

Recommendations from the Women's Major Group on engaging with the
Voluntary National Review Process



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1) Introduction

The [High Level Political Forum \(HLPF\)](#) is a mechanism for follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Working under the auspices of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, the HLPF is the central body for monitoring progress made in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and targets ([The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, paragraph 47](#)).

As part of the follow-up and review process, countries lead and drive voluntary, regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and sub-national levels ([Paragraph 79](#)). These Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs), like the rest of the HLPF, are meant to be a peer-learning space to share experiences, successes, challenges and lessons learned to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. While VNRs are a central part of the work of the HLPF, they are only one part of the Forum. Other key elements include roundtables and presentations to assess progress globally, look at interlinkages with other processes, address countries in special situations, dialogue with Major Groups and Other Stakeholders and non-state actors; as well as to provide guidance on implementing the 2030 Agenda.

While there is an effort to make room for civil society engagement in the follow-up and review processes, there could be more meaningful inclusion of civil society organizations (CSOs) to ensure all voices are heard and no one is left behind. To that end, this guide aims to facilitate women's rights and feminist organizations' in developing VNRs with governments or in preparing alternative reports to ensure gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

2) Working with governments on the Voluntary National Report

National Plans for SDG Implementation and Key Actors in Government

A first step is to find out whether the government has developed a national plan for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) implementation and whether it is available and then obtain it, if possible. If there is no action plan yet, find out whether a process for developing one exists and, if so, what are opportunities for civil society participation. Make sure that feminist voices are being heard in the process of developing national plans.

Next, identify which government agencies are responsible for implementing and monitoring the SDGs. It may be that some are officially tasked with SDG coordination and others are more informally involved. Sector-specific ministries and departments may also be involved in specific goals, e.g. the Ministry of Education on Goal 4. It is likely that governments will adopt multiple implementation and coordination mechanisms across departments and ministries. In many countries, they may be building on coordinating mechanisms first established to support the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and/or the Rio Conference on Sustainable Development. It is worth mapping as much of this as possible. It will vary enormously by country, but among the agencies likely to be involved are:

- Ministries of Planning and Development

- Line ministries, such as Ministry of Health, Ministry of Women (or equivalent)
- Interministerial working groups or coordinating councils
- National Statistical Offices
- Legislative/Parliamentary Commissions

A key focus of national governments will be reviewing domestic policy frameworks and processes to identify how they can align with the SDGs. This is a critical opportunity for civil society to shape the national SDG implementation agenda.

Mechanisms for Civil Society Engagement in Monitoring and Reporting

At the same time, learn about the process by which government agencies will develop the National Report on SDG implementation and progress and look for or create the mechanisms for civil society input and engagement. The European NGOs for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, Population and Development (EuroNGOs) analyzed the first VNRs at the 2016 HLPF, which took place in July 2016 and included 22 countries that volunteered for national review ([EuroNGOs' Analysis of the 2016 HLPF and the First VNRs on SDGs](#)). They found that at country level, there was great variation on government processes in developing national reports. Even when there was strong emphasis in the VNR on being inclusive, very few countries were able to carry out meaningful consultation with civil society within the available timeframe. In a number of countries, governments had not consulted CSOs or were only able to comment on almost-finalized drafts of official VNRs.

The EuroNGOs report on the 2016 HLPF also found that the first round of VNRs were not strong on gender and offered little information on integration of gender perspectives in their national planning, decision-making, policies or budgets. And despite the fact that sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights are part of the SDGs framework, there was hardly any reporting on SRHR in the VNRs. The EuroNGOs report notes that the lack of information about and commitment to gender equality and SRHR makes shadow and “Spotlight Reports” (see below) by civil society even more important, and makes the involvement of the SRHR community in future thematic reviews crucial.

Advocate for Civil Society Engagement and the Inclusion of Women's Rights Organizations

If mechanisms for civil society engagement do not exist, are weak, or do not include feminist organizations, advocate for a more open and inclusive process. From an early stage, work with other civil society actors from a range of sectors to pressure government to make the process more inclusive, transparent and effective. Make sure that the voices of those often marginalized are at the table and remind government that the SDGs are based on the principle of leaving no one behind.

