

		<p>business and finance, international development cooperation, international trade as an engine for development, debt and debt sustainability, addressing systemic issues and science, technology, innovation and capacity-building, and data, monitoring and follow-up.”</p> <p>Efforts must be made to ensure that both national and sub national levels of government have access to sources of revenue. Creative, sustainable and equitable financing mechanisms need to be explored and applied at all levels.</p>	<p>2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Par 75</p>
3	3.1	<p>NSOs are the main providers of data for monitoring the SDGs, but they can also benefit from new opportunities to complement traditional sources of data with big data, data coming from other state institutions, civil society and the private sector.</p>	<p>UNITAR 2016</p>
	3.2	<p>Countries are to develop set of indicators in line with the global indicators</p> <p>Tailoring the SDGs to national contexts inherently involves Member States setting their own targets guided by the level of ambition of the global SDGs and targets, but taking into account national circumstances.</p>	<p>2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Par 75</p> <p>UNDP – SDG – Reference guide- UNCT (2015) Pg 37</p>
	3.3	<p>Follow-up and review processes at all levels will be, inter alia, rigorous and based on evidence, informed by country-led evaluations and data which is high quality, accessible, timely, reliable and disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability and geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts</p> <p>Ensuring that the statistical systems, capacities, methodologies and mechanisms are in place to track progress and</p>	<p>UNDP – SDG – Reference guide- UNCT (2015) Pg 7</p> <p>UNDP – SDG – Reference guide- UNCT (2015) Pg 69</p>