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COUNTRY CASE STUDIES:

ADDENDUM TO THE 2ND EDITION OF THE
'CES ROAD MAP ON STATISTICS FOR SGDS'

The document presents country case studies that accompany the draft 2nd edition of the Conference of European Statisticians (CES) 'Road Map on statistics for SDGs'.

The case studies are grouped according to the Sections in the Road Map. They illustrate how countries and international organizations are implementing different approaches and solutions in the work related to statistics for SDGs. To allow for continuous updating, the case studies will be made available on the UNECE Knowledge Hub on Statistics for SDGs (https://w3.unece.org/sdghub/, see section 'Country resources').

Contents

Road Map Section 1: Use of statistics for SDGs

Case study 1. Germany: Policy follow up on off-track SDG indicators

The German Sustainable Development Strategy (GSDS) is the national implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Its predecessor was launched in 2002 and has been updated regularly since then. In 2016, GSDS and the corresponding indicator set were aligned with the 17 SDGs and the fundamental principles of the 2030 Agenda. Since this comprehensive revision, the indicator set consists of at least one indicator per goal (in total: 63 indicators in 2016; 66 indicators in 2018). In GSDS, the 17 goals are divided in several postulates, that are comparable with the targets of 2030 Agenda.

Every two years since 2006, the Federal Statistical Office has published an indicator report to monitor the national SDG indicators on behalf of the Federal Government. The report is prepared in a professionally independent way and shows Germany's progress towards SDGs. In the indicator report, each indicator is visualized in a chart, followed by a text in three parts with detailed information on the indicator (1. definition, 2. political intention and target, 3. content and development of the indicator).

A core element of the indicator report is the weather symbol – from sunshine to thunderstorm – that illustrates, in a simple and easy-to-understand way, how far an indicator has moved on the politically desired path towards its target. There are four possible weather symbols that can be assigned according to their trend. These symbols are neither a political appraisal nor a forecast. The trend assessment is based on a moving average of the last six data points.

The first and best weather condition "sunshine" is assigned if, according to the current indicator development, the target will be approximately achieved (on-track). If the indicator is on track, but slightly misses the target, then this shows a "sun with a cloud". If the distance to the target is likely to be very large, then this symbolizes a "cloud", and if the indicator is in a completely wrong direction, then "thunderstorm" is assigned (off-track). Weather symbols for the previous years are also listed in the appendix of the indicator report and allow an assessment of how stable the "weather condition" has been so far. Nevertheless, the weather symbols are only a first impression and do not replace the explanatory texts with their background information.

In early 2017, the Federal Government commissioned the German Council for Sustainable Development to organize a peer review, an international expert report on GSDS. The international peer review group consisted of the chair Helen Clark (former Prime Minister of New Zealand, former UNDP Administrator) and experts from Mexico, Belgium, Switzerland, China, South Africa, the Netherlands, France, Norway, Great Britain and Canada. The peers developed 11 recommendations. In their fifth recommendation they asked the Federal Government to "strengthen the executive's central coordination capacities and address off-track indicators promptly". The review and its report may contribute to "exchange of best practices and mutual learning" as requested by the 2030 Agenda.

The so-called off-track indicators are indicators where the politically determined target will most likely be missed (weather symbols cloud and thunderstorm). As of the last indicator report 2018, 28 of the 66 national SDG indicators were off-track (weather symbol cloud: 20 indicators; thunderstorm: 8 indicators). In comparison, 32 indicators had a positive development (weather symbol sunshine: 24 indicators; sun with cloud: 8 indicators); while six indicators could not be assessed because of a lack of data availability at that time

Advantages: The indicator progress assessment developed by the Federal Statistical Office using weather symbols is widely accepted and serves as the basis for categorizing the national SDG indicators into on- and off-track indicators. Political actions have already taken place on this basis. In December 2019, the State Secretaries' Committee on Sustainable Development adopted a report on

"strengthen the implementation of the targets of the German Sustainable Development Strategy" that lists previous and further planned policy measures for every off-track indicator.

Challenges: The weather symbols do not provide any information whether the indicators are suitable for measuring the postulates.

Future steps: As part of the preparation of the update of the National Sustainable Development Strategy, the Federal Government will conduct an open citizens' dialogue in autumn 2020. The results of the citizens' dialogue are then incorporated into the strategy. The revised GSDS of the Federal Government as well as the indicator report of the Federal Statistical Office will be published at the beginning of 2021.

More information:

Federal Statistical Office of Germany (Destatis) - contact e-mail address: sdg-indicators@destatis.de
      Webpage https://www.destatis.de/EN/Themes/Society-Environment/Sustainable-Development-Indicators/_node.html
      National Reporting Platform (NRP) for the indicators of the German National Sustainable Development Strategy (GSDS): www.dns-indicators.de
      National Reporting Platform (NRP) regarding the global SDG indicators: www.sdg-indicators.de
      Indicator Report 2018: https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Gesellschaft-Umwelt/Nachhaltigkeitsindikatoren/Publikationen/Downloads-Nachhaltigkeit/indicator-report-0230002189004.pdf
Federal Government of Germany
      Webpage: https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/issues/sustainability
      German Sustainable Development Strategy, version 2016: https://www.bundesregierung.de/resource/blob/998220/455740/7d1716e5d5576bec62c9d16ca908e80e/2017-06-20-langfassung-n-en-data.pdf
German Council for Sustainable Development
      Webpage: https://www.nachhaltigkeitsrat.de/en/
      The 2018 Peer Review on the German Sustainability Strategy: https://www.nachhaltigkeitsrat.de/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/2018_Peer_Review_of_German_Sustainability_Strategy_BITV.pdf

Case study 2. Netherlands: Local government use of NSO data: Urban Data Centres

There is a growing realization among public authorities in the Netherlands that their work should be data-driven. This trend is seen at many different levels, ranging from national to local. 'Evidence-based' working has become a focal point for a growing number of municipalities, for instance. This is the reason why they seek collaboration with Statistics Netherlands (CBS). As many municipal councils are structuring their policy along the lines of SDGs, within these collaborations local authorities often ask the CBS for localized SDG data.

This collaboration is made possible through 'CBS Urban Data Centres' (UDCs). Within a UDC, a municipality combines its strengths with those of CBS. Core expertise available at CBS on e.g. data infrastructure, data processing and privacy protection is paired with local policy issues by committing (new) data sources towards finding policy solutions and laying bare the local implications of societal developments. This is how local authorities, businesses and institutions improve their understanding of actual developments within the municipality.

Various types of data centres have so far emerged in the Netherlands, ranging from UDCs in cities to a specially established Rural Data Centre (RDC) for rural municipalities which have teamed up. The

UDC concept has attracted wide international interest. CBS is often seen explaining at international events what the cooperation within UDCs means.

Advantages: There is a very short line between the local authority and the CBS staff. CBS staff are often seconded to UDCs to carry out certain studies.

Challenges: It is often difficult to convince local authorities that studies cost money. Some municipalities do not seem to realize that costs are involved and expect CBS to the studies free of charge.

More information: https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/our-services/urban-data-centres

Case study 3. Netherlands: Using well-being and SDG indicators to hold the government to account

Following a debate on a broader concept of well-being than measured by GDP in the Dutch House of Representatives and a subsequent motion carried by the House, the minister for Economic Affairs requested the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) to compile an *Annual Monitor of Well-being*. It has been published since 2018 and is used to hold the government to account every year on Accountability Day in May on the basis of not only economic growth in terms of GDP, but also in terms of a broad concept of well-being.

The first *Monitor of Well-being* included over 100 indicators on quality of life here and now, and how this affects the well-being of future generations and that of people living elsewhere.

Since 2019, the SDG indicators have been incorporated in this monitor, as there is a lot of overlap between the well-being indicators CBS was using and the global SDG indicators. So every year in May the Dutch government is now held to account partly on how it performs on in terms of wellbeing and SDG's.

Advantages: Parliamentarians have information at their fingertips about how the country is doing on over 200 indicators with red and green arrows showing the direction in which the indicator is moving and an easily readable graph of the position of the Netherlands for each indicator in the EU.

It has also led to a dialogue between parliament and NSO.

Challenges: It is quite difficult to reconcile the two indicator sets. It is taking time and we are still progressing every year

Future steps: The integration of the two indicator sets will continue, as will the expansion of a number of SDGs for which we had little data (e.g. SDGs 14 and 15).

More information:

https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/publication/2020/21/monitor-of-well-being-the-sdgs-2020

Case study 4. Poland: Statistics Poland and Supreme Court of Audit Office – cooperation for state auditing in line with SDGs

Poland's case shows that various entities with different competencies and roles can contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. An example of such cross-sectoral initiative was cooperation between Statistics Poland and the Supreme Audit Office – SAO (the top independent state audit body whose mission is to safeguard public spending) in the first half of 2020. The subject of agreement between the two parties was collaboration in monitoring progress towards the SDGs in line with Poland's SDG priorities specified in the *Strategy for Responsible Development* (the country's most important development strategy) as well as identification of SDG aspects that require state auditing by SAO. Using both official UN SDG metrics and national SDG indicators, Statistics Poland analysed the

socio-economic and environmental situation in Poland. SAO used its results to identify the areas of state activity that needed auditing in terms of SDGs. The work plan of the Supreme Audit Office for 2021 will include the identified areas.

Advantages:

General advantages:
- cross-sectoral approach towards SDG implementation and monitoring
- increased awareness of the official statistics' relevance and usefulness
- stronger linkage between decision-making process and official statistics

For official statistics:
- gaining new experience, perspective and inspiration
- gaining knowledge on areas that are insufficiently covered by data and feedback on data user needs

For the Supreme Audit Office:
- basing the selection of areas to be controlled on hard statistical data

For government:
- obtaining information not only about whether progress is being made within a specific Goal but also whether the resources allocated to this goal are adequate and appropriate
- capturing areas requiring corrective steps to be taken

Challenges: One of the biggest challenges was the need to combine different perspectives of statisticians and officials responsible for controlling the functioning of the state. Another difficulty was clear indication of the desired direction of changes based only on data, especially in the absence of target values for some indicators; in such cases, it was necessary to provide SAO with relevant methodological information for the correct assessment of the situation characterized by the data. Methodology turned out to be necessary also in the case of indicators whose names were not informative enough and their definitions and methods of calculation had to be referred to for better understanding.

Future steps: The identified areas requiring intensified audit activities in terms of SDGs will be used by the Supreme Audit Office's organizational units (departments and branches) to conduct an in-depth pre-audit analysis and then – the audits. The use of the identified areas will not be limited only to SAO's audit plan for 2021, but, in line with the time scope of the 2030 Agenda, it will be possible in the following years.

Continuation of work on the part of Statistics Poland will consist in updating of the socio-economic analysis of the country in terms of SDGs to facilitate subsequent annual audits carried out by the Supreme Audit Office.

More information: https://www.nik.gov.pl/aktualnosci/monitorowanie-celow-zrownowazonego-rozwoju-onz.html

Road Map Section 2: Quality assurance of SDG indicators

Case study 5. Netherlands: Quality criteria for externally sourced data

For data from sources outside NSOs, Statistics Netherlands (CBS) drafted a quality assessment framework to assess external data in terms of their suitability as input for calculating SDG indicators. In drafting these quality criteria, CBS looked extensively at quality guidelines for statistics as

established by CBS, Eurostat/European Statistical System (ESS) and OECD. A study of these sources showed that a number of aspects are common to all of them, but as they pertain to institutions whose primary task is producing statistics, they are not always relevant for the proposed framework, which was also to be applied to non-statistical organizations. For our purpose, the following elements are the most important:

1. Independence and transparency of the organization: what is its mandate? And on whose authority? Are the data impartial/unbiased? How and to whom is the organization accountable for its methods and procedures?

2. Data quality assurance: do the data comply with independently set national/international standards?

3. If the data have been processed: are the methods well-founded and well-described? Are they scientifically justified/verified?

4. Are the data relevant? Do they meet the requirements of the indicator? Are they fit for purpose?

5. Are the data up-to-date, and will they be kept up-to-date?

6. Are the data comparable in time (consistent, more than one data point in time)? And comparable with other countries?

7. Are the data easy to understand? Alternatively: can they be made to be easy to understand?

8. Can the data be disaggregated (gender, age, region, etc.)

Score allocation matrix (Table 1)

To get an overall picture of the quality of the data provided by external organizations, a score is assigned to each criterion in accordance with the table above (cf. Eurostat's Principles, criteria and selection process for developing an EU-SDG indicator framework[1]).

