization's strategy in the fields of trade facilitation and ecommerce in developing countries.

In addition, it should be noted that a number of Posts and private operators have integrated the SDGs in their strategies as a part of their CSR policies.

Q27 7. Has your organization organized any conferences, forums or events designed to facilitate exchange of experience, peer and mutual learning? If yes, please provide a brief summary below and include lessons learned and gaps identified based on the outcomes of these events. Please also include any events you plan to organize in the coming years.

The UPU organized its Ministerial Conference as part of the 26th Universal Postal Congress in Istanbul, Turkey in 2016. Guided by the theme "Delivering sustainable development: Connecting citizens, businesses and territories," ministers' discussions reaffirmed the Post's role as a driver of global development. More than 50 ministers in charge of the postal sector gathered for the conference. Indeed, for almost every one of the SDGs, postal networks around the globe are already providing solutions – either alone or in partnership with others sectors and networks. Fostering social and financial inclusion, facilitating trade and commerce, and delivering innovation and the information society to all are the key areas of the postal contribution to this world agenda for development. These areas of focus underline governments' priorities and are also indicators for governmental investment and policy, and for international development partners and donors.

The discussion at the 2016 Ministerial Conference centered on inclusion, trade and the digital economy, since these were considered the three main drivers of national development that the Post is involved in delivering with the Sustainable Development Goals.

Panelists considered for instance the Post's far-reaching network to drive social and financial inclusion. One example put forward was Kenya's Huduma Centre concept, where citizens in remote areas can access vital government services through the extensive postal network in the country.

Ministers also lauded the role of the Post in facilitating global trade, especially among small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), who often find it difficult to export their goods.

Furthermore, speakers noted the important role played by the Post's physical network in connecting customers to the digital world and facilitating the transition to serving a new, younger market. They also pointed out that the Post collects data in key areas, such as communications, logistics, transport and finance, which could also be used to better serve customers.

Financial inclusion

In 2017, the UPU organized 4 regional conferences gathering more than 70 countries with the objectives of promoting its technical assistance programme (FITAF) among its members countries and creating a platform of exchanges of experiences with private sector operators in the space of digital financial services. The objectives of the UPU Financial Inclusion Technical Assistance Facility (FITAF) technical assistance is to support UPU member countries in implementing digital financial services and improve the access to financial services to unbanked populations in 20 countries by 2020.

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q28 8. Is there any other information you would like to share, including annual reports of your organization and any impact assessment or evaluation reports? If yes, please use the space below and attach the document(s). Please also use this space to provide any other information, comments or remarks you deem necessary:

The next UPU SDG annual report is going to be available as of April 2018.

But there are also other topical reports which can be relevant for future reference, e.g.:

- Integrated Index for Postal Development (2IPD): <http://www.upu.int/en/the-upu/strategy/2ipd.html>
- International Telecommunication Union (2017), Fast forward progress: leveraging tech to achieve the global goals, available online: <http://www.itu.int/en/sustainable-world/Pages/report-hlpf-2017.aspx>
- Global Panorama on Financial Inclusion: http://www.upu.int/uploads/tx_sbdownloader/globalPanoramaOnPostalFinancialInclusion2016En.pdf
- Measuring Postal E-Services – a global perspective http://www.upu.int/uploads/tx_sbdownloader/studyPostalEservicesEn.pdf

Q29 9. In your view, what should a strategic plan for the UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs look like? What key elements should it include and major challenges address in such a road map?

The main challenge faced by UN-System organizations in aligning their actions to the SDGs is the missing link between, on the one hand, the goals, targets and indicators that constitute the SDG measurement framework and, on the other hand, the specific quantitative impact of the activities of these organizations.

Indeed, many organizations may struggle to identify to what extent their specific projects in the field have enabled the indicator X to move from value Y to Z in country A. In this sense, whenever positive movements in the value of the indicator are observed, these organizations may simply assume that their activities (or those of national governments) have contributed to the overall impact, without any specific quantitative backing.

Therefore, when drafting their new strategies and whenever possible, it is advisable that, beyond conducting mere SDG mapping (focusing on topics covered), UN organizations define quantitative key performance indicators that express the specific expected impacts of their actions in terms of SDGs.

Q30 10. Please indicate one or two endeavor or initiatives you suggest that the UN system organizations could undertake together to support the implementation of the SDGs between now and 2030:

Looking at how to better implement the SDGs, a specific initiative to focus on how the specialized agencies, with their specific industry stakeholders at the national level (eg. UPU – postal sector, WMO – meteorological, ITU – telecoms, FAO – Agricultural) can be leveraged as implementation partners for UN system policies and projects of the 2030 agenda. Eg. SDG 16.9 - by 2030 provide legal identity for all. The UPU could mobilize its industry stakeholders and their networks of over 650,000 post office locations in rural and remote communities to service ID delivery infrastructures developed by other UN system or specialized agencies.

Implementation at country level: need for a better coordination between UN organizations

As a non-resident agency (NRÀ), the UPU faces many challenges in the implementation of SDG related projects and activities at country level. A better coordination at country level with the resident agencies and the other UN entities present on the ground would be beneficial in term of impacts. NRAs should be more taken into account in the country level processes.

Q31 Documents/attachments

Respondent skipped this question

#28

COMPLETE

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Page 2: Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q6 1. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, has the governing body of your organization taken (or will it take) any decisions or new strategies to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? If any, please provide a brief summary below, including the overarching vision of your organization.

The overall orientation of UN-Women is to achieve the elimination of discrimination against women and girls, the empowerment of women and the realization of equality between women and men as partners in and beneficiaries of development, human rights, humanitarian action and peace and security. As regards the 2030 Agenda, UN-Women supports in particular the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 5, on achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls, as well as of the gender dimensions of all the other Goals, through gender mainstreaming, and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, recognizing that gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls are essential to the achievement of sustainable development in all its dimensions. (See SF 2018-2019, A/71/6/Rev.1.)

In August 2017, the Executive Board of UN-Women endorsed the new Strategic Plan 2018-2021. The Strategic Plan contributes to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and spells out how UN-Women's operational response and coordination role support the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda, which galvanizes results across all SDGs.

The decision 2017/5 endorsing the Strategic Plan calls upon UN Women to continue to play a central role in promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in supporting Member States, upon their request, in the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

In line with the 2016 quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (QCPR), the Strategic Plan contains a Common Chapter which spells out how UN Women, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNDP will work together with stronger coherence and collaboration in supporting the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.

<http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2017/8/un-women-strategic-plan-2018-2021>.

Q7 SDG-specific strategies, plans or work programmes:

UN-Women's Annual Report of the Under-Secretary-General/Executive Director on the implementation of the Strategic Plan 2014-2017 for the year 2016 for the first time reported how implementation of the SP contributed to the implementation of the SDGs.

<http://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/executive%20board/2017/annual%20session%202017/unw-2017-2-annual%20report%20of%20the%20executive%20director-en.pdf?la=en&vs=4637>.

The tracking, monitoring and reporting of this support will be further enhanced in the context of the implementation of the 2018-2021 SP, and its IRRF.

Through the implementation of its Strategic Plan 2018-2021, UN-Women provides the following support to Member States, at their request: integrated normative support; integrated policy advice; comprehensive and disaggregated data; capacity development; advocacy and social mobilization; direct support and service delivery; support functions; and UN system coordination. Given the overall orientation of the Strategic Plan 2018-2021, UN-Women's support consistently includes support for the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda and achievement of the SDGs. Examples of recent and ongoing work are reflected in question 3.

Q8 Aligning the structure of the organization with the transformative features of the 2030 Agenda, including any challenges and lessons learned in doing so:

The achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women is central to the mandate of UN-Women and is addressed across all its priority areas of work. Building on the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action as the foundation, UN-Women helped galvanize a strong start for the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda. UN-Women advocated for strengthening global norms and standards in response to the commitments of the 2030 Agenda. UN-Women provided normative support to the Commission on the Status of Women at its sixtieth session in March 2016, when the Commission adopted a road map for the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in its agreed conclusions on "Women's empowerment and the link to sustainable development".

UN-Women's Strategic Plan 2018-2021 contributes to the achievement of the SDGs, synergistically targeting several goals and targets. The focus of the 2030 Agenda on leaving no one behind is integral to UN-Women's programming. The Entity is aligning the UN System-Wide Action Plan for gender equality and women's empowerment (UN-SWAP) and the country-level gender scorecard with the SDGs.

Q9 Readjusting or updating results-based budgeting and management, including performance indicators:

UN-Women's Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF) of the Strategic Plan 2018-2021 is aligned with relevant intergovernmental frameworks on gender equality and the empowerment of women. It highlights UN-Women's contribution to support the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The IRRF articulates expected results during UN-Women's Strategic Plan cycle of 2018-2021 and defines the metrics (indicators, baselines, milestones and targets) that will be used to measure progress and assess the effectiveness and impact of the plan. The IRRF also outlines estimated resources necessary for the achievement of each outcome. The IRRF is a key instrument for UN-Women to measure its performance, promote learning and programming adjustments, and inform decision-making to optimize the implementation of the Strategic Plan. This integrated framework brings together development results and organizational effectiveness and efficiency results. In addition, the framework links outcomes to financial resources on the basis of a specific methodology. The integrated nature of the framework emphasizes the interconnection between UN-Women's internal capacity, institutional enablers and necessary inputs, including financial resources, with the changes the Entity seeks to contribute to towards achieving gender equality and women's empowerment. In order to ensure strong alignment with other relevant existing frameworks, the IRRF includes relevant indicators from the global framework to monitor Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as agreed by the UN Statistical Commission; the monitoring framework of the 2016 quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the UN system (QCPR) coordinated by the UN Department for Economic and Social Affairs; as well as shared indicators with UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF.

Q10 Action to enhance support to the principle of "leaving no one behind" and to integrated policy approaches:

All impact indicators and most outcome indicators are aligned with international frameworks, including Sustainable Development Goals. In addition, in line with the Strategic Plan guiding principle of leaving no one behind, included in the 2030 Agenda, UN-Women will strive to provide data disaggregated by relevant categories. The extent and level of disaggregation largely depends on factors that are sometimes beyond UN-Women's control, such as availability of disaggregated data at the national level.

To enhance availability of gender statistics, UN Women's flagship programme initiative, 'Making Every Woman and Girl Count', over 5 years, responds to data gaps and challenges by aiming to improve the institutional environment to support effective monitoring of all gender-related SDGs; increase the production of gender-sensitive data; and ensure that these data are used to inform policies and promote accountability. It incorporates implementation arrangements and activities at national, regional and global levels.

Q11 Others:

Through its field presence, UN-Women supports Member States in translating global norms and standards into transformative change for women and girls, including through leveraging the capacity of UN Country Teams and multi-stakeholder partnerships. Flagship Programming Initiatives (FPIs) brought greater programmatic focus, provided a common framework for collaboration at national level, and supported resource mobilization efforts.

Q12 Mainstreaming the SDGs in development plans and policies or through national sustainable development plans/strategies:

UN Women supports Member States in the development of national development strategies and national gender equality action plans. In 2016, UN Women supported 82 countries to strengthen gender equality priorities in their national, sectorial and local development plans and budgets. As a result, 28 countries reported increases in budget allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment. In addition, with the support from UN Women, from 2013 to 2016, a total of 45 countries developed transparent tracking systems for gender equality allocations.

UN Women supports Member States so that more national and local plans, strategies, policies and budgets are gender-responsive. UN-Women contributes to developing capacities of institutions to promote gender-responsive governance; provides technical assistance to finance and sector ministries to integrate gender perspectives into policies, plans and budgets; provides capacity development to national women's machineries and women's organizations; and contributes knowledge on key drivers for gender-responsive governance. For example, the Entity is finalizing two policy-focused papers, on Gender and Taxation, and on Gender-Responsive Fiscal Decentralization. The knowledge and policy recommendations generated by these papers will enhance UN Women country offices' provision of capacity development activities to governments.

UN Women offers a gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) training course aimed at building capacity to apply GRB within different sectors through practical exercises and first-hand experiences from GRB practitioners. A Practitioner's Toolkit on Women's Access to Justice Programming (Toolkit) has been jointly developed by UN Women, OHCHR, UNDP and UNODC to improve justice delivery and outcomes for women in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Q13 Mainstreaming the SDGs in sectoral strategies, including specific SDG/target strategies:

UN Women supports the integration of gender perspectives in national efforts related to SDG 3, on health, with a specific focus on sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health efforts, as well as HIV/AIDS. This includes technical support to national partners in designing and implementing gender-responsive HIV strategies, and reproductive and maternal health plans/investment cases towards insuring they are responsive to the impact of gender norms on meeting maternal health targets. The Entity offers support to ensure women's organizations are engaging as key stakeholders in the efforts at national and sub-national level. UN Women particularly partners with networks of women living with HIV, in all their diversities, to ensure they are key players in the HIV response. In 2016, UN Women collaborated with the International Community of Women Living with HIV in 10 countries in the organization of workshops that trained over 200 women living with HIV on how to advocate the inclusion of their perspectives in policy-making to localize the 2030 Agenda. A Guide to the SDGs for the Network of Women Living with HIV was developed and disseminated; it outlines key strategies to ensure SDGs implementation works for women living with HIV.

UN Women supports the achievement of SDG target 5.5, 'Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life'. The Entity works with the Inter-Parliamentary Union in supporting the elimination of discriminatory laws on women's political participation and provides technical support to parliamentarians, parliamentary gender equality committees and women's caucuses to institutionalize gender-sensitive procedures and practices. Together with partner agencies such as UNDP, UN Women prepared guidelines promoting gender equality in electoral processes and preventing violence against women participating in political and electoral processes. In 2018, UN Women will develop and implement training tools targeting women leaders, aspiring candidates and elected women at all levels.

Q14 Data and statistical capacity building:

UN Women is contributing to data and statistical capacity building for monitoring progress in the achievement of SDGs.

- UN Women, the World Bank Group and the OECD SIGI have developed a methodology for SDG indicator 5.1.1 'Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex' (currently a tier III indicator). The proposed methodology has been successfully pilot tested. The proposed methodology covers four areas of law and 45 questions drawn from the international legal and policy framework on equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex, in particular the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Beijing Platform for Action. The three agencies plan to present the proposal to the IAEG-SDGs in the spring 2018 with a request for upgrade to tier II. Indicator 5.1.1 will be crucial in accelerating progress by tracking the removal of discriminatory laws and adoption of legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality.
- In 2017, UN Women finalized the methodology of SDG Indicator 5.5.1b, 'proportion of seats held by women in local government'. In the process, UN Women collaborated closely with the UN regional commissions and engaged with national stakeholders, including National Statistical Offices, Electoral Management Bodies and national gender equality mechanisms (Ministries) in different countries and regions, to ensure that their unique perspectives and needs are accounted for in the methodological design of SDG indicator 5.5.1b and in the planning of future capacity building activities. Collaboration with the Regional Commissions will also be pursued in the future data compilation for SDG monitoring.
- UN Women, together with the OECD and UNDP refined the methodology of SDG Indicator 5.c.1, 'proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment'. This collaboration will continue for the data collection process. The methodology refinement entailed consultations with stakeholders including ministries of finance, national gender equality mechanisms, civil society organizations, international financial institutions and academia. Going forward, UN-Women will support ministries of finance to report on this SDG indicator. In this context, UN-Women will strengthen capacity of national statistical offices, national gender equality mechanisms (Ministries), sectoral ministries, and civil society organizations to validate the data through the provision of on-demand technical support.
- UN Women contributes to work for the development of content and monitoring frameworks for indicators pertaining to peace and security, particularly of SDG 16. The Entity is an active member of a working group on governance statistics of the UN Statistical Commission, where it provides technical advice for the development of methodological guidelines for the calculation of statistics on peace and governance related indicators.

Q15 Science, technology and innovation for the SDGs: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q16 Multi-stakeholder partnerships:

Among the lessons learned in regard to data and statistical capacity building is the importance of supporting partnerships between the different national stakeholders within a country as a key in accelerating the implementation of the SDGs. Collaboration ensures the quality of the technical and statistical products developed and prevents unnecessary work duplication or inconsistencies in data disseminated at country, regional and global levels. The Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation monitoring framework provides a useful platform and mechanism for country-level monitoring of effective development cooperation (SDG 17.16.1).

Q17 Sub-national plans/strategies and implementation for the SDGs: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q18 Leveraging interlinkages across SDG goals and targets:

In 2017, UN Women organized a Expert Group Meeting, in cooperation with DESA, to address the interlinkages between SDG 5 and the other SDGs under review at the HLPF. See also answers to question 4.

Q19 Others: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q20 Supporting the intergovernmental body of your organization in contributing to the thematic review of the HLPF:

As the substantive secretariat of the Commission on the Status of Women, UN-Women continued to support the Commission in its role as the principal global policy-making body that sets global standards and formulates policies for the realization of gender equality and the empowerment of women and women's rights everywhere. UN Women annually supports the Commission in providing its inputs to the HLPF.

In March 2015, prior to the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, the Commission affirmed that it also will contribute to the follow-up to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development so as to accelerate the realization of gender equality and the empowerment of women.

In 2016, at its sixtieth session, the Commission prepared a road map for the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda with the adoption of its agreed conclusions on 'women's empowerment and the link to sustainable development'. The Commission identified key strategies for governments and other stakeholders to implement so as to ensure such a gender-responsive implementation, namely: strengthening normative, legal and policy frameworks; fostering enabling environments for financing gender equality; strengthening women's leadership and participation in decision-making in all areas of sustainable development; strengthening gender-responsive data collection; and enhancing national institutional arrangements.

In 2017, the Commission considered as its priority theme 'women's empowerment in the changing world of work', which contributed to the HLPF. In 2018, the Commission will consider 'Challenges and opportunities in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of rural women and girls', which will also contribute to HLPF.

Also in 2017, UN-Women collaborated with UNODC and UNCTAD in the organization of a side events with the Chairs of five functional commissions, on gender mainstreaming in their work, on the eve of the HLPF, and in an effort to showcase the gender-responsive work of the Commissions in support of 2030 Agenda implementation.

Q21 Contributing to policy/background briefs for the HLPF:

In 2017, UN Women supported the in-depth review of SDG 5 by co-authoring an inter-agency background note and contributed to background notes on other SDGs under review: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/14383SDG5format-revOD.pdf>. UN Women developed knowledge products, including an issue brief on women with disabilities; and a thematic spotlight on SDG 5 which showcased where women and girls stand in regards to select SDG targets: <http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/multimedia/2017/7/infographic-spotlight-on-sdg-5>.

UN Women is a member of the Inter-Agency Task Force and contributes to the reports prepared by the Task Force for the ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development (FfD). The Entity engaged with the 2016 and 2017 FfD follow-up, and provided technical inputs from a gender perspective regarding the FfD's negotiated outcome document which is a key input to the HLPF. This support contributed to the strong reflection of gender perspectives in the outcome document that underlined the importance of transformative financing for gender equality and women's empowerment in the achievement of the SDGs.

Q22 Helping organize SDG-specific events in the preparatory process:

UN Women has organized expert group meetings, briefings for Member States, and side events. Senior officials have also participated as speakers and panelists at HLPF and related preparatory activities. UN Women organized an expert group meeting on strategies to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls through the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/17068Report_of_the_EGM_on_SDG_5_2017.pdf. The key recommendations from the expert group meeting were presented to the HLPF as input for the discussion and the HLPF's Ministerial Declaration. In January 2018, UN-Women contributed to an expert meeting organized by DESA in preparation for the HLPF in 2018.

Q23 Organizing side events or speaking at the HLPF:

Respondent skipped this question

Q24 Supporting VNR process:

UN-Women annually organizes briefings for countries making voluntary national reviews on mainstreaming a gender perspective in their national preparations and their reviews, and provides technical support upon request.

Q25 5. How has your organization cooperated with other UN system organizations to achieve coherence and synergies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? In this regard, has your organization launched or intend to launch any joint programmes or projects in collaboration with other UN entities? Are there any results or lessons you would like to highlight that might help improve the design and impact of such efforts? Has your organization participated in any of the following coordination systemwide mechanisms or any other relevant platform - CEB, UNDG, EC-ESA Plus, RCMs, UN-Energy, UN-Water, UN-Ocean, IAEG, IATT? Please specify which and indicate any suggestions you may have about improving collaborations within and across these mechanisms/platforms:

UN Women is a composite entity with normative support, UN system coordination and operational functions. UN Women works closely with and through the entities of the UN system in the delivery of its mandate. This approach is reflected in UN Women's Strategic Plan 2018-2021, its Flagship Programming Initiatives which were launched as multi-stakeholder programmatic platforms to support increased impact across the SDGs; the system-wide action plan for gender equality and the empowerment of women (UN-SWAP), its work in the context of the UNCTs, to name a few.

UN Women has been and continues to be actively engaged in key inter-agency fora that have spearheaded enhanced UN system coherence and synergies in recent years. These include: co-leading on the development of a system wide (CEB) framework on Leave No One Behind; within the UNDG, co-leading the updating of the UNDAF guidelines that provide programming guidance to UNCTs, ensuring a strong focus on human rights and gender equality as a key programming principle under the overall umbrella of Leave No One Behind; within the UNDG co-leading the UN working group on strategic financing, including on the role of pooled financing mechanisms to foster collective action; leading and/or co-leading gender equality coordination groups within regional UNDGs to foster joint action at the regional level and support to UNCTs; working with RCs and UNCTs to strengthen gender mainstreaming at the country level, in the context of the SDGs. UN Women chairs the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality, which meets once annually and virtually on a regular basis to enhance coordination and synergies.

The common chapter contained in the Strategic Plans of UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and UN Women is a concrete example of how to realize stronger substantive coherence. The common chapter identifies key areas where the four entities will leverage their collaborative advantages for increased impact. Those areas are also fully aligned with the flagship initiatives proposed by the Secretary-General through the System Wide Strategic Document (SWSD), with gender equality and the empowerment of women featuring prominently in both documents.

Stronger substantive coherence of the UN system must benefit the people the UN system serves on the ground. For UN Women, strategic repositioning means strengthening the system's collective capacity to deliver better results for women and girls. To achieve this, the next generation of UNDAFs must strengthen these key aspects: 1) fostering the linkages and coherence across the development, humanitarian and peace building pillars; 2) reaffirming the centrality of international norms and standards for UNCT programming; and 3) securing a specific focus on eliminating inequalities and discrimination, including on the basis of gender. UN Women has been instrumental in securing the centrality of human rights and gender equality as programming principles for UNCTs through the UNDAF. Investing in making the UNDAF gender-responsive is an imperative for UN Women. Currently, 62 per cent of UNDAFs feature gender specific outcome results, up from 47 per cent before the Entity was established in 2010. Gender equality is also the number one area of concentration of Joint Programmes implemented by UNCTs (109 out of total 378). UN Women will continue to work towards securing strong gender equality and gender mainstreaming capacity within the UNCTs to help prepare CCAs, develop UNDAFs, convene results groups and engage in joint programmes on gender equality as a prerequisite for delivering results for women and girls.

UN-Women Executive Director is a member of the Secretary-General's Executive Committee. UN-Women is a member of the CEB, UNDG, EC-ESA Plus, and of the RCMs, as well as of UN-Energy, UN-Water and the Inter-agency Taskforce on FFD. UN-Women is an observer to the IAEG on SDGs.

Q26 6. How has your organization engaged with stakeholder groups, both in supporting implementation at the country, regional and global levels, and within your own organization? If yes, please provide main highlights, including any lessons learned:

Civil society organizations, in particular women's organizations, play a vital role in promoting women's rights, gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. UN-Women closely collaborates with, and supports civil society organizations in the pursuit of common goals. Such collaboration occurs at national, regional and global level, and in the context of the full mandate of the Entity. For example, at global level UN Women regularly engages with the Women's Major Group in the context of 2030 Agenda follow-up and review, and the Women and Gender Constituency in the context of the UNFCCC. Through its global civil society advisory group, and equivalent groups at national and regional level, UN Women has in place platforms and channels of stakeholder engagement that are catalytic for 2030 Agenda implementation, monitoring and ensuring accountability for action.

UN Women is part of the Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies, which is an initiative convened by the Governments of Brazil, Sierra Leone, and Switzerland and facilitated by New York University Center on International Cooperation. It brings together Member States, international organizations, global partnerships, civil society organizations, and the private sector, to promote the implementation of the SDG targets for peace, justice and inclusion (SDG16+). The Pathfinders will serve as a platform for generating increased commitments to peace, justice and inclusion during the 2019 HLPF and will support the attainment of demonstrated measurable progress by 2023. The Roadmap for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies was launched during the 72nd session of the General Assembly as a catalyst for scaling up political will, momentum, coherence, innovation, results, and reporting.

UN Women's work with the private sector strengthens availability of resources and expertise for SDG activities.

Q27 7. Has your organization organized any conferences, forums or events designed to facilitate exchange of experience, peer and mutual learning? If yes, please provide a brief summary below and include lessons learned and gaps identified based on the outcomes of these events. Please also include any events you plan to organize in the coming years.

UN-Women has organized a significant number of such activities, at national, regional and global level, including as part of the implementation of its Strategic Plan. In addition to events reflected in earlier parts of the survey, some examples are provided below. UN Women has organized technical meetings for several SDG tier III Indicators to harness the expertise of international specialists to develop sound indicator methodologies. For example, UN Women convened an expert group meeting to discuss and agree on key elements for refining the methodology of SDG Indicator 5.c.1. The EGM supported a substantive analysis of methodological considerations and resulted in recommendations of the key elements for a refined methodology and corresponding survey instrument for data collection.

At regional level, UN Women has jointly organized with UN Regional Economic Commissions, workshops on women's representation and participation in local government in ESCWA and ECA regions, facilitating the exchange of experiences in data collection and use between countries, as well as exchange of perspectives between national stakeholders within the same country. The Entity intends to organize similar workshops in other regions, for example in the Pacific, in 2018.

The UN Women Training Centre has developed courses on the inclusion of the Leave No one Behind principle in training courses and tools. It also developed an introductory online self-paced course on gender equality issues in the 2030 Agenda.

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q28 8. Is there any other information you would like to share, including annual reports of your organization and any impact assessment or evaluation reports? If yes, please use the space below and attach the document(s). Please also use this space to provide any other information, comments or remarks you deem necessary:

UN Women's first flagship global monitoring report on the SDGs, Turning Promises into Action—Gender Equality in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, will be launched on 14 February 2018. This report is the first of its kind to monitor the SDGs in their entirety from a gender perspective. The report provides a comprehensive and authoritative assessment of progress, gaps and challenges in the implementation of the SDGs from a gender perspective. The report monitors global and regional trends in achieving the SDGs for women and girls based on available data, and provides practical guidance for the implementation of gender-responsive policies and accountability processes. As a source of high quality data and policy analysis, the report is a key reference and accountability tool for policymakers, the UN system, women's organizations, and other stakeholders.

This report lays the basis for robust, gender-responsive monitoring of the 2030 Agenda by:

- (a) showing how gender equality is central to the achievement of all 17 SDGs and arguing for an integrated and rights-based approach to implementation
- (b) explaining gender data gaps and challenges for robust monitoring and establishing starting points and trends across a range of gender-related indicators based on available data
- (c) providing concrete guidance on policies to achieve two strategic targets under SDG 5 (violence and unpaid care and domestic work) and outlining how these policies are synergistic with other goals and targets
- (d) setting an agenda for strengthening accountability for gender equality commitments at global, regional and national levels.

<http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/sdg-report>

Q29 9. In your view, what should a strategic plan for the UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs look like? What key elements should it include and major challenges address in such a road map?

UN Women fully supports the proposals of the Secretary-General in his report 'Repositioning the United Nations development system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda: our promise for dignity, prosperity and peace on a healthy planet' (A/72/684). The report includes a United Nations system-wide strategic document, setting out concrete actions and a preliminary road map for more coherent United Nations development system support for countries in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and drawing from existing Strategic Plans. UN Women welcomes and is ready to fully engage across the flagship initiatives contained in the SWSD. These include: 1) climate change (building on CEB Strategic Approach); 2) equality and non-discrimination (building on relevant CEB Framework); 3) violence against women (Spotlight Initiative); 4) data revolution for sustainable development (building on relevant CEB Strategic Approach); 5) risk, resilience and on CEB Strategic Approach); and prevention (building on relevant CEB analytical framework). The Spotlight Initiative draws from UN Women's Flagship Programme Initiative on violence against women, representing an example of evolving from 'entity FPI' to 'system-wide FPI'. Multi stakeholder partnerships and coordination are the foundation of the FPI approach, which UN Women began to put in place already in 2015. The Entity is ready to implement the new proposed approach.

Q30 10. Please indicate one or two endeavor or initiatives you suggest that the UN system organizations could undertake together to support the implementation of the SDGs between now and 2030:

Respondent skipped this question

Q31 Documents/attachments

Respondent skipped this question

#29

COMPLETE

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Page 2: Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q6 1. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, has the governing body of your organization taken (or will it take) any decisions or new strategies to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? If any, please provide a brief summary below, including the overarching vision of your organization.

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

In April 2015, the multilateral development banks (MDBs) and the IMF produced a joint discussion note, “From Billions to Trillions: Transforming Development Finance” which proposed a preliminary vision for the collective role of these institutions looking toward the Addis Financing for Development conference. This was a testament that the World Bank Group (WBG) was to support the 2030 Agenda by tackling the FfD agenda, as the Means of Implementation to the SDGs.

Following the paradigm shift proposed in the Billions to Trillions narrative, the WBG 2015 Annual Meetings in Lima, the Development Committee discussion set the tone for our institution’s work towards implementation of the SDGs in the document “WBG Support for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.” Further, in 2016, a strategy paper, the “Forward Look – a Vision for the World Bank Group in 2030,” set a common view among our shareholders on how to best support the development agenda for 2030; it also connects the Bank Group’s institutional vision to the SDGs. The Forward Look encourages commitments and policies toward the global public goods agenda while (i) prioritizing private sector solutions before deploying scarce public resources, including for infrastructure; (ii) strengthening domestic resource mobilization; (iii) assisting all Bank Group clients, including low-income and middle-income countries; (iv) encouraging agility and results-focused work across the public and private sectors; and (v) paying attention to stabilizing the economy and supporting growth in situations of fragility, conflict and violence, as well as to the development needs of small states.

The Bank Group has set two goals for the world to achieve by 2030: ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity. These goals need to be pursued in a sustainable manner: socially, economically, and environmentally. We will achieve them in three ways:

1. Promoting sustainable and inclusive economic growth, especially by helping countries create jobs and boost private investment in infrastructure.
2. Investing in human capital, including early childhood development; equal opportunities in education, health, and training; and acquisition of job skills: areas that can make the biggest difference in countries’ ability to grow and compete over the long term.
3. Fostering resilience to global shocks and threats that could roll back development gains, by helping countries develop resilient infrastructure, invest in disaster risk preparedness, prepare for and respond to pandemics, and cope with forced migration.

Through our country engagement instruments, the WBG has taken several steps to align our work to the 2030 Agenda. This includes Country Partnership Frameworks and the new Environmental and Social Framework, which promotes inclusive development and aims to leave no one behind.

Further, the Bank Group Corporate Scorecards, which were endorsed in April 2014 to monitor the implementation of the Bank Group Strategy, are aligned with the 2030 Agenda. The Bank Group has assessed the strategic alignment of the SDGs’ targets and indicators with the Bank Group’s corporate results frameworks and the Results Measurement System (RMS) for the International Development Association (IDA). Starting in July 2017, new frameworks will take the SDGs into account in the Bank Group’s business planning and monitoring. The Scorecards and IDA18 RMS will be consistent with and fully reflect the spirit of the SDGs while maintaining the ability to serve specific needs in monitoring the Bank Group’s performance.

Based on the Addis Ababa Agenda for Action, the WBG has embarked on an effort to help countries maximize finance for development, and to do so responsibly without pushing the public sector into unsustainable levels of debt and contingent liabilities. This will entail pursuing private sector solutions where they can help achieve development goals, and reserving scarce public finance for where it is most needed. This approach builds on the Principles of MDBs Strategy for Crowding in Private Sector Finance for Growth and Sustainable Development (the “Hamburg Principles”) and the Joint MDB Statement of Ambitions for Crowding in Private Finance, which commit MDBs to collectively increase private financing mobilized by 25-35 percent over the next three years.

This includes changes to the latest replenishment to the International Development Association (IDA), as a bold paradigm shift in how it mobilizes finance to support a significant policy package to help IDA clients achieve their development goals. It was the largest replenishment in IDA’s 56-year history - approximately \$75 billion- and heralds a significant step change in its policy and financing framework. In the Report from the Executive Directors of the International Development Association to the Board of Governors it notes that the five Special Themes in IDA support growth, resilience and opportunity and are fully aligned with the SDGs.

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Q7 SDG-specific strategies, plans or work programmes:

To deliver on the vision of the WBG (outlined in question 1), the organization restructured itself by global themes to deliver the global solutions to the world's most pressing development challenges. The new Global Practices are aligned to specific SDG goals, and includes several global cross-cutting areas (such as climate and fragility) to greater support this work. Understanding the interconnectedness of the SDGs, the WBG established in 2017 a new vice presidency, Global Themes. This new part of the WBG brings together five thematic areas that are priorities for the World Bank Group: Climate Change; Fragility, Conflict & Violence; Gender; Infrastructure, PPPs & Guarantees; and Knowledge Management and represent the big development challenges of our time. These are also fundamental to the twin goals of the WBG of ending poverty and boosting shared prosperity as well as the 2030 Agenda. Specific strategies, plans or work programmes - The WBG is working with client countries to deliver on the 2030 Agenda in three critical areas: data, finance, and implementation. In each, we support country-led and country-owned policies to attain the SDGs.

Q8 Aligning the structure of the organization with the transformative features of the 2030 Agenda, including any challenges and lessons learned in doing so:

The WBG has a dedicated unit that focuses on the 2030 Agenda, under the auspices of the Senior Vice Presidency for the 2030 Development Agenda, United Nations Relations and Partnerships. The Vice President unit maintains extensive contacts throughout the WBG, the UN, and other partners to build and manage political, intergovernmental and inter-agency partnerships across a range of thematic and technical agendas. Led by Senior Vice President Mahmoud Mohieldin, the unit has offices in Washington, D.C., New York, and Geneva.

Q9 Readjusting or updating results-based budgeting and management, including performance indicators:

The Bank Group Corporate Scorecards, endorsed in April 2014 to monitor the implementation of the Bank Group Strategy, are aligned with the 2030 Agenda. The Bank Group has assessed the strategic alignment of the SDGs' targets and indicators with the Bank Group's corporate results frameworks (in particular, the Scorecards) and the Results Measurement System (RMS) for the International Development Association (IDA). These new frameworks take the SDGs into account in the Bank Group's business planning and monitoring. The Scorecards and IDA18 RMS will be consistent with and fully reflect the spirit of the SDGs while maintaining the ability to serve specific needs in monitoring the Bank Group's performance.

Q10 Action to enhance support to the principle of "leaving no one behind" and to integrated policy approaches:

The World Bank's environmental and social safeguard policies work to support the policy of "leaving no one behind" and it is an example of how the Bank operationalizes this approach. One such example are the safeguards that speak to vulnerable groups such as indigenous communities. The Indigenous Peoples policy (Bank Operational Policy 4.10) ensures that the development process fully respects the dignity, human rights, economies, and cultures of Indigenous Peoples.

For all projects that are proposed for Bank financing and affect Indigenous Peoples, the Bank requires the Borrower to engage in a process of free, prior, and informed consultation. Bank-financed projects include measures (a) to avoid potentially adverse effects on the Indigenous Peoples' communities; or (b) when avoidance is not feasible, to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects.

Q11 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q12 Mainstreaming the SDGs in development plans and policies or through national sustainable development plans/strategies:

The WBG has been appointed custodian over several SDG indicators and works collaboratively with several other UN entities to ensure monitoring of several others. The WBG also appointed an SDG indicator group which aims to provide input to the IAEG-SDG indicator process. Further to this, the WBG published Trajectories for Sustainable Development Goals: Framework and Country Applications in late 2015. This tool developed by the World Bank analyzes countries' likely progress on SDGs and their determinants as well as discusses country policy and financing options that can accelerate progress. It looks at around 15 country examples that are geographically dispersed and include a mix of low-income, middle-income, landlocked, natural resource-rich, and small island countries. The lessons learned could improve policymakers' ability to identify and address opportunities and challenges for achieving the SDGs. This also serves as a starting point for quantitative analysis for countries to better understand the policy and financial efforts needed to attain the SDGs.

Q13 Mainstreaming the SDGs in sectoral strategies, including specific SDG/target strategies:

Respondent skipped this question

Q14 Data and statistical capacity building:

Globally, the Bank Group compiles data to track development progress, contributes to building standards and definitions for the SDG indicators, and works with others to maximize impact. Some examples of this work are:

- At the country level, the Bank Group works to improve data production and use by funding improvements in partner country data. The Bank Group has about 300 active projects to support data improvements; we are providing about \$200 million a year in financing for upgrades to key data collection as well as open data initiatives. In 2015, the Bank Group committed to helping countries complete at least one household survey every three years, with a focus on IDA countries. An estimated 111 surveys should be completed between 2017 and 2019.
- The April 2017 edition of the Atlas of Sustainable Development Goals combines maps, charts and analysis to illustrate trends, challenges, and measurement issues related the 17 SDGs. The Atlas primarily draws on the World Development Indicators, the Bank Group's compilation of over 1,400 internationally comparable statistics about global development.
- The Bank Group participates in the Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators which defines the indicators the world will use to measure progress on the SDGs. The Bank Group is directly involved in reporting on 17 of these indicators (and, indirectly, many more). It leads on SDG 1 on poverty, both in terms of methodology and data.
- The Bank Group is a major contributor to innovative approaches for filling gaps in SDG data production, access, and use. Working in close collaboration with the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data, the Bank Group is providing funding and technical knowhow to pilot, test, and scale inventive uses of technology and new forms of collaboration among governments, civil society, and international organizations. The first installment of innovative financing will provide \$3 million in support to a wide range of new projects.

Q15 Science, technology and innovation for the SDGs:

The WBG supports the advancement of science, technology and innovation for development across all countries in which it operates. There are some 1,600 STI initiatives, worth US\$ 1 billion. Some examples of how the Bank works to expand these services to countries are:

- The Bank Group's Information and Communications Technology (ICT) business plan is designed to deliver digital dividends by: expanding digital connectivity; adapting the legislative and policy environment; and developing integrated digital solutions through a range of products and services. It addresses changes in telecom policy and legislation; ICT sector reform and privatization; creation of new economy platforms and services; universal access to connectivity; and innovative business models for citizen engagement, government services, and digital capability. This responds to SDG targets and indicators (e.g., 5b, 9c) that call for enhancing access to, and quality of, ICT services. The plan also offers assistance to governments on disruptive and "over the horizon" technologies like the Internet of things, machine learning, artificial intelligence, and drones in support of development goals.
- The World Bank Group is working with governments to reach their objectives for Goal 7 (Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all) which requires a concerted push on scaling up renewable technologies. Some examples of our recent investments are: in India, the Bank provided \$ 1 billion in lending for solar projects; and in China, \$ 80 million was invested in a clean stove project, which provided 6 million clean stoves to the Hebei Province.
- The Bank Group is accelerating efforts to expand access to electricity, by scaling up investments in both on- and off-grid solutions. The goal is to add 20 GW of renewable energy generation over five years and mobilize \$25 billion in commercial funds for clean energy. In Africa alone, the Bank Group has committed to helping develop 5 GW of grid-connected solar energy projects and to providing 55 million off-grid consumers with modern energy services by 2026.
- STI Forum: The World Bank Group is a member of the Interagency Task Team on Science, Technology and Innovation for the SDGs. It also participates in STI Forum events.

Q16 Multi-stakeholder partnerships:

Wide participation in multi-stakeholder partnerships for the SDGs (See response for question 6 on partnerships). One partnership to highlight is the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data. The Global Partnership is comprised of over 280 members across governments, private sector, civil society, international organizations, academic institutions, foundations, statistics agencies, and other data communities to advance data sharing and innovation for the SDGs.

Another partnership to highlight is work on the Blue Economy where the World Bank Group collaborated across more than ten UN agencies, scientific institutions, academia and NGOs to produce a report 'The Potential of the Blue Economy: Increasing Long-term Benefits of the Sustainable Use of Marine Resources for Small Island Developing States and Coastal Least Developed Countries'.

Q17 Sub-national plans/strategies and implementation for the SDGs:

Respondent skipped this question

Q18 Leveraging interlinkages across SDG goals and targets:

Respondent skipped this question

Q19 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q20 Supporting the intergovernmental body of your organization in contributing to the thematic review of the HLPF:

At the request of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), the WBG initiated, convened, and co-hosted a two-day preparatory conference looking at the progress made on SDG 1. This conference was co-hosted with DESA and UNDP and was convened in Copenhagen, Denmark on May 11-12, 2017. The event showcased the world's progress to date on reducing extreme poverty, identified barriers to future progress, convened country representatives to reflect on real-life lessons, and highlighted the WBG's work of ending global extreme poverty by 2030 and boosting shared prosperity in every country.

The WBG also participated in several Expert Group Meetings convened by other members of the UN family, including on food security and nutrition – SDG 2 (convened by FAO), and those convened by DESA/ECOSOC such as Expert Group Meeting on Voluntary National Reviews for the HLPF.

The WBG has also participated in every HLPF through the involvement and speaking engagements of senior management. These engagements covered many topical areas such as – financial innovation, poverty, mobility for all, partnerships for the SDGs, women empowerment, trade policy and health. The World Bank Group has also hosted events at the HLPF, such as the launch of the SDG Atlas, teach-in events on SDG Bonds, an event on social protection (with the ILO) and the HLPF Business Forum.

