



TST – Selected Follow-up and Review Processes and Platforms

An illustrative non-exhaustive compilation

Cross-Cutting	2
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms.....	5
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.....	6
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.....	9
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all	11
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	12
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	14
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all	15
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	16
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	18
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	20
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	22
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	23
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts* *Acknowledging that the UNFCCC is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.	26
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.....	28
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.....	30
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.....	34
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.....	40
Annex: List of contributors.....	47

Name	Description of the follow-up and review processes and platforms (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	Inter-governmental nature	Involvement of non-state actors and private sector	Involvement of science /academia	Frequency
Cross-Cutting								
UN General Assembly	Address any matter within the scope of the UN Charter; promotes integrated follow-up to UN conferences/summits	Cross-cutting and sector specific	Global	Policy and follow-up	Y	Limited	Limited	Annual
High-level Political Forum	The HLPF, among other things, provides political leadership, guidance and recommendations for sustainable development, follows up and reviews progress in the implementation of sustainable development commitments including their means of implementation, and enhances the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development. Dedicates adequate time to countries in special situation including SIDS, LDCs, LLDCs and Africa, and recognizes MICs challenges (67/290) https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf	Cross-cutting and sector specific	Global	Follow-up	Y	Y	Y	Annual under auspices of ECOSOC and every 4 years under the auspices of GA
ECOSOC Review and Follow-Up	ECOSOC System Undertakes specific responsibilities for the follow-up of particular issue areas in SDGs, together with follow-up to the global conferences and summits and the broader set of internationally agreed development goals. <i>ECOSOC Integration Segment: Substantive, integrated and technically-oriented policy guidance and recommendations.</i>	Cross-cutting	Global	Follow-up and review	Y	Y	Y	Annual

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Commission for Social Development	<p><i>ECOSOC Development Cooperation Forum:</i> Follow-up and review of selected trends related to development cooperation commitments.</p> <p><i>ECOSOC Operational Activities Segment:</i> This Segment provides guidance on translating global norms into operational work of the UN.</p> <p>The commission is in charge of the follow up and implementation of the Copenhagen Summit on Social Development. It advises ECOSOC on social policies of a general character and, in particular, on all matters in the social field not covered by the specialised inter-governmental agencies.</p>	Cross-cutting	Global	Follow-up and review	Y	Y		Annual
Commission on Population and Development	<p>Formal mandate of CPD is to monitor, review and assess the implementation of the Programme of Action of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and the Key Actions for its Further Implementation, adopted in 1999.</p> <p>The Commission is the intergovernmental focal point for the elaboration and review of the indicators used in the United Nations system. In this function, the Commission provides guidance and leadership in the development and implementation of the indicator framework for the SDGs. The Commission will also guide the work of the IAEG on SDG indicators. It will regularly review the work of the IAEG on SDG Indicators and the High Level Group on SDG data and the inputs from the World Forum on Data for Sustainable Development. Furthermore, the Statistical Commission will oversee the work on a global database on development indicators and the annual global reporting on trends.</p>	Intergovernmental/ thematic (pop & dev)	Global	Annual review of ICPD PoA implementation	ECOSOC functional commission	Y	Y	Annual
Statistical Commission	<p>The Commission is the intergovernmental focal point for the elaboration and review of the indicators used in the United Nations system. In this function, the Commission provides guidance and leadership in the development and implementation of the indicator framework for the SDGs. The Commission will also guide the work of the IAEG on SDG indicators. It will regularly review the work of the IAEG on SDG Indicators and the High Level Group on SDG data and the inputs from the World Forum on Data for Sustainable Development. Furthermore, the Statistical Commission will oversee the work on a global database on development indicators and the annual global reporting on trends.</p>	Cross-cutting	Global	Monitoring and follow-up	Y	Y	Y	Annual and ongoing

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Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues	<p>The Permanent Forum is an advisory body to the Economic and Social Council with a mandate to discuss indigenous issues.</p> <p>Regional commissions promote the regional implementation of internationally agreed development goals. They promote multilateral dialogue, knowledge sharing and networking at the regional level, and work together to promote intra-regional and inter-regional cooperation including with other regional organisations</p>	Cross-cutting	Global	Monitoring and follow-up	Y	Y	Y	Annual
Regional Commissions	<p>Convene annual sustainable development forum preparing for HLPF (per 67/290)</p> <p>Convene regional meetings on follow-up to conferences including some national reporting (e.g on Beijing follow-up)</p> <p>Have subsidiary bodies and steering committees on specific programmes of action.</p>	Cross-cutting	Regional / sub-regional	Follow-up /review	Y	Y	N	Variable
Human Rights Council	<p>Strengthens the promotion and protection of human rights globally , addresses situations of human rights violations and makes recommendations on them. Can discuss all thematic human rights issues and situations that require its attention throughout the year. Hosts Universal Periodic Review mechanism which serves to assess the human rights situations in all United Nations Member States http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/Pages/AboutCouncil.aspx</p>	Cross-cutting	Global/ country specific	Follow-up /review	Y	Y	Y	Three times a year

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Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms								
MDG Progress Report	The aggregate figures in the report provide an overview of progress under the eight goals. The report is coordinated and published by the Statistics Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/reports.shtml)	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/ monitoring	N	N	Y	Annual
MDG Progress Report And Reports on Sustainable Development	These reports analyse progress on MDGs and in the area of sustainable development	Cross-cutting	Regional	Data gathering/ monitoring	N	Y	Y	1-2 years
ILO World Social Protection Report	Data collection / Monitoring: This report presents the latest social security trends and provides information on social protection systems, coverage, benefits and expenditures in more than 190 countries. (http://www.ilo.org/global/research/global-reports/world-social-security-report/2014/lang--en/index.htm)	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/ monitoring	N	N	N/A	Biennial
World Bank/IMF Global Monitoring Report	This report assesses the state of policies and institutions that are important for ending poverty and boosting shared prosperity. It also analyses how the global macroeconomic environment, trade and aid affect countries' ability to attain the MDGs.. http://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/global-monitoring-report	Cross-cutting	Global/ regional/ national	Data gathering /monitoring	N	N	Y	Annual
UNDP Human Development Report	Human development focuses on improving the lives people lead and on their opportunities and choices. Income growth is seen as a means to development, rather than an end in itself.. The Human Development	Cross-cutting	Global/ regional/ national	Data gathering/ monitoring	N	Y	Y	Annual

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Hyogo Framework for Action on Disaster Risk Reduction - HFA Monitor	<p>Index (HDI) measures achievement in the basic dimensions of human development across countries (longevity, education and income)</p> <p>The Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) Monitoring and Progress Review process facilitates monitoring, evaluating and reporting on the implementation of disaster risk reduction measures at the national, regional and global levels. Also includes local HFA self-assessment tool.</p> <p>(http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/hfa-monitoring)</p> <p>HFA targets and indicators applied at regional level, e.g. Asia Pacific Disaster Report prepared by ESCAP</p> <p>NOTE: HFA Monitor will be replaced by the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction monitoring framework</p>	Cross-cutting	Global/regional/national	Data gathering/monitoring	Y	Y	Y	Biannual
OECD Wellbeing and Child Poverty	<p>OECD regular reports from national surveys. National level child poverty rates for OECD countries.</p> <p>http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CWB</p>	Sector specific	Regional	Data gathering/monitoring	N	Y	Y	
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture								
FAO Conference Committee on	<p>Makes recommendations to Member countries concerning questions relating to food and agriculture, in order for them to be reviewed and implemented through national action; oversees FAO's work and makes recommendations to any international organization on the purposes of the Organization</p> <p>CFS is an intergovernmental UN body functioning as</p>	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional follow-up and review	Y	Y	N/A	Annual
		Sector-	Global	Institutional	Y	Y	Y	Annual

Name	Description of the follow-up and review processes and platforms (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	Inter-governmental nature	Involvement of non-state actors and private sector	Involvement of science /academia	Frequency
World Food Security (CFS)	an international multi-stakeholder platform for convergence, review and monitor of food security and nutrition policies, with all concerned constituencies (civil society, private sector, academia and research institutions, foundations, and UN bodies) contributing to the decision making process. CFS also negotiates and monitors implementation of voluntary policy frameworks related to food security, nutrition, and sustainable agriculture. CFS reports annually to the UNGA through ECOSOC.	specific		follow-up and review				
Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	The Commission aims to reach international consensus on agreements and policies for the sustainable use and conservation of genetic resources for food and agriculture and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from their use The Commission is working with FAO experts and members of the scientific community on determining indicators and targets that could best be used to characterize and monitor genetic diversity in terms of what is being gained and lost.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/ monitoring/ Institutional follow-up and review	Y	Y	Y	Biennial
International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)	The International Treaty aims to conserve and sustainably use plant genetic resources for food and agriculture and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from their use, in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity, for sustainable agriculture and food security.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/ monitoring/ Institutional follow-up and review	Y	Y	Y	Biennial
FAO Committee on Agriculture (COAG)	As FAO's main technical advisory committee on agriculture, COAG reviews major agricultural and nutritional problems and proposes concerted action by FAO's Member Nations, reviewing specific matters relating to agriculture, food and nutrition referred to the Committee http://www.fao.org/coag/about-coag/en/	Sector specific	Global	Data gathering/ monitoring	N	Y	Y	Ongoing