To be considered for inclusion in the Dutch national indicator set, the data must have a minimum quality level: they may not score 0 (not acceptable), and the average score must be at least 1.5 points (= total points divided by number of criteria applied).

No score is assigned for independence/transparency of the organization providing the data, but there are a number of hard conditions: organization/method of governance and financial governance must be autonomous and information about these and about (accountability) of supervisory structures, financing, methods and processes must be publicly accessible. (e.g. via the organization's website). This will include things like annual work programmes, annual reports, codes of practice concerning integrity and conflicts of interest.

Advantages: The matrix is a quick way to assess the reliability of the source of external non-official data.

Challenges: It is sometimes difficult to find out exactly how these organizations collect their data.

More information: Available on request (Lieneke Hoeksma, Statistics Netherlands, l.hoeksma@cbs.nl)

Table 1. The CBS Score allocation matrix for assessing quality of externally sourced data

Criterion\Score	3 high	2 medium	1 low	0 not acceptable
Quality	Complies with internatio-nally recognized norm (e.g. ISO)	Complies with nationally recognized norm	Complies with internally defined norm	No norm defined

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[1] https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/276524/9479054/2019-01-08__EU_SDG_indicator_set_2019_review_final_report.pdf

Methods	Internationally recognized, scientifically justified, well described	scientifically justified, well described	Well described and justified, publicly accessible	Not described or justified
Relevance	Identical to IAEG	Population identical to IAEG	Considered by experts to be a good proxy	Rejected as proxy by experts
Frequency	Yearly	Two-yearly	Three-yearly	Less frequent than three-yearly or one-off.
Timeliness	T-1 year	T-2 years	T-3 years	>T-3 years
Comparability over time	At least 5 data points without methodological break	At least 3 data points without methodological break	At least 2 data points without methodological break	0 data points without methodological break

Case study 6. Sweden: Metadata for national indicators

Sweden set up a working group on quality assurance in February 2019. The first task was to create a template for metadata collection for the national indicators. To construct the metadata template, the UN reference metadata template[2] for data reported on the Sustainable Development Goals was used together with the national quality framework.

The metadata template includes the following information: Purpose and definitions, data sources and data collection, content, accessibility and frequency, reference period, processing and computation, reliability, comparability over time and with the global indicator and coherence. There is also a section for contact details, concerning all contributing organizations, and a possibility to leave references and any other relevant information.

After the data collection process, all metadata files were reviewed before publishing. If there were questions about a reported metadata file, the file was generally sent back to the producer. When reviewing the metadata files, comments were made with ideas on how to update and improve the template.

Result/advantages: The template was used during the data collection period between May and August 2019, this resulted in collecting and publishing metadata of more than 150 SDG indicators in connection to the reporting of the national follow-up of the 2030 Agenda in Sweden in October 2019.

Assigning the working group, constructing the metadata template and publishing the metadata files is seen as a first step in the quality assurance work of the SDG indicators in Sweden. By publishing the metadata files, all users are able to gain more detailed information about the indicators, creating transparency and avoiding unintended use of the indicators.

Challenges: It was essential to conduct a template that could also be used by statistic producers outside of the national statistical system, who might be entirely new to quality frameworks for statistics. Before using the template during the data collection process, it was therefore tested by a small reference group including both statistical producers within and outside of the national statistical system.

Future steps: implementing a system for handling, updating and publishing metadata.

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[2] https://unstats.un.org/capacity-building/meetings/UNSD-DFID-Metadata/documents/Module_2.2_Metadata-Template.pdf

Road Map Section 3: National coordination mechanisms

Case study 7. Portugal: Coordinating the statistical follow-up of the 2030 Agenda

Statistics Portugal has been included at an early stage in the national coordination structures for the implementation and follow-up of the 2030 Agenda. As the main body producing and disseminating official statistics, Statistics Portugal is part of the Interministerial Commission on Foreign Policy (CIPE) for matters related to statistics for SDGs. In Portugal, CIPE is the forum for coordinating the national implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Statistics Portugal has also contributed to the Voluntary National Review (coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) with a chapter on the statistical monitoring of SDGs at the national level.

In response to growing demands for SDG data, Statistics Portugal created an in-house multidisciplinary working group on the statistical follow-up of the 2030 Agenda working in close cooperation with several ministries to map existing indicators and sources, as well as disseminating relevant information.

According to the current availability status for Portugal of UN SDG global indicators (as of 17 July 2020), information is available for 129 of the global SDG indicators: 74 are identical, 42 are proxies and 13 have partial information.

As the national focal point for SDG statistical monitoring, Statistics Portugal coordinates (in close cooperation with relevant national bodies) the reporting of SDG indicators and receives validation requests from custodian agencies.

Advantages: Coordination meetings with potential data providers proved essential to:

- identify the information that could eventually become available;
- raise crosscutting awareness on the Agenda 2030 monitoring process;
- establish communication routines with other national bodies.

Through the integration of the national reporting platform in the IT infrastructure, all data produced by NSO is linked to the Dissemination Database, providing users with a set of analytical features, as well as direct access to the full time series available and to all available dimensions (sex, age, etc.).

Challenges: Need to close data gaps on the goals with the lowest coverage, especially on environment statistics. Need to improve communication of the SDG indicators.

Future steps: Statistics Portugal will continue to actively participate in the methodological work promoted by UNGGIM-Europe. The National SDG Platform will be improved.

More information:: For more information on Portugal's statistical follow-up of the 2030 Agenda, please consult the national SDG platform
https://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&xpgid=ine_perfsdg&xlang=en .

Additional details:

Cooperating with line ministries and relevant official bodies

Statistics Portugal organized several meetings with line ministries responsible for each SDG to map the existing information. Some of these bodies act as Other National Authorities within the Statistical System, while others are regular data providers (but not statistical authorities). These meetings had two main goals: (1) decide on the relevance for the country of the indicators not being produced; and (2) identify potential data sources or create data production roadmaps for the indicators deemed relevant and possible to produce, but not yet available.

Case study 8. Russian Federation: National coordination mechanisms for SDGs

The Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat) is authorized by the Government of the Russian Federation to coordinate the activities of the federal authorities on the collection and submission of official statistics on SDG indicators to the international organizations.

The active work on SDG monitoring at the national level began in 2016. Rosstat joined the Interdepartmental Working Group under the Presidential Administration of the Russian Federation on issues related to climate change and sustainable development (IWG), which is headed by the presidential adviser, at the end of 2016. Since that moment the group began to discuss the SDGs monitoring in the country.

In February 2017 a special expert group on information and statistical support for monitoring SDGs was established for a detailed elaboration of the SDG indicators. This group is chaired by Rosstat and includes representatives of more than twenty ministries and agencies. The representatives of various Russian scientific institutions and expert community also take part in the work of the expert group.

Russia has a decentralized statistical system. The majority of federal authorities work with the international organizations independently in their statistical domain. That's why a set of coordination mechanisms for official statistics at the national level is needed.

The procedure for providing statistical information on SDG indicators to international organizations is also defined. The main document in the Russian Federation, which contains lists of works on the formation of official statistical information, is the Federal Plan of Statistical Work (FPSW). It contains lists of producers of official statistics and the works performed by them with the indication of frequency, level of aggregation (on subjects of the Russian Federation, on municipalities), and terms of providing data to users. Rosstat is a coordinating body of the Federal Plan of Statistical Works.

In 2017 a subsection "Sustainable Development Goals Indicators of the Russian Federation" was included in FPSW that contains 90 indicators from the global list of SDG indicators, of which: 54 indicators (i.e. 60%) are the responsibility of Rosstat, and 36 indicators (i.e. 40%) – data from other 18 ministries and agencies. Another 13 SDG indicators are planned to be included in FPSW by the end of 2020.

All official statistical information produced within the Federal Plan of Statistical Works must be uploaded to the Unified Interdepartmental Statistical Information System (UniSIS). This is an open national platform for data dissemination. Currently, it contains official statistics for more than 7000 indicators from 65 federal authorities. A special SDG domain has been activated in the UniSIS immediately after creation of the SDG Chapter in the Federal Plan of Statistical Works. All the authorities provide information in accordance with the determined timeline. Published data are accompanied by metadata, data and open data presentation mechanism, and contact information.

Advantages: The development of FPSW is carried out in accordance with the basic principles of official statistics and on the basis of a rational choice of sources to form official statistical information to ensure its completeness, reliability, taking into account the interests of users, as well as to reduce the burden on respondents and avoid duplication in the work of producers of official statistics. FPSW is approved by the Government of the Russian Federation and is binding on all Russian Federal Executive authorities.

Challenges: Updating the Federal Plan of Statistical Works is a rather lengthy administrative procedure that requires a lot of time for approval.

Future steps: Rosstat is currently preparing to launch the Digital Analytical Platform for Providing Statistical Data. Rosstat's Digital Analytical Platform (DAC) is one of the key elements of the national data management system created under the Digital Economy national program. The purpose of the platform is to move to a new structural and functional model for the production and dissemination

of statistical data in Russia. This model should implement the principles of single information space of data, traceability and interconnection of concepts and objects of statistical accounting, one-time provision of primary statistical data and their repeated subsequent use. The data from the platform will be available to all categories of information users (authorities, business, experts, international community). The launch of the platform into commercial operation is planned to be completed by the end of 2021.

More information:
https://eng.gks.ru/folder/75266
https://rosstat.gov.ru/sdg
https://eng.gks.ru/sdg

Road Map Section 4: Reporting on global SDG indicators

Case study 9: Armenia - National Reporting Platform for Armenia data for Sustainable Development Goal indicators

Studying the experience of developing a National Reporting Platform (NRP) for the U.S. SDGs indicators and Training Materials, Armstat has developed a similar platform for Armenia, with the support of the UNFPA Armenia Country Office, and launched it on 29 December 2017.

On 17 September 2019, thanks to invaluable support of Ms. Kali Kong (U.S.), Ms. Tiina Luige (UNECE) and Ms. Jennifer Park (UNECE), Mr. Brock Fanning, Data Scientist, Center for Open Data Enterprise (CODE, U.S.) and financial assistance of the UNFPA and IOM Armenia Country Offices, Armstat launched the new NRP on SDGs indicators (http://sdg.armstat.am/).

Armstat has successfully adapted and customized NRP for statistics on SDGs anchored on Open Data Source. Open SDG was chosen based on the example and recommendation of the teams behind the U.S. national reporting platform, which also uses Open SDG.

The setup of the platform up was done in several steps. First, Armstat went through the Quick Start in the Open SDG documentation. Next, Armstat wrote scripts to convert the existing data into the CSV format that Open SDG uses. Then Armstat performed some translations of content into Armenian and Russian. Finally, Armstat configured the hosting server and deployment workflows. The initial setup took about 1 week. This setup was done with the help of an on-site consultant, Mr. Brock Fanning, Data Scientist, CODE.

Armstat`s staging environment is hosted on GitHub, and production environment is hosted on a local server.

The platform is available in English, Armenian, and Russian.

Customizations added to the Open SDG platform:

- Armstat preferred to see the goal layout as a two-column target/indicator arrangement. This customization was performed on Armstat`s NRP and then later contributed back to the Open SDG community, to become part of the core platform.
- Armstat also wanted national indicators to be distinct from the global indicators, and this suggestion led to a tagging feature being added to Open SDG.

Advantages: The most appealing aspects of Open SDG were the ease of maintenance, the high level of control, and the country ownership.

Challenges: When the same indicator is provided by more than one source, in the table and graph it is not possible to distinguish the source of the indicator.

Future steps:
- Continue collaboration with CODE.
- Provide administrative registers with an on-line access and a possibility to edit indicators.
- Organize trainings on NRP administration for data providers and awareness workshops for users.
- Introduce data visualization in maps.

More information:
Link to Armenia - Case Study: https://open-sdg.readthedocs.io/en/latest/case-studies/armenia/
Link to platform: https://armstat.github.io/sdg-site-armenia/
Link to platform: https://sdg.armstat.am/

Case study 10. Iceland: Implementation of Icelandic National Reporting Platform

In October 2019 Statistics Iceland opened a National Reporting Platform (NRP) for dissemination of SDG statistics. The Icelandic NRP is based on the Open SDG reporting platform which was selected as it met all the requirements Statistics Iceland set out for a SDG dissemination platform: it is an open source platform, it is easy to deploy and adapt to national circumstances, it is very intuitive for users and it presents metadata in a transparent manner.