3) Participating in the VNR process: Case Studies of Argentina and France

Engaging with the Argentine Government on the VNR

By Mabel Bianco, FEIM

We are working in a group of 40 NGOs that initially followed up on the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and then on the Montevideo Consensus (a regional agreement to continue implementation of the Cairo Program of Action). When shifting to SDG monitoring, we requested all the group members to express their interest in continuing to work together on the SDGs from a feminist perspective. We also contacted groups working on the environment, human rights, governance, and other issues, including CIVICUS, to inform them of what we were doing and to exchange information.

The first step we took was to contact the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and ask how and with which other ministries they are working to develop the VNRs. The MFA informed us that their counterpart was the Social Policies Council, a governmental unit that acts under the authority of the Prime Minister and the President. Our NGO coalition requested a meeting with the Chief of the Social Policies Council, explaining that we wanted to participate in the VNR process. At the meeting, I explained the experience of the first HLPF and made the point that NGOs must be involved from the beginning of the process and that we need access to information, as well as financial support. The Chief explained they were in the process of defining the indicators and targets and that when they were finished, we could meet again.

In the meantime, utilizing different connections that we had, we had informal meetings with staff of different governmental offices that were working on defining the targets and indicators. These discussions enabled us to have some input. When the Social Policies Council finished the process of defining targets and indicators, they organized a big meeting with NGOs and government at national and state level. They also invited our coalition and the group coordinated by CIVICUS to present proposals for funding. After long discussions, both proposals were approved; we signed an agreement in December 2016.

We defined our priorities according to our interests and chose to focus on the SDGs that the government may be less interested in covering, due to their controversial nature: SDG 1, 3, 5, 8, 11 and 17.

We maintain constant contact—to request information, to provide input, and to insist that they invite us to meetings in which the government discusses their official report. We have made the case to the government that they must accept NGOs, particularly women's and feminist organizations, as crucial stakeholders.

We have made clear that if we disagree with the government report, we will speak out about the areas of disagreement. Some government agencies are not happy about this. We also expect there will be resistance from some of the more conservative provinces. The government knows that their report to the HLPF will be much stronger and more credible if it is not being criticized by civil society. If they do not allow us to participate or present our views, then we will issue a shadow report and be visible at the HLPF.

Finally, it is worth noting that we are collaborating with the other civil society group and together are demanding CSO participation. But we are also adamant that they do not speak for us. We are two different groups and the feminists speak for ourselves.

Sharing experience from France: Goals, strategies and learning from the 2016 HLPF

By Mégane Ghorbani, ActionAid France

Before the HLPF, we focused on accessing relevant information. In 2016, there was a clear lack of information and transparency about the national report process in France. It was unclear whom in government CSOs could contact or hold accountable for ensuring their participation or at least for providing relevant information. For example, from April to June 2016, ActionAid France contacted people from the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development who were designated as references for the HLPF. Our questions were: Who are the members of the delegation going to the HLPF? Will there be any possibility for CSOs to meet them? We heard back from them but very late, when the HLPF was starting.

Our strategy of outreach to various stakeholders at multiple levels helped elevate and make visible our requests for information, so they would be more responsive. We managed to receive information from the French CSO platform, called Coordination SUD, and were able to more clearly identify the relevant stakeholders within the process. We learned it was not just one Ministry or Agency, but those involved included the French Agency for Development, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and an interministerial delegation. We also contacted the Permanent mission to ask them for other contacts.

We learned about the importance of showing confidence about our specific vision for consultation, and in underlining the consequences of the lack of CSO involvement. Civil society organizations and governments have different perceptions about the extent that CSOs should be involved with the VNR. Additionally, with the first VNR process, the diversity of stakeholders meant that there was confusion among them about their roles and ways they could influence the outcome. This is why it is very important for CSOs to be able to speak with one voice (i.e. sending a common position letter) on why engaging with CSOs is crucial within this process.

Advocacy during the HLPF started with a WMG side event on CSO engagement in VNR processes. At this side event, the WMG shared results of a survey on the first round of VNRs and assessed how governments implemented SDG 5 and engaged women's groups (see <http://wedo.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/WMG-Brief-4-National-Voluntary-Reviews-1.pdf>). This event gave us an opportunity to invite our delegates and ask them to react to our concerns. As part of an advocacy process, we were able to request a meeting with the head of delegation, accompanied by French CSOs, platform representatives and members of the WMG.

