

Pact for the Future Monitoring Toolkit

Executive Summary

Without a clear strategy and mechanism(s) to carefully assess progress, over a concrete time-frame, in advancing the Pact for the Future’s 56 actions (and associated 361 commitments, or “sub-actions,” including for the closely related Global Digital Compact and Declaration on Future Generations), UN Member States, the Secretariat, and other partners from the civil society and private sector will soon face challenges in determining the extent to which progress is advancing in terms of delivering on the September 2024 Summit of the Future Agenda. As an unofficial initiative undertaken by independent scholars and policy researchers affiliated with the Global Governance Innovation Network, the Pact for the Future Monitoring Toolkit (or “Pact Monitoring Toolkit” or PMT for short) aims to complement and buttress formal, official efforts to gauge comprehensive progress between now and the Summit of the Future’s official review, at the start of the UN General Assembly’s eighty-third session in September 2028.

Among the specific objectives of the Pact Monitoring Toolkit are to: i) pool existing monitoring capabilities, while seeking to fill any identified gaps, in measuring progress toward Pact for the Future implementation; ii) aid with up-to-date information by collecting data—including by analyzing multiple, parallel UN Mission-led mandated intergovernmental tracks involved in driving implementation—on the Pact for the Future’s 56 action and associated commitments; and iii) support the UN system’s efforts with state-of-the-art progress indicators to assess “change over time” and the contributions of stakeholders.

The Pact Monitoring Toolkit will help to provide clarity by reviewing existing indicators and organizing them by alignment, depth, and scope. A preliminary review has shown that *potentially more than half of the Pact for the Future’s sub-actions can conceivably leverage or be linked to existing SDG indicators*, greatly facilitating future efforts and the integration of the proposed PMT into existing processes. At the same time, when critical modeling or data gaps are identified, the Pact Monitoring Toolkit would offer a ready and recognized venue or access point for new, vetted tools or measures to fill such lacunae.

Initially, the Pact Monitoring Toolkit could consider four chief, mutually reinforcing measurement steps:

- A **comprehensive mapping exercise** consisting of three core parts: a full literature review and data audit, a stakeholder consultation, and the development of a progress tracking methodology.
- Development and testing of an **interactive online portal tool**, where UN Mission staff and international organization officials can quickly and easily search for real-time progress updates on specific Pact for the Future actions and associated commitments.
- A **tailor-made logframe tool** for organizing and building consensus around Pact for the Future implementation, piloted in the *Global Governance Innovation Report* through an initial focus on select actions and commitments.
- Encourage diverse, multipartner **ImPact Coalitions** to contribute to the development of (and benefit from) online dashboard, logframe, and other Pact for the Future monitoring tools.

Full Concept Note on the Pact Monitoring Toolkit

I. Background on the Pact for the Future

As the main outcome of the Summit of the Future, the Pact for the Future sets out a package of actions and reinforcing commitments to reinvigorate and plan for the future of multilateralism. The Pact encompasses a chapeau, followed by 56 actions featured in five thematic chapters on: i) sustainable development and financing for development; ii) international peace and security; iii) science, technology and innovation and digital cooperation; iv) youth and future generations; and v) transforming global governance. Across the Pact for the Future and the annexed Global Digital Compact and Declaration on Future Generations are 361 commitments (“sub-actions”) which form the “to-do list” for multilateralism, with 291 directly requiring Member States’ leadership.

While the Pact was adopted by consensus, it was clear that negotiations were not easy and at times contentious. It is, therefore, imperative not to lose momentum on this milestone agreement, and to really drive its impact forward through implementation. This raises the overarching questions of *how to facilitate and assess progress on implementation*, and *over what time-frame(s)*?

II. Rationale for a Pact for the Future Monitoring Toolkit

Though an official intergovernmental review of the Pact for the Future is not mandated until September 2028,¹ multiple benefits for Member States, the UN system, and partners in civil society are envisaged from the development and refinement of Pact monitoring tools in the coming months, including:

Pool existing monitoring capabilities, while seeking to fill any identified gaps, in measuring progress toward Pact for the Future implementation: Rather than launching an entirely new monitoring mechanism or framework, the proposed Pact for the Future Monitoring Toolkit aspires to pull together and fully utilize existing indicators and other monitoring methodologies (e.g., for the Sustainable Development Goals) across the United Nations and broader multilateral system, as well as in research, private sector and civil society institutions worldwide. If critical modeling or data gaps are identified, the Pact Monitoring Toolkit would offer a ready and recognized venue or access point for new, vetted tools or measures to fill such lacunae.

