FORMATIVE EVALUATION

IMO PREPARATIONS FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

IMO INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION

Internal Oversight and Ethics Office
IOEO/EV/REP/2018/04

Contents

Summary

The SDGs are 17 time-bound, quantifiable objectives, and the overarching global development framework from 2015 until 2030. National ownership is key to achieving the SDGs, as the 2030 Agenda is primarily implemented at the country level. However, United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) have been called upon by member states to assist in the adaptation of global SDGs to national contexts and to mainstream them into national development plans. Specific forms of support that UNCTs may provide at the national level include: i) coordination and brokerage; ii) gathering and mainstreaming evidence; and iii) analysis and reporting.

Monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs is conducted at four levels: global, regional, national, thematic. Indicators are the backbone of monitoring progress towards the SDGs at various levels. At the international level, all indicators were classified by the Inter-Agency Expert Group for SDGs (IAEG-SDGs) into three tiers, each with a "Custodian Agency(ies)" and "Other Involved/Partner Agencies". The IMO was assigned only one Tier III indicator (14.1.1) from a total of 240, as a Partner Agency with FAO and IOC-UNESCO.

The IMO was engaged in the SDGs since 2012, the year of Rio+20, when it published the 'IMO's Contribution to Sustainable Development.' In July 2017, the Secretariat presented the revised table of linkages to TCC 67 followed by the Secretary-General's presentation on the draft alignment of the outputs of the Strategic Plan with the SDGs for the biennium 2018-2019 in July 2018. Through these exercises the IMO linked its ITCP activities to all but two of the SDGs.

The preparedness of other UN Agencies to support member states in contributing to the SDGs varies widely. The IMO has already conducted useful work to link its activities to the SDGs by not being the least prepared among its small agency peers. However, there are also useful examples among other small UN agencies of supporting member states in: i) improving national reporting on the SDGs; and ii) developing normative frameworks and building capacity (human resources, institutional) to contribute towards achieving the SDGs. UN women, UN Habitat, UNIDO, UNODC and ITC all provide useful examples from which IMO can learn.

From the seven issues identified, there are three key issues that the IMO should address to strengthen its contribution to the SDGs. These are: i) to further reduce and prioritize the SDGs to which it will commit to demonstrate its contribution; ii) to develop a reporting framework to be utilised by member states in completing the maritime section within their respective Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs), including a theory of change and logframe consisting of SMART maritime indicators; and iii) to review and/or reactivate existing tools that are designed to support member states' data gathering and strategy formulation in support of the SDGs, notably the Country Maritime Profiles (CMPs) and National Maritime Transport Policies (NMTPs). These seven issues and resulting recommended measures are summarised in the table below.

Issues and recommendations

	Issues	Recommendations
1	Lack of prioritization among SDGs to which IMO is contributing and hence lack of meaningful contribution.	Reduce the number of SDGs that IMO is targeting to ensure that it can feasibly monitor and report on its contribution to these SDGs in a meaningful way.

2	Lack of a coherent reporting framework that articulates i) how the IMO is supporting member states on their progress towards the selected SDGs; and (ii) other forms of support to member states in contributing to the SDGs (normative activity, TA etc).	• Develop a Theory of Change (ToC) that articulates links between IMO activities and a set of intermediate maritime outcomes that can then be linked to maritime-specific SDG indicators.[1]
		• Develop a logframe that includes:
		    (a) quantitative targets for the IMO's strategic direction Performance Indicators (PIs) including the ITCP
		    (b) interim milestones, if necessary, to help bridge the gap between IMO activities and SDG PIs
		• Construct maritime-specific SDG PIs on selection of specific SDGs rather than all SDGs.

3	Need to follow up on 03/2017 IAEG invitation to develop SDG indicators 9.4.1, 12.4.1, 13.b.1, 14.5.1 and 14.c.1.	Work with appropriate Custodian Agencies, in preparation for 4th quarter meeting of IAEG-SDGs which is reviewing the Tier status of SDG indicators.
4	Specific opportunity to use 4-yearly Impact Assessments to monitor progress towards SDGs through the ITCP.	As part of item 2 above, take urgent steps to put in place an appropriate logframe that provides baselines, interim and final targets for the ITCP with respect to SDGs.
5	Insufficient use by member states of IMO data collection tools on contributions to SDGs in the maritime sector.	Revisit Country Maritime Profiles and support for National Maritime Transport Policies to ensure that they are fit for purpose.
6	Need to support member states in the development and inclusion of the maritime sector within Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs).	• Prioritize establishing effective relationships with the new Resident Coordinators (RCs) through its Focal Points and Regional Representatives. • Ensure that maritime related activities and indicators feature within the Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) (and the new, SDG-orientated, UN Development Assistance Framework(UNDAF)) process for each member state, which would lead to the inclusion of the maritime sector within member state VNRs
7	Opportunity to use IMO regional network of Maritime Technology Cooperation Centres (MTCCs) to assist member states in the adaptation of SDGs 4, 9, 13 and 14.	• Ensure that MTCCs are fully engaged in supporting member states to achieve (subject to Issue 1 above) four key UN SDGs: SDG 4, to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all; SDG 9 on industry, innovation and infrastructure; SDG 13, which includes a commitment to combat climate change and its impacts and SDG 14, which should be reviewed as the key indicator.

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[1] Examples of intermediate maritime outcomes could include: i) increased national SDG reporting capabilities; and ii) other improvements in the maritime regulatory and legal framework (the normative framework) as well as increases in national maritime capacity (human resources, institutional). The TOC should also indicate how these intermediate maritime outcomes contribute to maritime outcomes and SDG PIs.

1. UN Context of the SDGs

1.1. UN and SDGs Context

1.   **The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were at the core of the United Nations (UN) resolution 'Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development'** (UN, 2015)**.** Unanimously adopted by the UN's 193 Member States in September 2015, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development set out the 17 SDGs and 169 related targets as an action plan for '*people, planet and prosperity'*. The 2030 Agenda is an integrated plan of action structured in four main parts: (i) a vision and principles for transforming our world as set out in the Declaration; (ii) a results framework of global SDGs; (iii) a means of implementation and global partnership; and (iv) follow-up and review.

2.   **The SDGs seek to build on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and complete what they did not achieve**. The MDGs, running from 2000 to 2015, were a set of eight goals, 18 targets, and 48 technical indicators, adopted by Member States in the pursuit of eradicating poverty in its many dimensions. Lessons learnt from the MDGs are reflected in the strategy and approach of the SDGs, particularly with regards to monitoring and evaluation (M&E) (UN, 2015). The SDGs are intended as a call to action for *all* countries to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development by 2030 *worldwide*, with the mantra '*leaving no one behind'*. The goals chart out a holistic framework to simultaneously address the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic development, social inclusion, environmental sustainability. These goals are actionable by all countries and stakeholders to form a global partnership, to take the *'bold and transformative steps that are urgently required to shift the world onto a sustainable and resilient path'*.

3.   **The SDGs are time-bound, quantifiable objectives, and the overarching global development framework from 2015 until 2030**. The 17 SDGs are as follows:
- Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
- Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries
- Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
- Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- 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
- 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

- Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

1.2. What are the delivery mechanisms for the SDGs?

4.   **The UN system will draw on and apply an integrated, cross-sectoral, 'One UN' approach to deliver Agenda 2030.** Implementation is not intended to create 17 independent silos, but rather a collaborative, unified approach. Indeed, through Agenda 2030, nations acknowledge the imperative of a revitalized global partnership, *"an intensive global engagement in support of implementation of all the goals and targets, bringing together Governments, civil society, the private sector, the United Nations system and other actors and mobilizing all available resources."* At national levels – as further discussed below – a revised United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) orchestrated by a reinvigorated Resident Coordinator system will help operationalize the ONE UN approach in the context of the SDGs. Furthermore, the scale and ambition of the new agenda requires the inclusion of new partners such as national parliaments, regional and local authorities, academia, volunteer groups and the private sector, particularly with regards to the financing, data and implementation of the SDGs.

5.   **The revitalized global partnership will adopt a multifaceted approach to supporting national implementation of the SDGs.** These include: *"domestic public resources, domestic and international private business and finance, international development cooperation, international trade as an engine for development, debt and debt sustainability, addressing systemic issues and science, technology, innovation and capacity-building, and data, monitoring and follow-up."* Indeed, so important are the means of implementation to the Agenda that it forms the basis for SDG 17 and its supporting targets. Such a revitalized global partnership is recognized as critical in the support of the primarily national implementation of the SDGs.

6.   **National ownership is key to achieving the SDGs, as the 2030 Agenda is primarily implemented at the country level**. Thus, the success of the SDGs will rely in part on the sustainable development policies, plans and programmes of individual countries. SDG targets account for different national realities, capacities and levels of development, as well as respecting member states' national policies and priorities. Member state governments set their own national targets, accounting for their own national circumstances. Governments are also expected to mainstream these targets into their national planning processes, policies and strategies. In assisting this 'mainstreaming' of the 2030 Agenda, UN Country Teams (UNCTs) and Resident Coordinators (RCs) are working with governments to adapt the SDGs to national contexts. High-level coordination between UNCTs and the IMO Secretariat is essential to streamline efforts.

7.   **UNCTs have been called upon by member states to assist the adaptation of global SDGs to national contexts and to mainstream them into national development plans and planning.** The United Nations Development Group (UNDG) highlights eight practice areas as opportunities for mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda and SDGs into national strategies, plans and planning processes in their *'Reference Guide for Mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development'* (UNDG, 2017). Of the eight practice areas, five are particularly important to initiate in the early stages of mainstreaming. These areas include: Raising Public Awareness; Applying Multi-stakeholder Approaches; Reviewing Plans and Adapting the SDGs to National Contexts; and Monitoring, Reporting and Accountability (**Figure 1**). These five areas represent key opportunities for member states to mainstream the 2030 Agenda and SDGs. The remaining three practice areas including Achieving Vertical Policy Coherence, Financing and Budgeting for the Future, and Assessing Risk and Fostering Adaptability, are critically important for deep mainstreaming and accelerating progress toward achieving nationally adapted SDGs by 2030.

Figure 1: The 2030 Agenda Mainstreaming Guide Areas of Practice

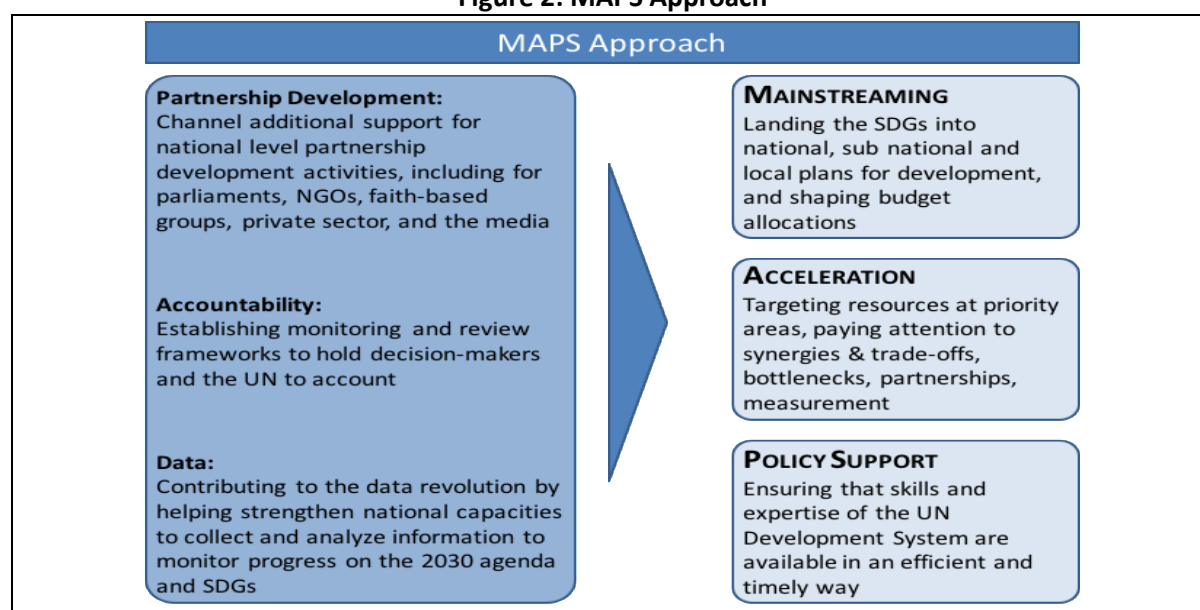|	Initiate Now	Initiate Over Time
Plan	1. Raising Awareness 2. Multi- Stakeholder approaches 3. Reviewing plans and adapting SDGs	
Do	4. Reviewing plans and adapting SDGs	5. Vertical Policy Coherence 6. Financing and budgeting for the future
Check	7. Monitoring, Reporting and Accountability	8. Assessing risks and fostering adaptability
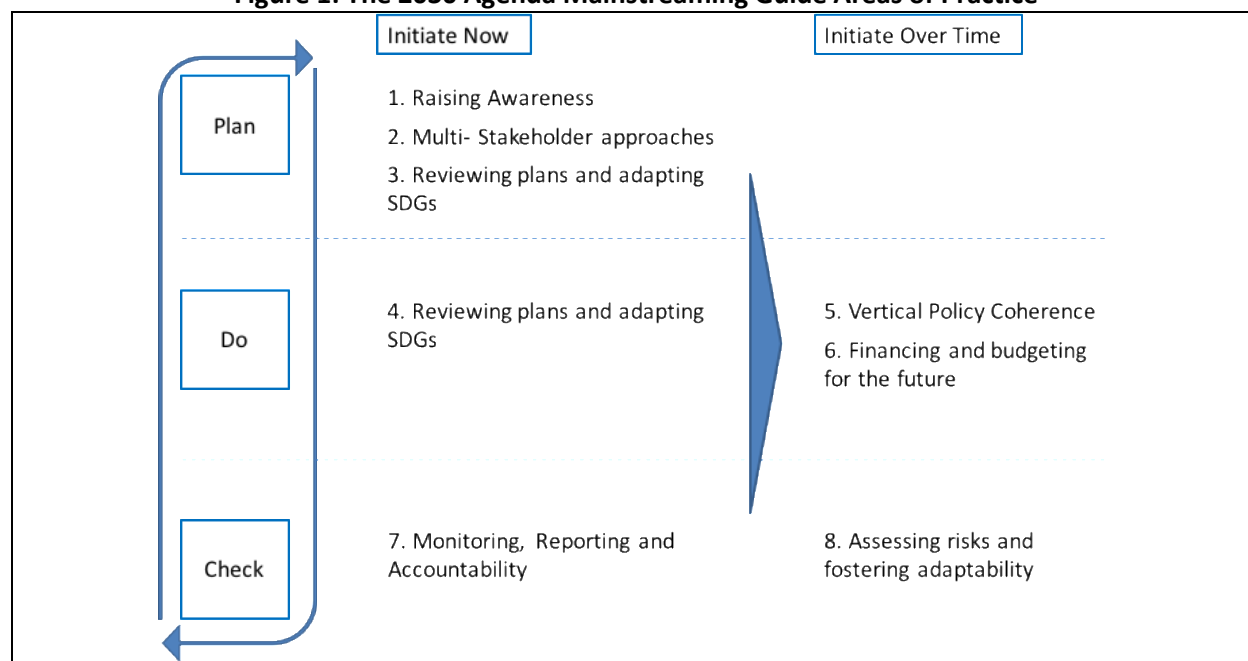
Source: UNDG (2017:18)