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Codex Alimentarius Commission	The Codex Alimentarius Commission is a WHO/FAO intergovernmental body which develops internationally recognized standards, codes of practice, guidelines and other recommendations relating to foods, food production and food safety.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/ monitoring	Y	Y	Y	Annual
The State of Food Insecurity in the World (SOFI)	The State of Food Insecurity in the World monitors progress towards hunger reduction targets established at the 1996 World Food Summit and the Millennium Summit and raises awareness about global hunger issues, and discusses underlying causes of hunger and malnutrition (http://www.fao.org/publications/sofi/2014/en/)	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/ monitoring	N	Y	Y	Annual
WFP Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM)	WFP's Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) capacity monitors changing food security situations and trends around the world; w/ a primary focus on countries where WFP operates. VAM regularly issues two quarterly publications; The Global Food Security Update; which provides an overview of key food security trends in vulnerable countries, and the Market Monitor; which reports on trends in staple food and fuel prices and consumer price indices for 67 countries. (http://www.wfp.org/food-security)	Sector-specific	Regional	Data gathering/ monitoring	N	N	Y	Quarterly
IFAD Farmers' Forum	The Farmers' Forum is an on-going, bottom-up process of consultation and dialogue among small farmers' and rural producers' organizations (FOs), IFAD, and governments, focused on rural development and poverty reduction. The Forum provides an opportunity for representatives of FOs to hold IFAD accountable for delivering on its commitments, help to shape IFAD policy going forward and to deepen partnership. (http://www.ifad.org/farmer/index_full.htm)	Sector-specific	Global/ regional/ national	Institutional follow-up and review	N	Y	N/A	Biennial in conjunction with IFAD Governing Council

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Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages								
World Health Assembly	The Assembly is the decision-making body of WHO. It monitors and reviews several ongoing global action plans (on Global Malaria Programme, WHO End TB Strategy, Neglected Tropical Diseases, Non-Communicable Diseases, Mental Health, Harmful use of Alcohol, Road Safety, Tobacco Control Disability. Periodic reviews are undertaken on Universal Health Coverage (3.8) and the Health Workforce (3.c). http://www.who.int/governance/en/	Sector specific	Global	Monitoring and review	Y	N/A	N/A	Annual
ICPD Beyond 2014 Monitoring Framework	ICPD Beyond 2014 Monitoring Framework as elaborated in the Secretary General's Report on the Framework of Actions for the follow up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development Beyond 2014 (A/69/62) resulting from the 20 year global review of the ICPD Programme of Action. A/RES/65/234 extended the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014 and a global review process was conducted resulting in a framework of actions for the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action.	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional follow-up and review of implementation	Y	Y	Y	Ongoing
WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control	Evidence-based treaty that reaffirms the right of all people to the highest standard of health. Article 21 of the Convention calls upon Parties to submit to the Conference of the Parties, through the Secretariat, periodic reports on implementation of the Convention.	Sector specific	Global	Institutional follow-up and review	Y	N/A	Y	See description
Independent	The IERG assesses the extent to which all	Cross-	Global	Institutional	N	Y	Y	Varies

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Expert Review Group	stakeholders honour their commitments to the Global Strategy and the Commission on Accountability for Women's and Children's Health, which formulated system to track whether donations for women's and children's health are made on time, resources are spent wisely and transparently, and whether the desired results are achieved. http://www.who.int/woman_child_accountability/ierng/en/	cutting		follow-up				
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	The convention elaborates the rights of persons with disabilities and commits to implementation through policies, laws and administrative measures and abolishing laws, regulations, customs and practices that constitute discrimination	Cross-cutting	Global	Follow-up and review	Y	Y	N	Ongoing
Minamata Convention on Mercury	The Convention aims to protect the human health and the environment from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds. Key provisions are related to, among others, controls on the entire life-cycle of mercury, from its primary extraction, its trade, its uses in mercury-added products, and in manufacturing processes. The convention also includes a dedicated article on health aspects related to mercury http://www.mercuryconvention.org/	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional follow-up and review	Y	Y	Y	Ongoing
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	The Stockholm Convention is a global treaty to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants. Parties report on measures to implement the provisions of the Convention and their effectiveness every 4 years. They are to develop and implement an implementation plan for the Convention. (www.pops.int)	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional follow-up/ accountability	Y	Y	Y	Conference of the Parties every 2 years / Reports every 4 years)
WHO	The <i>Global status report on road safety 2013</i> presents	Sector-	Global	Institutional	Y	Y	Y	Annual

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Global Status Report on Road Safety	information on road safety from 182 countries, accounting for almost 99% of the world's population.	specific		follow-up / accountability				
Committing to Child Survival: A Promise Renewed	This report which is produced by UNICEF not only discusses levels and trends in under-five and neonatal mortality since 1990, but it also analyzes key interventions for mothers and their newborns, highlighting a gap between contact with the health system and the quality of care received. <i>(http://www.unicef.org/publications/index_75736.html)</i>	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/ monitoring	N	Y	Y	Annual
Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting (GARPR)	The purpose of this report is to provide guidelines and a universal set of core indicators for national AIDS programmes and partners actively involved in the country response to AIDS to use to measure and report on the national response. The national reports are collected and analysed to give an overview of the progress and challenges in responding to the global HIV epidemic. <i>(http://www.unaids.org/en/dataanalysis/knowyourresponse/globalaidsprogressreporting/)</i>	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/ monitoring	N	Y	Y	Annual
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all								
UNESCO General Conference	Determines the policies and the main lines of work of UNESCO and set the programmes and the budget	Cross-cutting	Global	Policy-setting	Y	N/A	Y	Annual
World Education Forum	Reviews implementation of commitments on Education for All and MDGs and will discuss a framework for action to implement the SDGs (in 2015)	Sector-specific	Global	Review	Y	N/A	N/A	Ongoing
The Inter-	The IAG-TVET is the main existing coordination	Sector-	Global	Institutional	N	N/A	Y	Ongoing

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Agency Group on Training and Vocational Education and Skills (TVET)	mechanism among international and UN agencies in this area. It has developed an extensive list of indicators to guide national policy design and monitoring, and a shorter list of indicators on skills for employment and productivity for cross-country comparison. (http://www.etf.europa.eu/webatt.nsf/o/E112211E42995263C12579EA002EF821/\$file/Report%20on%20indicators%20April%202012.pdf)	specific		follow-up and review				
Education for All Global Monitoring Report	Developed by an independent team and published by UNESCO, the Education for All Global Monitoring Report (EFA GMR) is the prime instrument to assess global progress towards achieving the six 'Dakar' Education for All (EFA) goals. It tracks progress, identifies effective policy reforms and best practice in all areas relating to EFA, draws attention to emerging challenges and seeks to promote international cooperation in favour of education. (www.efareport.unesco.org)	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/ monitoring	N	Y	Y	Annual
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls								
Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)	CSW is a functional commission of ECOSOC. Exclusively dedicated to the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women, CSW has primary responsibility for follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women, for overall policy-making and coordinating the implementation and monitoring of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional follow-up and review of implementation	Y	Y	Y	Annual
Committee on the	Body of independent experts that monitors implementation of the Convention. Data is collected	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional follow-up /	N	Y	Y	Annual

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Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)	from official and non-official sources. The reviews are based mainly on a national report provided by the Member State, as well as stakeholder parallel reports from national civil society. (http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/cedaw/pages/cedawindex.aspx)			accountability				
Other human rights treaty bodies, including the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on the Rights of the Child	Nine other human rights treaty bodies that monitor implementation of core human rights treaties, including the rights of women and girls. Reviews are based mainly on a national report provided by the Member State, as well as stakeholder parallel reports from national civil society. http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/Pages/HumanRightsBodies.aspx	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional follow-up/ accountability	N	Y	Y	Ongoing
Universal Periodic Review (UPR)	The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) involves a periodic review of the human rights records of all 193 UN Member States. (http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/upr/pages/BasicFacts.aspx)	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional follow-up/ accountability	Y	Y	Y	Three times/year
Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality (IANWGE)	Reviews the activities of UN system during the previous year and holds a structured policy discussion of emerging challenges, and issues of common concern.	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional follow-up	N	Y	Y	Annual
African Women's Report	Measures Africa's progress on the implementation of global, regional, and sub-regional commitments that affect women. Monitoring is based on the African Gender and Development Index	Cross-cutting	Regional	Data gathering/ monitoring/ institutional follow-up and review	Y	Y	Y	Varies