Aid with up-to-date information by collecting data—including by analyzing multiple, parallel UN Mission-led mandated intergovernmental tracks involved in driving implementation—on the Pact for the Future’s 56 action and associated commitments (sub-actions): Para. 17 of the Pact states: “We will

¹ The Pact for the Future states (in para. 17): “We will review the overall implementation of the Pact at the beginning of the eighty-third session of the General Assembly through a meeting at the level of Heads of State and Government. We are confident that, by then, we will be well on course towards the better and more sustainable future we want for ourselves, our children and all the generations who will come after us.”

advance implementation of these actions through relevant mandated intergovernmental processes, where they exist.” Major intergovernmental vehicles for advancing near-term progress on Pact implementation include follow-on resolutions by the General Assembly, Security Council, and Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC); the Ad-Hoc Working Group on the Revitalization of the General Assembly; the intergovernmental negotiations on Security Council Reform; and reviews of ECOSOC and the related High-Level Political Forum (HLPF). Sector-specific implementation also could be taken-up in venues such as the 2025 Peacebuilding Architecture Review; the 2025 Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development; the 2025 World Social Summit; the World Summit on the Information Society +20 review in 2025; the High-level Review of the Global Digital Compact during the General Assembly’s 2027-2028 session; the review of the Declaration on Future Generations at a high-level plenary meeting during the General Assembly’s 2028-2029 session, and other ongoing forums such as meetings of the World Bank, IMF, WTO, Climate COPs, and G20.

Support the UN system’s efforts with state-of-the-art progress indicators (against the Pact’s actions/commitments) to assess “change over time” and the contributions of relevant stakeholders: Whether by refining existing progress indicators or identifying and helping to fill gaps (*as noted in the first point above*), the proposed Pact Monitoring Toolkit could be designed to highlight and strengthen, rather than replace, existing relevant indicator and data collection efforts.

Identify implementation gaps early, while highlighting what policies and programs are most successful in advancing progress: Besides identifying potential indicators and related data gaps, the PMT’s comprehensive and up-to-date assessments of Pact for the Future implementation could aid efforts led by UN Member States and the multilateral system to identify and address implementation gaps. Outputs from the toolkit (data and analytical findings and case studies) could feed into a complementary Pact Innovation Plan—see accompanying concept note—that embodies and facilitates, where necessary, corrective actions to improve Pact implementation.

Help to channel, coordinate, and facilitate nearly two-dozen ImPact Coalitions initiated at the 2024 UN Civil Society Conference in data-collection and wider monitoring efforts, so as to facilitate the constructive and distinct contributions of diverse civil society and private sector groups to Pact for the Future implementation: As elaborated in the Pact Innovation Plan concept, some twenty-three civil society-led multistakeholder coalitions were established at the May 2024 UN Civil Society Conference in Support of the Summit of the Future. Besides working now to drive implementation across the five Pact for the Future chapters, the Global Digital Compact, and the Declaration on Future Generations, each ImPact Coalition could be equipped through the Pact Monitoring Toolkit with the skills and knowledge base to generate data in support of both sector-specific and wider post-SOTF monitoring efforts. In performing this crucial role, they will contribute to a continuous feedback loop for Pact monitoring and follow-through.

Demonstrate through independent, authoritative, and user-friendly monitoring tools tangible progress in Pact for the Future implementation, coordination, and information-sharing between Member States, the UN system, and partners across civil society and the private sector, resulting in a more

effective, networked, and inclusive multilateral system: At regular intervals (e.g., annual reports with a tailor-made logical framework tool, and more frequent, sector-specific policy briefs) and through innovative uses of technology (e.g., an interactive online dashboard tool, where UN Mission staff and international organization officials can quickly and easily search for real-time progress monitoring updates on specific actions and associated commitments), the Pact Monitoring Toolkit would both help to assure its users that there is tangible progress toward implementation and highlight areas where implementation is in need of help.

To reinforce an important message above, the Pact Monitoring Toolkit would help to provide the analytical basis for guidance and recommendations put forward (to UN Member States, international organizations, and civil society) in the corresponding Pact Innovation Plan, as well as wider activities of the Pact Innovation Forum (please see sister concepts). More importantly, the PMT could provide policy-makers, practitioners, and advocates greater visibility and the tools for better understanding which steps to achieve intended policy and institutional changes are taking root, and which may require new approaches, resources, and partnerships to advance a particular principle, action, or commitment in the Pact.