Q21 Contributing to policy/background briefs for the HLPF:

See above

Q22 Helping organize SDG-specific events in the preparatory process:

See above (Poverty conference in Copenhagen, 2017)

Q23 Organizing side events or speaking at the HLPF:

See above

Q24 Supporting VNR process:

Supporting several client countries with financial framework and MOIs towards achieving SDGs.

Q25 5. How has your organization cooperated with other UN system organizations to achieve coherence and synergies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? In this regard, has your organization launched or intend to launch any joint programmes or projects in collaboration with other UN entities? Are there any results or lessons you would like to highlight that might help improve the design and impact of such efforts? Has your organization participated in any of the following coordination systemwide mechanisms or any other relevant platform - CEB, UNDG, EC-ESA Plus, RCMs, UN-Energy, UN-Water, UN-Ocean, IAEG, IATT? Please specify which and indicate any suggestions you may have about improving collaborations within and across these mechanisms/platforms:

The WBG has developed meaningful and impactful partnerships with several UN system organizations that promote coherence and synergies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Below are some examples of how the organization works with these organizations:

- High-Level Panel on Water: The World Bank Group President and UN Secretary General convened a high-level panel consisting of 11 sitting Heads of States and a Special Advisor. The Bank Group is actively engaged and committed to contributing to the achievement of SDG 6 and all the SDGs that rely on water.
- Partnership with the UNICEF/WHO Joint Monitoring Program: The Bank Group is the custodian agency for SDG indicators 6.1 (on drinking water) and 6.2 (on sanitation and hygiene); both of these define a “safely managed” service level. The Bank Group is also working with various UN partners to define methodologies and collaborate on data gathering for the proposed indicators

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working with various UN partners to define methodologies and collaborate on data gathering for the proposed indicators.

- The UN and the Bank Group have produced a joint flagship publication, *Prevention of Violent Conflict/Pathways to Peace*, that aims to improve understanding of how domestic policymaking and endogenous dynamics interact with development assistance, security, political, and human rights tools, to prevent conflict from becoming violent (SDG 16). The study has a strong focus on gender equality and on violence against women and children in crisis situations. It will identify ways that international assistance tools can shift local dynamics to reduce the risk of conflict.
- The Bank Group and the UN also jointly support implementation of the humanitarian-development, peace, nexus, bringing together key elements of the Agenda for Humanity and UN resolutions of sustaining peace with the Bank Group's strong development engagement and implementation capacity in situations of fragility, conflict, and violence. The Bank Group launched Humanitarian-Development-Peace Initiative in northeast Nigeria in March 2017 to accelerate the delivery of a \$775 million package of operations for early recovery and livelihood support in the region. That grant will pilot a new way of working with humanitarian, development, and peace actors to tackle an elevated risk of famine in a complex and multidimensional subnational crisis.
- In April 2017, the Bank Group and the UN signed a partnership framework on building resilience and sustaining peace that encourages greater collaboration between the institutions and promotes work to reduce multidimensional risks of crisis and help prevent violent conflict. It will also develop joint analysis and tools, coordinate support to address protracted crises, and scale up impact by leveraging financing.
- The MDBs convened the Global Infrastructure Forum in April 2016 to coordinate global efforts to reduce the infrastructure gap and achieve the objectives of SDG 9 on innovation and infrastructure. At the Forum's second gathering in April 2017, the MDBs agreed to extend their collaboration to overcome upstream constraints and mobilize additional infrastructure investment and finance from the private sector. The MDB's are moreover working on a set of principles to guide MDB's strategy for crowding-in private sector finance for growth and sustainable development.
- The Bank Group is collaborating with the WHO to strengthen efforts in monitoring UHC at the global level. The two institutions have developed a global UHC database that is currently going through a country consultation process. In addition, the International Health Partnership for UHC 2030 provides a multi-stakeholder platform to strengthen collaboration and contribute to resilient, sustainable and equitable health systems, which are key to achieving universal health coverage and global health security by 2030. The Bank Group and WHO co-host its secretariat.
- The WBG is working jointly with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs to determine the value of creating a new transport entity meant to help coordinate the various activities in the sector throughout the UN system. This work may lead to the creation of a new inter-agency coordination mechanism and builds from the recommendations outlined in the SG's report on sustainable transport in 2016.

Participation in any of the following coordination system wide mechanisms or any other relevant platform - CEB, UNDG, EC-ESA Plus, RCMs, UN-Energy, UN-Water, UN-Ocean, IAEG, IATT

- CEB: The World Bank Group participates in the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB).
- UNDG: Participation in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) -UNDG Steering Committee on Famine Response and Prevention in North-East Nigeria, South Sudan, Somalia and Yemen. The IASC-UNDG Steering Committee is co-chaired by the ERC and the Chair of the UNDG / UNDP Administrator. It further comprises FAO, IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, and the World Bank.
- ECESA Plus: The World Bank Group participates in ECESA Plus Principals meetings such as the meetings on the Follow-up to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- RCMs: World Bank Group country offices participate and engage directly with UN offices on the ground, including engagements with RCMs.
- UN-Energy: The World Bank Group is a member of UN-Energy and participates in UN-Energy engagements and initiatives.
- UN-Water: The World Bank Group is a member of UN-Water and participates in UN-Water engagements and initiatives.
- UN-Ocean: The World Bank Group is a member of UN-Ocean and participates in UN-Ocean engagements and initiatives.
- IAEG: The World Bank Group actively participates in the IAEG and is a custodian agency to provide data for many of the SDG indicators.
- IATT: The World Bank Group is a member of the Inter-agency Task Team.
- IATF: The World Bank Group is an institutional stakeholder of the IATF and actively participates in meetings, events and providing technical input for the IATF report.

Q26 6. How has your organization engaged with stakeholder groups, both in supporting implementation at the country, regional and global levels, and within your own organization? If yes, please provide main highlights, including any lessons learned:

The Bank Group recognizes that a central tenet of the SDGs is partnership at the global, regional, and country levels. Hence the Bank Group is providing a platform for coordinated action. Partnership is one of our key pillars of support for the SDGs. The Bank Group is involved in numerous global partnerships across different stakeholders:

- **Private Sector:** The Bank Group has numerous partnerships with private sector entities which advance the SDGs in all regions. These range from financial institutions that are co-investors in projects, to health industry partners delivering health and medical services, to insurance providers responding to natural disasters, to banks issuing special World Bank bonds (green bonds, SDG bonds, etc.).
 - **Local governments and mayors:** The Bank Group works closely with municipalities and local government administrators and mayors to advance development goals. Specifically, the organization has worked with Mayors to advance the dialogue on the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals through knowledge sharing events and exchanges.
 - **Civil society:** The Bank interacts with hundreds of CSOs every day throughout the world, engaging with them through information sharing, policy dialogue, strategy consultation, operational collaboration, and institutional partnerships. There are over 120 professionals in the Bank's Washington, DC Headquarters, and in over 100 country offices, that act as Civil Society Focal Points responsible for engaging CSOs from the local to the global levels.
 - **Foundations:** The WBG has partnerships with over 100 foundations around the world. We work with well-established global leaders, younger philanthropies testing new approaches, corporate foundations, social entrepreneurs, and small, local community foundations. Our partnerships cover a broad range of priorities, from proving health care systems to managing depleted freshwater resources, supporting women's economic empowerment to training teachers and designing green cities.
 - **Academia:** The Bank Group has long-standing relationships with academic institutions and specifically universities. World Bank Group experts have engaged more recently with universities to host lectures and seminars on the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.
 - **Youth:** The World Bank Group and the Zicklin Center for Business Ethics Research at the Wharton School, launched Ideas for Action, as a knowledge platform connecting young leaders all around the world who are passionate about the future development of our world. We host an annual competition during which youths from around the world design ideas for financing the 2030 Agenda. The competition acts as a catalyst to spark global conversation among millennials and seeks to encourage them to contribute their own voice to the development conversation
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Q27 7. Has your organization organized any conferences, forums or events designed to facilitate exchange of experience, peer and mutual learning? If yes, please provide a brief summary below and include lessons learned and gaps identified based on the outcomes of these events. Please also include any events you plan to organize in the coming years.

At the request of the DESA, the WBG initiated, convened, and co-hosted a two-day preparatory conference looking at the progress made on SDG 1. This conference was co-hosted with DESA and UNDP and was convened in Copenhagen, Denmark on May 11-12, 2017. The event showcased the world's progress to date on reducing extreme poverty, identified barriers to future progress, convened country representatives to reflect on real-life lessons, and highlighted the WBG's work of ending global extreme poverty by 2030 and boosting shared prosperity in every country.

The WBG hosted during its 2017 Annual Meetings and event entitled "Localizing the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals." This 90-minute event highlighted the perspective of partners working to achieve success at the local level, including local and regional government, businesses, CSOs, and academia. The first 30 minutes showcased Colombia's efforts to integrate SDG targets into the National Development Plan and Peace Agreement, as well as to meet their international commitments (including the Paris Climate Agreement, OECD Accession, SDGs). The second portion (60 minutes) highlighted country perspectives from various regions around the world, along with global leaders who are deeply involved in SDG implementation efforts.

The WBG also organized a MOOC course on financing development and the billions to trillions narrative with the Department of Public Affairs. This MOOC held the participation of over 800 thousand people.

Other events have been organized at the margins of UNGA, the HLPF, the WBG Annual and Spring Meetings, and include focused events on specific topics. This includes on Islamic finance and the SDGs, Maximizing Finance for Development, the Humanitarian Development nexus.

Q28 8. Is there any other information you would like to share, including annual reports of your organization and any impact assessment or evaluation reports? If yes, please use the space below and attach the document(s). Please also use this space to provide any other information, comments or remarks you deem necessary:

Report on how the World Bank Group is implementing the 2030 Agenda: 'Implementing the 2030 Agenda: 2017 Update' -

<http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/491561500316509118/FINAL-web-2030AgendaUpdate-20170713.pdf>

IEG report on WBG engagement on the MDGs and lessons for the SDGs –

<http://ieg.worldbankgroup.org/sites/default/files/Data/Evaluation/files/transforming-our-world-sdgs.pdf>

Q29 9. In your view, what should a strategic plan for the UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs look like? What key elements should it include and major challenges address in such a road map?

The WBG approach to the SDGs is along three key areas of work (supported by partnerships): Finance, Data, and Implementation. Regarding finance, the WBG (and other MDBs) will ensure that public and private investments are complementary and based on the Hamburg Principles adopted during the last G20 Summit. These principles essentially outline how the MDBs will help countries scale up their development resources by drawing appropriately on private sector solutions where these can boost growth for the poorest and most vulnerable. For the Bank Group, this includes an effort that brings together IDA, IFC, and MIGA to mobilize private investment and create markets in the most challenging environments.

Regarding data, the WBG has three main areas of work: strengthening partnerships, producing data and cross-country indicators, and fostering client country data production, dissemination, and use. This includes technical assistance on household survey programs and poverty mapping, inputs to the SDG indicator negotiations and custodian agency for several indicators (including SDG 1.1 on poverty), supporting the World Development Indicators and building the annual SDG Atlas, and working with partners, such as UNHCR on establishing a joint data center on forced displacement to improve statistics on refugees, and with Eurostat on producing international purchasing power parity estimates.

Regarding implementation, the WBG twin goals are supported by three areas of investment: human investment, inclusive growth, and resilience.

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q30 10. Please indicate one or two endeavor or initiatives you suggest that the UN system organizations could undertake together to support the implementation of the SDGs between now and 2030:

n/a

Q31 Documents/attachments

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda final2.docx (43KB)

#30

COMPLETE

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Q6 1. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, has the governing body of your organization taken (or will it take) any decisions or new strategies to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? If any, please provide a brief summary below, including the overarching vision of your organization.

Global Level

SDG-related World Health Assembly (WHA) resolutions:

2017

- WHA 70.5 - WHA70/2017/REC/1 - p.6

Programme Budget 2018-2019

- WHA 70.6 - WHA70/2017/REC/1 - p.8

Human resources for health and implementation of the outcomes of the United Nations' High-Level Commission on Health Employment and Economic Growth.

- WHA70.14 - WHA70/2017/REC/1 - p.29

Strengthening immunization to achieve the goals of the global vaccine action plan

- WHA70.15 - WHA70/2017/REC/1 - p.33

Promoting the health of refugees and migrants

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- WHA70.16 - WHA70/2017/REC/1 - p.34

Global vector control response: an integrated approach for the control of vector-borne diseases

2016

- WHA69.1 - WHA69/2016/REC/1 - p.3

Strengthening essential public health functions in support of the achievement of universal health coverage

- WHA69.2 – WHA69/2016/REC/1 - p.6

Committing to implementation of the Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health

- WHA69.3 - WHA69/2016/REC/1 - p. 8

Global strategy and action plan on ageing and health 2016–2020: towards a world in which everyone can live a long and healthy life.

- WHA69.5 - WHA69/2016/REC/1 - p.18

WHO global plan of action to strengthen the role of the health system within a national multisectoral response to address interpersonal violence, in particular against women and girls, and against children

- WHA69.6 - WHA69/2016/REC/1 - p. 19

Prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases: responses to specific assignments in preparation for the third High-level Meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases in 2018

- WHA69.7 - WHA69/2016/REC/1 - p.20

Addressing the challenges of the United Nations Decade of Action for Road Safety (2011–2020): outcome of the second Global High-level Conference on Road Safety – Time for Results

- WHA69.8 – WHA69/2016/REC/1 - p. 23

United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016–2025)¹

- WHA69.9 - WHA69/2016/REC/1 - p. 25

Ending inappropriate promotion of foods for infants and young children

- WHA69.11 - WHA69/2016/REC/1 - p. 30

Health in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹

- WHA69.20 - WHA69/2016/REC/1 - p. 47

Promoting innovation and access to quality, safe, efficacious and affordable medicines for children

- WHA69.22 - WHA69/2016/REC/1 - p. 52

Global health sector strategies on HIV, viral hepatitis and sexually transmitted infections, for the period 2016–2021¹

- WHA69.24 - WHA69/2016/REC/1 - p. 56

Strengthening integrated, people-centred health services

- WHA69.25 - WHA69/2016/REC/1 - p. 58

Addressing the global shortage of medicines and vaccines, and the safety and accessibility of children's medication
2015

- WHA68.2 - WHA68/2015/REC/1 - p. 5

Global technical strategy and targets for malaria 2016–2030¹

- WHA68.6 - WHA68/2015/REC/1 - p. 14

Global vaccine action plan

- WHA68.7 - WHA68/2015/REC/1 - p. 17

Global action plan on antimicrobial resistance

- WHA68.8 - WHA68/2015/REC/1 - p. 20

Health and the environment: addressing the health impact of air pollution¹

Regional Level

• The Sustainable Health Agenda for the Americas 2018-2030 (SHAA2030) (39) was presented at the 29th Pan American Sanitary Conference in September 2017. SHAA2030 builds on the Pan American Health Organization's (PAHO) Health Agenda for the Americas 2008-2017, unfinished business from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and the uniqueness of the 2030 Agenda. It represents the highest-level policy and strategic planning framework for the Region and serves as a call to action for Member States to work to achieve a healthier and more equitable Region of the Americas, as envisioned by the SDGs. This Agenda will be implemented through PAHO strategic plans and strategies, as well as through sub-regional and national health plans.

• The Regional Office for the Americas (AMRO/PAHO) is currently considering a Strategy and Roadmap developed to help guide Member States in implementing actions to realize the SDGs. Based on the key principles of equity and sustainability, the institutional

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

strategy uses innovation and multi-sectoral approaches to incorporate other sectors as partners. The Roadmap will lead to better inter-programmatic collaboration and coordination between programs and the SDG targets they address, particularly those related to health. It will also help establish a unified regional response, optimize national and regional development efforts, and avoid duplication, waste and multiple reporting structures that place an undue burden on Member States. Ultimately, the Roadmap maintains a central focus on country needs and priorities, as opposed to a broad-brush regional approach, and will require Country Cooperation Strategies (CCSs) to include health and health-related SDG targets at the national level. This is in-keeping with the new global CCS Guidelines from the WHO.

- Executive staff, including AMRO's Director, took part in the Regional Forum on Sustainable Development in April 2017 (Mexico), in which countries in the Americas took stock of the progress made on the SDGs. The Regional Forum has been set up by Member States of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to systematically monitor and report on progress and challenges concerning implementation of the SDGs.
- AMRO is currently conducting Regional consultations on its Strategy and Plan of Action on Health Promotion within the Context of the SDGs, which seeks to specifically align AMRO's and the Region's Health Promotion programming with the 2030 Agenda, both in terms of priorities and in terms of modes of multi-sectoral programming. This Strategy and Plan of Action incorporates four strategic lines of action explicitly focused on bringing together the tools of Health Promotion and the vision of the 2030 Agenda:
 - Revitalizing the Healthy Settings Approach with a particular focus on local action
 - Strengthening partnerships and participation through good governance
 - Adopting health literacy for equity and empowerment
 - Reorienting health services (prioritizing both UHC and determinants of health)
- In 2017, the WHO Regional Committee for Europe, at its 67th session endorsed the Roadmap to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, building on Health 2020, the European policy for health and well-being. The roadmap aims to strengthen the capacities of Member States, to achieve better, more equitable, sustainable health and well-being for all at all ages in the WHO European Region. Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) requires working in a transformative way in order to implement a set of coherent, evidence-informed policies that address health, well-being and all their determinants throughout the life-course and across all sectors of government and society. Revitalized global and regional partnerships are essential and will provide the essential support and momentum to this joint societal and global effort. This roadmap proposes five interdependent strategic directions: advancing governance and leadership for health and well-being; leaving no one behind; preventing disease and addressing health determinants by promoting multi- and intersectoral policies throughout the life-course; establishing healthy places, settings and resilient communities; and strengthening health systems for universal health coverage. It proposes four enabling measures to advance the implementation of both the 2030 Agenda and Health 2020: investment for health; multi-partner cooperation; health literacy, research and innovation; monitoring and evaluation.
- The WHO Regional Office for Europe (EURO) as a follow-up provides support to its Member States in partnership and promotes the progressive alignment of health and development policies or plans; the achievement of directly and indirectly health-related SDGs and their targets; the use of existing networks and platforms to ensure dialogue between organizations, sectors and countries; and the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the SDGs. Priorities for the Regional Office will include pursuing the implementation of both the 2030 Agenda and Health 2020 coherently in its work and with individual countries; technical support to countries; its contribution to coordination among United Nations agencies; stronger partnerships and initiatives at the regional and subregional levels; and evidence-informed monitoring and reporting.
- The 67th session of the WHO Regional Committee for the Western Pacific adopted resolution WPR/RC67.R5 on "Sustainable Development Goals" in October 2016, endorsing the Regional Action Agenda on Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in the Western Pacific.
- The action agenda suggests options for Member States to consider in making the transition from the MDGs to the SDGs based on country-specific contexts, resources and entry points and related WHO support. It suggests practical actions to achieve the change in mindset that is needed for achieving the SDGs, including new ways of working that go beyond business as usual – and newer roles and capabilities for the health sector in working across government and stakeholders.
- The action agenda builds on and aligns with existing global and regional strategies, World Health Assembly and Regional Committee resolutions, as well as broader United Nations mandates and guidance. The regional action framework on Universal Health Coverage: Moving Towards Better Health (WPR/RC66.R2) provides the basis for country-wise development of UHC implementation roadmaps. UHC is the platform that brings together various health and development efforts.
- More recently, the SDGs have also informed further agenda items of the WHO Regional Committee for the Western Pacific and related regional frameworks in specific programme areas, for example on urban health (2015), health and the environment (2016), health

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promotion and the SDGs (2017) and law reform in the SDGs (2018, tbc). A progress item on the SDGs in follow up to WPR/RC67.R5 is also expected to be scheduled for 2018.

RD speech: <http://www.euro.who.int/en/about-us/governance/regional-committee-for-europe/67th-session/speeches-and-presentations/presentations/presentation-roadmap-to-implement-the-2030agenda-for-sustainable-development,-building-on-health2020,-the-european-policy-for-health-and-well-being>

- The Resolution: http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0020/345602/67cd04e_Rev.1_SDGs_170629.pdf?ua=1
 - The roadmap: http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0008/345599/67wd09e_SDGRoadmap_170638.pdf?ua=1
-

Q7 SDG-specific strategies, plans or work programmes:

Global Level

- SDG-specific strategies, plans or work programmes:

- o Global health sector strategy on HIV, 2016-2021 <http://www.who.int/hiv/strategy2016-2021/ghss-hiv/en/>

- o Global health sector strategy on viral hepatitis, 2016-2021 <http://www.who.int/hepatitis/strategy2016-2021/ghss-hep/en/>

- o Prevent HIV, test and treat all - WHO support for country impact, Progress report 2016

<http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/progressreports/2016-progress-report/en/>

- o HIV, Universal Health Coverage and the Post-2015 Development Agenda – Discussion paper prepared by HIV Department in 2014, informed the Global Health Sector Strategy on HIV.

- o The WHO End Tuberculosis (TB) Strategy 2016-2035 is fully aligned with the related SDG Goal and target for ending epidemics, and operational guidance, and biennium work plans and targets are updated and aligned.

- o The WHO Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016-2030 was adopted by the World Health Assembly in May 2015 and is aligned with the SDGs.

- o WHO's 4th global Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) report and 2nd high-level Global Partners Meeting were centered on mainstreaming NTDs within the SDG agenda, with particular attention to UHC.

- o The 2018-2023 Special Programme on Research and Training in Tropical Diseases (TDR) strategy launched in 2017, focuses on contributing to the achievement of SDGs by promoting research on infectious diseases of poverty and by supporting research capacity building in countries with highest needs.

- WHA70.16 - WHA70/2017/REC/1 - p.34: Global vector control response: an integrated approach for the control of vector-borne diseases

- WHA69.3 - WHA69/2016/REC/1 - p. 8: Global strategy and action plan on ageing and health 2016–2020: towards a world in which everyone can live a long and healthy life.

- WHA69.5 - WHA69/2016/REC/1 - p.18: WHO global plan of action to strengthen the role of the health system within a national multisectoral response to address interpersonal violence, in particular against women and girls, and against children

- WHA69.19 - WHA69/2016/REC/1 - p. 43: Global strategy on human resources for health: workforce 2030

- WHA69.22 - WHA69/2016/REC/1 - p. 52: Global health sector strategies on HIV, viral hepatitis and sexually transmitted infections, for the period 2016–2021

- WHA68.2 - WHA68/2015/REC/1 - p. 5: Global technical strategy and targets for malaria 2016–2030

- WHA68.6 - WHA68/2015/REC/1 - p. 14: Global vaccine action plan

- WHA68.7 - WHA68/2015/REC/1 - p. 17: Global action plan on antimicrobial resistance

Q8 Aligning the structure of the organization with the transformative features of the 2030 Agenda, including any challenges and lessons learned in doing so:

Global Level

- o WHO is undergoing transformational agenda following the election of the new Director General and in line with the new 13th General Programme of Work, to be adopted by the World Health Assembly in May 2018. The GPW13 is firmly based on the 2030 Agenda.
- o For example, the HIV department has incorporated Hepatitis and included aligned indicators for both in the SDG reporting framework. The department is organized to strengthen its country impact function, and is developing measurement guidelines on incidence measurement to support SDG accountability in this area.

Regional Level

- o Following a request from Member States, AMRO developed the document "Preparing the Region of the Americas to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goal on Health," which initiated a cooperation exercise with Member States to compare and align SDG targets with current national health policies and programs, AMRO's mandates and Strategic Plan 2014-2019, and the targets and indicators of the Health Agenda for the Americas 2008-2017.

Q9 Readjusting or updating results-based budgeting and management, including performance indicators:

Results-based budgeting and management will be undertaken in the context of the 13th General Programme of Work (GPW13). The HIV department has focused its reporting on the SDG indicators of incidence, and is developing measurement guidelines in this area to better report on the SDGs.

Regional Level

- o AMRO has made an agreement with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) to monitor indicators under SDG 3 and other health-related indicators in the Region.
-

Q10 Action to enhance support to the principle of "leaving no one behind" and to integrated policy approaches:

Global Level

- o Strategic guidance includes focus on communities at high risk and vulnerable groups; WHO high-level ministerial meeting in 2017 on ending TB focused on multisectoral approaches, integrated care, and leaving no one behind. Leaving No One Behind was the WHO theme for World TB Day 2017.
- o Global Malaria Programme (GMP) launched a coverage gap analysis on World Malaria Day 2017 and is continuing work to better define the populations that are most vulnerable to malaria cases and deaths; and define a package of work to ensure that these populations have access to prevention, diagnosis and treatment for malaria.
- o The HIV department has developed guidelines on target setting for key populations to strengthen the granularity of data. They have also launched new person-centered monitoring guidelines which address the SDG indicators on improved data, including disaggregation (SDG targets 17.18 and 17.19).

Regional Level

- o AMRO has championed several initiatives designed to prioritize equity, the principle of "leaving no one behind", and integrated policy approaches. AMRO was the first WHO Region to produce a Strategy and Road Map for Health in All Policies, an equity-focused initiative designed to support multi-sectoral approaches to the SDGs. AMRO is also the convening institution for the Equity Commission, a two-year project in which leading experts from the Region in equity, gender, ethnicity, and human rights are reviewing data and trends in health inequalities, aiming to produce a report in 2018 with key findings and recommendations for Member States to address these. Several other initiatives, including the Regional Strategy for Health Promotion, to be launched shortly, highlight opportunities for action that target population groups at risk of being "left behind".
 - o WHO EURO:
 - o Is in the process of developing the equity health status report.
 - o Is developing the men's health strategy.
 - o Has the endorsed women's health strategy and the strategy on sexual and reproductive health and rights.
-

Q11 Others:

- Leadership:

- o WHO Europe is in an advanced stage, as the European Policy Framework Health 2020, is already contributing to the SDG implementation. Current adjustments are ongoing in the development of national roadmaps, building on the European roadmap. 93% of European Member States adjusted their national health policies to Health 2020. Integrating equity, gender and human rights and addressing the social and environmental determinants of health into multisectoral work is an effort that WHO/EURO have undertaken since many years.

- Normative instruments:

- o A number of normative instruments on climate, environment and health (e.g. air quality and noise guidelines) in coordination with WHO Headquarters (HQ) and coordinated or contributed to research and innovation on the social, economic and environmental determinants; and developed evidence-based policies for national or sub-national action. Mapping of WHO instruments.

- A mapping exercise of World Health Assembly, Regional Committee and other resolutions, strategies and action plans was conducted to assess the legal and policy instruments available to support the implementation of health-related SDG targets and goals. This exercise led to the creation of two databases (one related to SDG 3 targets and one focused on health in all other SDGs).

- Governance. Governance is also a cross-cutting issue of the SDG roadmap Health 2020 and SDG implementation is supported through four approaches: intersectoral action for health, whole-of-government, Health in All Policies, and governance for health, all of which are underpinned by a whole-of-society approach. These approaches focus on how best to engage key stakeholders, including communities, citizens and businesses in policy implementation, while maintaining a focus on health as a social, environmental, cultural and economic goal.

- Producing a resource kit for Member States. Following a request from Member States, EURO is developing a resource kit for Member States, building on material developed across the organization. This resource kit in particular should support the Member States in getting started, in integrating health and well-being into national and subnational development plans, support to implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

- SDG health targets factsheets. SDG factsheets have been created to synthesize the evidence-base on key health targets in order to promote coherence and better address the burden of disease throughout the Region. Currently, SDG factsheets have been produced on communicable and noncommunicable disease (NCD), climate change, road safety, vaccine coverage, antimicrobial resistance, essential medicines, hazardous chemicals, sexual and reproductive health services, mental health, maternal health, child and adolescent health and migration and health and others are under development. It was agreed that these factsheets present important information and should be included in the technical annex.

- In line with the Regional Action Agenda on Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in the Western Pacific, there has been strong commitment and senior management leadership to facilitate the mindset change implied by the SDGs also within the WHO Western Pacific Region. For example, the SDGs were the topic of two Consultations of WHO Representatives and Country Liaison Officers in the Western Pacific Region (April and November 2016).

- The SDGs and UHC also call for stronger coordination and collaboration across different health programme areas and teams. WPRO has set up two cross-divisional working groups to foster collaboration on (1) MDG/SDGs and (2) Gender and Social Determinants.

- The medium-term strategic vision for cooperation between WHO and individual countries is represented in the WHO country cooperation strategies (CCS). All CCSs developed in the Western Pacific Region since 2016 have explicitly recognized the importance of the SDGs, and the SDGs have been specifically considered during the formulation of the strategic priorities with each country.

- Formulation of the two year programme of collaboration with countries, identifying specific activities that WHO will support during that period, are then formulated taking into account the priorities of the CCS.

Q12 Mainstreaming the SDGs in development plans and policies or through national sustainable development plans/strategies:

Regional Level

- o As described above, the document “Preparing the Region of the Americas to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goal on Health” supports countries in mainstreaming the SDGs in national development plans and policies. A series of national consultations have taken place, both virtually and in-person, to integrate.
 - o Thirty European countries have requested some sort of support. This ranges from integrating the SDGs into national health plans, including health into the VNRs, supporting the integration of health into national development plans, assessing investment for health, and integrating health into sectoral policies and interventions. A series of national consultations have taken place, from country missions to policy dialogue and high level presidential meetings.
-

Q13 Mainstreaming the SDGs in sectoral strategies, including specific SDG/target strategies:

Global Level

- o WHO provides support to countries to develop their health sector strategies and disease specific programme strategies. The CDS cluster has supported many countries to address SDG 3.3 within the context of UHC (SDG 3.8).
- o WHO has moved towards HIV Treat All guidelines consistent with universal coverage and ending AIDS.

Regional Level

- The document “Preparing the Region of the Americas to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goal on Health” focuses largely on health sector strategies to achieve SDG 3.
-

Q14 Data and statistical capacity building:

Global Level

- o The Global Malaria Programme (GMP) is working with colleagues in Health Systems Strengthening (HSS) on developing a malaria module for DHIS2 and to provide capacity building for high priority countries which is not only strengthen malaria reporting, but also data reporting for health in general.
- o HIV is also developing a DHIS 2 module to allow improved disaggregated reporting. HIV has also launched its person centered monitoring guidelines, to strengthen disaggregated data.

Regional level

- o Developing a common set of indicators for the joint monitoring framework for SDGs, Health 2020 and the Global NCD Action Plan (2017) In order to address concerns raised by Member States on the burden of reporting to WHO and other international bodies, Member States at the 67th session of the Regional Committee for Europe (RC67) agreed to adopt a joint monitoring framework for reporting on indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals, Health 2020 and the Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases through the endorsement of resolution EUR/RC67/R3 in September 2017. The first step towards the development of a joint monitoring framework was to establish an expert group that would identify a common set of indicators for the joint monitoring framework. That group met in Vienna, Austria, on 20–21 November 2017. This report provides a summary of that meeting, including the process of deliberation and resulting recommendations.
-

Q15 Science, technology and innovation for the SDGs:

Global Level

- o GMP works closely with the WHO Global Observatory on Health Research and Development and with product development partners to ensure an efficient process to review and recommend new malaria tools and strategy based on high quality evidence review.
-

Q16 Multi-stakeholder partnerships:

Global Level

- o GMP works with the Roll Back Malaria Partnership which is coordinating malaria partners from multiple sectors on joint efforts to maintain high political commitment, resource mobilization and integrate work across multi-sectors at the regional and global levels.
- o HIV works directly with civil society and UNAIDS in coordinated a multi stakeholder response at country level, in 2018 this has involved joint country envelopes and budgeting across the UN.

Regional Level

• Multi-stakeholder partnerships:

- o In 2018, AMRO will roll out a Region-specific capacity-building program to support Member States in adapting Health in All Policies approaches, with a strong focus on multi-stakeholder partnerships and including references to the Sustainable Development Goals.
 - o A strong effort is on partnership: In the WHO European Region, the UN Issue-based Coalition on Health and Well-being for All at All Ages has identified four workstreams for collaboration with other UN agencies to support health-related SDG attainment: maternal and child health; tuberculosis, HIV and viral hepatitis; medicines; and migration.
 - o WHO/Euro also serves member States through the provision of secretariat services, jointly with the The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), to the Protocol on Water and Health, the Transport, Health and Environment Pan-European Programme (THE PEP) and the chairing of the Task force on Health of the UN Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution.
 - o The South Eastern European Health Network (SEEHN) is an inter-country mechanism through which to promote SDG implementation related to health throughout nine of the Region's Member States. To this end, the 2017 Chisinau Pledge re-enforced country commitments to achieving the SDGs and UHC in addition to identifying emergencies, health workforce and population ageing as policy areas that can be addressed through cross-border work, with the potential to focus these efforts sub-nationally as well. The Small country initiative has started to support the implementation of the SDGs and is in their annual meetings discussing concerted action.
 - o Additional platforms for promoting health and well-being across the European Region include the Regional Platform for Working Together for Better Health and Well-Being for All and the European Action Plan for Strengthening Public Health Capacities and Services.
 - o The Environment and Health Process provides a mandate and platform for WHO engagement at this intersection, with the Ostrava Declaration articulating seven public health priorities for environment and health across the European Region, including: improving air quality for all; ensuring access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for all; minimizing the adverse effects of chemicals; preventing and eliminating the adverse effects of waste management and contaminated sites; strengthening adaptation to and mitigation of climate change; supporting cities and regions to become healthier; and building the environmental sustainability of health systems.
-

Q17 Sub-national plans/strategies and implementation for the SDGs:

Global Level

- o Sub-national plans or micro-focus plans are in development for countries pursuing malaria elimination.

Regional Level

o WHO has two specific networks targeting the subnational level: the Regions for Health Network (RHN) and the European Healthy Cities Network. RHN is currently comprised of 32 regions. In addition to facilitating peer-to-peer learning across regions, RHN produces publications to share knowledge and best practices, undertakes capacity building activities, gives voice and provides direct exposure to key stakeholders at the sub-national level, and supports communications activities to enhance awareness and visibility on the ground. The European Healthy Cities Network currently consists of 1,400 cities in 30 countries, with 96 WHO flagship-designated cities in total. The Network was founded in 1988 and is preparing to enter its seventh phase, which will be aligned with the 2030 Agenda and guided by the five 'Ps' of sustainable development plus one : people, planet, peace, prosperity, and participation + place. The network is also preparing for its first political summit of mayors to be held in Copenhagen in February 2018. Together, these networks expand the entry points available to WHO in countries.

o In particular, Wales has become an exemplar of SDG localization through the passage and implementation of the Well-being of Future Generations Act, adopted in 2015. In particular, the Welsh case demonstrates the importance of extensive consultation, including over 6,500 individuals, at the local level in order to fully embed and engender a sense of ownership over health-related SDG attainment on the ground. The Welsh strategy is organized around seven well-being goals (a globally responsible, prosperous, resilient, healthier, and more equal Wales with more cohesive communities and vibrant culture and thriving Welsh Language) and five ways of working, including a focus on the long-term, prevention, integration, collaboration and involvement. To assist with implementation, the development of a Health and Sustainability Hub is underway along with a toolkit to support Sustainability Improvement for Teams (SIFT), which is being developed to support the five ways of working through a participatory, iterative development process.

o Some key examples in AMRO include:

o Chile: In order to implement the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, Chile has worked to ensure that the Goals are well integrated into national policies and plans. For example, Chile has developed a National Council comprised of the Minister of External Affairs, Minister of Tourism, Minister of Social Development and Minister of the Environment. Currently, the Council is completing a national analysis on the 17 SDGs and actions needed to achieve them. The analysis includes progress, areas for improvement and challenges.

o Costa Rica: Since 2015, Costa Rica has made significant efforts to articulate a multidimensional approach to the implementation of SDGs. In 2016, Costa Rica became the first country to sign a "National Pact for the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals," representing a fundamental consensus to 'leave no one behind'. Signatories included representatives from three government branches, civil society organizations, faith based organizations, public universities, local governments and the business sector.

o Jamaica: In Jamaica, the adoption of the Agenda has resulted in a review of national development processes in order to maximize synergies between the global agenda and Jamaica's national development plan, "Vision 2030 Jamaica – National Development Plan", adopted in 2009. Vision 2030, Jamaica's first long-term development plan, provides a strategic road map to prepare the country for achieving developed country status by 2030. The plan aims to foster sustainable prosperity by creating conditions in which the country's productive enterprises are able to generate greater levels of wealth and in which the social and environmental conditions and the general well-being of the society are enhanced.

o Peru: In September 2016, Peru began updating national policies, incorporating the guidelines of the 2030 Agenda within sector-specific policies and plans. In October 2016, the first official exercise was carried out to better align sectoral policies with the aims and parameters of Agenda 2030. Peru has also worked to strengthen multilevel governmental coordination, targeting sub-national policies with a territorial approach.

Q18 Leveraging interlinkages across SDG goals and targets:

Global Level

- o All of the above, in collaboration with all levels of the organization and with partners. Strategic support at country level on all inputs above; Contributions at regional meetings on end TB/SDG targets as well as broader SDG meetings; annual End TB Strategy Summit with 30 highest burden countries to monitor and support their annual actions in implementation, and high level political meeting in 2017 with 120 leaders from ministries and 1000 participants; and support for the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) planning for high-level meeting in 2018.
- o In Data HIV, TB and malaria have worked together to strengthen disaggregated data to support the SDG data targets 17.18 and 17.19.

Regional Level

- o AMRO's extensive activity in support of the Health in All Policies approach, including several capacity-building workshops, an organizational Strategy, Road Map, Concept Note, published Case Studies and internal reporting highlights key opportunities for multi-sectoral work across SDG goals and targets. Of particular note is the Strategy and Plan of Action on Health Promotion in the Context of the SDGs.
- o EURO's extensive activity in support of the Health in All Policies approach, including several capacity-building workshops, an organizational Strategy, Road Map, Concept Note, published Case Studies and internal reporting highlights key opportunities for multi-sectoral work across SDG goals and targets. Of particular note is the Strategy and Plan of Action on Health Promotion in the Context of the SDGs.
- WHO regularly supports normative, analytical, technical assistance or capacity building to countries in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.
- Since its endorsement in late 2016, the Regional Action Agenda on Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in the Western Pacific has provided a basis to support Member States in prioritization and implementation of the health-related SDGs. Initial priorities for WHO support and engagement included:
 - o Country and regional monitoring of progress towards UHC and other SDG targets: WPRO has developed a UHC and SDG M&E framework for the Western Pacific Region (as an annex to the regional action agenda) as well as a baseline report and technical guidance.
 - o Integrating an equity focus in health programmes, including equity-focused service delivery models and strategic approaches. For example, through collaboration across programmes and offices, WPRO developed a report on advancing health through attention to gender, equity and human rights in 2016–2017.
 - o Strengthened partnerships for multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder action that leaves no-one behind, including health in all policies (HiAP) approaches. For example, WHO collaborated with the Government of South Australia in 2017 on a global conference and case study book on progressing the SDGs through HiAP.

Q19 Others:

- National Health Policies: National health policies (NHPs) are a vehicle for enhancing leadership and channeling political support of transformative change for health and well-being for all at all ages. NHPs facilitate the implementation of binding agreements and commitments as well as the diffusion of global and regional policy frameworks related to health and well-being. They also help countries to manage change effectively, set priorities and tailor implementation strategies to their unique country environments. As a result, NHPs play an important role in enhancing policy coherence across agencies, sectors, levels and technical areas in support of both Health 2020 and 2030 Agenda. Policy dialogues, sound monitoring and evaluation frameworks, and also independent policy review are currently ongoing.

Q20 Supporting the intergovernmental body of your organization in contributing to the thematic review of the HLPF:

Respondent skipped this question

Q21 Contributing to policy/background briefs for the HLPF:

Regional Level

- Contributing to policy/background briefs for the HLPF:

- o Three Member States from the Region (Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia) presented voluntary reviews to the High-Level Political Forum in 2016 and 11 (Argentina, Belize, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Peru, Uruguay) in 2017.

AMRO supported these countries in preparing their reviews.

- o Nine Member States from the EUR Region presented voluntary reviews to the High-Level Political Forum in 2016 and 13 in 2017. Thirteen countries are planned in 2018 (see Figure). WHO Euro supported its MS through a range of activities a. review of the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs), b. organization of stakeholder and policy dialogue c. expert contributions to specific subjects, d. contribution to MAPS missions in the development or revisions of VNRs or strategies and e. through multicounty dialogues.

- o In cooperation of the Ministries of Health events were organized in a range of countries, and are foreseen in 2018 for a range of countries (Romania, Belarus, Poland, Iceland, etc).

Q22 Helping organize SDG-specific events in the preparatory process:

Yes

Q23 Organizing side events or speaking at the HLPF:

Yes

Q24 Supporting VNR process:

Regional Level

- o AMRO was part of the inter-agency group that supported countries in the VNR process.

- o EURO was part of the inter-agency group that supported countries in the VNR process.

- At the regional level, WPRO and SEARO have collaborated with UN partners on the organization of a side event on health at the 2017 Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD 2017).

- At the country level, WHO has regularly engaged with national counterparts as well as UN and other partners in the localization of the SDGs and related alignments of workplans. For example, WHO has supported subnational health system strengthening in Mongolia with a focus on “Leaving No One Behind”, in order to help Mongolia with reaching Universal Health Coverage and its Sustainable Development Vision 2030. In the Philippines, WHO supported technical consultation on the SDG 6 indicators for WASH.

- WHO has been active in many countries supporting preparations for the HLPF (particularly the VNRs) and related SDG-specific activities. For example, in Malaysia, WHO together with other UN agencies supported preparation of the VNR in 2016.