Responding to member states' requests for coordinated support from the UN system in implementing the 2030 Agenda, the UNDG has endorsed Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) as an approach to the SDGs (

8.   **Figure 2**). This was adopted by the UNDG in October 2015. Under MAPS, UN agencies provide coordinated support to Member States in implementing the 2030 Agenda. MAPS focusses on policy coherence and multi-stakeholder engagement, paying special attention to the cross-cutting elements of partnerships, data and accountability. These components will often not be separate or follow in chronological order, but can act as framing to describe the support that the UN development system intends to provide in implementing the Agenda. It is the IMO's responsibility to ensure that maritime related activities and indicators feature within the MAPS (and the new, SDG-oriented UNDAFs).

Figure 2: MAPS Approach

MAPS Approach

Partnership Development: Channel additional support for national level partnership development activities, including for parliaments, NGOs, faith-based groups, private sector, and the media

Accountability: Establishing monitoring and review frameworks to hold decision-makers and the UN to account

Data: Contributing to the data revolution by helping strengthen national capacities to collect and analyze information to monitor progress on the 2030 agenda and SDGs

MAINSTREAMING Landing the SDGs into national, sub national and local plans for development, and shaping budget allocations

ACCELERATION Targeting resources at priority areas, paying attention to synergies & trade-offs, bottlenecks, partnerships, measurement

POLICY SUPPORT Ensuring that skills and expertise of the UN Development System are available in an efficient and timely way

Source: UNDG (2017:14)

9.   **Work undertaken by the UNDG and its members under the MAPS common approach is guided by the following principles (UN Development Operations Coordination Office, 2016):**
- MAPS-related support to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda must be demand driven and tailored to specific country conditions and needs;
- It should complement and build on existing capacities and resources available in the UN development system; and
- It should encourage working together, using more integrated approaches and teamed-up support, so that the UN can deliver together for higher impact, to help countries with progress on the SDGs.

10.   **In July 2015, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) was agreed by UN member states to support financing of the 2030 Agenda (UN, 2015).** Described as a *"series of bold measures to overhaul global finance practices and generate investments for tackling a range of economic, social and environmental challenges"*, the AAAA lays the foundation for implementing the 2030 Agenda by looking at the contribution that all sources of finance can make in support of the SDGs and covering international cooperation on a range of issues including technology, science, innovation, trade and capacity building. The mobilization of domestic resources is described as central to the agenda. Additionally, the continued importance of ODA is emphasized and countries *"reaffirmed their commitment to official development assistance, particularly for the least developed countries, and pledged to increase South-South cooperation"* (UN, 2015).

1.3. How does the UN Monitor Delivery and Evaluate the SDGs?

11.   **Indicators are the backbone of monitoring progress towards the SDGs at the local, national, regional, global and thematic levels.** These indicators turn the SDGs and their targets into a management tool to help countries develop implementation strategies and allocate resources accordingly. The 2030 Agenda has placed a greater emphasis than the MDGs agenda on the need for improved data and statistics. In the 2030 Agenda, Member States underscore the importance of *"quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data"*. Furthermore, Member States recognize the crucial role of *"increased support for strengthening data collection and capacity building"*, and commit to addressing the gap in data collection for the targets of the 2030 Agenda, to better inform the measurement of progress (UN, 2015).

12.   **Monitoring and evaluation is conducted at four levels: global, regional, national, thematic.** These four levels of monitoring as summarized in **Figure 3** are laid out in the UN SG's synthesis report. This calls for a *"culture of shared responsibility, one based on agreed universal norms, global commitments, shared rules and evidence, collective action and benchmarking for progress."* Further details of each level are outlined below. The focus of SDG monitoring is at the national level.

Figure 3: Framework for SDG follow-up links national, global and regional reviews

Source: UNDG (2017: 8)

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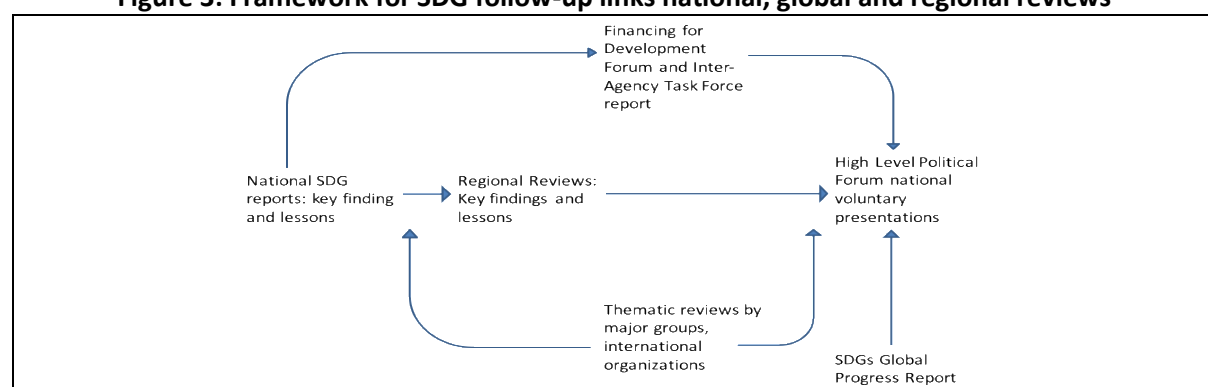
1.3.1. Global Review Components

13.   **At the international level, all indicators have been classified by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG indicators (IAEG-SDGs) into three tiers.** The global indicator framework for the SDGs was adopted by the General Assembly at the 48th session of the United National Statistical Commission in July 2017. This set of 240 global indicators were developed by the IAEG-SDGs and will be adapted and refined over time. All indicators have been classified by the IAEG-SDGs into three tiers based on the level of methodological development and availability of data. These indicators are intended for global reviews of the 2030 Agenda.

- **Tier 1:** Indicator is conceptually clear, has internationally established methodology and standards available, and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant.

- **Tier 2:** Indicator is conceptually clear, has internationally established methodology and standards available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.

- **Tier 3:** No internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested.

Figure 4: Custodian and Partner Statuses of Small Agencies

	Custodian		Partner	
	SDG	**# PI's**	**SDG**	**# PI's**
UNODC	3, 5, 11, 15, 16	16	10,16	2
Habitat	1, 6, 11	12	1, 5, 6, 11,13	9
UNCTAD	10, 12, 17	7	17	1
UN Women	5	5	1, 4, 5, 11, 16	10
UNIDO	9	6	na	na
ITC	10, 17	4	na	na
ICAO	9	1	na	na
WMO	na	na	13	5
IMO	na	na	14	1

Source: IAEG-SDGs (2018)

14.   **Each indicator has been assigned a "Custodian Agency(ies)" and "Other Involved/Partner Agencies".** A Custodian Agency is one that has an existing mandate for global monitoring of the indicator and established data reporting mechanisms from countries; or it does not have an explicit mandate from its intergovernmental process, but has a well-established global data reporting mechanism, recognized by member states, and clearly identified counterparts in the countries' government agencies. An Involved/Partner Agency is defined as one that does not have an explicit mandate for global monitoring but has a well-established data reporting mechanism for some

countries; or it was involved in the methodology development of the particular indicator. The roles assigned to small UN agencies, as defined by the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU, in 2016), are shown in **Figure 4**.

15. **Of the 240 indicators, the IMO has been assigned only one Tier III indicator (14.1.1) as a Partner Agency alongside FAO and IOC-UNESCO, with UNEP being the Custodian Agency.** In document TC 67/5(d) (July 2017), the Secretariat informed the Technical Cooperation Committee (TCC) that at the fifth meeting of the IAEG-SDGs (in March 2017) the IMO had been requested to liaise with the Custodian Agencies of SDGs indicators 9.4.1, 12.4.1, 13.b.1, 14.5.1 and 14.c.1 to explore its possible involvement (**Figure 5**). The Secretariat also informed the TCC that Agencies were free to develop their own indicators for which they were responsible for collecting data within their mandates.[2]

Figure 5: SDG Indicators Highlighted by IAEG for Potential IMO support

SDG PI	Detail
9.4.1	CO2 emission per unit of value added
12.4.1	Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement
13.b.1	Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities
14.5.1	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas
14.c.1	Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources

Source: IAEG-SDGs (2017)

16. **The whole system of indicator framework for the SDGs is based on data availability, collection, disaggregation, analysis and monitoring.** Some of the indicators will require strengthening of capacity building efforts to produce the necessary data, while others will require further methodological work and/or definition of standards. Two comprehensive reviews of the indicator framework are planned, and their results will be submitted for consideration and decision by the Statistical Commission at its 2020 and 2025 sessions. In addition, from 2018, a review process for tier reclassification will take place once a year at the fourth-quarter meeting of the IAEG-SDGs. Custodian Agencies, supported by Partners such as the IMO, will be accountable for progress made in moving SDG indicators from Tier 3 to Tier 2 and from Tier 2 to Tier 1 as well as ensuring effective monitoring of Tier 1 indicators at the global level.

17. **At the global level, the United Nations central platform for follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda is the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF).** It is a universal intergovernmental platform, established in 2012 at the Rio+20 Conference, with the aim of strengthening Sustainable Development governance at the UN. With the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, the HLPF was given the mandate to *"have a central role in overseeing a network of follow-up*

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[2] Note that this evaluation has not been able to find written evidence of the IAEG-SDG Fifth Meeting requests and points as reported by the Secretariat in TC 67/5(d). It is assumed therefore that the request was not documented in the IAEG official minutes and reports of the Fifth Meeting.

and review processes at the global level, working coherently with the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and other relevant organs and forums, in accordance with existing mandates". The HLPF is thus the key, strategic forum within the UN system for ensuring overall progress towards the achievement of the SDGs.

18.   **One of the HLPF's functions is to facilitate the review of progress on the 2030 Agenda and achievement of the SDGs by Member States through Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs).** The VNRs serve as a basis for regular reviews of the 2030 Agenda by the HLPF. They are voluntary and state-led and facilitate the sharing of experiences with respect to the SDGs, including successes, challenges and lessons learned, with a view to accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The VNRs also seek to strengthen policies and institutions of governments and to mobilize multi-stakeholder support and partnerships for the implementation of the SDGs. 22 countries participated in the first round of VNRs and this has increased to 43 countries participating in 2018. In this round, it was observed that the process of a country undertaking a VNR can enhance mainstreaming and implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

19.   **A further key component of the global follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda is an annual progress report.** This is prepared by the UN Secretary-General in cooperation with the UN system organizations. This report is based on the global indicator framework developed by the IAEG-SDGs.

1.3.2. Regional Review Components

20.   **Regional M&E of the SDGs plays a critical role in fostering regional collaboration.** This is particularly important in terms of knowledge sharing, reciprocal learning, and promoting shared accountability for regional challenges and opportunities**.** Where possible, monitoring will build on existing regional mechanisms. These regional processes also form a vital link between the global and national levels of M&E (UN, Sustainable Development Solutions Network, 2015).

21.   **The five UN Regional Commissions play a significant role in promoting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in their respective regions by promoting peer learning and cooperation**. These Regional Commissions convene annual Regional Forums for Sustainable Development which support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including M&E, and provide regional inputs to the HLPF. The United Nations Regional Commissions are:
- Economic Commission for Africa (ECA): Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development;
- Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC): Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development;
- Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP): Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development;
- Economic Commission for Europe (ECE): Europe Regional Forum on Sustainable Development;
- Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA): Arab Regional Forum for Sustainable Development.

22.   **The UN outlines the role of the Regional Commissions as follows**:
- Integrating SDGs into national development planning and fiscal frameworks
- Promoting policy coherence, consistency and coordination
- Enhancement of data and statistical capacities of member states for implementation of the 2030 agenda
- Identify and promote alternative and innovative sources of financing for development
- Leverage science, technology and innovation in support of the agenda 2030
- Tapping South-South and regional partnerships
- Translating regional models into global public goods

1.3.3. National Review Components

23.   **The 2030 Agenda encourages Member States to** *"conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and sub-national levels, which are country-led and country-driven".* These serve as an input to the regular reviews by the HLPF. The 2030 Agenda also emphasizes that sustainable development hinges on effective partnerships, particularly at the country level. Country reporting is critical for tracking national progress, providing baselines and more regular progress overviews to inform national SDG implementation and monitoring. Country reports also support country VNRs at the HLPF, and link in with the follow up and review processes of other UN major conferences and functional commissions, at the global, regional and national levels.

