Countries: bridging data gaps

Albania

Short summary:
INSTAT has included in the 5 year Official Statistical plan dhe objective to increase the number of SDG indicators by adding to the existing surveys new modules or cooperating with UN agencies and other agencies in the country to produce more SDG indicators. Furthermore INSTAT is planning to conduct the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) in 2024 which will also contribute to the increasing numbers of SDGs. Modules of the survey are currently under discussion with UN agencies. The aim of this survey is to produce 30 more SDG indicators. INSTAT is working with the UNICEF to make a third edition of "Children, Adolescents and Youth – Focused Wellbeing Indicators" publication and for the first time a dashboard on children's data. Albania noted that a special module would be included in the census regarding the topic of homelessness.

--- Added 2022 ---

Angola

Short summary:
Ine has shown efforts to fill the gaps in the SDG indicators by carrying out surveys

--- Added 2022 ---

Argentina

Short summary:
Data gaps are a permanent issue in the agenda of the Inter-institutional Commission for SDGs Implementation and Monitoring. As it was said before, this challenge is faced by the National Agency that is responsible for the target under monitoring, the National Institute of Statistic and Census and the Social Policies National Coordination Council in a joint collaboration to develop the indicators. In many cases sectorial statistics offices have proposed and elaborated technical sheets for proxy indicators. These technical sheets go through a review process in order to guarantee their statistical rigor; the human rights perspective incorporation (gender, diversity, integration of persons with discapacity, etc.) and the consideration of issues that are part of the foreign affair policy. The review process is coordinated by the Social Policies National Coordination Council and is performed by the National Statistic and Census Institute and the Ministries of Foreign Affairs; Justice and Human Rights and Women, Gender and Diversity and the National Agency for Persons with Discapacity.

Link(s) toward to any detailed information or materials:
See National Metadata and 2020 VNR.

--- Added 2021 ---

Armenia

Short summary:
1) With the support of IOM experts, Armstat has developed the following indicators within the framework of “Monitoring Progress in Achieving Migration Targets of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Armenia” Project: Indicator 10.7.2.a. Percentage of returned migrants who undertook paid work during the last 7 days; Indicator 10.7.2.b. Proportion of individual asylum applications granted. Report Measuring Migration and Development in Armenia, IOM, 2019, has been developed.

2) Within framework of ECASTAT project supported by the World Bank, the Environmental related Life Quality index was calculated based on 19 indicators, due to which 5 global indicators have been improved:

1. SDG 3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution,
2. SDG 3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)
3. SDG 3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning
4. SDG 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
5. SDG 6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water.

3) An ad-hoc calculation of SDG indicator 8.5.1 has been done in 2020 realized within the framework of the UN Women Women’s Economic Empowerment in the South Caucasus based on the Labour Force Survey of Armenia. As a result of the Project an analytical report on “Analysis of the Gender Pay Gap and Gender Inequality in the Labour Market in Armenia” was prepared.

4) With the support of the World Bank, the training has been organized on 23 –27 September 2019, and the Pilot survey on Land Tenure has been conducted from September 30 - December 5, 2019. The aim was to cover the following SDG Indicators: 1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with (a) legally recognized documentation and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure; 5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure. The Report “Measuring Land Tenure at the Individual Level: Lessons from Methodological Research in Armenia” has been developed.

Additional comments, challenges, suggestions:

Armstat is facing the following challenges:

- lack of methodology, data and data sources
- new pilot surveys or introducing new modules in existing surveys
- quality of administrative registers
- use of non-traditional data sources: Big data, geospatial information
- institutional infrastructure.

Provision of the sustainability of the thematic surveys is challenging. Usually, these surveys are conducted with donor support within international cooperation. Due to this, breaks in time series take place, causing limited opportunities for the monitoring of the progress in this area.

Conducting surveys with several time lags (e.g. per five years. etc.) also causes a partial loss of expertise or loss of knowledge due to changes of personnel involved in it.

Methodological changes/revisions also affect data comparability within time series causing limited opportunities for progress monitoring of the given indicator.

Difficulties are also related to extra burden of staff; filling data gap requires additional financial resources to conduct thematic surveys or improvement of existing administrative registers; for some indicators the methodological expert support is needed.
Azerbaijan

Short summary:
Sometimes reports, surveys, administrative data are not enough to get a final grade on the SDG indicator. The MICS is planned to be held in 2022, and many problems will be solved.