Deployment of the NRP took about 4 months, with the most time-consuming parts associated with hosting of the NRP on Statistics Iceland servers and translation to Icelandic. The experience of the NRP has been very positive so far, it has improved the dissemination of SDG statistics and reached audiences which might not have accessed the information through published reports and other traditional means of publishing statistics. The NRP has improved the project management of the SDG implementation in Iceland in general as it ensures that the most recent data are available at each given time. The NRP has also improved coordination with data producers outside of the National Statistical Office, as it improves the visibility of data from individual producers. A key benefit of the platform is the presentation of metadata and the transparency of data sources as well as any updates and changes made to the platform.

Advantages: The NRP has proved to be a great project management tool for both the statistical coordination and dissemination specifically as well as for the SDG implementation in Iceland in general. It has improved access to and interest in SDG statistics and has furthermore proven to be an important tool in the coordination with data producers.

Challenges: The main difficulties encountered in the development of the NRP are associated with hosting the platform on Statistics Iceland servers and the translation of the platform into Icelandic. In hindsight it would have proven easier to host the NRP on GitHub.

Future steps: Future work on the NRP includes implementing national and potentially regional indicators, improving the disaggregation of the data as well as adding links and documentation of related SDG information from Iceland and abroad.

More information:
https://visar.hagstofa.is/heimsmarkmidin/

Case study 11. Kyrgyzstan: Reporting on global SDG indicators and SDMX

National Statistical committee of the Kyrgyz Republic within building a National monitoring and reporting system for SDG indicators is implementing new tools and formats of data and metadata exchange such as SDMX. SDMX allows to gain efficiency and avoid duplication of effort in work. There are a few reasons of implementing SDMX in Kyrgyzstan:

- Comparable data. Kyrgyzstan now has data for global and national indicators in SDMX format, which follows the global SDG DSD. This means SDG data is easily comparable with other countries' SDG data, where it also follows the global SDG DSD.
- Reduce reporting burden. Now that the SDG data is in the SDMX format, no further conversion is required. It is uploaded to the National Open SDG platform of the Kyrgyz Republic and other platforms.
- Transparency. The uniform DSD structure allows users to read and correctly interpret SDG data from any source: national, regional or global.

Currently Kyrgyzstan has two SDMX data-flows for SDGs set up:

1. National data-flow, which uses the national customised DSD and includes the full set of their SDG data, and is used to populate the Open SDG platform
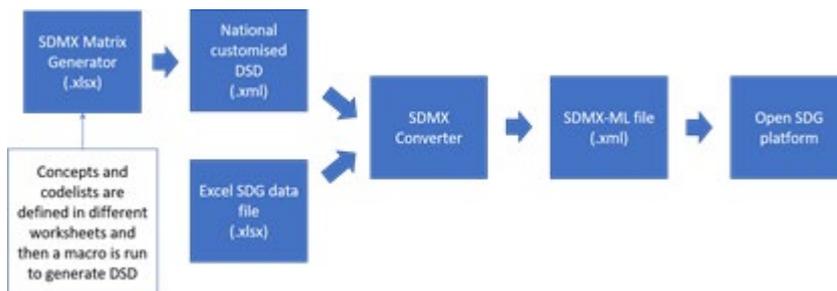
2. Global data-flow, which uses the unmodified global SDG DSD and allows Kyrgyzstan's national SDG data to be transferred to the SDG Global Platform and compared to the global SDG dataset.
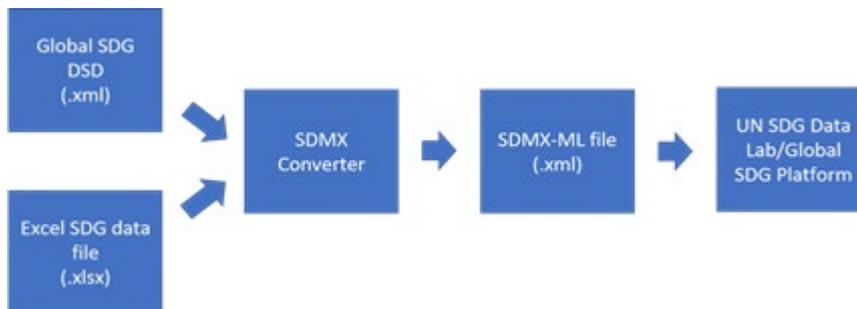
Case study 12. Kyrgyzstan: National Reporting Platform on Statistics for SDGs

The national SDG reporting platform is an essential element in building an effective system for monitoring the SDG achievements. For this purpose, the statistical office of the Kyrgyz Republic adapted the Open SDG platform. Open SDG is an open source, free-to-reuse platform for managing and publishing data and statistics related to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Key features of the Platform:[3]

1. Machine-readable data
2. Data visualizations: graphs, data tables, and maps
3. Multilingual: already available in the six official UN languages and more, using the SDG Translations resource
4. Fully customizable

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[3] https://open-sdg.readthedocs.io/en/latest/

Currently, the Kyrgyz Open SDG Platform hosts data and metadata for global and national SDG indicators. Among advantages of the platform are the storing data in SDMX format, and availability of platform in 3 languages (English, Russian and Kyrgyz).

Case study 13. Portugal: Reporting and validating SDG data

Statistical indicators produced within the NSS are reported through the following communication channels:

1. previously established reporting flows (pre-SDGs), such as questionnaires from international organisations;
2. specific SDG surveys sent by custodian agencies;
3. national reporting platform;
4. national SDG monitoring publication (including a statistical excel file).

Validation requests are analysed by Statistics Portugal and, where necessary, by the national official body responsible for a specific domain (assessment of sources, methodology, chronological series and data estimates). After consulting with the relevant national body (where applicable) and verifying the criteria stated above, Statistics Portugal communicates the national decision to the custodian agency. Data which remains unclear as to its computing process or sources is not validated.

Case study 14. Turkey: Country experience in the production of some non-official statistics

All nationally applicable global SDGs indicators for Turkey were assigned to national data producers, including non-official (that means, not yet officially produced) indicators. As a result of the national coordination mechanism led by TurkStat, this assignment has channelled national data producer's efforts to estimate some of these (previously) non-official indicators within national capacity. The results improved data quality and were published in TurkStat's "Sustainable Development Indicators, 2010-2018" news release in 2020.

Two specific examples provide more details on how some non- official indicators were produced:

1. 15.4.2 Mountain green cover index
2. 14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index

This indicator was formulated as an output of FAO's global governance and measures the changes of the green vegetation in mountain areas – i.e. forest, shrubs, trees, pastureland, crop land, etc. – to monitor progress on SDGs 15.4 "conservation of mountain ecosystems" target.

The first data estimated at the global level was provided to countries by FAO to receive confirmation that this non-official data was representing country's values. This first estimation provided data for 140 countries with over 170 000 observation points. FAO's initiative on informing TurkStat and responsible ministry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF) included exchanging correspondence that spanned over more than 2 years for this indicator. Thanks to the FAO's initiative, this cooperation provided an opportunity for national focal points to examine FAO's global estimations as well as provision of training workshop. These efforts led responsible data producer to assemble a small team and work on this indicator on national level. As a result, new estimation was provided for the green vegetation of Turkey. This estimation, also based on UNEP-WCMC classification of mountain areas but with much larger sample points, indicated 83.26% green vegetation for mountains, which is 8% lower than FAO's 91% estimation (this comparison is based on estimation of 46 942 sample points for Turkey versus 170 000 sample points for 170 countries).

This new estimation is welcomed by FAO as well and provides a baseline data, which will enable new estimations with much fewer sample points. Therefore, cooperation between FAO and national

statistical system in this case not only improved the estimation quality of this (previously) non-official indicator, but also provided a roadmap for future estimations in a relatively cost-effective manner.

14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas:

This indicator aims to measure trends in the coverage of important sites of marine biodiversity in designated protected areas, to measure SDGs target 14.5 "conserving the coastal and marine areas".

The data for protected marine areas indicator have been previously collected from a non-governmental organization. On the other hand, TurkStat's coordination efforts to produce these SDGs indicators officially, required inquiry of 3 different ministries' purview to be able to accurately provide the full coverage of marine protected areas. The responsible Ministry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF) have reached out to other relevant institutions. Having acquired the full coverage of the data, this indicator that was published in TurkStat's "Sustainable Development Indicators, 2010-2018" news release showed 50 fold protected marine area coverage, compared to the previously compiled non-official data (14 442 km² compared to 270 km²).

Road Map Section 5: Beyond global monitoring

Case study 15. France: Territorial indicators of sustainable development

To shed light on territorial approaches to sustainable development, the French official statistical system has provided a set of indicators consistent with the 2030 agenda. These indicators appearing in the files available for download allow regional, departmental and municipal analysis.

The sub-national indicators were selected on the basis of their relevance, their proximity to the national indicators and their availability at the finest level possible.

Advantages: The data from the territorial indicators corresponding to the 17 sustainable development goals are made available in seven databases, each for a geographical level: municipalities, departments, regions, province of mainland France, mainland France, France excluding Mayotte and the whole of France.

Challenges: The main difficulties encountered concern the availability at a sub-regional level of an indicator or the non-dissemination at this level (statistical confidentiality). The available data are not always recent or not yet mobilized but will be in the more or less near future.

Future steps: The indicators delivered are subject to change during future updates.

More information:
https://www.INSEE.fr/fr/statistiques/4505239

Case study 16. Poland: Impact Barometer – a set of SDG indicators for Polish business

Impact Barometer is the first set of indicators for Polish business to monitor its impact on the achievement of SDGs. It consists of 30 indicators monitoring 6 out of 17 SDGs that the Polish companies have considered as the most relevant. To calculate these indicators, companies use corporate data from their own business registers, rather than data from official statistics). These individual results reported by companies are subsequently used for aggregated analyses of the Polish business sector.

The project was launched by CSR Consulting, a Polish company specializing in Corporate Social Responsibility Strategies in partnership with Statistics Poland. Academia, the business community and NGOs were also engaged in the project. They were responsible for choosing both the most important areas for Polish businesses to monitor and the most relevant indicators to track their progress towards SDGs. Statistics Poland's experts provided methodological support to the project participants and

shared their expertise in developing monitoring frameworks during dedicated workshops and through open consultations.

The set of SDG indicators for business is presented on Statistics Poland's National Reporting Platform[4].

Advantages:

For companies:
1. the set is adapted to the specifics Polish business,
2. it enables companies to measure their individual impact on SDGs,
3. thanks to the consistency of the methodology, it is possible to calculate the aggregate, against which companies are able to compare their results (benchmarking),
4. as a result, companies will have summary statement ready,
5. cost-free – data that is used in the company is used to calculate the indicators.

For official statistics:
6. promoting statistical issues of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs,
7. expanding the group of users/recipients of statistical data by increasing statistical literacy.

For government:
8. obtaining information on the scale and areas of Polish business involvement in sustainable development
9. facilitating policy planning and creating an institutional environment supporting companies in their activities for SDGs.

Challenges: One of the biggest challenges is to make sure as many companies as possible are involved in the project. It is also difficult to capture certain phenomena by indicators, e.g. subjective issues among company employees. The diversity of companies, both in terms of size and activity, is another challenge, because one standard set of indicators might not be relevant and applicable to all companies. In addition, there is a need to develop uniform definitions so that concepts are understood by companies in the same way (e.g. the definition of employees).

Future steps: The set is open to reviews, and it will be further developed to constantly improve the process of monitoring the impact of Polish business on SDGs. The revisions of indicators will be based mainly on feedback from those companies that have used Impact Barometer. Furthermore, there are plans to expand Impact Barometer with SDG indicators specific for different enterprise size classes and sectors of the economy. As regards CSR Consulting, the company plans to prepare a collective analysis of the contribution of Polish business to the 2030 Agenda in cooperation with Statistics Poland, which will be based on the individual results of the companies that have used *Impact Barometer*.

More information:
http://sdg.gov.pl/en/business/ - business SDG indicators on Statistics Poland's National Reporting Platform
https://kampania17celow.pl/barometrwplywu/ - business SDG indicators on CSR Consulting website

Case study 17. Russian Federation: National set of SDG indicators

The draft set of national SDG indicators was developed in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolution on the development of national sets of SDG indicators, based on national priorities, local conditions and available statistical capacity.

The national set of SDG indicators is designed to monitor the achievement of sustainable development goals at the national level. It reflects national characteristics and takes into account the tasks defined in the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of May 7, 2018 "On national goals and

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strategic objectives of the development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2024", strategic documents of the Government of the Russian Federation, as well as national and federal projects.

The national set of SDG indicators is used in the preparation of the VNR and other national reports and publications on the achievement of the sustainable development goals in the Russian Federation.