24.   **Individual countries have the primary responsibility for follow-up and to review progress towards the SDGs.** At the country level, it is expected that indicators for national monitoring, aside from the global indicator framework, will need to be developed. The global indicators may not be appropriate at the national scale, as national M&E must consider different national realities, capacities and levels of development. Thus, each country will choose indicators that are best suited to track their own sustainable development, although these are expected to be an adaptation of the global indicators. National M&E will require quality, accessible and timely data collection. The production and analysis of this amount of data will pose a significant challenge to many national statistical systems, and thus capacity building in this regard will be important for all countries. The World Bank Group (WBG) has pledged to work with developing countries and international partners to ensure that 78 of the world's poorest nations have household-level surveys completed every three years. The first round is to be completed by 2020. Given the breadth of the SDG agenda, the UN urges national reporting not to be limited to National Statistical Offices, but rather to foster broad, multi-stakeholder participation in national reporting.

25.   **A reinvigorated system of Resident Coordinators (RCs) will support countries in their implementation of the 2030 Agenda on the ground.** UNGA resolution 72/279 called for a reinvigorated resident coordinator system to ensure integrated action towards the SDGs in a manner that is consistent with leaving no one behind. The new system of RCs, which is operational from 2019, will ultimately provide full time leadership at the country level, empowered to lead UN coordination, strategic policy, innovative partnerships and investments around the SDGs. The new system will strengthen accountability for results; it will provide greater incentives for integrated action and will enable UNCTs to deliver and report on in-country results at a scale that responds to national priorities and needs, allowing national authorities to hold RCs and UNCTs accountable for their collective support to SDG achievement**.** The IMO should prioritize establishing effective relationships with the new RCs through its Focal Points and Regional Representatives. (United Nations, 2018.)

26.   **The new RCs will also lead implementation of a revised UNDAF approach.** UNDAFs are expected to play a number of different roles including as: a means of ensuring accountability to national institutions for the collective delivery of support to the 2030 Agenda; a partnership framework; a vehicle for channelling funding to UN-supported activities; an instrument for leveraging financing and investments in support of the SDGs; and an enabler for the UN to be more responsive and effective by framing its strategic contributions to the SDGs, reflecting stronger integrated approaches across the 2030 Agenda and its environmental, economic and social dimensions. The new UNDAFs are to be underpinned by a robust Common Country Analysis. (United Nations, 2018; 3.)

27.   **The UNDG has also produced guidelines to assist in enhancing country level reporting.** To ensure UNCTs are adequately supported, the UNDG (2017) has produced *"Guidelines to support Country Reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals"* (UNDG, 2017)*,* a reference for UNCTs

supporting country-level SDG reporting. To prepare these Guidelines, UNDG built on its substantial experience from the MDG era.

28. **The fourth level of M&E will be at a thematic level**. Thematic communities, often under the leadership of specialised international organizations, can develop specialist indicators for monitoring and accountability to be tracked by countries across the world.

2. IMO Preparations to Date

2.1. The Run Up to Rio+20

29. **In 2012, the IMO published the 'IMO's Contribution to Sustainable Development' (IMO, 2012).** The report set out how the IMO's Integrated Technical Cooperation Program (ITCP) contributes to sustainable development. The report coincided with the launch of the Sustainable Development Goals at the Rio+20 conference in June 2012.

30. **In January 2013, the Secretary General of the IMO launched the theme for the 2013 World Maritime Day namely: "Sustainable development: IMO's contribution beyond Rio+20".** He reported that the IMO had established a task force which was working on eight pillars around which sustainable maritime development goals (SMDGs) could be set: safety culture and environmental stewardship; energy efficiency; new technology and innovation; maritime education and training; maritime security and anti-piracy actions; maritime traffic management; maritime infrastructure development; and global standards at IMO.

31. **The development of these SMDGs for the maritime transport sector were to be the IMO's own contribution to the United Nations led work on sustainable development goals.** This follows on from the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development held in Rio de Janeiro (Rio+20), in June 2012. The IMO Secretary-General announced that consultations on sustainable maritime development goals would be launched early in 2013, with a view to preparing a final policy document, which should include a clear concept of sustainable development for the maritime industries and realistic but ambitious goals (UN, n.d.). During 2013, the IMO also developed the concept of a Sustainable Maritime Transportation System (SMTS). This was aimed at highlighting the importance of the maritime transportation system in the global supply chain and for sustainable development. The SMTS resulted in a number of Sustainable Maritime Development Goals (SMDGs) that IMO, in partnership with others, could aspire towards in order to establish a Sustainable Maritime Transportation System (IMO, 2015). It is unclear what, if anything, has been done to build on these early initiatives.

32. **In June 2015, at the 65th session of the Technical Cooperation Committee (TCC), the Secretariat provided an update on the post-2015 Development Agenda.** It recalled the development of the SMTS and noted that the Organization would need to align its work in general, and that of the ITCP in particular, to the post-2015 Agenda. It was also concluded that by developing National Maritime Transport Policy (NMTPs) for use alongside the results of the accurate completion of Country Maritime Profiles (CMPs) and the IMO Member State Audit Scheme, it would then be easier to assess the actual technical cooperation needs of developing countries. This was deemed to contribute to the achievement of the SDGs.

Figure 6: Timeline of UN and IMO activities relating to Agenda 2030

The IMO began work on the SDGs as early as 2012 and had already undertaken alignments of ITCP and SD outputs with the SDGs with further work ongoing

Activity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
• Rio+20	▲							
• World Maritime Day SD: IMO's Role beyond Rio+20		▲						
• Development of the SMTS		▲						
• 2030 Agenda adopted at the UNGA				▲				
• 2016-21 Strategic Plan includes SD1 on SDGs					▲			
• Secretariat proposed development of SDG maritime indicators						▲		
• ISWG on TCC and SDGs formed						▲		
• Secretariat presented 2018-19 ITCP TCC and annex showing links to 17 SDGs						▲		
• France/Spain paper to IMO Council						▲		
• Council requests draft alignment of SDs and SDGs						▲		
• Council formed new WG to assess alignment						▲		
• Council adopted 2018-23 Strategic Plan includes objective to align TA with SDGs using IMO PIs						▲		
• Draft alignment of SD outputs with 12 SDGs SG advises against strict alignment of SDs With SDGs to allow flexibility							▲	
• Council invites further proposals on improving alignment							▲	
• WG to report on SD-SDG alignment								▲

Source: Internal Office of Ethics and Oversight

2.2. Strategic Plan 2016 - 2021

33.   **In December 2015, the Assembly approved the IMO 2016-21 Strategic Plan, which took account of the 2030 Agenda.** The first Strategic Direction of the Plan, SD1, states that: "IMO will actively promote its role as the primary international forum on matters within its competence and ensure and strengthen the linkage between safe, secure, efficient and environmentally friendly maritime transportation, the development of global trade, the world economy, *and the realization of new United Nations development agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*".

34.   **In October 2016, the Secretariat delivered a presentation on the SDGs to TCC 66** (IMO, 2016). Four SDGs were highlighted as particularly important for the IMO notably:
- 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls)
- 13 (Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts)
- 14 (Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development) and
- 17 (Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development).

35.   **The Secretariat underlined the importance of putting in place a robust reporting system by 2018.** It noted that, not later than 2018, "the United Nations System and its organizations as well as partner institutions such as the OECD, World Bank, World Trade Organization, Regional Development Banks and the African Union should have in place an accurate and meaningful annual reporting system for the SDGs". The Secretariat proposed four potential roles for the IMO:
- Advancing adoption of maritime-related indicators for SDG implementation
- Supporting implementation and monitoring of the maritime-specific targets of the 2030 Agenda in national and regional context

- Supporting countries in conducting baseline assessments, share experiences with monitoring indicators, identify data gaps, encourage whole of government approaches
- Feeding into global and thematic review and monitoring structures

It further posed the question: "What would be required to ensure relevance of the maritime sector to SDG review and follow-up (e.g. inclusivity, coverage of issues, *development of indicators*, coordination structures)?

36.   **The Secretariat also noted the need to develop some intermediate targets.** It observed that: "Given that the SDGs go beyond the activities of the ITCP, it may be more appropriate for IMO to link the SDGs with the Organization's Strategic Directions and High-level Action Plan before linking them to the ITCP" (IMO, 2016). Member states at the TCC agreed to request the Council to convene an ISWG to help accelerate the work of linking the IMO's activities to the SDGs (IMO, 2017). While linkage is a positive and necessary step towards building an effective M&E framework for the IMO's contribution to the SDGs, it is not the same as fully elaborated theory of change and logframe including baselines and intermediate and final targets.

37.   **In October 2016, TCC 66 agreed Terms of Reference for an Intersessional Working Group on the Technical Cooperation Program and the Sustainable Development Goals.** These included the issue of linkage between the TCP and SDGs. These TORs were subsequently endorsed by the Council at its 117th session (IMO council, n.d.).

38.   **Early discussions [DATE UNKNOWN] in the ISWG resulted in the addition of four additional SDGs to the above list (although not SDG 12 even though IAEG has invited the IMO to collaborate on SDG indicator 12.4.1) namely (IMO, 2017):**
- 4 (Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all)
- 6 (Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all)
- 7 (Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all)
- 9 (Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation)

39.   **During 3-5 May 2017, the ISWG met to discuss linkages.** The Secretariat recalled that the IMO was Custodian for only one SDG indicator (i.e. 14.1.1). However the UN had called on UN funds, programs and specialized agencies to reflect their contribution to the implementation of the SDGs in their strategic planning, ***and also to develop their own indicators***, based on their own work and their data collection capabilities (UN, 2017). The Secretariat further noted that one way of mainstreaming IMO's Technical Assistance work on the SDGs would be through utilization of the Country Maritime Profiles (CMPs) and National Maritime Transport Policies (NMTPs), which are already a priority and key tool for the Organization.

40.   **The ISWG decided to focus on the linkage between IMO's Technical Assistance work and the SDGs, and not the work of the Organization as a whole.** This was because the Strategic Framework for the Organization for 2018-2023 was still being finalized by the Council. The Group assessed a draft table of linkages. The key output of the meeting was a revised table indicating linkages between examples of the IMO's technical assistance activities, the strategic directions of the Organization and the SDGs.

41.   **During 17-19 July 2017, the Secretariat presented the revised table of linkages to the TCC (IMO, 2017).** It did not consider the linkage between the IMO's wider activities and the SDGs in view of the ongoing development of the 2018-23 Strategic Plan. However, the Secretariat did note that data would be needed to be able to measure the Organization's progress against the new Strategic Framework and its performance indicators (PIs). It suggested that the IMO might wish to be guided,