Q25 5. How has your organization cooperated with other UN system organizations to achieve coherence and synergies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? In this regard, has your organization launched or intend to launch any joint programmes or projects in collaboration with other UN entities? Are there any results or lessons you would like to highlight that might help improve the design and impact of such efforts? Has your organization participated in any of the following coordination systemwide mechanisms or any other relevant platform - CEB, UNDG, EC-ESA Plus, RCMs, UN-Energy, UN-Water, UN-Ocean, IAEG, IATT? Please specify which and indicate any suggestions you may have about improving collaborations within and across these mechanisms/platforms:

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- TB Department collaborating actively with UNICEF, UNAIDS, ILO, UNHCR, IOM on specific interventions and overall multisectoral collaboration towards ending epidemics, supporting vulnerable groups (including children, workers, refugees and migrants).
- Global Malaria Programme (GMP) is working with UNOPs on the implementation of two work streams funded by the Global Fund to support the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) to achieve malaria elimination: Monitoring antimalarial drug efficacy and resistance in the GMS; and Malaria Elimination Database for the GMS.
- The HIV Department collaborates and has launched joint country envelopes and planning with UNAIDS, UNICEF and across the United Nations.
- Roll-out of new treatments for children with tuberculosis, who face great challenges in diagnosis and treatment; screening and continuity of care for TB patients, following WHO updated guidance and tools, among migrants served by IOM Key lesson: ensure rapid transfer of information on guidance and best practice; and participation in meetings of other UN agencies on regular basis.
- The malaria grants just started in 2018 – no.
- The HIV Department move towards Treat All has pushed for universal health coverage and simplified delivery to achieve the SDG impact, however additional efforts are required for key populations so no one is left behind.
- Contributions made to inter-agency efforts on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) Interagency Coordination Group on Antimicrobial Resistance (IACG).

Regional Level

- AMRO has collaborated extensively with Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) (examples listed above) to identify and act on shared priorities and reporting mechanisms, avoiding undue burden on countries while maximizing the impact of 2030 Agenda-oriented programming.
- Executive staff, including EUROs Regional Director, was part of the high level panel, and took part in the Regional Forum on Sustainable Development in April 2017 (Geneva), in which countries in the European Region took stock of the progress made on the SDGs. The Regional Forum has been set up by Member States of the Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) to systematically monitor and report on progress and challenges concerning implementation of the SDGs.
- Executive staff and senior staff participated to the Regional Director Coordination meeting, which is held twice a year. Major discussions occur on the SDG implementation in countries of the European Region to align agendas of the UN agencies and also prepare for the new UNDAFs.
- In the WHO European Region, the UN Issue-based Coalition on Health and Well-being for All at All Ages is coordinated by EURO. It has identified four work-streams for collaboration with other UN agencies to support health-related SDG attainment: maternal and child health; tuberculosis, HIV and viral hepatitis; medicines; and migration.
- The SDGs have underlined the importance of partnerships across the UN system as well as other development actors and stakeholders. At the regional level, WPRO regularly collaborates with UN and other partners, both in specific programme areas as well as more broadly with regards to cross-cutting agendas related to the SDGs (e.g. undg Asia-Pacific (AP) network).
- At the country level, WHO is an active member of the UN country team and contributes to the advocacy for, implementation and localisation of the SDG agenda.
- WHO South Pacific representative office has been engaged in developing monitoring and evaluation process for UN Pacific Strategy 2018 – 22. While having participated, WHO has provided technical input on how to maximise the use of health related indicators that are from SDGs. WHO has led discussion on the Healthy Islands Monitoring Framework which is to trace progress against the Healthy Islands vision. This framework helps Pacific island countries and areas enhance data generation capability for health related SDGs as it follows a number of substantial health indicators.
- WHO participates in the undg-AP, and one key aspect of this is to review the performance of senior UN management at country level, specifically endeavouring to ensure that the RCs and UNCTs are functioning effectively and with good collaboration/cooperation, and that relevant agency heads are contributing accordingly.

Q26 6. How has your organization engaged with stakeholder groups, both in supporting implementation at the country, regional and global levels, and within your own organization? If yes, please provide main highlights, including any lessons learned:

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Global Level

- Key lesson: great value in expanding engagement of civil society organizations and key affected persons, and enabling their participation in planning, monitoring, implementation efforts at all levels.
- Yes, WHO works closely with Member States and their implementing partners to support the development of national malaria strategic plans, malaria programme reviews, strengthening work on vector control, surveillance and elimination. Coordinating with other stakeholders is critically important to ensure the support given to countries is aligned and not duplicative and requires significant effort.

Regional Level

- AMRO's strategic planning and programming under the 2030 Agenda has been formulated largely in response to Member State requests for specific guidance. One highlight has been ensuring that new or revised strategies and initiatives incorporate significant elements of the 2030 Agenda, such as the Strategy and Plan of Action on Health Promotion within the Context of the Sustainable Development Goals (currently under a formalized process of consultation with Member States and other stakeholders through a series of virtual meetings).
- Among efforts to shift the global community's attention to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a five-year interagency collaboration (2016-2021) between PAHO and the Organization of American States (OAS). This timely partnership aims to identify preliminary joint actions between the two agencies to guide and support Member States in the implementation and achievement of the SDGs, especially those goals outside the scope of the health sector. The first publication of this strategic alliance aligns each SDG with existing mandates and interagency collaborations, in order to identify existing means and mechanisms that will facilitate the translation of the 2030 Agenda's theories of equity and multisectoral collaboration into policies and processes that can generate positive outcomes for all. Beyond supporting national and regional action, the mapping aims to simplify coordination and reporting efforts on the part of national governments striving to achieve objectives under multiple international frameworks, and to more closely align the Inter-American and United Nations systems.
- EURO's strategic planning and programming under the 2030 Agenda has been formulated largely in response to Member State requests for specific guidance. Numerous of the EURO committal documents in 2017 and forthcoming in 2018, have been developed in light of the Agenda 2030 implementation. The EURO roadmap has been discussed by the major stakeholders in its preparations and across agencies.
- The Regional Action Agenda on Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in the Western Pacific also stresses the importance of engaging and working with a broader range of stakeholders, including parliamentary bodies and local and city governments, including mayors.
- WPRO has strengthened its collaboration with Parliamentarians through the Asia-Pacific Parliamentarian Forum on Global Health (established in 2015). The forum's second meeting in Seoul on 24-25 November 2016 focused on the SDGs and resulted in the adoption of the Seoul Declaration, stressing parliamentarian's essential role in advancing health in the SDGs through enacting legislation, approving budgets and mobilizing resources, providing oversight to ensure government accountability and transparency, ensuring national implementation of global commitments, and fostering political constituencies.
- The Western Pacific Region also has a long history of collaborating with local and city governments, for example through the healthy cities and healthy islands movements. The central place of cities and communities was most recently recognized in the Shanghai Consensus on Healthy Cities (2016), adopted by more than 100 mayors at the 9th Global Conference on Health Promotion.
- Senior WPRO staff regularly promote the SDGs and work towards them through keynote addresses at major Regional, country-level and international conferences (e.g. the Asia Pacific Academic Consortium for Public Health meeting (Seoul), the Asia Pacific Public Health Conference (Malaysia) and the Japan Society for international Health).
- WHO South Pacific representative office has supported Fiji, Kiribati and Tonga to attend 1st and 2nd UHC Technical Advisory Group (TAG) meeting with in-country experience in expanding health service coverage and enhancing health finance. The office also convened a subregional consultation meeting: to share evidence and best practice of health system strengthening; to discuss the current gaps in health service delivery; and to articulate recommendations for achieving Healthy Islands vision with regard to UHC.
- In Malaysia, WHO together with other UN agencies supported Government in the preparation of the national SDG roadmap including engagement of civil society and the private sector through a consultative process.

Q27 7. Has your organization organized any conferences, forums or events designed to facilitate exchange of experience, peer and mutual learning? If yes, please provide a brief summary below and include lessons learned and gaps identified based on the outcomes of these events. Please also include any events you plan to organize in

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the coming years.

Global Level

- WHO ministerial level meeting in 2017 on ending TB gained substantially from the intensive efforts to secure participation from ministers within and beyond health at high number (120 countries represented), with host country (Russian Federation) present at head of state level and financially supporting), explicit linkage to United Nations Secretary General/United Nations General Assembly (UNSG/UNGA) efforts, and large range of international and regional agencies, stakeholders involved. Has shown impact in accelerating explicit high-level planning and target setting.
- GMP convenes the 21 E2020 malaria eliminating countries forum annually. The first form was held in 2017.
- WHO Neglected Tropical Diseases department convened its 2nd high-level Global Partners Meeting (19 April, Geneva, Switzerland) which focused on mainstreaming NTDs within the SDG agenda, with particular attention to UHC.
- WHO HIV Department has convened regional capacity building workshops on implementing Treat All towards the SDG goals and universal health coverage. These highlighted the challenges and special efforts needed to reach key populations, so no one is left behind.

Regional Level

- To ensure that PAHO's SDG-related activities are fully grounded in national and Regional priorities and circumstances, a series of national consultations have taken place both virtually and in-person. A regional workshop was held in Medellin, Colombia in November 2015 to enhance the capacities of PAHO Member States' country offices, health ministries, and other public institutions involved with the implementation of 2030 Agenda in the Americas. Approximately 50 technical officers participated, representing about 20 countries of the region. These consultations provided an opportunity for dialogue between PAHO and country representatives on programmatic and technical resources for the implementation of 2030 Agenda with a health lens; a platform to share and cross-reference national experiences in achieving SDG targets related directly or indirectly to health; and a recognition of the need for an integrated, multisectoral strategy to address health inequities, such as HiAP. In addition, PAHO has been working with several institutions in the Region to strengthen country capacity on the actual implementation of the SDGs across the region. A case in point is PAHO's collaboration with the Sustainable Development Solution Network and Fundação Oswaldo Cruz (FIOCRUZ), a Collaborating Center in Brazil, described below.
- In September 2015, a meeting of PAHO Collaborating Centers was held that was focused on environmental health strategy, with strong links to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its significance to research in this field going forward. Since then, PAHO has developed and circulated an advanced draft of the document "Measuring Progress on Environmental Health through the Sustainable Development Goals", following a workshop to discuss environmental health indicators related to the SDGs. Several country profiles are now being prepared for countries throughout the Region, including Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia and the United States.
- Numerous events and conferences have been organized in EURO. An exhaustive list with web links can be found here:
 - o Cross-sectoral toolkit to guide Member States along SDG roadmap 25-01-2018A technical meeting successfully advanced the development of a toolkit for Member States that will guide activities towards achieving health, equity and well-being for all at all ages within the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The 2-day meeting took place in Copenhagen, Denmark, on 18–19 January 2018.
- 10th European Public Health Conference: subnational actors and small states come together to promote resilient and healthy communities 19-01-2018
- A series of workshops organized by the WHO Regions for Health Network (RHN) during the 10th European Public Health Conference, "Sustaining resilient and healthy communities", Stockholm, Sweden, 1–4 November 2017, provided actors from the subnational level and small countries a platform for addressing current health affairs from their unique perspectives. Topics, such as integration-for-health systems, transformative health promotion and gender stereotypes, the Sustainable Development Goals and urban environments, were tackled in the light of the challenges and opportunities specific to subnational actors and small states.
- Implementing the 2030 Agenda: case studies from the Regions for Health Network 15-01-2018
- As part of its role to support the Member States, the WHO Regions for Health Network (RHN) has identified best practice and relevant experience, which can boost the implementation of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015). This information was recently compiled in a new publication entitled "Sustainable development in Wales and other regions in Europe – achieving health and equity for present and future generations".
- WHO supports Romania's integration of health in sustainable development 29-12-2017
- On 10 November 2017, WHO organized the first multi-stakeholder meeting in Bucharest, Romania, to create a shared vision of health

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On 12 November 2017, WHO organized the first multistakeholder meeting in Bucharest, Romania, to create a shared vision of health within the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Participants discussed ways to achieve health and well-being for all at all ages as part of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This is in line with the 2030 Agenda, which calls for involving different sectors and stakeholders in actions aimed at sustainable development.

Turkmenistan to move faster towards sustainable development with United Nations support 13-12-2017 WHO along with other United Nations agencies and the World Bank conducted an assessment visit to Turkmenistan to support the country in making more effective steps towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Annual regional meeting focuses on tobacco taxation and policy coherence 12-12-2017

Representatives of over 40 countries gathered in Heidelberg, Germany, for the annual European regional meeting on the implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) on 30 November–1 December 2017. The meeting focused on two key topics in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): tobacco taxation and policy coherence in tobacco control.

Have your say: take the WHO United Nations (UN) consultation survey and contribute to the UN's work to end tuberculosis, HIV and viral hepatitis in the WHO European Region 11-12-2017

If you are a member of a civil society organization or a national or international partner organization, a patient, or part of an affected community, or if you simply have strong opinions you would like to share to contribute to the UN's work to end tuberculosis (TB), HIV and viral hepatitis in the Region, WHO/Europe wants to hear from you.

Living longer, healthier lives – working towards integrated, people-centred care for older persons 29-09-2017

Health-care systems must serve all people at all ages and leave no one behind – this idea is embedded in the core vision of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. As the world marks International Day of Older Persons on 1 October, WHO will launch new guidelines on integrated care for older people (ICOPE) to support the work of Member States towards creating more integrated, person-centred health and long-term care for people at all ages.

Endemic measles interrupted in 42 out of 53 countries in the Region 26-09-2017

The number of countries in the Region that have demonstrated interruption of measles and rubella continues to increase and now stands at 42 for measles and 37 for rubella. However, Dr Zsuzsanna Jakab, WHO Regional Director for Europe, warns that immunization coverage is decreasing. 1 in every 15 children still does not receive the first vaccination dose against measles and rubella on time.

European leaders set new roadmap to achieve 2030 Agenda and improve 900 million people's health and well-being 07-09-2017

Health leaders gather at the annual meeting of the WHO Regional Committee for Europe. In Budapest, Hungary on 11–14 September 2017 they will take decisions on health priorities that will have an impact on the health and well-being of about 900 million people in the WHO European Region, including in the European Union, central and eastern Europe, the Caucasus and central Asia.

Regional Committee: making decisions on key health priorities for the European Region 29-08-2017

On 11 September 2017 in Budapest, Hungary, health ministers and high-level representatives of the 53 Member States of the WHO European Region, along with partner organizations and civil society, will gather for the annual WHO Regional Committee for Europe. The committees provide an opportunity to discuss and make decisions related to key health priorities in the Region. In this year's 67th session, and in alignment with the Health 2020 policy framework and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, participants will consider topics ranging from building a sustainable health workforce to improving the environment and health.

Health sector leading the way on adapting SDGs in Kyrgyzstan 08-06-2017

With support from WHO and other development partners, the Ministry of Health of Kyrgyzstan has become an active leader in setting priorities and adapting the SDGs to make implementation possible at the national level.

Better future: Health for all, all for health 19-05-2017

In September 2015, heads of state and government adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The United Nations emphasizes that everyone needs to play their part if the SDGs are to be reached: governments, the private sector and civil society. The 17 SDGs and their 169 associated targets are global in nature, universally applicable and interlinked. Health has a central place as a major contributor and beneficiary of sustainable development policies. SDG 3, "Health and well-being for all", is strengthened by the 13 health targets, and additional health-related targets are set out under other goals.

Reducing the SDG reporting burden: WHO/Europe's initiative presented at the Regional Forum on Sustainable Development 09-05-2017

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development underscores the importance of "quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data... to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind" (Paragraph 48). Improving the collection

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data ... to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind (Paragraph 46). Improving the collection, coordination, analysis and dissemination of data and building statistical capacities for monitoring progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) remain significant challenges for all countries in the WHO European Region and beyond.

WHO Regional Director for Europe highlights key health aspects for SDG implementation at the first Regional Forum on Sustainable Development 03-05-2017

The first Regional Forum on Sustainable Development for the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Region took place in Geneva on 25 April 2017. The meeting was intended to follow up on and review progress towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the region. The Forum, which will be held annually, is designed to provide input from the UNECE region to the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF), which oversees follow-up and review processes at the global level.

WHO European Healthy Cities Network adopts the Pécs Declaration 14-03-2017

The WHO European Healthy Cities Network Annual Conference drew to a close on Friday 3 March, with mayors and political leaders adopting the 2017 Healthy Cities Pécs Declaration. This reconfirms their commitment to creating inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable societies.

First meeting of the Health and SDGs Expert Working Group provides input to roadmap for health and sustainable development in the Region 25-01-2017

In 2016, countries of the WHO European Region recognized that the Health 2020 policy framework and related World Health Assembly and Regional Committee resolutions provide a strong foundation upon which to position health at the centre of initiatives to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and achieve its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The WHO Regional Committee for Europe also endorsed the development of a roadmap to support countries in this endeavour.

Kick-off meeting of UN European coalition on health identifies 4 workstreams for joint action 13-01-2017

The UN European coalition on health is a coordination mechanism focusing on the achievement of SDG 3 – to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages – in the pan-European Region, and of the health-related targets present in other SDGs.

Communicating health and the Sustainable Development Goals: experiences from small countries of the WHO European Region 01-11-2016

One of the 4 key action areas of WHO/Europe's small countries initiative is to support the implementation of Health 2020 by better engaging the media as a partner. Collaborating with the media to raise awareness of health issues, goals and targets is also critical to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which calls for the involvement of civil society, the private sector and individuals from every country in order to hold governments accountable and ensure progress.

Ministers endorse joint statement on climate change and health at high-level meeting of small countries 12-10-2016

Today, health ministers and policy-makers from eight European countries endorsed a statement that commits them to joining efforts in protecting people's health from adverse effects of climate change. The Third High-level Meeting of Small Countries, which includes WHO European countries with a population of less than one million, took place in Monaco on 11–12 October 2016 to strengthen collaboration in tackling today's complex health challenges.

New European platform for partnerships across sectors, United Nations agencies and civil society 13-12-2016

The second day of the high-level conference Working together for better health and well-being focused on how to implement intersectoral and cross-governmental policies. A common observation among delegates was the need to identify and communicate co-benefits for sectors other than health in order to generate effective, sustainable partnerships. They agreed to establish a new platform to improve and implement collaboration.

- .
- The development of the action agenda was informed by a Member States meeting on achieving the SDGs in the Western Pacific in June 2016. Among other events, SDGs were the overarching focus at:
 - o The 9th Global Conference on Health Promotion, Shanghai, 21-24 November 2016 – resulted in the Shanghai Declaration on promoting health in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
 - o The Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum on Global Health, Seoul, 24-25 November 2016 – resulted in the Seoul Declaration (see also above).
 - o The 2nd Regional Forum on WHO Collaborating Centres, 28-29 November 2016
 - o A global conference on Health in all Policies and the SDGs, Adelaide, 30-31 March 2017 – resulted in the Adelaide Statement II
 - A technical workshop on Indicators, Data & Methods for Monitoring SDG & UHC, 24-26 May 2017
- In follow up to the regional action framework on Universal Health Coverage: Moving Towards Better Health (WPR/RC66.R2), the WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific established a Universal Health Coverage Technical Advisory Group (UHC TAG) to review

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Regional Office for the Western Pacific established a Universal Health Coverage Technical Advisory Group (UHC TAG) to review progress and provide advice to WHO and Member States on how to advance UHC in the Western Pacific Region. The UHC TAG meets annually in Manila; its third meeting is scheduled for November 2018.

- The theme of World Health Day 2018, celebrated on 7 April, will be “universal health coverage”, providing an opportunity to raise awareness, review progress, and strengthen commitment to UHC/SDGs.

Q28 8. Is there any other information you would like to share, including annual reports of your organization and any impact assessment or evaluation reports? If yes, please use the space below and attach the document(s). Please also use this space to provide any other information, comments or remarks you deem necessary:

Global Level

- HIV, Tuberculosis, Malaria, Viral Hepatitis, Neglected Tropical Diseases, Towards the end of the epidemics, Baseline report (2017). <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/258692/1/WHO-HTM-HMA-2017.03-eng.pdf>
- Global hepatitis report 2017: <http://www.who.int/hepatitis/publications/global-hepatitis-report2017/en/>
- WHO Global TB Report 2017 linked explicitly to SDGs: http://www.who.int/tb/publications/global_report/en/ and Moscow Declaration to End TB (in 6 UN languages) http://www.who.int/tb/features_archive/Online_Consultation_MinisterialConferenceDeclaration/en
- Impact is tracked annually in the World Malaria Report published on the WHO website.

Regional Level

- AMRO has drafted an internal progress report on Regional Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals in early 2017. Since then there have been active efforts to mainstream the principles and priorities of the SDGs across the Organization's activities.
- Selected EURO documents:

Many background and information documents were produced by all EURO colleagues, to support the roadmap. Please find here a list of selected publications. For more details, please visit

<http://www.euro.who.int/en/about-us/governance/regional-committee-for-europe/67th-session/documentation/background-documents>

Developing a common set of indicators for the joint monitoring framework for SDGs, Health 2020 and the Global NCD Action Plan (2017). <http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/health-policy/sustainable-development-goals/publications>.

Fact sheets on the sustainable development goals, health targets (ongoing work)

<http://www.euro.who.int/en/media-centre/sections/fact-sheets/2017/fact-sheets-on-sustainable-development-goals-health-targets>

Declaration of the 6th Ministerial Conference on Environment and health

http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0007/341944/OstravaDeclaration_SIGNED.pdf?ua=1

Sustainable Development Goals: initial mapping of World Health Assembly and Regional Committee resolutions, strategies and action plans (2017)

<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/health-policy/sustainable-development-goals/publications/2017/sustainable-development-goals-initial-mapping-of-world-health-assembly-and-regional-committee-resolutions,-strategies-and-action-plans-2017>

Social return on investment - Accounting for value in the context of implementing Health 2020 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2017)

<http://www.euro.who.int/en/about-us/networks/small-countries-initiative/social-return-on-investment-accounting-for-value-in-the-context-of-implementing-health-2020-and-the-2030-agenda-for-sustainable-development-2017>

Investment for health and well-being: a review of the social return on investment from public health policies to support implementing the Sustainable Development Goals by building on Health 2020. Health Evidence Network (HEN) synthesis report 51

<http://www.euro.who.int/en/publications/abstracts/investment-for-health-and-well-being-a-review-of-the-social-return-on-investment-from-public-health-policies-to-support-implementing-the-sustainable-development-goals-by-building-on-health-2020-2017>

Key policies for addressing the social determinants of health and health inequities. Health Evidence Network (HEN) synthesis report 52

<http://www.euro.who.int/en/publications/abstracts/key-policies-for-addressing-the-social-determinants-of-health-and-health-inequities-2017>

Environmentally sustainable health systems: a strategic document (2017)

<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/Health-systems/public-health-services/publications/2017/environmentally-sustainable-health-systems-a-strategic-document-2017>

Declaration of the Paris high-level conference. Working together for better health and well-being 7–8 December 2016, Paris, France

http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0010/325180/Paris_Declaration_ENG.pdf?ua=1

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http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0019/325160/Paris_Declaration_ENG.pdf?ua=1

Evidence on financing and budgeting mechanisms to support intersectoral actions between health, education, social welfare and labour sectors (2016).

<http://www.euro.who.int/en/publications/abstracts/evidence-on-financing-and-budgeting-mechanisms-to-support-intersectoral-actions-between-health,-education,-social-welfare-and-labour-sectors-2016>

Background Paper of the Paris high-level conference Working together for better health and well-being

http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0008/324656/Background-Paper.pdf?ua=1

Health Diplomacy: European perspectives (2017)

http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0009/347688/Health_Diplomacy_European_Perspectives.pdf?ua=1

Core health indicators, with a focus on the SDGs (2017)

http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/346325/CHI_EN_WEB.pdf?ua=1

Voices of the Region:

<http://www.euro.who.int/en/about-us/governance/regional-committee-for-europe/67th-session/voices-of-the-region>

Q29 9. In your view, what should a strategic plan for the UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs look like? What key elements should it include and major challenges address in such a road map?

Global Level

- Should include strong practical examples of cross-agency work in support of national 2030 agendas.
- It should redefine the focus on impact and in particularly country impact, and then cascade this down to how the UN is planning its activities and country capacity to support this.

Regional Level

- A strategic plan for the UN System in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs should feature opportunities for building Member State capacity to collect, analyze and interpret data, and translate evidence into policy. Robust, disaggregated data has been acknowledged as key to programming that addresses health inequities, a longstanding and intractable dynamic in the Region of the Americas.
 - We also encourage use of systematic and formalized modes of two-way communications, for both sharing updates on progress and institutional guidance on ongoing trends and discussions concerning the 2030 Agenda.
 - Given their comprehensive and interdependent nature, the SDGs challenge the UN system as well as Member States and partners to go beyond business as usual. This should be the starting point for a strategic plan for the UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs.
 - The need for stronger emphasis globally on changing the approach to research and innovation, going beyond specific conditions, challenges or issues to foster action research that links across programmes, sectors and stakeholders in the context of the SDGs.
 - Leaving no-one behind is central to UHC and the SDGs. Attention to equity and related intersectionalities needs to be systematically integrated into all steps of the project cycle.
 - Strengthening country and UN capacity for collection and management of disaggregated data (including using technological innovations to streamline and make reporting more efficient and reliable) and particularly increasing country capacity for good quality analysis of disaggregated data that will be useful for both policy and service delivery, will be critical for countries to be able to identify those left behind and the equity issues that need to be addressed. For the UN, capacity for more comparative analyses on key issues will be needed, which will be more complex than in the past due to the need to undertake more disaggregated analysis.
 - The SDGs require new capabilities to advance whole-of-systems, whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches that leave no-one behind. This will also require new capabilities in the UN system to inform, influence and institutionalise ways to advance the SDGs.
-

Q30 10. Please indicate one or two endeavor or initiatives you suggest that the UN system organizations could undertake together to support the implementation of the SDGs between now and 2030:

Global Level

- Cross-agenda internal consultations and civil society fora.
- UHC (SDG 3.8)

Regional Level

- AMRO has found Regional collaboration with ECLAC and other Regional stakeholders to be productive elements of its 2030 Agenda activities, with clear benefits for Member States. More Regional opportunities for cooperation and collaboration would be welcome.
- EURO has found the European Regional Director Coordination mechanisms as extremely helpful in coordinating the ensuring coherence across agencies.
- There is need to limit the data collection burden on countries by reporting better rather than reporting more. This requires mutual learning, better coordination across partners and issues, investment in analytical capacity in countries, and the use of analysis (including equity analysis) to inform policy and action.
- The SDGs require the operationalization of the commitment to leaving no one behind, offering opportunities for joint work (and resourcing) across sectors and organizations: this will require renewed efforts to promote mutual learning, continuous dialogue and learning, and stronger partnerships with old and newer partners.

Q31 Documents/attachments

ECESA Questionnaire on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs WHO input.docx(124.8KB)

#31

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Page 2: Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q6 1. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, has the governing body of your organization taken (or will it take) any decisions or new strategies to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? If any, please provide a brief summary below, including the overarching vision of your organization.

The UNAIDS 2016-2021 Strategy, endorsed by UNAIDS governing body, (http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/20151027_UNAIDS_PCB37_15_18_EN_rev1.pdf) was the first strategy adopted by the UN System following the Agenda 2030 Summit (adopted October 2015). The Strategy is a bold call to action to Fast-Track the AIDS response and reach people being left behind. It is explicitly anchored in Agenda 2030 and organized SDGs where shared progress will be critical to ending AIDS as a public health threat.

Coherent and integrated support, as called for in the 2030 Agenda, is a pillar of the UNAIDS Strategy which outlines how UNAIDS will lead and coordinate the AIDS response, address social, economic and political drivers of the AIDS epidemic, leverage the AIDS response to tackle broader global health challenges, and ensure no one is left behind.

The Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS, adopted in 2016: <http://www.unaids.org/en/resources/documents/2016/2016-political-declaration-HIV-AIDS> was the first UNGA Declaration to include regional targets after the adoption of the SDGs. Member States used most of the targets from the UNAIDS 2016-2021 Strategy, adopted by the UNAIDS Programme Coordinating Board 7 months earlier to articulate the targets in the Political Declaration.

Q7 SDG-specific strategies, plans or work programmes:

Within UNAIDS Strategy, the following pages provide elaboration on how UNAIDS engages in coherent and integrated support as called for in the 2030 Agenda:

- P4 'foreword'
 - P15 - 19
 - P25 - 28 (including specific section on 'The AIDS response in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: joint work, shared gains')
 - P51 - 73: ('Result areas to Fast-Track the response and accelerate progress on the SDGs')
 - P75 - 83 ('How UNAIDS will deliver on this Strategy', including focus on core aspects: information, investment, inclusion, integration, innovation)
-

Q8 Aligning the structure of the organization with the transformative features of the 2030 Agenda, including any challenges and lessons learned in doing so:

The Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF) is UNAIDS instrument to operationalise the UNAIDS Strategy. The 2016-2021 UBRAF is structured based on the SDGs: the five SDGs that are most relevant to the AIDS response (SDG 3, SDG 10, SDG 5, SDG 16, SDG 17) (ref. Page 8 of the 2016-2021 revised UBRAF document:

http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/20160623_UNAIDS_PCB38_16-10_Revised_UBRAF_EN.pdf). Bringing together efforts of 12 organizations into one framework, the UBRAF reflects calls under the SDGs for issue-based coalitions, joint programming, joint teams and attribution to collective results.

The UBRAF outlines the role of the Joint Programme in the AIDS response in the context of other stakeholders and efforts. It guides UNAIDS' operational planning at global, regional and country levels by identifying the expected results of the Joint Programme, providing the framework against which budgetary allocations are made as well as the basis for performance monitoring, reporting and accountability of the Joint Programme.

The UBRAF is designed to maximize the coherence, effectiveness and impact of the HIV-related resources of the United Nations – delivering as one. Through the UNAIDS' Division of Labour between and among the Cosponsors and the Secretariat, the UBRAF focuses Cosponsor and Secretariat support, taking into account the comparative advantages and mandates of each organization, in-country presence, and existing national capacities and resources, as well as added value of joint initiatives and effective collaboration.

The 2016–2021 UBRAF comprises a broad range of monitoring and evaluation tools to measure the performance of the Joint Programme. Quantitative data, using indicators, are combined with narrative descriptions and analyses of progress, external assessments, reviews and independent evaluations to triangulate results and provide a more complete picture of what has been achieved. Comparing to the previous UBRAF framework, the number of indicators has been reduced to facilitate joint analyses of country level progress and evidence-based programming. A web-based tool, the JPMS, facilitates collecting, collating and analysing performance information. Data entry starts at the country level and is performed by Joint United Nations Teams on AIDS or similar structures.

Q9 Readjusting or updating results-based budgeting and management, including performance indicators:

In its first year, the 2016–2021 UBRAF proved to be an effective framework for guiding the work of the Joint Programme at all levels. This was due particularly to a clearer and simpler structure; fewer outputs (20 compared to 64 previously); improved reflection of regional differences and priorities; and a theory of change linking UBRAF outputs to higher-level results and the SDGs, explaining how the Joint Programme contributes to outcomes and impact. The review of the 2016–2021 UBRAF as a resource planning and accountability framework showed stronger linkages than in the past between the UBRAF framework and operational plans of the Joint Programme at country and regional levels. The simplified framework facilitated communication, improved coherence and clarified expectations about Joint Programme support. Joint work has become the rule rather than the exception. Examples of the Joint Programme working effectively include the Global Plan towards the elimination of new HIV infections among children and keeping their mothers alive (Global Plan), the Global Commission on HIV and the Law and its follow-up, and the All-In initiative.

Q10 Action to enhance support to the principle of "leaving no one behind" and to integrated policy approaches:

At the country level, the UNDAF is always used as the primary in-country reference document which is then, in many countries, complemented by the Joint UN Programme of Support on AIDS (another multi entity plan) which is implemented by Joint UN Teams on AIDS. Guidance for Joint UN Programmes and Teams on AIDS that was released in 2014, guided by key requirements and principles of the QCPR, include a focus on results-based planning and budgeting, strengthened joint work, and improved effectiveness and transparency to achieve results and “deliver as one” remain relevant.

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q11 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q12 Mainstreaming the SDGs in development plans and policies or through national sustainable development plans/strategies:

Through its multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder approach, the UNAIDS Strategy aims to advance country-level progress towards ending AIDS while contributing to broader health, development, gender and rights outcomes. The entire Strategy promotes the advancement of a rights-based, inclusive approach that ensures a people-centred response built on participation of civil society, women, young people, people living with HIV and key populations – leaving no one behind.

Q13 Mainstreaming the SDGs in sectoral strategies, including specific SDG/target strategies:

Through implementation of the Strategy, UNAIDS supports countries in implementing the 2030 Agenda and achieving the SDGs, with a focus on the intersection of the SDG on health with other SDGs. This includes providing technical assistance on mainstreaming the SDGs in development plans and policies, both within and beyond the health sector; data and statistical capacity building, including through innovative data visualisation tools (“situation rooms”); and the advancement of multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral partnerships.

Q14 Data and statistical capacity building:

Respondent skipped this question

Q15 Science, technology and innovation for the SDGs:

Respondent skipped this question

Q16 Multi-stakeholder partnerships:

Respondent skipped this question

Q17 Sub-national plans/strategies and implementation for the SDGs:

Respondent skipped this question

Q18 Leveraging interlinkages across SDG goals and targets:

Respondent skipped this question

Q19 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q20 Supporting the intergovernmental body of your organization in contributing to the thematic review of the HLPF:

UNAIDS has engaged closely in the HLPF work, supporting country engagement and reporting for the VNR process and facilitating partners engagement in the process. At the 2017 HLPF, UNAIDS also organized a high-level side event focused on leaving no one behind. The panel discussion focused on how to create and consolidate partnerships that foster community empowerment and inclusive societies in the SDG era.

Q21 Contributing to policy/background briefs for the HLPF:

Yes

Q22 Helping organize SDG-specific events in the preparatory process:

Yes

Q23 Organizing side events or speaking at the HLPF:

Yes

Q24 Supporting VNR process:

Yes

Q25 5. How has your organization cooperated with other UN system organizations to achieve coherence and synergies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? In this regard, has your organization launched or intend to launch any joint programmes or projects in collaboration with other UN entities? Are there any results or lessons you would like to highlight that might help improve the design and impact of such efforts? Has your organization participated in any of the following coordination systemwide mechanisms or any other relevant platform - CEB, UNDG, EC-ESA Plus, RCMs, UN-Energy, UN-Water, UN-Ocean, IAEG, IATT? Please specify which and indicate any suggestions you may have about improving collaborations within and across these mechanisms/platforms:

Intra-agency work is an important component at the very heart of the work of UNAIDS as a joint and cosponsored programme with everyday contacts with the 11 Cosponsors of UNAIDS. Examples of rationalisation of business operations include a standardised a common planning and reporting system at country, regional and global levels which is used by the UNAIDS Secretariat and the 11 Cosponsors. This is known as the Joint Programme Monitoring System (JPMS). At the country level UNAIDS works through Joint UN Teams on AIDS which are composed of all Cosponsors present in-country (established by the SG as a part of the RC system in 2003) and Joint UN Programmes of Support on HIV which serve as the joint planning framework for all UN work relating to HIV and AIDS in-country.

All UNAIDS major publications are developed jointly with Cosponsors and are reviewed by the UN system agencies. All major data and information systems and tools, including AIDSinfo, key populations atlas, etc. are open source and available free. These platforms have supported and informed numerous UN organisations. JPMS is a joint UN tool that shares knowledge of activities, programmes and progress. Country level Joint UN Teams on AIDS use the JPMS platform for knowledge sharing.

UNAIDS website regularly publishes web-stories highlighting joint UN work and achievements, in addition to providing links to Cosponsor sites on thematic areas.

UNAIDS actively engages in the CEB, UNDG, HLCM and HLCP.

Q26 6. How has your organization engaged with stakeholder groups, both in supporting implementation at the country, regional and global levels, and within your own organization? If yes, please provide main highlights, including any lessons learned:

Through its multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder approach, the UNAIDS Strategy aims to advance country-level progress towards ending AIDS while contributing to broader health, development, gender and rights outcomes.

The Strategy promotes the advancement of a rights-based, inclusive approach that ensures a people-centred response built on participation of civil society, women, young people, people living with HIV and key populations – leaving no one behind. Some examples:

P3 (foreword): “Ending the AIDS epidemic will involve progress across the entire spectrum of rights: civil, cultural, economic, political, social, sexual and reproductive. Defending the rights of all people—including children, women, young people, men who have sex with men, people who use drugs, sex workers and clients, transgender people and migrants—is critical to ensuring access to life-saving services. Through the realization of their rights, people being left behind will move ahead, to the very forefront of the journey to end AIDS — informed and empowered, mobilized and engaged.”

P7: Entire section on ‘Putting people at the centre of the three zeros’. Excerpt: “Ending the AIDS epidemic and leaving no one behind in the response will profoundly affect the entire lifespan of millions of people around the world, for generations to come. The post-AIDS world will be very different from the one we know today—and it is one we can create.” The Strategy focuses on achieving concrete results for populations most affected by the HIV epidemic, women and girls in high prevalence countries as well as men who have sex with men, sex workers, people who use drugs, transgender people, prisoners and migrants depending on epidemiological context. (See the summary of the results areas on pages 10 and 11 of the Strategy:

http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/20151027_UNAIDS_PCB37_15_18_EN_rev1.pdf).

Efforts to close access gaps among populations currently being left behind prioritize integration of HIV care with related services, which enhances the impact of the HIV response, reduces commodity costs and capitalizes on alternative service delivery models, and removing punitive laws and policies, as well as stigma and discrimination that negatively impact on the access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support.

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q27 7. Has your organization organized any conferences, forums or events designed to facilitate exchange of experience, peer and mutual learning? If yes, please provide a brief summary below and include lessons learned and gaps identified based on the outcomes of these events. Please also include any events you plan to organize in the coming years.

The UNAIDS Secretariat facilitates regular knowledge exchanges:

first, in the context of the Programme Coordinating Board (PCB) of the UNAIDS Joint Programme where two types of events are organized: a thematic segment of the PCB and a field visit.

second, in activities at country level in the Joint UN Teams on AIDS.

And third, in the context of other UN and multilateral meetings, such as the Social Forum of the Human Rights Council, where at its 2017 session, the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of the HIV epidemic and other communicable diseases and epidemics was presented.

Furthermore, the UNAIDS joint Programme leverages International AIDS conferences (Durban in 2015), Francophone AIDS conferences and regional conferences such as ICASA in Africa (Côte d'Ivoire in 2016) and APAC in Asia-Pacific to promote knowledge exchanges.

Lessons learned: the mix of international, regional and local events constitute an important strategy to share knowledge, but it is also an important opportunity to promote a global supportive movement which is essential for the realization of the 2030 Agenda.

Q28 8. Is there any other information you would like to share, including annual reports of your organization and any impact assessment or evaluation reports? If yes, please use the space below and attach the document(s). Please also use this space to provide any other information, comments or remarks you deem necessary:

2018-2019 UBRAF Budget Document: http://www.unaids.org/en/resources/documents/2017/PCB40_17.9

2016 Performance Monitoring Report: http://www.unaids.org/en/resources/documents/2017/PCB40_17.5

Q29 9. In your view, what should a strategic plan for the UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs look like? What key elements should it include and major challenges address in such a road map?

A strategic plan should seek to:

- Act on low-hanging fruit: Need to demonstrate that the UN can take swift action – choose one or two areas where it can quickly reposition, and feature this as an example of substantive change and progress (for example, in the way the SG led the development of the System-Wide Strategy on Gender Parity)
 - Focus on results and value added of the UN: governance and mandates should not get in the way of prioritisation and a focus on quality, excellence, results and value added of the UN, particularly related laws, norms, human rights, common positions and regional public goods. The importance of drawing on the comparative advantages of the UN and the need to ensure consistency, coherence and coordination at the regional level were highlighted and the role of the UN in providing thought leadership and ensuring policy coherence was stressed throughout the day.
 - Be forward-looking: Need to use data, science and evidence as basis for policy and joint and predictive analyses - not just identifying solutions to today's problems, but also where problems might be in the future. Key for the UN to position itself as a leader today and in the future.
-

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q30 10. Please indicate one or two endeavor or initiatives you suggest that the UN system organizations could undertake together to support the implementation of the SDGs between now and 2030:

Work planning and reporting – Stronger message on UN responding to cross-cutting needs of countries not UN entity mandates. Concrete recommendation: UN should deliver one consolidated report per country on strategic high-level results, not every entity reporting separately.

On data, the UN should be more ambitious. It should not only be about disaggregating data but pooling data. Concrete recommendation: UN should provide a one-stop-shop for data for the SDGs – where members of the public can see real-time data – would drive democratization of data, accountability and citizen engagement e.g. situation room for AIDS – why not health? UNICEF Magic Box for SDGs?

Q31 Documents/attachments

Respondent skipped this question

#32

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Page 2: Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q6 1. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, has the governing body of your organization taken (or will it take) any decisions or new strategies to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? If any, please provide a brief summary below, including the overarching vision of your organization.

