

**Perspectives for the implementation of the 2030 agenda:
local and global lessons learned and challenges**



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What is the 2030 Agenda?

Challenges & Opportunities

- It is important to understand that although the 2030 Agenda is a global commitment, it is not legally binding.
- The translation of the 2030 Agenda into policies will vary significantly in different countries.
- This is a result of the political balance of the Agenda, which can be summarized as:

Universal Ambition vs. National Ownership

“This is an Agenda of unprecedented scope and significance. It is accepted by all countries and is applicable to all, taking into account **different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities...**” - 2030 Agenda, para 5



Declaration: About the new Agenda

- Means of Implementation is outlined: financial and non-financial
- Follow-up and review at all levels will mainly be the responsibility of Member States
- The critical role of data in assessing progress and evidence-based decisions
- Explains goals & indicators and establishes the interlinkages between them



SDGs: General

- The SDGs are integrated and indivisible, global in nature and universally applicable.
- Each government will decide how the SDGs should be incorporated into national planning processes, policies and strategies.
- One size does not fit all; there are different approaches, visions, models and tools in each country to achieve sustainable development.
- There is emphasis on the importance of strengthening data collection and capacity building by Member States to better measure progress in implementing the SDGs.



High-Level Political Forum (HLPF): Global Level

- The 2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development, or ‘Rio+20’, produced “The Future We Want” agreement, establishing the HLPF to replace the Commission on Sustainable Development
- In 2013 the HLPF working methods were defined by Member States and adopted by the UN General Assembly
- HLPF as a hybrid body meets at the United Nations in New York:
 - Under the Economic and Social Council - annually
 - Under the General Assembly – every four years



HLPF: Roles

1. Provide political leadership, guidance and recommendations
2. Promote system-wide coherence
3. Coordinate sustainable development policies
4. Conduct national and thematic reviews
5. Assess progress, challenges and emerging issues
6. Provide platform to establish partnerships to achieve the SDGs



HLPF: Stakeholder Engagement

- The HLPF is composed of Member States, but is also open to the 9 major groups and all relevant stakeholders. In order to make better use of their expertise, **the UN General Assembly Resolution 67/290 has mandated stakeholders:**
 1. **“To attend all official meetings of the forum”**
 2. **“To have access to all official information and documents”**
 3. **“To intervene in official meetings”**
 4. **“To submit documents and present written and oral contributions”**
 5. **“To make recommendations”**
 6. **“To organize side events and round tables, in cooperation with Member States and the Secretariat”**



9 Major Groups and Other Stakeholders

- The nine Major Groups are Women, Children and Youth, Farmers, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs, Workers and Trade Unions, Local Authorities, Science and Technological Community, Business and Industry. (Chapter 23 in Agenda 21 recognized by the UN GA resolution A/RES/47/190, in December 1992)
- In 2012 the Rio+20 outcome document recognized the importance of ensuring the *“meaningful involvement and active participation”* of all 9 Major Groups as well as other stakeholders, *including “regional, national and sub-national legislatures and judiciaries, local communities, volunteer groups, foundations, migrants, families as well as older persons and persons with disabilities.”* (Paragraph 43)
- In addition, the resolution establishing the HLPF (67/290) also recognizes *“educational and academic entities .. and other stakeholders active in areas related to sustainable development, to autonomously establish and maintain effective coordination mechanisms for participation in the HLPF and for actions derived from that participation at the global, regional and national levels, in a way that ensures effective, broad and balanced participation by region and by type of organization;”*



Follow-up and Review: Principles

- **Voluntary:** National ownership and country-led
- **Robust:** applies universally across all countries and all three dimension of sustainable development (social, economic, environmental)
- **Effective:** aiming to identification of solutions and best practices and promote the coordination and effectiveness of the international development system
- **Participatory:** Be open, inclusive, participatory and transparent for all people
- **Integrated:** People-centred, gender-sensitive, respect human rights + focus on the poorest, most vulnerable and those furthest behind
- **Efficient:** Build on existing platforms and processes build and respond to national circumstances, capacities, needs and priorities



