Annex: Effective monitoring and evaluation of the 2030 Agenda

Country	VNR year	Description of good practice	Rationale
Afghanistan	2017	According to its VNR report, Afghanistan made use of its existing Millennium Development Goal data repository and results-based monitoring and evaluation system to track progress on the SDGs. The Ministry of Economy, lead ministry and focal point on issues around coordination, monitoring, and reporting on the 2030 Agenda, will be responsible for analyzing the data collected through reporting of all government budget entities on the Afghanistan SDG efforts. Based upon this, the Ministry will prepare progress reports on a semi-annual basis for the High Council of the Ministers, the United Nations, and the Cabinet.	Making use of existing monitoring and reporting systems can help reduce 2030 Agenda monitoring and reporting burdens.
Albania	2018	Albania shows commitment towards institutionalizing regular reviews on progress towards implementing the SDGs at the national and local level. Albanian Institute of Statistics will prepare periodic and annual reports with findings and recommendations emanating from the regular reviews in consultation with a wide range of stakeholders such as parliament and civil society. Regular reporting will help guide future development policy and planning.	Annual reporting on 2030 Agenda implementation through inclusive and participatory approaches is good practice.
Armenia	2018	The National Statistical Institute of Armenia has developed a platform for SDG monitoring at the country level, supported by the United Nations Population Fund. Indicators cover all three aspects of the SDGs (society, economy, and environment) and monitor progress for different segments of the population (elderly, youth, people living in poverty, women, etc.).	The focus on all aspects of the SDGs and disaggregated data is good practice, particularly to leave no one behind.
Australia	2018	A growing number of local governments in Australia are measuring their progress against the SDGs. Local governments also work with the federal government to contribute to the reporting process.	Initiatives by local governments to monitor their progress on the 2030 Agenda are good practice.
Bhutan	2018	Bhutan monitors progress on the 2030 Agenda as part of the country's annual reporting on its five-year national development plan and performance targets. The existing monitoring and evaluation system will be used.	Making use of existing monitoring and reporting systems can help reduce 2030 Agenda monitoring and reporting burdens.
Brazil	2017	The National Confederation of Brazilian Municipalities developed a toolkit to assist local governments in monitoring their efforts on sustainable development. Among other things, the "Mandala tool" aims to assist municipalities in Brazil to use appropriate data that reflects local realities to inform public policymaking.	The creation of resources to support local 2030 Agenda monitoring is good practice.

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Canada	2018	Canada supported data collection and official statistics production in developing countries to measure progress on the 2030 Agenda, including through Canada's Centre of Excellence for Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Systems and efforts to harness big data for the SDGs.	Support for data ecosystem strengthening is in line with commitments under SDG 17 on partnership for the goals.
Colombia	2018	In Colombia, government partnered with CEPEI, a research institution, and the private sector to generate data on private sector contributions to the 2030 Agenda to inform the country's 2018 VNR report. The initiative aimed to measure contributions to different SDGs. Data for 21 large companies was produced and shared with the government at the aggregate level. Data from the private sector on water quality was included in the VNR report. The partnership was successful because it adopted a collaborative model. The survey for companies was developed with the government. A learning however from this experience is that it is important to have clarity on how and when data will be used. The VNR report did not feature all of the data prepared from the initiative, which drew criticism from participants. Nevertheless, participating organizations were able to prepare their own aggregate report, which has since received recognition by neighbouring countries interested in conducting a similar exercise. As an incentive to participate, companies also received an individual report, which could be used as part of their own sustainability reporting.	Efforts to engage and support non-state actors to monitor their contributions towards the SDGs are part of a whole-of-society approach to 2030 Agenda implementation.
Egypt	2018	Egypt's Ministry of Planning, Monitoring and Administrative Reform has created an integrated electronic tool for planning and monitoring projects on the SDGs. This tool ensures the projects' compatibility with sustainability criteria. The electronic tool matches all the projects submitted by other public entities with the targets and key performance indicators of the SDGs. The aim is to enhance monitoring and evaluation in terms of projects' contributions to the national targets and regional development.	Assessing projects against the SDGs and linking them to institutional targets and performance indicators supports policy integration of the 2030 Agenda.
		Egyptian Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, in collaboration with UNICEF Egypt Country Office and with financial support from the UN Resident Coordinator Office in Egypt established the SDG Observatory Dashboard. The dashboard is an innovative digital platform presenting data on official SDG indicators based on different classifications such as sectors, goals, groups and key priority indicators of the UN agencies. The dashboard also includes indicators	Online dashboards contribute to transparency in monitoring and evaluation. The use of a mobile application to enhance platform usage also