when formulating the PIs for the Strategic Plan, by the Global SDG Indicators, where relevant, in order to align its Strategic Framework with the 2030 Agenda. *The Organization could also develop its own indicators within its mandate.*
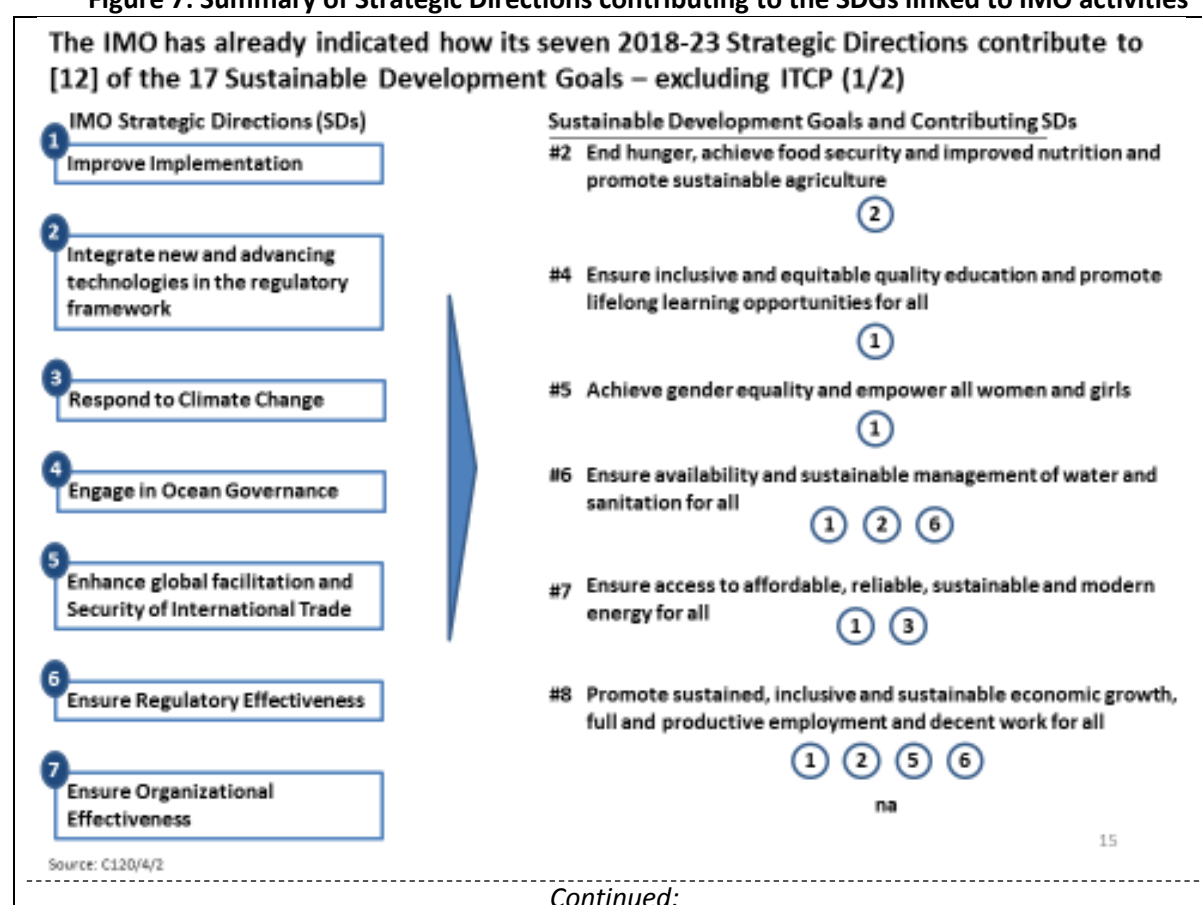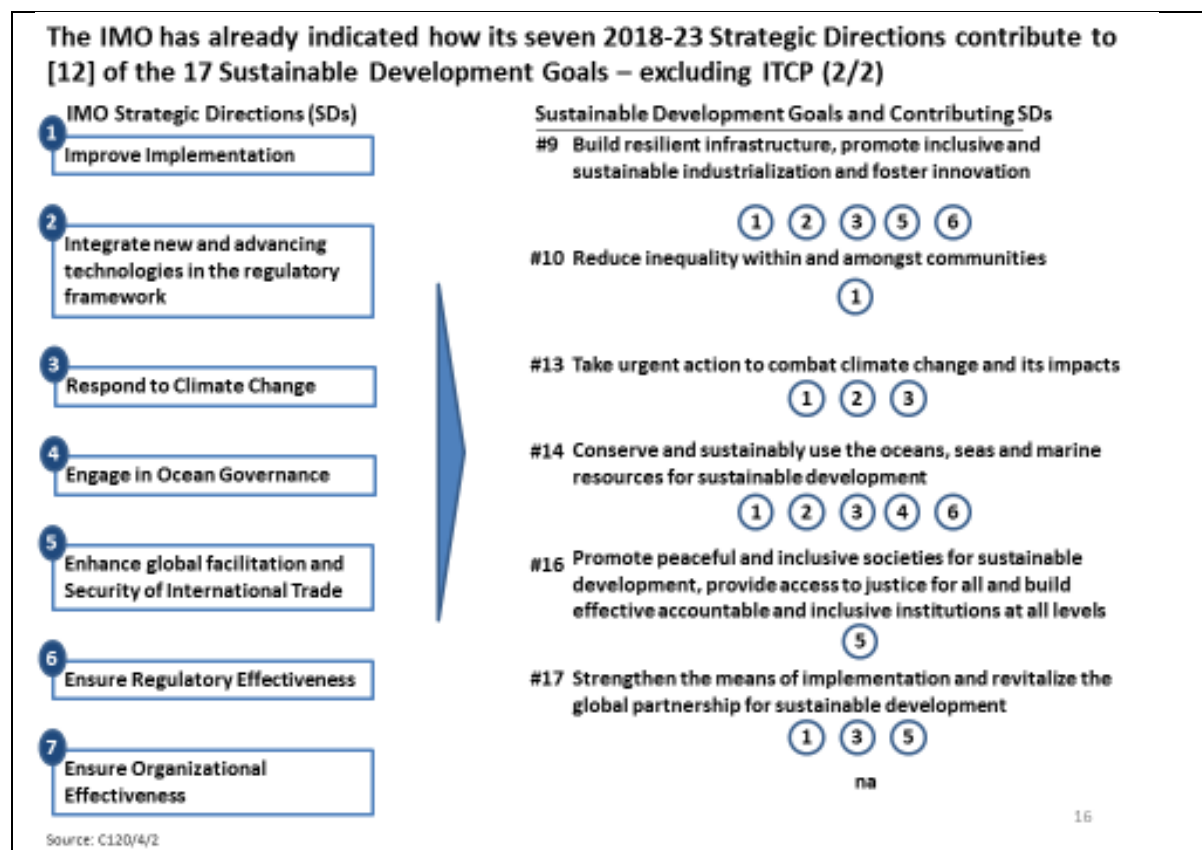
42.   **The Secretariat also noted:**
- that "the challenge for IMO is to align the delivery of its technical assistance programme with the UNDS at country-level which is driven by the UN Country Teams (UNCTs) through the Resident Coordination (RCs) mechanism" (ibid, n.d.); and
- for effective implementation and coordination of the 2030 Agenda and its linkage to IMO's technical assistance programme, IMO may wish to consider joining the UNDG.

43.   **During 3-7 July 2017, the Marine Environment Protection Committee met for its 71st session.** Members noted that the SDGs should first be linked to the IMO's Strategic Plan for 2018-2023 and the Strategic Directions contained within this Plan before making the link to the ITCP since the scope of the SDGs was broader than the work conducted by the ITCP. The Committee recognized the ongoing development of IMO-specific PIs related to the SDGs for the six-year period 2018-2023 as part of the Strategic Plan for the IMO.

44.   **Also during 17-19 July 2017, the Secretariat presented the 2018-19 ITCP to the TCC and included an annex in which it noted the SDGs that were most relevant to ITCP activities (IMO, 2017).** In practice, and despite the prioritization exercises noted above that identified 8 key SDGs, these comprised every SDG except SDGs 3 (Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages) and 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).

Figure 7: Summary of Strategic Directions contributing to the SDGs linked to IMO activities

Continued:

14

The IMO has already indicated how its seven 2018-23 Strategic Directions contribute to [12] of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals – excluding ITCP (2/2)

IMO Strategic Directions (SDs)

1. Improve Implementation
2. Integrate new and advancing technologies in the regulatory framework
3. Respond to Climate Change
4. Engage in Ocean Governance
5. Enhance global facilitation and Security of International Trade
6. Ensure Regulatory Effectiveness
7. Ensure Organizational Effectiveness

Sustainable Development Goals and Contributing SDs

#9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
① ② ③ ⑤ ⑥

#10 Reduce inequality within and amongst communities
①

#13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
① ② ③

#14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
① ② ③ ④ ⑥

#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
⑤

#17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development
① ③ ⑤

na

16

Source: C120/4/2

Source: C120/4/2

45.   **The Maritime Technology Cooperation Centres (MTCC), which were linked in TC.1 Circ.69 to SDGs 7 and 13, are an opportunity support progress towards these important goals**. The MTCCs are expected to provide leadership in promoting ship energy-efficiency technologies and operations, and the reduction of harmful emissions from ships. Through collaboration and outreach activities at regional level, the MTCCs will help countries develop national maritime energy-efficiency policies and measures, promote the uptake of low-carbon technologies and operations in maritime transport and establish voluntary pilot data-collection and reporting systems. It is clear that the MTCCs could play a role helping the IMO to contribute to SDG 13 ("Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts"). It would also appear, as highlighted at the launch of the MTCCs by the IMO, that the MTCCs could play a role supporting SDG 9 ("Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation"). The MTCCs could also contribute to SDG 4 ("Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all"). However it is perhaps less evident how they could support SDG 7 ("Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all").

46.   **In July 2017, TCC 67 was informed by the Secretariat on parallel activities in the UN system related to the SDGs, notably the 'Ocean Conference' in New York.** In June 2017, at a meeting of the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14 of the 2030 Agenda, the "UN Ocean Conference", Heads of State and Government and High Level Representatives issued a 14 point Call for Action including a call upon the UN Secretary-General to "continue his efforts to support the implementation of Goal 14, in the context of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, in particular by enhancing interagency coordination and coherence throughout the UN system on ocean issues, taking into consideration the work of UN-Oceans." At this conference, the World Bank highlighted the concept and potential of the Blue Economy (the sustainable use of ocean resources for economic growth, livelihoods, jobs and ocean ecosystem health) which was addressed by the Secretariat through the global programme "Support for the response to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Blue Economy".

47.   **Also in July 2017, France and Spain presented "Strategy, Planning and Reform Alignment of outputs to the new Strategic Plan" to the Council (IMO, 2017).** They noted that IMO had only been granted partnership status over one Tier 3 performance indicator (14.1.1) and custodianship over none and should therefore be developing their own fully functional Performance Indicators to match other UN bodies in their contributions to the SDGs. *France and Spain also stated that the inclusion of the SDGs in the vision and overarching principles of the Strategic Plan was insufficient to implement real change and progress towards the 2030 agenda.* They, alongside co-sponsors, proposed the formation of an expert working group to improve the SDs to further align them to the SDGs. Furthermore, it was suggested to the Council that the IMO activities most relevant to the SDGs should be identified and these tasks should reflect the future agenda of the IMO. The Council was recommended to develop its own Tier 1 indicators to catch up with other UN Agencies who have done this so that the IMO could implement the indicators as opposed to focusing on developing a methodology for the one Tier 3 indicator that it was granted partnership for. France and Spain further invited the Council to encourage the Secretary General to lead this process so the IMO could develop new PIs at the UN level.

48.   **In July 2017,** *the Council (C118) decided against forming an expert group to improve the SDs of the IMO or requesting the SG to lead the development of performance indicators*. However, the Council did request a draft alignment of the SDs and outputs to the SDGs to be prepared by the Secretariat for presentation at C 120. This would provide the pathways between the SDs and the SDGs without outlining fully functional performance indicators with a quantitative timeline for achievement to give more flexibility to the future agenda. Lastly, the Council agreed upon a working group to convene at C 121 to assess C 120 against the draft alignment.

Figure 8: Summary of the SDGs linked to ITCP

The linkage between IMO ITCP activities and SDGs has been articulated several times and is still evolving

Locus	Date	SDGs linked	#SDGs	Source
ISWG	3-5 May 2017	4,5,6,7,9,13,14,17	8	TC/ISWG 2/8
TCC	17-19 July 2017	All SDGs except #3 and #15	15	TC 67/5(d)
Council	2-6 July 2018	3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10, 13,14,16,17	12	C120/4/2

Source: Documents C 120/4/2, TC 67/5(d)

2.3. Strategic Plan 2018-2023

49.   **In November 2017, the Council (C/ES 29) adopted the 2018-23 Strategic Plan (IMO, 2017).** The Vision of the Plan references the SDGs as follows:

> IMO will uphold its leadership role as the global regulator of shipping, promote greater recognition of the sector's importance and enable the advancement of shipping, while

addressing the challenges of continuing developments in technology and world trade and the need to meet the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

To achieve this, IMO will focus on the review, development and implementation of and compliance with IMO instruments in its pursuit to proactively identify, analyse and address emerging issues and support Member States in their implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

50. **The Plan further stated that: IMO is fully committed to achieving the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, including aligning its programmes and initiatives to support Member States.** The Organization, its Member States, civil society and the maritime industry will continue working together to strengthen the path towards sustainable development.

51. **A key objective of the 2018-23 Strategic Plan is to align the IMO's Strategic Directions with the 2030 agenda and the SDGs using indicators developed by the IMO.** The Strategic Plan also defines the IMO's role as both a partner agency to indicator 14.1.1 but also as a player in aiding other Member States to achieve their targets relating to the SDGs.

52. **Also in December 2017, the IMO Assembly requested that the TCC give high priority to activities which promote the effective implementation of IMO technology.** Priority was also given to activities that contributed to the attainment of SDGs, provided special measures for the needs of the least developed countries and Small Island Developing States, and the particular maritime transport needs of Africa, and ensured that those needs were reflected in the ITCP (IMO, 2017). In addition, the Assembly highlighted the importance of A30/Res. 1128, featuring the challenge of securing financing for the ITCP over the coming biennium. The mandate to the TCC was reasserted to ensure a stable yet flexible funding strategy for ITCP.

53. **In July 2018, the Secretary-General advised C 120 that the Strategic Directions would not be strictly aligned to the SDGs in order to give the IMO flexibility in the way that it assists Member States.** The Secretary-General reiterated the inclusion of the SDGs in the vision and overarching principles of the Strategic Plan for 2018-2023, thereby assuming that the SDGs would be incorporated into all aspects of the IMOs work in future. The Secretary-General presented the draft alignment of the outputs of the Strategic Plan with the SDGs for the biennium 2018-2019 (IMO, 2018).

54. **In July 2018, the Council (C 120) invited Member States to submit further proposals on how the draft alignment could be enhanced** (IMO, 2017)**.** It also delegated the tasks of considering the first report of performance indicators to the working group set to convene at C 121. Additionally, the working group was advised to analyse any relevant data collected and to assess performance indicators based on safety, environmental protection and security.

55. **An M&E framework would need to be in place if future Impact Assessment of the ITCP are to assess progress towards the SDGs.** IAs could be a useful mechanism for reviewing the extent to which the ITCP is helping the IMO to contribute to its priority SDGs. At the time of the last IA, published in 2016, which covered the period 2012-15, no indicator was available to enable a review of progress towards the then Millennium Development Goal (MDGs). It appears that the next Impact Assessment, which will cover the period 2016-19, will also have no basis for a review of progress towards the SDGs. The IMO should therefore take urgent steps to put in place an appropriate logframe that provides baselines, interim and final targets for the ITCP with respect to the SDGs.

3. Benchmarking

56.   **To gauge the IMO's progress so far in contributing to the 2030 Agenda this section reviews selected activities of other UN agencies under the 2030 Agenda**. These activities comprise the UN system's role supporting member states, at global, regional and national levels, to report on progress towards the SDGs; and ii) UN organizations' reporting on their own activities (normative activities and technical assistance) in support of the SDGs.

57.   **Benchmarking other UN agencies gives the opportunity to learn from the experiences of these agencies in their successes and limitations in implementing and evaluating policies.** To increase the relevance of the comparison, the focus is on the smaller UN Agencies as defined by the Joint Inspection Unit (Joint Inspection Unit, 2016). See Annex 1 for a summary of selected activities undertaken by comparator UN agencies to strengthen country reporting and/or their own SDG reporting mechanisms.