Link(s) toward any detailed information or materials:
http://sdg.azstat.org/en/home

Additional comments, challenges, suggestions:
Data production on 17 SDG indicators will be provided on the basis of MICS.

Belarus

Short summary:
To address existing data gaps, we continue to work on adapting the methodology proposed at the global level to the national context, searching for innovative tools and sources of data.

Thus, the following modules have been added to the household living standard sample survey programme: "Household members' perceptions of nutrition", which is based on the FAO's "Food Insecurity Experience Scale", and "Access to Services", which examines people's satisfaction with their recent experiences with public services. The surveys calculated SDG indicators 2.1.2 "Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population" for 2020 and 2021 and 16.6.2 "Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services: a) health services; b) education services; c) administrative services" for 2021.

In 2019, for the third time, Belarus participated in the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey of the Situation of Children and Women (MICS 6).

During this round, data was obtained for 21 SDG indicators on access to basic services, health care, contraceptive use, quality education coverage of children, prevalence of early marriage, discrimination and violence, gender equality and others. This provided not only the required level of disaggregation of data, but also filled existing data gaps.

In order to obtain the administrative data needed to monitor the SDGs, Belstat has revised the agreements on information interaction with the public administration bodies responsible for the implementation of the SDGs. The agreements define the list, scope, timing, methods and format of submission of the required administrative data on the SDG indicators.

Link(s) toward any detailed information or materials:

---Updated 2022---

Belgium

Short summary:
Up to now, we have relied mostly on existing official data.

---Updated 2022---

Bosnia and Herzegovina
**Brazil**

**Short summary:**
We have been adding questions to existing surveys to produce some indicators. Examples:

Indicator 12.6.1: question on the existence of sustainability report in companies – PINTEC survey/IBGE (produced indicator);

Indicator 16.1.3: National Health Survey/IBGE (produced indicator).

Indicator 16.3.1: inclusion of the theft and robbery module in the National Household Sample Survey (PNADC/IBGE) (indicator in analysis /production).

Indicator 16.1.4: inclusion of the sense of security module in the the National Household Sample Survey (PNADC/IBGE) (indicator in analysis /production).

**Link(s) toward to any detailed information or materials:**
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo12/indicador1261
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo16/indicador1613

---Updated 2022---

**Brunei Darussalam**

**Short summary:**
Firstly, adding some module related for SDGs in census and questionnaire.

Secondly, creating admin data accordingly through the National Data Coordination Steering Committee which includes data related to housing, disability.

Thirdly, integrating census and survey data to any other admin sources

**Link(s) toward to any detailed information or materials:**

**Additional comments, challenges, suggestions:**
The main challenge has been the harmonisation of data and quality of data

---Added 2021---

**Burundi**

**Link(s) toward to any detailed information or materials:**
https://burundi.opendataforafrica.org/

---Added 2022---
Cabo Verde

Short summary:
Here in Cape Verde we do not have the support of any NGO in the production of SDG indicators

---Added 2022---

Cameroon

Short summary:
In order to overcome the difficulties of the timely availability of data disaggregation, Cameroon, within the framework of the development of its National Strategy for the Development of Statistics, has adopted the approach by demand or needs. This approach has made it possible to have four strategic axes aligned with Cameroon's development policy for the period 2020 to 2030. These needs cover information for monitoring the SDGs, the African Union’s Agenda 2063, the National Development Strategy (NDS2030), as well as local development. In order to cover the needs in statistical data at the local level, we undertook the elaboration of a Master plan of regional statistics... This approach aims to exploit the statistics of administrative sources whose data will start from the base to be aggregated at each hierarchical level up to the national level in order to fill the data gap for the evaluation of the various policies.

Link(s) toward any detailed information or materials:
Cameroon.opendataforafrica.org et www.ins-cameroun.cm

Additional comments, challenges, suggestions:
The main challenge lies in mobilizing financial resources to implement the National Statistics Development Strategy. It is important to note that the law N0 2020/010 of July 20, 2020, to regulate statistical activity in Cameroon, is an opportunity that forces us to rely on statistics for decision-making. Hence a greater interest in the financing of the NSDS for the State as well as the partners.

---Added 2022---

Canada

Short summary:
We are in the process of developing an assessment framework to evaluate the quality of non-official data sources. These data, should they satisfy a minimum level of quality, could then be used to report on the SDGs.

