**STATEMENT ON FOLLOW-UP AND REVIEW**

**POST-2015 INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATIONS 18 - 22 MAY 2015**

The Post-2015 Agenda has been challenged to end extreme poverty, leave no one behind, and to protect the future of the planet. This commitment requires a follow-up and review mechanism that will robustly and effectively measure progress throughout society.

ATD Fourth World and the NGO Major Group maintain that in order to reach this ambition, member states must ensure that all targets impact the people living in most marked poverty and exclusion first; no target should be considered met unless it’s met for ALL, including the poorest and most marginalized in a given country.

We understand arguments that “countries should be allowed to make progress where they can first” but, we also hope to remind member states that in the race to get quick results under the MDGs, countries left out the poorest people in the implementation of development policy. We must avoid repeating this.

Considering the exclusion and vulnerability that people living in the most extreme poverty experience, the impacts of development policies on their lives cannot be measured by standard monitoring frameworks alone. For instance, Household surveys, census data, administrative data, and online consultations systematically exclude the most vulnerable people.

So, in an effort to introduce people living in poverty as partners in the implementation and review process, we emphasize that at the national level countries can leverage participatory methods of monitoring and accountability. This requires, for example, national review bodies that receive inputs from sub-national participatory monitoring initiatives.  And at the global level, national stakeholder reports emerging from participatory monitoring could be included in a review that identifies trends, challenges and common experiences.

People-led monitoring that tackles discrimination and social exclusion can change the dynamics of accountability, empowering the most vulnerable while benefiting from their first-hand knowledge. Considering many countries’ low levels of statistical capacity, participatory monitoring can fill data gaps through citizen-led data collection and qualitative evaluations.

Participatory monitoring will enhance our monitoring where it matters most. It is an essential component of a review mechanism that leaves no one behind.