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Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all								
WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP)	WHO/UNICEF JMP is a monitoring and reporting mechanism which has tracked progress on water and sanitation-related MDGs. Annual monitoring report on progress towards globally agreed WASH targets and indicators, based on national statistics and household surveys. (http://www.wssinfo.org/)	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/ monitoring	N	Y	Y	Annual
Sanitation and Water for All Global Partnership	SWA is a broad, multi-stakeholder partnership on WASH, including biennial High Level Meetings to review progress against political and financial commitments and to ensure mutual accountability for results (http://sanitationandwaterforall.org/)	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional follow-up and review	N	Y	Y	Biennial
GEMI – Integrated monitoring of water and sanitation related SDG targets, under the UN-Water umbrella	GEMI is a monitoring framework drawing on existing monitoring programmes/databases, including: FAO AQUASTAT, GEMSWater (UNEP) for water quality, IBNET and modelled estimates linked with WHO/UNICEF JMP for wastewater treatment and reuse. The proposed framework integrates datasets and fills data gaps. The initiative is going through a Proof of Concept in 2015. GEMI is developing into the main reference tool for monitoring and reporting on targets 6.3-6.6.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/ Institutional follow-up	N	Y	Y	To be determined
Trends in water-related ecosystem services	The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (adopted by the CBD and also by UNGA) - especially Target 14 (restore and safeguard ecosystems that provide essential services,	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional follow-up and review	Y	Y	Y	Ongoing

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(including Aichi Biodiversity Target 14)	including services related to water), include global assessments which are regularly undertaken through partnerships with multiple organisations under the guidance of the Convention on Biological Diversity together with other multi-lateral environment agreements (e.g. Ramsar and UNCCD). Progress regularly assessed by 194 Governments. http://www.cbd.int/indicators							
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all								
Renewables: Global Status Report	First released in 2005, REN21's Renewables Global Status Report (GSR) provides a comprehensive and timely overview of renewable energy market, industry, investment and policy developments worldwide. It enables policymakers, industry, investors and civil society to make informed decisions. (http://www.ren21.net/ren21activities/globalstatusreport.aspx)	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/ monitoring	N	Y	N/A	Annual
Global Tracking Framework report for "Sustainable Energy for All"	The SE4ALL GTF is a global data platform and monitoring system designed to support SE4ALL's efforts and allow rigorous and transparent tracking of progress towards the three global 2030 objectives on energy access, energy efficiency and renewable energy. Preparation of 2010-2012 tracking report being coordinated by the World Bank, the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP) in close cooperation with more than 20 agencies. (http://www.se4all.org/tracking-progress/accountability-framework/)	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional follow-up/ accountability	N	Y	N/A	Biennial

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World Energy Outlook	Annual report by the International Energy Agency, on energy market analysis and projections, providing critical analytical insights into trends in energy demand and supply and what they mean for energy security, environmental protection and economic development. (http://www.worldenergyoutlook.org/)	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/ monitoring	N	N	Y	Annual
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all								
ILO Governing Body and International Labour Conference	The Governing Body is the executive body of the International Labour Organization. The International Labour Conference is a forum for discussion on broad labour and social protection policies, establishes and adopts international labour standards http://www.ilo.org/gb/lang--en/index.htm http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/how-the-ilo-works/international-labour-conference/lang--en/index.htm	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional follow-up / accountability	Y	Y	Y	ILO Governing Body – 3 times a year / International Labour Conference - Annual
ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations	The Committee monitors the implementation of ILO conventions. Governments must submit reports detailing the steps they have taken in law and practice to apply any of the eight fundamental and four priority conventions they may have ratified. Employers' and workers' organizations may comment on the governments' reports; they may also send comments on the application of conventions directly to the ILO. (http://www.ilo.org/global/standards/applying-and-promoting-international-labour-standards/committee-of-experts-on-the-application-of-conventions-and-	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional follow-up / accountability	Y	Y	Y	Varies

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	<i>recommendations/lang--it/index.htm</i>							
IMF World Economic Outlook and Databases	Survey published twice a year. It presents analyses of global economic developments during the near and medium term and gives an overview as well as more detailed analysis of the world economy; consider issues affecting industrial countries, developing countries, and economies in transition to market; and address topics of pressing current interest. <i>(http://www.imf.org/external/ns/cs.aspx?id=29)</i>	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	N	N	Y	Twice a year
ILO World of Work Report	This annual report brings quantitative and qualitative analysis drawing on evidence from over 140 developing countries and finds that a common factor amongst those countries that have achieved higher per capita income and sustained growth was quality jobs. <i>(http://ilo.org/global/research/global-reports/world-of-work/2014/lang--en/index.htm)</i>	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	N	N	Y	Annual
ILO Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPCO)	SIMCOP surveys and global estimates, undertaken in regular intervals, allow for a consistent monitoring of the child and forced labour situation in member States. <i>(http://www.ilo.org/ipeinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=8390)</i>	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	N	Y	Y	Annual
Global Review of Aid for Trade	Global Reviews of Aid for Trade examines the contribution of trade to development, examining this relationship through the lens of efforts to integrate trade perspectives in national, regional and global planning frameworks.	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring and institutional follow up	Yes	Yes	Yes	Biennial
IMF Financial Access Survey	The IMF Financial Access Survey (FAS) is the most comprehensive global supply-side data on financial	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	N	Y	N/A	Annual

Name	Description of the follow-up and review processes and platforms (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	Inter-governmental nature	Involvement of non-state actors and private sector	Involvement of science /academia	Frequency
	inclusion. The FAS database currently contains annual data for 184 jurisdictions, including all G20 economies, covering a nine-year period (2004-2012). http://fas.imf.org/Default.aspx							
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation								
Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020	The Istanbul PoA sets out priorities of LDCs and defines actions by LDCs and development partners for the period 2011-2020 including in the area of productive capacity building, infrastructure and private sector development. Annual reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the IPoA are on the agenda of ECOSOC and the GA; ESCAP and ECA are conducting biennial reviews. Group of independent think tanks, LDC IV Monitor, provides complementary analysis of the implementation of the IPoA http://unohrls.org/UserFiles/IPoA.pdf	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional follow-up and review	Y	Y	Y	Periodic
Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014-2024	The PoA lays out priorities of LLDCs for the period 2014-2024 mainly in the areas of infrastructure, structural economic transformation and industrial development to be implemented, followed-up and reviewed at the national, subregional, regional and global levels through SG reports, etc. http://www.lldc2conference.org/custom-content/uploads/2014/11/V1407249_.pdf	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional follow-up and review	Y	Y	Y	Periodic
AU Conference of African	CAMI is an annual platform of the African Union for policy coordination and information on industry-related fields of common interest. It highlights and	Sector-specific	Regional	Institutional follow-up and review	Y	Y	Y	Annual

Name	Description of the follow-up and review processes and platforms (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	Inter-governmental nature	Involvement of non-state actors and private sector	Involvement of science /academia	Frequency
Ministers of Industry (CAMI)	reviews the necessary support for the implementation of the Action Plan for Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa (AIDA). http://www.unido.org/camizo.html							
UNIDO Industrial Development Report	The flagship publication of UNIDO covering wide range of issues related to the world industrial development presenting data and analysis https://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media/Research_and_Statistics/UNIDO_IDR_2013_main_report.pdf	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/ monitoring	N	Y	Y	Biennial
Competitive Industrial Performance (CIP) Index	The CIP is a composite index that measures 'the ability of countries to produce and export manufactured goods competitively'. The distinctive features of the CIP index include a focus on industrial competitiveness and manufacturing development, a division between performance and its drivers as well as the exclusive use of quantitative and transparent data.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/ monitoring	N	Y	Y	Annual
Global Innovation Index	Annual report co-published by WIPO, Cornell University and INSEAD ranking the innovation performance of countries and economies around the world (http://www.wipo.int/econ_stat/en/economics/gii/)	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/ monitoring	N	N	Y	Annual
World Intellectual Property Indicators	Annual WIPO report providing a wide range of indicators covering the following areas of IP: patents, utility models, trademarks, industrial designs, microorganisms and plant varieties protection (http://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/wipi/)	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/ monitoring	N	N/A	N/A	Annual
Measuring the Information Society Report	Annual report featuring key ICT data and benchmarking tools to measure the information society http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/idi/	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/ monitoring	N	N	Y	Annual