There are also many initiatives initiated by subject-matter experts to bridge certain gaps in SDG reporting, such as the launch of a new Environment Census, studies in the circular economy, research on Food waste, and work on two indicators (11.2.1 and 11.4.1)

---Added 2021---

Central African Republic
Short summary:
The Central African Institute of Statistics and Economic and Social Studies (ICASEES), with the support of TFPs, carried out the following operations:

- A Central African survey on well-being (ECASEB) in 2008
- A survey of vaccination coverage in 2012;
- Two five nutritional surveys in 2012, 2014 and 2015; 2018 and 2019;
- Two National surveys on Communal Monographs (2016 and 2018);
- Two National Food Security Surveys (2008-2012 and 2014-2017);
- A census of economic units and landowners in Bangui in 2017;
- A census of points of sale as part of the Harmonized Household;
- Consumer Price Index project, in October 2017;
- A price survey for the renovation of the weighting coefficients of the household consumer price index, in 2018.

Furthermore, it should be noted that several large-scale operations and investigations are underway. Also, the ministry in charge of education has produced the statistical yearbooks for 2017/2018 and 2018/2019. As for the ministry in charge of health, a Herams survey provided health indicators in 2019.

Finally, ICASEES is currently changing (90% of the territory covered) the cartography of the General Population and Housing Census of 2023 to update the survey base and several socio-demographic indicators.

Link(s) toward to any detailed information or materials:

www.icasees.org

Additional comments, challenges, suggestions:

Challenges:

- Insecurity which is a major constraint to the communication of data for the SDGs;
- Capacity building of focal points;
- Low ownership of the SDGs by the various sectors;
- Lack of communication between ministerial departments and TFPs.
- Resource Mobilization.

*Submission has been translated from French to English from Google translate

---Added 2021---
**Short summary:**

DANE has been innovating in the use of new information sources and methodologies to close information gaps in the SDGs. One of them has been the use of satellite images to calculate SDG indicators. This in coordination with open Street map data, the first time that a collaborative platform is used, combined with other sources for statistical production.

Other one is the development of the DATA FOR NOW strategy of different measurement metrics that is published in both English and Spanish and is within the statistical notes section of DANE, which is called "Analysis of accessibility to educational centers" and is developed from non-traditional distance measurement methods that are made from satellite images. Within the D4N project SAE (Small Area Estimation) is being used. The results have not yet been published because they are in the validation phase with additional instances because they are monetary poverty figures, sensitive figures for the country, and require further validation.

Additionally, there is the publication of the methodology for the use of comments from social networks to calculate SDG 16 indicators. However, the results have not been published because additional validation processes are being carried out on the possibility of using the information from the citizenship for statistical purposes and compliance with statistical confidentiality.

**Link(s) toward to any detailed information or materials:**

https://www.dane.gov.co/index.php/estadisticas-por-tema/estadisticas-experimentales#:~:text=Una%20estad%C3%ADstica%20experimental%20es%20aquella,tem%C3%A1tica%20nueva%20no%20medida%20anteriormente

---Updated 2022---

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**Costa Rica**

**Short summary:**

Efectivamente en el país todavía hay existe una cantidad de indicadores que no ha sido posible calcular, se considera que con las fuentes de información existentes ya se ha llegado a un tope de indicadores calculables. Desde el 2016, el INEC empezó a realizar diagnósticos anuales para determinar, entre otras cosas, fuentes posibles de información, esto nos ha permitido identificar información que ayude al cálculo de nuevos indicadores. El Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos, elaboró un Plan Estrategico para la atención de las demandas de información para los ODS, este plan establece metas y actividades concretas para cada una de las 4 categorías de disponibilidad de datos que se definieron para el país, y así mejorar la disponibilidad de información y cerrar las brechas de datos. Por otra parte, hemos contado con la ayuda de las oficinas de las UN que como agentes custodios han ofrecido capacitar al personal responsable del cálculo de indicadores, este apoyo técnico ha sido de mucho valor en la formulación y nacionalización de metodologías de cálculo. Lamentablemente no ha habido nuevas encuestas o el aprovechamiento de nuevos registros administrativos, en atención de brechas de información de los ODS. Sin embargo, si se ha contado con algunas encuestas planificadas con otros objetivos pero que han permitido contar con datos para el cálculo de algunos indicadores, como por ejemplo las encuestas de discapacidad y la encuesta de Mujer niñez y adolescencia, realizadas entre el 2017 y 2018 en el país. Importante también mencionar que por solicitud del Ministerio de Salud se incorporó un módulo de Inseguridad Alimentaria en la Encuesta de Hogares, esto permitió el contar con el indicador de inseguridad alimentaria del objetivo 2. Se reconoce que existen necesidades de información que sólo con una encuesta se logra completar, como por ejemplo la Encuesta sobre Violencia de Género y la Encuesta sobre Victimización, ambas no ha sido posible que se realicen y la situación nacional ante la pandemia agrava las posibilidades de ejecutar estas encuestas.