3.1. UN System's Support for Country Reporting

58.   **As already noted, the primary responsibility for the achievement of the SDGs lies with Member States.** Agenda 2030 also states that "each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development" in the context of achieving the SDGs. However, the UN system has a supportive role to play at the global, regional and national levels. At the global level, UN agencies can contribute through the UN Chief Executives Board, the IAEG on SDGs and UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in their own capacity e.g. as specialized agencies undertaking thematic reviews and analyses, and through the UNDG. The role of UN organizations at the global level also depends on whether they are custodian or partner agencies for specific SDG performance indicators. At the regional level, UN support is delivered primarily through regional organizations such as commissions, coordination mechanisms, intergovernmental organizations, development banks and the UNDG. Specific forms of support that UNCTs may provide at the national level include:

Coordination and brokerage
- Supporting national/sub-national multi-stakeholder consultations and reviews
- Playing honest broker's role to bring various government departments and major groups to one table to enhance programme coordination and policy coherence
- Supporting the organization and coordination of capacity development activities

Gathering and mainstreaming evidence
- Supporting mainstreaming the SDGs and national customization
- Supporting strengthening of evidence base (e.g. bottleneck assessments)
- Analysis and Reporting
- Supporting national SDG report preparation
- Supporting the collection, analysis and synthesis of SDG-related data and evidence.

3.1.1 Coordination and brokerage

59.   **To address the predominantly Tier 1 indicators assigned to it, UNIDO's focus is on policy implementation and capacity building, which is achieved through relevant partnerships.** The Programme for Country Partnership (PCP), developed by UNIDO, is a way of creating synergies between governments, relevant stakeholders and key players, which subsequently enables the implementation of policies and plans to take place and last longer. This is a good example of how UNIDO is addressing not only the tier classifications of the indicators to which it has been assigned,

but also how it is supporting member states and building their capacity to implement change to achieve the SDGs in a way which can be accurately monitored.

3.1.2 Gathering and mainstreaming evidence

60.   **For Member States to track progress towards the SDGs, it is vital to ensure that sufficient data are available to measure initial conditions (i.e. the baseline).** The data can then be used to track progress through interim milestones and assess the final achievement of targets. The process of monitoring progress consists of the continuous follow-up of activities and results in relation to pre-set targets and objectives. It requires the systematic collection and analysis of qualitative and quantitative data. These data help to determine the progress being made in using allocated resources, implementing activities and achieving results. While monitoring tells us whether an activity is on track to achieve its intended objectives, evaluation tells us whether the intervention as a whole has achieved its objectives and what lessons can be drawn from its implementation. [3]

61.   **UN agencies have an important role to play in assisting Member States in this process.** Data may be available in written or printed forms (e.g. M&E systems, existing reports and documents, questionnaires); oral form (individual interviews, group interviews, discussions with key informants, expert panels); or the result of direct observation (e.g. on-site observation). In considering data collection methods, Member States (and hence, indirectly, UN Agencies) need to consider the following factors: methodological rigour, cost-effectiveness, validity, reliability and credibility. [4]

62.   **UN Habitat's focus is predominantly on SDG 11 including a range of indicators that span Tiers 1-3.** The Agency is therefore required to undertake a range of tasks (depending on the Tier level), which includes developing methodology, building the capacity for good data collection and ensuring informed policy development thorough monitoring and evaluation. To achieve this, UN Habitat has published a monitoring framework for SDG 11 providing good quality baseline data and the bespoke methodology to achieve it.

63.   **UN habitat has also developed the City Prosperity Initiative (CPI), which is designed to help contribute to the targets of SDG 11.** The CPI is based on six different factors that measure the prosperity of a city (including its sustainable development and prospects for expansion) and identifies constraints and limitations against each of these constraints within the context of specific cities. For cities which have little or no baseline data, this initiative can help them to gather relevant information to inform policy making and ultimately contribute to the SDGs. UN Habitat is also providing technical assistance to member states in using the CPI.

64.   **UNODC has outlined its achievements in data collection for the purpose of informed decision-making to achieve the SDGs.** The outcomes are as follows:
- Establishment of a global network of national UN-CTS focal points, which is the basis to expand coverage and quality of collected data.

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[3] A key distinction between monitoring and evaluation (M&E), therefore, is the timing and focus of the assessment. Another key differentiating factor is the level of analytical depth. Monitoring and evaluation are also integrally linked. Evaluation utilises the data collected through monitoring, among others, and is conducted at specific points in time. It provides more detailed information such as why and how things are happening.

[4] Reliability refers to 'consistency of measurement' – that is, ensuring that a particular data collection instrument will elicit the same or similar responses if administered under similar conditions. Validity refers to 'accuracy in measurement' – that is, ensuring that a particular data collection instrument actually measures what it was intended to measure.

- Within the global database on crime and criminal justice, UNODC has developed a comprehensive repository of data on intentional homicide. This database is the basis for the Global Study on Homicide.
- Regular data collection on trafficking in persons, which serves as the basis of the biennial production of the Global Report on Trafficking in Persons.
- UNODC has compiled the World Wildlife Seizure data platform World WISE, an international data repository for monitoring trends and patterns in wildlife crime.

65.   Although these data are useful and help meet the Tier 2 classification requirements of various indicators assigned to the UNODC, the progression from this is not explained in detail and there is no evidence of the UNODC developing internal performance indicators to better monitor and evaluate their progress.

66.   **In addition, UNODC has created and/or delivered** (UNODC, 2017)**:**
- Training workshops and e-training packages to support the implementation of victimization surveys.
- Advisory services to implement surveys in the areas of corruption and bribery, victimization and access to justice in countries such as Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica.
- Support through a virtual platform and direct advisory activities, to countries implementing the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS).
- Technical Assistance to Western Balkan countries in measuring organized crime in order to enhance evidence-based policy making.

67.   **In its Strategic Framework for 2018-2019, UNODC also provides intermediate targets (UNODC, 2017).** However, it does not link the outputs of UNODC to the subsequent outcomes which will contribute to the SDGs and be evaluable through internal performance indicators.

68.   **UNIDO have published an in-depth review of SDG 9 with the relevant metadata for member states to use to make informed decisions regarding policy development**. UNIDO hold custodianship over 6 indicators all of which fall under SDG 9. In addition, UNIDO has developed internal performance indicators which relate more widely to the SDGs, but take into account the specific mandate for UNIDO. These are contained within an integrated, results-based performance framework (IRPF) outlined in the Strategic Plan for 2018-2021 (UNIDO, 2017). For these internal indicators, UNIDO gives time bound targets and highlights where it has met them or fallen short. However, it does not outline specifically the outputs used to achieve these outcomes meaning the potential for other UN agencies to learn and develop from this is limited.

3.1.3 Analysis and reporting

69.   **UN Women has developed a theory of change to support its contribution to the SDGs.** The purpose of a Theory of Change (ToC) is to describe how an intervention leads to results. UNEG defines a ToC as "a model that explains how an intervention is expected to lead to intended or observed impacts." A ToC illustrates, generally in graphic and narrative form, "the series of assumptions and links underpinning the presumed causal relationships between inputs, outputs, outcomes and impacts at various levels" (ibid, n.d.). A ToC offers a way to map likely future change, tracing the logical sequence in the causal chain between activities and impacts. A ToC can also provide a valuable tool for stakeholder dialogue in project preparation. Strong input from stakeholders and beneficiaries is required and therefore the process leading to the articulation of the ToC is important.

**Figure 9: UN Women Theory of Change for 'Making Every Woman and Girl Count'**

Outputs	Intermediate Outcomes	Outcomes	Intermediate SDG PIs**	Goal
• Gender statistics assessment • Increased dissemination of data • NSS capacity strengthened	• NSS*** can publish quality gender statistics • Data will meet international standards and can be used worldwide • Accessible data can be used in decision making	• Good policy environment to ensure effective monitoring of contribution • Regular and comparable statistics to fill data gaps and fulfill data commitments to SDGs • Better data accessibility	• Proportion of SDG indicators with full disaggregation produced at the national level; • No of gender-related indicators in SDGs with at least 75% country level data coverage; • Number of countries reporting on at least 75% of the indicators in the minimum set.	• Gender statistics are available, accessible, analysed and used to inform policy-making, advocacy and accountability for delivering gender equality and women's empowerment

*17.8.2 (Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics)
** Constructed by UN Women to achieve their individual targets   24
*** NSS- National Statistical Systems

Source: UN Women (2016:28)

70.   **Through the programme 'Making every woman and girl count', UN Women aims to gather gender statistics relevant to SDG 5 for which they are a custodian agency.** The TOC proposes internal indicators for UN Women against which to compare their progress, and then links the outputs of UN Women's activities to higher level outcomes and the SDGs (UN Women, 2016).

3.2. UN Agencies' Reporting on their own Contributions to SDGs

71.   **As noted in Section 2 of this report, the IMO has already mapped the linkage between its Strategic Directions and relevant SDGs.** While still a work in progress, this linkage is already somewhat more advanced that the mapping undertaken by some (though not all) comparator agencies, although it falls short of being a fully detailed logframe. A logframe is a planning, management and evaluation tool that is based on, and reflects, the underlying ToC. A developed logframe of a project or programme takes the inputs, outputs, outcomes and impacts from the TOC and adds indicators and targets. It complements the ToC by ensuring that indicators and targets are specified and, if possible, quantified.

72.   **A framework for linking its activities to interim outcomes and higher level SDGs has been developed by the International Trade Centre (ITC).** Using both its assigned SDG indicators, and internally developed corporate indicators, ITC has aligned its activities with intermediate targets and SDGs. In this way, the ITC is able to articulate how it is supporting member states to contribute to the SDGs.

Figure 10: ITC Results Framework
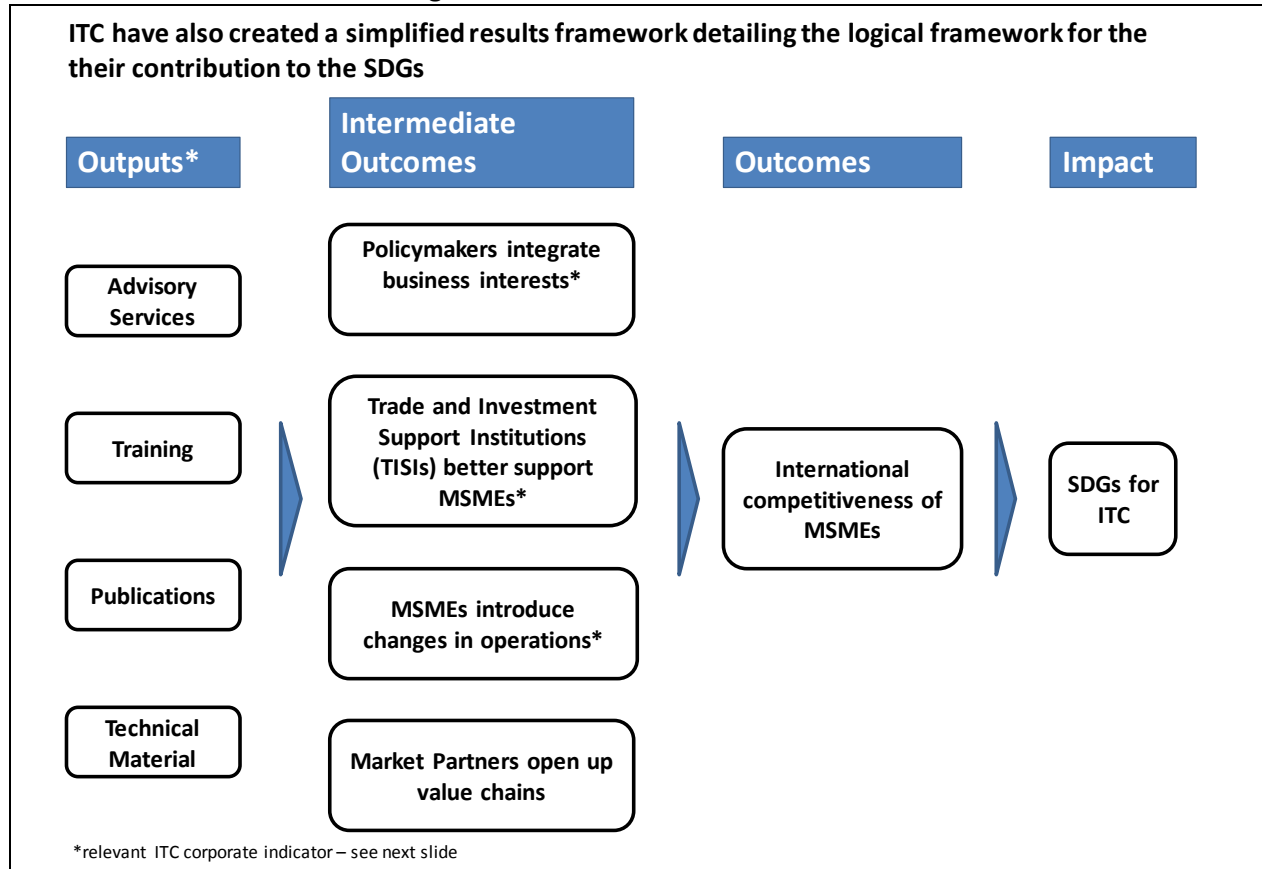
Source: ITC (unknown:50)

4. Issues and recommendations

Issue 1: Excessive Number of IMO-SDG Linkages

73.   **There is a need to reduce the number of SDGs to which IMO will demonstrate a linkage.** There is a limited number of SDGs (and associated performance indicators) to which the IMO can feasibly and meaningfully demonstrate its contribution. However the IMO has already linked its ITCP to all bit one of the SDGs and the rest of its normative activity to 12 SDGs. This is likely to be too great a range of SDGs and SDG PIs to enable meaningful monitoring and, eventually, evaluation. As shown in **Figure 11,** SDGs 9, 8, 14, 13 and 6 are the SDGs with which the IMO has drawn the greatest number of links with its own strategic direction performance indicators. Going forward, a focus on these SDGs would help the IMO to channel its energies and resources more effectively and enable it to report on its contributions to the SDGs more credibly.