Yes. The WTO has done work on several of the SDG targets that pertain to trade. Beginning with SDG 2 on Zero Hunger, more specifically target 2 (b) which urges the reduction of distortions in agricultural markets. The WTO's Export Competition in Agriculture Decision reached at the Nairobi Ministerial Conference delivers on this target by prohibiting the use of export subsidies and other measures of equivalent effect. Similarly with SDG 3 on Good Health, an amendment to the WTO TRIPS Agreement entered into force will make it easier for developing countries to have a secure legal pathway to access affordable medicines in line with target 3 (b). Also, for SDG 8, the WTO continues to be successful in mobilizing resources under the Aid for Trade initiative in line with target 8 (a). To date almost USD 300 billion has been disbursed for aid-for-trade support, mainly in Asia (41.5 per cent) and Africa (38.7 per cent), with 27 per cent of the total going to LDCs. Continuing with SDG 10 regarding Reducing Inequality, the principle of the Special and Differential treatment continues to be a strong pillar of WTO rules and is reflected in all new agreements, as for example in the Trade Facilitation Agreement which has a whole section dedicated to very innovative Special and Differential Treatment provisions. Finally, on SDG 14 concerning Life Below Water, at the WTO's Eleventh Ministerial Conference Members adopted a Ministerial Decision on Fisheries subsidies. Under this decision, members agreed to continue to engage constructively in the fisheries subsidies negotiations with a view to adopting an agreement by the next Ministerial Conference in 2019 on comprehensive and effective disciplines that prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, and eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. Members also re-committed to implementation of existing notification obligations under Article 25.3 of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures thus strengthening transparency with respect to fisheries subsidies. While this obligation is not new, good faith, accurate and truthful notifications can improve the level of understanding on current subsidisation practices in the fishing sector by WTO Members. The Decision on Fisheries Subsidies is a step forward in multilateral efforts to comply with SDG target 14.6, in that for the first time, the WTO membership has committed itself to achieving this target and to fulfilling this commitment by MC12, in 2019.

Q7 SDG-specific strategies, plans or work programmes:

Yes. An in house, inter-divisional task force was created in 2016 to deal specifically with coordinating and responding efficiently and effectively to monitoring achievement of the trade related targets in the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development. The task force meets at least once every quarter and is chaired by Deputy Director-General Yonov Frederick Agah.

Q8 Aligning the structure of the organization with the transformative features of the 2030 Agenda, including any challenges and lessons learned in doing so:

Respondent skipped this question

Q9 Readjusting or updating results-based budgeting and management, including performance indicators:

Respondent skipped this question

Q10 Action to enhance support to the principle of "leaving no one behind" and to integrated policy approaches:

Respondent skipped this question

Q11 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q12 Mainstreaming the SDGs in development plans and policies or through national sustainable development plans/strategies:

Yes. The WTO is currently working on a publication entitled "Mainstreaming Trade in the SDGs: The enabling role of trade and the WTO in development". It focuses on how countries can organize themselves to be able to deliver on the SDGs using trade as a development tool. The publication looks at the economic, social and environmental dimensions of trade in the SDGs and also lists recommendations on how countries can accelerate progress in achieving the SDGs. WTO has also increased the developmental component of its Technical Assistance activities and is planning to hold specific SDG related events in 2018.

Q13 Mainstreaming the SDGs in sectoral strategies, including specific SDG/target strategies:

Respondent skipped this question

Q14 Data and statistical capacity building:

Respondent skipped this question

Q15 Science, technology and innovation for the SDGs:

Respondent skipped this question

Q16 Multi-stakeholder partnerships:

Respondent skipped this question

Q17 Sub-national plans/strategies and implementation for the SDGs:

Respondent skipped this question

Q18 Leveraging interlinkages across SDG goals and targets:

Respondent skipped this question

Q19 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q20 Supporting the intergovernmental body of your organization in contributing to the thematic review of the HLPF:

Yes. The WTO provided substantive inputs for the HLPF in 2016 and 2017. These outlined the WTO's contribution towards the 2030 agenda and the SDGs. They also highlighted a number of challenges facing the implementation of the SDGs and listed a number of policy recommendations on ways to tackle these.

Q21 Contributing to policy/background briefs for the HLPF:

Respondent skipped this question

Q22 Helping organize SDG-specific events in the preparatory process:

Respondent skipped this question

Q23 Organizing side events or speaking at the HLPF:

Respondent skipped this question

Q24 Supporting VNR process:

Respondent skipped this question

Q25 5. How has your organization cooperated with other UN system organizations to achieve coherence and synergies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? In this regard, has your organization launched or intend to launch any joint programmes or projects in collaboration with other UN entities? Are there any results or lessons you would like to highlight that might help improve the design and impact of such efforts? Has your organization participated in any of the following coordination systemwide mechanisms or any other relevant platform - CEB, UNDG, EC-ESA Plus, RCMs, UN-Energy, UN-Water, UN-Ocean, IAEG, IATT? Please specify which and indicate any suggestions you may have about improving collaborations within and across these mechanisms/platforms:

Yes. The WTO has worked closely with UCTAD and ITC, in what it calls the Geneva trade hub, to provide support to members in their implementation of the 2030 Agenda and in monitoring progress towards its achievement. The WTO also provides content on the Sustainable Development Goals indicators website which contributes to the annual report. In collaboration with UNCTAD and ITC, the overhauling of the MDG-trade.org website is in the works and should be relaunched as SDG-trade.org. This website will allow for the easy tracking of progress towards the different trade-related targets of the SDGs and also allow any agency that uses it to generate their own statistics. Partnership with the World Bank and IMF has also produced publications on the role of trade in ending poverty and making trade an engine of growth for all.

WTO also participates regularly at meetings of the CEB and its subsidiary bodies in particular the HLCP. The WTO participates very actively to the different CEB led initiatives in the framework of the wider UN system response to the SDGs implementation.

Q26 6. How has your organization engaged with stakeholder groups, both in supporting implementation at the country, regional and global levels, and within your own organization? If yes, please provide main highlights, including any lessons learned:

One of the main ways WTO engages with stakeholder groups is through the Global review on Aid for Trade. The latest of these Global reviews was held in Geneva 11 to 13 July 2017. The Global Review emphasized the close synergy and correlation between Aid for Trade and the Sustainable Development Goals. Achieving sustainable, inclusive economic growth is a key objective for both initiatives and the SDGs call for an "increase in Aid for Trade support for developing countries, particularly LDCs". The trade and development community must ensure that Aid for Trade continues to deliver more and better – and that coherence is improved across the international community. Finally, the Aid for Trade Initiative should continue to spotlight how trade and connectivity can empower youth, women, micro, small and medium enterprises and the youth.

WTO also engages with stakeholders during its annual Public Forum. The 2017 Public Forum was held in September under the theme of "Trade: Behind the Headlines". During the three-day duration of the Public Forum over 32 of the sessions focused on issues related to sustainable development, inclusive trade and economic growth, and the role of trade in achieving the SDGs.

The WTO also engages with multiple stakeholders with its Outreach activities within the framework of the WTO Trade Related Technical Assistance. In 2017 the WTO organized 8 such activities targeting Members of Parliament, NGOs, Media and Business representatives. These activities were held in different regions of the World and had a focus on preparing the WTO 11th Ministerial Conference as well Trade's contribution to attaining the SDGs.

Q27 7. Has your organization organized any conferences, forums or events designed to facilitate exchange of experience, peer and mutual learning? If yes, please provide a brief summary below and include lessons learned and gaps identified based on the outcomes of these events. Please also include any events you plan to organize in the coming years.

The reply to question 6 above also applies to this question.

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q28 8. Is there any other information you would like to share, including annual reports of your organization and any impact assessment or evaluation reports? If yes, please use the space below and attach the document(s). Please also use this space to provide any other information, comments or remarks you deem necessary:

WTO (2017) World Trade Report 2017 Trade, technology and jobs https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/publications_e/wtr17_e.htm

Q29 9. In your view, what should a strategic plan for the UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs look like? What key elements should it include and major challenges address in such a road map?

Any strategic plan for the UN system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda needs to mainstream trade at the multilateral and national level. Because of its special role in sustainable development, more and more governments are adopting strategies which aim to mainstream trade into their national sustainable development strategies. The broad links of trade to other sectors, and the fact that plans and investments are most often driven and owned by non-trade specific stakeholders, require that trade policies and mechanisms need to be effectively mainstreamed into national as well as specific sector sustainable development plans. Such an approach ensures that all stakeholders act coherently in the use of trade as a proactive tool in achieving poverty reduction and fulfilling other SDGs. Therefore, trade needs to be mainstreamed at the levels of policy, institutions and resourcing; this could help countries achieve a range of SDG targets, including those that relate to participation in international trade, decent work and sustainable economic growth, reducing poverty, and strengthening environmental protection.

This strategic plan should also work towards strengthening the Multilateral Trading System since despite recent successes the system needs to continue delivering results in order to correct existing imbalances and adapt to the changing nature of international trade. There remains work to do to eliminate all restrictions and distortions in agricultural markets, continue improving market access in goods and services, including those which directly support the achievement of particular SDGs such as SDG:7 on clean and affordable energy or SDG:6 on clean water, and tackle other issues such as curbing subsidies that cause overfishing. WTO has already started this work and members are exploring possible measures in a range of areas. The ability of the trading system to continue support inclusive growth, jobs and poverty reduction depends on its continued strength. WTO members should therefore keep working to improve and strengthen the system, while also resisting protectionist policies. A strong trading system will be essential in delivering the SDGs, just as it was in delivering the MDGs.

Q30 10. Please indicate one or two endeavor or initiatives you suggest that the UN system organizations could undertake together to support the implementation of the SDGs between now and 2030:

Respondent skipped this question

Q31 Documents/attachments

Respondent skipped this question

#33

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Page 2: Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q6 1. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, has the governing body of your organization taken (or will it take) any decisions or new strategies to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? If any, please provide a brief summary below, including the overarching vision of your organization.

FAO's mandate is to end hunger and malnutrition across the globe through sustainable agriculture sustainably managing, preserving and restoring natural resources and ecosystems.

The adoption of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs, recognizing the role of food and agriculture systems in addressing the complex set of challenges of sustainable development, provided the opportunity for better integration across different dimensions of FAO's work, and improvement of its programme of work, policy deliberations, and mobilization of resources and capacities, as well as for identifying and strengthening of partnerships with different stakeholders. FAO technical and governing bodies have played a key role in providing guidance and identifying priorities of FAO contribution to the SDGs.

The FAO Conference, main decision making body, ultimately approving the FAO vision, policies and programme of work, was informed by Technical (thematic) bodies (Committees on Fishery, Forest, Agriculture, Trade and Commodity), The Committee on World Food Security, the FAO Regional Conferences, and other intergovernmental platforms of/hosted by FAO such as the Commission on Genetic Resources for food and agriculture, the Codex Alimentarius, the International Treaty of plant and genetic resources, all discussing policy, programmatic and financial priorities of FAO work on SDGs in specific agenda items during 2016/2017 sessions. Technical and regional bodies, as well as the programme and finance committees also discussed ways to fully integrate SDGs into the programme of work and the results framework of FAO.

The Medium Term Plan 2018-21 and Programme of Work and Budget 2018-19, approved by FAO Conference in July 2017, fully incorporate SDGs at targets, outcomes and outputs level and monitors results achieved by the Organization through a wide set of SDG indicators. These two core documents will guide the contribution of the Organization to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda in the next four crucial years through a holistic approach to address the complex and interconnected challenges posed by the SDGs.

The Conference recommended FAO to further strengthen support provided to national stakeholders, so as to ensure that food and agriculture are prominently reflected in the nationally identified priorities, as well as to enhancing national stakeholders' capacity on monitoring and reporting and encouraged the Secretariat to monitor progress on engagement in the 2030 Agenda, including through provision of reports to the United Nations High-level Political Forum.

As mentioned before, the Technical Committees and the Regional Conferences of FAO have discussed and provided policy guidance vis a vis the Agenda, sharing a common position along the following lines: Food and agriculture are critical to achieving the SDGs, allowing for integrated approaches and addressing challenges of sustainable development in its three dimensions. In fact, the sustainable development of food and agriculture systems is recognized as a key enabler for SDG implementation, and identified as priority cross-cutting issue in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, identifying the financial and non-financial means of implementation for the 2030 Agenda, and complementing SDG 17, dedicated to the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development and Means of Implementation.

A strong focus on rural development ensures that no one is left behind, contributing to eradication of poverty, still mainly concentrated in rural areas; sustainable rural development also contributes to environmental sustainability, substantially contributing to restoration and sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity, as well as ensuring economic growth, with agriculture development identified as the most effective. In fact, although agriculture can be the lead sector for overall growth in the agriculture-based countries, it has been vastly underused for development.

Furthermore, the Technical Committees discussed FAO's Common Principles for Sustainable Food and Agriculture as a basis for the policy dialogue and governance arrangements needed to identify sustainable development pathways across the SDGs and requested the Secretariat to develop this principles into comprehensive pathways to engage the agricultural sectors in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda to be presented to the next committees sessions(2018).

Q7 SDG-specific strategies, plans or work programmes: Respondent skipped this question

Q8 Aligning the structure of the organization with the transformative features of the 2030 Agenda, including any challenges and lessons learned in doing so:

- In December 2015, in order to enhance programme delivery FAO established full time dedicated Strategic Programme leaders and teams to support design, planning, implementation and monitoring of the programmes, which have a clear set of time-bound results to be delivered by FAO, mainly at country level. These are (i) hunger eradication, food security and nutrition; ii) sustainable agriculture; iii) rural poverty reduction; iv) food systems; v) resilience-building. This approach helps FAO to make maximum use of its comparative advantages and linking its normative work at global level and technical cooperation work at regional and country level. It facilitates constant two-way feedback, building on priority needs of countries and regions, especially those that concern cross-border issues and require interdisciplinary work. At the centre of the priorities lies the overarching vision of eradicating poverty and hunger, assisting countries in prioritizing the needs and fulfilling of rural populations' rights, still accounting for over the 75% of the poorest on the planet, and often the ones left behind. The 5 Strategic Programmes translate the above in concrete programmes and projects in the field, providing a wide range of services, capacities, advise, technical support delivered in collaboration with the UN and other stakeholders. The strategic review of FAO Objectives and programmes benefited from the integrated vision and challenges posed by the 2030 Agenda, and SDGs were fully incorporated in the process. As reported above, the result-framework of FAO has been fully aligned with SDGs, its targets and indicators, used annually to analyse and evaluate results.

Specific mention is due to the dedicated resources devoted to assisting countries in developing capacity towards the complex SDG monitoring system. In January 2017 a new Office of Chief Statistician was created, to better focus on the 21 SDG indicators for which FAO is custodian, and mandated to directly assist countries, mobilize technical and financial resources, and coordinate and support the work of regional bodies with evidence and reliable data, assist and coordinate with the UN Statistical Commissions and the UN Regional Economic Commissions, develop indicator standards and methodologies, monitoring the quality of statistical processes, build capacities in countries in generating, collecting and analysing data, and report annually on SDG progress.

Q9 Readjusting or updating results-based budgeting and management, including performance indicators:

The strategic thinking process undertaken for preparing the Medium Term Plan 2018-2021 provided a basis for re-focusing FAO Strategic Objectives on the commitments of the SDGs. Following an analysis of the full set of 230 indicators and 169 targets of the 17 SDGs, the Organization identified those for which it is best placed to support countries, often identifying partners and stakeholders complementing FAO's expertise and knowledge. The review considered the relationship of the SDG targets to the FAO results chain in three ways: the main challenges to the achievement of the five Strategic Objectives; the relevance of the SDG indicators to the results of the Organization's Strategic Programmes at country level, based on lessons learned in support to governments and stakeholders at field level; and the meaningfulness of SDG indicators for assessing progress in achieving FAO's SOs or Outcomes.

Q10 Action to enhance support to the principle of "leaving no one behind" and to integrated policy approaches:

Respondent skipped this question

Q11 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q12 Mainstreaming the SDGs in development plans and policies or through national sustainable development plans/strategies:

FAO has started collaborating with national governments on the alignment of SDGs with relevant regional development strategies and national sectoral strategies. In Africa, FAO advocated with countries for the inclusion of SDGs in the key regional strategies related to agriculture, such as CAADP/Malabo commitments, as well as their inclusion in respective national strategic and investment plans. At national level, FAO has been advocating for mainstreaming the SDGs in relevant sectoral national strategies, policies and development plans. For example, in Jordan FAO has been providing technical support on developing a national vision of agriculture in the context of the SDGs.

In Asia (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, the Philippines) the efforts focused on the preparation of national plans of action to localize

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In Asia (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, the Philippines) the efforts focused on the preparation of national plans of action to localize SDGs both at national and provincial levels. In this context, a regional workshop was organized in 2017, aiming at promoting regular exchange mechanisms on best practices in SDG implementation through national plans of action.

FAO, being a custodian UN agency for 21 SDG indicators, has been providing enhanced assistance to countries in various sectors, related to data and statistical capacity development for SDGs monitoring, including by developing guidelines, delivering training programmes and organizing awareness raising workshops and seminars in the countries. For instance, in Africa, FAO working directly with national statistics offices, raised awareness and developed capacities of 24 countries and regional institutions on statistical tools for estimating SDG-2 indicators and their relevance for food security policies. In Central Asian countries (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan) national workshops were organized to develop capacities on SDG indicators. In the Near East, data and capacity building support was recently provided to Sudan, Jordan and Lebanon, focusing in particular on modernizing the national agricultural statistics systems. In Asia, a regional advocacy event and workshop was organized in September 2017, bringing together senior experts from national planning and statistical offices of 21 countries to develop capacity on monitoring and methodologies related to SDG-2.

FAO has been using actively the multi-stakeholder partnership platforms at regional and country level to support governments in the implementation of the SDGs. FAO engages with a variety of resource partners, such as Global Environmental Facility (GEF), Green Climate Fund (GFC), African Development Bank (AfDB), private sector and foundations.

In the Near East, FAO has been engaged in productive collaboration with the League of Arab States (LAS) on SDG-2, aiming at monitoring developments in food security and nutrition sectors in LAS countries and identifying countries for joint UN support. FAO also committed to supporting the proposed new coordination committee on SDG-2 within the League of Arab States.

In Asia, FAO supported national governments to adopt a whole-of-society approach, thereby involving stakeholders and civil society, but also media to out to society more broadly, and sharing lessons learned, best practices and experiences.

FAO has supported countries through regional SDG workshops in Africa, Europe and Central Asia, South Asia and North Africa to promote sustainable agriculture and food sectors in the on-going processes of nationalizing SDGs. In total, more than 70 countries have received support through these workshops—raising awareness, promoting dialogue and empowering countries to enhance the role of agricultural and food sectors in SDGs (and Paris Agreement) implementation. The meetings brought together representatives from agriculture, forestry, fisheries and other key sectors, including environment, trade, rural development and health, as well as engaging with civil society, private sector and academia to help build multi-stakeholder partnerships that are needed to achieve the SDGs. These regional workshops were complemented by country level support and has taken various forms according to national priorities (awareness raising, policy review and revision, capacity development, support to Voluntary National Reviews, etc.) and funding (TCPs, LoAs, National Consultants). Support focuses on integration and collaboration in the context of wider UN country support. In addition: In 2017 national SDG implementation support was provided to around 20 countries in Africa (2 countries), Asia Pacific (3), Europe and Central Asia (7), Near East and North Africa (3) and Latin America and Caribbean (5). In addition, regional workshops were held and country support provided on SDG Indicators under FAO custodianship.

SDG nationalization processes provide an excellent window of opportunity to promote sustainable food and agriculture at highest political levels and to engage with different line ministries on changes required to more sustainable food and agriculture. FAO's Programme on Sustainable Agriculture has strongly supported country engagement and has been the 'operational arm' of SDG implementation in countries and regions. It has reached a large number of countries in 2017 and sees high up-scaling potential in 2018. The five principles of sustainable food and agriculture (SFA) were used to promote a common vision and action points to address the SDGs. These principles include: improving efficiency in resource use, improved natural resource management, improved livelihoods and social equity, resilience of people, communities and ecosystems, and responsive governance mechanisms.

Examples of country level SDG support include:

In Rwanda, with support from European Union, FAO has assisted the Government in developing its fourth National Strategic Programmes for Agriculture Transformation, which has used key SDG indicators to develop its theory of change and results framework. An Integrated approach to agriculture development is also being piloted at local level in Rulindo District to demonstrate the feasibility of an SDG approach on the ground.

In Morocco, FAO has been facilitating multi-stakeholder dialogue on SDG through the SFA principles, and has supported decentralised planning through landscape/territorial approach in the Souss-Massa Region.

In Bangladesh, FAO is supporting SDG action plan and related budgeting at the highest political level. It builds capacity of eight Line Ministries on SDG integration in operational planning and implementation. FAO supports the alignment of Country Investment Programmes with the SDGs, and is set to support the country in integrating the SDGs fully in the upcoming 8th Five Year Plan, the strategic national planning and budgeting tool. In Kyrgyzstan, support is being provided to integrate the SDGs into their new multi-year programme on agriculture. The CPF of KYR is also being strongly aligned with the SDGs.

In Jordan, FAO has worked closely with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Planning Ministry in preparing the country's Voluntary

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In Vietnam, FAO has worked closely with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Planning Ministry in preparing the country's Voluntary National Review (VNR) of SDGs for the 2017 session of the UN High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF), highlighting the linkages between agriculture and food security.

Across all the regions, FAO has initiated the mainstreaming of the Agenda 2030 and the SDGs in its Country Programming Frameworks (CPFs), which are key guiding tools defining FAO's strategic priority areas of assistance with the national governments. The CPFs are currently being updated to reflect the wide range of activities being performed by country offices to support SDG implementation and reporting.

FAO has started collaborating with national governments on the alignment of SDGs with relevant regional development strategies and national sectoral strategies, policies and development plans.

Examples: In Africa, FAO advocated with countries for the inclusion of SDGs in the key regional strategies related to agriculture, such as CAADP/Malabo commitments, as well as their inclusion in respective national strategic and investment plans. In Asia, the efforts were focused on the preparation of national plans of action to localize SDGs both at national and provincial levels (a workshop organized in 2017 to promote regular exchange on best practices in SDG implementation through national plans of action).

Q13 Mainstreaming the SDGs in sectoral strategies, including specific SDG/target strategies:

Respondent skipped this question

Q14 Data and statistical capacity building:

Learning has been selected by FAO as one of the delivery methods to maximize the statistical capacity development assistance, and 16 courses are being developed to provide guidance on the collection, analysis, monitoring and reporting on the 21 SDG indicators under the custodianship of FAO. Courses are targeted to statistical experts across sectors, and are freely available upon registration. Other on line training/awareness raising courses are under discussion and may be available in 2018.

A number of capacity development interventions are jointly being designed between FAO and ITC-ILO to directly support Member States in the collection, analysis, interpretation, monitoring and reporting of the FAO SDG indicators.

Q15 Science, technology and innovation for the SDGs:

Respondent skipped this question

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Q16 Multi-stakeholder partnerships:

FAO fosters Multi-stakeholder Partnerships (MSP) to build consensus, catalyze technical expertise and facilitate learning and knowledge transfer. FAO hosts, is engaged in and/or convenes, over 30 multi-stakeholder partnerships that are contributing to specific thematic SDG areas and addressing the challenges of sustainable development. The Committee of World Food Security (CFS), hosted by FAO with IFAD and WFP, is known as the foremost inclusive international and intergovernmental platform for all stakeholders to work together to ensure food security and nutrition for all. In 2018, FAO also launched six multi-stakeholder partnership – called Global Knowledge Products –to strengthen support on specific themes covered by SDG2, SDG6 , SDG13 and SDG 15. These include sustainable agriculture, water, climate change and landscape management.

The strength of these multi stakeholder partnerships is that they reunite the knowledge and expertise of different stakeholders - public and private sectors, producers, research and academic institutions, NGO's social movements and community-based organizations. To name a few, FAO is the secretariat and/or a partner of these MSP which can be covers SDGs themes as follows:

SDG1 = Global Forum on Food Security and Nutrition; The Right to Food Forum; Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Economic Growth in Africa

SDG2 = One Health Partnership; The World Banana Forum; Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock, Global Alliance for Livestock Veterinary Medicine, Global Knowledge Products on Agroecology, Biodiversity and Family farming;

SDG 13 : Global Alliance for Climate Smart Agriculture;

SDG 6: Global Framework on Water Scarcity in Agriculture

SDG 12 : Save Food Initiative

SDG 15 : Global Soil Partnership; Forest- Farm Facility

Furthermore, the 13th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity requested FAO to act as Biodiversity Mainstreaming Platform to facilitate the integration in a structured and coherent manner of actions for the conservation, sustainable use, management and restoration of biological diversity across agricultural sectors at national, regional and international levels.

Q17 Sub-national plans/strategies and implementation for the SDGs:

Respondent skipped this question

Q18 Leveraging interlinkages across SDG goals and targets:

Respondent skipped this question

Q19 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q20 Supporting the intergovernmental body of your organization in contributing to the thematic review of the HLPF:

FAO Governing Bodies established under its Constitution (Technical Committees on Agriculture, Commodity Problems, Fisheries, Forestry, Committee on World Food Security and the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture) have provided extensive inputs to the 2016 and 2017 HLPF and are preparing their submission for 2018.

Q21 Contributing to policy/background briefs for the HLPF:

Respondent skipped this question

Q22 Helping organize SDG-specific events in the preparatory process:

FAO has considered HLPF as a priority in its work towards supporting countries in achieving the SDGs and has allocated significant resources to engage actively in the forum. In 2017, FAO actively participated in the thematic reviews of the SDGs and in the HLPF as a whole and, together with IFAD and WFP, FAO was actively engaged throughout the various follow-up and review processes that converged in the 2017 HLPF. Support included co-drafting of Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs (ECESA+) technical papers for HLPF 2017, co-organizing an Expert Group Meeting on SDG 2, senior management participation in Expert Group Meetings on interlinkages and SDG 1, supporting the preparation of VNRs and participation in the Regional Fora for Sustainable Development with the preparation of background notes and the organization of discussion segments. The SDG 2 Expert Group Meeting provided inputs to the HLPF, as well as the follow up and review of the 2030 Agenda, with many of its key messages reflected in the Ministerial Declaration and in the debate during the thematic review of SDG2. The Deputy Director General represented FAO at HLPF 2017 in both the technical and the ministerial segments. FAO spoke in the thematic reviews of SDG1; SDG 9; SDG 14 and spoke on behalf of the Rome Based Agencies in the SDG 2 review. FAO was also one of the key partners for the Oceans Conference that reviewed progress on SDG 14.

Q23 Organizing side events or speaking at the HLPF:

Respondent skipped this question

Q24 Supporting VNR process:

In 2017 FAO allocated a catalytic amount of resources to its regional offices to support countries in their preparation of the VNRs either through the UNCT collective engagement or on an individual basis with the line ministers upon their request. This support included statistical support, analysis, review or facilitation of dialogue with relevant stakeholders.

Q25 5. How has your organization cooperated with other UN system organizations to achieve coherence and synergies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? In this regard, has your organization launched or intend to launch any joint programmes or projects in collaboration with other UN entities? Are there any results or lessons you would like to highlight that might help improve the design and impact of such efforts? Has your organization participated in any of the following coordination systemwide mechanisms or any other relevant platform - CEB, UNDG, EC-ESA Plus, RCMs, UN-Energy, UN-Water, UN-Ocean, IAEG, IATT? Please specify which and indicate any suggestions you may have about improving collaborations within and across these mechanisms/platforms:

FAO is fully committed to delivering the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Agenda in collaboration with the rest of the UN system. The Organization's partners with other UN agencies, funds and programmes in the development of statistical methods and the provision of support at country level for monitoring the SDGs.

Through its continued engagement in the UNDG Sustainable Development Working Group, FAO contributed to the consolidation of MAPS, UNDAAG revised guidelines and the guidelines for monitoring SDGs at country level, all actively promoted across FAO country and regional offices. Through an FAO survey, countries reported increased collaboration with the UN system, and increased demands for support in integrating SDGs in country planning and on establishing monitoring systems for SDGs.

Of particular relevance for FAO is the Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) approach and guidance to UN Country Teams. The MAPS are complementary to the UNDAFs and recognize the need for specialized agencies' expertise on norms, policy, standards and monitoring of progress. However, in spite of its strong policy and normative expertise, FAO was not always invited to MAPS mission being conducted in many countries. The same was reported by other specialized agencies, and this should be corrected in the future.

FAO is also placing particular emphasis on further developing collaboration among the Rome-based agencies. During 2016, the Organization developed with IFAD and WFP a common vision and guiding principles for collaboration among the UN Rome-based Agencies on delivering the 2030 Agenda, which was endorsed by the FAO Council in December 2016 as a useful reference for future joint activities.

Building on its policy, normative and standard-setting expertise, FAO works in close collaboration with UN partners, other sub-regional, regional and international organizations, to provide integrated policy advice and capacity development to the member countries in

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regional and international organizations, to provide integrated policy advice and capacity development to the member countries in support of the 2030 Agenda implementation across all the regions. FAO collaborates with the Secretariats of the three Rio Conventions and has been active present during their respective Conference of the Parties as well as through their scientifically advisory bodies. FAO has published its flagship publication The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2017 to report on indicators for targets 2.1 and 2.2 in that monitors two SDG indicators in partnership with IFAD, WFP and for the first time UNICEF and WHO to include a broader focus on nutrition. Other thematic flagship publications are being aligned to SDGs and will be made available to the decision makers and other stakeholders as part of the follow-up and review process for the 2030 Agenda.

FAO collaborates with WHO and OIE under a tripartite to promote cross-sectoral collaboration and increase convergence towards a One Health approach to address risks from zoonoses and other public health threats existing and emerging at the human-animal-ecosystems interface. FAO is also part of the Interagency Coordination Group on Antimicrobial Resistance.

In 2017 FAO signed a partnership with the International Trade Centre (ITC) to support improvement of the incomes, livelihoods, sustainability, resilience and nutritional status of small and medium rural agricultural producers by expanding access to productive resources, markets, technology, trade, finance and investment.

FAO is part and actively engages in all the following coordination mechanisms: CEB (and its HLCP and HLCM), UNDG (FAO is part of the core group of the revamped UNSDG), EC-ESA Plus, RCMs, UN-Energy, UN-Water, UN-Ocean, IAEG, IATT.

At regional level:

FAO regional offices have been actively engaged in coordination and collaboration with UN Regional Economic Commissions, thereby leveraging existing mechanisms such as Regional Coordination Mechanisms and other partnership modalities. FAO is also active in regional UNDG coordination, taking part to thematic groups and task force. Increased regional UNDG coordination was instrumental to advance regional discussions in SF forums organized by UNECs.

In the Near East, FAO's Regional Office has initiated the establishment and is currently co-leading the Food Security and Nutrition Working Group on SDG-2, working in partnership with WFP, UNICEF, WHO and the ESCWA. This regional-level coordination resulted in a result-oriented partnership at the country level.

In many African countries these efforts were focused on bringing together the three Rome-based agencies (FAO, WFP and IFAD) in supporting countries to deliver on SDG-2 and the Zero Hunger initiative.

In Latin America, FAO has ongoing joint programmes with other UN Agencies in several countries (El Salvador, Guatemala, Colombia), entirely focused on the SDGs.

In Asia, the emphasis is put on collaboration with various regional economic organizations (ASEAN, SAARC), financial institutions (World bank, Asian Development Bank) and specialized international and national research institutions, including CGIAR Centers.

FAO has been an active member of UN-Water and is the lead agency in it in food and agriculture related issues. This includes being a part of the UN-Water team that works on SDG 6 and the linkages between water and other SDGs; an implementing partner in the integrated monitoring initiative for SDG6, entitled GEMI; and chair of the UN-Water group on water scarcity. FAO, in addition, has launched a partnership initiative (WASAG) dealing with water scarcity, which has a number of UN partners. Deputy Director of FAO Land and Water Division will take over the function of UN-Water Vice Chair in August 2018 for a period of two years.

The Integrated Monitoring Initiative for SDG 6, called GEMI, was established in 2014 as an inter-agency initiative composed of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment), the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), UNICEF, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). GEMI's focus is to integrate and expand existing monitoring efforts on wastewater treatment (SDG indicator 6.3.1) and water quality (6.3.2), water use (6.4.1) and scarcity (6.4.2), integrated water resources management (6.5.1) including transboundary cooperation (6.5.2) and water-related ecosystems (6.6.1). The first phase of GEMI implementation (2015–2018) focuses on the development of monitoring methodologies and other support tools (including pilot testing), a global rollout of SDG 6 monitoring and associated capacity building efforts, as well as the establishment of a global baseline for SDG targets 6.3 to 6.6. It is worth noting that in spite of existing and expected difficulties, the collaboration and coordination among agencies in the implementation of the Initiative under the umbrella of UN-Water is proving to be quite effective and is appreciated by member states. A suggestion for improvement would be to establish regional correspondents for UN-Water, who could be based at the UN Coordinator offices, and who could support and follow more closely the implementation of the joint initiatives.

The Global Framework on Water Scarcity in Agriculture under a changing climate (WASAG) was launched by the Director General of FAO at the UNFCCC COP 22 in Marrakech, Morocco in November 2016 and became a Partnership in April 2017 with a membership

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FAO started CIVICUS CO-LE in March 2017, increased its membership in November 2017 and became a full partnership in April 2017, with a membership which has grown to 50 partners including UN agencies such as IFAD, UNCCD, UNEP, UNESCO and WMO, together with several other partners including governments, research institutions, financial institutions and advocacy groups. These partners are actively collaborating in finding solutions to address water scarcity in agriculture, they aim to assist countries in their Nationally Determined Contributions and to contribute specifically on SDGs 2, 6, 13 and 15.

Q26 6. How has your organization engaged with stakeholder groups, both in supporting implementation at the country, regional and global levels, and within your own organization? If yes, please provide main highlights, including any lessons learned:

Partnerships with all major stakeholder groups is considered a key to achieving food and nutrition security. FAO members adopted the Strategy for Partnerships with Civil Society Organizations and the Strategy for Partnerships with Private Sector to strengthen corporate and country-focused engagements with private sector, business enterprises, civil society and NGOs, farmer organizations especially women groups, academia, and parliamentarians. The six main areas of collaboration are: Field programme; Knowledge sharing and capacity development; Policy dialogue; Joint use of resources; Normative activities; and Advocacy and communication and South–South Cooperation.

Since 2013, FAO has forged partnerships with over 120 non-state actors including from Academia, CSOs and Private Sector entities in support of its Strategic Programmes and specific SDGs. At the global level, FAO involves networks and organizations with the broadest possible representation vis-à-vis their constituency and region. At national level, FAO works through the framework of the Country Programme Framework (CPF) and assists governments in identifying key local CSOs that can contribute to priorities set out in the CPF. See <http://www.fao.org/partnerships/en/>.

Over 2 000 delegates from civil society, private sector and academia have attended the annual CFS and some 1 000 non-state actor delegations participated in the International Conference of Nutrition (ICN-2) in 2014, International Symposia on Agroecology (2014), Biotechnologies (2016), and Nutrition (2016). The space for dialogue and interaction with the stakeholder groups was widely acknowledged and provided strong consensus in the areas to promote achieving the Zero Hunger goal.

FAO has been using actively the multi-stakeholder partnership platforms at regional and country level to support governments in the implementation of the SDGs. FAO engages with a variety of resource partners, such as Global Environmental Facility (GEF), Green Climate Fund (GFC), regional development banks and regional economic integration organizations, private sector and foundations, research institutions.

Q27 7. Has your organization organized any conferences, forums or events designed to facilitate exchange of experience, peer and mutual learning? If yes, please provide a brief summary below and include lessons learned and gaps identified based on the outcomes of these events. Please also include any events you plan to organize in the coming years.

Facilitating knowledge exchange and serving as a neutral forum for policy discussions are at the core of FAO's functions and therefore a considerable share of the activities organized by the Organization at global, regional and national level respond to this goal. Therefore providing a detailed account of the events constitutes a difficult task and only some of the events that featured a higher profile.

In December 2016, FAO organized the High-level Event "Step It Up Together with Rural Women to End Hunger and Poverty" and International Symposium on Sustainable Food Systems for Healthy Diets and Improved Nutrition.

During the 40th Session of the FAO Conference, brought together a panel of representatives from government, civil society and the private sector to share experiences and highlight examples of FAO's work in gender equality and the empowerment of rural women and girls.

In 2017 FAO held a Global Symposium on Soil Organic Carbon

Scheduled events

International Conference. Halting Deforestation and Increasing Forest Area – from Aspiration to Action (February 2018). The main objective of the conference is to make recommendations, through UNFF13, to the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development on actions to be undertaken globally and by countries to help achieve the SDG and GFG targets of halting deforestation and increasing forest cover.

International Symposium on Agroecology: Scaling Up agroecology to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (April 2018)

Global Symposium on Soil Pollution (May 2018)

High Level Event on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across sectors. (June 2018)

FAO has organized or contributed to the organization of a number of thematic events, focusing specifically on the SDG-2 and the Zero Hunger Challenge, both at national and regional levels.

At regional level, for instance, FAO contributed to the High-Level Africa Round Table on SDGs held in Accra in December 2017, which emphasized the urgency of mobilizing support and accelerating implementation of the SDGs in Africa. FAO specifically contributed to panel discussion on partnerships.

In Asia, FAO – working in close cooperation with UNESCAP – contributes regularly to the organization of an annual Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development in Bangkok. In 2017, FAO contribution focused on the organization of thematic roundtables on SDGs 1, 2 and 5 as a part of preparatory work for the High-Level Political Forum in New York in July 2017. The Asia Pacific Regional Symposium on "Sustainable Food Systems and Healthy Diets for Improving Nutrition" co-organized by FAO, WHO, WFP, UNICEF and World Bank in November 2017 in Bangkok, built common understanding with member nations and development partners about the severe burden of malnutrition and the rapidly changing food systems and food environments in the Asia-Pacific Region, and developed of a toolbox of options to promote access to nutritious, safer and affordable diets.

In Europe, FAO was a keynote speaker at the regional workshop on mobilizing action of countries on the role of sustainable food and agriculture to 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement, organized in Belarus in June 2017. The event resulted in identifying ways and actions to promote broad ownership through cross-sectoral dialogue, more coordinated planning, partnerships with private sector and civil society.

The upcoming FAO Regional Conferences cycle (February-May 2018) would be another excellent opportunity for FAO to place the SDG-2 high in the political agenda of the national governments, regional organizations and civil society representatives participating in these forums. For instance, the relevant ministerial roundtables of these regional conferences aim at sharpening the focus on the SDG-2, sustainable agriculture and food systems. Special side-event and panel discussions on the Zero Hunger Challenge will be organized at each of five FAO Regional Conference.

Q28 8. Is there any other information you would like to share, including annual reports of your organization and any impact assessment or evaluation reports? If yes, please use the space below and attach the document(s). Please also use this space to provide any other information, comments or remarks you deem necessary:

Respondent skipped this question

Q29 9. In your view, what should a strategic plan for the UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs look like? What key elements should it include and major challenges address in such a road map?

Respondent skipped this question

Q30 10. Please indicate one or two endeavor or initiatives you suggest that the UN system organizations could undertake together to support the implementation of the SDGs between now and 2030:

Given that national SDG implementation plans are not yet well coordinated with academia and civil society, UN can serve a common and neutral platform to disseminate knowledge on SDGs to key stakeholders from academia, civil society and specialized research institutions. The Committee on Food Security at FAO proved to be a very effective multi-stakeholder platform in this regard at global level, but more efforts should be taken at national levels.

UN system organizations should take collective efforts to strengthen national capacities for measuring SDG indicators, mostly in developing countries;

UN system organizations should work towards increasing and strengthening the number of UN joint programmes entirely focused on the SDGs, in order to ensure more integrated and coherent support and policy advice to countries, including the implementation of norms and standards.

Q31 Documents/attachments

2018-2019 Programme of Work and Budget.pdf(12.6MB)

#34

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Page 2: Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q6 1. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, has the governing body of your organization taken (or will it take) any decisions or new strategies to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? If any, please provide a brief summary below, including the overarching vision of your organization.

UNFPA has developed and started implementing a new Strategic Plan (2018-2021) that is fully in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Furthermore, UNFPA is committed to working together with UNDP, UNICEF as well as UN Women on the principles of “leaving no one behind” and “reaching the furthest behind” and has therefore integrated a Common Chapter in its Strategic Plan that is identical among all four agencies. This will harness the respective collaborative advantage in six key areas to ensure multi-sectoral approaches and positive multiplier effects across the SDGs.

The overarching vision and strategic direction of UNFPA is to ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, focusing on women, adolescents and youth, which is critical in fulfilling the core principle of the 2030 Agenda “leave no one behind and reach the furthest behind first”. The Strategic Plan also addresses transformative results to be achieved by 2030: (a) ending unmet demand for family planning; (b) ending preventable maternal deaths; and (c) ending violence and harmful practices against women and girls. These transformative results will contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, and in particular, good health and well-being, the advancement of gender equality, and the empowerment of women and adolescent girls, with a focus on eradicating poverty.

Q7 SDG-specific strategies, plans or work programmes:

UNFPA's Strategic Plan (2018-2021) addresses transformative results that will contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. UNFPA is implementing its strategic plan to mobilize and align its institutional strategies to the 2030 Agenda and is monitoring the 17 UNFPA-prioritized SDG indicators. Furthermore, the Common Chapter of the 4 agencies, funds and programmes (UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women and UNFPA) focuses on poverty eradication, gender equality and women's empowerment, data, the humanitarian and development nexus, climate change, adolescent and maternal health and HIV. The Common Chapter roll-out will contribute jointly to the implementation of the SDGs in a collaborative manner, in accordance with the respective mandates, and in partnership with other members of the United Nations family, building on each other's transformative strength.

Q8 Aligning the structure of the organization with the transformative features of the 2030 Agenda, including any challenges and lessons learned in doing so:

With UNFPA's Strategic Plan 2018-2021 in place, the fund committed itself to undergo a Comprehensive Resources Review (CRR) to further improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the organization to deliver on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The process has a strong focus on headquarters functions, processes and structures following earlier reviews and realignments in Country and Regional Offices. The major aim is to better use UNFPA staff and resources to bring the work of the organization closer to the country level leaving no one behind. Further details will be worked out in the coming weeks under guidance from the Executive Board.