III. Tracking Progress - Indicators, Data Sources, and Best Practices

The Pact Monitoring Toolkit will help to provide clarity by reviewing existing indicators and organizing them by alignment, depth, and scope. The toolkit will seek to leverage those indicators most relevant to measuring implementation progress over time and will propose proxy indicators where data gaps are found. Many well-attuned and formally adopted indicators already exist, including those being used to track the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Table 1 below highlights just one example of the many synergies that exist between the Pact’s sub-actions and indicators designed to measure progress towards the SDGs.

A preliminary review has shown that *potentially more than half of the Pact for the Future’s sub-actions can conceivably leverage or be linked to existing SDG indicators*, greatly facilitating future efforts and the integration of the proposed Pact Monitoring Toolkit into existing processes. However, this comes with a strong caveat. Despite their adoption, many SDG indicators lack comprehensive data or the ability to measure trends. In its 2019 Data Audit of SDG16+ indicators, the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) found that less than one and ten had data covering over 150 countries and of these, only 2 (out of 44) countries had a trend series of five years or more. Despite ongoing improvements in the capacity of National Statistics Offices (NSOs) globally, official data availability remains a significant issue.

Table 1: Pact for the Future - Sustainable Development Goals Linkages

	Pact Sub-Action	SDG Indicator	SDG Indicator

Action 18(b)	Redouble our efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls	5.2.1	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months
		5.2.2	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months
		5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
		5.3.2	Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation
		16.1.3	Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and/or (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months
		16.2.3	Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18

In the same paper, IEP proposed a number of proxies that could serve to effectively fill the gap, while NSOs data collection capacities continue to develop. The work of the Coalition for the UN We Need, the Impact Coalitions coming out of the 2024 UN Civil Society Conference in support of the Summit of the Future, Pathfinders, TAP Network, International Development Law Organization, and other organizations from academia, the think tank world, civil society, and the private sector can all be useful to supplement existing information, temporarily or permanently filling gaps while providing a more inclusive measure of progress across all sub-actions of the Pact. While still in its infancy, machine learning and AI more broadly also stand to make a strong contribution, something participants of this effort, including IEP, are well-positioned to leverage fully.

One notable challenge this effort will aim to tackle is the broad nature of the language used in the Pact and the combination of short, long, down, and across measures that are needed to track progress. In some cases this may require inference. For example, Action 53 focuses on making progress towards the development of measures “Beyond GDP”:

Action 53. We will develop a framework on measures of progress on sustainable development to complement and go beyond gross domestic product.

Technically speaking, the most appropriate progress indicator for this action is whether *development of the framework is on track*. While this is important, a truer and more long-term measure of success is likely: *# of Member States who have adopted the measure*. It is inferred that the overarching aim of the action is the latter, not just the former. Similarly, many of the sub-actions under Action 53 require a simple *yes/ no* measure. While this will be important to track, complementary measures will be sought to evaluate progress in more detail, including follow-on actions and conceivably the Beyond GDP measures themselves.

Composite measures based on both short and long-term outcomes can readily be created too. For example, for:

Action 44. We will strengthen the Peacebuilding Commission.

More specifically, in para. 72 (a), Action 44 focuses on “Enhancing the role of the Commission as a platform for building and sustaining peace ... in particular to avoid possible relapse into conflict.” The *number of annual PBC Engagements with Member States in conflict or post-conflict* is already tracked by the UN and can serve as a good indicator as to whether the capacity of the PBC has been strengthened. However, it would be potentially misleading to not ALSO evaluate *whether conflict or tensions have improved or deteriorated over that time*. Similarly, it would be misleading to assume that the PBC alone is responsible for those improvements or deteriorations.

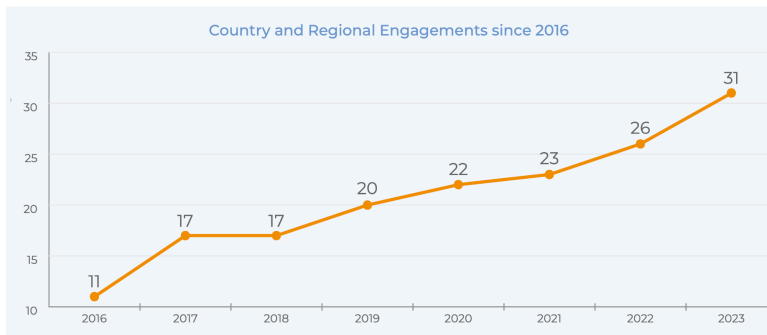
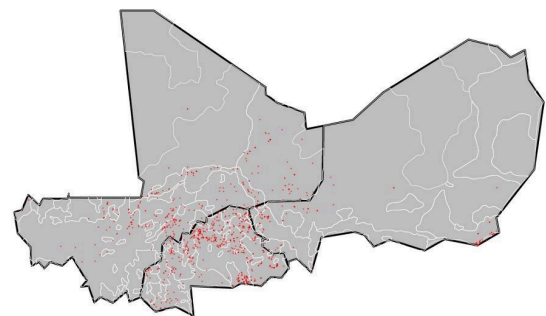