Figure 11: # SD outputs associated with each SDG
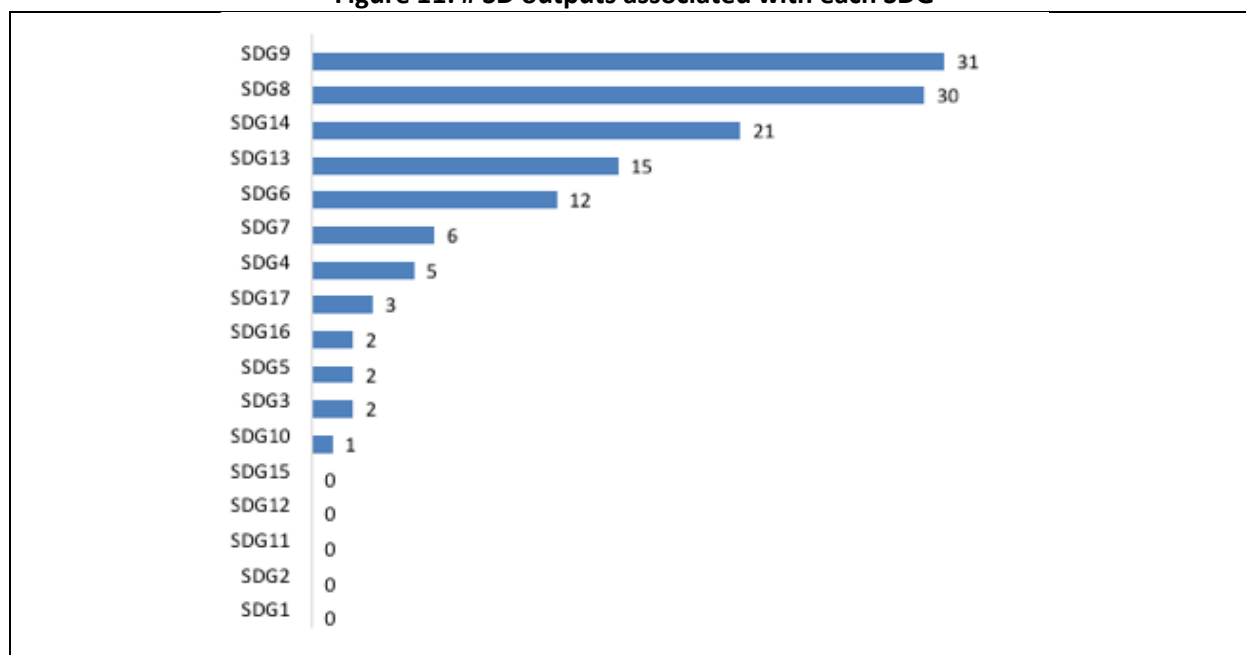
Source: IMO (2017:11)

74.   **Within these priority SDGs, the IMO should Identify a limited number (e.g. 5) SDG *performance indicators* that it will use to drive its contribution to the SDGs.** Performance indicators will allow for more precise linkage of activities to SDGs than simply linking to SDGs themselves. PIs that could be relevant to non-ITCP SDs should include 14.1.1 plus 9.4.1, 13.b.1, 14.5.1, 14.c.1. It is necessary to look at SDGs implementation needs in a more tangible manner through assigning SDGs in accordance with IMO's most important contributions to the maritime sector.

Figure 12: Tier classification of SDG 9 Indicators

Source: IAEG-SDGs (2018:17)

75.   These latter PIs are those that the IAEG has highlighted as offering opportunities for the IMO to collaborate with the respective custodian agencies. (As highlighted in Figure 11, an additional performance indicator highlighted by the IAEG, 12.4.1, has not yet been linked by the IMO to its strategic directions and hence may or may not be a candidate to be included as a priority for the IMO.)

The ITCP SDs may link to these and/or other SDG PIs. Additional performance indicators should be selected from among those that are already classified as Tier 1 indicators. For example, within SDG 9 there are seven such PIs, (**Figure 12**).

Issue 2: Lack of an Operational Framework Linking IMO Activities to the SDGs

76.   **The IMO should develop a more coherent articulation of how it is supporting member states on their progress towards the SDGs and how else it is supporting member states to achieve the SDGs.** This should include a theory of change that articulates links between IMO activities and a set of intermediate and high level maritime outcomes that can then be linked to SDGs. Examples of intermediate maritime outcomes could include: i) increased national SDG reporting capabilities; and ii) other improvements in the maritime regulatory and legal framework (the normative framework). The framework could support the implementation of specific IMO instruments which are relevant to SDGs, such as measures under the IMO strategy on the reduction of GHG emissions in support of SDG 13 and the development and implementation of the Oceanic Affairs/Governance instruments in support of SDG 14.

Figure 13: Consequences of a Failure to Define Baselines and Targets
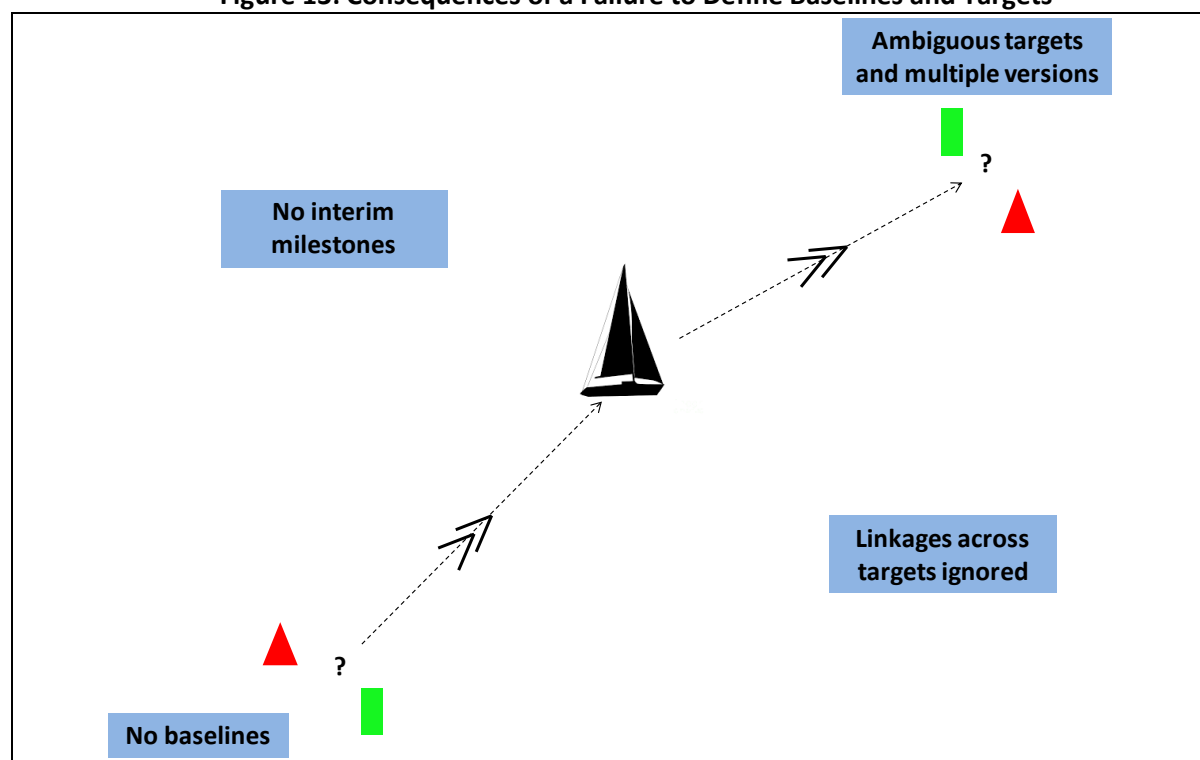
77.   **The IMO should operationalise the ToC in a logframe that incorporates specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time-bound (SMART) performance indicators for all targets.** The IMO should avoid the experience of the MDGs for which no SMART indicators were developed. Yet, as pointed out in the Evaluation of the IMO's Contribution to the MDGs (2017), failing to define baselines, interim milestones and end targets is akin to a ship leaving port without a clear plan and way points to check whether it is on course or not. Instead, the theory of change should form the basis of a logframe (**Figure 14**).

Figure 14: Logframe template to link IMO's SD PIs to the SDG PIs

IMO Strategic Direction PIs	Interim Milestones	Sustainable Development Goal PIs
Performance indicator 1 Baseline: XXX Target: XXX Deadline: XXX Source: XXX	XXX	Performance indicator 1 Baseline: XXX Target: XXX Deadline: XXX Source: XXX
Performance indicator 2 Baseline: XXX Target: XXX Deadline: XXX Source: XXX	XXX	Performance indicator 2 Baseline: XXX Target: XXX Deadline: XXX Source: XXX
Performance indicator 3 Baseline: XXX Target: XXX Deadline: XXX Source: XXX	XXX	Performance indicator 3 Baseline: XXX Target: XXX Deadline: XXX Source: XXX

Source: Internal Oversight and Ethics Office (2018)

78. **The logframe will require performance indicators to be quantified for the IMO's own Strategic Directions as well as interim milestones/outcomes.** In particular, SD performance indicators will require quantitative baselines, targets and associated deadlines to be developed. (These would be necessary to enable effective monitoring of the Strategic Plan even without the existence of the SDGs.) Similarly, baselines, targets and deadlines will be needed for a number of intermediary maritime outcomes (to be developed by the IMO) because the SDG performance indicators are, in some cases, still too high level to link easily to IMO activities.

Issue 3: Need to Follow up on IAEG Invitation to Develop SDG Indicators 9.4.1, 12.4.1, 13.b.1, 14.5.1 and 14.c.1.

79. As noted above, the Secretariat informed the TCC, in July 2017 (document TC 67/5(d)), that at the fifth meeting of the IAEG-SDGs (in March 2017) the IMO was requested to liaise with the Custodian Agencies of SDGs indicators 9.4.1, 12.4.1, 13.b.1, 14.5.1 and 14.c.1 to explore its possible involvement (**Figure 8**). The Secretariat also informed the TCC that Agencies were free to develop their own indicators for which they were responsible for collecting data within their mandates. There is therefore a need to follow up on this invitation to develop SDG indicators 9.4.1, 12.4.1, 13.b.1, 14.5.1 and 14.c.1 and to work with the appropriate Custodian Agencies, in preparation for 4th quarter meeting of IAEG-SDGs which is reviewing the Tier status of SDG indicators.

Issue 4: Opportunity to Use the 4-yearly Impact Assessments to Track and Monitor ITCP Progress towards the SDGs

80. The quadrennial Impact Assessments of the IMO ITCP are an opportunity to track the IMO's progress in contributing to the SDGs through its ITCP. As noted above, there have been at least three exercises linking ITCP activities to the SDGs. Each of these has resulted in slightly different linkages. In general it will be important to focus ITCP linkages on a reduced number of SDGs (as highlighted under Issue 1) in order to ensure that the IMO's finite resources are properly marshalled - and monitored - in support of member countries' achieving a set of limited, but concrete, set of achievements. To

enable this it will be necessary, as highlighted under Issue 2, to develop the necessary framework of baselines, targets and indictors.

Issue 5: Insufficient Use of/Potential Need to Redesign IMO Data Tools

81. **The Country Maritime Profiles (CMP) and approach to National Maritime Transport Policies (NMTP) should be reviewed to ensure that they are fit for purpose.** The IMO has already developed tools that could help member states to contribute to the SDGs in the maritime sector. These tools will ensure that member states have available to them sufficient data to measure initial conditions, track progress and further decide what progress can be made. As noted in document TC 68/5(a) (2018): 'NMTPs are not only important to the development of the maritime transport sector but could also be crucial for the implementation of the SDGs, particularly at the country level as these policies, together with the utilization of the CMPs, could serve to mainstream IMO's technical assistance work on the SDGs.' A training package has been developed to support members states in developing their NMTPs. However, it is unclear how proactive the IMO has been, so far, in supporting member states to link the NMTPs to Agenda 2030.

82. **It is also unclear how effective the CMP tool has been.** As noted in the Evaluation of the IMO's Contribution to the Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, there needs to be an overall higher percentage of countries completing the CMPs, particularly among developed countries, if they are to demonstrate their value:
- 73 percent of developing countries have filled out at least 80 percent of the form, whereas only 32 percent of developed countries have done the same.
- Developed countries completed an average of 3.9 sections each while developing countries averaged 7.5 sections.

83. **Small Island Developing States (SIDS) have completed the most sections available, with 78 percent of all possible form sections completed:**

- 64 percent of the SIDS managed to complete the entire country maritime profile form.
- This may reflect the importance of the maritime industry for SIDS.

84. **There are also wide differences in completion rates between different sections of the CMP. Section 10 of the country maritime profiles – IMO Technical Assistance – is completed the most.** This is the case across all country groupings, with a total average completion of 92 percent. This rises to 97 percent if developed regions are excluded. By contrast, Section 8 of the CMPs – Safety of Non-Convention Ships – was the least completed section by all the country groupings. An average of 57 percent of countries completed this section. NMTPs will also be complimentary to the concept of a 'Blue Economy' that closely associated with sustainable development and small island developing states, the most attentive in submitting country maritime profiles due to the positive impact the data can have on these economies.