Name	Description of the follow-up and review processes and platforms (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	Inter-governmental nature	Involvement of non-state actors and private sector	Involvement of science /academia	Frequency
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries								
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966	Body of independent experts, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), monitor the implementation of the Convention. All States parties are obliged to submit regular reports to the Committee on how the rights are being implemented. States must report initially within two years of accepting the Covenant and thereafter every five years. The Committee examines each report and addresses its concerns and recommendations to the State party in the form of "concluding observations". http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/cescr/pages/cescriindex.aspx	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional follow-up and review	Y	Y	N/A	See description
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 1965	Implementation of the Convention is monitored by a body of independent experts, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD). All States parties are obliged to submit regular reports to the Committee on how the rights are being implemented. States must report initially one year after acceding to the Convention and then every two years. The Committee examines each report and addresses its concerns and recommendations to the State party in the form of "concluding observations". http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CERD/Pages/CERDIndex.aspx	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional follow-up and review	Y	N/A	N/A	See description
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2006	Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities is monitored by a body of independent experts, the Committee on The Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). All States parties are obliged to submit regular reports to The Committee	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional follow-up and review	Y	Y	N/A	See description

Name	Description of the follow-up and review processes and platforms (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	Inter-governmental nature	Involvement of non-state actors and private sector	Involvement of science /academia	Frequency
	on how the rights are being implemented. States must report initially within two years of accepting The Convention and thereafter every four years. (http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRPD/Pages/CRPDIndex.aspx)							
ICPD Beyond 2014 Monitoring Framework	The ICPD beyond 2014 monitoring framework, is the universal follow-up and review mechanism for the ICPD Agenda. Contained in the Report of the UNSG (A/69/62), the ICPD beyond 2014 monitoring framework is Inter-governmentally mandated, and was taken note of at the 29th Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly (A/S-29/PV.1). The result of multi-stakeholder engagements, the framework builds on rigorous academic research and a human rights based conceptual framework that integrates the three pillars of sustainable development, highlighting through its five thematic pillars, a pathway to sustainable development. This biannual report presents the latest social security trends and provides information on social protection systems, coverage, benefits and expenditures in more than 190 countries. (http://www.ilo.org/global/research/global-reports/world-social-security-report/2014/lang-en/index.htm)	Cross-cutting	Global/ regional/ national/ thematic	Data collection and monitoring. Institutional follow-up and review	Y	Y	Y	Triennial/ Quadrennial
World Social Protection Report	Annual report on global displacement statistics (including per displacement type/category), including statistics on durable solutions and estimates on statelessness. (http://www.unhcr.org/5399a14f9.html)	Sector-specific	Global	Data collection/Monitoring	N	N/A	N/A	Biennial
UNHCR Global Trends report	Annual report on global displacement statistics (including per displacement type/category), including statistics on durable solutions and estimates on statelessness. (http://www.unhcr.org/5399a14f9.html)	Cross-cutting	Global/ regional/ national	Data gathering/ monitoring	N	N/A	N/A	Annual

Name	Description of the follow-up and review processes and platforms (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	Inter-governmental nature	Involvement of non-state actors and private sector	Involvement of science /academia	Frequency
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable								
State of the World's Cities Report	Periodic global and regional reports with a wide range of statistics on urbanization and cities. (www.unhabitat.org/pmss/listItemDetails.aspx?publicationID=3387)	Cross-cutting	Global/regional	Data gathering/monitoring	N	Y	Y	Every two years
World Heritage Convention	The Periodic Reporting process provides an assessment of the application of the World Heritage Convention by the States Parties. The Periodic Reports (submitted by the States Parties themselves) are prepared on a regional basis and are examined by the World Heritage Committee on a pre-established schedule based on a six-year cycle. The results are included in the report of the World Heritage Committee to the General Conference of UNESCO. (http://whc.unesco.org/en/periodicreporting/)	Cross-cutting	Regional	Data gathering/monitoring and Institutional follow up and review	Y	N/A	Y	Every six years
UN-Habitat Governing Council	Sets UN-Habitat's policies; follows the activities of United Nations agencies and other international organizations in the field of human settlements, and proposing ways through which the overall human settlements policy objectives within the UN system might best be achieved; approves UN-Habitat's biennial work programme and budget	Cross-cutting	Global	Monitoring and follow-up	Y	Y	Y	Biannual
Atlas of Urban Expansion	A joint project of UN-Habitat, Lincoln Institute of Land Policy and NYU Stern Urbanization Project, the <i>Atlas of Urban Expansion</i> uses satellite-based maps of urban extent and their associated metrics -- including extent, built-up area density, fragmentation, and compactness -- for a global sample of cities. In its 2012 review, the Atlas measured a global sample of 120 cities for 1990	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	N	Y	Y	Ongoing

Name	Description of the follow-up and review processes and platforms (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	Inter-governmental nature	Involvement of non-state actors and private sector	Involvement of science /academia	Frequency
	and 2000. The upcoming 2015 review will monitor urban expansion in a global sample of 200 cities for 1990, 2000 and 2010. (http://www.lincolninst.edu/subcenters/atlas-urban-expansion/)							
Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	A Framework that encourages countries to (a) adopt a concise, focused, forward-looking and action-oriented post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction, (b) complete the assessment and review of the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015, (c) consider the experience gained through the regional and national strategies/institutions and plans for disaster risk reduction and their recommendations, as well as relevant regional agreements for the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action, (d) identify modalities of cooperation based on commitments to implement a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction and (e) determine modalities for the periodic review of the implementation of a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction (http://www.wcdrr.org/conference/outcomes)	Cross-cutting	National	Data gathering/ monitoring and institutional follow up and review	Y	Y	Y	Biennially
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns								
Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)	periodic reviews are carried out by the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM), in which all relevant stakeholders have to report on progress in SAICM implementation; reporting on 20 indicators set (http://www.saicm.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=115&Itemid=512)	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional follow up and review	N	Y	Y	Biennial

Name	Description of the follow-up and review processes and platforms (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	Inter-governmental nature	Involvement of non-state actors and private sector	Involvement of science /academia	Frequency
10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns (10YFP)	<p>The text of the 10YFP adopted at Rio+20 includes reference to a review of the framework "at the end of five years to assess benefits, challenges and implementation". The text also notes that the programmes of the 10YFP should be in accordance with a set of criteria, inter alia, that they "have established clear objectives and measures of success". Those objectives and measures of success are being developed and will be applied as the programmes are elaborated and implemented. Reporting lines established to date pass from the multi-stakeholder programmes through the Secretariat and the Board to ECOSOC.</p> <p>(http://www.unep.org/resourceefficiency/Policy/SCPPoliciesandthe10YFP/The10YearFrameworkProgrammeonSCP.aspx)</p>	Sector-specific and Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional follow-up and review	Y	Y	Y	at the end of five years
Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal	<p>Article 13 requires Parties to submit annual national reports on transboundary movements of hazardous wastes or other wastes, generation, transportation and disposal of hazardous wastes or other wastes, and other information as specified in this article.</p> <p>In accordance with the Convention, Parties consider that illegal traffic in hazardous wastes or other wastes is criminal (Article 4 paragraph 3). The Convention requires Parties to report confirmed cases of illegal traffic to the Secretariat.</p> <p>(www.basel.int)</p>	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional follow-up/ review Data gathering through national reports /legally binding	Y	Y	Y	Ongoing
Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent	<p>The Convention addresses pesticides and industrial chemicals that have been banned or severely restricted for health or environmental reasons by Parties and which have been notified by Parties for inclusion in the Prior Informed Consent procedure. Key provisions of the Convention are prior Informed Consent procedure which provides for a national</p>	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional follow-up/ accountability/ Data gathering through national reports /legally binding	Y	Y	Y	Ongoing

Name	Description of the follow-up and review processes and platforms (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	Inter-governmental nature	Involvement of non-state actors and private sector	Involvement of science /academia	Frequency
Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade	decision making process on import of hazardous chemicals in Annex III and attempts to ensure compliance with these decisions by exporting Parties and exchange of information on a broad range of potentially hazardous chemicals. (http://www.pic.int/)							
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	<p>The Stockholm Convention is a global treaty to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants.</p> <p>National Reporting Article 15 requires Parties to report on the measures to implement the provisions of the Convention and on the effectiveness of such measures in meeting the objectives of the Convention every 4 years.</p> <p>Effectiveness Evaluation: Article 16 of the Convention requires that effectiveness of the measures adopted by the Convention is evaluated in regular intervals to assess whether the Stockholm Convention is an effective tool to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants. (www.pops.int)</p>	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional follow-up/ accountability/ Data gathering through national reports /legally binding	Y	Y	Y	Ongoing
Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES 2013)	Adopted by the UN Statistical Commission as the framework for strengthening environment statistics programmes in countries provides an organizing structure to the data needed for the measurement of SCP. (http://unstats.un.org/unsd/environment/fdes.htm)	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/ monitoring	Y	Y	Y	Ongoing
UNECE Environmental Performance	Since 1996, peer review process of a country's progress in reconciling its environmental and economic targets and in meeting its international	Cross-cutting	National and regional	Data gathering, monitoring and institutional	y	y	y	periodically, upon request