Fig 1. UN PBC Brochure, 2024



Conflict within Sahel tri-border area 2023, UCDP

To deal with this complexity, best practices and innovative perspectives can be incorporated from several consequential efforts, frameworks, indices, and processes which look at multilateral, global governance, and development from a number of different angles, including:

Longitudinally (Across countries) - The Stimson Center’s Global Governance Index, produced in collaboration with the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP), highlights the performance of individual Member States in global governance (see [Annex I - p. 117](#)). It includes 25 measures of progress across five thematic domains to demonstrate a country’s overall commitment to multilateralism and the rule of law

internationally. The ability to disaggregate by country is a core feature of the Global Governance Index, giving it the capacity to highlight and compare countries making strong progress in each thematic domain of the composite measurement tool. It is important to note that while country specific information may support measurement, the focus of the PMT will be global progress (similar to the way in which we currently measure the SDGs).

Latitudinally (Across themes)- The International Peace Institute's Multilateralism Index, produced in collaboration with IEP, assesses performance, participation, and inclusivity across the multilateral sphere (see [Annex II](#)). It employs data to help assess how much or how little Member States are using the multilateral system to advance security, trade, and global health, among other core areas, leveraging 45 indicators across 3 dimensions and 5 core domains. Notably, the report weighs commitment indicators by National Material Capability, providing a more just view of progress compared to the resources individual countries have available. Adopting a cross sectional and weighted perspective can better inform discussions related to trade-offs, synergies, and global performance across different themes, action areas, and policies.

Consultatively (Across parties). Data can function as an effective wireframe, but lacks meaning and relevance if it does not match the needs and priorities of all parties involved. The tools associated with the proposed Pact Monitoring Toolkit could integrate multiple rounds of expert review and other feedback mechanisms to foster continual improvement, including through the refinement and inclusion of additional monitoring indicators. Entities such as the abovementioned Impact Coalitions and Coalition for the UN We Need could play coordination roles, helping to leverage expertise from all major sectors and regions of the world.

Contextually - Other indices, including IEP's Global Peace and Positive Peace work, and that of other core partners, Member States, and contributors, can be used to supplement country information and provide important context. Current and future geopolitical trends will invariably inform and impact the performance of Member States and the areas of the Pact for the Future they wish to, in effect, prioritize in coming years. Consideration of these trends and their impacts are critical to fairly benchmark progress and frame policy recommendations that may be shaped by analysis stemming from the Pact Monitoring Toolkit.

Best in Class (see [Annex III - pp. 118-121](#)) - A widely utilized and accepted international approach to the measurement of institutional performance, the Logical Framework ("Logframe") approach—adopted in the *Global Governance Innovation Report* (GGIR) series—manifests multiple strengths, including: i) the assigning of SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound) indicators to broad global governance goals and more detailed outcomes; ii) ensuring means of verification (credible and available data) for proposed indicators; and iii) defining an overarching problem and mission in connection with the log-frame's goals and outcomes. Among the challenges to implementing a logframe approach are: i) requiring a strong technical grasp of the subject matter to be monitored; ii) ensuring realistic assumptions that facilitate realistic and accessible indicators; and iii) the availability of credible data-sets for indicators. The Pact Monitoring Toolkit's proposed logframe approach could serve to advance the use of established frameworks for excellence, while acknowledging data and capacity limitations of all actors involved.

Illustrative - Technological advances have greatly increased mapping and visualization capacity, allowing indicators and trends to be reported visually and in increasing detail. International research organizations, such as IEP, regularly produce dashboards and other online tools that not only help stakeholders to visualize but also to interact with the data. Given the number of stakeholders involved in Pact implementation and their varying technical capacity and reporting needs (especially at the Member State level), it is critical for the Pact Monitoring Toolkit to be both visually represented and interactive. Since monitoring the Pact will likely depend on a combination of official and unofficial data, it should include a robust filtering system, allowing for the exporting of curated reports per select indicator. This capacity may prove especially useful during Member State discussions related to the Pact and more broadly speaking, such as an input for Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs). Although the Pact monitoring Toolkit will evolve over time, the UN Youth Office's *Youth 2030* dashboard offers some helpful guideposts for how an online dashboard tool can be developed and used to help meet stakeholder information needs.