Issue 6: Need for Greater Support to Members States for Inclusion of Maritime Sector in Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

85. VNRs are the primary means of ensuring high level and regular reviews of the 2030 Agenda by the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF). 43 countries participated in 2018 and this number is expected to increase again in 2019. It is critical that the IMO actively engages with member states to ensure that the maritime sector is reflected in the VNRs including responding to member state requests for assistance. In doing so, the IMO should reach out to the reinvigorated system of Resident Coordinators (RCs). The new system of RCs, which is operational from 2019, will provide full time leadership at the country level, empowered to lead UN coordination, strategic policy, innovative partnerships and

investments around the SDGs. The RCs will also lead implementation of a revised UNDAF approach which will, among others, help ensure accountability to national institutions for the collective delivery of support to the 2030 Agenda.

Issue 7: Opportunity to Use IMO Regional Network of Maritime Technology Cooperation Centres (MTCCs) to Support SDGs 4, 9, 13 and 14

86.   The MTCCs are expected to provide leadership in promoting energy-efficient technologies and operations for vessels, and the reduction of harmful emissions from ships. The IMO should ensure that MTCCs are fully engaged in supporting member states to achieve (subject to three key UN Sustainable Development Goals:

- SDG 9: "Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation;"
- SDG 13: "Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts;"
- SDG 14: "Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development;" and, subject to the caution under Issue 1 above
- SDG 4, "Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all."

Annex 1: Timeline of Decisions and Key Steps by the UN system, including IMO, to Prepare for SDGs

Key:

[   ] = Non-IMO activities

Date (Document details)	Session Name (if applicable)	Document Name	Details of Activity
11/09/12	UN General Assembly 66th Session Agenda item 19	A/RES/66/288: The future we want. *Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20).* Adopted by the General Assembly 27/07/12.	• At conference General Assembly they decided, inter alia, to launch a process to develop a set of SDGs to build upon the MDGs and to establish the UN High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. • The Rio +20 outcome also contained other measures for implementing sustainable development, including mandates for future programmes of work in development financing, small island developing states and more.
2013	TBC	UN General Assembly Open Working Group	• In 2013, the General Assembly set up a 30-member Open Working Group to develop a proposal on the SDGs.
01/10/13	UN General Assembly 68th Session Agenda item 14 and 118	A/RES/68/L.4: Outcome document of the special event to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals. Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit. Draft resolution submitted by the President of the General Assembly.	• In September 2013, the President of the UN General Assembly hosted an event to follow up on efforts made towards achieving the MDGs. • UN SG Ban Ki-moon presented to Member States report "A Life of Dignity for All". • In the outcome document adopted by Member States, world leaders renewed their commitment to meet the MDG's targets and agreed to hold a high-level Summit in September 2015 to adopt a new set of Goals building on the achievements of the MDGs.
01/15	TBC	UN General Assembly negotiation.	• UN General Assembly began negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda. • Culminated in the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in September 2015.
04/15	TCC 65th Session Agenda Item 6	The post 2015 development agenda	• The convergence of the SGDs and MDGs was proposed to arrive at one global development agenda for post- 2015 supported by the UN SG

			• IMO developed a concept of Sustainable Maritime Transportation System which was followed up by the development of Sustainable Maritime Development Goals
17/04/15	TCC 65th Session Agenda Item 5	TC 65/5 Linkage between the ITCP and the MDGs	• The document outlines the activities of the ITCP that directly impact MDGs: 1,3,6,7,8 • It also outlines the key milestones for the UN agencies in managing the transition to the SDGs.
29/04/15	TCC 65th Session Agenda Item 6a	TC 65/6(a) The post 2015 development agenda- Maritime Policy Development	• The committee were invited to consider the short guide- a framework for the development of NMTPs • NMPTs alongside CMPs and the outcomes of the IMO Member State Audit Scheme (IMSAS) will be used to assess the technical cooperation needs of developing countries. This will strengthen maritime capacities and contribute to the SDGs • A list of functions of NMTPs was given
17/08/15	UN General Assembly 69th Session Agenda item 18	A/RES/69/313: Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda). Adopted by the General Assembly 27/07/15.	• Resolution commits Member States to fully engage in ensuring effective follow-up of the financing for development outcomes and all the means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It adopts the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda). • Financing conference held due to decision in resolution 68/204 (20 December 2013 to convene a third international conference on financing for development. • Financing conference was held prior to the September 2015 United Nations summit in which the 2030 Agenda was adopted, as it was stated these must be underpinned by equally ambitious and credible means of implementation. • The financing conference intended to establish a forward-looking framework and to commit to concrete actions to deliver on the promise of that agenda.
21/10/15	UN General Assembly 70th Session Agenda items 15, 116	A/RES/70/1: Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. *UN Sustainable Development Summit.* Adopted by the General Assembly 25/09/15.	• Sets out the post-2015 development agenda. • Includes a preamble, a declaration, 17 SDGs, 169 targets, means of implementation (MOI) and the Global Partnership, and a framework for follow-up and review of implementation.

01/12/15	IMO Assembly 29th session Agenda Item 8	A29/Res. 1097 Strategic Plan for the Organization 2016-2021	• Outlines 14 Strategic Directions, 3.3 refers directly to the SDGs and many others refer indirectly or can be linked • The IMO pledges to promote its role as the primary international forum on matters within its competence and ensure and strengthen the linkage between safe secure efficient and environmentally friendly maritime transportation, the development of global trade the world economy and the realization of the SDGs.
21/12/16	TBC	A/RES/71/243: Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system. Adopted by the General Assembly 21/12/16.	• Resolution called upon UN funds, programmes and specialized agencies to reflect their contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in their strategic plans and similar planning documents, in close consultation with their respective governing bodies. • Requested UN country teams, under the leadership of the resident coordinator, to strengthen the use of the UNDAF, enhance the inter-agency approach within the UN development system at the country level, and strengthen joint programming processes, where appropriate.
11/08/16	TCC 66th Session Agenda Item 5(c)	(c) Linkage between the ITCP and the Sustainable Development Goals Outcome of the United Nations Summit for the adoption of the post-2015 Development Agenda	• IMO developed SMTS which identified the "imperatives" that should be met to implement an SMTS and the necessary steps to achieve them. This was done to highlight the importance of shipping and the importance of cooperation among maritime stakeholders. • Since 2012, IMO introduced CMPs and national maritime transportation policies (NMTPs) to allow the translation of the 2030 agenda into national policies and taking into account cross cutting issues
08/16-10/16 (Details of 66th Session in Doc. TC 67/5(d))	TCC 66th Session	Documents Presented at the TC 66th Session: • TC 66/5 (c) • TC 66/INF.12 (Secretariat) • TC 66/INF.3	**Document TC 66/5(c):** • Relates to the adoption by the UN General Assembly of the 2030. Document drew Committee's attention to the 17 SDGs and 169 supporting targets. **Document TC 66/INF.12 (Secretariat):** • Presentation delivered by the Secretariat. • Provided an overview of the SDGs, a summary of how other UN bodies were addressing the SDGs and an outline of the possible way forward to link the IMO's work to the SDGs. • Following discussion by TC/ISWG 2, the Group decided the SDGs most relevant to the IMO's TA work are: SDG 4,5,6,7,9,13,14,17. • Suggested ways forward for the IMO

				Document TC 66/INF.13:
				- Impact assessment exercise for period 2012-2015
				- Consultants gave 21 recommendations to the IMO, 8 required no action, 5 were able to be implemented by the secretariat and 6 had budgetary implications
				Document TC 66/INF.3 (Secretariat):
				- The Committee was also made aware, of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, adopted in July 2015, which contains seven action areas for mobilizing necessary resources to implement the SDGs.
				Committee outcomes of the 66th Session:
				- The Committee considered the possible linkage between the ITCP and the SDGs. It was noted that other UN bodies were far ahead of IMO in linking their work to the SDGs and agreed the TCC could commence the linkage of its work, namely, the ITCP, to SDGs.
				- The Committee recognized that by the end of its 67th session it would not have completed several issues on its agenda including the revision and updating of the Assembly resolutions set and work linking the IMO's TA work with the SDGs.
				- The Committee decided to amend two of its planned outputs: output 3.1.2.1 "*Revised resolution A.965(23) on Development and improvement of partnership arrangements for technical co-operation*" and output 3.3.1.1 "*Identification of the linkages between the Integrated Technical Cooperation Programme (ITCP) and the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*" both with a target completion of 2017.
				In considering the report of the 66th session of the Committee, the Council:
				(i) in relation to the approach to be taken when considering the contribution of IMO towards the achievement of the objectives of the 2030 Agenda and the linkage of IMO's work with the SDGs, the Council decided that the Committee would be guided by the new Strategic Framework being developed; and
				(ii) authorized the convening of an intersessional working group, for a period of three days, to consider: a) the revision and updating of the Assembly resolutions in relation to technical cooperation; b) the linkage between the ITCP and the SDGs; c) the ITCP for the 2018-2019 biennium; d) proposals related to the recommendations set out in the 2016 Impact Assessment Exercise; and e) the review and revision of the 2007 Strategy on the long-term financing of the ITCP.

25/01/17	UN General Assembly 71st Session Agenda item 22(a)	A/RES/71/238: Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries.	• UN General Assembly resolution that impacts directly on the direction and objectives of the ITCP.
30/01/17	UN General Assembly 71st Session Agenda item 126(a)	A/RES/71/254: Framework for a Renewed United Nations-African Union Partnership on Africa's Integration and Development Agenda 2017-2027.	• UN General Assembly resolution that impacts directly on the direction and objectives of the ITCP.
02/02/17	UN General Assembly 71st Session Agenda item 24(b)	A/RES/71/244: South-South cooperation. Adopted by the General Assembly on 21/12/16.	• Requests specialized agencies of the UN system that have not yet integrated South-South and triangular cooperation into their policies to do so, considering the Nairobi outcome document of the High-level UN Conference on South-South Cooperation.
09/02/17	UN General Assembly 71st Session Agenda item 19(b)	A/RES/71/225: Follow-up to and implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States.	• UN General Assembly resolution that impacts directly on the direction and objectives of the ITCP.
09/02/17	UN General Assembly 71st Session Agenda item 19(a)	A/RES/71/223: Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development.	• UN General Assembly resolution that impacts directly on the direction and objectives of the ITCP.

24/02/17	TCC 66th session Agenda Item 15	Report of the TCC	• The committee considered: • Document 66/5(a): NMTP training package was being developed by the secretariat with a view to finalization by the end of 2016. • Document 66/5(b): Committee noted that 51.46% of countries had completed their CMPs however there was a lack of uniformity • Document 66/5©: it was noted by some delegations that linking the SDGs to the Strategic Plan was a matter of urgency but other delegations felt that a starting point could be linking the activities of the ITCP to the SDGs
31/03/17	Intersessional TCC working group on the Technical Coperation Programme and the SDGs 2nd session Agenda item 1	TC/ISWG 2/1 Provisional Agenda	
02/05/17	Intersessional TCC working group of the Technical Cooperation Program and the SDGs 2nd Session Agenda Item 2	Identification of the linkages between IMOs TA work and the 2030 Agenda- Pacific Maritime Community TC/ISWG 2/2	• 22 PICTs of which 14 are SIDS and 4 are LDCS- group of interest • PICTs face unique challenges, SDG17 is vital in maintaining global partnerships with them, the contribution of energy and transport sectors is particularly important to them to achieve SDGs: 7,9,13,14 • Decision to increase IMOs technical assistance work in PICTs
11/05/17	Intersessional TCC Working Group on the Technical Cooperation Programme and the SDGs 2nd Session Agenda item 8	TC/ISWG 2/8: Report of the Intersessional Technical Committee Working Group on the Technical Cooperation Programme and the SDGs	• The Intersessional TCC Working Group on the TCP and the SDGs met 3-5 May 2017. Document TC/ISWG 2/1 sets out the meeting agenda. The **TOR for the Working Group**, were, inter alia, as follows: • The revision and updating of the Assembly resolutions in relation to technical cooperation. • The linkage between the ITCP and the SDGs. • The proposals for the ITCP for the 2018-2019 biennium. • The review and revision of the 2007 Strategy on the long-term financing of the ITCP. Key documents were reviewed, and contributions detailed. Amendments were made following the meeting.