Advantages: The national set of SDG indicators makes it possible to assess at what stage is the achievement of each sustainable development goal by each of the 85 regions of Russia.

As a result of this work, the data for the SDG indicators, included into the national set, were used for the statistical handbook "Sustainable development goals in the Russian Federation. 2019", regional reports on SDGs (in 2019 regional report was made by Regional Statistics Office in Rostov Region (Rostovstat) jointly with private sector (Bank CentrInvest) and included the progress of Rostov region on each of 17 SDGs), and in the first Russian VNR.

Challenges: It was not possible to obtain disaggregation for all the regions for some indicators due to the use of sample survey data.

Future steps: The national set of SDG indicators is supposed to be flexible and information will be additionally updated as it is developed.

The data from the national set of SDG indicators will be included in the forthcoming statistical handbook "Sustainable development goals in the Russian Federation. 2020" and will be used for the development of the first sub regional rating on sustainable development in the regions of the Russian Federation.

More information:
https://rosstat.gov.ru/sdg/national
https://eng.gks.ru/sdg/national

Case study 18. Sweden: Local indicator sets

Many of the national statistics in Sweden can provide disaggregation on gender and age, and on many of the categories in register-based statistics, like income and geography. However, not all indicators used to monitor the implementation of the global goals at a national level can be disaggregated to subnational level. Sweden has developed a separate and supplementary set of indicators for municipalities and counties. This indicator set – a subset of the much larger database for regional analyses – is partly based on national statistics and partly on local indicators that are collected from local services[5]. This way it assures relevance for activities that are the responsibility of the regional actors. The indicator set was developed at the request of the government by a semi-official organization for regional analyses. Statistics Sweden was a member of the project's advisory group, which was further made up of members with knowledge about both data sources and user perspectives. Sweden has developed a separate and supplementary set of indicators for municipalities and counties.

Road Map Section 6: Leave no one behind

Case study 19. Albania: Combining census data with other sources

The Albanian national Institute of Statistics, INSTAT collects yearly data for people with disabilities, i.e. people with a medical certificate for their disability. Questions that identify the disabled population will also be included in the Population and Housing Census 2020, as they were in

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[5] https://www.kolada.se/?_p=jamforelse&unit_id=16551

the previous one in 2011. Information from these census questions identifies a broader and self-perceived limitation in performing activities. Another data source for disabled is the European Health Interview Survey, which also identifies people with disabilities. All three data sources can be compared and published to obtain a picture of this population group. They can also be cross tabulated with other variables like sex, region, etc.

Case study 20. Albania: Gender equality

Gender statistics have been an integral part of the Institute of Statistics (INSTAT) of Albania since 2011, and the institute now has a dedicated sector for gender. Gender statistics are also part of the official national statistical programme for 2017-2021. Demand for gender statistics comes from national commitments to gender equality, and legal and regulatory frameworks. Statistics incorporating a gender perspective are now essential for:

1. decision making, advocating gender equity to boost awareness of gender concerns;
2. planners, for economic and social policy formulation, implementation and monitoring;
3. development experts, to review and analyse gender aspects and interactions;
4. international, government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), for project and programme design, implementation and evaluation;
5. the general public, for a better understanding of society.

Training on use of statistics in general has become more important in the institution recently. New staff receive training on all INSTAT statistics, including gender statistics. At the same time, statistical training for all ministries with which INSTAT collaborates has also been included on the institution's agenda. This highlights the role and importance of statistics in general and the importance of including gender as a core variable in all data sources.

Implementation of the 2030 Agenda 2030 and SDGs will help to ensure inclusion of gender dimensions in all institutions. This implies not only SDG 5 dedicated to empowerment of women, but also inclusion of the gender perspective in all SDGs as a cross-cutting dimension. At the national level, the Ministry of Health and Social protection has developed a Strategy for Gender Equality, which includes a set of indicators developed by the two institutions for monitoring progress.

INSTAT has memorandums of understanding with several institutions, and gender statistics as a cross-cutting area could be a point of discussion with each of these. INSTAT has advocated designating gender as a core variable in the system of data collections of ministries responsible for administrative sources. It is considered as a core variable in almost all the surveys implemented by INSTAT. This ensures that all specific topics of surveys can be analysed from a gender perspective.

INSTAT's yearly user satisfaction survey could be used to understand the need for gender statistics and as a feedback and monitoring mechanism for those who have attended training on this topic.

Gender statistics training at INSTAT

Case study 21. Armenia: SDG indicators related to children's rights and situation

The National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia (Armstat) has developed a child-related dataset, with the UNICEF and UNDP support. The dataset is a system of national indicators built upon SDGs, which allow to monitor services provided to children and assess their impact from the perspective of elimination of violence against children and ensuring equal rights for all children.

The list of 50 child-related baseline indicators offered by UNICEF within the scope of the SDGs global indicators served as a guideline for the selection of indicators. The dataset was enriched with other child-related indicators, not initially included, that were considered to be useful or essential by the experts' team of Armstat. The aim was to enable policymakers and other stakeholders to analyze thoroughly the current situation relying on evidence-based data.

The dataset comprises 30 child-related national indicators corresponding to global indicators, 4 national indicators (supplementary), 29 substituting indicators and 18 supplementary indicators (81 indicators in total).

In view of the objectives defined, the population aged 0-17 was identified as a target group.

For proper interpretation of indicators, explanatory annexes with definitions of terms, abbreviations, symbols, sources of indicators, calculation methodologies and relevant references are provided.

To expand the possibilities of data analysis and to make better-targeted policy decisions, the mentioned indicators were compiled, based on various sources, and disseminated with relevant explanatory notes; disaggregated by sex, type of residence (urban/rural), age groups, social groups etc..

The dataset serves as a basis for the first comprehensive report on the *Children's situation in Armenia/SDG Baseline study for Children*. It is a contribution for the reduction of child poverty, as well as to elimination of problems related to social inclusion and accessibility of services, targeting specifically the vulnerable, unsecure, deprived and excluded children.

Advantages: The dataset of SDGs indicators related to children's rights and situation allows to monitor the services provided to children and assess their impact from the perspective of elimination of violence against children, problems related to social inclusion and accessibility of services, targeting specifically the vulnerable, unsecure, deprived and excluded children, and ensuring equal rights for all children.

Challenges: Significant part of used statistical tools and sources provided limited possibility to calculate indicators for the target 0-17 age group or even if they allowed, disaggregated data had poor or not enough representativeness.

Since the SDG global indicators system includes few indicators intended for monitoring children's situation, and because the dataset's target age group (0-17 years old) falls out of the statistical standard age groups, the majority of the indicators has been calculated specifically for the dataset.

Difficulties are also related to extra burden on staff. Filling data gaps requires additional financial resources to conduct thematic surveys or improve existing administrative registers. For some indicators methodological expert support is needed.

Future steps: In case of possibility, to conduct relevant focused surveys, improve methodologies, tools and sources, and data communication and visualization.

More information:
https://www.dropbox.com/s/vag9ga7bku0n45x/UNICEF_ARMSTAT_DATASET_Child_Focused_SDGs _Eng.xlsx?dl=0

Case study 22. Canada: Small area estimation for employment and sales survey

At Statistics Canada small area estimation techniques are currently used for the Labour Force Survey to estimate monthly employment counts and unemployment rates for about 150 cities in Canada. For many of these cities, the LFS sample size is so small that standard survey estimates are not released. SAE techniques allow us to produce estimates for all those cities every month. The auxiliary variables considered for producing small area estimates are the number of employment insurance beneficiaries that come from an administrative source and the numbers of persons older than 15 years. SAE methods have also been used for the Monthly Survey of Manufactures to produce estimates of total sales by Census Metropolitan Areas and industry groups using Goods and Services Tax file as a source of auxiliary information. Other applications of SAE techniques have been or are currently being investigated, such as for the health statistics programme, where 19 health indicators are sought for around 150 neighbourhoods in Ontario, and in the Tourism programme. In the former, census data are used as auxiliary data whereas in the latter, payment card data are used. SAE techniques could also be used to obtain estimates for small and vulnerable populations in the context of SDGs.

Case study 23. France: Surveying the homeless

The main objectives of the survey Homeless in 2012 are:

- to describe the characteristics of the homeless people and the people without a fixed residence: the aim is to compare the homeless with the population living in an ordinary housing on topics such as health, employment, living standards;
- to describe the difficulties of access to housing and the life trajectories that led people to the situation of being homeless in order to identify the processes of exclusion;
- to estimate the number of homeless people[6].

The 2001 survey was first conducted in Europe. The survey is part of continuity. The 2001 methodology was based on the analysis of experiments in the United States since the 80s (Urban Institute (1987), Research Triangle Institute (1991), Board of the Census (1996)) and in France by INED (in 1995, 1997 and 1998). The principle is to sample locations likely to host homeless and, in these places, to sample users (these are not necessarily homeless, and the questionnaire must establish their housing (or non-housing) status).

The target population is individuals attending hosting or catering services offered by organizations or associations for free or in exchange of a low participation for people in extreme precarity. In 2001, only French-speaking individuals were interviewed. The data collection mode was face to face. In 2012, self-interview pen and paper short questionnaires translated in 14 foreign languages were used to catch non-French speaking individuals.

It is an ad-hoc survey (2001, 2012).

Advantages: The most precarious populations are poorly taken into account in censuses and general surveys. Non-French-speaking foreign populations, people living in squats or in the street, very mobile people are by definition difficult to survey and are therefore excluded from the statistics. Only a specific survey based on rigorous definitions accepted by all could make it possible to approach the number of people, the profiles of homeless people and the processes which had brought them there.

Challenges: An expensive survey conducted only around ten years; the increasing share of non-French speaking individuals (with a high proportion of people with very low reading and writing skills), as well as the increasing number of homeless people due to the recent humanitarian crises make the fieldwork very difficult.

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[6] https://www.insee.fr/fr/metadonnees/source/serie/s1002

Future steps: INSEE is currently working on the concept of the next survey, whose method shall be largely improved to reflect the current homeless situations. It should take place in 2025 if a decision is made.

More information:
https://www.INSEE.fr/fr/metadonnees/source/serie/s1002

Case study 24. France: Local statistics

INSEE provides socio-economic information on 28 million households. It disseminates this information on different scales, the smallest of which is that of a 200 square metres. These local statistics make it possible to observe closely the socio-economic situation of the population of highly targeted geographic areas. They represent a valuable source of information to meet the needs of residents and economic actors and support the implementation of public policies. This information is provided by the census, but also from some datasets such as FILOSOFI which is obtained by matching tax income data with data on social benefits.

Case study 25 France: Administrative sources for earning survey

Income statistics are largely based in France on administrative data: tax data from the General Directorate of Public Finance (DGFIP) (personal income tax returns, housing tax and personal tax file) and exhaustive data on social benefits from the national family allowances fund (Cnaf), the national old age insurance fund (Cnav) and the central fund of agricultural social mutuality (CCMSA).

The Fiscal and Social Income Survey (ERFS in French) which is the reference source at the national level for the observation of disposable income, inequalities in living standards and poverty, consists of a statistical matching of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) with these administrative files.

The Survey on Income and Living Condition (SILC) also replies on these administrative data source for the measure of main income aggregates.

The FiLoSoFi system, which is the reference source at a local sub-departmental level, consists of using exhaustive tax data and exhaustive data on social benefits

Advantages: Using both exhaustive tax data and exhaustive data on social benefits allows localized observations of declared tax income and disposable incomes(what households have to consume and to save after redistribution and imputation of undeclared financial income) at all geographic levels (infra municipal, municipal and supra municipal).

Files can be uploaded and interactive maps are available with gridded data (square of 200 meter whenever it is possible to respect confidentiality data on individuals).

Challenges: Administrative data is the result of a management process that can be updated and might disturb the statistician's work. The statistician is accustomed, with surveys, to recovering a set of data fixed in time and which relate to precisely defined statistical units.

Future steps: INSEE plans to use more provisional date to improve the timeliness of its national productions on income inequalities.

More information:
The Localized disposable income system Filosofi:
https://www.INSEE.fr/en/metadonnees/source/serie/s1172

Some results:
https://www.INSEE.fr/fr/information/3544265
https://www.INSEE.fr/fr/statistiques?taille=20&debut=0&theme=82&categorie=5+3+7
https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/donnees-carroyees-issues-du-dispositif-sur-les-revenus-localises-fiscaux-et-sociaux-filosofi/

Case study 26. France: Using panels for longitudinality

The permanent demographic sample (EDP) is a large-scale panel of individuals managed by the French National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE) since 1967 which consists of following the geographic, professional and family trajectories of individuals born on certain days of the year through various statistical sources. EDP currently offers trajectories for more than 3 million people. For part of the sample, follow-up extends over a period of 45 years. Historically, EDP was first of all a "panellisation[7]" of the census and civil status. Recently, EDP has been enriched with information from the electoral register and the "all employees" panel also managed by INSEE. Since the 2014 study database, a fifth source is available in EDP: socio-fiscal data (income and social benefit).