Levels of the Follow-up and Review Framework

- **National/sub-national levels:** governments conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress; the review mechanism will differ in every country, the inclusion of stakeholders is encouraged in the 2030 Agenda
- **Regional/Sub-regional levels:** governments undertake peer learning, including through voluntary reviews, sharing of best practices and discussion of shared targets and cooperation each region will designate a body or organisation to achieve this
- **Global level:** The High-level Political Forum (HLPF) undertakes the global follow-up and review of governments' implementation of the SDGs



Civil Society Participation in Follow-up and Review

- Global Advocacy: Contribute to annual, thematic and national reviews
- Regional Advocacy: Share knowledge; participate in peer review; form and develop regional collaboration and projects
- National Advocacy: Prepare parallel and shadow reports; Provide expert knowledge and engagement; Participate in government-led consultations; Partner with civil society, academia, stakeholders and UN agencies
- In Agenda 2030, governments are encouraged to “conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and sub-national levels,” to “draw on contributions from indigenous peoples, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders, in line with national circumstances, policies and priorities.”



HLPF: National Voluntary Reviews

- **Regular reviews by the HLPF of countries:**
 - Voluntary, State-led, involving ministerial and other relevant high-level participants
 - Universally: for both developed and developing countries
 - Provide a platform for partnerships, including through the participation of stakeholders
 - Supported by reporting also of relevant United Nations entities, major groups & other stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector
 - Stakeholder participation in the preparation & presentation of National Voluntary Reviews by governments



HLPF: Thematic Reviews

- **Thematic reviews, including cross-cutting issues, by the HLPF of all countries by theme:**
 - On progress achieved in SDGs implementation and on cross-cutting issues
 - Supported by reviews by the functional commissions of the ECOSOC and other intergovernmental bodies and forums
 - **Engagement of stakeholders**
 - **Providing position papers & thematic reports**
 - **speaking roles at HLPF**



Global Indicator Framework

- Although the 2030 Agenda references it, the global indicator framework is a separate process.
- The global framework was developed by statistical experts and will require approval from the UN Statistical Commission in March 2016, agreement by the Economic and Social Council, and adoption by the UN General Assembly.
- Global indicators will measure the progress made in implementing the SDGs. Such data is key to decision-making and to help with the measurement of progress, making international comparisons and ensuring that no one is left behind.
- Data and information from existing national and international reporting mechanisms should be used where possible. In order to enable data collection, statistical capacities require strengthening.