The advocacy strategy was to name and shame, but also to open space for dialogue. In addition, we were switching between the content and strategies developed by the WMG and strategies used by other French CSOs, in order to find a good balance between women's rights issues and the national context. An important strategy was to pay attention to the content of the VNR and analyze it from a women's rights perspective. A challenge can be not having access to the report until the last version, very late in the process.

It is very important to advocate collectively to overcome challenges and to appear strong in our position. Forming alliances with both women's rights advocates from the WMG and other CSOs that have expertise in national level advocacy was important because it demonstrated to our government that we were advocating in alliance (no other French women's rights advocate were there). To do so, it is very important to position ourselves as a leader who works to ensure considerations of women's rights are not left out of national issues. For example, at the HLPF, we had the opportunity to speak after the French Ministry of Environment's presentation of their report, which focused more on the Paris Agreement on climate change than on the VNR process. Thus, it was good that we spoke up, because otherwise women's rights concerns would have been omitted.

After the HLPF, there were delays in beginning the implementation process. The government – through the Interministerial General Commission on Sustainable Development – said they would present a plan to CSOs and other relevant stakeholders. They have not yet done so, but we understand that they may in April. The plan promises to clarify political vision and ways for stakeholders to be included and engaged in SDG implementation and monitoring. Nevertheless, we have found the 2016 HLPF experience useful in other advocacy processes (for example, for the French foreign policy on gender and development), and for sharing information with other CSOs that were not at the HLPF. It is also important to decide how useful it is to continue participating in the HLPF. Considering that we have important elections in the spring, it is not worthwhile to spend too much time on the HLPF in 2017, as the personnel within the government will probably change. A strategy to overcome this could be to work more closely with the permanent mission to guarantee some stability in our advocacy goals.

4) Providing comments on the VNR

NGOs that have worked with the government to prepare the official report may find that the government report as submitted does not include their concerns. One strategy is to provide comments on the official report. Another is to produce an alternative report. These are not mutually exclusive and if time and resources allow, both could be pursued.

Based on analysis of civil society statements and reports submitted for the 2016 HLPF, the United Kingdom Stakeholders for Sustainable Development (UKSSD) makes [10 recommendations for civil society contributions \(page 5\)](#). These recommendations guide and help strengthen inputs from civil society, which are important for verification and accountability in the reporting process.

Another set of recommendations is from the Transparency, Accountability and Participation (TAP) Network, which is comprised of CSOs that are focused on ensuring that “open, inclusive, accountable and effective governance underpins the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.” The TAP developed a toolkit to provide civil society and other nongovernmental stakeholders with guidance on engaging with governments and other local or regional actors. While the [TAP Network Goal 16 Advocacy Toolkit](#) centers on planning, implementation, and follow-up of Goal 16 of the 2030 Agenda, it offers useful tips for commenting on government reports that are applicable to other Goals as well.

The TAP Network Toolkit recommends doing a gap analysis, to see what is missing in SDG implementation and in the reporting. The key is to identify what is missing, what can be improved upon and what can be added, and then provide concrete recommendations to the government for action. The [Sexual Rights and the Universal Period Review – A Toolkit for Advocates, pg. 36](#) offers tips on writing concrete recommendations to call for specific action.

5) Developing a Shadow or Alternative Report

If engaging with government on the official report or even getting access to the government report to analyze and comment is not possible, then developing an alternative report, or “shadow report” may be the best option. In fact, developing a shadow report can be a powerful tool in any case. It provides a platform to work across civil society organizations and build collaboration, creates opportunities to engage with government, helps determine a baseline to measure change over time, generates information and analysis to use in advocacy and media work, and helps to identify gaps and deficiencies in government policies and programs that must be addressed.

To begin to develop a shadow report, the most important first step is to define focus. What are the key research questions that you want to answer? Which SDG goals and targets should be the focus? Which issues are most important? Which issues and people are at risk of being neglected or left out of official reports? Define the priority questions first, then pick the data that are needed to answer those questions.