Advantages: Panel surveys gain more insight into underlying dynamics of socio-economic phenomena. For example, this panel makes it possible to analyse the dynamics of poverty, differential mortality according to the diploma, the category socio-professional and the standard of living, the return on diplomas and its evolution over time, intergenerational inequality and taxation, forced migration and economic integration, inequalities between households and individuals through family situations and professional careers.

Challenges: The scope covered by EDP, the information considered and the management of EDP have evolved over time, in line with successive enhancements and adaptations to the statistical environment. This conditions the possible uses of EDP. However, the large sample size, the multitude of information collected, and the time lag make EDP an ever-richer source for the study of demographic, social and territorial disparities in individual trajectories.

Future steps: EDP is going to be enriched with information from the "all non-salaries" panel also managed by INSEE.

More information:

- The Permanent demographic sample: https://www.casd.eu/en/source/permanent-demographic-sample/
- How is the Permanent demographic constructed?

https://www.INSEE.fr/fr/statistiques/1381113 and

https://www.erudit.org/fr/livres/actes-des-colloques-de-lassociation-internationale-des-demographes-de-langue-francaise/volume-5-observer-decrire-et-analyser-les-structures-familiales/000364li/

- Tax data from the EDP: a new source of information on couples and families? https://www.INSEE.fr/en/statistiques/3974240
- Life expectancy by standard of living - Method and main results : https://www.INSEE.fr/en/statistiques/3974151[172]

Case study 27. Ireland: Story Maps to illustrate unemployment and poverty

To inform efforts in reporting Ireland's status in relation to achieving SDGs, Ireland's Central Statistics Office (CSO) used Story Maps to illustrate changes in relation to unemployment and poverty throughout the last decade. Data from the census, social welfare surveys and LFS are combined to show regions of poverty. Images, interactive maps, charts and text have been combined to highlight trends[8].

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[7] https://www.insee.fr/fr/metadonnees/source/serie/s1005

[8] https://irelandsdg.geohive.ie/app/61233dcb2d57469a9246c47a76ee9d8e

Case study 28. Ireland: communication of data on different population groups

Publication on each Goal

For each of the 17 UN SDGs, the Irish Central Statistical Office (CSO) is providing a dedicated Report. To date the CSO has published the first five Goals on cso.ie/SDGs. Titles of the Reports are: 'Ireland's UN SDGs – Report on Indicators for Goal 1 No Poverty', etc. This is a series of 17 publications from the CSO which monitor and report on how Ireland is progressing towards meeting its targets under the 17 SDGs. Data is available at various levels of detail which include geography (interactive maps), gender, age group and other categories, where applicable.

SDG Thematic Reports

CSO SDG Division has published a series of SDG thematic reports. These include:

- CSO Ireland: domestic regions for SDGs - CSO developed a publication (Regional SDGs Ireland 2017) to highlight differences between domestic regions in Ireland e.g. type of fuel used for heating, gender balance in politics, broadband access, etc. Geospatial visualisation of the data is displayed in regional maps.

- Measuring Distance to Everyday Services in Ireland – a publication which analyses how close or far away people in Ireland live from everyday facilities, (such as schools, hospitals, public transport and post offices), and provides insights on the differences in service accessibility at regional and local level.

- A Profile of Ireland's Border Population - looks at the population and the housing characteristics of residential dwellings within 10km distance of a border crossing into Northern Ireland.

SDG Data Hub

CSO collaborated with Ordnance Survey Ireland (OSi) and Esri-Ireland (Environment Systems Research Institute) to engage with a combined UN Statistics Division (UNSD) Esri research exercise to develop and deploy a new approach for monitoring SDGs using geographic information systems. The result of this exercise is a new SDG Data Hub, hosted on OSi's Geohive platform, which contains indicators for Ireland on SDGs. This Data Hub is Ireland's official SDG website designed to host all official SDG initiatives[9].

Case study 29. Ireland: tutorial on linking statistical and geospatial data

Ireland has developed a tutorial on Mapping a Table of Data with Esri Shapefiles in R [10] for the Tanzanian National Bureau of Statistics (TNBS). Data for the tutorial were extracted from the TNBS National Accounts 2008 –2016. The tutorial explains how to join Tanzanian GDP data, in CSV format, with two Esri Shapefiles, all open source, and construct a map of regional shares of GDP in current market prices within the R environment. The tutorial is broken down into the following steps: reading the GDP data table using R, creating an R data-frame from an Esri Shapefile, merging the geospatial and GDP data frames, mapping the GDP data, and going deeper on static and interactive maps.

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[9] https://irelandsdg.geohive.ie/

[10] https://statswiki.unece.org/display/SFSDG/Statistics+for+SDGs+Home?preview=/127666441/254672946/IRELAND%20Joining%20a%20table%20of%20data%20to%20a%20Shapefile%20with%20R%20-%20Tanzania%20V4.pdf

Case study 30. Ireland: Administrative sources

The Central Statistics Office of Ireland constructed an earnings survey entirely from administrative data sources, saving money, drawing from a larger sample size and resulting in much more detailed information. The level of detail is limited only by confidentiality regulations.

Case study 31. Kyrgyzstan: traditional sources and MPI calculator.

To provide a holistic understanding of the lives of the poor while enabling more effective and efficient poverty reduction policymaking Kyrgyz Republic developed National Multidimensional Poverty Index (NMPI), which measure 1.2.2 "Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions ". National MPI serves two purpose: monitor global SDG target 1.2. "By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions and monitor Target "1.16. Ensuring equitable social protection" National Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic 2040. NMPI of the Kyrgyz Republic includes eleven indicators in five aspects of measurement: health, monetary poverty, housing conditions, food security and education. For calculation NMPI the data of household survey was used.

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Advantages: National MPI serves two purpose: monitor global SDG target 1.2. "By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions and monitor Target "1.16. Ensuring equitable social protection" National Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic 2040.

NMPI of the Kyrgyz Republic includes eleven indicators in five aspects of measurement: health, monetary poverty, housing conditions, food security and education.

Challenges: Interpretation of the indicator by users.

Future steps: To develop a Child National Multidimensional Poverty Index

Case study 32. Netherlands: Distribution of well-being across population groups

In its Monitor of well-being, Statistics Netherlands examines the distribution of well-being (in terms of 20 indicators) across populations groups by age, gender, education level and ethnic background. It also looks at whether there are cumulative effects for certain population groups: i.e. if certain groups score higher or lower than average for multiple indicators[11].

Case study 33. OECD: Child well-being

Based on its Measuring Distance Study[12], OECD used the same methodology – adapted to suit purpose - to assess the situation of children and young people in relation to the SDG targets[13]. As in the case of the original Measuring Distance Study, the UN Global Indicator Framework was taken as a starting point[14]. However, for the purpose of this analysis, the indicator set was divided into two groups: indicators which can be assessed specifically for children and young people, and indicators that pertain

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[11] https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/news/2019/20/strong-link-between-education-level-and-well-being

[12] https://www.oecd.org/sdd/measuring-distance-to-the-sdgs-targets.htm

[13] https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/5e53b12f-

[14] This framework continues to evolve; the analysis used the version adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) in March 2017

to common public goods that cannot be easily disaggregated across population groups. The indicators selected for the first group each fall into at least one of the following categories:

1. The indicator belongs to a target explicitly focusing on children. E.g. target 4.1: "By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes".

2. The indicator relates to a target where the UN Global Indicator Framework specifies that data should be disaggregated by age. E.g. target 1.2 on reducing poverty is measured by the indicator "Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age".

3. The corresponding target is not specific to children, and disaggregation by age is not explicitly required by the target, but the indicator is nonetheless meaningful and available for children and/or young people. E.g. target 16.1 on reducing all forms of violence, which is measured by the indicator "Proportion of the population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live".

4. The indicator cannot be disaggregated, and the target does not focus on children per se, but is directly related to the immediate environment of children. E.g. target 3.1 on maternal mortality.

Common public goods, on the other hand, refer to targets that are formulated at the economy- or society-wide level. In these cases, it is not straightforward (or even meaningful) to measure results separately for children and young people (e.g. target 14.5 on conserving at least 10% of coastal and marine areas). These indicators were therefore not assessed in this analysis, as the main goal was to focus on children and youth. A detailed analysis including these indicators, which are often central to the resources that will help to sustain children's well-being in the future, can be found in the OECD Measuring Distance Study.

Case study 34. Spain: Household income distribution atlas

The National Statistical Institute of Spain (INE) has published a "Household income distribution atlas" which provides the distribution of household income for geographical areas of more than 500 inhabitants. This project consists on the construction of statistical indicators on the level and distribution of household income at the municipal and infra-municipal level, based on the link of information from the INE with tax data.

Average values and distribution of income are published, which allows to construct inequality indicators for municipalities, based on a certain population threshold, for example: proportion of the population type below certain income levels.

A new atlas display system is used to release the information. Users can select any street in Spain and consult the household income of that street.

Advantages: It offers statistical indicators on the level and distribution of household income at the municipal and infra-municipal level. A new atlas display system is used to release the information for geographical areas of more than 500 inhabitants.

Challenges: It is more difficult to estimate the income in those areas where foreign EU people concentrate their residence but whose information on income is not collected by the tax agency.

More information:
https://www.ine.es/en/experimental/atlas/exp_atlas_tab_en.htm

Case study 35. Tonga: Small area estimation for multi-dimensional poverty measure

The Statistics Department of Tonga worked on a project that used the small area estimation (SAE) approach to produce its official multidimensional poverty measure. This index was computed using data from the Households Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES). The population of Tonga is scattered across five main groups of islands and high-quality spatial data is vital to inform policies. One limitation is that HIES data originate from a nationally representative survey that cannot produce reliable

estimates for small areas such as constituencies, villages or blocks, and governments require highly disaggregated data to better inform policies, for example, with regard to natural disasters. Small-area estimates of poverty were produced based on a hybrid hierarchical Bayesian estimator, which draws on the standard hierarchical Bayes approach but uses a more efficient computation process – Hamiltonian (hybrid) Monte Carlo – to produce the posterior distributions.

Case study 36. United Kingdom: Age disaggregation

The UK Office for National Statistics (ONS) produced an article looking at the age disaggregation of people on remand in custody. This required accessing different data sources to report on children in custody in addition to our usual data source, which looks at people aged 15 and over.

Advantages: Offender management statistics only collected data from age 15, and information was needed on younger children; identifying additional data sources allowed us to shine a light on the proportion of children on remand who were in custody.

Challenges: The data only covered England and Wales, so comparisons with other parts of the UK could not be made using these data.

Future steps: Continue to collect and disseminate disaggregated data for the whole UK.

More information:
https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/reportingonthes ustainabledevelopmentgoalspeopleonremandincustodyinenglandandwales/2018-08-03

Case study 37. United Kingdom: Partner abuse

ONS looked at the most vulnerable group(s) of women at risk of partner abuse. Using one year's data from the Crime Survey for England and Wales did not provide enough data to show an accurate picture and could have risked identifying individuals.

Advantages: By combining or aggregating three years of data ONS was able to confidently identify vulnerable groups. These included:
- women with a long-term illness or disability
- bisexual women
- women who were separated from their partner

Challenges: The data only covered England and Wales, so comparisons with other parts of the UK could not be made using these data.

Future steps: Continue to collect and disseminate disaggregated data for the whole UK.

More information:

https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/womenmostatri skofexperiencingpartnerabuseinenglandandwales/yearsendingmarch2015to2017

Case study 38. United Kingdom: Inclusive Data Charter

The Inclusive Data Charter (IDC) is an initiative developed by a task team of Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD) partners with the intention of mobilising political commitments and meaningful actions to deepen data disaggregation. IDC has five key principles:

1. All populations must be included in the data
2. All data should, wherever possible, be disaggregated in order to accurately describe all populations
3. Data should be drawn from all available sources
4. Those responsible for the collection of data and production of statistics must be accountable

5. Human and technical capacity to collect, analyse, and use disaggregated data must be improved, including through adequate and sustainable financing

Advantages: IDC is a multi-stakeholder mechanism with a core group of governments, international organizations, and civil society groups that have signed up as champions, each with their own individual action plan.