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		which are common with regional priorities and Egypt Vision 2030. The objective of the platform is to monitor SDGs and disseminate data on the progress towards achieving the goals. The platform also has a mobile application to enhance the use of the platform and ease the dissemination of information.	contributes to awareness raising.
		Egypt launched a project to collect data at the governorate level. The government recognizes that the availability of indicators at the governorate level is inadequate and views this challenge as one of the major obstacles the country faced in achieving the Millennium Development Goals. This effort will improve information on regional development disparities and provide a basis to tackle disparities to ensure the SDGs are met. The project aims at collecting data at the level of municipalities by actively engaging them in the process. This will improve the quality of data collection and ensures the sustainability of data production.	Efforts to collect disaggregated data are good practice. Support for local governments to monitor their progress is good practice.
		The Egyptian Center for Public Opinion Research (Baseera) has developed a set of mobile applications that use crowdsourcing to provide data related to development issues. One application, Nes2alak (We Ask You) polls citizens to measure their views on development issues such as gender and migration through crowdsourcing. Those who subscribe to the application can also ask questions to and answer questions from other subscribers. Data is also presented visually (through a graph). NazahaMap (Integrity Map) allows citizens to report corruption based on their day-to-day experiences. Incidences of corruption are presented on a map, according to specific types of corruption.	Unofficial data producers play an important role in 2030 Agenda implementation, particularly through tools that allow for citizen engagement and real time monitoring of progress.
Hungary	2018	Hungary's Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights plans to monitor progress on the 2030 Agenda in light of the country's existing human rights monitoring systems and will provide advice and expertise to the government on a human rights-based approach to data.	The human rights-based approach to data is in line with the transformative elements of the 2030 Agenda. It contributes to inclusion and participation in 2030 Agenda implementation.
Kenya	2017	In Kenya, the government is responsible for reviewing the SDGs and tracking progress at national and local levels. Monitoring and evaluation at the national level are done through National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Systems, a	The approach includes monitoring at national and sub-national levels, makes

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		result-based monitoring framework that provides feedback to policymakers. At the subnational level, monitoring progress on SDG implementation is carried out through the Country Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System, ensuring monitoring at national and local levels. The country will also integrate SDG indicators into national surveys. According to the country's VNR report, SDG monitoring will be coordinated by the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics and leverage big data (both official and from the private sector).	use of existing systems and seeks to integrate the SDG monitoring framework into national surveys where appropriate. Moreover, the emphasis on official and unofficial data supports a whole-of-society approach to monitoring progress.
Nepal	2018	Nepal's national statistical office established an inter-ministerial SDG Indicators Coordination Committee to track the progress of SDG implementation at the sub-national level.	Monitoring progress at national and sub-national levels is good practice.
Poland	2018	Poland's Task Force for the Coherence of the Strategy for Responsible Development is comprised of local and regional governments which are responsible for the monitoring and reporting of the SDG implementation strategy.	Inclusion of sub-national governments in monitoring and evaluation processes promotes coherence across different levels of government and supports localization.
Spain	2018	In Spain, a range of regional and local governments have committed to monitor progress on the 2030 Agenda. The Autonomous Community of Andalusia selected an initial set of 43 indicators while the Basque Government selected 100 SDG targets and 50 indicators. Spain's VNR report sets out a range of efforts by local governments in Spain to monitor and evaluate their progress on the 2030 Agenda.	Monitoring progress at national and sub-national levels is good practice. Strong leadership by sub-national governments supports localization.
		Spain committed to evaluate its action plan for 2030 Agenda implementation in 2020 to improve performance, collate lessons learned and adjust approaches as necessary. This approach aims to enhance the impact of actions undertaken to realize the SDGs. The country also plans to consolidate evaluation with the Institute for Public Policy Evaluation establishing a system to coordinate evaluation in collaboration with government institutions. Spain plans to align methodologies	

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		with those of the European Union and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.	
Thailand	2017	Thailand established a sub-committee under its National Committee for Sustainable Development that is responsible for developing an information system to support sustainable development. The sub-committee includes a range of stakeholders and aims to establish a national central database for data collection and analysis. This sub-committee compliments the Sub-committee on Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (which includes taskforces related to integrating the implementation of the SDGs, reporting on progress and reviewing economic, social and legal measures), and the Sub-committee on Promoting Understanding and Evaluating Sustainable Development in Accordance with Sufficiency Economy Philosophy.	The creation of participatory coordination mechanisms to support monitoring and evaluation processes is part of a whole-of-society approach to 2030 Agenda implementation.
United States, New York City	2018	In 2018, New York City in the United States was the first city to submit a Voluntary Local Review to the United Nations. It developed a set of key performance indicators that are publicly reported on an annual basis. The city publishes two reports each year that provide insights into the indicators on which it reports. The city, the first to submit a Voluntary Local Review to the High-level Political Forum in 2018, tracks over 1,000 indicators that pertains to policies, government institutions and initiatives, including through the use of existing data and historic investments in a robust system for performance management. To ensure transparency, accessibility and accountability for sustainable development, New York City in the United States provides information context and explanations for outcomes on the indicators it reports, develops new indicators as needed to match corresponding initiatives, and has a Mayor's Office of Data Analytics that centralizes data sharing and analysis, and ensures accessibility to open data.	Efforts to review progress at the local level promote local ownership and accountability for 2030 Agenda implementation.