**Link(s) toward to any detailed information or materials:**

https://www.inec.cr/social/ninez-y-adolescencia

https://www.inec.cr/social/poblacion-con-discapacidad

https://www.inec.cr/encuestas/encuesta-nacional-de-hogares

**Additional comments, challenges, suggestions:**

Es necesario definir las prioridades nacionales en cuanto ODS y que se creen sinergias que ayuden a la búsqueda y generación de datos que fundamenten la política pública dirigida a los grupos vulnerables y el logro del desarrollo sostenible.

---Updated 2022---

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**Czechia**
Denmark

**Short summary:**

Statistics produced by Statistics Denmark and the Danish statistical system mainly build on data from administrative registers. This offers data with high coverage, comparability and disaggregation across time. However, and in order to ensure better coverage of data for the SDGs, Statistics Denmark has a dialogue with different data providers in order to identify possible data for the purpose. Here, a dialogue with the Danish Agency for Data Supply and Efficiency can be emphasized. Via this dialogue and cooperation with the Agency, Statistics Denmark was able to compile some indicators with geographical disaggregation, such as 11.2.1. Furthermore, as a result of intensified work on identifying data for SDG monitoring purposes, Statistics Denmark receives data from Danish Centre for Human Rights and uses various reports from different organizations as data source for statistics on the SDGs.

Furthermore, an internal task team on big data has been set and the task team is working on identifying, which big data can be used for statistics, including for the SDGs.

Finally, Statistics Denmark is in the process of investigating whether citizen generated data can be used for SDG monitoring purpose, particularly as goes for data on environmental aspects.

---Updated 2022---

Dominican Republic

**Short summary:**

· Data laboratory, in collaboration with the United National Sistem in the Dominican Republic and the Environmental and Natural Resources Ministry, we realized a project to calculate a proxy for the indicator 12.4.2 based on administrative records. In 2018 we applied the Experimental survey on the situation of women to calculate the indicators 5.2.1 y 5.2.2. In 2019 we applied the ENHOGAR survey with the MICs methodology that provides data to calculate indicator 2.1.2. In 2022 the survey ENHOGAR includes a module that will allow calculating indicator 16.1.3 y 16.5.2. Creation of spaces for coordination and articulation of the national statistical system, such as technical tables for inter-institutional work.

**Link(s) toward to any detailed information or materials:**

https://www.one.gob.do/publicaciones/2018/informe-laboratorio-de-innovacion-de-datos-de-los-ods-indicador-desechos-peligrosos-republica-dominicana-2018/
https://www.one.gob.do/noticias/2021/one-y-oim-realizan-mesa-tematica-sobre-indicadores-de-gobernanza-de-migracion-en-republica-dominicana/
https://www.one.gob.do/noticias/2021/one-y-oim-realizan-mesa-tematica-sobre-indicadores-de-gobernanza-de-migracion-en-republica-dominicana/

**Additional comments, challenges, suggestions:**

The financial and even technical limitations to maintain and timely produce some highly relevant statistical operations for indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals. In the same way, the current legal framework of the national statistics office is a limitation since it dates from 1956 and does not respond to the current demands of the national statistical systems. It limits the role of the NSO to coordinate, articulate and regulate the statistical activities of the national statistical system.

---Updated 2022---

Ecuador
Short summary:

In 2019, for the first time, in addition to estimating indicators such as access to water, new questions were considered within a household survey to measure its quality, described as an effort to monitor SDG 6.1 and 6.2. The indicators of the SDG for water, sanitation and hygiene constitute a primary tool in the planning, design, monitoring and evaluation of public policies at the national level. Specific information for the SDGs, such as the ICT skills of household members, has been included in existing surveys. In addition, new surveys have been designed to estimate phenomena relevant to the 2030 Agenda, such as the child malnutrition survey to be carried out in 2022. The National Statistical System has the challenge of improving the production of information from administrative records and the National Statistical Office has the challenge of providing guidelines for this purpose.