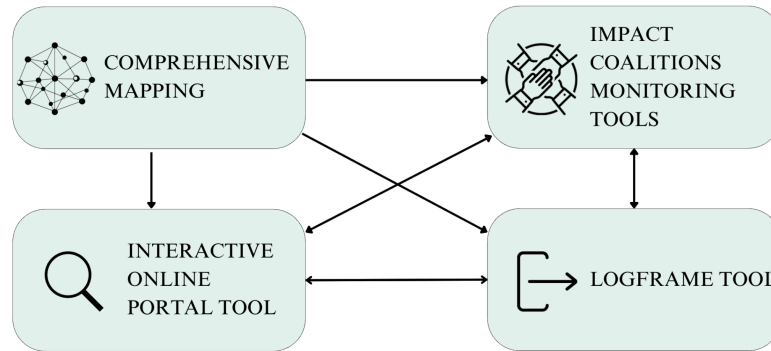
IV. Proposed Pact Monitoring Toolkit Work Plan Priorities

As noted above, rather than establishing an entirely new monitoring mechanism, the proposed Pact Monitoring Toolkit could pull together and fully utilize indicators and datasets that already exist across the United Nations and broader multilateral system, as well as research institutions worldwide. At the same time, when critical data gaps are identified for the purpose of monitoring progress on the Pact for the Future's actions and associated commitments, the Pact Monitor could contribute to filling such lacunae, in consultation with relevant international authorities.

In terms of a potential way forward, we recommend consideration of the following four mutually reinforcing steps:

- **A comprehensive mapping exercise** consisting of three core parts:
 - 1) A full literature review and data audit, encompassing the identification of existing and new data and indicators, along with a preliminary determination of their strength and potential value for inclusion in the Pact Monitoring Toolkit. Based on this, a preliminary grouping would be realized, including: i) “low-hanging fruit” Actions/Commitments where indicators/data sources exist (SDGs, climate, etc.); ii) indicators/data sources that will need to be generated but are doable (in part because the specific Action/Commitment is measurable/traceable and credible data sources exist); iii) a third category where Actions/Commitments are ambiguous and hence difficult to track; and iv) a fourth category: high-aspirational Actions/Commitments (e.g., a world free of hunger, peace, reduced inequality etc.)
 - 2) A stakeholder consultation, including a presentation of preliminary findings, a compilation of feedback from all parties, and the execution of select streams of additional research as needed.

3) Progress Tracking Methodology, including the incorporation of remaining indicators, weighting schemes if required, and future feedback and adjustment mechanisms.



- Development and testing of an **interactive online portal tool**, where UN Mission staff and international organization officials can quickly and easily search for real-time progress updates on specific Pact for the Future actions and associated commitments. Given the focus on progress rather than static measures, the dashboard will aim to include a stoplight feature, noting via green, amber, and red colors which themes, actions, commitments, or countries are progressing and which are potentially lagging.
- A **tailor-made logframe tool** for organizing and building consensus around Pact for the Future implementation, pilot tested through a focus (initially) on select actions and associated commitments. To be featured in the *Global Governance Innovation Report 2025* (currently scheduled for publication in June 2025), the proposed logframe monitoring tool would assign the aforementioned SMART indicators to the Pact’s actions and commitments/sub-actions, drawing heavily on the preceding comprehensive mapping exercise’s recommended indicators and means of verification (i.e., identified credible/available data to underpin the indicators). This tool would also define overarching problem-statements and missions (most likely in accordance with the individual five thematic Pact chapters) for the select number of actions and associated commitments, initially in 2025, to be reviewed and assessed. In subsequent years (2026, 2027, and 2028, etc.), especially as lessons learned are integrated and the tailor-made indicators and data sources become more robust, the logframe’s overall reach could expand vis-à-vis reviewing and assessing far more individual actions and commitments, spread equitably across the Pact for the Future’s five chapters.
- Encourage diverse, multipartner **ImPact Coalitions monitoring tools** to contribute to the development of (and benefit from) online dashboard, logframe, and other Pact for the future monitoring tools. Here chief Pact Innovation Forum partners, including through the civil society-led umbrella Coalition for the UN We Need, could work to channel, coordinate, and facilitate the nearly two-dozen ImPact Coalitions in data-collection and wider monitoring efforts.

