Tools, methodologies and approaches
in support of the implementation of
the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
Knowledge Exchange, 17 October 2018

The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) paints a picture of multidimensional poverty across 105 developing countries, covering 74 percent of the global population. It identifies the ways in which people are being left behind by looking into three key dimensions – health, education and living standards – through 10 different indicators. The index allows comparisons across countries. It looks into disparities within countries disaggregating by age groups, urban/rural areas and subnational regions. The 2018 global MPI provides a tool for more high-impact sectoral and integrated policies that can be tailored to what poverty looks like, instead of a one-solution-fits-all approach. With the 2018 estimates, the Index answers the call to better measure progress against SDG 1 – to end poverty in all its forms; and opens a new window into how poverty - in all its dimensions – is changing.

The Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA) tool helps to facilitate mainstreaming of SDGs into national and local plans by assisting countries to assess their readiness to implement the SDGs. The assessment is a first step in the process of localizing the SDGs. It reviews the current National and Sub-national Development Plans, policies and relevant sector strategies, and provides an indicative overview of the level of alignment between the plans/strategies and SDG targets. Th etool suggests clear steps for a rapid integrated assessment of the SDGs, interlinkages across targets and thereby also identify the potential need for multi-sectoral coordination around the achievement of specific SDG targets. The primary target audience for this toolkit is policy makers at the national and subnational levels. This includes stakeholders from the government (head of state's office, finance, planning, subnational bodies, sectoral ministries, national statistics office). Other experts and practitioners – in particular from multilateral and bilateral agencies, NGOs and civil society – may also find this toolkit useful when developing plans to implement the SDGs and in supporting government partners.

SDG 16 monitoring pilot methodology is a three-step pilot methodology and Community of Practice of countries seeking to monitor progress on SDG 16 at the national level – two pilot countries (El Salvador and Uruguay) have used the methodology directly to draft SDG 16 chapters for their VNRs in 2017. The report summarizes the findings emerging from a pilot led by UNDP, in collaboration with the Open Government Partnership, from November 2016 to July 2017, to support inclusive processes and methodologies for monitoring SDG16 in six countries: El Salvador, Georgia, Indonesia, South Africa, Tunisia and Uruguay. Additionally, this report presents information from Mexico, which was not part of the pilot initiative but simultaneously developed a similar methodology in coordination with these countries. The report will be useful to anyone interested in knowing more about the various approaches adopted by participating governments to monitor SDG16 in collaboration with non-governmental actors, the main challenges they faced in doing so and lessons learned from their experiences.

SDG 16 Reporting Guidance is a tool which helps Member States draft an SDG 16 chapter in their VNR. Led by UNDP, under the umbrella of the Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies. Finalized by November. Details: lucy.turner@undp.org

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UNDP Support to Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals

Leave No One Behind framework is a practical framework for national dialogue that governments and stakeholders can use to act on the pledge to 'leave no one behind' (LNOB) in a way that enables and accelerates progress to achieve the SDGs. Five factors are proposed as key to understanding who is being left behind and why: discrimination; place of residence; socio-economic status; governance; and vulnerability to shocks. The factors can be applied using a three-pronged approach: to *examine* the disadvantages people face in and across the five factors; *empower* those who are being left behind (or who are at risk of being left behind); and to *enact* inclusive, far-sighted and progressive SDG policies. The framework is a precursor to an operational guide that will be taken forward systemwide under the auspices of the UN Sustainable Development Group.

The International Futures Global Forecasting tool (IFs) is a computable general equilibrium (CGE) model consisting of 12 interlinked modules/systems. It is produced and maintained by the Pardee Center at the University of Denver. The model can be used to provide analytical insights on the benefits of country reforms, SDG interventions or shocks. As part of UNDP's collaboration with Pardee center, the model also contains an SDG module allowing the user to track progress on several SDG indicators and targets from policy interventions. The model can be applied for both country, regional and global analysis.

The SDG Accelerator and Bottleneck Assessment Tool (ABA) has only been launched recently. Its aim is to support countries to identify catalytic policy and/or programme areas or 'accelerators' that can trigger positive multiplier effects across the SDGs, and solutions to bottlenecks that impede the optimal performance of interventions that enable the identified accelerators. The ABA builds on the methodology of the UN Millenium Development Goal Acceleration Framework and its application in 60 countries, and is also informed by the COMBOS methodology.

The Poverty Risk Analysis tool uses household-level data over time to estimate the risk of people falling back into poverty – and the key factors associated with that risk. The analysis allows one to zoom in on the dynamics of how to eradicate poverty – an objective which is at the very heart of the 2030 Agenda. The first step of the toolkit consists of analyzing a representative panel database, to identify the trajectory of households over time. The second step consists of creating transitional matrices and estimating regressions for household transitions, thus identifying the correlate factors for falling into or escaping out of poverty. The third step corresponds to analysing these factors constructed from the regressions and link these to each country's economic, social and environmental context, in order to include the dimensions that are not present in the panel data. The final deliverables are a resilience basket and a basket for escaping poverty.

Based on the development priorities of each country, the **COMBOS** approach developed by UNDP is a strategy to address the 2030 Agenda in the Latin America and the Caribbeans region. The COMBOS tool consists of three steps; 1) adopt a COMBOS approach 2) define the problem and 3) develop a theory of change. The COMBOS approach/strategy covers three additional steps; 4) construction of a road map 5) implementation and 6) M&E. Besides having its own COMBOS tool, the COMBOS approach uses a number of other UNDP tools available for the landing of the 2030 Agenda such as RIA, SIGOB, Micro-simulations, PovRisk, among others.

The Development Finance Assessment (DFA) was developed as a tool in response to the growing demand from countries to establish evidence and analysis, and introduce policy and institutional reforms for managing the increasing complexity of domestic and international sources of development finance. DFAs were introduced to bring together fragmented approaches on the use of the different sources of funds that may not all be primarily dedicated to address development. The DFA provides governments with data and analysis on the quality of their national development plans and country results frameworks, changing trends in development finance and their alignment with national priorities and results. It also helps formulate recommendations for how institutions and systems might be adjusted to ensure that different sources of development finance are managed within a coherent framework, which better supports the implementation of the SDGs.

The Localization Toolkit is a practical toolkit to facilitate SDG implementation at local level, in collaboration with UCLG (Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments) and UNHABITAT.

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