			Following the meeting, **actions requested of the Committee included:** • Review revised document TC 67/5(d) demonstrating the conceptual linkages between IMO's TA work and the SDGs. • Endorse the draft Assembly resolution: The linkages between IMO's TA work and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Forward it to Council for its consideration with a view to submission to the Assembly for adoption. • Endorse the draft Assembly resolution: Guiding Principles of IMO's ITCP in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Forward to the Council for consideration with a view to submission to the Assembly for adoption. • Endorse the draft Assembly resolution: Financing and Partnership Arrangements for an Effective and Sustainable ITCP. Forward it to Council for its consideration with a view to submission to the Assembly for adoption. • Consider and approve the ITCP for the 2018-2019 biennium using draft TC 67/3(b).
11/05/17	Intersessional TCC Working Group on the Technical Cooperation Programme and the SDGs 2nd Session	TC 67/3(b): Draft proposed ITCP for 2018 and 2019	• At the session, the Secretariat presented the draft proposed ITCP for 2018 and 2019 - TC 67/3(b). The Committee was invited to review the document. • The draft was prepared taking into account: Country Maritime Profiles (CMPs), the current Strategic Plan for the Organization for the six-year period 2016-2021, the draft Organization's Strategic Plan 2018-2023 approved by Council at its 117th session, the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and, when available, the IMO Member State Audit Scheme (IMSAS) findings.
12/05/17	TCC 67th Session Agenda item 3(b)	ITCP programme for 2018-2019 Note by Secratariat	• Provides a table of expected ITCP activities for the coming biennium and outlines which SDGs are most relevant and what the expected outputs should be
12/05/17	TCC 67th Session Agenda item 5(d)	TC 67/5(d): The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (d) Linkage with IMO's technical assistance work.	• Identifies the conceptual linkage between the IMO's TA work and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the relevant Goals. • Outlines the links between IMO activities and SDGs 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,16,17. At end of the session **the Committee was invited to**: • Review revised document TC 67/5(d) demonstrating the conceptual linkages between IMO's TA work and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable and recommend its circulation as a TC resolution to promote a better appreciation of the contribution of the maritime sector and the role of TA work to the achievements of the SDGs. • Endorse the draft Assembly resolution: The linkages between IMO's TA work and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

12/05/17	Marine Environment Protection Committee 71st session Agenda Item 16	Identification of linkages between the work of the Committee and the Sustainable Development goals	• TC 66 was invited to consider the links between the ITCP and the SDGs (TC 66/5(c)) in light of other UN system bodies undertaking the same exercise. Delegations noted that links between the SDGs, IMO's Strategic Plan, Strategic Directions and High Level Action Plan should be identified before making links to the ITCP since the scope of the SDGs was broader than the ITCP • TC 66 was informed that SDGs apply to all countries regardless of level of development • The committee also noted the ongoing formulation of performance indicators (PIs) for the period 2018-2023. It was recommended that the formulation of PIs was guided by the SDG global indicators
19/06/17	Council 118th Session Agenda Item 3 C 118/3/3	Strategy, Planning and Reform Alignment of outputs to the New Strategic Plan Submitted by France and Spain	• Development of the 7 Strategic directions: Implementation, Integration of new technologies, Climate Change, Ocean Governance, Global facilitation and security of trade, regulatory effectiveness and organizational effectiveness. The link to the SDG needs improvement according to the co-sponsors • Delegations of France and Spain reinforced the message that the IMO was a partner agency to one indicator and a custodian to none. Whilst the SDGs are mentioned in the vision and overarching principles of the strategic plan, a clear link between the strategic directions (SD) and the SDGs must be made to implement real progress towards them. (Although IMO does not have the requirement to make formal contributions through the indicator framework, by linking it's strategic directions to the SDG's it must take an active role in fulfilling these directions.) • Co-sponsors invite the Council to: • Enhance the SD's for the next biennium and to align them with the SDGs • Identify which IMO tasks are most relevant to SDGs (direct or indirect) and should be representative of the IMO's future agenda. The selection should also balance general economic development in LDCs and SIDS with the development of the shipping business. • Develop its own Tier 1 indicators like other UN agencies have done • Arrange an expert group to work on the improvement of the SDs and PIs • Encourage the SG to lead the process so the IMO can develop new PIs at the UN level
23/06/17	TCC 67th Session Agenda Item 5(c)	TC 67/5(c) The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (c) Related developments within the UN System	• Call for action resulting from the UN Conference to support the implementation of SDG 14 (Ocean Conference), highlighted the need to integrate SDG 14 in national development strategies with recognition of specific targets for SIDS and LDCs. Countries called upon to put in place long-term strategies to mitigate all marine pollution, promote waste reduction, mitigate against invasive species and support MPAs. • Imo registered 4 voluntary commitments geared at driving SDG 14 and was part of two more

			• World Bank launched "The Potential of the Blue Economy" (i.e. the sustainable use of ocean resources for economic growth, livelihoods, jobs and ocean ecosystem health) • Secretariat created the global programme "Support for the response to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Blue Economy" through which activities aimed at increasing the status of the Blue economy will be delivered in 2018-2019 biennium.
10/07/17	UN General Assembly 71st Session Agenda items 13, 117	A/RES/71/313: Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Adopted by the General Assembly on 06/07/17.	• Includes the SDG global indicator framework developed by the IAEG-SDGs at the UN Statistical Commission, March 2017. • Contains 232 indicators, in 3 tiers based on their level of methodological development and data availability. • IMO has been assigned one indicator 14.1.1 (Tier III) as an Involved/Partner agency. • IMO was requested to liaise with the Custodian Agencies of SDG indicators 9.4.1, 12.4.1, 13.b.1, 14.5.1 and 14.c.1 to explore possible involvement (March 2017). • The methodology for Tier III indicators is still under development, therefore national statistical systems will not be required to provide data for those indicators until the relevant methodology and data collection mechanism have been defined.
10-19/ 07/17	HLPF (High-Level Political Forum) on Sustainable Development Meeting.	Meeting theme: 'Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world'.	• Goals reviewed in depth were SDG 1,2,3,5,9,14,17.
24-28th /07/17	Council 118th session	Summary of Decisions Response to Document C 118/3/3 (Agenda Item 3)	• The council: • Denied the formation of an expert group to improve the Strategic Directions of the IMO. It delegated this task to the review process of the Strategic Plan, set to take place at some point over the next biennium. • Denied the request of the co-sponsors to encourage the SG to develop new PIs relating to the IMO's work • Requested the Secretariat to prepare a draft alignment of the SDs and outputs to the SDGs for consideration at C120. • Agreed upon a working group to convene at C121 to compare C 120 against the draft alignment of the secretariat and invited member states to contribute to this review process
06/12/ 2018	Assembly 30th Session Agenda Item 7	Strategic Plan for the Organization for the six year period 2018-2023	• Document aims to align the IMO's TA programmes with the 2030 agenda and the SDGs, and will include Performance Indicators (PIs). • Reaffirms the IMO's intention to implement projects to provide targeted capacity building and technical cooperation. • Sets out 7 Strategic Directions which align the IMO's work with the SDGs

22/12/17	Assembly 30th Session Agenda Item 12	A30/Res. 1126: Guiding Principle of IMO's Integrated Technical Cooperation Programme in Support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.	- Outlines ITCP strategic and implementation principles. - States that the guiding principles governing IMO's TA, through the framework of the ITCP and as a means to promote the 2030 Agenda, will focus on the delivery of the SDGs, giving priority to meeting the special assistance needs of Africa, Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States, and empowering women as key maritime resources. **Invites Member States:** - To explore the alignment of their goals and those of the SDGs. - To ensure the integration of maritime issues within their UN Development Assistance Frameworks, which will determine their national priority areas of funding and support for maritime technical assistance activities. - To contribute to the work of the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) for the development of specific technical performance indicators against which the success of maritime TA activities will be determined. - To engage actively in the support of the ITCP and its guiding principles as a key mechanism for IMO to foster compliance and uniform implementation, by developing countries, of its instruments governing international shipping (with international and regional organizations, non-governmental organizations and industry).
22/12/17	Assembly 30th Session Agenda Item 12	A30/Res. 1127: Linkages between the Technical Assistance Work of IMO and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	- Recognizes the goal of IMO to achieve uniform implementation of its instruments, and the provision of targeted capacity building and technical cooperation through the use of Country Maritime Profiles and the programming of TA within the framework of United Nations Development Assistance. - Having considered the recommendations of the TCC at its 66th and 67th sessions on the issue of linkage between the Organization's TA work and the SDGs, as well as TC.1/Circ.69 demonstrating the conceptual linkages between the technical assistance work of IMO and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. **Invites Member States:** - To recognize the importance of completing and updating the Country Maritime Profiles and including SDGs and their targets in the Profiles. - To mainstream their contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in their strategic plans and similar planning documents (with partner organizations). - To work, at the country level, with the United Nations Resident Coordinator and the United Nations Country Teams and ensure that their national maritime sectors, in

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particular the TA needs, are reflected in their respective country's United Nations Development Assistance Framework, taking into account the 2030 Agenda.
- To work with the IAEG-SDGs on SDG Indicators and develop the Organization's mandate-related Global Indicators, data and Performance Indicators for monitoring and measuring the achievement of the SDGs (with partner organizations and the Secretariat).
- To coordinate and work with the five UN Regional Economic Commissions to ensure that the maritime sector is reflected in the regional programmes and aligned with the 2030 Agenda (with partner organizations and the Secretariat).

Requests the Technical Cooperation Committee:
- To give high priority to activities which not only promote the early ratification and effective implementation of IMO instruments but also contribute to the attainment of SDGs, taking into account the special needs of the least developed countries and small island developing States, and the particular maritime transport needs of Africa, and ensure that those needs are reflected in the ITCP.

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<td>22/12/17</td>
<td>Assembly 30th Session Agenda Item 12</td>
<td>A30/Res. 1128: Financing and Partnership Arrangements for an Effective and Sustainable Integrated Technical Cooperation Programme</td>
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- Recognizes challenges of securing financing for the ITCP over the coming biennia.
- Reaffirms its mandate to the Technical TCC to devise innovative mechanisms to secure a long-term, predictable, sustainable and flexible funding strategy for ITCP.

Invites Member States:
- To explore the alignment of their goals with those of the ITCP to generate resources through their Official Development Aid modalities.
- To develop collaborative multi-bilateral partnership arrangements to encourage South-South and triangular development cooperation through ITCP activities.

Requests the SG:
- To continue to develop and enhance effective partnership arrangements to ensure the long-term and sustainable delivery of ITCP activities.

Invites **Member States, international and regional organizations, NGOs and industry** to engage actively in the support of ITCP activities through:
(a) voluntary cash donations to the Technical Cooperation Fund;
(b) financial allocations to the IMO multi-donor trust funds;
(c) multi-bilateral arrangements;
(d) voluntary donations of interest earnings under the Contributions Incentive Scheme; and

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			(e) in-kind support through the provision of no-fee Technical Cooperation Consultants, hosting of technical assistance events and the donation of equipment.
20/04/18	TCC 68th session Agenda Item 8	REVIEW AND Status OF implementation of the recommendations of the impact assessment for the period 2012-2015	- The Impact assessment exercise (IAE) made 21 recommendations in document TC 66/10 - They were categorized by the secretariat under 4 categories: - Invest in technology - Enrich the programme, - Reach out - Monitor and evaluate the ITCP 5 of the recommendations could be implemented by the Secratariat, 8 required no action (either already done or outside the mandate of the IMO) and 6 had budget implications
25/05/18	Council 120th Session Agenda Item 4 C 120/4/2	Strategy Planning and Reform: Alignment of the SDGs to the Strategic Plan of the organization Note by the SG	- SG opposes co-sponsors from C118/3/3 and recommends that the SD's are not strictly aligned to specific SDGs to give the IMO flexibility to support member states. Instead, the SG reiterates the inclusion of the SDGs in the overarching principles for the IMO strategic Plan which assumes that they will be taken into account in all of the IMOs work. - Document includes draft alignment of strategic biennial outputs (encompassed by the 7 strategic directions) to the SDGs for 2018-19
02-06/07/18	Council 120th Session C 120 D	Summary of Decisions	- The council: - Invites member states to submit further proposals on how the draft alignment (submitted by the SG in C 120/4/2) could be enhanced - Outlines the task of the working group set to convene at C121:- - to consider the first report of performance indicators - to analyses any relevant data collection and to assess PIs on safety environmental protection and security - to consider the outcome of C 120 in relation to the draft alignment of strategic outputs to the SDGs.
TBC 2018	TBC	TC 67/3(b): Integrated Technical Cooperation programme for the 2018-2019 biennium.	Integrated Technical Cooperation programme for the 2018-2019 biennium. Draft provided in document TC 67/3(b).
TBC	IMO SDG Brochure	IMO and Sustainable Development	Groups SDGs and provides links between them and the IMO.
2020; 2025	IAEG-SDGs Review	IAEG-SDGs Review of the Global Indicator framework	Two reviews of the SDGs global indicator framework are planned, and their results will be submitted for consideration and decision by the Statistical Commission at its 2020 and 2025 sessions.

Annex 2: Selection of UN Agency SDG Preparations

The preparedness of the smaller agencies to contribute to the SDGs varies widely (with eg UN Habitat and UN Women quite advanced) although none is fully ready

Preparedness	Outputs	Summary
UN Habitat	• Monitoring Framework for SDG 11 • Synthesis report on SDG 11- Tracking Progress • A guide to assist national and local governments to monitor and report on SDG goal 11+ indicators	• Provides baseline data and gaps as well as a comprehensive background • Developed City Prosperity Initiative (CPI) to monitor progress towards SDG 11
UN Women	• Turning Promises into actions • 2017 Session of the Economic and Social Council- Progress towards the SDGs	• Covers gaps in data, provides linkages between UN women and each SDG, does not specify the role and targets for UN Women specifically
UNIDO	• Statistical Indicators of Inclusive and sustainable industrialization • Achieving the Industry Related Goals and Targets • Board of UNIDO Contribution to the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development	• Provided baseline scenario for SDG 9, highlights gaps in baseline data, gives an overall idea of what needs to be accomplished to move forward
UNCTAD	• Achieving the SDGs in the LDCs, A compendium of policy options • Achieving the SDGs through Consumer Protection	• Comprehensive website structure • Methodology developed for achieving SDGs by consumer protection and in LDCs with baseline data and targets
UNODC	• Strategic Framework for 2018 • UNODC and the SDGs	• Has various mentions of SDGs with inclusion of performance indicators and timed targets, would be better to put together a framework just for the SDGs for every biennium.

Preparedness	Outputs	Summary
ITC	• ITC Results framework developed in 2017 identifies linkages between outputs, intermediate outcomes and ICTs contributions to the SDGs	• Strategic Plan 2018-2021
IMO	• Strategic plan for 2018-23 with Strategic Directions and Performance Indicators • IMO Brochure	• Gives linkages and relevant work, without timed targets or fully functional PIs
WMO	• White paper on the contribution of the Global Framework for Climate Services to the SDGs	• Simple linkages between WMO and SDGs
ICAO	• https://www.icao.int/about-icao/aviation-development/Pages/SDG.aspx	• Provides linkages between work and SDGs in the form of 5 categories including Safety, Capacity/Efficiency, Security and Facilitation, Economic Development and Environment

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