These proposed four steps should be viewed as mutually reinforcing, interdependent, and integral to the proposed first phase of the Pact Monitor. The comprehensive mapping exercise could recommend SMART indicators and the requisite datasets for tracking change over time through the logframe tool. Meanwhile,

the online dashboard tool could further refine indicators employed through the logframe, while then encouraging subsequent editions of the logframe to employ more robust (yet still tailor-made) indicators and data sources. At the same time, each ImPact Coalition could be equipped through the Pact Monitoring Toolkit with the skills and knowledge base to generate data in support of both sector-specific and wider post-SOTF monitoring efforts.

Besides all four initial steps—and tools in the Pact Monitoring Toolkit—providing useful contributions in their own right to the measurement of progress coming out of September’s Summit of the Future, they are poised to contribute to the **Pact Innovation Plan**, **long-form reports** (e.g., the *Global Governance Innovation Report* and *Future of International Cooperation Report*), **shorter policy briefs** (e.g., through the Global Governance Innovation Report Policy Briefs series), the preparation and summaries of **Track 1.5 Global and Regional Policy Dialogues** and **online consultations**, and **brief commentaries** and other creative ways to channel analytical findings from the monitoring toolkit through both the **traditional media** and **social media**. Each of these associated activities are elaborated upon in the **Pact Innovation Forum** concept developed for the Summit of the Future Follow-through Retreat.

V. Annexes:

Annex I: **Global Governance Index**: GG Index Heatmap ([see p. 117](#))

Annex II: **Multilateralism Index** ([click here](#))

Annex III: **Global Governance Innovation Report Logical Framework**: (GGIR’23 [example here pp. 118-121](#))

Annex IV: **Guiding Questions for the Summit of the Future Follow-through Retreat** (25-26 November 2024 at the Pocantico Center)

- Given the sheer breadth and scope of the Pact for the Future (56 main actions and 361 sub-sections/commitments, including the Global Digital Compact and Declaration on Future Generations), what would be useful to measure for assessing implementation progress and to facilitate greater implementation?
- What types of monitoring are required? What relevant monitoring capabilities already exist (for example, datasets and indicators from SDGs, climate action, etc.)? How can Pact monitoring efforts leverage existing UN, national, and civil society-led data gathering tools and programs to avoid duplication?
- What novel ways of presenting data could be beneficial to UN Missions and the multilateral system (for example, in assessing change over time, or demonstrating national progress in supporting the Pact)? How might a new toolkit for Pact for the Future monitoring add value in other ways? Are there potential benefits to a standardized approach to monitoring across the Pact’s 56 actions and associated commitments?

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New Notes from Jan. 4 Update:

- 1) See post-its from Dec. 19 meeting with Michael, Jade, and Richard.
- 2) See notebook and written (laptop) notes from Pocantico
- 3) Let's continue to study this Dashboard model from within the UN system:
<https://www.unyouth2030.com/dashboard>
- 4) Background materials: [ICH Team Internal memo on C4UN mapping & monitoring](#) and [Pact for the Future - Implementation Dashboard](#) (C4UN saying, as of 8 Jan., the focus will likely be monitoring of only 15-20 Actions that its civil society members view as "priorities."). Lates: **Mapping Civil Society Stakeholders Engaged in Monitoring the Advancement of the Pact for the Future** (visit: https://docs.google.com/document/d/1651FV9PtJeFylbhGqqlzwAK9Fy5pJnB_k96zYkALfmc/edit?tab=t.0). Planning to do "qualitative monitoring" from a Civil Society perspective too, rather than quantitative monitoring.

Notes & Material to Draw Upon [RP has checked against these points below on 11/17, but let's keep this material below for further iterations of the PMT concept below and the Pact Innovation Forum project more generally.]:

TEMP NOTES

Begin to answer the fundamental question: *What is measurable in the Pact?* (which could be a key discussion question too for the Pocantico Retreat, no?) *What are official agreed indicators that could be employed already (e.g., from related 2030 Agenda, Paris Climate Agreement processes) and what are relevant "proxy indicators"?* *Which indicators have relevant, credible data sources?* *Participation/Inclusion v. Performance indicators?*

(Possibly weave in here Michael concerns about the process-oriented nature – and VAGUENESS / LACKING PRECISION – of many of the Actions and associated Commitments and how this could present a major challenge in assessing progress, even over four years ...but especially challenging in Years 1 and 2?)