Means of Implementation and the Global Partnership

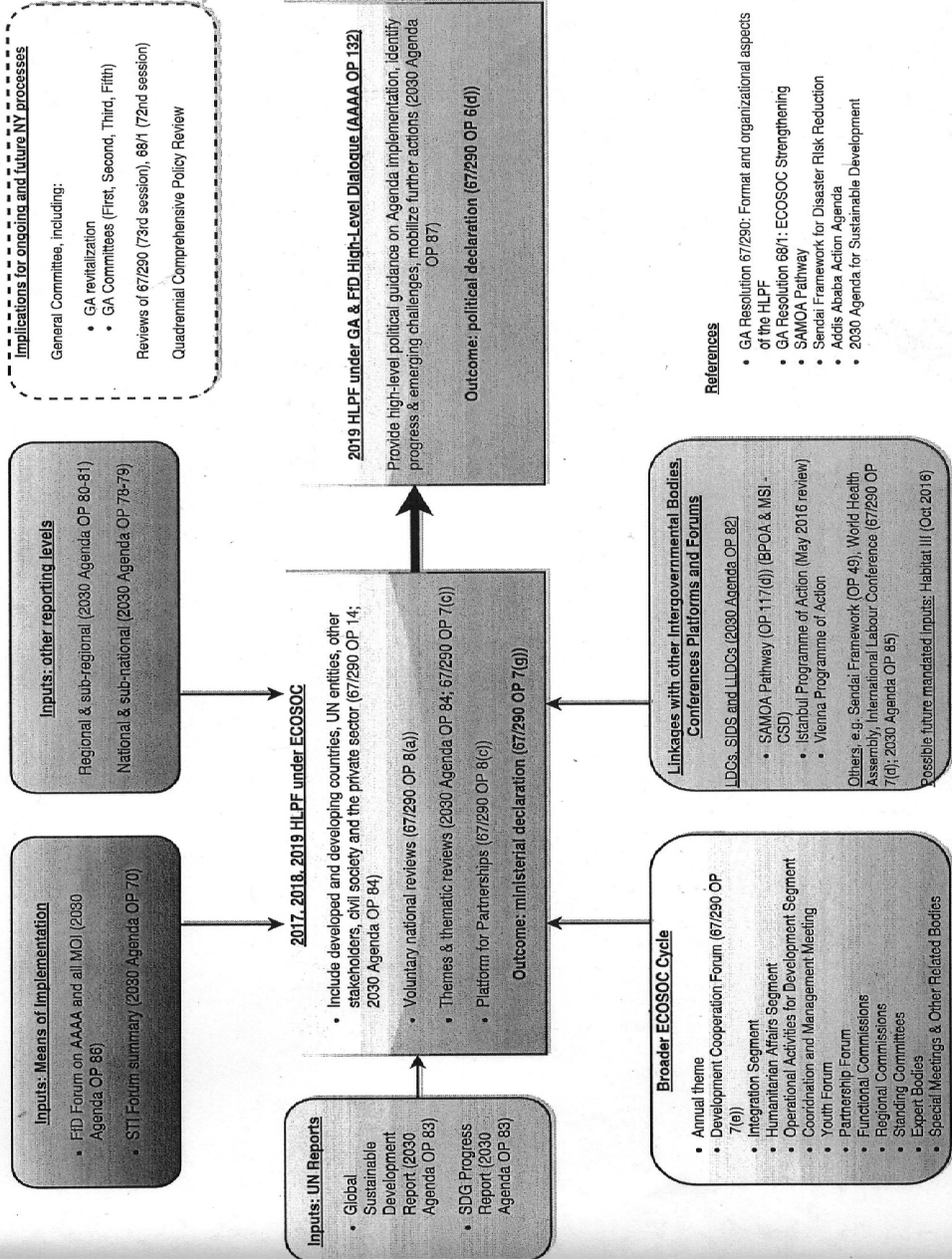
The chapter on MoI deals with the means required to implement the Goals and targets, which include the mobilization of:

- financial resources (international financing, domestic resources mobilization, debt relief, trade)
- domestic and international capacity-building
- transfer of technologies
- private sector, civil society organizations and philanthropic organizations

Addis Ababa Action Agenda:

- The Addis Ababa Action Agenda is the outcome of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development which is an **integral part of the 2030 Agenda.**





Regional Follow-up and Review

National-Regional-Global Nexus

Complement
national
FUR

RFSDs
Inclusive
regional FUR
platforms

Feed into
global
FUR

Possible way forward: regional FUR platform designed as “docking station”

- Integrate other regional and subregional actors
- Inclusive, multi-stakeholder nature
- Bring together existing review mechanisms

Broad regional consultations open to MS, UN regional agencies, academia and civil society in Q1 2016 on modalities and scope of RFSD

Asia-Pacific Forum for Sustainable Development (APFSD) (2014)

- Inputs from subregional bodies (ASEAN, SAARC)
- Subsidiary bodies of ESCAP as FUR platforms for specific SDGs

Arab Forum on Sustainable Development (ArFSD) (2014)

- Organized in coordination with the League of Arab States (LAS) and Regional Coordination Mechanism
- Inputs from subsidiary bodies of ESCWA and other sectoral or thematic reviews to feed into ArFSD

African Forum on Sustainable Development (AFSD) (2015)

- Inputs from ECA and AU specialized technical committees

Incorporate African Development Goals into FUR

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WEEK**

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