Q9 Readjusting or updating results-based budgeting and management, including performance indicators: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q10 Action to enhance support to the principle of "leaving no one behind" and to integrated policy approaches:

UNFPA's Strategic Plan has adopted the key principle of the 2030 Agenda “leaving no one behind and reaching the furthest behind first”. The Fund's strength in data collection/methodological development/analysis which is intended to measure progress and impact on diverse population groups, including the most vulnerable and marginalized, would inform UNFPA's policies and programmes to support the principle.

Q11 Others: **Respondent skipped this question**

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q12 Mainstreaming the SDGs in development plans and policies or through national sustainable development plans/strategies:

Responding to the request for coherent and integrated support from the UN system, the UNDG, including UNFPA, has rolled out a common approach known as MAPS (Mainstreaming, Acceleration, Policy Support). UNFPA, with its broad country-level presence is engaged – and in many cases – leads on behalf of the UNCT in the wide spectrum of the SDG nationalization process.

Q13 Mainstreaming the SDGs in sectoral strategies, including specific SDG/target strategies:

Respondent skipped this question

Q14 Data and statistical capacity building:

As an active member of the Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), UNFPA has worked closely with other UN agencies in developing metadata and methodologies for the selected SDG indicators of which UNFPA is a co-/custodian agency. As a result, UNFPA is currently monitoring the 17 UNFPA-prioritized SDG indicators and supports governments in the substantial implementation.

Furthermore, UNFPA conducted the SDG capacity building regional workshops from September to December 2016 to ensure a common understanding of the definitions and metadata, data gaps and required actions at country level for 17 selected SDG indicators that are priority for UNFPA and are critical to the linkages between the SDGs and ICPD monitoring and reporting mechanisms at all levels.

Q15 Science, technology and innovation for the SDGs:

Respondent skipped this question

Q16 Multi-stakeholder partnerships:

Respondent skipped this question

Q17 Sub-national plans/strategies and implementation for the SDGs:

In late 2016, UNFPA developed an integrated guidance note on operationalizing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the ICPD. The document serves as a guidance for UNFPA country offices and its purpose is three-fold. First, it is intended to provide UNFPA staff in the field with a better understanding of the 2030 Agenda, particularly as it relates to the ICPD Agenda and the mandate of UNFPA. This includes the linkages between both development agendas. Second, it aims at supporting UNFPA to position the ICPD in the emerging development landscape, including at national and regional levels. This guide also sheds light on the transitional arrangements in place for the development of new country programmes in the context of the 2030 Agenda and ICPD.

Q18 Leveraging interlinkages across SDG goals and targets:

Respondent skipped this question

Q19 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q20 Supporting the intergovernmental body of your organization in contributing to the thematic review of the HLPF:

UNFPA has contributed actively to and participated in the work of the HLPF. The Organization contributed substantive inputs to the thematic briefs for the HLPF, organized a number of side events that are relevant to UNFPA's work; developed and disseminated advisory notes to all UNFPA business units including UNFPA Regional and Country Offices which helped facilitating their engagements with national counterparts; and provided support for the preparations and of voluntary national reviews through UNFPA Country Offices. UNFPA has also provided technical support to Member States in the lead-up to and during the intergovernmental consultations which effectively informed the negotiations of the Ministerial Declaration of the HLPF.

Q21 Contributing to policy/background briefs for the HLPF:

Respondent skipped this question

Q22 Helping organize SDG-specific events in the preparatory process:

Respondent skipped this question

Q23 Organizing side events or speaking at the HLPF:

Respondent skipped this question

Q24 Supporting VNR process:

Respondent skipped this question

Q25 5. How has your organization cooperated with other UN system organizations to achieve coherence and synergies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? In this regard, has your organization launched or intend to launch any joint programmes or projects in collaboration with other UN entities? Are there any results or lessons you would like to highlight that might help improve the design and impact of such efforts? Has your organization participated in any of the following coordination systemwide mechanisms or any other relevant platform - CEB, UNDG, EC-ESA Plus, RCMs, UN-Energy, UN-Water, UN-Ocean, IAEG, IATT? Please specify which and indicate any suggestions you may have about improving collaborations within and across these mechanisms/platforms:

UNFPA has a strong commitment to enhance coherence and synergies by collaborating with other UN system organizations such as UNDP, UNICEF and UN Women for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, in line with the 2016 Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR) and the SG's UN Reform initiatives. The Common Chapter of the 4 agencies, funds and programmes' Strategic Plans contributes jointly to the implementation of the SDGs in a collaborative manner by building on each other's transformative strength. Furthermore, UNFPA is also committed to the "Delivering as One" approach and the system-wide coherence principles contained in the Standard Operating Procedures, and its country programmes are fully aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAF).

As an active member of the Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), UNFPA has worked closely with other UN agencies in developing metadata and methodologies for the selected SDG indicators of which UNFPA is a co-/custodian agency.

UNFPA has worked closely with UN Regional Economic Commissions to ensure that the resolutions establishing the Regional Forums for Sustainable Development (RFSD), as well as the work programmes of the RFSD, incorporated the follow up to the outcomes of the major UN Conferences and Summits of the 1990s, including the ICPD Programme of Action.

On the programmatic side, there are a number of joint initiatives that UNFPA is undertaking with other UN organizations. The UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme on Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) has demonstrated the effectiveness of the two UN agencies working as partners to eliminate the FGM, and UNFPA has launched a new roadmap to reduce new HIV infections with UNAIDS in 2017. All of these joint initiatives/programmes contribute to achieving the SDGs.

Furthermore, the UNDG has rolled out a common approach known as MAPS (Mainstreaming, Acceleration, Policy Support) to better support Member States in the implementation of the SDGs. MAPS de-facto represents a set of tools and shared resource to the UNCTs to engage with the governments and partners on the SDGs. At the global level, UNFPA has actively participated in the development of different elements of the common approach, including the Reference Guide on Mainstreaming the SDGs. UNFPA field colleagues viewed a common platform as a means to facilitate coordinated and harmonious support to the SDGs delivery, improved division of labor with leveraged resources and individual comparative advantages of UN agencies. UNFPA, with its broad country-level presence is engaged – and in many cases – leads on behalf of the UNCT in the wide spectrum of the SDG nationalization process. Following the broad categories of the UNDG Mainstreaming Guide under the MAPS approach, UNFPA colleagues are active in raising public awareness, applying multi- stakeholder approaches, tailoring the SDGs to the national context, and based on our comparative advantage in data, supporting monitoring and reporting of SDGs.

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q26 6. How has your organization engaged with stakeholder groups, both in supporting implementation at the country, regional and global levels, and within your own organization? If yes, please provide main highlights, including any lessons learned:

UNFPA has engaged with various stakeholders including Member States and has a proven record of unleashing the creative potential of partnerships through alliances with the, civil society, such as youth organization, faith-based organizations, religious groups, parliamentarians, philanthropic organizations, International Financial Institutions (IFIs), the scientific community and the private sector at all levels for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. UNFPA has organized a number of regional consultations with Member States and convened a series of briefings with civil society organizations to provide evidence-based information, best practices and lessons learned on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the ICPD. UNFPA's advocacy initiatives and joint programmes with various stakeholders continue to strengthen its partnerships for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Q27 7. Has your organization organized any conferences, forums or events designed to facilitate exchange of experience, peer and mutual learning? If yes, please provide a brief summary below and include lessons learned and gaps identified based on the outcomes of these events. Please also include any events you plan to organize in the coming years.

UNFPA has organized a range of webinars including on Gender Based Violence in Emergencies, Capacity Building for Disasters as Opportunities, Capacity building for the SDGs and the impact on UNFPA Programming. In addition, UNFPA co-/organized some side events during the HLPF in 2016-2017 including on: a) "Linking reducing inequalities to eradicating poverty in the changing region of Latin America and the Caribbean: The perspectives of faith communities"; and b) "Making sustainable development work at all ages: Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity for older persons".

UNFPA conducted the SDG capacity building regional workshops from September to December 2016 to ensure a common understanding of the definitions and metadata, data gaps and required actions at country level for 17 selected SDG indicators that are priority for UNFPA and are critical to the linkages between the SDGs and ICPD monitoring and reporting mechanisms at all levels.

Q28 8. Is there any other information you would like to share, including annual reports of your organization and any impact assessment or evaluation reports? If yes, please use the space below and attach the document(s). Please also use this space to provide any other information, comments or remarks you deem necessary:

Please find attached the UNFPA Annual Report 2016.

The Annual Report 2017 is currently drafted and will be made available later this year.

Q29 9. In your view, what should a strategic plan for the UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs look like? What key elements should it include and major challenges address in such a road map?

A strategic plan for the UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDG should be aligned with the System-Wide Strategic Document of the UNDG. The System-Wide Strategic Document provides a roadmap for more coherent UN development system support to countries in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. More concretely, the Strategic Plan's common chapter, which spells out the comparative advantage of the UN system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda, as well as other strategic organizational guidance should be taken into consideration in order to operationalize the system accordingly.

Q30 10. Please indicate one or two endeavor or initiatives you suggest that the UN system organizations could undertake together to support the implementation of the SDGs between now and 2030:

- Delivering as One (DaO) remains as the “model” for the UN’s work at country level and the Fund commits to enhancement, simplification and harmonization efforts especially across business operations to achieve further efficiencies. Thereby, UNFPA will seek to ensure that in line with the Strategic Plan 2018-21, our programmes achieve optimal alignment with national development needs and priorities, regional agendas and with universal values and norms.
- UNDS reforms acknowledge and re-assert internationally agreed objectives, norms and values, such as those in the ICPD PoA, all of which had served as a basis for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and safeguard human rights advancement around the globe. Sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights should be seen as an integral and central part of the sustainable development agenda, without which other objectives in the social, economic and environmental pillars cannot be achieved.

Q31 Documents/attachments

UNFPA Annual-Report-2016.pdf (5.3MB)

#35

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Page 2: Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q6 1. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, has the governing body of your organization taken (or will it take) any decisions or new strategies to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? If any, please provide a brief summary below, including the overarching vision of your organization.

- The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) is fully committed to contributing to the achievement of the SDGs, while delivering on its mandate to support Member States in achieving inclusive and sustainable industrial development (ISID). The UNIDO medium-term programme framework (MTPF) 2018-2021, adopted by our governing body, the Industrial Development Board (IDB), provides strategic guidance for the programmatic activities of the Organization to realize its mandate of supporting countries in achieving inclusive and sustainable industrial development (ISID). The MTPF 2018-2021 integrates for the first time all levels of the Organization's performance and its development results, from the management of its internal operations to the achievement of industry-related SDGs. The MTPF makes explicit reference to the SDGs framework in level 1 of the UNIDO integrated results and performance framework (IRPF), which represents the results side of the MTPF and which reflects the global development results as reflected in the progress achieved on the overall 2030 Agenda. Overall, the new IRPF is designed to make UNIDO an even more results-oriented, transparent, efficient, and trusted partner to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

The MTPF 2018-2021 introduces the new strategic priority of "strengthening knowledge and institutions", which includes industrial policy analysis, capacity-building services on industrial statistics, follow-up and review activities on industrialization-related matters in the context of the SDGs and policy advisory services vis-à-vis the SDGs implementation.

Q7 SDG-specific strategies, plans or work programmes:

- UNIDO is in the process of elaborating a strategy to report on SDGs via our delivery of technical cooperation in our administrative system. The basic idea is that, by linking the Organization's results-based management's code to the respective SDGs that the related project is addressing, thus, when UNIDO project managers are reporting on results-based management (RBM), they will also be reporting on SDGs implementation.

Q8 Aligning the structure of the organization with the transformative features of the 2030 Agenda, including any challenges and lessons learned in doing so:

Respondent skipped this question

Q9 Readjusting or updating results-based budgeting and management, including performance indicators:

UNIDO has been mainstreaming RBM throughout the Organization for the past ten years. The current medium-term programme framework (MTPF) underlines the importance of a strengthened RBM system and introduces an integrated results and performance framework (IRPF) which includes a set of proposed indicators, grouped in two tiers, which support the monitoring and reporting of results. The first tier tracks the expected contribution and relevance to development results at the global, regional and country level while the second captures elements of the Organization's internal performance. The level 1 of the first tier tracks contributions at the global level and in order to achieve this goal uses a set of SDG indicators related to inclusive and sustainable industrial development, namely:

- i. Indicator 1.7/SDG indicator 1.1.1: Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)
- ii. Indicator 1.8/SDG indicator 7.1.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity
- iii. Indicator 1.9/SDG indicator 7.3.1: Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP (megajoules per US\$ constant 2011 PPP GDP (Units))
- iv. Indicator 1.10/SDG indicator 8.1.1: Growth rate of real GDP per capita
- v. Indicator 1.11/SDG indicator 8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
- vi. Indicator 1.12/SDG indicator 11.6.2: Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)
- vii. Indicator 1.13/SDG indicator 17.2.1: Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)
- viii. Indicator 1.14/SDG indicator 17.3.1: Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget
- ix. Indicator 1.15/SDG indicator 17.11.1: Developing countries and least developed countries' share of global exports

Q10 Action to enhance support to the principle of "leaving no one behind" and to integrated policy approaches:

Respondent skipped this question

Q11 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q12 Mainstreaming the SDGs in development plans and policies or through national sustainable development plans/strategies:

In regards to the implementation of specific programmes integrating technical assistance, analytical research and capacity-building activities, the UNIDO Programme for Country Partnership (PCP) is an innovative model for accelerating the achievement inclusive and sustainable industrial development, therefore it is an instrument to operationalize the Organization's mandate and, by extension, SDG 9. PCP is always aligned with the national development agenda and focused on sectors with high growth potential, it is meant to rest on a multi-stakeholder partnership led by the host government. This programme includes the identification of priority industrial sectors or projects, namely those with a strong potential for job creation, increasing exports and attracting foreign direct investment. Within the framework of the PCPs UNIDO conducts value chain assessments within these sectors and advises on which interventions are required to advance inclusive and sustainable industrial development.

Q13 Mainstreaming the SDGs in sectoral strategies, including specific SDG/target strategies:

UNIDO's participation in UNCT/ CCA and UNDAFs exercises has positioned the Organization as a reference for including industry-related SDGs and targets in National Agendas, raising its visibility and expand cooperation to all SDGs relevant to its mandate on inclusive and sustainable industrial development in the following areas:

- o SDG 9, 8, 10 for industrial development, employment, SME development
- o SDG 7 and 13 for environment, green industry and economy resilience and climate change
- o SDG 1 and 2 for poverty reduction, agribusiness, food security, nutrition, human security
- o SDG 5 for gender issues
- o SDG 15 and 11 respectively for land management and sustainable cities and communities
- o SDG 3 for good health and well-being

In addition, UNIDO is expanding its participation to new areas such as that of post conflict/ peace building or resilient communities under SDG16 thus contributing in achieving a balance between the three dimensions of sustainable development and in particular between the humanitarian/development nexus.

In this vein, within the context of participation in the UNCTs, UNIDO:

- i. Chairs the Economic Growth group in Nigeria, Guinea, Cote d'Ivoire, Senegal, Lebanon
- ii. Chairs the "Decent Work" working group in Kenya, Ethiopia and Sudan.
- iii. Chairs the thematic group on Energy in Egypt
- iv. Leads UNCT on Sustainable Development and Innovation in Uruguay.
- v. Vice- chairs the group on Climate Change and Environment in China.
- vi. Co-convenor of the Eco-Transformation group in Mozambique
- vii. Co-chairs on Economic Development in Armenia
- viii. Leads the results team on Human Security in Egypt.

Q14 Data and statistical capacity building:

- As the custodian agency for six SDG targets under the Goal 9 –namely targets 9.2.1; 9.2.2; 9.3.1; 9.3.2; 9.4.1; and 9.b.1- UNIDO Statistics Division has carried out a diversity of technical, analytical and capacity building activities, as summarized below:

- o An Internet based data platform where UNIDO Member States and international data users can find time-series data on Goal9-related indicators by country. The platform provides the necessary statistical information for monitoring the progress achieved by Member States on achieving sustainable and inclusive industrialization.
- o An analytical publication titled Statistical Indicators of inclusive and sustainable industrialization was released. This report presents the methods used for the consolidation and compilation of these indicators and describes the baseline scenario including a set of currently available data.
- o The UNIDO Statistics Division conducted a number of workshops and training activities for member-states on SDG Indicators. Most of these activities have become an essential part of ongoing technical assistance activities implemented by UNIDO in the field of industrial statistics. These workshops were conducted in Laos, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Oman and Ukraine. Additionally, SDG related topics were included in other training programmes which were conducted by UNIDO in cooperation with other agencies. Such programmes include:
 - i. An International Workshop On Industrial Statistics held in April 2017 in Beijing in cooperation with the National Bureau of Statistics of China;
 - ii. A Regional Training Programme held in Panama in May 2017 in cooperation with ECLAC and the UN Statistics Division.
- o UNIDO also contributed to the international conference on statistical capacity building for monitoring of sustainable development goals conducted by Federal Statistical Services of Russian Federation and UNECE.

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q15 Science, technology and innovation for the SDGs: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q16 Multi-stakeholder partnerships: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q17 Sub-national plans/strategies and implementation for the SDGs: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q18 Leveraging interlinkages across SDG goals and targets: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q19 Others: **Respondent skipped this question**

Q20 Supporting the intergovernmental body of your organization in contributing to the thematic review of the HLPF:

- UNIDO's Industrial Development Board was invited in 2016 to provide its input into the HLPF process on issues related to inclusive and sustainable industrialization. The subsequent report was among the thematic reviews provided by 48 functional commissions and other intergovernmental bodies and forums to the 2016 HLPF, along with 22 voluntary national reviews.

The 2017 HLPF, under the theme "Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world", was of particular relevance to UNIDO as it featured an in-depth review of SDG 9 among the six selected goals. In April 2017, the President of the Industrial Development Board (IDB) submitted substantive inputs to the President of ECOSOC to showcase UNIDO's contribution towards advancing the 2030 Agenda in general, and, in particular, the SDGs and their targets that are most relevant to UNIDO's mandate. As the specialized agency of the United Nations mandated to support countries in achieving inclusive and sustainable industrial development, UNIDO contributed not only to SDG 9, but also to all other SDGs reviewed at the 2017 HLPF. This fact was highlighted in the above-mentioned submission.

Q21 Contributing to policy/background briefs for the HLPF:

UNIDO's active involvement in 2017 HLPF included the facilitation of a substantial background note on SDG9. As one of the co-leads on SDG9 at ECESA Plus level (together with ITU, UNCTAD, UNESCO, WIPO and the World Bank), UNIDO submitted the final document consolidating the inputs provided by eleven UN entities, in addition to UNIDO.

Q22 Helping organize SDG-specific events in the preparatory process:

In December 2016, UNIDO assisted UN-DESA in the facilitation of an Expert meeting in preparation for HLPF 2017, entitled Readying institutions and policies for integrated approaches to implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The meeting aimed to explore how far we have gone in ensuring that institutions are organized and equipped to deliver integrated plans and policies. It focused on the group of SDGs reviewed by the HLPF in July 2017, namely the SDGs on eradicating poverty, ending hunger, ensuring healthy lives, achieving gender equality, building resilient infrastructure and promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and oceans (Goals 1, 2, 3, 5, 9 and 14) as well as SDG 17 on means of implementation.

Q23 Organizing side events or speaking at the HLPF:

For HLPF 2016, UNIDO and the United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States organized a side event entitled “Leaving no country behind— sustainable industrialization and infrastructure to support landlocked developing countries (LLDCs)”. The event raised awareness of policy tools on the industrialization- infrastructure development nexus for achieving sustainable development in LLDCs.

UNIDO also played an active role throughout the 2017 HLPF, making statements at numerous sessions, including during the thematic reviews of SDG9 and SDG5, and during the General Debate, during which the concept of inclusive and sustainable industrial development featured prominently. UNIDO also hosted a joint side event together with the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (OHRLLS) titled “Accelerating inclusive and sustainable development in landlocked developing countries through structural transformation” that featured Ministers from Zambia, Nepal, Zimbabwe, and Ethiopia.

Q24 Supporting VNR process:

- UNIDO is actively supporting its Member States to monitor and review their respective implementation of the SDGs through the VNR process:
 - o UNIDO actively participated in the VNR presented by the Government of Uruguay to the 2017 HLPF. The UNIDO Office in the country was specifically acknowledged in the report, particularly in the section focused on the national implementation of SDG 9 - build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation. The UNIDO Representative in the country participated in round discussions, sharing knowledge on SDG 9 through awareness-raising seminar, providing background text for the national report, and also supporting it with data.
 - o Armenia will report on its national implementation of the SDGs by 2018 HLPF, and the Government of Armenia and the UNCT in the country have set up the world's first National SDG Innovation Lab to accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). To achieve this goal, the Lab will draw upon innovative methodologies and expertise available from across the world, including the UN entities' own innovation facilities and tools. The UNIDO Office in Armenia is fully involved in all the industry-related activities planned for the upcoming review.
 - o The VNR process for Guinea Conakry was initiated in December 2017 under the joint leadership of the Ministry of International Cooperation and the UNRC. UNIDO's contribution will be framed within UNCT's joint approach to the process with the technical leadership of the UNCT Inter-Agency Monitoring and Evaluation Group (GISE). Information is shared with those entities whose support to the process will be directly required in the implementation of the Action Plan approved in February 2018.
 - o The UNIDO Representative in Brazil participates, as part of the UNCT Brazil, at the National Commission for SDGs established by the Brazilian Government, which was the main instrument to prepare Brazilian VNR at 2017 HLPF.
 - o In Colombia UNIDO Country Office has been involved in the VNR process as part of an inter-agency effort to support the Government in reporting on five selected SDGs. UNIDO took the lead for SDGs 7- Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all- and 12 -Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
 - o The UNIDO Country Office in Indonesia provided, as part of the UNCT, technical support to developing Indonesia's VNR by taking part in the national consultations developed to that end (UNCT members submitted comments through an online consultation together with relevant stakeholders from the private sector or the civil society).
 - o Likewise, the UNIDO Office in Morocco contributed as part of the UNCT to the national report to 2016 HLPF. The national review was the outcome of SDGs' consultations that were held in Rabat in May 2016 with the support of UNCT.

Q25 5. How has your organization cooperated with other UN system organizations to achieve coherence and synergies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? In this regard, has your organization launched or intend to launch any joint programmes or projects in collaboration with other UN entities? Are there any results or lessons you would like to highlight that might help improve the design and impact of such efforts? Has your organization participated in any of the following coordination systemwide mechanisms or any other relevant platform - CEB, UNDG, EC-ESA Plus, RCMs, UN-Energy, UN-Water, UN-Ocean, IAEG, IATT? Please specify which and indicate any suggestions you may have about improving collaborations within and across these mechanisms/platforms:

- UNIDO actively participates in all the SDGs-related substantial activities and exercises undertaken under the framework of the Chief Executives Board for Coordination and the United Nations Development Group, particularly by taking the initiative in those activities linked to the industry-related goals and targets included in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. UNIDO is also a member of the ECESA Plus group and, as an example, in April 2017 the Organization co-led the collection and consolidation of substantial inputs provided by United Nations' entities for a background note for 2017 HLPF on the monitoring and review of the implementation of SDG 9.
- o As an observer of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group (IAEG) on SDG indicators, UNIDO supported the Group with methodological input, data and metadata for reclassification of a number of indicators. UNIDO attended all meetings of IAEG-SDG and made substantial contribution on SDG 9 related indicators. UNIDO will host the forthcoming 7th meeting of the IAEG-SDG in Vienna in April 2018.
- o As member to UN Water UNIDO contributes to the World Water Development Report and participates in UN Water meetings
- o As a member to UN Oceans UNIDO organized as side event in the Oceans Conference
- o As part of our active participation in the UN Interagency Task Team (IATT) on STI for the SDGs and the operationalization of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism (TFM), UNIDO is contributing towards organization of a UN-wide capacity-building pilot course in technology for development: 'Innovation Policies for SDGs in the Arab region', a one-week event to take place in April 2018 in Beirut.
- o UNIDO is very actively involved in the activities of UN-Energy and also in those developed under the framework of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group of Technical Experts on SDG 7. This advisory group facilitates briefings to the HLPF on the SDG review process and UNIDO is co-leading the related policy brief on Technology and Innovation and contributing to a diverse range of policy briefs.

- Since the adoption of the 2030 agenda the Organization has been engaged in 55 UNDAFs or equivalent frameworks covering the five regions where it operates e.g. Algeria, Armenia, Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Cote d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Indonesia, Lebanon, Montenegro, Morocco, Palestine, Peru, Serbia, Somalia, Sudan, Turkey, and Vietnam.

In parallel, the Organization enlarged its technical cooperation portfolio through the implementation of joint programs and expanded cooperation to SDGs relevant to its mandate on inclusive and sustainable industrial development and de facto strengthened strategic partnerships with relevant UN sister agencies such as UNDP, ILO, FAO, UNEP and UN Women which translated in the development of joint projects/programmes with a multiplier effect for demand for technical assistance.

40 joint Programmes are ongoing with other UN sister entities to address industry-related goals and targets present in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The examples indicated below illustrate the range of joint programs (JP) where UNIDO is involved:

- || Cabo Verde : JP on Socio-Economic development with FAO, UNFPA, UNODC, and UNDP;
- || Guinea: JP on youth employment with WFP and UNDP;
- || Tanzania: JP for the improvement of value and supply chain development with ILO and FAO;
- || Vietnam: JP on SME development and Agro food with UNDP, ILO, FAO.
- || Protection of the Eco-system in India where UNIDO is leading a joint initiative programme in Mizoram, the North East province, together with FAO, IFAD, ILO and UNDP;
- || Poverty Reduction through Economic Growth in South Africa where UNIDO was designated by UNCT to coordinate all UN agency's work in the KWAZULU-NATAL Province and lead "Poverty Reduction area".

Q26 6. How has your organization engaged with stakeholder groups, both in supporting implementation at the country, regional and global levels, and within your own organization? If yes, please provide main highlights, including any lessons learned:

- The UNIDO's flagship and innovative initiative, the Programme for Country Partnership (PCP), is a new programmatic framework which has been developed as an integrated approach to achieve inclusive and sustainable industrial development within the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The PCP is a multi-stakeholder partnership that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, it is a unique mechanism that provides a new service package for UNIDO Member States. During the PCP initial stages, UNIDO identifies and reaches out to essential partners, with a focus on leveraging large-scale public and private finance.

Q27 7. Has your organization organized any conferences, forums or events designed to facilitate exchange of experience, peer and mutual learning? If yes, please provide a brief summary below and include lessons learned and gaps identified based on the outcomes of these events. Please also include any events you plan to organize in the coming years.

- On a regular basis UNIDO organizes and facilitates learning events, conferences and forums leading to exchange experiences, good practices and lessons learned, as an example:

i. In December 2016 UNIDO and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs organized an expert group meeting to highlight ways in which national institutions can adapt to the interrelated and integrated SDGs. The outcome of this meeting was provided to the United Nations Economic and Social Council as input for the 2017 HLPF

Q28 8. Is there any other information you would like to share, including annual reports of your organization and any impact assessment or evaluation reports? If yes, please use the space below and attach the document(s). Please also use this space to provide any other information, comments or remarks you deem necessary:

- Since 2016 UNIDO country programmes evaluations' include a reference to the contribution and impact to the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs together with a reference to the UNIDO involvement in the Delivering as One (DaO) initiative in the respective country. For the time being the following evaluations has been prepared and shared in this regard:

o Independent UNIDO evaluation in Guatemala, Nicaragua and Dominican Republic https://www.unido.org/sites/default/files/2017-04/CE_LAC_ebook_0.pdf

o Independent UNIDO country evaluation in the United Republic of Tanzania https://www.unido.org/sites/default/files/2016-11/CE_URT-2016_ebook_0.pdf

o Independent UNIDO country evaluation in the Kingdom of Thailand https://www.unido.org/sites/default/files/2016-06/CE_Thailand_ebook_0.pdf

UNIDO's Annual Report 2016 includes a specific section on the UNIDO statistical work on SDGs under the framework of the United Nations Statistical Commission. The new format of the UNIDO Annual Report includes a very strong results-based approach, emphasizing the impacts and outcomes achieved by the Organization under its four core functions and particularly underlining the achievements towards 2030 challenge. https://www.unido.org/sites/default/files/2017-04/Annual_Report_2016_-_EN_0.pdf

Q29 9. In your view, what should a strategic plan for the UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs look like? What key elements should it include and major challenges address in such a road map?

- For the UN development system to be able, partnerships, mandates, cooperation, technical expertise, resources it is essential to avoid overlapping and competition among UN entities for the implementation of technical activities at country level. In order to achieve this goal it will be key that the role of the respective the agencies, funds and programmes are respected according to their related expertise as defined by their mandates.

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Q30 10. Please indicate one or two endeavor or initiatives you suggest that the UN system organizations could undertake together to support the implementation of the SDGs between now and 2030:

- Currently most entities belonging to the UN development ecosystem operate under the awareness that their respective mandate affects several SDGs and their related targets. However, one big limitation of these analyses is that the discussion on SDGs and their interlinkages has largely been taking place at a conceptual level and has been disconnected from (technical cooperation) projects that are implemented by Organizations like UNIDO. Undertaking joint analyses leading to bridging the gap between the conceptual discussions on SDG interlinkages and project implementation should be critical in order to successfully implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Q31 Documents/attachments

Respondent skipped this question

#36

COMPLETE

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Q6 1. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, has the governing body of your organization taken (or will it take) any decisions or new strategies to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? If any, please provide a brief summary below, including the overarching vision of your organization.

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Regional Commissions have undertaken fit for purpose exercises for some years now. ESCAP convened the first Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development in 2014, and undertook an independent conference structure evaluation in 2016, which resulted in the addition of Financing for Development and Science, Technology and innovation in the subsidiary structure of the Commission supported by dedicated sections in ESCAP, allowing comprehensive coverage of the means of implementation in ESCAP's work. ESCAP's long-standing work on energy was elevated with the establishment of a Committee on Energy supported by a full-fledged Energy Division. These steps ensured that the ESCAP conference and secretariat structure were fully aligned with the 2030 agenda. In 2017, the Commission formally established the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development as part of the conference structure and adopted the Regional road map for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, which sets out the sustainable development priorities of the region and is the expressed will of the countries of Asia and the Pacific on the assistance they require from UNDS at the regional level for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. ESCAP has also set up a SDG response facility to respond to requests from member States on implementation of the SDGs.

The Asia-Pacific Regional Coordination Mechanism convened by ESCAP was also restructured in 2016 to be fully aligned with the 2030 Agenda. Seven Thematic Working Groups (TWGs) have been created on Statistics, Resource Efficient Growth, Sustainable Societies, Inclusive Development and Poverty Eradication, Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience, Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women and Education 2030+. These correspond to the respective clusters of SDGs.

To advance its commitment to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, the Commission adopted resolution 72/6 on Committing to the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific. Actions called for in the resolution were further endorsed by the ECOSOC resolution 2016/11. The Commission requested the Executive Secretary (a) to promote the balanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development and provide annual updates and recommendations to member States, including through the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development; (b) to support the process to define a regional road map for implementing the 2030 Agenda and to address challenges to its achievement in Asia and the Pacific, pursuant to the recommendations of the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development, as contained in its report; (c) to strengthen support to member States in their efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda in an integrated approach, inter alia, with analytical products, technical services and capacity-building initiatives through knowledge-sharing products and platforms, and to enhance data and statistical capacities; and (d) to continue to provide capacity-building opportunities to member States, leveraging existing expertise and its intergovernmental forum to contribute to the strengthening of their capacity, including through support for mainstreaming financing for development issues in areas such as domestic resource mobilization, as well as through support for their efforts in developing integrated approaches, models and tools in enhancing their regional cooperation on the Sustainable Development Goals with a special emphasis on the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.

Following the adoption of resolution 72/6, the countries of Asia and the Pacific have developed the Regional road map for implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to facilitate cooperation at the regional level supported by the ESCAP Secretariat and other United Nations entities. The road map was agreed on during the 4th Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development and adopted by the Commission at its 73rd session through resolution 73/9 on Regional road map for implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific. The resolution called for enhanced cooperation among relevant organizations in the United Nations system and other stakeholders in the region in support of the Regional road map for implementing the 2030 Agenda in Asia and the Pacific. The Regional road map, which promotes the balanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development through regional cooperation in a set of priority areas that support effective pursuit of sustainable development by member States, serves as a framework for regional cooperation and support in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, in particular by least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, countries in conflict situations and post-conflict countries and other countries with special needs in the region.

The Regional road map embodies ESCAP's vision for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs. The full document can be accessed at <http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/publications/SDGs-Regional-Roadmap.pdf>

For an overview on progress made in the first year of implementation of the regional road map, please see http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/B1800081_E_RFSD-3.pdf

Q7 SDG-specific strategies, plans or work programmes:

The inclusion of the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD) as the subsidiary structure of the Commission through the adoption of resolution 73/1 on A conference structure of the Commission aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has reaffirmed ESCAP's role in the follow-up and review of the implementation of 2030 Agenda at the regional level to feed into the high-level political forum on sustainable development (HLPF) at the global level.

To fully assume such a role, the programme of work for the biennium of 2018-2019 has been optimized in line with the 2030 Agenda and SDGs.

i. The most inclusive regional intergovernmental platform for the follow-up and review of the progress of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs:

Pursuant to ESCAP resolution 72/6 on Committing to the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific, Governments and other stakeholders convene at the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development on a theme set by the HLPF. This forum will engage member States, United Nations and other institutions, and major groups and other stakeholders including civil society organizations in dialogue on regional perspectives on the implementation and the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including in-depth review of the theme and SDGs.

Better coordination with member States has been achieved through close consultation with the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission, through national ESCAP coordination focal points, designated by countries at ESCAP's request, and through a dedicated space for activities on the 2030 Agenda on the ESCAP website. Member States have been consulted thoroughly in the organization of the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development and the preparation of the Regional Road Map. The process of developing the draft involved consultation through the Advisory Committee, the circulation of successive drafts to Governments, civil society and members of the Regional Coordination Mechanism, and consultations with the Advisory Committee in an informal session. In response to subparagraph 7 (c) in resolution 72/6, ESCAP has contributed to national implementation efforts with analytical products, technical services provided to subregional institutions and programmes, and capacity-building in various areas, in particular in relation to strengthening follow-up and review and through knowledge platforms and products.

The fourth session of the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development was concluded in March 2017 with the adoption of the Regional road map for implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific, which was subsequently endorsed by the 73rd session of the ESCAP Commission in the same year. The Regional road map identified priority areas for regional cooperation and collaboration among member States with emphasis on practical means of implementation to achieve SDGs. These key areas, namely data and statistics, technology, financing for development, policy coherence, regional partnerships, social development, disaster risk reduction and resilience, climate change, management of natural resources, connectivity, and energy, also lay out the direction and approaches of ESCAP's normative, analytical and capacity building work, as well as strategic partnerships with UN agencies and other stakeholders.

ii. The Regional Coordination Mechanism: Steps taken since the adoption of resolution 72/6 include the realignment of the Regional Coordination Mechanism thematic working groups with the Sustainable Development Goals as well as the establishment of terms of reference and work plans for each thematic working group, which include outputs in support of least developed, land-locked and Pacific island developing countries, among other subregional groupings. The thematic working groups support knowledge-sharing and will be involved in tracking progress on the 2030 Agenda and coordinating support at the regional level. The seven, new thematic working groups are on resource efficient growth; sustainable societies; inclusive development and poverty eradication; disaster risk reduction and resilience; gender equality and the empowerment of women; education 2030+; and statistics. The thematic working groups have work plans for 2016-2017 which include joint outputs that will feed into the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development and its reporting to the high-level political forum on sustainable development. The thematic working groups will be positioning future work plans to align with the high-level political forum themes and the mandates of the Asia-Pacific regional road map. The Regional Coordination Mechanism has also cooperated in the negotiation and adoption of the ASEAN-United Nations Plan of Action for 2016-2020, which specifically supports ASEAN member States in identifying the complementarities between the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the 2030 Agenda.

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2030 Agenda.

In addition, a communications plan has been developed for the Regional Coordination Mechanism which included the launching of a new website in 2016 that provides comprehensive reporting and archiving of collaboration efforts among the United Nations agencies in Asia and the Pacific, including work that is produced by the Regional Coordination Mechanism thematic working groups.

iii. Analytical work focusing on Sustainable Development and SDGs:

Sustainable development- and SDGs-focused flagship publications and books to be delivered during the biennium 2018-2019 analyze challenges, means of implementation and progress made in the Asia-Pacific region in the context of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs. New titles such as the thematic reports on Sustainable Development, Financing for Development in Asia and the Pacific, Social Outlook for Asia and the Pacific, and Asia-Pacific SDGs Indicators-based Progress Report are introduced to provide a comprehensive analysis of the challenges and situations of the three dimensions of sustainable development.

ESCAP's key SDG publications that were released in 2016-2017 included:

Eradicating Poverty and Promoting Prosperity in a Changing Asia-Pacific, available at:
http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/publications/AP_SDG_Thematic-Report_2017.pdf

Asia-Pacific Sustainable Development Goals Outlook 2017, available at: <http://www.unescap.org/publications/asia-pacific-sustainable-development-goals-outlook>

Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific 2017: Measuring SDG progress in Asia and the Pacific: Is there enough data?, available at:
<http://www.unescap.org/publications/statistical-yearbook-asia-and-pacific-2017>

Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific 2016-SDG Baseline Report, available at:
http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/ESCAP_SYB2016_SDG_baseline_report.pdf

iv. Capacity-building projects for member States focusing on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs:

Capacity-building projects for member States, in particular for least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, and small island developing States, focus mainly on enhancing their capacity in designing and implementing policies and programmes for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs with emphasis on financing for development, connectivity, technology and innovation, conduct of national follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda, social development, statistics and energy. Some of this work was supported through a Rapid Response Facility. The Rapid Response Facility provides quick and effective response to support countries in the implementation of the SDGs. In particular, identifying and addressing SDG data and statistics gaps (including visualization); supporting integrated systems analysis to help understand SDG interlinkages and identify policy priorities; supporting national follow up and review; facilitating stakeholder participation in SDG implementation, supporting trade facilitation, integration and LDC graduation. Other core areas including facilitating ICT for development (gender, youth etc), development of social policies etc. will also be considered.

Q8 Aligning the structure of the organization with the transformative features of the 2030 Agenda, including any challenges and lessons learned in doing so:

The Commission, through the adoption of resolutions 71/1 on Restructuring the conference structure of the Commission to be fit for the evolving post-2015 development agenda and 73/1 on A conference structure of the Commission aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, has strengthened its effectiveness and efficiency for assisting member States in the implementation of 2030 Agenda and the SDGs in the Asia-Pacific region. The former resolution mandated the establishment of the committee on energy; and the establishment of the committee on information and communications technology, science, technology and innovation, and the committee on macroeconomic policy, poverty reduction and financing for development through reconstituting two existing committees. The latter mandated the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development as the subsidiary structure of the Commission; and decided that the Asian and Pacific Centre for the Development of Disaster Information Management is under the auspices of the Commission. The current conference structure of the Commission, which reflects the areas of needs for development identified by member States, is aligned with the substantive requirements of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Q9 Readjusting or updating results-based budgeting and management, including performance indicators:

For the programme of work 2018-2019, each subprogramme has been strategized to focus on the support to member States in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, with emphasis on the SDGs pertaining to the executing division of the subprogramme. To measure the effectiveness of ESCAP work, the indicators of achievement have been synchronized across subprogrammes to measure (1) member States' adoption of regional frameworks and ESCAP-promoted policy options in their national policies, frameworks and strategies; and (2) capacity of participants from member States in applying the knowledge gained from ESCAP initiatives related to the 2030 Agenda and SDGs. The standardization of the performance indicators for all subregions aims at measuring deeper of ESCAP's support to member States in a given subregion in terms of (1) building capacity of planning and implementing coherent policies supporting the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development; (2) adoption of policies in line with ESCAP recommendations; and (3) reaching consensus on regional and subregional dimensions of sustainable development.

Q10 Action to enhance support to the principle of "leaving no one behind" and to integrated policy approaches:

Leaving no one behind:

ESCAP, with its resolution 73/9 endorsed the Regional Road Map for implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific. The Regional Road Map has, as one its thematic areas, "leaving no one behind" where the following opportunities for regional collaboration are identified:

(a) Promote analytical studies and policy advocacy to address inequalities, reduce poverty and enhance social protection, including for persons with disabilities, to build socioeconomic resilience;

(b) Continue regional and subregional dialogues to support multisectoral policies, strategies and programmes to implement the 2030 Agenda, the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and advance gender equality and women's empowerment;

(c) Address unemployment and underemployment among youth, including by improving the match between the knowledge and skills of youth and labour market demands;

(d) Facilitate regional and subregional dialogue on policies to address population ageing;

(e) Implement the Incheon Strategy to "Make the Right Real" for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific;

(f) Strengthen the linkages between international migration and development, including through more effective management of migration.

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migration

As part of its work on leaving no one behind, ESCAP launched the flagship publication entitled Sustainable Social Development in Asia and the Pacific: Towards a People-Centred Transformation, which contains a summary of the social development gaps in the region and an outline of the key priorities and resources needed for a people-centred transformation in 2017. ESCAP also organized the Strategic Dialogue on Poverty and Inequality in Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok to identify the challenges faced by the region in measuring and addressing poverty and inequality and sharing good practices.

ESCAP published a policy paper series on inequality of opportunity, with four papers measuring inequality of access to education, employment, clean energy and health. The policy papers are accompanied by a guide on how to measure inequality of opportunity. A study on multidimensional inequality in Indonesia was prepared and discussed at the Indonesia Development Forum 2017. The study reviewed progress in key opportunities and highlighted persisting rural-urban disparities and an increasing gap in educational attainment between the richest and poorest quintiles.