Both ONS and the UK Department for International Development (DfID) are signed up as IDC champions and have created their own action plans.

Challenges: Our role as a technical advisor means brokering relationships to bring people together to work on projects. It can be difficult to identify and bring together people with skills/needs that are aligned.

Future steps: Through implementation of their action plans, champions of the IDC commit to improve and strengthen data disaggregation in their countries or organisations, by improving quality, quantity, financing and availability of inclusive and disaggregated data as well as capacity and capability to produce and use it.

More information:
https://data4sdgs.org/inclusivedatacharter
https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/environmentalaccounts/methodologies/inclusivedatacharteractionplanfortheglobalsustainabledevelopmentgoals
https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/environmentalaccounts/articles/ukdatagapsinclusivedataactionplantowardstheglobalsustainabledevelopmentgoalindicators/2018-03-19

Case study 39. UNESCO: Identifying regional capacity gaps ensures no one is left behind

SDG indicators must be continuously monitored and sufficiently disaggregated to show the specific challenges faced by vulnerable groups like minorities, migrants, women and those of lower socio-economic class. The localisation of the SDG framework and disaggregation of data at various scales are part of the solution to identifying the furthest behind. Data disaggregation highlights countries' most pressing needs, a necessary first step in promoting evidence-based action and accountability[15].

A statistical capacity mapping exercise[16] was therefore conducted across the South-East Europe (SEE) region to determine where capacity lacks at national and regional level in terms of monitoring 17 of the 33 SDG 4 indicators that are disaggregated by gender[17]. The report highlighted that disaggregated data at both national and regional level were limited – at least four of the indicators[18] which called for disaggregated data had either no data whatsoever or had only aggregated data available. The report also highlighted that none of ten countries assessed had data fully available for all SDG 4 indicators.

Regular collection of accurate, comparable and transparent data disaggregated by gender constitutes the foundation for evidence-based decision and policy making, and adequately informs UN regional statistical offices where best to allocate human and financial capacity at regional and country level. While our exercise assessed only data availability on SDG 4, it has proven to be a strong framework to

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[15] Kraak, Ricker, and Engelhardt, 2018. Challenges of Mapping Sustainable Development Goal Indicator Data. Int. J. Geo-Inf. 2018, 7, 482; doi:10.3390/ijgi7120482

[16] UNESCO, 2019. Mapping the Availability of Data to Monitor Progress towards SDG-4 in South East Europe. UNESCO Regional Office in Venice, Italy. Available online: https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000266028

[17] UN Women. 2018. Turning Promises into Action: Gender Equality in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Available at http://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2018/sdg-report-gender-equality-in-the-2030-agenda-for-sustainable-development-2018-en.pdf?la=en&vs=5653

[18] For more information on indicators 4.2.1, 4.6.1, 4.c.1, and 4.c.6 please see UNESCO, Institute of Statistics (UIS), 2018. Quick Guide to Education Indicators for SDG4. Montreal, Canada. Available online: http://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/quick-guide-education-indicators-sdg4-2018-en.pdf

inform UN regional offices and the UN Country Teams about where capacity building is more urgently required across all SDGs, thus ensuring no one is left behind.

Road Map Section 7: Communication of statistics for SDGs

Case study 40. Austria: the project "How's Austria?"

The project "How's Austria?" was launched in 2012 by Statistics Austria to measure prosperity and progress for Austria. A set of 30 key indicators complements GDP, reflecting the three pillars of "material wealth", "quality of life" and "environment" contributing to a broader understanding of prosperity and progress in Austrian society. The final responsibility for the selection of indicators lies with Statistics Austria. International developments in the discussion on prosperity and progress are also taken into account, for example, the framework of indicators of the UN Agenda 2030 was used in 2017 for a thorough evaluation and discussion of the How's Austria? indicator set.

An expert panel provides an assessment of the key indicators on a 5-point evaluation scale, which can provide simple information about the development of sustainability. This assessment is represented by weather icons from sun to thunderstorm for a long-term period (minimum 10 years) and a short-term period (last three years). The evaluation is conducted on a yearly basis by a group of external experts from independent Austrian research institutions. Statistics Austria itself does not take part in the assessment of individual indicators.

Advantages: Regarding the structure of the project and the selection of indicators, Statistics Austria implemented, to a large extent, recommendations made by the "Sponsorship Group on Measuring Progress, Well-Being and Sustainable Development", but also taking into account proposals of the national expert community. The ongoing involvement of the central stakeholders (research institutions, interest groups and federal ministries) regarding the selection of indicators is a cornerstone of the project. These discussions guarantee the widest possible national acceptance of the set of indicators.

The weather icons allow the pinpointing of problem areas at a glance.

Challenges: The involvement of many stakeholders, experts and interested parties made the definition of the set of indicators more complex and time consuming as there are conflicts of interest among stakeholders with different priorities. Also, additional information has to be added to explain different points of view, this increases the effort to prepare the annual study. However, as mentioned, the final responsibility for the selection of indicators lies with Statistics Austria.

Future steps: Continued discussion of the selected indicators and yearly report and evaluation based on a long-term period (minimum 10 years) and a short-term period (last three years).

More information: A yearly report presents the developments of the key indicators in text and graphics, complemented by additional information, including one chapter which deals with the question "How is Austria compared to the EU?"

https://www.statistik.at/web_en/statistics/------/hows_austria/index.html
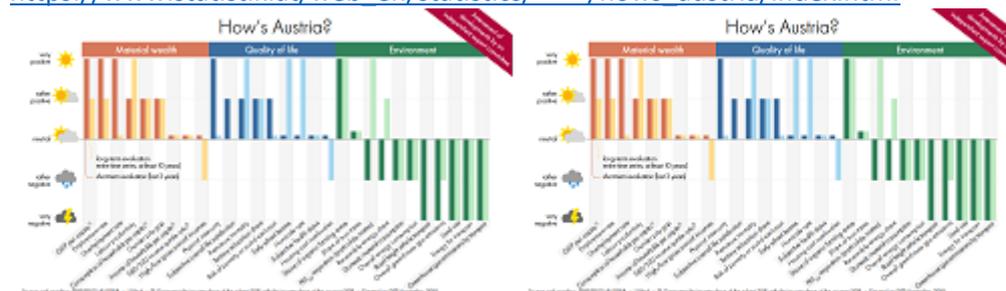
Case study 41. Armenia: Armstat Microdata Library

Armstat has developed and launched National Data Archive (NADA) tool for Microdata Library (http://microdata.armstat.am/index.php/home), with the FAO support within the Agricultural Integrated Survey (AGRIS) program. NADA is an open source microdata-cataloguing system, compliant with the Data Documentation Initiative (DDI) that serves as a portal for researchers to browse, search, compare, apply for access, and download relevant census or survey information.

Armstat Microdata Library is a collection of datasets on ILCS, LFS, Population Census and Agricultural Census and linked to National Reporting Platform for SDGs statistics (https://sdg.armstat.am/), Armstatbank (https://armstatbank.am/pxweb/hy/ArmStatBank/) and National Summary Data (https://armstat.am/nsdp/).

Advantages: Microdata.armstat.am gives the possibility to present microdata in a common format. The main advantage is that in addition to microdata, it is possible to display questionnaires, reports and other information related to surveys.

Challenges: As the NADA platform was originally designed to present information in one language, difficulties arose during the work in presenting the website in Armenian. To present the website in Armenian there is a need to create a separate server.

Future steps: Organize training for the preparation of DDI metadata for Armstat's surveys and censuses. Create Armenian version of the website.

More information:
http://microdata.armstat.am/index.php/home

Case study 42. Canada: Infographics to better communicate statistics

Infographics: Since 2014, Statistics Canada have been producing visuals, or infographics, to provide a quick overview of the data they collect. Listed by subject area, Statistics Canada's infographics cover a wide variety of issues.

Advantages: These infographics "help people, business owners, academics and management at all levels, understand key information derived from data". They "can be used to quickly communicate a message, to simplify the presentation of large amounts of data, to see patterns and relationships, and to monitor changes in variables over time."

Challenges: These infographics are good for providing a quick overview but lacks more detailed and in-depth information.

More information:
https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/11-627-m/index-eng.htm

Case study 43. Eurostat: Using social media to communicate statistics

Eurostat uses visuals on Twitter to promote their data.

Advantages: Helps to promote their data to a different audience.

Challenges: A limited amount of information can be disseminated via Twitter – hard to go into detail or share technical information.

More information:
https://twitter.com/EU_Eurostat

Case study 44. France: Website as a tool to communicate statistics

Website: INSEE's (France) website offers educational videos and files, interactive tools and a quiz.

A page of INSEE's website is dedicated to teachers and their students and provide all useful videos, tools, and documents. Educational files are also provided, like the measurement of unemployment, globalisation, migrants, purchasing power, and gender equality.

For more advanced users, a part of the website is dedicated to definitions, statistical methods, and quality of statistics. In addition to the INSEE website, a module offers interactive maps on the main themes dealt with by the institute.

Advantages: Videos help users better understand its data and the statistical concepts used.

Educational files help better understanding of some key statistical subjects.

Interactive maps and tools can be adapted from the region to the municipality area and allow users to carry out simulations, in particular on the consumer price index and the age pyramids.

Challenges: Creating and disseminating the same information in different formats for different audiences is duplication of effort, time consuming and not resource efficient.

Future steps: One of the main action plans of INSEE's strategic middle term program for 2025 is to make the figures speak and reach out to all audiences. This goal is split into 4 targets:

1. Giving meaning to figures by strengthening their relevance and consistency
2. Responding to user needs and supporting public debate
3. Develop the statistical culture of all audiences
4. Build public confidence

More information:
Videos: https://www.insee.fr/fr/information/2897988
Information for teachers and students: https://www.insee.fr/fr/information/3560124
https://www.insee.fr/fr/information/2895589
Definitions, methods, quality: https://www.insee.fr/fr/information/2016815

Case study 45. Ireland: Use of social media, NRP and story maps

Social media: Ireland's Central Statistical Office use their YouTube and Facebook accounts to share videos. Facebook is also used to promote statistical publications and share infographics. Ireland's NRP Geohive also keeps data users informed of SDG activities on Twitter, by linking to the Department of Communications Climate Action and the Environment (DCCAE) tweets. The main SDG related activities can be viewed on the homepage of the NRP by scrolling down through the tweets.

National Reporting Platform: The CSO, Ordnance Survey Ireland (OSi), Department of Communication, Climate Action and Environment (DCCAE) and Esri-Ireland are engaged in an inter-agency, public/private sector initiative established to source, develop, report on and visualise the statistical data for the Indicators in each of the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals. This initiative is named Ireland's Institute for SDGs (IISDG) and is an example of a virtual institute. The IISDG has developed a National Reporting Platform (NRP), launched at the 10th annual European Forum for Geography and Statistics (EFGS) conference in November 2017, is hosted on the on OSi's web portal (website), known as GeoHive. The OSi, and Esri-Ireland have direct design and technical responsibilities for the NRP, with other IISDG members having input into data content, presentation and commentary.

Story maps: A unique feature of Ireland's NRP content is the provision of Story Maps, where IISDG has combined authoritative maps with narrative text and images. All the story maps on Ireland's NRP are

presented to SDG Inter Departmental Group for information and feedback prior to release, most especially if there is a policy aspect to a narrative.

Advantages: Social media is used to explain technical issues in simple terms.

National Reporting Platform: a mechanism for disseminating SDG indicator data where all interested parties, including civil society, can openly access, visualise and download data and related APIs. A June 2019 redesign of the Irish NRP provided the opportunity for different data providers in the country to submit or post data.

Story maps: This is a simple yet powerful way to inform, engage, and inspire people with any story to be told which involves maps, places, locations, or geography. They make it easy to harness the power of maps to tell a story.

Challenges: The Esri software used to create story maps is not free to use and, in some areas, does not meet accessibility requirements, for example story maps cannot be read by screen readers.

More information:
https://www.youtube.com/user/CSOIrelandMedia
The DCCAE Twitter tweets are on the home page https://irelandsdg.geohive.ie/
Voluntary National Review story map which provides a brief overview of their VNR: https://irelandsdg.geohive.ie/app/ireland-voluntary-national-review-2018
Examples of story maps: https://irelandsdg.geohive.ie/app/female-representation-in-politics-in-ireland
https://irelandsdg.geohive.ie/app/irelands-life-on-land
https://irelandsdg.geohive.ie/app/the-changing-patterns-of-unemployment-and-poverty-in-ireland-2011-2018
https://irelandsdg.geohive.ie/app/irelands-rivers

Case study 46. Moldova: Social media

Social media: National Bureau of Statistics of Moldova is using Facebook and Twitter accounts to share information and data, mainly through infographics on different topics and to reach different users.