(On the other hand SDGs/sustainable development mentioned some 100 times, and references too to Paris Climate Agreement ... here the proposed new monitoring tool could build nicely on existing monitoring infrastructure, no [which with the goal of avoiding a “recreation of the wheel”/too much overlap]? Let’s say this if *likely* possible, especially using UN/official data sources and existing SDG targets/indicators. At the same time, as we’ve been discussing, “change is likely to be slow” with the SOTF follow-through agenda, just like we saw with the SDGs. Let’s emphasize this while finding ways to “turbo-charge”/accelerate progress ..)

(Perhaps a good set of Pact for the Future Actions to start focusing initially on might be **Action 39-41 on UNSC Reform**, **Action 44 on Peacebuilding Commission Strengthening** [though a bit vague/generic language], and **Actions 47-52 on International Financial Architecture Reform**, as they are all, historically speaking, relatively precise and are likely to be chief areas of focus both for the Pact Innovation Forum/Champion Countries and many UN Member States more generally).

Michael: Let’s be sure to draw ideas from both this [C4UN Pact for the Future Implementation Dashboard](#) and Summary from the [18 Oct. Pact for the Future Monitoring and Follow-up Meeting](#). Let’s be sure to mention possible linkages / involving the 23 ImPact Coalitions in data-collection/support to our monitoring tool.

- 1) Let’s be sure to share this draft concept with Bill Durch, Joris, Larik, Mark Johnson/Peter Hoffman at New School, Dr. Kuniko Ashizawa, who else?
- 2) Mention (including for Dashboard) leveraging of AI.
- 3) Michael: Let’s be sure to draw ideas from both this [C4UN Pact for the Future Implementation Dashboard](#) and Summary from the [18 Oct. Pact for the Future Monitoring and Follow-up Meeting](#). Let’s be sure to mention possible linkages / involved the 23 ImPact Coalitions in data-collection/support to our monitoring tool.
- 4) (As we have written in our PIF/Pocantico meeting concept:
 - 3) Review and comment on a **SOTF Actions & Commitments Monitor** concept note. Drawing upon monitoring methodologies pioneered for the Stimson Center’s Global Governance Index, Global Governance Survey, and *Global Governance Innovation Report’s* log-frames, the concept note will detail the proposed approach and actors to be engaged in a new SOTF Actions & Commitments Monitor.)

- 5) Michael's use of AI to compare SDGs/targets to SOTF 56 Actions (commitments?); Michael, you also referred in our recent convo on the SDG 16+ example for running a "Data Audit" (I saw on screen with what you shared in "Table 2.4" categories on SDG Indicator, Coverage, Source.) ...should we bring this methodology into perhaps the concluding section VI above on a "Possible Way Forward"?
- 6) Only 15% of SDGs (targets?) on track by 2023 ...can we anticipate similar low-level of progress by Sept. 202 for tracking Pact for the Future.
- 7) See Henk-Jan (IDLO) doc. On specific asks for action by the S-G ...these should all be measurable/time-bound, yes? Problem when so many of the Pact actions are vague, process-oriented, and hence difficult to measure?
- 8) Carefully review Pact for further ideas. Have you drawn sufficiently on [RP's recent Just Security](#) article too?
- 9) Maybe still reference more:

(As we have written in our PIF/Pocantico meeting concept: "Review and comment on a **SOTF Actions & Commitments Monitor** concept note. Drawing upon monitoring methodologies pioneered for the Stimson Center's Global Governance Index, Global Governance Survey, and *Global Governance Innovation Report's* log-frames, the concept note will detail the proposed approach and actors to be engaged in a new SOTF Actions & Commitments Monitor.)"

- Only official review meeting for the Pact for the Future as a whole is Sept. 2028 (Heads of State Summit one year after SDG Summit in Sept. 2027), but MANY parallel tracks underway between now and then (as detailed in Richard's recent [Just Security commentary](#)); get latest from UN Secretariat (monthly meeting chaired by S-G, 4-5 major WGs, etc.)

- 10) Nudhara to share example of "SDG Mosaic Dashboard" and collection of "citizen data" from civil society groups (Nudhara, is this data the C4UN through the Information Clearinghouse Team could help to gather? What are the lessons from SDG Voluntary National Review data collection?).
- 11) Work with IEP (David and Research Team) in bringing back GGI in 2026 (GGIR'26), and ensuring strong linkages with the Pact Monitoring Toolkit tools/components.
- 12) PMT: Michael's COOL IDEA of a Composite Score/Metric/Measure of Progress for ANY grouping of countries, like the Forum of Small States (and measure results for every LDC, advanced, Middle Income, and other types of groupings, not geographic...an "overlay" within the Dashboard);

13) How can we collaborate too with UNU CPR?