As a part of its efforts to promote women's empowerment through entrepreneurship, ESCAP prepared a study entitled Fostering Women's Entrepreneurship in ASEAN: Transforming Prospects, Transforming Societies. ESCAP organized a regional forum on gender-responsive budgeting in Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok, resulting in increased momentum in the advocacy of the importance of gender-responsive budgeting and enhanced dialogue and partnerships around sustainable financing for achieving gender equality and the 2030 Agenda.

ESCAP prepared a report entitled Realizing Youth Inclusion for a More Sustainable Asia and the Pacific to broaden understanding of the multitude of institutional and sociocultural barriers that youth face in realizing their potential, and established a youth policy toolbox as an online repository of good practices and policies to assist Governments in developing policies for harnessing the potential of youth. The toolbox has been launched in Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Mongolia, the Philippines and six Pacific island countries. ESCAP also convened an Interregional Youth Policy Forum in Bangkok in cooperation with the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and the Economic Commission for Africa to share good practices across the regions in facilitating the school-to-work transition of youth.

To enhance the evidence base for policy options, ESCAP prepared a report entitled Addressing the Challenges of Population Ageing in Asia and the Pacific: Implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, in which it argues that with effective policies, population ageing can herald a period of sustained progress. A special issue of the Asia-Pacific Population Journal (vol. 32, No. 1, August 2017) focused on population ageing, covering themes such as human resource requirements for meeting the needs of an ageing society; the availability and use of appropriate technology to enhance access by older persons to services, including health and long-term care services; and gender dimensions of ageing in the Asia-Pacific region. ESCAP convened the Asia-Pacific Intergovernmental Meeting on the Third Review and Appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing to accelerate the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002, in order to foster an inclusive society for all ages. ESCAP organized subregional capacity-building workshops on income security for older persons in the Pacific and in South Asia. The workshops focused on the design of policies for income security for older persons and the importance of providing sustainable systems of income security in ageing societies.

ESCAP produced a report entitled Building Disability-Inclusive Societies in Asia and the Pacific: Assessing Progress of the Incheon Strategy, a comprehensive regional progress report on the participation of persons with disabilities in development opportunities at the midpoint review of the implementation of the Incheon Strategy. ESCAP convened the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Midpoint Review of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013–2022, in Beijing in November 2017. The Meeting adopted the Beijing Declaration, including the Action Plan to Accelerate the Implementation of the Incheon Strategy, to foster disability-inclusive development through a comprehensive regional policy action plan involving Governments and other stakeholders over the subsequent five years.

ESCAP published a report entitled Towards Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in the Asia-Pacific Region: Challenges and Opportunities, in which it provides up-to-date information on migration trends, highlights key policy issues with respect to ensuring safe, orderly and regular migration in the Asia-Pacific region and provides recommendations to help guide discussions at the Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, which was convened by ESCAP in cooperation with the International Organization for Migration and other United Nations agencies. The Meeting helped the region develop

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an Asia-Pacific perspective on safe, orderly and regular migration to feed into the global stocktaking meeting on the global compact on migration that was held in Puerto Vallarta, Mexico, from 4 to 6 December 2017. ESCAP also published four studies on the links between international migration and development in North and Central Asia.

ESCAP developed a series of online training tools to support policymakers in Asia and the Pacific in their efforts with respect to social protection, youth and disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction.

Under the Thematic Working Group on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, joint initiatives have been carried out including research and analysis, intergovernmental consensus-building and stakeholder engagement towards advancing gender equality in the Asia-Pacific region. Specifically, an analytical paper on financing for gender equality in Asia and the Pacific has been developed, which proposes key recommendations to enhance investment in women and girls to meet the ambitions of the 2030 Agenda. The Thematic Working Group has also undertaken joint advocacy efforts, including on prevention of violence against women and children. The outputs reported have supported progress towards targets and means of implementation 1.3, 5.1, 5.4, 5.5, 5.a, 5.b, 8.3, 8.5, 8.8, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.7 and 16.12 of the Sustainable Development Goal indicator framework.

Further, ESCAP has been working on sex-disaggregation breakdowns by relevant population groups with a view to improving the availability of disaggregated data for monitoring the SDGs.

Integrated policy approaches:

The ESCAP methodological tool on Integrated Approaches for Sustainable Development Goals Planning: The Case of Goal 6 on Water and Sanitation was published.

ESCAP supported the localization of the Sustainable Development Goals with the means of implementation of the New Urban Agenda under a new partnership with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), focusing on providing policy assistance in the areas of financing, data and partnerships with non-State actors. ESCAP co-chaired the United Nations Development Group Asia-Pacific Task Team on Urbanization, which promotes policy coherence on urban issues at both the regional and the country levels among 20 member-agencies.

ESCAP and UN-Habitat collaborated to support policy coherence in mainstreaming climate change responses, including the nationally determined contribution priorities of selected countries in the region, into current and forthcoming national urban policies.

The Asia-Pacific Research and Training Network on Trade Expert Group on Trade and the Sustainable Development Goals was established and nodal points as well as capacity-building needs were identified for Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Nepal. Policy advice was also provided to Afghanistan on trade and the Sustainable Development Goals.

ESCAP published Asia-Pacific Trade and Investment Report 2017: Channelling Trade and Investment into Sustainable Development, which focused on the means of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. A handbook on policies, promotion and facilitation of FDI for sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific was published in October 2017. Good practice case studies, tools for evidence-based policymaking and the negotiation of agreements for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, and publications relating to the negotiation of development-oriented preferential trade agreements, intellectual property rights and non-tariff barriers were issued, and online training materials were developed as contributions to existing courses.

Workshops and training on FDI promotion and facilitation were held in Myanmar and Uzbekistan. The annual meeting and capacity-building events were organized for the Asia-Pacific FDI Network for Least Developed and Landlocked Developing States, at which the linkages between FDI, innovation and the Sustainable Development Goals were also discussed. Regional and national workshops were organized on trade agreements with respect to graduation from least developed country status, and trade policies for sustainable development.

The outputs reported have supported progress towards targets 1.1, 8.3, 8.10, 9.3, 10.1 and 17.16 of the Sustainable Development Goal

indicator framework.

Q11 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q12 Mainstreaming the SDGs in development plans and policies or through national sustainable development plans/strategies:

ESCAP as a Regional Commission carries out normative/intergovernmental, research and analytical and capacity building functions. ESCAP's work programme is fully aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and guided by the Regional road map at the Asia-Pacific level.

ESCAP's Programme of Work 2018-2019 is available at: [https://undocs.org/en/A/72/6\(Sect.19\)](https://undocs.org/en/A/72/6(Sect.19))

The Regional road map for implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific is available at: <http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/publications/SDGs-Regional-Roadmap.pdf>

ESCAP in its work with countries takes as national development plans as a framework to operate in to be able to respond to the demands of member States and ensure policy coherence. The following are some examples of ESCAP's work on mainstreaming the SDGs in national planning through multisectoral and sectoral frameworks.

Multi-sectoral

ESCAP established a rapid response facility (RRF) to provide quick and effective response to countries in support of the different thematic areas and priority issues of the Regional Road Map. In 2017, missions were deployed to 10 countries in Asia and the Pacific (Bhutan, Mongolia, Pakistan, Samoa, Cambodia, Timor-Leste, Lao PDR, Kiribati and Sri Lanka). RRF missions focused on a wide range of issues such as strengthening national statistical systems including the identification and of addressing SDG data and statistics gaps (including visualization); supporting integrated systems analysis to help understand SDG interlinkages and identify policy priorities; supporting national follow up and review including through Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs); facilitating stakeholder participation in SDG implementation; and supporting trade facilitation, integration and LDC graduation.

In support of increasing the coherence and alignment of UN operational activities, RRF missions at the national level are implemented in the context of the work of UN Country Team (UNCTs). The RRF secretariat is requested to inform the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC) of the intended scope of work of the mission, including details of the duration and purpose.

Target countries are those with limited capacities in data mapping, collection and visualization; those embarking on national planning processes that can benefit from integrated systems analysis; countries on the verge of LDC graduation; countries requiring support with convening the multiple stakeholders needed to implement, follow up and review the SDGs; countries undertaking VNRs; countries embarking on UNDAF process.

ESCAP has established a Sustainable Development Goals Help Desk (SDG Help Desk) to support policy makers from member States in the Asia-Pacific region with tools, methodologies and opportunities for sharing best practices on developing effective strategies, policies and institutional mechanisms for implementation of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and the SDGs. The SDG Help Desk is designed to serve as the primary modality for coordinating ESCAP's support to member States in specific priority areas such as integration of the SDGs in national planning, stakeholder engagement, effective follow-up and review, and building partnerships for SDG implementation. The Help Desk will be launched at the fifth session of the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development in 2018 and can be accessed at: <https://sustdev.unescap.org/>

Gender

ESCAP's work on building capacity and advocating for enabling legislative frameworks for women entrepreneurs to be able to reach

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their full potential, for policy interventions and investment to promote women's transformative leadership in the region and for promoting the integration of gender concerns into national planning and budgetary processes as well as the institutionalization of gender-responsive budgeting across Asia-Pacific, governments to harness e-government as a tool towards women's empowerment, has strengthened the application of gender-responsive budgeting in national contexts and enhanced dialogue and partnerships around sustainable financing for achieving gender equality and the 2030 Agenda. Governments in the region have committed to follow-up activities to fully integrate gender concerns into the national planning and budgetary processes, e.g. Lao People's Democratic Republic, Cambodia and China.

Environment

ESCAP launched a methodology that takes stock of the "indivisible" nature of the 2030 Agenda and the three dimensions of sustainable development—economic prosperity, social justice and environmental protection—and applies systems thinking approach to integration of the SDGs into national planning. Further illustrating the application of integrated and systems thinking approaches is a selection of case studies. Country case studies describe the applications in Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, and Fiji with SDG 6 on water and sanitation planning at the core. A case study on SDG 11 on sustainable urban development applies systems thinking principles including best practices from Japan, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, and Thailand in relation to urban metabolism and natural resource efficiency. Regional case studies highlight emerging, persistent, and systemic issues, including microplastics, wastewater management, and gender-sensitive access to sanitation. The theme of the integrated approach will be featured on the SDG Help Desk through interactive methodologies, tools and various knowledge products to further assist member states in integrating the SDGs into national planning.

Through its work on Integrated Resource Recovery Center (IRRC) ESCAP supported developing countries in the region to achieve SDG 12 through integration of 3R principles (reduce, reuse, recycle) and resource efficiency in their national development plans (target 12.5).

Statistics

In 2016, member States and development partners in Asia and the Pacific agreed to the Collective Vision and Framework for Action by the Asia-Pacific Statistics Community to enable and empower national statistics systems to lead development and delivery of innovative, trusted and timely products and services for urgent and evolving statistical requirements of the 2030 Agenda. Consensus was established through a series of subregional and regional consultations organized by ESCAP, under the guidance of the Committee on Statistics.

Guided by this collective vision, regional initiatives in the areas of economic statistics, population and social statistics, civil registration and vital statistics, gender statistics, environment statistics, disaster-related statistics and modernization were adjusted and realigned to contribute directly to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. ESCAP statistical products and services, including the database and the statistical yearbook, provided critical insights on the baseline status and progress of SDG implementation for enhanced awareness of effective strategy and policy options for inclusive and sustainable development. These products also guided the development of statistical work plans and national strategies for development of statistics through improved understanding of the current data availability, gaps and capacity needs.

Q13 Mainstreaming the SDGs in sectoral strategies, including specific SDG/target strategies:

ESCAP's work on LDC graduation on SDGs

Macroeconomic policy

ESCAP, in collaboration with the Royal Government of Cambodia, co-organised a regional workshop, Strengthening Development of Least Developed Countries in Asia and the Pacific to Support Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, to support the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for LDCs, including its support for the smooth transition of LDCs graduation processes. The meeting was held in October 2017 in Cambodia, where 11 of the region's 12 LDCs participated. The workshop reviewed progress of LDCs in the region in implementing the Istanbul Programme of Action for LDCs, shared knowledge

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workshop reviewed progress of LDCs in the region in implementing the Istanbul Programme of Action for LDCs, shared knowledge among policymakers and researchers on ways to effectively leverage development cooperation partnerships, and discussed ways to enhance regional economic cooperation and integration of LDCs, with a focus on CLM (Cambodia, Myanmar and Lao PDR) integration with other ASEAN countries. For further information, please see <http://www.unescap.org/events/csn-ldc-workshop-in-cambodia>

ESCAP organized with the Royal Government of Bhutan a regional workshop on formulating national policies and strategies in preparation for graduation from the LDC category in Bhutan in 2017. The capacity building workshop provided opportunities for policymakers from Bhutan, Lao PDR, Cambodia, Bangladesh and Myanmar to understand the usage and policy scenarios of macroeconomic models and tools to identify strategies and implement policies for LDCs post-graduation opportunities within the SDGs framework. For further information, please see <http://www.unescap.org/events/csn-ldc-workshop-in-bhutan> ESCAP has also provided advisory services for the development of a bond market in Bhutan.

There is a plan to organise a subregional workshop for the Pacific LDCs (i.e., Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu) to study how graduation can be made sustainable and beneficial to all segments of society as well as carrying out a cost benefit analysis of graduation and understanding the incentive structures. This will also provide a good opportunity to raise the issue of vulnerability and other forms of challenges within the context of these LDCs, which will also be aligned with the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Under the Development Account Project, 11th tranche, there is a planned two-day capacity building workshop in Vanuatu during the fourth quarter of 2018 on formulating national policies and strategies in preparation for graduation, including the financing for development strategies.

Trade policy

As a part of its mandate and against the backdrop of slow growth in least developed countries, ESCAP has been providing tailor-made capacity-building and policy advice that support the Asia-Pacific economies in mainstreaming the SDGs in development plans. ESCAP organized a Regional workshop of least developed countries (LDCs) on 2-4 August 2017 in Bhutan, where the policymakers and stakeholders discussed and identified their future capacity building needs. ARTNeT group of experts on Trade and SDGs was also established in this Bhutan workshop.

Tailor-made national capacity building programmes on challenges relating to trade-related issues with special focus on LDC graduation and market access were organized in Cambodia (August and October 2017), Lao PDR (May and July 2018) and Timor Leste (November 2017). in collaboration with their Governments. The workshops also facilitated the dialogue between policy makers and stakeholders in identifying, by using an integrated approach, possible way forward for meeting the goals relating to Istanbul Programme of Action and SDGs. Advisory services were also provided to Cambodia (October 2017) and Timor Leste (November 2017) on meeting the challenges in trade and investment associated with least developed countries' graduation and to harness trade for implementation of SDGs.

To assist the Asia-Pacific least developed countries in improving their market access and improving exports, ESCAP conducted detailed studies of trade-related procedures in Bhutan, Bangladesh and Nepal to be used as baseline for the establishment of national trade and transport facilitation monitoring mechanism. ESCAP/ARTNeT also published studies on the role and impact of non-tariff measures focused on for Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar.

Several regional, subregional and national capacity building workshops were also organized to build capacity of least developed countries on trade policy issues, including on how to negotiate and formulate inclusive development-friendly preferential trade agreements and policy options to enhance and diversify markets. This included a Regional workshop for least developed countries and leveraging trade as a means of implementation for the 2030 Agenda (August 2017). ESCAP also assisted Myanmar to formulate its global safeguard rules to protect domestic producers from serious injury caused by increased imports.

As part of its support to least developed countries' in simplifying trade procedures and facilitating trade for sustainable development, ESCAP also organized capacity building sessions on the Framework Agreement on Facilitation of Cross-border Paperless Trade in Asia and the Pacific in Cambodia (January 2017) and Bangladesh (March 2017), as well as Myanmar (September 2017). Bangladesh and Cambodia signed the UN treaty in August 2017

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and Cambodia signed the UN treaty in August 2017.

Of the 12 ESCAP least developed country members, eight are now members of WTO. Afghanistan was the latest country to accede in July 2016. Bhutan and Timor Leste are observers. Policy advisory services in the area of SME development were provided to Cambodia and the Lao People's Democratic Republic (November 2016).

Manual/Reference materials:

1. Analytical Approaches to Evaluating Preferential Trade Agreements.

http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Analytical%20Approaches_Low%20resolution.pdf

2. A Handbook on Safeguard Rules for Least Developed Countries. <https://artnet.unescap.org/publications/books-reports/handbook-safeguard-rules-least-developed-countries>

3. A Handbook on Negotiating Development Oriented Intellectual Property Provisions in Trade and Investment Agreements. <https://artnet.unescap.org/publications/books-reports/handbook-negotiating-intellectual-property-provisions-trade-agreements>

4. Trade integration within ASEAN: The role of non-tariff measures for Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Viet Nam. <https://artnet.unescap.org/publications/books-research-reports/trade-integration-within-asean-role-non-tariff-measures-cambodia-lao>

5. For E-Learning Series on Business Process Analysis for Trade Facilitation. <http://www.unescap.org/our-work/trade-investment-innovation/trade-facilitation/bpa-course>

Capacity building/Training with training materials:

1. WTO/ESCAP- 13th ARTNet Capacity Building Workshop on "Empirical Trade Analysis: Structural gravity estimation and counterfactuals", 18-21 December 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

<http://www.unescap.org/events/wtoescap-13th-artnet-capacity-building-workshop-empirical-trade-analysis-trade-and-welfare>

2. ARTNet Symposium on Preferential Trade Agreements and Inclusive Trade, 14-15 December 2017, Bangkok, Thailand
<http://www.unescap.org/events/artnet-symposium-preferential-trade-agreements-and-inclusive-trade>

3. International Conference on Cross-border Paperless Trade: Single Window in the Context of New Technological Wave, 7-8 December 2017, Moscow, Russian Federation
<http://www.unescap.org/events/international-conference-cross-border-paperless-trade-single-window-context-new-technological>

4. Workshop on International Trade of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables: The role of Standards and Quality Inspection systems, 20-21 November 2017, Bangkok, Thailand
<http://www.unescap.org/events/workshop-international-trade-fresh-fruit-and-vegetables-role-standards-and-quality-inspection>

5. ESCAP-EIF Capacity-building Workshop on Emerging Priorities in Least Developed Countries on Trade and Development, 2-3 November 2017, Bangkok, Thailand
<http://www.unescap.org/events/escap-eif-capacity-building-workshop-emerging-priorities-least-developed-countries-trade-and>

6. Reshaping Business Engagement for Achieving SDGs (ESBN), 30 October 2017, Bangkok, Thailand
<http://www.unescap.org/events/reshaping-business-engagement-achieving-sdgs-esbn>

7. Regional Consultation on eCommerce for Sustainable Development, 30 October 2017, Bangkok, Thailand
<http://www.unescap.org/events/regional-consultation-ecommerce-sustainable-development>

8. ASFAN Economic Integration Forum 2017. 14-15 September 2017. Bangkok, Thailand

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ASEAN Economic Integration Forum 2017, 11-15 September 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

<http://www.unescap.org/events/asean-economic-integration-forum-2017>

9. National workshop on Negotiating Preferential Trade Agreements, 29-31 August 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

<http://www.unescap.org/events/national-workshop-negotiating-preferential-trade-agreements>

10. Regional Workshop on Least developed countries and leveraging trade as a means of implementation for the 2030 Agenda, 2-4 August 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

<http://www.unescap.org/events/regional-workshop-least-developed-countries-and-leveraging-trade-means-implementation-2030>

Agriculture

ESCAP has 2 regional institute that work on sustainable agriculture: Centre for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization (CSAM) in Beijing, China and Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Sustainable Agriculture (CAPSA) in Bogor, Indonesia. Both institutes have contributed to SDG mainstreaming in sectoral strategies and policies. Some examples are as follows:

Regional Forum on Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization in Asia and the Pacific

The Regional Forum on Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization in Asia and the Pacific is a strategic annual event of CSAM for high-level policy dialogue and regional cooperation towards integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development into policies, strategies and frameworks of sustainable agriculture/agricultural mechanization in Member Countries. It also plays a role as an incubator of ideas for guiding CSAM's new activities since it was initiated in 2013.

The 4th Regional Forum on Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization in Asia and the Pacific was held in Hanoi, Viet Nam on 23-25 November 2016. Focusing on the theme of “Leading the Way for Climate-Smart Agriculture through Machinery and Practices”, the Forum focused on how low-carbon technologies and innovative practices available across the Asia-Pacific region are distributed and applied, including conservation agriculture, biochar, direct rice seeding, straw management, and so forth. Meanwhile, a panel discussion on “How can mechanization contribute better to climate-smart agriculture?” was conducted and concluded that agricultural mechanization can play a positive role in achieving climate-smart agriculture in the realms of both adaptation and mitigation.

CSAM organized the 5th Regional Forum on Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization in Asia and the Pacific on the theme of ‘Promoting Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization Strategy’ (SAMS) in collaboration with the Ministry of Agricultural Development of Nepal on 12-14 December 2017 in Kathmandu, Nepal. The Forum facilitated discussion on national policy formulation, strategy development, and identification of innovative solutions for sustainable agricultural mechanization. The Forum successfully reached out to around 50 agricultural mechanization officials and experts from 16 countries and other pertinent stakeholders.

CAPSA's work on climate-resilient agriculture focused on taking local plans as the framework. The main outputs of this work were a Training Manual on ‘Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) to Support Local Planning for Climate-resilient Agriculture’ (translated into Burmese, December 2016) and 3 provincial Workshops on ‘Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) to Support Local Planning for Climate-resilient Agriculture’ in September 2016.

In collaboration with the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), CAPSA also organized a Policy Analysis Workshop: ‘Transition towards Sustainable Agriculture in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – Strategic Implementation, Follow Up and Review’, in November 2016 in Bogor, Indonesia.

Q14 Data and statistical capacity building:

Normative work for SDGs

ESCAP supported SDG data and statistics through substantive inputs and facilitation of the formulation of a collective vision and framework for multi-stakeholder action in the Asia-Pacific region to transform official statistics for the SDGs. This was achieved through

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organizing a regional conference for consultation with a wide range of stakeholders, as well as a series of sub-regional events for further inputs. The resulting 'collective vision and framework for action by the Asia-Pacific statistical community', which particularly emphasizes related capacity strengthening, was also consulted with the Governing Council of SIAP at its 12th session, and subsequently endorsed by the Committee on Statistics at its fifth session in December 2016. In March 2017, a regional conference was conducted to discuss with a mix of senior officials and experts, regional strategies for successful implementation of the collective vision and for developing and implementing national comprehensive indicator frameworks.

ESCAP has further aligned its work in all domains of statistics with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs.

1. Civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS)

The Regional Action Framework (RAF) on Civil

Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) in Asia and the Pacific sets the framework for the regional initiative to 'Get Every One in the Picture' during the Asia Pacific CRVS Decade (2015-2024). As part of the reporting structure of the RAF, 38 members and associate members have submitted baseline report to the ESCAP Secretariat by the end of 2017. Information on national targets and baseline data was made available on www.getinthepicture.org and fed into a regional synthesis report which was presented to the 72nd Commission session in May 2016. The key findings were condensed into an advocacy brochure labelled 'CRVS Decade in Asia and the Pacific -The situation at the beginning of the CRVS Decade'. ESCAP continued to advocate for the "Get Every One in the Picture" initiative by regular dissemination of news on CRVS, advocacy materials developed in collaboration with partners as well as continuous improvements to the regional platform for CRVS www.getinthepicture.org. In addition to the regular dissemination efforts, a side event to the Fourth Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development was held in March 2017. The event focused on the importance of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) to eradicate poverty in Asia and the Pacific was held together with UNHCR, Secretariat for the Pacific Community (SPC), World Vision and the Thai Health Information Standards Development Centre in the Ministry of Public Health.

The second and third meeting of the Regional Steering Group on Asia and the Pacific was convened in September 2016 and October 2017. The second meeting reviewed the achievements and main challenges from the baseline and national target reports from 37 countries (submitted at the time) on the implementation of the Regional Action Framework on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics in Asia and the Pacific, and made recommendations to governments and development partners to maintain the momentum and accelerate progress by leveraging the emphasis on the SDGs. The Third meeting focused on the preparations for the mid-term review of the CRVS Decade in 2019 as well as on establishing task forces to develop materials in a range of technical areas related to CRVS. The Regional Steering Group further reviewed guidance notes for countries on the link between CRVS and electoral registrars, how to establish CRVS Coordination mechanisms and develop national CRVS strategies.

2. Economic statistics

ESCAP's economic statistics work is organized within the framework of the Regional Programme for the improvement of Economic Statistics (RPES) which was endorsed by the member States at the second session of the Committee on Statistics in 2010. The substantive scope of the Programme is delineated by the Core Set of Economic Statistics which was endorsed by the Commission in resolution 67/10. The regional coordination of the Programme is led by the Steering Group comprising member countries (NSO and Central Bank representatives), development partners and ESCAP Statistics Division as ESCAP. The Steering Group meets yearly as part of the Asia-Pacific Economic Statistics Week to review the implementation of the Regional Programme.

Four Steering Group Task Forces were formed in 2016 to work on: (i) Capacity Screening 2017; (ii) Asia-Pacific Economic Statistics Week 2017; (iii) Quality Assurance Frameworks for Economic Statistics; and (iv) Statistical Business Registers. The members of these task forces are ESCAP, development partners and countries. The Capacity Screening is a survey conducted in accordance with the milestones of the Regional Programme across the national statistical systems of the region to monitor the implementation of the Regional Programme for the improvement of Economic Statistics.

3. Population and social statistics

The implementation plan of the Regional Strategy to Improve Population and Social Statistics in Asia and the Pacific under the guidance of the *Friends of the Chair Group* reflects the reformulation of the needs and targets and priority areas for regional collaboration in

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or a Friends of the Chair Group reflects the reformulation of the goals and targets and priority areas for regional collaboration, in alignment with the regional collective vision and framework for action by the Asian-Pacific statistical community to transform national statistical systems to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The implementation plan was endorsed by the Committee on Statistics at its 5th session in December 2016. Tasked by the Committee on Statistics, ESCAP also established a Regional Steering Group (RSG) on population and social statistics to provide directions and guide implementation of the Regional Strategy. The first meeting of RSG was held in August 2017.

4. Disaster statistics

In 2014, ESCAP adopted resolution 70/2, on Disaster-related Statistics, which established an expert group involving statisticians and experts on disaster management. During 2016 and 2017, the Expert Group conducted a series of pilot studies and consultations with expert group members and developed a disaster-related statistics framework (DRSF) and guidelines for implementation, including the specifications for a basic range of disaster-related statistics, as a resource for members states for improving disaster-related statistics. DRSF provides a key reference for harmonization and improved comparability of data that are used to produce indicators for the international monitoring frameworks (SDGs and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction). The final draft DRSF and guidelines, is the main and final output from this Expert Group. Although it was developed under a regional mandate, the group received feedback that the output has relevance and value added globally. The DRSF will undergo further review, internationally, during 2018 and the Expert Group will submit its final report to the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in May 2018. Future work by ESCAP in this domain is expected to focus on providing further support to national institutions with implementation of the new framework.

Data and analytical work for SDGs

The ESCAP Statistical database contains time series data for over 400 statistical indicators on development issues, including Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicators for which data are currently available. Data are disseminated online and through various ESCAP reports, mainly through the Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific.

In 2016, the Statistical Division initiated the re-development of its statistical information system to improve user interface and enhance dissemination. The re-structuring of the core statistical database also increased flexibility and use by allowing multiple indicators frameworks such as the SDGs and to disseminate data through a range of data products. The statistical database, including the newly added SDG indicators, served as basis for the preparation of the SDG baseline report component of the Statistical Yearbook 2016 with data extracted from the database and shared with the team of experts to draft analytical inputs to be prepared. A new aggregation was also developed as part of the system to make more regional aggregates available based on limited country data. A set of tools (SQL queries, pivot tables) and procedures have been developed to prepare tables on data availability for SDG indicators.

The 2016 edition of the Statistical Yearbook was devoted to assessing the baseline status of the region and the sub-regions against Agenda 2030 goals and targets. The report was launched on 10 July 2017 during the High-Level Political Forum, in New York. It consists of three different parts namely, regional snapshot, goal-by-goal progress assessment, and conclusions. The report establishes a baseline, assesses regional progress since 2000 and identifies the gaps which need to be closed if the SDGs are to be achieved by 2030.

The 2017 edition of the Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific is structured around 3 core components: (1) the online databases (ESCAP and SDG subset); (2) Country SDG datasheets; and (3) a review of SDG data availability in the Asia-Pacific region.

Technical assistance and capacity building for SDGs

ESCAP initiated and tested a consolidated approach to SDG implementation in Mongolia (October 2017) and Pakistan (November 2017). The approach combines ESCAP's systems approach to assessing SDG linkages and stakeholder engagement with its approaches to benchmarking progress on the SDGs and a Diagnostic Tool for developing statistical work plans.

ESCAP's technical assistance and capacity building in sectoral statistics has been aligned with the 2030 Agenda and monitoring requirements of the SDGs. ESCAP has programmes in the following domains of statistics:

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requirements of the SDGs. ESCAP has programmes in the following domains of statistics.

1. Civil Registration and vital statistics (CRVS)

The Project to Strengthen the National Capacity in Producing and Disseminating Vital Statistics from Civil Registration Records in Asia and the Pacific (December 2016 to December 2017) was implemented with funding from the Bloomberg Philanthropies Data for Health Initiative and will be followed up by a second phase in 2018-2019. The Project included two sequential training workshops for 8 countries in Asia, as well as the follow-up technical guidance to project countries to help process and analyze data from civil registration records, leading to the drafting and completion of national vital statistics reports. The workshops used the Draft Guidelines and Template for Developing a Vital Statistics Report developed by Statistics Norway in collaboration with ESCAP and ECA. The Project also supported the development of the second version of the guidelines for setting and monitoring the goals and targets of the Regional Action Framework on CRVS in Asia and the Pacific as well as missions to Bhutan, Mongolia and Viet Nam to advise the national CRVS focal points and other relevant stakeholders on implementation of the Regional Action Framework.

ESCAP, as a member of the Brisbane Accord Group (also including UNICEF, UNFPA, SPC, WHO, Universities and the Pacific Civil Registrar's Network) on CRVS in the Pacific (BAG), collaborated with ESCAP of the Pacific Community and other BAG members to conduct a training workshop on data analysis and report writing for civil registration data and vital statistics. The BAG and ESCAP also co-organised a workshop for small Pacific island states to share experiences and identify ways forward to improve national CRVS systems in March 2017. In October 2017, ESCAP collaborated with BAG partners on a workshop on Disaster Preparation and Response for 20 members of the Pacific Civil Registrars Network leading to improved planning for disasters by civil registrars in the Pacific.

National grants were disbursed to 5 countries and a regional workshop on outcomes and lessons learnt from these technical assistance projects was held in April 2016. The workshop included training on how to establish a national coordination mechanism and develop national strategies for CRVS.

In December 2017, ESCAP organized a workshop for national CRVS focal points from 11 countries, focusing on developing national CRVS strategies and setting up national CRVS coordination mechanisms.

2. Economic statistics

The economic statistics activities of ESCAP Statistics Division have focused further on analytical capacity building and engagement of member States in the delivery of regional knowledge products such as national studies and reports as part of the outputs of the newly established Steering Group task forces. Papers that were presented at the Asia-Pacific Economic Statistics Week 2016 and 2017 are available on the ESCAP Communities website as a resource and the report of the Week has identified priority issues for improving the quality of economic statistics were discussed.

As a result of the economic statistics, regional project support meetings and country-level economic statistics technical assistance were delivered for Cambodia, Lao PDR, Maldives and Viet Nam, planned for Bhutan and Sri Lanka. Draft proposals for national studies were also produced for 8 countries. The national studies by Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Tajikistan and Vietnam were also developed in preparation for and during project support meetings.

3. Population and social statistics

Disseminating internationally agreed classifications and standards in key domains of population and social statistics:

ESCAP partnered with other agencies to organize and/or substantively contributed to: (i) the 2nd Regional Meeting on Crime and criminal justice statistics in Asia and the Pacific (in collaboration with UNODC, the Korean Institute of Criminology, and the Thai Institute of Justice); (ii) UNSD/ESCAP regional meeting on Disability Measurement and Statistics in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 2020 World Population and Housing Census Programme (in collaboration with UN Statistical Division); (iii) United Nations Expert Group Meeting on the Guidelines and Principles for Disability Statistics; (iv) High-level Intergovernmental Meeting (HLIGM) on the Midpoint Review of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022; and (v) ESCAP/UNSD regional workshop on strengthening the collection and use of international migration data for the achievement of the 2030 agenda for

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regional workshop on strengthening the collection and use of international migration data for the achievement of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development in January 2017. These workshops brought together statistical and policy experts from member States who reviewed and shared national experiences in applying internationally agreed classifications and measurement standards as well as ways forward to further national capacity strengthening in these areas.

Providing technical support to governments on improving data and statistics related to socially inclusive policy priorities:

ESCAP partnered with relevant agencies to support: i) the national statistical office of Timor-Leste in further consultations on data for promoting social inclusion through the national disability policy (in collaboration with UNESCO and Trinity College) in May 2016; ii) the National Institute of Statistics of Cambodia on consultation organized by the Disability Affairs Council with 24 government ministries and institutions, provinces and municipalities as well as non-governmental organizations to strengthen data and statistics related to disability (in collaboration with UNESCO and Trinity College); iii) project teams from selected countries in South Asia in their continued work on data analysis through co-organizing the Second Technical Working Session on Child Deprivation Profiling (in collaboration with UNICEF); and iv) ESCAP, UNODC, Thai Institute of Justice and Korean Institute on Criminology co-organized a Regional Training on Victimization Surveys in May-June 2017.

4. Gender statistics

ESCAP in collaboration with the Economic Commission of Europe and the Economic and Social Commission of West Asia, organized a workshop “Improving gender statistics for advancement of gender equality and women’s empowerment” in June 2016 that brought together 36 participants from 15 countries to review achievements in jointly implementing an inter-regional project to strengthen gender-responsive statistics, share good practices and identify options for sustaining and building on the achievements.

5. Environment statistics

The capacity building work of the Statistics Division in environment statistics focused on supporting countries in the initiation and improvement of their environment statistics programmes in response to demands arising from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to support policy decisions in achieving national development priorities.

In 2016, the Division initiated a series of sub-regional workshops on environment statistics to strengthen capacity of National Statistical Systems on basic approaches to environment statistics, including the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES) and the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA), and strategic planning for improving environment statistics. Sub-regional workshops were held for the Pacific countries (September 2016), South-East Asian countries (November 2016), South and South-West Asian countries (February 2017), East and North-East Asian countries (March 2017) and North and Central Asian countries (November 2017).

The Division continued the implementation of the United Nations Development Account project entitled “Strengthening Statistical Capacities for Building Macroeconomic and Sustainable Development Indicators in Latin America, the Caribbean and Asia-Pacific countries”. A letter of agreement was signed between ESCAP and the Central Bureau of Statistics, Nepal to support its first compilation of land and forest accounts. ESCAP reviewed Nepal’s pilot land accounts and the work plan for the forest account (May 2017). Assessment/training/work-planning missions were conducted in the Maldives (May 2016) and in Vanuatu (October 2016). Vanuatu released the assessment report and workplan (February 2017) and initiated pilot land accounts. In collaboration with the ESCAP’s subregional office for the Pacific, energy accounts were piloted with the Federated States of Micronesia (May 2017).

In collaboration with Environment and Development Division, a project on improving the sustainable use of oceans (SDG 14) was initiated. This will address both ocean governance (coherence and comprehensiveness of policies and institutions) and data and statistics (ocean accounts). A concept note was developed on this approach and a scoping report was completed for Indonesia.

Technical advisory services, including hands-on training sessions, were provided to many countries in the region to strengthen environment statistics in accordance with FDES and SEEA:

- Technical assistance and training on SEEA in Fiji on Water, Energy and Waste Accounts in collaboration with United Nations Statistics

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Division in September 2016; the accounts were finalized in February 2017;

- Assessment and training mission to Malaysia in collaboration with United Nations Statistics Division (focus on Water) in September 2016;
- Scoping mission to Myanmar Central Statistical Organization in collaboration with the World Wildlife Foundation to assess priorities and capacity for strengthening environment statistics in November 2016; a work plan and inventory of relevant forest statistics was initiated in February 2017; A technical advisory mission to inventory and compile data for pilot forest accounts was conducted in August 2017;
- Training/work planning mission to BPS Statistics Indonesia in preparation for pilot ecosystem, energy, material flows, land and water accounts in March 2017; Training on FDES was provided in July 2017;
- Assessment, training and work planning mission to Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with UNEP/UNDP Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI) to assess data availability, conduct training and work planning in support of a pilot project linking environment and poverty in May 2017;
- Technical assistance to Thailand National Statistical Office in support of the preparation of a Natural Resources and Environment Statistics Development Plan in Q2 2017;
- An FDES stakeholder training workshop in the Philippines in collaboration with the Philippines Statistical Authority (PSA) in June 2017;
- An Regional Expert Workshop on Land Accounting for SDG Monitoring and Reporting was convened in Bangkok in September 2017. This brought together countries at various stages of implementing their SEEA land accounts. Participants benefited from sharing technical and institutional solutions as well as discussions with other agencies on opportunities for collaboration;
- In collaboration with UN Environment, a training/work planning mission was conducted in Kabul, Afghanistan (October 2017). This resulted in initiating work on land and water accounting. As well, advice was provided on establishing an environment statistics unit in the NSO and on creating an environmental data center; and
- SD, jointly with SIAP, conducted a week-long Regional Training Course on Climate Change-Related Statistics (Chiba, Japan, November 2017). This brought together existing SEEA and FDES modules (e.g., energy, air emissions, water, land) adapted to the needs for monitoring climate change drivers, impacts, mitigation and adaptation.

6. Modernizations of statistical information systems

ESCAP, in collaboration with The Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data organized an event in April 2016 to help address the challenge of data revolution for 2030 Agenda by presenting the aims and functions of the Global Partnership to participants at the Asia Pacific Forum for Sustainable Development in April 2016. The Global Partnership aims to sustain political attention, connecting people, institutions and initiatives, build trust around data sharing, and bring people together to solve problems related to data capacity, gaps, access and use. ESCAP is a member of the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data.

ESCAP held the Forum on Innovative Data Methods for SDGs in May 2017 in Incheon, Republic of Korea. The meeting brought together key innovators in the areas of machine learning, artificial intelligence, remote sensing and satellite imagery, the use of unstructured data for the construction of knowledge graphs and other types of data linking, crowdsourcing algorithms for social good, and open algorithms and secure computational platforms, among others. The SD portion of the meeting focused on the role that modern analytical methods, analytical infrastructure, and data management approaches can have in the region's developing economies. The meeting concluded by establishing a need for a regional data science collaboration platform, to enable knowledge sharing, training, and scaling-up and validating new research methods within country contexts. The proposed platform became known as the "SDG Data Hub."

In summary, ESCAP's work on statistics has contributed to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the

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SDGs in the following ways:

SDG 17: In 2016, Member States and development partners agreed to the Collective Vision and Framework for Action by the Asia-Pacific Statistics Community to enable and empower national statistics systems to lead development and delivery of innovative, trusted and timely products and services for urgent and evolving statistical requirements of Agenda 2030. Consensus was established through a series of subregional and regional consultations organized by ESCAP, under the guidance of the Committee on Statistics.

Guided by this collective vision, regional initiatives in the areas of economic statistics, population and social statistics, civil registration and vital statistics, gender statistics, environment statistics, disaster-related statistics and modernization were adjusted and realigned to contribute directly to the 2030 Agenda. ESCAP statistical products and services, including the database and statistical yearbook, provided critical insights on the baseline status and progress of SDG implementation for enhanced awareness of effective strategy and policy options for inclusive and sustainable development. These products also guided the development of statistical work plans and national strategies for development of statistics through improved understanding of the current data availability, gaps and capacity needs.

SDG 16: The Asia Pacific CRVS Decade from 2015 to 2024 supports enhanced registration of vital events including birth registration (SDG 16.9). 38 Asia-Pacific countries have submitted national targets and baseline reports as part of the requirements of the Regional Action Framework on CRVS in Asia and the Pacific; at least 30 countries have set up national CRVS coordination mechanisms; and at least 15 countries have developed national CRVS strategies with 14 more countries are currently in the process of developing strategies. The progress in the implementation of the Regional Action Framework and the broader strengthening of national CRVS systems demonstrated the effectiveness of regional consensus and coordination for national action.

Q15 Science, technology and innovation for the SDGs:

According to ESCAP's conference structure, there is one unified committee on Information and communications technology and Science, technology and innovation. However, the work programmes on information and communications technology and, science, technology and innovation fall under 2 separate subprogrammes. Therefore information on normative, analytical and technical cooperation work will be provided as they relate to the separate work programmes.

Information and communications technology work is implemented in close coordination with work on disaster risk reduction and management in ESCAP. Disasters in Asia-Pacific are becoming increasingly complex, tending to affect multiple countries, and bringing about cascading socio-economic impacts. In addition, despite the considerable progress made in using modern technology applications by some advanced economies in the region, the nature and scope of the growing digital divide in information and communications technology (ICT) and in the operational use of space applications remain challenges for the region. This disparity is exacerbating gaps in access to innovative technologies for disaster risk reduction and sustainable development. Given the interconnected nature of ICT, space applications and disaster risk reduction, supporting member States through strengthened regional cooperation in these areas should be considered as a matter of urgent priority.