Link(s) toward to any detailed information or materials:

https://www.ecuadorencifras.gob.ec/encuesta-nacional-multiproposito-de-hogares/

Additional comments, challenges, suggestions:

As mentioned before, one of the most relevant challenges to cover the information gaps is the financing of the new statistical operations or the inclusion of questions in the existing ones. In some cases, the development of methodologies to measure specific issues for which there is no information yet in the countries has also been seen as a challenge.

However, for the time being, it is important to mention that the VIII Population Census, VII Housing Census and I Communities Census are underway and this source of information will contribute to closing the gaps for the reporting of the Agenda 2030 indicators.

---Updated 2022---

Egypt

Short summary:

- CAPMAS is conducting a demographic survey (EFHS) to provide several unavailable SDG’s indicators related to children and women;
- CAPMAS conducted a survey to produce indicator 11-6-1 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities;
- CAPMAS conducted a report to produce 7 indicators of Goal 2 (End Hunger) in collaboration with FAO; and
- CAPMAS conducted a report to produce 6 indicators of Goal 6 (Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all) in collaboration with UN-Water and Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation.

Automatic link with the Ministry of Health Portal/database for births and deaths registrations to immediately synchronize and update our vital statistics records without the need to conduct separate survey and thus avoid duplications and increase the accuracy and quality of such data.

---Added 2021---

Estonia

Short summary:

We have a set of country-specific SDG indicators which only broadly fall in line with the global or EU indicators. We only give out information on SDG-s that is available from production of national statistics.

---Added 2021---

Ethiopia
As indicated above, the assessment conducted by DA9 project gave insights to identify the current (2018) statistical capacity for monitoring SDG indicators in Ethiopia. This assessment provided the recommendations with regard to the challenges observed in the National Statistical System of Ethiopia. This assessment was also very essential for identifying the possible data sources (surveys, censuses, administrative data OR mixed) and the respective datasets along with implementing organizations/ bodies for each of currently available SDG indicators in Ethiopia. Such assessments should be replicated frequently and regularly so that the alternative and possible contemporary data sources can be identified and consequently statistical capacity across the NSS can be consistently promoted.

The assessment has resulted with the exhaustive of lists SDG indicators that are Currently Available (CA), Easily Feasible (EF), and Feasible with Strong Effort (FSE) and even Not Applicable indicators in Ethiopia. Thus, if there are additional efforts put in these aspect in general [Methodological, Institutional Arrangements and Financial] capacities of statistical activities in the country, the size of availing quality statistics for monitoring SDG progressively improved. This may require different partners including institutions/ organizations in the Ethiopian government and non-governmental organizations playing their respective specific roles to work together so that meaningful measurable results can be achieved shortly.

There is no such systematic and enough efforts applied on surveys, administrative datasets that are dedicated for specifically improving the discrepancies of data gaps for monitoring available SDG indicators in the country. However, there are very few efforts made under methodological improvements especially addressing the gender disaggregation (e.g. Annual Agricultural Sample Survey). If there are enough attentions provided, the recommendations confirmed that the capacity of availing data for monitoring development plan indicators including SDGs will significantly be improved in the NSS. This can be achieved by applying the traditional and unconventional technics on the different data sources more especially the administrative datasets which are identified as the potential data sources for monitoring SDG indicators available in Ethiopia.

---Added 2021---

Finland

Short summary:

The SDG data producer networks cover 80% of the available data. The remaining 20% of the data which comes from a wide variety of sources. In many cases qualitative information information such as administrative, research, expert or sample information is utilised and it is converted into numerical data.

---Added 2022---

Germany

Short summary:

For a range of SDG indicators, the calculation is based on geospatial data. For example for the delineation and determination of area under protection (SDG indicators 14.5.1, 15.1.2 and 15.4.1), geospatial data is used and processed using geoinformation software. Also, for the determination of the areas that are above a certain altitude in order to determine mountain ecosystems (SDG indicator 15.4.2) a geospatial data set is used.

Link(s) toward to any detailed information or materials:

For the results of the indicators that are based on geospatial data, see the Online Platform for the global SDG indicators for Germany (SDG indicators 9.1.1, 11.7.1, 14.5.1, 15.1.2, 15.4.1, 15.4.2) : www.sdg-indicators.de.

---Updated 2022---

Greece

Short summary:

With the cooperation of many custodian agencies, ELSTAT has already include questions and variables in its statistical surveys and in the Census of 2021. At the same time, using its leading role in the Hellenic Statistical System, ELSTAT provides assistance to the line Ministries regarding their statistical obligations regarding the national set of indicators.