Name	Description of the follow-up and review processes and platforms (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	Inter-governmental nature	Involvement of non-state actors and private sector	Involvement of science /academia	Frequency
Reviews	environmental commitments; voluntary, upon the request of a country			follow-up and review				
International Resource Panel	The International Resource Panel (IRP) was launched by UNEP in 2007 to build and share the knowledge needed to improve our use of resources worldwide. The Panel has 28 expert members drawn from a wide range of academic institutions and scientific disciplines, and their reports aim at distilling the latest scientific, technical and socio-economic findings around global resource use.	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering	N	Y	Y	Variable
<p>Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*</p> <p><i>*Acknowledging that the UNFCCC is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.</i></p>								
UNFCCC National Communications	<p>National communications (NCs) contain information on national greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, climate-related policies and measures, GHG projections, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, financial assistance and technology transfer to non-Annex I Parties, and actions on raising public awareness on climate change.</p> <p>They are submitted every 4-5 years by Annex I Parties following decisions for each submission by the Conference of the Parties (COP), based on agreed reporting guidelines (decision 4/CP.5). They are reviewed, within 1–2 years from the submission date, by international expert review teams (ERTs) following specific mandates included in COP decisions., The UNFCCC secretariat prepares the so-called “compilation and synthesis reports” on Annex I NCs, which are considered by the Subsidiary Bodies and COP, as a basis for a substantive discussion on the</p>	Sector-specific	National	Data gathering/ monitoring and Institutional follow-up / accountability	Y	N	Y	See description

Name	Description of the follow-up and review processes and platforms (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	Inter-governmental nature	Involvement of non-state actors and private sector	Involvement of science /academia	Frequency
	<p>implementation of the Convention by Annex I Parties.</p> <p>National communications from non-Annex I Parties are not subject to such a review, but they are considered by the expert group set up by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation to deal with issues relating to these communications. (http://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_natcom/submitted_natcom/items/3625.php)</p>							
UNFCCC Annex I Parties Greenhouse Gases Inventories	<p>National GHG inventories are reported annually by Annex I Parties following reporting guidelines agreed by the COP and methodology developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). (http://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_ghg_inventories/items/2715.php)</p>	Sector-specific	National	Data gathering/ monitoring and Institutional follow-up/ accountability	Y	N	Y	Annual
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (Ozone)/ Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	<p>Article 7 of the Protocol requires all Parties to submit a detailed national ODS data report for the previous year (1 January to 31 December) to the Ozone Secretariat (OS) each year. Each Party must submit this report by 30 September each year, at the very latest, and preferably by 30 June. Failure to submit an Article 7 report is regarded as non-compliance. (http://ozone.unep.org/new_site/en/vienna_convention.php)</p>	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/ monitoring and Institutional follow-up/ accountability	Y	Y	Y	Annual
Global Framework for Climate Services, UN System-wide initiative spearheaded	<p>The Global Framework facilitates implementation of activities to enable development and use of climate information and services in support of climate change adaptation and sustainable development in climate sensitive sectors around the world. Since 2013, the Intergovernmental Board on Climate Services reviews progress and implementation, which is accountable</p>	Sector-specific and Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/ monitoring and Institutional follow-up / accountability	Y	Y	Y	Ongoing

Name	Description of the follow-up and review processes and platforms (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	Inter-governmental nature	Involvement of non-state actors and private sector	Involvement of science /academia	Frequency
by WMO	and reports to World Meteorological Congress. At national level, frameworks for climate services bringing together relevant stakeholders are the main accountability mechanisms. http://www.gfcs-climate.org/							
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development								
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)	<p>Article 204: "States shall, consistent with the rights of other States, endeavour, as far as practical, directly or through the competent international organizations, to observe, measure, evaluate and analyse, by recognized scientific methods, the risks or effects of pollution of the marine environment.... States shall keep under surveillance the effects of any activities which they permit or in which they engage in order to determine whether these activities are likely to pollute the marine environment"</p> <p>Article 205: "States shall publish reports of the results obtained pursuant to art. 204 and provide such reports to the competent international organizations"</p> <p>Article 206: "When States have reasonable ground for believing that planned activities under their jurisdiction or control may cause substantial pollution of or significant and harmful changes to the marine environment, they shall, as far as practical, assess the potential effects of such activities on the marine environment and shall communicate reports of the results of such assessments ..."</p> <p>(http://www.un.org/depts/los/convention_agreements/exts/unclos/unclos_e.pdf)</p>	Sector-specific and cross sectoral	National , regional and global	Data gathering/ monitoring and Institutional follow-up / accountability	Y	Y	Y	Ongoing
Review Conference on	Treaty mechanism to assess the effectiveness of the Agreement in securing the conservation and	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering / monitoring	Y	N/A	Y	Periodic

Name	Description of the follow-up and review processes and platforms (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	Inter-governmental nature	Involvement of non-state actors and private sector	Involvement of science /academia	Frequency
the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement	management of straddling and highly migratory fish stocks..							
FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) and its sub-committees	A subsidiary body of the FAO Council, COFI presently constitutes the only global inter-governmental forum where major international fisheries and aquaculture problems and issues are examined and relevant recommendations made periodically on a world-wide basis. FAO members report to COFI on implementation of Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF)- Survey & reporting to COFI http://www.fao.org/cofi/en/	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional follow-up and review	Y	Y	Y	Biennial
Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS)	Intergovernmental mechanism (IOC, UNEP, WMO, ICSU) - GOOS is the oceanographic component of the Global Climate Observing System – GCOS (WMO, IOC, UNEP, ICSU) and the Global Earth Observing System of Systems. It is a permanent global system for observations, modelling and analysis of marine and ocean variables to support operational ocean and marine meteorology services worldwide. <i>(http://www.ioc-goos.org)</i>	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/ monitoring	Y	Y	Y	Ongoing
State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture SOFIA	FAO's regular reporting and review of global fisheries and aquaculture trends, published every two years to provide policy-makers, civil society and those whose livelihoods depend on the sector a comprehensive, objective and global view of capture fisheries and aquaculture, including associated policy issues. <i>(http://www.fao.org/fishery/sofia/en)</i>	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/ monitoring	N	Y	Y	Biennial
First Global Integrated	Established by the UN General Assembly, the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/ monitoring	Y	N/A	Y	Periodic

Name	Description of the follow-up and review processes and platforms (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	Inter-governmental nature	Involvement of non-state actors and private sector	Involvement of science /academia	Frequency
Marine Assessment Report	State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects (the "Regular Process") to addresses the need for a better scientific understanding of the state of the marine environment to inform and improve decisions on how to manage human pressures on the oceans. The task of the first cycle of the Regular Process (2010 to 2014) was to produce the First Global Integrated Marine Assessment (World Ocean Assessment) report.							
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss								
UN Environment Assembly (UNEA)	<p>UNEA takes strategic decisions, provides political guidance to UNEP and promotes a strong science-policy interface based on existing international instruments and assessments. ⁴. It disseminates and shares evidence-based environmental information and raises awareness.</p> <p>NOTE: Also relevant for other environment-related goals</p>	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/ monitoring and Institutional follow-up/ accountability/ Policy making	Y	Y	Y	Biannual
United Nations Forum on Forests	<p>The Forum is the only intergovernmental policy forum with universal membership and comprehensive mandate on promoting international policy coordination and cooperation to achieve sustainable forest management.</p> <p>The Forum assesses progress based on national reports the on the achievement of the Global Objectives on Forests and the implementation of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of</p>	Sector-specific	Global, regional and national	Data gathering/ monitoring and Institutional follow-up/ accountability	Y	Y	Y	Annual