Opportunities exist in strengthening regional cooperation. Until recently, innovations in ICT, space applications and disaster risk reduction and management were expensive and inaccessible to many countries in the Asia-Pacific region. However, over the past several years, the cost of access to innovative technologies and their applications has been reduced significantly. Spurred on by this digital revolution and intensifying extreme and transboundary weather events, countries have recognized common opportunities and challenges. The need to develop regional approaches in seamless ICT connectivity, using space technology and its applications, sharing of geospatial information, disaster information management and risk reduction has moved up in the policy-setting agenda of the region.

Normative work

The Asia-Pacific Information Superhighway initiative, which directly contributes to the achievement of SDG 9 on industry, innovation and infrastructure, aims to increase the availability and affordability of broadband Internet across Asia and the Pacific, by strengthening the underlying Internet infrastructure in the region. The initiative, administered by ESCAP, encompasses regional Internet maps and policy

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underlying internet infrastructure in the region. The initiative, administered by ESCAP, encompasses regional internet maps and policy analysis to support countries in their efforts to develop a regional seamless information and communication space. The set of Internet maps developed by ESCAP and the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) feature terrestrial Internet infrastructure, including optical fiber and wireless networks, as well as the various segments of the Asian Highway and Trans-Asian Railway. This multi-sectoral mapping tool allows policymakers to identify weak points in terrestrial broadband infrastructure, as well as opportunities for cross-sectoral infrastructure development.

Member States endorsed the AP-IS Master Plan and the Regional Cooperation Framework Document, at the Commission Session in 2017, through the adoption of resolution 73/6 entitled the Implementation of the AP-IS through Regional Cooperation. In addition, 87 external events, media coverages and other stakeholder interests mentioned the AP-IS initiative. Furthermore, the Government of Bangladesh financed the 1st session of the AP-IS Steering Committee in Dhaka in November 2017. It also proposed an amendment to the Agreement on the Asian Highway for ICT infrastructure co-deployment, and a working group discussed this further in December 2017.

Under the ESCAP-led Regional Drought Mechanism, officials from four member States benefitted from training on GIS and remote sensing with support from the Regional Service Nodes in China and India, respectively. Five member States expressed, through letters, their appreciation for ESCAP support on skill and institutional development on setting up and operating geo-portals, geo-database and geospatial data management for multi-hazard warning systems in the Pacific region. In addition, a declaration was adopted by the space leaders at the Asia-Pacific Space Leaders' Forum on Applications of Space Technology for Disaster Risk Reduction in New Delhi held in November 2016 and the vision and mission for the Asia-Pacific Plan of Action for Space Applications (2018-2030) was agreed at 21th session of the Intergovernmental Consultative Committee (ICC) on the Regional Space Application Programme for Sustainable Development (RESAP) held in October 2017.

Analytical work for SDGs

To improve knowledge and awareness of member States for effective strategies and policy options, the key publications, among others, included the following:

- State of ICT in Asia and the Pacific 2016;
- Artificial Intelligence and Broadband Divide: State of ICT Connectivity in Asia and the Pacific 2017; and
- Asia-Pacific Disaster Report 2017: Leave No One Behind – Disaster Resilience for Sustainable Development.

In addition, to foster regional knowledge sharing the following papers and reports were developed:

- Disasters in Asia and the Pacific: 2015 Year in Review;
- Building a Resilient Digital Economy: Fostering SMEs in Central Asia;
- Promoting Investment in the Asia-Pacific Information Superhighway;
- The Impact of Universal Service Funds on Fixed-Broadband Deployment and Internet Adoption in Asia and the Pacific;
- A Study of ICT Connectivity for the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI): Enhancing the Collaboration in China-Central Asia Corridor;
- Planning processes, policies and initiatives in ICTD education at institutions of higher learning (IHLs) in Asia and the Pacific;
- Updated Analysis of the Broadband Infrastructure in Asia Pacific;
- A Pre-Feasibility Study on the Asia-Pacific Information Superhighway in the ASEAN Sub-region;
- Towards a new Asia-Pacific strategy using space applications to support the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: an opportunity for the space community to shape a sustainable future;
- ASEAN-ESCAP study on drought in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam; and
- Summary Response Survey 2017 (of RESAP).

Utilizing these knowledge products as the basis to build capacities of member States the following events were organized:

- Building Regional Tsunami Awareness (May 2016);
- First Pacific Regional Workshop on Multi-Hazard Risk Assessment and Early Warning Systems with Applications of Space and Geographic Information systems (September 2016).

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Geographic Information Systems (September 2016);

- Regional Workshop on Resilient ICT Connectivity for the Knowledge Economy, SDGs and the WSIS Goals (September 2016);
 - Eighth session of the SPECA Thematic Working Group on Knowledge-based Development (September 2016);
 - Asia-Pacific Regional Internet and Development Dialogue (October 2016);
 - Meeting on the Regional Review of the World Summit on the Information Society Action Line Implementation (October 2016);
 - 20th Meeting of the Regional Interagency Working Group on Information and Communication Technology (November 2016);
 - Intensive one-month training on national geo portal and geo database for disaster risk reduction and sustainable development (February/March 2017);
 - Building resilience to water-related disaster risks: the case for regional cooperation (May 2017);
 - First Expert Group Meeting for development of a Pacific strategy on regional knowledge hubs for early warning systems (June 2017);
 - First session of the Asia-Pacific Information Superhighway (AP-IS) Steering Committee (November, 2017);
 - Twenty-First Meeting of the Regional Interagency Working Group on Information and Communication Technology (December 2017);
- and
- AP-IS Steering Group Meeting (December 2017).

Gender dimensions of strategies and policies were addressed in many events organized during the biennium. In particular, Mainstreaming Gender in Internet and Development in the Asia-Pacific Region was organized, jointly with the Internet Society (ISOC), in Bangkok, Thailand in October 2016. Furthermore, 5 country-level reports on Planning processes, policies and initiatives in ICTD education at institutions of higher learning (IHLs) in Asia and the Pacific were published which specifically examined gender disparity in ICTD education in IHLs in selected countries.

The ICT and DRR Gateway, an online platform for sharing knowledge and information was also updated with new features.

Technical assistance and capacity building for SDGs

Through its Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and Communication Technology for Development (APCICT) located in Incheon, Republic of Korea, ESCAP has continued to strengthen its work of building the human and institutional capacities of member States on using ICT for sustainable development through its flagship capacity building programmes. In response to the need to support women and women entrepreneurs on ICT access and usage, APCICT launched in June 2016 the Women ICT Frontier Initiative (WIFI). WIFI aims to strengthen the capacity of women entrepreneurs in the region to utilize ICT in support of their business as well as strengthen capacity of government leaders to create an enabling environment for ICT-empowered women entrepreneurs. APCICT's work over 2016-2017 contributed to the SDGs in the following ways:

SDG 4: APCICT sensitized the youth on the enabling role of ICT in sustainable development by strengthening the coverage of ICTD in higher education. The Centre promoted the "Engaged Learning" initiative that links ICTD classroom learning with community development among institutions of higher learning in Asia and the Pacific.

SDG 5: APCICT enhanced gender-related knowledge and strengthened policy skills of policymakers in support of ICT-empowered women entrepreneurs. APCICT also directly supported women entrepreneurs through skill development in ICT-enabled planning, managing and expanding their businesses.

SDG 16: APCICT's Academy programme contributed to the creation of effective, accountable and inclusive institutions, sound policies and good governance at all levels. In strengthening the ICT capacities of civil servants, the Academy supported the enhancement of public service delivery, transparency and accountability, and citizen engagement. Ultimately, this also strengthened the capacities of member States to develop and implement strategies and programmes that would enable them to achieve the other SDG goals and targets.

Science, technology and innovation work is conducted in close coordination with work on Trade and Investment at ESCAP.

Normative work SDGs

Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) Advisory Board of the Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Executive

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Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) Advisory Board of the Under-Secretary General of the United Nations and the Executive Secretary of ESCAP was set up and held its first two meetings (7 March 2016 and 3-4 October 2016), providing advice on issues, challenges and opportunities for STI in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals; and how ESCAP can best support regional STI collaboration and cooperation.

The first session of the Committee on Information and Communications Technology, Science, Technology and Innovation, was held in Bangkok on 5-7 October 2016, discussing how to best to share best practices and on facilitating knowledge-sharing and collective action through the possible establishment of an Asia-Pacific innovation forum, and ways of facilitating knowledge-sharing between the various subregional science, technology and innovation cooperation mechanisms (<http://www.unescap.org/events/committee-information-and-communications-technology-science-technology-and-innovation-first>).

In addition, to link regional expertise and needs to global United Nations STI initiatives, ESCAP convened panels at the Comprehensive High-level Midterm Review of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 in Antalya, Turkey in May 2016 and at the Third Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development in Bangkok in March 2017, that included regional members of the High-level Panel on Technology Bank for Least Developed Countries and the 10 Member Group to support the Technology Facilitation Mechanism.

Analytical work for SDGs

A theme study on Harnessing Science, Technology and Innovation for Inclusive and Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific (http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/STI_Theme_Study.pdf) was produced for the 72nd Commission session. The publication is a call to action for regional collaboration on Science, Technology and Innovation (STI), highlighting the breadth and dynamism of the STI agenda in the region and underscoring a diverse range of opportunities for private sector innovation, grassroots innovation, international technology transfer, frugal innovation, impact investment, enabling research excellence and supporting mass entrepreneurship.

Some examples of analytical outputs on science, technology and innovation are the following:

- ESCAP Trade Insight Series. No. 15-20
<http://www.unescap.org/resource-series/trade--insights>
 - Issue 16: Impacts of Imported Technology in Asia-Pacific Developing Countries: Evidence from Firm-Level Data
 - Issue 17: Trade in the Digital Age: Can e-Residency be an enabler for Asia-Pacific Developing Countries?
- Trade, Investment and Innovation Working Paper Series,
<http://www.unescap.org/resource-series/tiid-working--papers>
 - No. 3/2017, Science, technology, and innovation in international investment agreements in the Asia-Pacific region, October 2017
- Innovative Financing for Development in Asia and the Pacific, <http://www.unescap.org/resources/innovative-financing-development-asia-and-pacific>
- Artificial Intelligence in Asia and the Pacific, <http://www.unescap.org/resources/artificial-intelligence-asia-and-pacific>
- Digital and Virtual Currencies for Sustainable Development, <http://www.unescap.org/resources/digital-and-virtual-currencies-sustainable-development>
- ARTNeT Policy Briefs, No. 49-50:
 - The role of ICT in implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement: some preliminary reflections

In 2016-2017, APCTT developed the following reports, online periodicals and analytical outputs:

- Report on the activities of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology (2016)
- Asia-Pacific Tech Monitor: APCTT developed 8 issues of Tech Monitor featuring articles on relevant special themes such as: Science,

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Technology and Innovation (STI) to achieve 2030 sustainable development agenda (Jan-Mar 2016) in support to the theme of the 72nd ESCAP Commission Session held in 2016; Technology transfer through foreign direct investment: policy approaches in the Asia-Pacific region (Apr-Jun 2016); Social innovation for inclusive and sustainable development: current practices and challenges (Jul-Sep 2016); Digital technology and economy fostering inclusive development (Oct-Dec 2016); Sustainable energy technologies: challenges and opportunities for the Asia-Pacific (Jan-Mar 2017), in support to the theme of the 73rd ESCAP Commission Session held in 2017; Science technology and innovation for achieving SDGs in the Asia-Pacific (Apr-Jun 2017); Innovation, technology transfer and management for safe and sustainable water (Jul-Sep 2017).; and Big Data innovation for sustainable development and humanitarian action (Oct-Dec 2017). (<http://www.apctt.org/technology-intelligence>)

- Value Added Technology Information Service (VATIS) Updates: APCTT published 30 issues of VATIS Updates on biotechnology (8), food processing (4), new and renewable energy (8), ozone layer protection (6), and waste management (4) which disseminated information on latest technological innovations with potential commercial applications and important technological events. (<http://www.apctt.org/technology-intelligence>)

- National Innovation System (NIS) training manual - "NIS Diagnosis and STI Strategy Development to Achieve National Sustainable Development Goals": The training manual describes the process of adopting a NIS framework, and strategies to strengthen the process of creating and diffusing new technologies and innovation within a nation's economy. (<http://apctt.org/nis/sites/all/themes/nis/pdf/NIS%20Training%20Manual.pdf>)

- Case Study on Policies, Institutions and Processes to Support Value Chains for Seed Development for Pulses, Legumes and Oil Crops in the Dry Zone of Myanmar: The case study highlights the critical issues and barriers for seed industry development in Myanmar and supports policymakers in making informed decisions related to strengthening the value chain for seed industry. (http://www.satnetasia.org/sites/default/files/apctt_pip_case_study.pdf)

- Policy Brief on Supporting Value Chains for Seed Development of pulses, legumes and oil crops in Myanmar's Dry Zone: The policy brief highlights the barriers and constraints to seed enterprise development in Myanmar's dry zone. (http://uncapsa.org/sites/default/files/Factsheet_Seed-value-chain_0.pdf)

Technical cooperation and capacity building for SDGs

A Workshop on using technology in support of Trade for Micro, Small and Medium Sized Enterprises was held in Bangkok on 30 November–1 December 2016. The workshop contributed to (i) conceptualize and develop concrete and specific development solutions that will help Asia-Pacific's SMEs adopt and use e-commerce and online payment systems to grow sales in international markets, tap into global supply chains, and fuel their overall growth and competitiveness; (ii) governments' understanding of the necessary policy environment to allow SMEs to engage meaningfully in online commerce; and (iii) concrete initiatives and public-private partnerships in such areas as e-commerce logistics and trade facilitation, and online payments, for SME capacity-building. (<http://www.unescap.org/events/escap-sustainable-development-goals-week-2016-workshop-using-technology-support-trade-micro>)

The workshop was preceded by an ADBI, ESCAP and UNCTAD meeting on Trade in the Digital Economy, held in Bangkok, Thailand on 28-29 November 2016. This meeting focused on how the digitization of products and processes is impacting the trade-development relationship. For more information, please visit the event's website: <https://www.adb.org/news/events/trade-digital-economy>

In collaboration with the World Intellectual Property Organization, ESCAP organized the Strategic Use of Intellectual Property Institutions and System for Invention, Innovation and Technological Capacity Building for Economic Competitiveness and Development in the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) of Asia and the Pacific Region on 13 and 14 December 2016 in Bangkok. The main focus of the meeting was to assess capacity of the LDCs of the region in strategic use of the intellectual property systems for the benefit of national development and economic competitiveness. The meeting discussed various initiatives of WIPO and ESCAP to support the innovation ecosystems and technological capacity building of LDCs.

In partnership with the Asia Venture Philanthropy Network, BMW Foundation, Credit Suisse and the British Council, ESCAP organized the Asia Policy Forum: Enabling the Growth of Social Economy in Asia in Bangkok on 5 June 2017. The objective of the forum was to

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offer a convening platform to support governments to build an enabling environment for the social economy to flourish and support policymakers in the region to foster social enterprise and impact investment for SDG progress.

ESCAP and the British Council jointly organized UNESCAP-British Council Policy Dialogue on Social Enterprise and Social Impact Investment, 27-28 September 2017, Christchurch, New Zealand, in conjunction with the Social Enterprise World Forum (SEWF) meeting. Over 40 senior government officials from 17 countries as well as key private sector figures at SEWF meeting acknowledged that social enterprises and impact investment were critical drivers of innovation for sustainable development that can play a catalytic role in advancing inclusive and sustained economic growth, shared prosperity and decent work for all.

Regional Consultation on e-Commerce for Sustainable Development was organized in Bangkok, 30 October 2017. The meeting, which was opened by H.E. Sujeewa Senasinghe, State Minister of International Trade, Sri Lanka, brought together over 25 experts and government officials to discuss ways in which to make e-commerce more inclusive and accessible to all. The meeting focused on issues such as access to finance for SMEs; fintech; paperless trade; use of online platforms for inclusive digital trade; and implementing the appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks. It was noted that e-commerce is an opportunity for including often marginalized groups and that strategies should be put in place to ensure that no one is left behind.

ESCAP organized in collaboration with WIPO a workshop on Building the Innovation and Technological Capacities of Least Developed Countries in Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, 6-7 November 2017. It was a good opportunity to present ESCAP's work in this area (including APCTT's work) to delegates from the department of intellectual property, the ministry of science and technology and to representatives of the private sector from Bhutan, Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Nepal.

The Asia-Pacific Forum on Science and Technology Parks, Hefei City, Anhui Province, China, 27-29 November 2017 was organized by ESCAP and Hefei municipal government, in collaboration with Anhui provincial government and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, China. The Forum was attended by 74 participants from China and 43 participants from other 21 countries.

The High-Level Seminar on the Creative Economy and Copyright as Pathways to Sustainable Development was held in Bangkok, 6-8 December 2017. This seminar introduced policymakers to some of the key measures and regulatory frameworks required to benefit from opportunities presented by the creative economy. Emphasis in this seminar was given to copyright-based creative industries. The seminar discussed the contributions of the creative sector to job creation, trade and sustainable development of participating countries; shared information on the role of copyright as a key enabler for creative economy and sustainable development; and discussed the international copyright framework and its benefits for developing countries. Over 40 senior level officials and experts, including Deputy Ministers, Permanent Secretaries, Director Generals from Cambodia, Cook Islands, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kiribati, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Myanmar, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Tuvalu and Viet Nam attended the seminar.

APCTT assisted member States to strengthen their national innovation systems (NISs) through enhancing innovation capacity, promoting technology transfer and deployment, enhancing competitiveness of enterprises and promoting new technology entrepreneurship. Following are some activities carried out during 2016-2017:

- NIS Phase II project: In 2016, APCTT completed implementation of the NIS Phase II project supported by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) of the Ministry of Science and Technology, India. Through this project, APCTT assisted the participating countries in strengthening their key NIS components through capacity-building activities for policymakers, industries, universities, R&D institutions and other relevant stakeholders in relevant areas such as: formulating and implementing strategic policies and programmes; managing technology business incubators; strengthening the enabling environment and strategies for sustainable energy options; promoting technology-based entrepreneurship; and working on new and emerging technologies. Under the NIS Phase II project, APCTT developed a NIS training manual entitled "NIS Diagnosis and STI Strategy Development to Achieve National Sustainable Development Goals". The manual describes the process of adopting a NIS framework, and evolves strategies to strengthen the process of creating and diffusing new technologies and innovation within a nation's economy. The manual would be useful for policymakers working within the government ministries and institutions that support technological change, as well as to researchers in and students of the economics and policy regimes of technological change. (<http://apctt.org/nis/sites/all/themes/nis/pdf/NIS%20Training%20Manual.pdf>)

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- In cooperation with Yunnan Academy of Scientific and Technical Information (YASTI), China, APCTT serviced and participated in the 4th China-South Asia Expo and 2nd Forum on China-South Asia Technology Transfer and Collaborative Innovation, 12-14 June 2016, Kunming, China.
- International Workshop on Science, Technology, Innovation and Management for Water Sustainability, New Delhi, 19-20 April 2017. APCTT organized this international workshop in partnership with National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies (NISTADS), Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India. Representatives and experts from five member countries namely, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal and Sri Lanka attended the meeting and shared their country experiences. Resource persons from Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), Thailand, and SDG Accelerator Asia Pacific, Singapore also participated and actively contributed to the workshop. Over 25 participants including policymakers, researchers, experts and practitioners from the water sector attended the meeting. The workshop provided a platform for policymakers, experts, researchers and business representatives to share knowledge and best practices on innovative technologies, their commercialization and use for providing affordable and safe water. Innovative and affordable technologies and analytical tools for sustainable water management were presented and discussed to assess their potential applications.
- International Conference on Nanotechnology for Safe and Sustainable Development and Consultative meeting on proposed ASEAN Nanosafety Networking Platform, Putrajaya, Malaysia, 2-4 May 2017. Organized in partnership with National Nanotechnology Centre (NNC), Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation (MOSTI), Government of Malaysia, the conference aimed at identifying areas of cross-country cooperation in various critical areas of nanotechnology innovation, commercialization and safety in the Asia-Pacific, particularly in the ASEAN countries. Experts and resource persons from Indonesia, Pakistan, Philippines, Malaysia, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam presented on nanotechnology policies, innovation strategies, research commercialization, technology transfer, safety and risk governance. The conference was attended by 112 participants representing various stakeholder groups of the nanotechnology sector such as policymakers, researchers, industry and nanotechnology promotion organizations. The meeting proposed for establishing a Nanosafety networking platform for stakeholders in the ASEAN countries and to facilitate cross-border sharing of methodologies and testing procedures related to Nanosafety. As a strong outcome of this conference, APCTT received a proposal from Vietnam requesting support with regard to developing a labelling and certification system for certifying nano-products in Vietnam based on Thailand's NanoQ certification system in cooperation with NANOTEC Thailand, and for organizing a Nanosafety capacity building workshop in Vietnam for their stakeholders.
- APCTT organized a Regional Consultation on Innovation Strategies for Sustainable Development through Water-Energy-Food Nexus on 28-29 June 2017 at the United Nations Conference Centre (UNCC), Bangkok, Thailand. This Regional Consultation was a joint initiative of APCTT and Thailand Institute of Scientific and Technological Research (TISTR) of the Ministry of Science and Technology of the Royal Thai Government. The Consultation brought together over 100 technical experts, government officials, representatives from the private sector as well as officials from intergovernmental and international organizations to deliberate on opportunities, challenges and suggest relevant strategies for sustainable management of water, energy and food resources. The countries that participated and actively contributed in this regional consultation are China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam. The regional consultation concluded with specific policy recommendations for effective formulation of water, energy and food sector policies based on a "Nexus" approach. The consultation meeting also provided valuable suggestions on how to leverage existing tools, platforms and networks to facilitate regional cooperation among countries in the Asia-Pacific region on the sustainable management of food, water and energy resources thereby contributing to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2,6 and 7.
- International Innovation Fair and International Workshop on Supporting Innovative Entrepreneurs and Role of Technology Transfer, Vishakhapatnam, India, 9-11 September 2017. APCTT in partnership with Government of Andhra Pradesh, India and the Indian Innovators Association organized this international workshop. The workshop discussed the challenges and opportunities for technology commercialization, technology transfer and adoption, intellectual property rights management and policy frameworks for technology transfer and innovation-led entrepreneurship. The workshop brought together 104 participants from academic institutions, research and development institutions, small and medium enterprises, grassroots innovators and entrepreneurs. International delegates in the workshop included senior representatives from APCTT's partner organizations in India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan and the Philippines. The participating countries included Bangladesh, Bahrain, India, Lebanon, China, Republic of Korea, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Morocco, Pakistan, Indonesia, Philippines, Singapore, Switzerland, Syria and Ukraine.

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- International Workshop on “Promoting Biotechnology Education, Research and Knowledge Transfer in Asia and the Pacific”, Faridabad, India, 15-16 October 2017. APCTT organized the workshop jointly with United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Regional Centre for Biotechnology (RCB) of UNESCO and the Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India and in partnership with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Technology, Government of Japan. Representatives and experts from Cambodia, Indonesia, India, Japan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam, ASEAN Secretariat’s Science and Technology Division shared their experiences and best practices in promoting biotechnology education and knowledge transfer. The workshop deliberated on the lessons learnt, outcomes and key take-aways for the UNESCO Biotechnology School in Asia and its Programmes. The experts discussed the necessary mechanisms for multi-lateral biotechnology research and scientist mobility in Asia and the Pacific region. The deliberations resulted in identifying the critical gaps, challenges as well as key recommendations for the biotechnology sector to deliver on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific region.

- International Conference on Green Technologies for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals, Manila, Philippines, 28 November 2017. APCTT organized this international conference as the high-level substantive segment of the APCTT’s thirteenth session of Governing Council (GC), in partnership with Technology Application and Promotion Institute of the Department of Science and Technology (TAPI-DOST), Philippines. The conference deliberated on international best practices and lessons learnt in the development, transfer and adoption of green technologies. Such technologies play a critical role in fostering economic development while ensuring sustainable management of natural resources and balancing the three pillars of development - social, economic and environmental.

For further information on the above and other activities please visit <http://www.apctt.org/>

Q16 Multi-stakeholder partnerships:

ESCAP, together with United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS) has developed the “Guidelines for Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships for Sustainable Development Goals Implementation in Asia and the Pacific”. The draft guidelines are submitted for discussion to the fifth session of the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (2018).

Q17 Sub-national plans/strategies and implementation for the SDGs:

ESCAP’s work on urban development covers sub-national activities related to the SDGs.

Projects:

Localizing SDGs: Sustainable Resource Management (Development Account Project- beginning 2018)

This ESCAP-led project is expected to start implementation in March/April 2018 for 4 years. With UN Habitat as a partner, the project aims to conceptualize and operationalize “localizing” (or integrating) the SDGs into urban development planning, implementation and evaluation in up to six cities in the region. It will focus on two key areas: i) Development of a process to localize SDG planning by promoting inclusive, participatory and systemic approaches; and ii) Development of substantive areas for cities to localize SDGs for the thematic sub-set on sustainable resource management (consisting of SDGs 6 clean water and sanitation; 7 affordable and clean energy, 11 sustainable cities and communities, 12 responsible consumption and production and 17 partnerships), taking into account local contexts. ESCAP will lead overall project coordination and organize regional-level activities, and will be responsible for developing conceptual frameworks and technical information and training materials – with substantive support from UN Habitat.

Urban Nexus: Sustainable Resource Management

In partnership with GIZ and ICLEI, ESCAP has been implementing the project “Integrated Resource Management in Asian Cities: the Urban Nexus” since 2013. The project will end in December 2018. The nexus approach aims to sustainably manage the critical resources of water, energy and food/land through an integrated and participatory approach that promotes innovative technologies and

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decentralized cross-sectoral infrastructure within the framework of a circular economy (return/reuse/recycle/recover). ESCAP, as the 'political' partner, coordinates regional work – such as holding regional policy dialogues –and seeks to mainstream the nexus approach into national and local strategies for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the New Urban Agenda. GIZ is the lead executing agency and 'technical' partner. ICLEI works with partner cities to implement nexus initiatives on the ground. The project supports twelve cities in China, India, Indonesia, Mongolia, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam.

Mainstreaming Climate Change Concerns into National Urban Policies

Since 2014, in partnership with UN Habitat, the project has been looking at how to mainstream climate change at the national policy or framework strategy level. The project work will continue throughout 2018. UN Habitat is the project lead, while ESCAP leads regional coordination and regional comparative analysis work – namely convening regional workshops and currently the development of a regional guide that takes country-level experiences and tries to abstract lessons learned to a regional level. Based on that guide, ESCAP will lead the development of training materials. UN Habitat has been the main implementer of the project doing the country level work, backstopping analysis and actual support for mainstreaming into national urban policies/ strategic frameworks. This project is related primarily to SDGs 11 and 13, and seeks to integrate sub-national actions and national government coordination.

Publications and Knowledge Platforms

The State of Asia Pacific Cities Report:

The State of Asian and Pacific Cities report has previously been jointly developed and published by UN-Habitat and ESCAP. So far there have been 2 editions: 2011 and 2015. In capturing the region's rapid urban transformation, the report highlights the growing gaps between current urbanization patterns and what is needed to shift to a more inclusive and sustainable urban future, in which the region's cities are unquestionably tied to national, regional and global development prospects. The Report also draws upon the most recent urban data from The World Urbanization Prospects. The next report in 2019 will be rebranded the Future of Asia Pacific Cities Report, and will take into account the localization of SDGs in the region.

Urban SDG Knowledge Platform:

ESCAP, the Seoul Metropolitan Government and CityNet have established the Urban SDG Knowledge Platform <http://www.urbansdgplatform.org/> to promote and support knowledge sharing and city-to-city cooperation for sustainable urban development. The Platform supports local action for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the up-take and replication of successful initiatives and good practices, by (i) providing a repository of policies, initiatives and good practices at the city level by municipal governments and other stakeholders; (ii) facilitating north-south, south-south, and triangular cooperation by linking cities that have developed specific policies, initiatives and good practices with other cities interested in learning from and replicating them; and, (iii) facilitating regional follow-up and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through a platform for local governments to share progress and lessons learned.

The SDG Help Desk

ESCAP has developed the SDG Help Desk, as a one-stop online platform which serves as a gateway to SDG data portals; knowledge and analytical products; expertise, advice and opportunities for peer learning and regional South-South cooperation; and toolboxes. Sustainable urbanization is one of the thematic areas in the knowledge hub, and will be populated with best practices and lessons from projects (ESCAP and others) which aim to localize SDGs. <https://sustdev.unescap.org/thematicarea/category?id=4>

Q18 Leveraging interlinkages across SDG goals and targets:

ESCAP launched a methodology that takes stock of the “indivisible” nature of the 2030 Agenda and the three dimensions of sustainable development—economic prosperity, social justice and environmental protection—; and applies systems thinking approach to the integration of the SDGs into national planning. Further illustrating the application of integrated and systems thinking approaches is a selection of case studies. Country case studies describe the applications in Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, and Fiji with SDG 6 on water and sanitation planning at the core. A case study on SDG 11 on sustainable urban development applies systems thinking principles including best practices from Japan, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, and Thailand in relation to urban metabolism and natural resource efficiency. Regional case studies highlight emerging, persistent, and systemic issues, including microplastics, wastewater management, and gender-sensitive access to sanitation. The theme of the integrated approach will be featured on ESCAP’s SDG Help Desk through interactive methodologies, tools and various knowledge products to further assist member States in integrating the SDGs into national planning.

The Seoul Initiative Network on Green Growth (SINGG) project has supported enhancing understanding of member states in interlinkages between the cluster of SDGs and showcased integrated approaches to support sustainable use of environmental resources. The project raised awareness of member States with a holistic perspective on environmental, economic, and social aspects of sustainable development, especially focusing on integrated approaches to environment-related SDGs. The SINGG will continue working with member States regarding follow-up projects in Indonesia and Mongolia to support their implementation of integrated approaches to SDGs.

Q19 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q20 Supporting the intergovernmental body of your organization in contributing to the thematic review of the HLPF:

ESCAP’s Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD) is an annual, inclusive intergovernmental forum. It supports preparations for the high-level political forum on sustainable development in the context of both the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. The Forum serves as a regional platform for:

- (i) Supporting countries, in particular countries with special needs, including through enhancing their capacity for implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
- (ii) Providing a regional perspective on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by identifying regional trends, and consolidating and sharing best practices and lessons learned, taking into account the contributions of other United Nations system bodies at the regional level, other regional and subregional organizations and relevant stakeholders;
- (iii) Supporting follow-up and review of progress on the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals at the regional level through: assessing progress and providing opportunities for peer learning related to the theme and goals that will be reviewed at the high-level political forum; supporting the presentation of voluntary national reviews; and undertaking periodic review of progress of the road map for implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific.

For information on the latest session of the APFSD, please visit <http://www.unescap.org/events/apfsd5>

Q21 Contributing to policy/background briefs for the HLPF:

ESCAP contributed to the 2017 SDG review reports, especially for SDGs 2 and 5.

Q22 Helping organize SDG-specific events in the preparatory process:

ESCAP organized the third and fourth sessions of the Asia-Pacific Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development, which is the regional follow-up and review forum for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in 2016 and 2017. These sessions were supported with the preparatory subregional consultation meetings that took place in East and Northeast Asia, North and Central Asia, the Pacific, South and Southwest Asia and Southeast Asia. For more information on the events please visit <http://www.unescap.org/events/apfsd3> and <http://www.unescap.org/events/apfsd4> respectively.

Q23 Organizing side events or speaking at the HLPF:

- ESCAP organized a side event on Financing for Development to Ensure that No One is Left Behind in 2016, <http://www.unescap.org/events/apffd-nyc-hlpf>
 - ESCAP organized 2 side events in 2017 <http://www.unescap.org/events/accelerating-achievement-sustainable-development-goals-asia-and-pacific-un-escap-high-level>:
 - a. “Regional Response to Global Goals: Regional Road Map for Implementing the 2030 Agenda in Asia-Pacific” in cooperation with the PM of Pakistan and PM of Fiji, where the Asia-Pacific SDG Baseline Report was launched.
 - b. “Accelerating Sustainable Development: Translating Voluntary National Reviews into Action on the Ground”, in cooperation with the Regional Commissions
 - The Executive Secretary of ESCAP participated as a speaker in the regional session of the HLPF senior officials segment “Implementation at the regional and sub-regional levels” in July 2016
 - The Executive Secretary of ESCAP participated as a speaker in the regional session of the HLPF senior officials segment “Implementation at the regional and sub-regional levels” in July 2017.
 - ESCAP ES and staff have participated in several events as speakers in 2016 and 2017.
-

Q24 Supporting VNR process:

- ESCAP provided direct support to the VNR process in 2018 for Kiribati, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Vietnam and Sri Lanka.
 - ESCAP prepared a synthesis report of Asia-Pacific VNRs [2018 APFSD]
 - ESCAP organized, in cooperation with the other Regional Commissions, a side event on the VNRs in HLPF 2017
 - ESCAP organized a VNR learning café’ at the 4th session of the APFSD in 2017
 - ESCAP organized substantive sessions on VNRs at the third and fourth sessions of the APFSD in 2016 and in 2017
 - ESCAP organized a joint regional VNR workshops with DESA in 2016 and 2017
-

Q25 5. How has your organization cooperated with other UN system organizations to achieve coherence and synergies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? In this regard, has your organization launched or intend to launch any joint programmes or projects in collaboration with other UN entities? Are there any results or lessons you would like to highlight that might help improve the design and impact of such efforts? Has your organization participated in any of the following coordination systemwide mechanisms or any other relevant platform

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- CEB, UNDG, EC-ESA Plus, RCMs, UN-Energy, UN-Water, UN-Ocean, IAEG, IATT? Please specify which and indicate any suggestions you may have about improving collaborations within and across these mechanisms/platforms:

Asia-Pacific Regional Coordination Mechanism

ESCAP has been serving as the convener of the Asia-Pacific Regional Coordination Mechanism, which comprises of 31 United Nations and affiliated entities including the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the World Bank. Following the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs, efforts have been made to enhance policy coherence and coordination among UN agencies and development partners through the reformulation of the Regional Coordination Mechanism thematic working groups. New thematic working groups have been established in seven areas, which correspond to the relevant clusters of the Sustainable Development Goals. These thematic working groups include: (a) statistics; (b) resource-efficient growth; (c) sustainable societies; (d) inclusive development, including poverty eradication; (e) disaster risk reduction and resilience; (f) gender equality and empowerment of women; and (g) education for all. The newly established thematic working groups have adopted their terms of reference and action-oriented work plans for the period of 2016-2017 to support coherent regional implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

During 2016-2017, the Thematic Working Groups have jointly launched projects on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Some of the achievements resulted from collaboration are highlighted below:

(a) Under the Thematic Working Group on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, a multi-donor trust fund has been established under which the thematic working group members pool financial resources for the implementation of jointly agreed activities. Joint initiatives carried out with support from the Trust Fund include research and analysis, inter-governmental consensus building, and stakeholder engagement towards advancing gender equality in the Asia-Pacific region. Notably, the Thematic Working Group provided inter-agency support to the organization of special sessions and side events during the Asian and Pacific Conference on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Beijing+20 Review (17-20 November 2014) to focus attention on critical gender concerns (such as women's economic participation, violence against women; women, peace and security), and the Conference resulted in a Ministerial Declaration to accelerate the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action. The TWG has also undertaken joint advocacy including on prevention of violence against women and children.

(b) The Thematic Working Group on Sustainable Societies has worked together with the Thematic Working Group on Statistics and the Statistics Division, New York, on strengthening the collection and use of international migration data in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development for countries in the region, including through a regional workshop organized in 2017.

(c) At the Asia-Pacific Forum for Sustainable Development (APFSD) in March 2017 – the region's preparatory meeting for the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in July 2017, the Thematic Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience presented its joint work on developing a guidance note for policymakers that outlines the coherence among the global agendas for building resilience to disasters in the region.

(d) In addition, the Thematic Working Group on Resource Efficient Growth organized three roundtables during the APFSD in 2017, which covered the in-depth regional review of three of the Goals that will be reviewed in-depth during the HLPF: Goals 2 (hunger/food/agriculture) 9 (industrialization) and 14 (Oceans). The roundtables enabled countries to exchange their early experiences and challenges in the implementation of the SDGs and to develop their positions for the in-depth reviews to be held at the HLPF. The outcomes of the three roundtables have also been recorded in three summary documents and included in the APFSD report.

(e) The Thematic Working Group on Statistics (TWG-STAT) is undertaking an inventory of ongoing and planned statistical capacity development assistance for the SDGs in Asia and the Pacific in order to identify areas that require additional support by the UN system and facilitate collaboration among the UN system in providing the required support. TWG-STAT's work plan for 2018 includes:

- o Support to Viet Nam for the VNR and beyond, with a view to strengthening the national statistical system (NSS) for the 2030 Agenda;
- o Joint delivery with UNDG of a pilot data literacy workshop and decision on future engagement based on this first experience;
- o Draft common tools for provision of data and statistics support – for VNR and longer-term plans to strengthen the ability of NSSs to provide data and statistics for the 2030 Agenda, based on Viet Nam experience;
- o Draft rules of engagement on the provision of data and statistics support to SDG implementation (aiming for better coordination among

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of draft rules of engagement on the provision of data and statistics support to SDG implementation (aiming for better coordination among partners), based on Viet Nam experience.

UN-Energy

ESCAP is a member of UN-Energy. ESCAP together with DESA, the secretariat to UN-Energy hosted the Global SDG 7 Conference in February 2017 in Bangkok, in preparation for the high-level political forum.

The website of UN-Energy is not up-to-date.

UN-Water

ESCAP is co-chairing UN-Water together with ESCWA.

UN-Oceans

ESCAP is a member of UN-Oceans.

IAEG-SDGs

ESCAP and the Committee on Statistics have taken an active role in the establishment of the IAEG-SDGS and have facilitated the nominations of the regional IAEG-SDGs members and regional meetings. ESCAP has also taken part in the meetings of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDGs (IAEG-SDGs).

ESCAP has developed close partnerships with many of the IAEG members and SDG indicator custodian agencies. For example, ESCAP and UNISDR establish the Global Partnerships for Disaster-related Statistics. The aim of this partnership is to merge efforts towards development of agreed statistical conventions for disaster-related statistics considered by the United Nations Statistical Commission, with a view to establishing global statistical standards and guidance, which will contribute to achievement of the relevant SDG targets and to improved reporting, monitoring and analyses of SDG indicators.

Q26 6. How has your organization engaged with stakeholder groups, both in supporting implementation at the country, regional and global levels, and within your own organization? If yes, please provide main highlights, including any lessons learned:

ESCAP has made significant efforts to include stakeholders especially in the context of the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development. In each APFSD, civil society organizations are represented in panel discussions and are given opportunities to make statements on the agenda items. These statements are made available on ESCAP website for public. For more information, please visit <http://www.unescap.org/events/asia-pacific-forum-sustainable-development>

In the case of private sector engagement, the ESCAP Business Advisory Council (EBAC) consisting of executives and representatives of leading businesses in a wide range of industries and sectors, from across the Asia-Pacific region, has been active since 2004. EBAC's establishment took place at the first ever Asia-Pacific Business Forum (APBF), which is the only region-wide multi-stakeholder business forum, organized by ESCAP. Since EBAC's establishment, EBAC members have provided substantive support and in-kind contributions which have continued to enhance APBF's reach and platform for engaging on development issues affecting the region. In 2012 the ESCAP Sustainable Business Network (ESBN) was set up under the guidance of the ESCAP Business Advisory Council (EBAC), to promote the active engagement of the business sector in addressing the issues of environmental sustainable and social inclusiveness in business, in the Asia and Pacific region. For more information, please visit <http://ebac.unescap.org/>

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Q27 7. Has your organization organized any conferences, forums or events designed to facilitate exchange of experience, peer and mutual learning? If yes, please provide a brief summary below and include lessons learned and gaps identified based on the outcomes of these events. Please also include any events you plan to organize in the coming years.

ESCAP, by virtue of being a regional organization, uses modalities that foster sharing of experiences as well as peer-to-peer learning. ESCAP's outputs, even those at the country-level, need to be designed in such a way that they can be used by other countries that have similar development issues.

The Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development is the regional mechanism for follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, and brings together member States, civil society, the private sector and a wide range of development partners from in the organization and delivery of the Forum. Hence, APFSD facilitates exchanges not only among peers but also across various sectors of society in line with the philosophy of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The upcoming and concluded events organized by ESCAP can be accessed at <http://www.unescap.org/events/upcoming>

Q28 8. Is there any other information you would like to share, including annual reports of your organization and any impact assessment or evaluation reports? If yes, please use the space below and attach the document(s). Please also use this space to provide any other information, comments or remarks you deem necessary:

The input documents for APFSD sessions provide the regional memory of the progress made thus far in formulating the region's response and modalities for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Goals. The documents for APFSD 2018 and other sessions can be accessed at <http://www.unescap.org/intergovernmental-meetings/apfsd5>

The Advocacy Reports of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) provide an overview to member States and other ESCAP stakeholders of organizational accomplishments and objectives from the past year. The reports since 2015 have been focusing on ESCAP's transformative initiatives to be fit-for-purpose to support member States in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In order to access the Advocacy reports please visit <http://www.unescap.org/media-centre/advocacy>

Q29 9. In your view, what should a strategic plan for the UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs look like? What key elements should it include and major challenges address in such a road map?

The 2030 Agenda and SDGs are as much a strategic plan for the UN as for its member states. What is needed is an implementation plan but this is best approached not in one over-arching document but rather through a three-tiered strategic implementation plan, cascading from the national to regional to global levels.