It is helpful to think of different levels of analysis and data collection:

1. Policy and legal framework: What policies and laws exist that advance the priority goals and targets? What are the budget commitments? Are the rights and needs of the most marginalized taken into consideration in the existing laws, policies and budgets? What are the policy gaps? Which commitments are un-funded?
2. Implementation: What is the state of policy implementation? Are laws enforced? Which are the most significant failures or weaknesses in implementation? What is scale and reach of the policies and programs? Where is funding insufficient or not reaching the programs it is supposed to reach? Who is left out? Also, importantly, are there social controls (community, religious, workplace) that limit access for women and girls, even if policies and programs are in place?
3. Data availability and use: What data are being collected by government? Where are gaps in data collection or analysis? Are data disaggregated? Are the data accessible, to civil society and others? Are data used to inform policy formation and implementation?
4. Outcomes or impact: What are the outcomes of the SDG implementation? How does it affect the lives of women and girls? How does it affect the lives of the most vulnerable? How does the failure to implement SDG commitments affect women and girls?

It will be important to access and add to the baseline information that will be used to assess future outcomes. Some official baseline data can be accessed here:

<http://sdgindex.org/download/>. Civil society can also begin to gather data on issues or people that may not be captured in the official data. Think about other standards that exist, for example, using ILO conventions that are relevant to women's "informal" work.

Once the focuses are determined, then the data gathering can begin. The main sources of gender data include reviews of published literature and studies; official data, such as household and demographic and household surveys; other official statistics (census or administrative data); and unpublished reports from universities and NGOs. Undertaking new research would be difficult to do in the short time before July 2017, but could be done for future HLPFs.

The case study of Turkey provides a good example of developing a shadow report and how it can be used during and after the HLPF.

Shadow/Alternative Reporting: The Case of Turkey

By Sehnaz Kiyamaz Bahceci, Women for Women's Human Rights – New Ways (WWHR)

When WWHR learned that Turkey was going to be among the first 21 countries to present a voluntary national report to the 2016 HLPF, we decided that it would be important to produce a shadow/alternative report. We are a women's human rights organization from Turkey, which has more than 15 years of experience in shadow reporting (to CEDAW, and also inputs to UPR reports) and with 3 years of experience in the development of and advocacy on the SDGs. We thought a shadow/alternative report could be an advocacy tool at the HLPF and also in Turkey, as well as a record keeping tool, to give the account of gender equality in Turkey in this time frame.

Identifying Responsible State Agency: Initially, it was hard to identify the department within the state that was the focal point for the SDG implementation. We knew that the department would be within the Ministry of Development, but our communication efforts did not give us the answer to which department. When the information was provided on the SDG Knowledge Platform (<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org>), we then learned that it was the General Directorate of Social Sectors and Coordination.

Obtaining the Official Report: From our previous shadow reporting experiences we knew that in order to write an effective shadow report it would be very important to see the state report first, and respond to it as necessary with the shadow report. However, with only three weeks left before the start of the 2016 HLPF, we were told that the state report would be ready only a week before 2016 HLPF. (In fact, the full report was released 5 days into the 2016 HLPF.) Realizing that we would not be able to see the state report before HLPF, we decided to make a succinct, to-the-point, shadow report on the situation of gender equality in Turkey.

Developing the Shadow Report and Developing a Baseline for the Future: We divided our shadow report into six sections:

- Status of Gender Equality and Women's and Girls' Empowerment in Turkey
- The Need for Data, Governance, Implementation
- Weak Institutions (especially the gender machinery)
- Participation (particularly independent CSO participation)
- Connections of SDGs with other UN mechanisms
- Call for action (our recommendations for a gender responsive, effective implementation of SDGs)

And an annex on the baseline values for Turkey on Gender Equality and Women and Girls' Empowerment (mostly focusing on Goal 5, and all the targets that mention women and girls in the 10 other goals).

Although it was extremely hard to find data on gender equality and there were many gaps in the data, we thought that this annex could provide a baseline for the possible progress of Turkey on gender equality and women's empowerment in the future years.

Using the Shadow Report at the HLPF: Once at the 2016 HLPF, we were able to share our shadow report with the government officials, as well as other member states. We also presented our shadow report in a Women's Major Group side event. Our shadow report gave us the opportunity to get in touch with the delegates from the capital who came to present the VNR.