Name	Description of the follow-up and review processes and platforms (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	Inter-governmental nature	Involvement of non-state actors and private sector	Involvement of science /academia	Frequency
National reports to the Convention on Biological Diversity	<p>Forests. (http://www.un.org/esa/forests/)</p> <p>Article 26 under of the Convention on Biological Diversity stipulates that each contracting Party shall present to the Conference of the Parties, reports on measures which have been taken for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention and their effectiveness in meeting the objectives of the Convention. The periodicity and format of these reports is determined by the Conference of the Parties.</p> <p>National reports also provide information on the progress in implementation national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) which are the principal instruments for implementing the Convention at the national level.</p> <p>This mechanism could provide information which is relevant to the monitoring of several of the sustainable development goals. An online reporting system for national reporting is currently being developed as are proposal for the format of the sixth national report.</p>	Cross-cutting	National	National reporting/ monitoring with institutional support and follow up	Y	N/A	N/A	Approximately every 4-5 years
PRAIS for the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification	<p>According to Article 26 of the Convention, affected and developed country Parties submit reports to the Conference of the Parties (COP) and the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC). The reports detail how the Parties carry out their commitments under the Convention and the 10-year strategic plan. The Performance Review and Assessment of Implementation System (PRAIS), an online performance reporting platform, has been developed to facilitate the submission of</p>	Sector-specific	National	Data gathering/ monitoring and Institutional follow up/ accountability	Y	Y	Y	See description

Name	Description of the follow-up and review processes and platforms (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	Inter-governmental nature	Involvement of non-state actors and private sector	Involvement of science /academia	Frequency
Global Biodiversity Outlook	reports. (http://www.unccd-prais.com/Data/Reports) Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO) is the flagship publication of the Convention on Biological Diversity. It is a periodic report that summarizes the latest data on the status and trends of biodiversity and draws conclusions relevant to the further implementation of the Convention. (https://www.cbd.int/gbo)	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/ monitoring	N	Y	Y	Every 4-5 years
Global Forest Resources Assessment	Comprehensive assessment of global forest resources conducted by FAO at five-year intervals, based on country reporting and the seven thematic elements of sustainable forest management agreed by UNFF. (http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra/en)	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/ monitoring	N	Y	Y	Every 5 years
The Global Environmental Outlook (GEO)	The sixth edition of GEO (GEO-6) is expected to be launched in mid-2017, will build upon regional assessment processes and create a comprehensive picture of the environmental factors contributing to human well-being, accompanied by an analysis of policies leading to greater attainment of global environmental objectives and goals. (http://www.unep.org/geo/)	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/ monitoring	Y	Y	Y	Every 5 years
The Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)	IPBES is an independent intergovernmental body established in 2012 for assessing the state of the planet's biodiversity, its ecosystems and the essential services they provide to society. IPBES provides a mechanism recognized by both the scientific and policy communities to synthesize, review, assess and critically evaluate relevant information and knowledge generated worldwide by governments, academia, scientific organizations, non-governmental organizations and indigenous communities. This involves a credible group of experts in conducting	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/ monitoring	Y	Y	Y	See description

Name	Description of the follow-up and review processes and platforms (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	Inter-governmental nature	Involvement of non-state actors and private sector	Involvement of science /academia	Frequency
FAO Committee on Forestry (COFO)	<p>assessments of such information and knowledge in a transparent way. IPBES aims to address the needs of Multilateral Environmental Agreements that are related to biodiversity and ecosystem services, and build on existing processes</p> <p>The Committee on Forestry is the highest FAO Forestry statutory body, bringing together heads of forest services and other senior government officials to review the state of the world's forest, identify emerging policy and technical issues, to seek solutions and to advise FAO and others on appropriate action.</p>	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional follow up and review	Y	N/A	N/A	Biennial
FAO Regional Forestry Commissions	<p>The 6 RFCs are regional bodies providing global coverage to advise on the formulation of forest policy and to review and coordinate its implementation at the regional level; to exchange information, advise on suitable practices and action with regard to technical and economic problems, and to make appropriate recommendations in relation to the foregoing</p>	Sector-specific	Regional	Institutional follow up and review	Y	Y	Y	Biennial, alternating with COFO
State of World's Forests SOFO	<p>FAO's regular reporting and review of global trends, published every two years to provide policy-makers, civil society and those whose livelihoods depend on the sector a comprehensive, objective and global view of forest and forestry, including associated policy issues. (http://www.fao.org/forestry/sofo/en/)</p>	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/ monitoring	N	Y	Y	Biennial
Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	<p>The Commission provides the only permanent forum for governments to discuss and negotiate matters specifically relevant to biological diversity for food and agriculture. Commission's mandate to cover all components of biodiversity of relevance to food and agriculture. The Commission aims to reach international consensus on policies for the sustainable</p>	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/ monitoring/ Institutional follow up and review	Y	Y	Y	Biennial

Name	Description of the follow-up and review processes and platforms (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	Inter-governmental nature	Involvement of non-state actors and private sector	Involvement of science /academia	Frequency
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	<p>use and conservation of genetic resources for food and agriculture and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from their use. It oversees global assessments, negotiates global plans of action, codes of conduct and other instruments relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources for food and agriculture. The Commission is working with FAO experts and members of the scientific community on determining indicators and targets that could best be used to characterize and monitor genetic diversity in terms of what is being gained and lost.</p> <p>Article VIII, paragraph 7, of the Convention requires each Party to submit an annual report on its CITES trade. Article VIII, paragraph 7, of the Convention also requires each Party to submit a biennial report on legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken to enforce the Convention. The annual reports feed into the database maintained for the Secretariat by UNEP-WCMC. At the international level, the comparison and synthesis of information in biennial reports support substantive and procedural decision-making by the Conference of the Parties and various subsidiary bodies.</p>	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/ monitoring/ Institutional follow up and accountability	Y	N/A	N/A	Annual/ Biannual
<h3>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</h3>								
Human Rights Council	Responsible for strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights around the globe and for addressing situations of human rights violations and make recommendations on them	Cross-cutting	Global	Monitoring and reporting	Y	Y	N	varies

Name	Description of the follow-up and review processes and platforms (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	Inter-governmental nature	Involvement of non-state actors and private sector	Involvement of science /academia	Frequency
Universal Periodic Review (UPR)	The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) involves a periodic review of the human rights records of all 193 UN Member States. (http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/upr/pages/BasicFacts.aspx)	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/ monitoring	Y	Y	Y	Three times per year
African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM)	Periodic review that takes place every two to four years, initiated by AU under NEPAD (socio-economic development and other areas).	Sector-specific	Regional	Data gathering/ monitoring	Y	Y	N	Ongoing
United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC)	The UNTOC is the main international legal instrument in the fight against transnational organized crime, and is supplemented by three further protocols. There is however currently no review mechanism for its implementation. http://www.unodc.org/unodc/treaties/CTOC/	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional follow-up/ accountability	Y	N/A	N/A	Ongoing
Kimberley Process	The Kimberley Process Certification Scheme: The KPCS partially regulates international trade in unpolished diamonds. It provides a model preventing illicit exploitation of diamonds to fuel conflict. 49 members representing 75 countries.	Sector specific	Global	Institutional follow-up / monitoring	Y	Y	N/A	Ongoing
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)	The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) is the body of independent experts that monitors implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination by its State parties. All States parties are obliged to submit regular reports to the Committee on how the rights are being implemented. States must report initially one year after acceding to the Convention and then every two years. The Committee examines each report and addresses its concerns and recommendations to the State party in	Cross-cutting	Global	Monitoring implementation	Y	Y	N/A	Biannual

Name	Description of the follow-up and review processes and platforms (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	Inter-governmental nature	Involvement of non-state actors and private sector	Involvement of science /academia	Frequency
Committee against Torture G(CAT)	<p>the form of “concluding observations”.</p> <p>The Committee Against Torture (CAT) is the body of 10 independent experts that monitors implementation of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment by its State parties.</p> <p>/ All States parties are obliged to submit regular reports to the Committee on how the rights are being implemented. States must report initially one year after acceding to the Convention and then every four years</p>	Sector specific	Global	Monitoring/ accountability	Y	N	N	Quadrennial
The Kampala Convention	<p>A treaty of the African Union that addresses internal displacement caused by armed conflict, natural disasters and large-scale development projects in Africa. Article 14 on monitoring compliance establishes a Conference of States Parties to monitor and review the implementation of the objectives of the Convention.</p>	Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional follow-up / accountability	Y	N/A	N/A	Periodic
UNHCR Global Trends report	<p>Annual report on global displacement statistics (including per displacement type/category), including statistics on durable solutions and estimates on statelessness. (http://www.unhcr.org/5399a14f9.html)</p>	Cross-cutting	Global/ regional/ national	Data gathering/ monitoring	N	N/A	Y	Annual
UN Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951) & Protocol (1967)	<p>Both instruments clarify the rights of refugees and the obligations of the States that are party to one or to both. (http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49da0e466.html and http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49da0e466.html)</p>	Sector specific	Global/ regional/ national	Data gathering/ monitoring	Y	N/A	N/A	Periodic