Advantages: Can promote their data and information to a different, wider audience.

Challenges: Using infographics on social media platforms makes it challenging to share detail and technical information.

More information:
https://www.facebook.com/statistica.md/
https://twitter.com/statisticamd

Case study 47. Netherlands: Increasing national SDG awareness by communicating to and through children

To increase awareness of the SDGs in the Netherlands, entrepreneur Anne-Marie Rakhorst initiated the national campaign *17 doelen die je deelt* (17 goals to share). The campaign is carried by children, as in her words: 'I think we should listen to what children have to say. It is their future.'

To participate in the campaign children aged 6 to 15 submitted a video portraits of themselves explaining why a specific SDG was important to them and what they world should look like in 2030. The videos were launched in the second half of 2016 and received over 200,000 views on Facebook. They were also promoted via other media, where companies and schools, friends and relatives became acquainted with the SDGs.

In 2017 a competition was launched, for which children aged between 6 to 17 had to submit a short video explaining their idea for a fair, clean and safe planet in 2030, and what they would need to

realise it. The winners received professional supervision to carry out their idea. An added value was that when the national SDG coordinator was informed of this campaign, he appointed the 17 winners as official ambassadors of the 17 goals. They were officially honoured on 1 June, internationals children's day. The ambassadors act as the face of the SDGs and are regularly asked for their advice about the SDGs in the Netherlands.

In 2019 the campaign launched the Wereldwijzer website (17doelen.nl), in close collaboration with Statistics Netherlands (CBS). For the website two well-known Dutch children's authors describe the most recent developments in the SDGs for children on the basis of the newest CBS data, which they received under embargo. The site also contains interviews with the child ambassadors, and tips for children to make their lives - and the lives of those around them - more sustainable. Presenting data from the perspective of children was quite inspiring for CBS: children come up with solutions that adults do not always see. The website was launched on 15 May in NEMO science museum – the same day the official SDG report was presented to Parliament. It was promoted through various channels, including social media. It is also used as an information source for teachers to organise class projects. The Wereldwijzer will be updated annually and developed further in the future.

Advantages: Children are passionate about subjects they are interested in. Their enthusiasm can be used to increase awareness among adults around them - parents, grandparents, teachers. They also offer outside-the-box ideas and solutions to many problems. Working alongside children gives adults (statisticians) a different prespective and approach to communication.

Challenges: The distance from children to policymakers is usually quite large. Policymakers often dismiss their ideas as too simple or 'pie in the sky'. Children are also not often focus groups of communication for NSOs.

Future steps: The ambassadors will continue their activities, and when they turn 18 they are replaced by younger candidates. The Wereldwijzer website is to be updated in 2020.

More information:
l.hoeksma@cbs.nl; www.17doelendiejedeelt.nl; www.17doelen.nl.

Case study 48. Portugal: Use of social media

The National Institute for Statistics in Portugal use various social media to communicate with general users, including Facebook, Twitter, YouTube. This includes story-telling videos such as #IfWeWere100.

Advantages: An easy way of communicating with general users.

Challenges: Social media often only communicates with general users and is potentially missing out on connecting with other types of users.

More information:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9kupabOSC2E&list=PLbqN9FSXZlvM9d73vnNUCRySDab0xmG1E&index=8&t=0s

Case study 49. Portugal: National Reporting Platform as a tool to communicate and disseminate the SDG indicators

In the field of communication initiatives, a national SDG platform (serving as NRP) was made available at Statistics Portugal website in 2017, where the SDG indicators (UN list) available for Portugal are regularly updated. The NRP prioritises data from national official sources, however, it also features validated data from custodian agencies and surveys from acknowledged external sources (e.g. PISA, EU Agency for Fundamental Rights) to cover data gaps. Three annual publications (2018, 2019 and 2020) on SDG statistical monitoring have been launched. These publications enabled a statistical reading of the national performance concerning SDGs, from 2010 up to the most recent year available.

Statistics Portugal also released in 2019 the publication UN-GGIM: Europe – The Territorial Dimension in SDG indicators: geospatial data analysis and its integration with statistical data. This publication presents and discusses the challenges and opportunities of geospatial and statistical data integration for the production of SDG indicators.

Through the integration of the national reporting platform in the IT infrastructure, all data produced by NSO is linked to the Dissemination Database, providing users with a set of analytical features, as well as direct access to the full time series available and to all available dimensions (sex, age, etc.).

Statistics Portugal reports and communicates SDG indicators deriving from the global list adopted by the UN. A specific list of SDG indicators was not defined for Portugal and the global list is published according to national availability of information (identical, similar/proxy or partial indicators compared to the global SDG indicators defined at UN level). To better inform users, each proxy indicator is signalled as such in the national reporting platform as well as in the publication and Excel file.

Case study 50. Spain: Informative website "Explain"

The informative website "Explain" is a novelty communication tool launched by INE-Spain.

Its objective is to help the users to understand some basic concepts used in statistical work and in the activities carried out by INE. This way we expect to increase the statistical literacy and thus favour the correct use of statistical information.

It offers information accessible to a non-expert public through activities, videos, games and applications that are easy to understand.

Advantages: "Explain" provides teachers and professors with entertaining and educative activities really useful for transmitting statistical concepts to students.

It increases statistical literacy of the public at a large.

More information:
https://www.ine.es/explica/explica.htm

Case study 51. Spain: Use of social media to communicate statistics

INE-Spain uses Twitter, YouTube and Instagram to promote and communicate information.

Advantages: Statistical results are transmitted to users by different ways such as infographics, press releases, or videos.

Challenges: These communication tools are directed at more general and citizen users. More technical and detailed work may be needed for different users, which are difficult to communicate via social media.

More information:
https://twitter.com/es_ine
https://www.youtube.com/user/INEDifusion
https://www.instagram.com/es_ine_/
https://ine.es/explica/explica_infografias.htm
https://www.ine.es/explica/explica.htm

Case study 52. United Kingdom: Use of social media, NRP and other communication tools

Social media: The UK Office for National Statistics uses Facebook and Twitter to share latest publications, often using visuals to promote them.

National Reporting Platform: An NRP has been developed, on which it reports data in different ways. Data are presented for the global indicators, where available, and the team have tried different approaches to reporting analysis and context around the data:

>1. Adding context to the indicator on the data platform: Indicator 3.4.2 Suicide Mortality Rate
>
>2. Exploring concepts relevant to the SDG indicator framework: What is the difference between sex and gender?
>
>3. Shorter analytical pieces looking at indicators relating to one target: Target 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under five years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.
>
>4. Longer articles looking at disaggregation of individual indicators: Indicator 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, by form of violence and by age.
>
>5. Visual approach focusing on related issues, through Slide Share: Renewable energy and air pollution.

Advantages: These allow for different users to access data, reporting and analysis in different ways.

It helps put the data into context by explaining what the data shows and explores SDG relevant concepts in a way that different users will understand.

The NRP is open source and free to use; it has met AA standards for accessibility.

Challenges: Despite being able to monitor site traffic, there is currently no way of knowing who is using the data and for what purpose, especially once a user has downloaded the data from the NRP.

Further steps: These approaches to analysis will be user tested to see which products best meet different users' needs.

More information:
https://twitter.com/ONS
1. https://sdgdata.gov.uk/3-4-2/
2.https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/environmentalaccounts/articles/whatisthedifferencebetweensexandgender/2019-02-21
3.https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/childhealth/articles/ukdropsineuropeanchildmortalityrankings/2017-10-13
4.https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/womenmostatriskofexperiencingpartnerabuseinenglandandwales/yearsendingmarch2015to2017
5.https://www.slideshare.net/statisticsONS/renewable-energy-in-the-uk

Case study 53. Ukraine: Assessment of the progress towards achieving SDGs in Ukraine (UNESCAP methodology)

In 2020, on the basis of the Voluntary National Review (https://me.gov.ua), the State Statistics Service of Ukraine together with non-profit organization VoxUkraine and with the support of UNDP has assessed the progress towards achieving SDGs by the UNESCAP methodology (https://data.unescap.org) to strengthen the institutional capacity of the state statistics bodies to provide information on monitoring SDGs.

The assessment of the progress in achieving SDGs is made in two directions according to the UNESCAP methodology: the current status and the expected gap in progress. The 'current status' is measuring the progress in achieving the set-out goals since 2015. The 'expected gap in progress' measures the

gap between the predicted values of the indicators and benchmarks set out for 2030. The assessment is made at the level of SDGs indicators, targets and goals.

The calculation was made for 110 out of 183 national SDG indicators approved by order No 686-p of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine in August 2019 on data collection to monitor the SDGs implementation with the set benchmarks for 2030.

Advantages: A unique tool was implemented for:
– assessments of the current progress by goals and targets;
– assessments of the current progress by goals and indicators;
– assessments of the expected gap in progress by indicators;
– visualization of the results obtained;
– improvement of communication with users of the SDGs data.

Challenges: Currently, the calculation of the assessment of the progress towards achieving the SDGs in Ukraine has not been conducted for all indicators, only for 110 ones that have benchmarks. Besides, there are indicators whose data will be developed after 2020, which in its turn makes it impossible to obtain full information on the assessment of the progress by goals and targets.

Future steps: Further work includes the following areas:
- definition of benchmarks for the SDGs indicators for which they are not available;
- annual data update to assess the progress on a regular basis;
- dissemination of assessment results among interested users.

More information:
Visualization of the progress towards achieving the SDGs is posted on:
http://ukrstat.gov.ua/csr_prezent/ukr/ukr4/index.html (Ukrainian)
http://ukrstat.gov.ua/csr_prezent/engl/ukr4_EN/index.html (English)
Information of the SDGs monitoring is posted on:
http://ukrstat.gov.ua/csr_prezent/ukr/st_rozv/metadata/metadata.htm (Ukrainian)
http://ukrstat.gov.ua/csr_prezent/engl/metadata_e.htm (English)

Road Map Section 8: Voluntary National Reviews

Case study 54. Austria: Coordination in VNR preparation

Austria presented its first VNR at the High-level political Forum (HLPF) in 2020. Before that, Statistics Austria published the first national SDG indicator report with a large chapter on progress towards the 17 goals. Parts of this is included in one VNR chapter " Progress regarding SDGs". This required close co-operation between the Federal Chancellery and Statistik Austria. Several rounds of discussions both bilaterally and with all ministries were necessary.

The chapter on progress is structured according to the 17 objectives and contains key messages and a trend assessment. In addition, the main indicators are described and some of them are presented in graphs.

Statistics Austria selected the main indicators and discussed with the VNR working group. If necessary, the ministries could propose further main indicators. The statistical description and analysis of progress was solely provided by Statistics Austria, as well as the trend assessment.

For the VNR, the statistically neutral terminology of the indicator report was translated into a more easily understandable political language. Here, care was taken not to distort the statistical statements.

Thanks to the good cooperation, it was possible to include an important chapter of data in the Austrian VNR. The Statistical Annex with data tables was thus dispensed with. Reference is made here to the SDG indicator report.

Advantages: Close co-operation between policy-makers and statistics can, on the one hand, enhance the VNR with essential data and, on the other hand, increase the importance of the monitoring process by NSO. However, the responsibilities must be clearly defined!

Challenges: Working together increases the amount of time required and also makes it necessary to respond to each other's point of view. A lot of coordination work is necessary.

Future steps: Completing the SDG-Indicator Report and the VNR, and further refinement of the indicator set (e.g. data from civil scientists).

Case study 55. Russian Federation: 2020 Voluntary National Review

Russia presented its first VNR at the HLPF 2020. The preparation of the Review began in 2019. The Analytical Centre for the Government of the Russian Federation was responsible for the coordination of the preparation of the VNR, arrangement of expert discussions and elaboration of the main messages.

To prepare the VNR, 17 thematic working groups (TWGs) were formed, one TWG for each Sustainable Development Goal. TWGs included representatives of federal, regional executive authorities, municipal governments (including through relevant associations), the Central Bank of the Russian Federation, the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, development institutes, civil society associations, research organizations, private sector (unions and associations of enterprises and individual companies) - a total of more than 450 entities, individuals and experts from all over Russia.

TWGs collected and organized materials and developed draft information materials on the progress made in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals to be included in the VNR. Furthermore, draft sections and the draft VNR were discussed by experts during series of open public discussions.

The Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat), which is responsible, inter alia, for generation of official statistical information on SDG indicators in the Russian Federation, provided statistical data and prepared a statistical annex to the VNR that included particular SDG indicators for Russia. The complete set of SDG data is presented on the Rosstat's website in the subsection Sustainable Development Goals.

Advantages: The work on the Voluntary National Review enabled Russia to consolidate attention of all interested parties to the issue and to increase their awareness of the Sustainable Development Agenda, first and foremost, the awareness of government agencies.

The VNR preparation directly involved more than 200 experts and over 100 entities, including private sector, civil society organizations, research institutions and government agencies. Globally active Russian companies are often even more aware of the particular challenges of fulfilling the sustainable development agenda than government institutions. These companies have robust sustainability programs in place and play a key role in setting global sustainability standards.

Previously, most initiatives regarding progress in sustainable development were made by big business and non-profit organizations, but the work on the Review attracted the authorities. The preparation of the Voluntary National Review served as a trigger for starting a dialogue on sustainable development issues between civil society and the authorities.

Challenges: There is a certain imbalance between business, civic organizations, and the authorities in the sustainable development field. This imbalance is hindering coordinated sustainable development effort and engagement of new actors (including small and medium businesses) in this process.

Given the large number of participants in the VNR preparation process, many rounds of agreement and coordination work are required.

Further steps: Continue productive cooperation and maintain a dialogue with all participants of the VNR preparation process, together look for a solution for further implementation and monitoring of SDGs in the country.

As a result of the work on the review, the experts proposed that responsibility of the achievement of the SDGs and sustainable development tasks be divided between agencies and integrated into Russia's strategic documents.

In the next VNR, Russia is going to report steps taken to resolve outstanding issues and demonstrate the strengthening of dialogue between all interested groups and results of the implementation of the plans and targets presented in the 2020 VNR.

More information:
https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?page=view&type=30022&nr=1686&menu=3170

Road Map Section 9: Capacity development for SDG statistics

Case study 56. Armenia: Coordination of capacity development for SDG statistics in Armenia

In 2018, the Task Force on SDGs has been established to coordinate capacity-building efforts in the area of SDGs data and to share information and discuss ways to strengthen the data ecosystem in Armenia. The members are UN agencies, Armenia National SDG Innovation Lab, Government and Armstat. The main purpose was to identify capacity gaps, discuss challenges and actions aimed at strengthening statistical capacity, to mobilize resource partners, expand the cooperation and perception framework and increase the coordinating and leading role of Armstat.

In 2019, a multiparty Task Force on SDG Goal 16 has been established with participation of UNDP, UNICEF, Armenia National SDG Innovation Lab, Government, relevant ministries and institutions, Human Rights Defender's Office and Armstat. The main objective was to put together multidimensional efforts, expertise and experience to advance data mapping, collection and visualization of SDG 16 related data, and fill in the data gaps through innovation to efficiently monitor Armenia`s commitment to achieving SDG 16 targets and indicators.

In 2020, the Task Force on SDG Goal 6 has been established to support the Government in localization of SDG 6 targets and development of implementation strategy and monitoring mechanisms. In particular, to strengthen capacity through the knowledge sharing, expert support, workshops and training to identify weaknesses and develop the gap analysis report that will be the baseline paper for the development of the Strategy and Action Plan towards achievement of SDG Goal 6. The members are UNDP, Government, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Economy, Water Committee of the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure, Armstat and "National Water Cooperation" Environmental NGO.

Advantages: Task Force on SDGs: Technical and advisory services (funded by UNFPA and IOM) required to improve the existing National Reporting Platform on SDGs Statistics have been provided to Armstat. Together with UNICEF, UNDP also supported Armstat in the development of child-

related SDG baseline indicators. Task Force's support to create awareness, share knowledge and coordinate efforts in this area was very appreciated by relevant stakeholders.

Task Force on SDG Goal 16: Following the Task Force efforts, mapping and collection of SDG Goal 16 related data has been conducted from conventional and non-conventional sources. Data has been collected from over 13 institutions. Furthermore, artificial intelligence was applied to extract data from social media platforms (namely Facebook and E-draft (the official website for the publication of draft legal acts)). The analyzed data will be available in an online platform to be created by the end of 2020, which will visualize a progress wheel marking Armenia's progress towards achieving each of SDG 16 indicators.

Task Force on SDG Goal 6: The result of the Task Force work will be a SDG Goal 6 Strategy paper and Action Plan with recommendations for implementation of targets.

Challenges: Task Force on SDGs: Lack of adequate financial and technical resources available to meet statistical production needs (technical and methodological support, pilot surveys; training on methodologies, compilation/production of indicators, data disaggregation, conducting new surveys or introducing new modules in existing surveys; strengthening capacity of administrative registers; use of administrative registers and non-traditional sources: Big data, geospatial information; institutional infrastructure).

Task Force on SDG Goal 16: The primary issue in implementing this solution concerns the development of a stable data ingestion pipeline. The official API's made available by Facebook do not provide the necessary depth of data that is necessary to carry out relevant analysis. On the other hand, developing data scraping bots is relatively challenging, as it requires developers to maximize operational efficiency while at the same time ensuring that practices are in line with fair use standards set by Facebook.

Task Force on SDG Goal 6: To maximize the overall work effectiveness, each output includes activities that fix present water-related issues, which require more efforts and time to address in terms of responsibility.

Future steps: Task Force on SDGs: To prioritize capacity development needs, continue to negotiate and make a lobbing for Armstat.

Task Force on SDG Goal 16: This initiative is a major step forward in using non-conventional data sources to fill in the data gap for SDG 16. Not only does it lay the foundation for possible scale up for other SDG 16 targets, indicators and data sources (media, court decisions published online, etc.), but it also provides the possibility to explore other SDGs and use the same approach in gathering data for a wide range of targets and indicators. It is planned to build an online platform with an interactive dashboard/progress wheel marking the progress of achievement of indicators as a whole and specific targets separately with real-time data on SDG 16 and SDG 16+ broader framework.

Task Force on SDG Goal 6: The implementation of the Recommendations requires (i) coordinated actions between state water authorities responsible for implementation of the integrated water management (ii) the streamlining of the activities mentioned in the Strategic Action Plan (iii) relevant capacity in government structures and agencies. Building on strong national and trans boundary water management priorities, the Task Force will be focused on the activities that directly address the water efficiency and sustainable water management.

More information:
https://www.am.undp.org/content/armenia/en/home/presscenter/articles/2019/localization-of-sdg6-in-armenia.html

Case study 57. France: International cooperation for capacity building

INSEE has been involved in International cooperation for a long time. INSEE takes part to the French development policy with a priority to Sub-Saharan African countries and contributes to the building of the European statistical space and to the European neighbourhood policy. INSEE cooperation globally takes part to the follow up and achievement of the SDGs through the contribution to SDG 17 (specially to targets 17.9 and 17.18 on support to capacity building).

Our main partners are Sub-Saharan African countries through a partnership with the economic and statistical observatory for Sub-Saharan Africa (AFRISTAT), Maghreb countries, IPA countries (mainly Serbia) and Eastern neighbourhood.

A team of 6 full time senior statisticians organizes INSEE's cooperation activities. 100-150 activities are carried out every year with the short-term involvement of 120 INSEE experts.

The INSEE strategy in terms of cooperation is based on the following principles:

Actions are mainly targeted on priority topics (national accounts and implementation of the ERETES tool, SDGs indicators, new data sources, quality…) even if INSEE carries out cooperation activities in all statistical domains. In recent years, cooperation activities have been developed in transversal domains such as quality, National statistical institutes' governance (statistical law, human resources management…), National statistical systems coordination, communication and dissemination, regional statistics.

INSEE ensures complementarity between bilateral programs and multilateral programs in order to avoid duplication and create synergies. Indeed, regarding funding, the INSEE cooperation in statistics is based on 2 pillars: bilateral cooperation on French budget and multilateral cooperation through the participation of INSEE in International organizations funded projects (mainly EU and World Bank). INSEE collaborates with several international or regional organizations such as Paris 21, FAO, UNECA, AfdB.

INSEE uses a combination of action modes to foster synergies between participants: in the recent years, an emphasis has been put on the organization of workshops and seminars, beside technical assistance missions and study visits, with the concern to carry out cross-regional activities with Sub-Saharan African countries and Maghreb countries.

Advantages: INSEE international cooperation in the domain of SDGs indicators:

- Organization of seminars on SDGs mapping and national adaptation
- Co-organization with Afristat of seminar on SDG2 indicators; Publication of a special issue on SDG2 of INSEE methodological review on developing countries STATECO;
- Technical assistance on SDG16 through regional workshops in Africa (analysis of WAEMU surveys) and organization of a side event of the UN Statistical Commission (with African and South American countries);
- Organization of awareness days on SDGs targeted to students in statistics at ENSEA (Abidjan) and ENSAE (Dakar)
- Current activities:
- Organization of workshops on SDGs with Maghreb partners
- Partnerships with ESA schools for the implementation of educational surveys on COVID-19 impact in relationships with SDGs

More information:
https://www.INSEE.fr/fr/information/2116900

Case study 58. United Kingdom: International collaboration

The UK Office for National Statistics (ONS) International Development Team (IDT) was created in September 2016 to use the UK's Official Development Assistance budget to support statistical modernisation in countries in the developing world. The team prioritises, plans and leads the provision of high-quality technical assistance, by its experts, to build the capacity of statistical systems in developing countries.

Working with the rest of UK government to ensure that our work complements and supports our international objectives, we work at two levels:

We have developed medium-term peer to peer partnerships with some core National Statistical Offices on statistical modernisation. These are led by an ONS adviser who is based in the partner organisation, we work with the partner to jointly develop a work plan, and are able to draw upon expertise from across ONS (and the wider UK Government Statistical System) to provide strategic and technical advice in a wide range of areas, and undertake joint projects.

We harness ONS expertise to support global statistical programmes and share best practices through the international statistical system. For example, we work on SDG monitoring and Data Science projects around the world, utilising ONS strengths in these areas.

Advantages: Our first four years have shown that ONS expertise is in huge demand; that the lessons we have learned on our modernisation journey can benefit others. We have learned that the key questions partners have are often organisational as well as technical: they are interested in how we have improved our communications with stakeholders, how we lead and manage a modern statistical service, and how we establish the right policy and legal environment to keep data safe and build trust. The main advantages to our approach is that we can be flexible, and draw in a wide range of expertise in all of these areas. And that by embedding ONS staff into the partner organisation we can build really high levels of trust and understanding.

We have also learned that ONS staff gain enormously from the experiences of working overseas – applying their skills in a new environment, often with constrained resources. The learning is very much two way.

Some of our key results from the first four years have included:

- Good quality leadership training is now available to African National Statistical Systems through the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) (and has been delivered in 5 countries).
- UNECA's role in supporting 2020 census round in Africa has been strengthened to ensure best use of digital technology is made;
- The capability of African national statistical offices to respond to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has been strengthened
- A sustainable data science team in NISR Kigali has been established and there are improved approaches to data security, and an appropriate legal and policy environment in preparation for establishing a Big Data Lab in Rwanda
- The geospatial quality and coverage for the 2020 Ghanaian Census has been improved
- Public policy analysis to support national development and evidence-based decision-making in Ghana has been improved
- Communications has been professionalised at the Ghana Statistical Service
- Data collection in Kenya's first digital census was improved
- 15 countries and 3 sub national governments are now using the UK SDG platform to disseminate SDG progress to their users;
- A data science hub focussing on international development has been established at FCDO offices in East Kilbride – they are mentoring several NSO partners, and have worked on a wide

range of projects including using satellite data to monitor cattle in South Sudan, and using data from shipping transponders to provide early estimates of economic impact of COVID19 in Africa.

Challenges: Our resources are only human – we do not have access to finance for hardware, software, surveys etc, and this can often frustrate partners.

This is a fairly new initiative for ONS, and we are still tackling internal challenges including freeing up staff to do this work and building up skills and experiences in applying your skills in a different context. We are progressing in this field, but it can be challenging to get the right people at the right time, especially now that ONS is very busy with the UKs own COVID response.

Further steps: Our hope is to scale up this work, to increase the number of partnerships and the number and type of global and regional initiatives that ONS is providing technical assistance to. But this is all resource dependent.

More information:
https://www.ons.gov.uk/aboutus/whatwedo/programmesandprojects/internationaldevelopmentteam
https://vimeo.com/446398330/f9388b4b86