We also coordinated with the other Major Groups (MGs) and other stakeholders for the one speech that civil society was able to make to the VNR clusters. While another representative of MGs made the presentation for the cluster that Turkey was in, we were able to formulate questions directed towards Turkey on gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment, based on our shadow report.

The HLPF gave us the opportunity to meet with Turkish officials face to face. We were able to establish a connection at the HLPF, and then continue communication back in Turkey. We hope to be invited to be a part of the SDG implementation and coordination and the development of the 11th Development Plan of Turkey, which promised to plan in congruence with the SDGs, in their VNR to the 2016 HLPF.

Using the Shadow Report after the HLPF: We also used our shadow report back in Turkey, with civil society organizations and other interested parties. We recently held a day-long panel for women's rights organizations in Turkey, strategizing on how the SDGs can be utilized for gender equality advocacy in Turkey.

Applying Lessons Learned to the Future: WWHR has become an example of shadow reporting to SDG monitoring from a gender perspective at the global level and has participated in webinars hosted or co-hosted by the WMG.

This process made us realize, once again, the importance of physical spaces provided by meetings such as HLPF to bring together the state and the civil society. The continuation of communication with the state officials, established at the 2016 HLPF, has been very useful.

Solidarity and collaborative work among organizations, for example through WMG in our case, is crucial to open up new spaces to get the word out. These opportunities are also very valuable for meeting and advocating with other CSOs, creating networks for knowledge sharing, solidarity and common advocacy efforts at local, national, regional and international levels. We are hoping to extend our network of CSOs working on SDGs in Turkey, to be able to produce a much more inclusive, extensive and effective alternative reporting and advocacy process.

6) Linking to other processes: CEDAW and the UPR

By Michaela Guthridge, International Womens' Rights Action Watch Asia Pacific
There are multi-level processes to engage within the sustainable development framework, from local, to regional, to international. However, few processes offer verifiable and reliable accountability mechanisms. Both the HLPF and its regional counterparts are platforms for "sharing" rather than accountability. If civil society organizations want to hold governments accountable to the promises made in the sustainable development agenda, the human rights framework offers a credible review architecture. For example, the review architecture for the

Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) offers systematic review via a committee of independent experts, whilst the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) offers intergovernmental peer review. Both review processes have a proven track record of holding governments accountable to their women's human rights obligations, but may be equally used to hold governments accountable to the political commitments in the sustainable development agenda.

To engage with these processes, civil society may submit a shadow report. For more information on submitting shadow reports to CEDAW and the UPR, please see:

- **Writing a shadow report for CEDAW**
<http://www.iwraw-ap.org/cedaw/using-cedaw/for-ngos/>
- **Contributions and participation of other stakeholders in the UPR**
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/NgosNhris.aspx>

Additionally, official and shadow reports submitted to both these processes would be useful sources of data to inform the development of alternative/shadow reports for the HLPF. In fact, the CEDAW committee has already started mentioning the SDGs and countries' commitments under the SDGs in their Concluding Comments to the country under review. This information can be utilized in the HLPF review and these processes can mutually reinforce one other.

7) Guidelines for countries doing VNRs

In order to help countries create strong and meaningful reports for the Voluntary National Reviews, UN agencies and other actors have created guidelines and best practices. Below is a selection of some of the key pieces of guidance that countries have received.

- **UN Secretariat Guidance for 2017 Voluntary National Reviews**
 - Q&A for Voluntary National Reviews at the 2017 HLPF:
https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/12103Q&A_for_VNRs_HLPF2017.pdf
 - News article on the UN Secretariat's guidance: <http://sdg.iisd.org/news/un-secretariat-issues-guidance-on-2017-hlpf-voluntary-national-reviews/>
 - Proposals for voluntary common reporting guidelines:
https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/11819Voluntary_guidelines_VNRs.pdf
- **Expert Group Meeting on Voluntary National Reviews:**
 - Final report with recommendations for countries reporting in 2017:
https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/12604Summary%20of%20VNR%20meeting%202015-16%20Dec_FINAL.pdf
- **Workshop for the 2017 Voluntary National Reviews:**
 - Final report:
https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/13762Report_of_the_Workshop_on_VNRs_2017.pdf
- **UN Development Group**

- Guidelines to support country reporting on the SDGs <https://undg.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Guidelines-to-Support-Country-Reporting-on-SDGs-1.pdf>