Name	Description of the follow-up and review processes and platforms (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	Inter-governmental nature	Involvement of non-state actors and private sector	Involvement of science /academia	Frequency
1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons	The Convention is a key legal instrument in the protection of stateless persons around the world (http://www.unhcr.org/pages/4a2535c3d.html)	Sector specific	Global/ regional/ national	Institutional follow-up / accountability	Y	N/A	N/A	Periodic
1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness	The Convention is a key legal instrument in the protection of stateless persons around the world and in the prevention and reduction of statelessness. (http://www.unhcr.org/pages/4a2535c3d.html)	Sector specific	Global/ regional/ national	Institutional follow-up / accountability	Y	N/A	N/A	Periodic
The Global Study on Homicide	The Global Study on Homicide, prepared by UNODC, gives a comprehensive overview of intentional homicide across the world. http://www.unodc.org/gsh/	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/ monitoring	N	N/A	Y	Every two years
Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)	The Report of the Secretary-General on use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice that is presented to the CCPCJ annually. CCPCJ reviews the standards and norms, including: Updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice” ; UN Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime; UN Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (The Riyadh Guidelines; UN Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Economic and Social Council, Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Report on the twenty-third session, Annex; UN Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems; Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, as adopted by the First United Nations Congress on the	Sector - specific	Global	Institutional monitoring	Y	Y	Y	Ongoing

Name	Description of the follow-up and review processes and platforms (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	Inter-governmental nature	Involvement of non-state actors and private sector	Involvement of science /academia	Frequency
	Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (1955). United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-Custodial Measures (Tokyo Rules); Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers, as adopted by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 1990; Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, General Assembly resolution 34/169, annex; Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary, As adopted by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan 1985.							
United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UN-CTS)	UNODC prepares UN Crime Trends Survey (UN-CTS), a questionnaire distributed annually to Member States to collect data on selected crimes and the operations of criminal justice systems, with a view to improving the knowledge of global trends on crime and criminal justice. Monitoring includes such areas as, e.g. pre-trial detention, overall levels of crime, number of prosecutors, etc. https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/United-Nations-Surveys-on-Crime-Trends-and-the-Operations-of-Criminal-Justice-Systems.html	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/ monitoring	N	N/A	N/A	Annual
The Commission on Narcotic Drugs	Monitors the application of the international drug control treaties; approves the budget of the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme	Sector-specific	Global	Monitoring and supporting implementation of recommendations	Y	Y	Y	Annual
United Nations Online	UNPAN is designed to help countries, especially developing countries and countries in economic transition, to respond to the challenges that	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/ monitoring	N	N	N/A	Ongoing

Name	Description of the follow-up and review processes and platforms (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	Inter-governmental nature	Involvement of non-state actors and private sector	Involvement of science /academia	Frequency
Network in Public Administration and Finance (UNPAN)	governments face in bridging the digital divide between the 'haves and have-nots' and to achieve their development goals.							
Freedom House's Freedom in the World Survey	Freedom in the World is a comparative assessment of global political rights and civil liberties.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/ monitoring	N	Y	Y	Annual
Aarhus Convention	Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention) and its Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs). Put Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in practice. Also relevant for Targets 16.3, 16.6, 16.7 and 16.10.	Cross-cutting	Regional	Institutional follow-up / accountability	Y	Y	N/A	Annual
OHCHR data on rule of law	OHCHR collects and disseminates data on ratification of human rights treaties, which contain standards on the rule of law both at national and international levels.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering	N	Y	N/A	Ongoing
World Drug Report	The World Drug Report, prepared by UNODC, provides an annual overview of the major developments in drug markets for the various drug categories, ranging from production to trafficking, including development of new routes and modalities, as well as consumption. It also covers drug prevention and treatment, and HIV among http://www.unodc.org/wdr2014/	Sector-specific	Global	Monitoring	N	Y	Y	Annual
Stolen Assets Recovery (StAR) Initiative	The Stolen Assets Recovery (StAR) Initiative is a partnership between the World Bank Group and UNODC that supports international efforts to end safe havens for corrupt funds. StAR works with developing	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/ monitoring	N	Y	Y	Ongoing

Name	Description of the follow-up and review processes and platforms (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	Inter-governmental nature	Involvement of non-state actors and private sector	Involvement of science /academia	Frequency
	countries and financial centres to prevent the laundering of the proceeds of corruption and to facilitate more systematic and timely return of stolen assets.							
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development								
General Assembly meeting on financing for development	Holds a biennial High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development, which serves as the intergovernmental focal point for the general follow-up to the Monterrey Conference and related outcomes	Cross-cutting	Global	Follow-up	Y	Y	Y	Biennial
General Assembly Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review of UN system Operational Activities for Development (QCPR)	<p>Through the QCPR, the General Assembly assesses the effectiveness, efficiency, coherence and impact of the United Nations development system's support to developing countries' efforts. It also establishes UN system-wide policy orientation for development cooperation and country-level modalities of the UN system in response to the evolving international development cooperation environment.</p> <p>It looks to the future, providing an opportunity to Member States and other stakeholders to engage in dialogue on how to adapt UN operational activities for development to the changing global development cooperation context.</p> <p>The review is informed by analytical studies and surveys conducted by DESA as well as information provided by UN entities on recent progress that has been made to improve the efficiency, effectiveness,</p>	Cross-cutting	Global/regional	Institutional follow-up and review	Y	N	N	quadrennial

Name	Description of the follow-up and review processes and platforms (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	Inter-governmental nature	Involvement of non-state actors and private sector	Involvement of science /academia	Frequency
	coherence and impact of their operational activities. http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/qcpr/							
ECOSOC Development Cooperation Forum	The DCF reviews trends in development cooperation and gives policy guidance and recommendations to promote development cooperation for the internationally agreed development goals, and enhance coherence and effectiveness. It regularly reviews development cooperation aspects of the UN development agenda, through dedicated SG report, studies, consultations, policy dialogues and biennial surveys on national mutual accountability. (www.un.org/ecosoc/dcf and http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/newfunct/pdf15/ma_s_coping_study_report.pdf)	Cross-cutting	Global	Follow-up and review	Y	Y	Y	Biannual
Special high-level meeting of the Council with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	Follow-up to Monterrey and Doha	Cross-cutting	Global	Follow-up	Y	Y	Y	Annual
Commission on Science	The Commission provides the GA and ECOSOC with high-level advice on science and technology issues. It	Cross-cutting	Global	Follow-up/ accountability	Y	Y	Y	Annual

Name	Description of the follow-up and review processes and platforms (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	Inter-governmental nature	Involvement of non-state actors and private sector	Involvement of science /academia	Frequency
and Technology for Development	follows-up on the World Summit on the information Society (WSIS)							
UNCTAD Investment, Enterprise and Development Commission	United Nations gathering of investment and technology stakeholders worldwide, which brings together member States, investment promotion and technology agencies, the business community, academia and civil society. Reports to the Trade and Development Board who reports to the GA through ECOSOC	Cross-cutting/ Mol	Global	Institutional follow-up/ accountability	Y	Y	Y	Annual
UNCTAD Trade and Development Commission	Provide the opportunity for member States and other stakeholders to discuss key trade and development issues related to building more resilient, sustainable and inclusive development. Reports to the Trade and Development Board who reports to the GA through ECOSOC	Cross-cutting/ Mol	Global	Institutional follow-up/ accountability	Y	Y	Y	Annual
MDG-GAP Task force	The MDG Gap Task Force was created by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in May 2007 to improve monitoring of the global commitments contained in MDG 8, the Global Partnership for Development. The main purpose of the Task Force is to systematically track existing international commitments and to identify gaps and obstacles in their fulfillment at the international, regional and country level in the areas of official development assistance, market access (trade), debt sustainability, and access to essential medicines and new technologies. The Task Force integrates more than 30 United Nations and other international agencies. An annual report of the MDG Gap Task Force is published in September.	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/ monitoring	N	N	Y	Annual

Name	Description of the follow-up and review processes and platforms (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	Inter-governmental nature	Involvement of non-state actors and private sector	Involvement of science /academia	Frequency
WTO Trade Policy Review Mechanism (the Director-General's Report for the Annual Overview of developments in the international trading environment that are having an impact on the multilateral trading system)	<p>The WTO's Trade Policy Review Body, which is composed of all WTO members, undertakes an annual overview of developments in the international trading environment that are having an impact on the multilateral trading system. The review is conducted on the basis of a report by the WTO Director-General providing an overview of developments in the international trading environment.</p> <p>(https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/tpr_e.htm)</p>	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/ monitoring and institutional follow up/ accountability	Y	Y	Y	Annual
Intergovernmental Working Group on the Right to Development (WGRTD)	<p>The Working Group was established by the Commission on Human Rights to monitor and review progress made in the promotion and implementation of the right to development as elaborated in the Declaration on the Right to Development, focusing each year on specific commitments in the Declaration.</p> <p>http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Development/Pages/WGRightToDevelopment.aspx</p>	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional follow-up and review	Y	N	N	Annual
UNCTAD/WTO/ITC Data base on non-tariff measures (NTMs)	Data is available for the leading importers from WTO-UNCTAD-ITC databases.	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering / monitoring	N	N	N	Ongoing