At the national level the UNDAFs should be aligned with the 2030 Agenda and become de facto the UN's national strategic plan for supporting implementation of the 2030 Agenda. In line with the UNDS reforms, these "SDG ready" UNDAFs would help to bring the UNDS together (resident and non-resident) and ensure alignment of the UN's operations with country priorities. Better involvement of Regional Commissions as per the UNDS reform would help the SDG UNDAFs to reflect cross boarder and transboundary issues. Regional Commissions can also ensure UNDAFs are better aligned with and support regional and globally agreed processes like ones on migration, disability, ageing etc. The official sign off between the UN and the country is important to formalize this national level strategic plan.

Similarly, at the regional level, a regional strategic plan should match the offer of the UNDS with the regional needs of member States. Again, the official sign off between the UN and the member states in the region it is an important part to formalize this national level strategic plan it would need to be discussed and ultimately adopted through a regional intergovernmental process. In the Asian and Pacific region, member States of ESCAP adopted the Regional Roadmap for implementing the 2030 agenda for sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific with the following objectives: (a) strengthened regional cooperation on priority issues as identified by member States; (b) continued and more efficient and coordinated support for member States provided by the secretariat, United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies and regional organizations through the Asia-Pacific Regional Coordination Mechanism; and (c) more effective knowledge sharing among countries. This document now provides the definitive framework for assistance to be extended to countries on implementation of the SDGs in the region. The Roadmap was adopted by the ESCAP Commission and is reviewed annually at the Asia Pacific Forum for Sustainable development.

At the global level a strategic plan could bring together the national and regional plans and provide the linkages with relevant global processes such as on migration, social development etc.

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Q30 10. Please indicate one or two endeavor or initiatives you suggest that the UN system organizations could undertake together to support the implementation of the SDGs between now and 2030:

- Financing for SDGs requires that various sources of funding, public and private, are mobilized to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The UN System has networks and expertise that cover these different sources of funding and coordinating around the goals of the financing agenda would help increase effectiveness of the raising and use of these funds.
- Voluntary National Reviews [VNRs] can be the component connecting global, regional and national levels. As an example of good practice, ESCAP worked together with UN Country Teams in supporting national follow up and review including through Voluntary National Reviews in the context of the “Rapid Response Facility” (RRF) project in 2017. Lao PDR, which will present its VNR at the High-level Political Forum in 2018 was one of the countries that benefited from this coordinated UN support. ESCAP is also supporting Pacific Island Countries in developing data sets which would help them report effectively in their VNRs.
- Data and statistics for SDGs: Data and statistics for SDGs is an area that requires collective action from the UN and the member States at the level of national statistical systems. For national statistical systems to be able to respond to the increasing demands for data and statistics in the context of the 2030 Agenda, statistical business processes need to be modernized and the role of national statistical offices as coordinators of national statistical systems have to be strengthened. The UN has an established system for developing and maintaining international statistical standards where the UN Statistical Commission is the main body and is supported by the work of regional Committees on Statistics. Statistical support, however, is provided by a multitude of UN entities with various subject matter expertise and entry points in the national statistical system. In order to achieve the required transformation of national statistical systems, , coordinated UN support linking global and regional statistical standards with national policies and capacity building, is necessary. Recognizing this need, member States and development partners in Asia and the Pacific have agreed on a collective vision and framework for action for advancing official statistics for the 2030 agenda within the ESCAP Committee on Statistics. The implementation of this framework in partnership by UN entities and beyond would be an ideal way of coordinating support to national statistical systems for data and statistics for SDGs.

Q31 Documents/attachments

DESA Questionnaire_draft ESCAP responses_FINAL.pdf (927.7KB)

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Q6 1. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, has the governing body of your organization taken (or will it take) any decisions or new strategies to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? If any, please provide a brief summary below, including the overarching vision of your organization.

The statutory objective of the IAEA is to seek to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world. The IAEA has been contributing effectively to sustainable development for nearly 60 years by making peaceful nuclear technology available for development in areas such as human health, food and agriculture, energy, natural resource management and public and environmental protection.

After the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, Policy-Making Organs – the General Conference and the Board of Governors – through relevant decisions of the Board of Governors and General Conference resolutions recognized the IAEA's role in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and requested the Secretariat to place the appropriate emphasis on the activities directly related to the implementation of the SDGs during the preparation of the Programme and Budget Proposal 2018–2019.

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Q7 SDG-specific strategies, plans or work programmes:

During the preparation of the IAEA's Programme and Budget for 2018–2019, the Secretariat identified relevant areas of activities among the 17 SDGs adopted by the United Nations in 2015 and issued an information brochure on the IAEA's current contribution to the SDGs. The IAEA continues to pursue and adapt its programme of work within the framework of its Statute to meet the evolving needs and development goals of its Member States.

The IAEA has identified links between its Programmes and specific SDGs. Emphasis is being made on the importance of the alignment of the Member States' expressed needs and priorities, as submitted to the IAEA, with the SDGs. Importantly, Member States are offered the opportunity to link their proposed programmes to other development plans and the SDGs specifically.

Q8 Aligning the structure of the organization with the transformative features of the 2030 Agenda, including any challenges and lessons learned in doing so:

No changes were made to the programmatic structure of the IAEA.

Q9 Readjusting or updating results-based budgeting and management, including performance indicators:

SDGs are taken into account in the IAEA's work and in its budget programming, but it is not reflected in the performance indicators.

Q10 Action to enhance support to the principle of "leaving no one behind" and to integrated policy approaches:

N/A

Q11 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q12 Mainstreaming the SDGs in development plans and policies or through national sustainable development plans/strategies:

The IAEA Technical Cooperation Programme serves as the major vehicle for technology transfer and capacity building and comprises national, regional and interregional projects formulated within the areas where nuclear techniques can contribute to address the development challenges, such as hunger, human health, energy, and climate change. The IAEA is closely working with its Member States and supports them in their efforts to achieve the SDGs.

The IAEA has organized numerous outreach events during major conferences on how nuclear technology can help achieve the SDGs.

Q13 Mainstreaming the SDGs in sectoral strategies, including specific SDG/target strategies:

N/A

Q14 Data and statistical capacity building:

N/A

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Q15 Science, technology and innovation for the SDGs:

To better assist Member States in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs through the application of nuclear science and technologies, two new interregional projects were developed by the IAEA, namely: “Applying Nuclear Science and Technology in Small Island Developing States in Support of the Sustainable Development Goals and the SAMOA Pathway” and “Utilizing the Sustainable Development Goals to Integrate Nuclear Science and Technology in Member States' Attainment of their National Development Plans”.

Q16 Multi-stakeholder partnerships:

Partnerships are essential to the IAEA work. In the field of comprehensive cancer control and treatment, the IAEA works closely with IARC and WHO; in the area of food and agriculture, the IAEA works with FAO, and has an FAO-IAEA Joint Division in its HQ in Vienna. The IAEA has a number of formal partnership arrangements with UN entities and other bilateral and multilateral entities and research institutes. A key tool for identifying relevant development partnerships is the UNDAF. As of the end of 2017, the IAEA was signatory of 54 UNDAFs.

Q17 Sub-national plans/strategies and implementation for the SDGs:

N/A

Q18 Leveraging interlinkages across SDG goals and targets:

The IAEA directly contributes to SDGs 2, 3, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15 and 17.

Q19 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q20 Supporting the intergovernmental body of your organization in contributing to the thematic review of the HLPF:

Respondent skipped this question

Q21 Contributing to policy/background briefs for the HLPF:

Respondent skipped this question

Q22 Helping organize SDG-specific events in the preparatory process:

Respondent skipped this question

Q23 Organizing side events or speaking at the HLPF:

The IAEA participated in the expert meeting in preparation for 2017 HLPF that was held in Vienna from 14 – 16 December 2016. This meeting looked at preparing institutions and policies for integrated approaches to implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The Agency spoke on integrated approaches to support SDG9.

At the HLPF 2017, the IAEA supported side events organised by Malaysia and Botswana on the contribution of nuclear science and technology to development.

Q24 Supporting VNR process:

Respondent skipped this question

Q25 5. How has your organization cooperated with other UN system organizations to achieve coherence and synergies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? In this regard, has your organization launched or intend to launch any joint programmes or projects in collaboration with other UN entities? Are there any results or lessons you would like to highlight that might help improve the design and impact of such efforts? Has your organization participated in any of the following coordination systemwide mechanisms or any other relevant platform - CEB, UNDG, EC-ESA Plus, RCMs, UN-Energy, UN-Water, UN-Ocean, IAEG, IATT? Please specify which and indicate any suggestions you may have about improving collaborations within and across these mechanisms/platforms:

The IAEA works in close partnership with Member States, United Nations agencies, research organizations and civil society to maximize the contribution of nuclear science and technology to the achievement of development priorities.

For example, with regards to SDG 3, the IAEA works closely with IARC and WHO in the field of comprehensive cancer control and treatment; on the SDG2, the IAEA has a FAO-IAEA Joint Programme on Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture; on the implementation of SDG9, there is an ongoing dialogue with UNIDO on industrial applications; on SDG 14, the IAEA works with UNEP.

Q26 6. How has your organization engaged with stakeholder groups, both in supporting implementation at the country, regional and global levels, and within your own organization? If yes, please provide main highlights, including any lessons learned:

The IAEA staff engages stakeholders within the organization, with outside partner organizations and counterparts from Member States, as appropriate, to develop and implement relevant activities in accordance with the IAEA's Result Based Approach to deliver the desired results.

While project ownership lies with the Member States, the technical cooperation programme is proposed by Member States and developed jointly with the Secretariat. The programme is based on an assessment of the development priorities and conditions in each specific country or region, as expressed in their respective national development plans, Country Programme Frameworks (CPFs), and United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs).

Q27 7. Has your organization organized any conferences, forums or events designed to facilitate exchange of experience, peer and mutual learning? If yes, please provide a brief summary below and include lessons learned and gaps identified based on the outcomes of these events. Please also include any events you plan to organize in the coming years.

The IAEA organizes numerous conferences and other events to facilitate knowledge exchange to support its Member States in the peaceful use of nuclear technologies.

For more information on events organized by the IAEA see: <https://www.iaea.org/events>

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q28 8. Is there any other information you would like to share, including annual reports of your organization and any impact assessment or evaluation reports? If yes, please use the space below and attach the document(s). Please also use this space to provide any other information, comments or remarks you deem necessary:

IAEA Annual Reports: <https://www.iaea.org/publications/reports>

IAEA Nuclear Technology Review: https://www.iaea.org/About/Policy/GC/GC61/GC61InfDocuments/English/gc61inf-4_en.pdf. It highlights notable developments in the world in the following selected areas: power applications, atomic and nuclear data, accelerator and research reactor applications, nuclear techniques in food, soil and livestock management, cancer diagnosis and therapy, new developments in the study of isotopes in precipitation, ocean acidification effects and cultural heritage preservation.

IAEA Technical Cooperation Reports: <https://www.iaea.org/technicalcooperation/Pub/Ann-Reports/index.html>

Agriculture and food security success stories: <https://www.iaea.org/technicalcooperation/Pub/Suc-stories/Agric-food.html>

Energy success stories: <https://www.iaea.org/technicalcooperation/Pub/Suc-stories/Energy.html>

Water and the environment success stories: <https://www.iaea.org/technicalcooperation/Pub/Suc-stories/Water-Env.html>

Human health success stories: <https://www.iaea.org/technicalcooperation/Pub/Suc-stories/Health.html>

New Video Series: Nuclear Science for Sustainable Development: <https://www.iaea.org/newscenter/news/new-video-series-nuclear-science-for-sustainable-development>

Q29 9. In your view, what should a strategic plan for the UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs look like? What key elements should it include and major challenges address in such a road map?

Respondent skipped this question

Q30 10. Please indicate one or two endeavor or initiatives you suggest that the UN system organizations could undertake together to support the implementation of the SDGs between now and 2030:

Respondent skipped this question

Q31 Documents/attachments

Respondent skipped this question

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Q6 1. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, has the governing body of your organization taken (or will it take) any decisions or new strategies to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? If any, please provide a brief summary below, including the overarching vision of your organization.

On 28 November 2017, UNDP's Executive Board endorsed the new Strategic Plan (2018-2021) that is anchored in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and committed to the principles of universality, equality and leaving no one behind.

The Strategic Plan sets out a vision for the evolution of UNDP over the next four years, responding to a changing development landscape and the evolving needs of our partners. Building on our experience to date, it describes how we will support countries to achieve the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals and related agreements by eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, accelerating structural transformations for sustainable development and building resilience to crises and shocks.

Link to UNDP Strategic Plan, 2018-2021: <http://undocs.org/DP/2017/38>

Q7 SDG-specific strategies, plans or work programmes:

UNDP formulates a medium-term strategic plan every four years, which allows for adapting UNDP's services to evolving circumstances. The previous Strategic Plan (2014-2017), while articulated before the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, was developed drawing on a strong sustainable development vision, incorporating many of the principles underlying the 2030 Agenda. The new Strategic Plan (2018-2021) is fully aligned with the 2030 Agenda and lays out UNDP's SDG implementation offer for the coming four years, including:

- A series of signature solutions that define the core work of UNDP;
 - Country support platforms for the Sustainable Development Goals; and a global development advisory and implementation services platform;
 - An improved business model.
-

Q8 Aligning the structure of the organization with the transformative features of the 2030 Agenda, including any challenges and lessons learned in doing so:

UNDP is in the process of examining its business model with the aim of accelerating delivery of quality programmatic results for SDG achievement and developing scenarios and options for making UNDP financially more sustainable. A focus is on partnership and adding value to the work of the UN family, both programmatically and operationally.

Q9 Readjusting or updating results-based budgeting and management, including performance indicators:

With the new Strategic Plan, UNDP has adopted an Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF) that includes relevant SDG indicators as impact and outcome indicators. Results Oriented Annual Reports (ROARs) add qualitative evidence to monitor the organisation's support to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. With UNICEF, UNFPA and UN-Women, UNDP has also identified common SDG targets/indicators to monitor common areas of work.

Q10 Action to enhance support to the principle of "leaving no one behind" and to integrated policy approaches:

Leaving no one behind is at the core of UNDP's programming. In accordance with UN programming principles, it is underpinned by human rights, gender equality and women empowerment; sustainability and resilience; and accountability. To help implement the pledge, UNDP works with countries to deepen local understanding of who and why people are – or are at risk of - being left behind; shape according policies; strengthen mechanisms that facilitate their voice and participation; and to track and report on relative progress within the context of national SDG monitoring. UNDP's new Strategic Plan is based on the principles of "leaving no one behind" and "reaching the furthest behind first". It emphasizes that, across all the contexts in which it works, UNDP will prioritise the collection and use of disaggregated data and analyses for identifying those being left behind, and support the design of targeted interventions to reach them.

The recent mapping of UNDS functions and capacities highlighted UNDP's current focus on three broad clusters of goals: poverty, governance and planet. The poverty cluster (goals 1, 8, 10) amounted to 32% of UNDP's expenditure in 2016; governance (goal 16) 23% and the planet cluster (13, 14, 15) 15%. This shows UNDP is both a people and planet agency, with deep thematic expertise in a targeted set of goals, as well as demonstrated capacity as an integrator and convener across the agenda.

Q11 Others:

UNDP works within the overall framework of the UN development system's support to Member States in implementing the 2030 Agenda, guided by the UN Development Group's (UNDG) dedicated common approach entitled 'MAPS' (Mainstreaming, Acceleration, Policy Support), adopted in October 2015.

Q12 Mainstreaming the SDGs in development plans and policies or through national sustainable development plans/strategies:

In application of the UN Development Group's Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) approach, UNDP deploys integrated policy support missions to support countries in mainstreaming the SDGs into national plans, policies, and institutional mechanisms, so-called 'MAPS missions and engagements'. Since their incubation in 2016, MAPS missions have become increasingly inter-agency initiatives, with representatives of 22 different UN entities having participated by March 2018. They involve teams of global and regional experts working closely with UN Country Teams to provide tailored advice and to help foster high-level national ownership of the SDGs as well as stakeholder engagement. Mission reports—including, so far, 12 'SDG Roadmaps' co-authored with governments—have taken a comprehensive, integrated approach across multi-dimensional issues. In some countries, these missions have also helped to begin operationalizing humanitarian-peace-development linkages.

To conduct these analyses UNDP has developed a suite of tools and corresponding training, often in partnership with other organisations to support the diagnostics required for quality policy and programme support. For example:

- Rapid Integrated Assessment to gauge the level of alignment between a country's national plan and the SDG targets;
 - Institutional Context Analysis to better understand a country's political economy;
 - Bottleneck Analysis to consider sector-specific and cross-cutting impediments to progress;
 - PovRisk tool to identify the determinants that lead to people sliding back into poverty;
 - Modelling and micro-simulation tools (in collaboration with UN-DESA) that allow policymakers to assess interlinkages between SDG goals and targets;
 - SDG-specific forecasting tool (in collaboration with University of Denver) to support SDG acceleration efforts
-

Q13 Mainstreaming the SDGs in sectoral strategies, including specific SDG/target strategies:

UNDP has taken a lead role in line with its mandate, and in close collaboration with colleagues and partners inside the UN system and beyond, on implementing, monitoring, and reporting on peaceful, just and inclusive societies, and the catalysing role of SDG16 across the entire 2030 Agenda. This involves support to integration of SDG16 into national and sub-national systems and processes; developing inclusive mechanisms for monitoring, reporting and accountability for SDG16 at the national level; generating and disseminating knowledge on implementation and progress of SDG16; and building collaborative multi-stakeholder partnerships and interlinkages in support of achieving SDG16.

Q14 Data and statistical capacity building:

UNDP has undertaken a pilot project to map national data ecosystems, assessing challenges and opportunities for building open and participatory data ecosystems, which was scaled up in partnership with the Economic Commission for Africa, the International Development Research Centre and the World Wide Web Foundation. Launched at the first UN World Data Forum in January 2017, the 2016 Africa Data Revolution Report captures a baseline on the state of data ecosystems for sustainable development in Africa, against which progress of the data revolution can be subsequently measured. It will be produced every two years. The findings of the Data Ecosystems Mapping project have informed the development of a guidance note providing concrete and practical recommendations for supporting data and statistical capacity at national level. That approach is applied systematically in the context of integrated country missions to support SDG implementation and monitoring.

UNDP is a founding member of the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data. As member of the Interim Steering Committee, UNDP helped build and expand the Partnership in its formative first, and contributed to shaping its policy direction.

Q15 Science, technology and innovation for the SDGs:

UNDP plays a lead role in convening the UN Data Innovation Lab series, in support of the implementation of the CEB Programme of Work on the Data Revolution. Through a series of six hands-on and practical workshops, the Data Innovation Lab aims to strengthen capabilities within the UN system to leverage new data technologies to best serve development objectives in the long-term. Jointly with UN Global Pulse, UNDP co-led the 2nd Data Lab in September 2016 on "Building a Data Strategy", bringing together more than 20 UN agencies and private sector partners including the GovLab, Bloomberg, IBM, Google, Microsoft, Facebook, PricewaterhouseCooper, Ernst & Young and DataPop Alliance to explore how to integrate new data sources and innovative approaches such as design thinking and behavioural insights in the daily work of development policy and programme staff, building on the Guide to Data Innovation for Development. Together with UNICEF and UNFPA, UNDP co-led the 4th Data Lab in March 2017 on "Making Data Meaningful", where UN staff were exposed to cutting-edge methodologies and tools for data analytics, such as big data, artificial intelligence, modelling and simulation tools for sustainable development, learned to balance quantitative analysis with qualitative insights from expert partners such as University of Nairobi, Queen's University, University of Denver, IBM, PricewaterhouseCooper and Narrate.

Q16 Multi-stakeholder partnerships:

In everything we do, we seek collaboration with a broad range of partners - more specifics in the individual entries above and below.

Q17 Sub-national plans/strategies and implementation for the SDGs:

UNDP also works closely with local governance actors to deliver services and localize the SDGs, including through partnership with the Global Taskforce of Regional and Local Governments and UN-Habitat. Knowledge and information sharing platform containing a set of tools at www.LocalizingTheSDGs.org

Q18 Leveraging interlinkages across SDG goals and targets:

Our modus operandi is the leveraging of interlinkages across SDG goals and targets - more specifics in the individual entries above and below.

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q19 Others:

UNDP supports countries in implementing the 2030 Agenda through a mix of policy advisory, technical assistance, capacity building, financing and programme implementation modalities. The above and below are snapshots, exemplifying a range of initiatives.

UNDP supports policymaking, implementation and mainstreaming of the SDGs in fragile and conflict affected situations. Activities include advocacy for the SDGs and the New Deal, and their mainstreaming in national development strategies and plans, strengthening intra-governmental and development partner coordination for SDG achievement, and advocating for international cooperation to address issues related to fragility, conflict and crisis.

The strategic goal of UN/UNDP's engagement with the G20 is to align G20 policy actions with the UN Agenda, and to use its weight and political clout to address global challenges and make sustainable development an overarching guiding principle of its macro policy framework. UNDP worked closely with the Chinese Presidency of the G20 in 2016 to adopt a G20 2030 Action Plan for Sustainable Development, which was endorsed by G20 Leaders at the Hangzhou Summit. It facilitated the drafting process, including coordinating contributions by G20 members and international organisations. The G20 Action Plan reflects the comprehensiveness and universality of the 2030 Agenda by focusing on G20 collective actions and including the contribution of the entire G20 agenda and all work streams towards the SDGs. It also sets out modes for strengthening G20 coherence and coordination on sustainable development.

UNDP is supporting countries to define national financing for sustainable development strategies, with a focus on identifying catalytic interventions, crowding-in additional finance and partnerships, scaling-up innovative financing mechanisms and improving the effectiveness of financial resources. UNDP has established "The Financing Solutions for Sustainable Development" Platform that provides guidance to policy makers and researchers in selecting, reviewing and operationalising financing solutions to fund SDG-aligned national and sectoral development plans. UNDP and the French Development Agency (AFD) also prepared a joint report that looks at how the Least Developed Countries can make better use of a more diverse financing for development 'tool-box' ("Financing the SDGs in the Least Developed Countries (LDCs): Diversifying the Financing Tool-box and Managing Vulnerability" 2016). As one of the major institutional stakeholders of the Financing for Development (FfD) process since the first International Conference on FfD that took place in Monterrey in 2001, UNDP is actively involved in the Financing for Development FfD follow-up process. UNDP's contributes substantively to the annual ECOSOC Financing for Development Forums as well to the work of the Inter-Agency Task Force on FfD (IATF), which is mandated to report on progress in implementing the FfD outcomes and the means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda through its annual reports.

UNDP hosts the UN SDG Action Campaign that supports the UN system and Member States on awareness-raising, generating political will, empowering and inspiring people across the world to act on the SDGs. Its core objectives are to provide practical methods and campaigns for direct people's engagement in SDG implementation; encourage public ownership of SDGs through innovative communications, campaigning and policy advocacy; sponsor people-driven processes to monitor SDG progress through generation/collection of data, evidence, and sentiment about the impact of the SDGs, using the results for local advocacy. The Campaign maintains long term partnerships with a diverse range of people across sectors – including parliaments, local authorities, academia, civil society, faith groups, youth groups, women's groups, technology and communications partners, and other novel actors – to work towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. For example, hundreds of partners across the globe supported the MY World survey (2013-2015) that collected almost 10 million votes in the run-up to the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, informing it with people's priorities for the 'world we want'. Its successor initiative, MY World 2030, aims to collect globally comparable data on how people feel their lives are changing to support efforts to report on progress on the SDGs. Other offered services include World We Want 2030 (a multi-stakeholder platform with options to create local chapters such as "The Kenya We Want" or "The Lagos We Want") and We The Peoples Exhibition (pre-designed, modular exhibits of evidence of emerging SDG progress around the world), including: virtual reality films to tell the human story behind development challenges; Data Playground, an interactive display of citizen-generated data; Peoples' Voices Challenge and Awards that recognise the best mobilisation, advocacy and communications initiatives; and Humans of MY World, photo-testimony showing the human faces and stories behind the MY World data.

Q20 Supporting the intergovernmental body of your organization in contributing to the thematic review of the HLPF:

UNDP contributes to the High-Level Political Forum by co-leading an inter-agency thematic working group for the in-depth review of progress on SDG 1.

Q21 Contributing to policy/background briefs for the HLPF:

The follow up and review (FuR) process of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs includes mutually reinforcing processes at different levels. UNDP has supported the process of developing indicators for the SDGs throughout the inter-governmental process since its inception, and contributes as observer to the work of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators. The organisation's policy expertise was brought to bear on the process through substantive focal points on 15 out of 17 SDGs. Additionally, UNDP acted as coordinator of inter-agency coalitions such as UN-Water, or as convenor and facilitator mobilising a broad range of expertise, such as the Virtual Network of Experts on Goal 16 Indicators, thereby helping to make the process more participatory and inclusive. In support of the implementation of the global SDG Indicator framework, UNDP has taken a lead role in compiling data for two indicators on effective development cooperation (SDG 17, jointly with OECD) and in developing statistical methodologies for three indicators on the quality of public services and inclusiveness of public institutions and decision-making (SDG16). Furthermore, UNDP is developing guidance to assist countries in reporting on multi-dimensional poverty at national level (SDG1).

Q22 Helping organize SDG-specific events in the preparatory process:

Country reporting is critical not only for tracking national progress, but also in providing baselines and more regular progress overviews to inform national SDG implementation and monitoring. It should foster a national conversation that can inform policies and concrete action. UNDP is supporting the roll-out of the undg guidelines for the preparation of the first round of SDG Country Reports (22 so far), deploying financial and technical support.

Q23 Organizing side events or speaking at the HLPF:

UNDP hosts and co-hosts a multitude of events at the HLPF, together with Member State, UN and other partners.

Q24 Supporting VNR process:

With UN-DESA, it is also supporting programme countries that will participate in Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs). UNDP supports almost all programme countries with their VNR processes (65 to date), in facilitating multi-stakeholder consultations and preparing the report, but also for follow-up on the VNRs.

Q25 5. How has your organization cooperated with other UN system organizations to achieve coherence and synergies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? In this regard, has your organization launched or intend to launch any joint programmes or projects in collaboration with other UN entities? Are there any results or lessons you would like to highlight that might help improve the design and impact of such efforts? Has your organization participated in any of the following coordination systemwide mechanisms or any other relevant platform - CEB, UNDG, EC-ESA Plus, RCMs, UN-Energy, UN-Water, UN-Ocean, IAEG, IATT? Please specify which and indicate any suggestions you may have about improving collaborations within and across these mechanisms/platforms:

(Please see entries to other questions for specifics on cooperation with entities across the UN system.)

UNDP takes an active role in all relevant coordination systemwide mechanisms. The UNDP Administrator is the Vice-Chair of the UN Sustainable Development Group; and Co-Chair (with the USG of OCHA) of the Joint Steering Committee for development and humanitarian coordination.

Responding to requests from Member States for coherent and integrated support from the UN development system in implementing the 2030 Agenda, UNDP spearheaded the development of the Mainstreaming, Acceleration, Policy Support (MAPS) common approach, which was formally adopted by the UNDG in October 2015. Key resources to help apply MAPS and increase the effectiveness of SDG support include:

- Reference Guide to UNCT on Mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda
- SDG Acceleration Toolkit
- SDG Country Reporting Guidelines as a reference for UNCTs
- New guidance for UN Development Action Frameworks
- Joint Fund for the 2030 Agenda, an inter-agency pooled fund to facilitate integrated policy support at the country level

The publication “The SDGs are Coming to Life” (July 2016) showcases efforts made in select countries, with UN support. UNDP produced this on behalf of the UNDG.

UNDP’s Strategic Plan (2018-2021) was developed in close cooperation with UNFPA, UNICEF and UNWOMEN that all prepared their strategic plans following the same planning cycle. A chapter common to all four agencies was included in the respective plans, which spells out areas of collaborative advantage in support of SDG implementation. In addition, UNDP closely consulted with other UN entities to ensure that the new strategic plan can harness cross-agency synergies in critical areas.

Q26 6. How has your organization engaged with stakeholder groups, both in supporting implementation at the country, regional and global levels, and within your own organization? If yes, please provide main highlights, including any lessons learned:

UNDP has extensive presence on the ground with staff working in nearly 170 countries and territories; long-standing and trusted relationships with governments and other partners; and a unique ability to develop and help implement the multi-sectoral and integrated development solutions that are needed today – not least by being able to work with and through partnership with stakeholder groups of every kind.

Civil Society

UNDP partners with a broad range of formal and informal civil society organisations that are outside the state and market. These include social movements, volunteer organisations, indigenous peoples' organisations, mass-based membership organisations, non-governmental organisations, and community-based organisations, as well as communities and citizens acting individually and collectively. UNDP’s partnership with civil society actors spans multiple domains, including programme implementation, policy development and advocacy. Recognising that civil society actors often serve as both a driving force in guiding development policies and as a watchdog to make sure policies get implemented, UNDP facilitates civil society participation in all facets of implementing the 2030 Agenda.

The UNDP Civil Society Advisory Committee (CSAC) was established in 2000 to systematise the consultation process between UNDP and civil society actors at the global level. The CSAC currently functions as the main institutional mechanism for dialogue between civil society leaders and UNDP senior management. By contributing independent perspectives and critical analyses on different aspects of UNDP’s work, the CSAC has had, over the years, a significant positive impact on the organization. Among other things, this resulted in a strengthening of the civic engagement dimension of UNDP’s policies and programmes, as well as in greater collaboration between UNDP and a broad range of civil society constituencies.

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Private Sector

UNDP has projects related to private sector development or engagement in most of the countries and territories where we provide assistance. UNDP works with companies from a variety of sectors, for example, water, energy, extractives, food and agriculture, consumer products, healthcare, finance and information technology. UNDP's collaboration with the private sector takes various forms:

- Facilitate discussions between public and private sector and the civil society on a specific development theme or industry sector;
- Find solutions for development challenges through core business activities and initiatives that include low-income groups into value chains as producers, suppliers, employees and consumers;
- Mobilize private sector financial and in-kind resources for sustainable development solutions;
- Leverage innovative financing and partnerships solutions to mobilize private capital for the implementation of the SDGs;
- Form broader collective action initiatives involving the private sector on key development issues.

The Istanbul International Center for Private Sector in Development (IICPSD) supports the private sector and foundations to become transformative partners in development through research, advocacy for inclusive business, facilitation of public-private dialogue and brokering partnerships. IICPSD, established in 2011 in partnership with the Government of Turkey, is one of UNDP's six Global Policy Centres. It leads UNDP's global work on private sector and foundations and supports UNDP's offices all over the world. IICPSD:

<http://www.iicpsd.undp.org/content/istanbul/en/home/>

Launched at the United Nations in 2008, Business Call to Action (BCtA) aims to accelerate progress towards the SDGs by challenging companies to develop inclusive business models that engage people at the base of the economic pyramid – people with less than US\$10 per day in purchasing power in 2015 US dollars – as consumers, producers, suppliers, distributors of goods and services and as employees. BCtA is a unique multilateral alliance among donor governments – including the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, the UK Department for International Development (DFID), the US Agency for International Development (USAID), and the United Nations Development Programme, which hosts the secretariat. Over 200 companies, ranging from multinationals to social enterprises, and working in 67 countries, have already responded to BCtA by committing to improve the lives and livelihoods of millions in developing countries through access to markets, financial services, affordable healthcare, water and sanitation, education and other critical services. BCtA member companies are market leaders that provide examples of successful, profitable and scalable models for reaching poor communities and contributing to global development. Business Call to Action: <https://www.businesscalltoaction.org/>

Foundations

We are engaging with foundations in country based dialogues about the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Our activities focus on developing innovative partnerships and testing new ways of communications, inviting foundations and civil society organizations to policy discussions as well as other outreach events to encourage foundations to participate in the 2030 development agenda.

The SDG Philanthropy Platform is a global partnership initiative between UNDP and Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisers designed to help philanthropy from around the world understand better the opportunities for engaging in the SDGs, and their responsibilities as they engage; help governments and the UN system understand the added value of philanthropy's engagement; develop large scale collaborations which shift systems towards sustainable development results. The global platform connects to country activities in Kenya, Colombia, Ghana, Indonesia and Zambia, India, Brazil. SDG Philanthropy Platform: <https://www.sdgphilanthropy.org/>

Q27 7. Has your organization organized any conferences, forums or events designed to facilitate exchange of experience, peer and mutual learning? If yes, please provide a brief summary below and include lessons learned and gaps identified based on the outcomes of these events. Please also include any events you plan to organize in the coming years.

One of UNDP's key functions lies in convening a wide variety of partners at international, regional, national and subnational levels to help facilitate exchanges of experience, peer and mutual learning. Every year, we organise or co-organise a multitude of such events, including in the context of the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development and other key SDG-related fora.

The Global Festival of Action for Sustainable Development aims to celebrate, empower, and connect the global community driving action for the SDGs. It is organised by the UN SDG Action Campaign (which is hosted by UNDP) with the support of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and the German Federal Foreign Office. Taking place in Bonn each year, the Global Festival of Action for Sustainable Development provides a dynamic and interactive space to showcase the latest innovations, tools and approaches to SDG implementation. Global Festival of Action for Sustainable Development: <http://globalfestivalofaction.org/>

Q28 8. Is there any other information you would like to share, including annual reports of your organization and any impact assessment or evaluation reports? If yes, please use the space below and attach the document(s). Please also use this space to provide any other information, comments or remarks you deem necessary:

UNDP's mandate related to sustainable human development, extensive experience across countries facing a wide range of development challenges, including the experience during the MDG-era, enables the organisation to provide integrated support to programme countries on SDG implementation in collaboration with other entities of the UN System.

UNDP's role can be outlined in four broad aspects:

- 1) It has deep expertise/specialisation in some specific areas where it can demonstrate competencies across a development topic, and the related SDG targets as areas of concentration;
- 2) The organisation serves as a substantive integrator across the 2030 Agenda, providing support to countries to connect the three dimensions of sustainable development including helping identify policy actions and define priority interventions, while preserving the integrity and indivisibility of the SDGs;
- 3) UNDP provides a unique service to the UN development system as the backbone of the system at country-level, and convener of partnerships. It also is trusted as a scorekeeper on development goals, and as a provider of institutional capacity development services in support of the 2030 Agenda at large. These are transverse functions, spanning across SDGs;
- 4) It provides a significant volume of services because local conditions demand it. Due to its large global presence, even in areas where it is not thematically a lead agency, its project management and execution capabilities are available. These services are accessed at the request of host governments, or at request of other agencies where agencies have no presence. In some cases, UNDP is the service provider of last resort and often a key asset in settings of fragility.

Q29 9. In your view, what should a strategic plan for the UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs look like? What key elements should it include and major challenges address in such a road map?

The UN Secretary-General has made clear in his reform proposals for the UN development system that business-as-usual is not an option. Our goal must be a 21st century UN development system that is more focused on people, less on process; more on results for the poor and marginalised, less on bureaucracy; more on providing integrated support across familiar silos, less on turf battles and competition.

UNDP shares the Secretary-General's reform vision to make the UN far better at working together to deliver results for people.

The 2030 Agenda offers a unique opportunity to put the whole world on a more prosperous and sustainable development path.

However, achieving this will not be easy. Adopting a truly integrated approach presents complex challenges. Leaving no one behind is hard to visualize in so many contexts today. And wisely identifying and managing risks requires a different set of skills and approaches. Strong and broad-based partnerships become ever more important for SDG achievement.

Meanwhile, the world is experiencing mega-trends which can affect prospects for achieving the SDGs. Persistent poverty and rising inequalities; rapid population growth and demographic transitions - including ageing; migration and urbanisation; environmental degradation and climate change; shifting trends in development cooperation and financing for development; as well as rapid technological advancements, with the associated opportunities and challenges – are all realities of our times.

While positive developments in all these areas can radically enhance prospects for achieving the 2030 Agenda; negative trends can also have detrimental implications across the SDGs. This makes it essential for countries to have access to increasingly more advanced and context-specific advice and support. It is therefore critical that the UN system respond with high-quality policy and programme responses, tailored to country-specific realities, and conducive to achieving the SDGs.

Q30 10. Please indicate one or two endeavor or initiatives you suggest that the UN system organizations could undertake together to support the implementation of the SDGs between now and 2030:

Respondent skipped this question

Q31 Documents/attachments

UNDP_StrategicPlan_2018-2021.pdf (366.2KB)

#39

COMPLETE

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Page 2: Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q6 1. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, has the governing body of your organization taken (or will it take) any decisions or new strategies to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? If any, please provide a brief summary below, including the overarching vision of your organization.

At its sixty-seventh session on 26-27th April 2017 (E/2017/37 E/ECE/1480), the Economic Commission for Europe decided to establish the Regional Forum on Sustainable Development for the region of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), which while retaining its intergovernmental character, would serve as a regional mechanism to follow-up and review the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It decided also that the Regional Forum will focus on practical value added, taking into account the work of existing regional bodies and mechanisms, including peer review mechanisms, while avoiding additional reporting burdens for member States, and contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by:

- creating a space for UNECE member States for peer learning and the exchange of policy experiences and good practices in the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals;
- providing a regional and subregional overview of progress and challenges in implementation that would complement analogous reports at the global level;
- enhancing regional and subregional cooperation and addressing transboundary issues;
- providing a platform for the participation and contributions of all relevant stakeholders, including international and regional organizations, civil society, academia and the private sector, following the relevant provisions of the 2030 Agenda and the corresponding decisions of the Economic and Social Council.

The Economic Commission also decided to adopt a high-level statement that, on the occasion of its seventieth anniversary, reflected on the challenges ahead and the contribution of the organization to advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development:

- The implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the UNECE region will require a strong focus on issues such as poverty reduction, inclusive and sustained economic growth, productive employment, and environmental protection, which are inherently interlinked and require an integrated response. Gender equality and the empowerment of women also need to be considered across all sectors and areas of activity. UNECE can facilitate effective solutions by strengthening cross-sectoral work across its programmes — from trade, transport and environment to energy, forests, housing and statistics — and by strengthening its partnerships with other international organizations, the private sector, and civil society.
- A transformative shift towards an environmentally sound, more sustainable economic model based on the goals of 2030 Agenda is required. UNECE can have a positive impact in this regard through the development of norms, standards, and classifications in the multiple sectors in which it works and its other activities. The collaboration between the public and the private sectors can contribute to deliver this transformative shift.
- UNECE, including through its sectoral activities and working bodies, provides an important platform to support its member States in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. To achieve a strong and sustainable progress towards 2030, UNECE convenes the Regional Forum for Sustainable Development. In order to help its member States to implement the Sustainable Development Goals, UNECE will continue to provide technical assistance, expertise, and capacity building activities.

Q7 SDG-specific strategies, plans or work programmes:

Information to be provided later.

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q8 Aligning the structure of the organization with the transformative features of the 2030 Agenda, including any challenges and lessons learned in doing so:

Information to be provided later.

Q9 Readjusting or updating results-based budgeting and management, including performance indicators:

Information to be provided later.

Q10 Action to enhance support to the principle of "leaving no one behind" and to integrated policy approaches:

Information to be provided later.

Q11 Others:

Information to be provided later.

Q12 Mainstreaming the SDGs in development plans and policies or through national sustainable development plans/strategies:

Information to be provided later.

Q13 Mainstreaming the SDGs in sectoral strategies, including specific SDG/target strategies:

Information to be provided later.

Q14 Data and statistical capacity building:

Information to be provided later.

Q15 Science, technology and innovation for the SDGs:

Information to be provided later.

Q16 Multi-stakeholder partnerships:

Information to be provided later.

Q17 Sub-national plans/strategies and implementation for the SDGs:

Information to be provided later.

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q18 Leveraging interlinkages across SDG goals and targets:

Information to be provided later.

Q19 Others:

Respondent skipped this question

Q20 Supporting the intergovernmental body of your organization in contributing to the thematic review of the HLPF:

Information to be provided later.

Q21 Contributing to policy/background briefs for the HLPF:

Information to be provided later.

Q22 Helping organize SDG-specific events in the preparatory process:

Information to be provided later.

Q23 Organizing side events or speaking at the HLPF:

Information to be provided later.

Q24 Supporting VNR process:

Information to be provided later.

Q25 5. How has your organization cooperated with other UN system organizations to achieve coherence and synergies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? In this regard, has your organization launched or intend to launch any joint programmes or projects in collaboration with other UN entities? Are there any results or lessons you would like to highlight that might help improve the design and impact of such efforts? Has your organization participated in any of the following coordination systemwide mechanisms or any other relevant platform - CEB, UNDG, EC-ESA Plus, RCMs, UN-Energy, UN-Water, UN-Ocean, IAEG, IATT? Please specify which and indicate any suggestions you may have about improving collaborations within and across these mechanisms/platforms:

Information to be provided later.

Q26 6. How has your organization engaged with stakeholder groups, both in supporting implementation at the country, regional and global levels, and within your own organization? If yes, please provide main highlights, including any lessons learned:

Information to be provided later.

Questionnaire on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

Q27 7. Has your organization organized any conferences, forums or events designed to facilitate exchange of experience, peer and mutual learning? If yes, please provide a brief summary below and include lessons learned and gaps identified based on the outcomes of these events. Please also include any events you plan to organize in the coming years.

Information to be provided later.

Q28 8. Is there any other information you would like to share, including annual reports of your organization and any impact assessment or evaluation reports? If yes, please use the space below and attach the document(s). Please also use this space to provide any other information, comments or remarks you deem necessary:

Information to be provided later.

Q29 9. In your view, what should a strategic plan for the UN system in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs look like? What key elements should it include and major challenges address in such a road map?

Information to be provided later.

Q30 10. Please indicate one or two endeavor or initiatives you suggest that the UN system organizations could undertake together to support the implementation of the SDGs between now and 2030:

Information to be provided later.

Q31 Documents/attachments

Respondent skipped this question