8) Additional Resources

- **[SDG Index](#)**: Aggregates available data on all SDGs into a highly preliminary composite index to provide countries with a quick assessment of how they are performing relative to their peers. Its purpose is not to compare countries, but to allow countries to benchmark themselves using a single holistic measure that encompasses all SDGs and treats each goal equally. Their report introduces the unofficial SDG Index and Dashboards and summarizes the preliminary results. The report creates for the first time a measure of the SDG starting point for 2015 at the country level. It will help every country identify priorities for early action, understand the key implementation challenges and identify the gaps that must be closed in order to achieve the SDGs by 2030: <http://sdgindex.org/download/>
- **[Equal Measures 2030](#)**: This is an independent civil society and private sector-led partnership that envisions a world where no girl or woman is invisible. Equal Measures 2030 connects data and evidence with advocacy and action, and will work to ensure girls' and women's movements, rights advocates, and decision makers have easy-to-use data and evidence to guide efforts in reaching the Sustainable Development Goals. The aim is to create a data tracking tool to monitor a set of priority targets and indicators crucial to measuring progress towards gender equality to provide critical analysis, unique perspectives, and highlight gaps. The analyses will rely on the official indicators from the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), but these do not provide the full picture of girls' and women's lived experiences. Thus, this initiative will also use complementary indicators from other sources including citizen-generated data, data from NGOs, development agencies, the private sector, and perceptions-based or values surveys. <http://www.equalmeasures2030.org/>
- **[DataShift](#)**: In 2013, CIVICUS, the World Alliance for World Participation, began thinking about how to use citizen-generated data to track progress and hold decision makers accountable on sustainable development, including with the SDGs. In response to broad consultations they conducted, DataShift was formed to build capacity and confidence of CSOs to produce and use citizen-generated data. DataShift is a global movement to empower a broad, multi-stakeholder platform that aims to build a credible and reliable global landscape of interconnected datasets to support evidence-based tools for monitoring sustainable development, demanding accountability, and campaigning for change. DataShift's initial pilot locations are: Argentina, Nepal, Kenya, and Tanzania. <http://civicus.org/thedatashift/>
- **[Social Watch](#)** is an international network of citizens' organizations fighting to eradicate poverty and the causes of poverty, to end all forms of discrimination and racism, to ensure an equitable distribution of wealth and the realization of human rights. They have

developed the “Spotlight on Sustainable Development 2016” as a way to report on progress on country level. <http://www.socialwatch.org/node/17211>

- **[Sexual Rights and the UPR – A Toolkit for Advocates](#)**: The Sexual Rights Initiative (SRI) is a coalition of organizations that advocate for human rights in relation to gender and sexuality at the UN Human Rights Council. The International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) is a global service provider and leading advocate of sexual and reproductive health and rights. They collaborated on developing a toolkit to help advocates use the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) at the UN to advance sexual and reproductive rights and highlight violations in their country. The toolkit walks advocates through the purpose and function of the UPR – why it is significant and what it has and can achieve in terms of sexual rights – and how to engage in the UPR process, including practical guidance on how to write a stakeholder submission.
<http://www.sexualrightsinitiative.com/universal-periodic-review/upr-toolkit/>
- **[The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Treaty Body Database](#)**: Contains all public documents adopted by or reviewed by the human rights treaty bodies in monitoring implementation of core international human rights treaties
http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/MasterCalendar.aspx?Type=Session&Lang=En
- **[UKSSD: Progressing national SDGs implementation: Experiences and recommendations from 2016](#)**. Drawing on analysis of 16 countries’ reviews, this report makes recommendations for reporting countries and civil society input for the HLPF.
https://www.bond.org.uk/sites/default/files/analysis_of_hlpf_2016_summary.pdf
- **[The International Labor Organization and Gender Equality](#)**: The ILO’s mandate to promote gender equality in the world of work is enshrined in its constitution and reflected in relevant international labor standards and international instruments, such as the UN Charter, CEDAW, and the SDGs. This website lists links to the ILO’s policy and strategy on gender equality and mainstreaming that would be useful resources to consult.
<http://www.ilo.org/gender/Aboutus/ILOandGenderEquality/lang--en/index.htm>