Name	Description of the follow-up and review processes and platforms (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	Inter-governmental nature	Involvement of non-state actors and private sector	Involvement of science /academia	Frequency
Partnership on Measuring Information and Communication Technology for Development: information and communication technology statistics	Multi-stakeholder initiative aimed at improving the availability and quality of internationally comparable ICT statistics. Launched in 2004, the Partnership has developed a set of core ICT indicators which has been endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission at various sessions. The Partnership includes 14 members and provides a framework for the coordination of activities carried out by international and regional organizations involved in ICT measurement.	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	N	N/A	N/A	Ongoing
WSIS Forum	Building on Para 109 and Para 110 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, WSIS Forum is organized each year, hosted by the ITU and co-organized by ITU, UNESCO, UNCTAD and UNDP	Cross-cutting	Global	Mechanism for coordination of multi-stakeholder implementation activities, information exchange, creation of knowledge, sharing of best practices and continues to provide assistance in developing multi-stakeholder and public/private partnerships to advance development goals	Y	Y	Y	Annual

Name	Description of the follow-up and review processes and platforms (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	Inter-governmental nature	Involvement of non-state actors and private sector	Involvement of science /academia	Frequency
Database on Telecommunications/ICT statistics	More than 100 ICT indicators for over 200 economies.	Sector-specific	Global	Data gathering/monitoring	N/A	N/A	N/A	Biannual
World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Symposium (WTIS)	Main global forum for telecommunication and information society measurements, bringing together government officials, business leaders, regulators, national statisticians, academicians and ICT data producers and analysts. The adopted outcomes of WTIS provide strategic guidance to the national and international community on the future priorities of work related to monitoring the information society based on internationally agreed definitions and methodologies.	Cross-cutting	Global	Data gathering/monitoring and Institutional follow-up	Y	Y	Y	Ongoing
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Indicators http://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/wipi/	Sector-specific	Global	Database of indicators	N	N	Y	Ongoing
Principles for Investors in Inclusive Finance – PIIF (2011)	Seven principles for investors. They are housed within the Principles for Responsible Investment and were established in January 2011 on the initiative of investors and Her Royal Highness Princess Máxima of the Netherlands in her role as UN Secretary-General's Special Advocate for Inclusive Finance for Development.	Cross-cutting	Global	Principles	N	N	N	On-going
The Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters	Reviews and updates, as necessary, the United Nations Model Double Taxation Convention between Developed and Developing Countries and the Manual for the Negotiation of Bilateral Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries; provides a framework for dialogue with a view to enhancing and promoting international tax cooperation among national tax authorities and assesses how new and emerging issues could affect this cooperation	Sector-specific	Global	Monitoring	N	N	Y	Annual

Name	Description of the follow-up and review processes and platforms (institutional setup, data collection etc.)	Type	Scope	Key Feature	Inter-governmental nature	Involvement of non-state actors and private sector	Involvement of science /academia	Frequency
United Nations Monitoring Mechanism (UNMM)	A monitoring mechanism was established by the United Nations General Assembly to review implementation of commitments made related to Africa's development. UNMM is an important tool for African countries and their development partners in tracking overall progress towards implementation of commitments and charting a comprehensive and coherent way forward. This framework will be crucial to monitor commitments following the adoption of the SDGs and Means of Implementation. http://www.un.org/en/africa/osaa/resources/	Cross-cutting	Regional	Data gathering /monitoring/ institutional follow-up and review	Y	Y	Y	Biennial
World Economic Outlook Report IMF	Presents IMF staff economists' analyses of global economic developments during the near and medium term	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional monitoring	N	Y	Y	Semi-annual
Global Financial Stability Report IMF	Provides an assessment of the global financial system and markets, and addresses emerging market financing in a global context	Sector-specific	Global	Institutional monitoring	N	Y	Y	Annually with updates
Spring and Fall meetings of the World Bank Group and IMF	Provides policy guidance on global economy, fiscal and monetary policies, financial sector policies, structural reforms, governance	Cross-cutting	Global	Institutional monitoring	Y	Y	Y	Semi-annual

Annex: List of contributors

Goal	Leads and contributors
1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	UNDP, ILO, World Bank, DESA, UNESCO, UNCTAD, FAO, ECA, GEF, OHCHR, EOSG, UNEP, OCHA, IFAD, ISDR, ITC, OHRRLLS, UNECE, UNCDF, OSAA, UNFF, UNAIDS, IOM, UNICEF, UN Women, CBD, UNIDO
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	FAO, IFAD, WFP, UNCCD, WHO, WMO, UNICEF, ECA, GEF, UNIDO, WTO, OHCHR, EOSG, UNEP, ILO, OCHA, ISDR, IAEA, OHRRLLS, UNECE, OSAA, UNFF, UN Women, CBD
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, DESA, WMO, ECA, UNIDO, OHCHR, OCHA, WFP, ISDR, IAEA, UNECE, UNEP, UNFF, UNDP, UNAIDS, IOM, ITU, UN Women, CBD
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all	UNESCO, UNICEF, WMO, DESA, UNFPA, ECA, OHCHR, EOSG, ILO, OCHA, IFAD, WFP, ISDR, UNECE, UNHCR, OSAA, UNAIDS, IOM, ITU, UN Women
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	UN Women, UNFPA, WHO, WMO, UNESCO, FAO, ECA, UNIDO, OHCHR, EOSG, ILO, OCHA, IFAD, WFP, ITC, UNECE, UNCDF, UNHCR, OSAA, UNDP, UNAIDS, ITU, UNICEF
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	DESA, UNDP on behalf of (UN-Water), UNIDO, WMO, UNESCO, UNICEF, FAO, UN Habitat, ECA, GEF, OHCHR, EOSG, UNEP, OCHA, ISDR, IAEA, UNECE, UNFF, UN Women, CBD
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	DESA, UNDP on behalf (UN-Energy), UNIDO, WMO, FAO, UN Women, UN Habitat, IMO, ECA, GEF, OHCHR, EOSG, UNEP, ISDR, IAEA, OHRRLLS, UNECE, UNFF, CBD, UNICEF
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	UNDP, ILO, ITU, UN Habitat, World Bank, UNIDO, DESA, UNCTAD, IMO, ECA, WTO, OHCHR, EOSG, UNEP, ILO, WIPO, IFAD, ISDR, ITC, UNECE, UN Women, OHRRLLS, GEF, IOM, FAO, EOSG, UNICEF
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	UNIDO, UNESCO, UNCTAD, IMO, ECA, WTO, OHCHR, UNEP, ILO, WIPO, ISDR, OHRRLLS, UNECE, OSAA, UN Women, CBD, UNICEF
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	UNICEF, UN Women, OHCHR, IOM, DESA, UNESCO, UNCTAD, UNFPA, ECA, EOSG, UNEP, ILO, OCHA
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	UN Habitat, UNEP, UNIDO, WHO, WMO, UNESCO, UNFPA, ECA, GEF, OHCHR, OCHA, IFAD, ISDR, UNECE, UNAIDS, EOSG, UNICEF, UN Women, CBD
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	UNEP, UNIDO, FAO, ECA, GEF, OHCHR, EOSG, UNECE, UNFF, ITU, UN Women, CBD
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	UNFCCC, WMO, UNEP, UNCCD, UNDP, UNIDO, WHO, UNESCO, UN Habitat, IMO, ECA, GEF, OHCHR, EOSG, World Bank, OCHA, IFAD, ISDR, IAEA, OHRRLLS, UNECE, OSAA, UNFF, UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women, IOM, CBD
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	UNEP, UNESCO, FAO, DESA, OLA/DOALOS (UN-Oceans focal point), WMO, IMO, ECA, GEF, WTO, OHCHR, EOSG, ISDR, IAEA, OHRRLLS, UNDP, UN Women, CBD
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	CBD, UNEP, UNCCD, FAO, UNDP, UNESCO, ECA, OHCHR, EOSG, ILO, OCHA, IFAD, ISDR, UNECE, UNFF, UN Women
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	UNDP, PBSO, EOSG, DPA, UN Women, UNICEF, ECA, OHCHR, UNEP, DPKO, ILO, OCHA, UNECE, UNESCO, UNCDF, UNHCR, OSAA, UNAIDS, IOM, UNODC, ITU
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	UNDESA-FFDO, Statistics, DPAD, OESC, UNCTAD, WB, WIPO, WTO, ITU, IMF