14) [C4UN and ImPact Coalitions](#) (including the [ICH P4TF Implementation Dashboard](#)): In addition to possibly employing the 20+ ImPact Coalitions for data collection (and as a chief constituency/user of the Pact Monitor), C4UN's SOTF Information Clearinghouse Team (following Fri., 18 Oct. meeting) wrote to us with the following "offer" of support:

"But ICH is keen to have a meeting with GGIN to discuss collaboration on the monitoring framework as Jebilson has been giving thought to what it could look like. Here's are some of his thoughts from a recent email:

Once the mapping is complete, the next step is to define what monitoring means for each action item. It is at this stage we can possibly collaborate with GGIN/Michael and also IDLO and others. I see GGIN's approach (not fully clear in this meeting though, but at least the basic idea) building on top of what've developed. If there is interest and willingness, we can possibly have a bilateral call.

I may be missing one more person or organisation who is tracking the entire Pact, so we could see if they are willing to partner as well, but GGIN, given that we know them, seems to be a low hanging fruit.

Once we define what monitoring means and which action items we are monitoring/tracking collectively or as C4UN alone, then we'll be able to exactly determine how the ICH Team can contribute. But I'm sure that to track even 5% of the Pact, we need a Team the size of the ICH Team (depending on the depth and detail of tracking/monitoring, of course). The ICH Team is a fully trained up one, so it is a good idea to build on the existing knowledge and accumulated expertise, even for GGIN."

The ICH's initial table/spade work included the following categories for info. Collection (*that we may wish to draw upon for the Pact for the Future Monitor?*):

Pact Action / Type 1-4 / Actor Responsible for Implementation / Relevant Intergovernmental Process / Relevant UN / Additional Comments

- maybe this could entail four Types (1-4_ – *learning from initial work of C4UN's Information Clearinghouse* — (i) indicators/data for "low-hanging fruit" Actions/Commitments where indicators/data sources exist (SDGs, climate, etc.) – **also ask about # of REAFFIRMATIONS in Pact for the Future**; (ii) indicators/data sources that will need to be generated but are doable (in part because the Action/Commitment is measurable/traceable and credible data sources exist; (iii) a third category where Action/Commitments are ambiguous and hence

difficult to track; 4th category; and (iv) High-aspirational Actions/Commitments (e.g., world free of hunger, peace, reduced inequality etc.)

If there's a future "Annual Civil Society Review" by the ImPact Coalitions in the Future, let's be sure to mention in a future iteration of the Pact Monitoring Toolkit concept.

What could the linkages be with Thomas Hale / DFG IC (DFG Monitoring) and GDC Monitoring (probably undertaken by the Tech Envoy's Office, no?).

The Following is Background Info./Ideas we can continued to draw upon but not necessarily use here (or later in this concept):

UN Mission: The portal will provide an easier way to demonstrate national POTF progress. It will leverage existing UN, National, civil society and SDG related data and new datasets capable of plugging core gaps. Significant data already exists, although significant gaps remain. The effort we propose aims to help close these gaps by...

REVAMP into THREE main Q's:

- 1) What are we measuring? What can conceivably be measured? (given the breadth of ideas in the pact). (highlight the value of data in measuring progress)
- 2) What already exists? What type of mapping is required? What are the challenges in the field of data-collection? (highlight challenges in collecting data)
- 3) What value-add? What novel ways of presenting data can be of most benefit to UN Missions and UN system (highlight dashboard and mapping capabilities)

Michael, after we finish the concept, let's revisit all of these earlier Q's too:

- In your view, how could Pact for the Future monitoring support the practical (implementation-oriented) work of your Mission and the UN Secretariat?
- Is there a benefit to having a standardized approach across the Pact's 56 actions and associated commitments (sub-actions)? (see Section III below)
- Does it make sense to rely heavily on existing data (e.g., for the Sustainable Development Goals), and what data gaps can be most quickly and effectively addressed? (see Section IV below)
- Building on the above discussion, what ongoing data and lessons learned can already be drawn into Pact for the Future monitoring and why? (see Section V)
- What kind of consultative process toward an integrated monitoring mechanism/framework for the Pact for the Future would be most useful, considering time and budget constraints (see Section VI)? ie
- In what concrete ways might your Mission wish to contribute to a new Pact for the Future monitoring tool?