Link(s) toward to any detailed information or materials:


---Added 2022---
**Guinea**

**Short summary:**
The metadata of the indicators for measuring the prioritized targets of the SDGs are not developed. Apart from the DHS, MICS and poverty surveys which are aligned with the SDGs, there are no specific surveys carried out to provide information on the SDG indicators.

**Additional comments, challenges, suggestions:**
We need technical and financial support to carry out specific surveys for SDG indicators.

*Submission has been translated from French to English from Google translate*

---Added 2021---

**Hungary**

**Short summary:**
The Hungarian Statistical Office put new questions in existing administrative data sets (access to internet) or make new cooperation agreement with ministries (energy modernization).

---Added 2021---

**Iceland**

**Short summary:**
The progress of SDGs is reported using official administrative data sources and surveys conducted by the statistical office.

---Added 2022---

**India**

**Short summary:**
Efforts are being sincerely made by NSO India to bridge the data gaps on SDGs especially the disaggregated data. In this direction, NSO India conducted a Multiple Indicator Survey on SDGs during 2020-2021 wherein data for a number of SDG indicators have been collected through a same survey.

Further, NSO India have aligned some of its existing surveys as per SDG data requirements mainly to bridge data gaps, especially to get disaggregated estimates through the surveys.

NSO India is working closely in collaboration and partnership with UN Agencies and Research Institutions for bridging methodology & data gaps especially with respect to global indicators.

Till now NSO India is using data from Official Statistical System. To fill the data gaps in SDGs, the possibility of use of alternative/ unconventional data sources, such as, use of BIG Data, Remote Sensing, Small Area Estimation and Data Integration are being explored.

**Link(s) toward to any detailed information or materials:**
https://mospi.gov.in/web/mospi/sustainable-development-goals-sdg

---Added 2021---
Ireland

Short summary:
A new report, 'Measuring distance to everyday services in Ireland', 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.


This report highlights the benefits to decision makers and to the people of Ireland of one part of the National Data Infrastructure (NDI), namely the EIRCODE, as it provides tangible and practical examples of aggregated statistical insight that can be gleaned from data sources when they are organised and structured appropriately.


The data sources for everyday services used in this publication were selected if they were relevant, had nationwide coverage and were good quality. A list of locations for various services was identified, either on authoritative websites or through direct contact with certain agencies. See above link to the Report for more details.

Link(s) toward to any detailed information or materials:

Additional comments, challenges, suggestions:
The responsibility for the maintenance of the data sources rests with the providers who make their data available for public re-use.

---Updated 2022---

Israel

Short summary:
the ICBS has been working to obtain new administrative data from agencies such as the ministry of justice, immigration authority, prisons authority and more

---Added 2022---

Italy

Short summary:
Since 2016 Istat worked in the mapping of SDG indicators considering the different possibility of productions inside Istat and outside but in Sistan. Therefore in these years the production of indicators increased considering not only survey but also administrative data

---Updated 2022---

Jamaica

Short summary:
STATIN has partnered with ministries, department and agencies and International agencies to conduct surveys such as the Reproductive Health Survey and the Youth Activity Surveys. Administrative data collected by other organizations are also utilized. The Institute has also developed Memorandum of Understanding to facilitate data sharing.

---Added 2022---

Japan
Short summary:
The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development requires the expansion of public-private partnerships in order to make use of a wide range of data, including earth observation data. Relevant issues are discussed at the “Collaborative Conference for Industry-Government-Academia Discussions on Promoting the Utilization of Big Data, etc.” As an outcome, the dissemination of SDG Indicator 15.4.2 (Mountain Green Cover Index) and Indicator 11.3.1 (Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate) using satellite earth observation data has been started.

Link(s) toward to any detailed information or materials:
Collaborative Conference for Industry-Government-Academia Discussions on Promoting the Utilization of Big Data, etc. (Only in Japanese)
---Updated 2022---

Jordan

Short summary:
Data gaps still existed especially for the indicators that cannot be measured using traditional methods and requires the application of advance technology to do. The progress in this aspect is dependent on the technical and financial support received to enrich this area at DoS. As well as, in some cases, it depends on the collaboration of other governmental entities to achieve it.

Additional comments, challenges, suggestions:
N/A
---Added 2022---

Kazakhstan

Short summary:
Kazakhstan has more than 50 indicators where values are still not defined, which is a significant challenge for the statistical system. One of the least covered is SDG 16, which is why we decided to participate in a joint UNDP project/OHCHR/UNODC - Pilot survey “SDG 16 Initiative”. Participation in this project allowed us to test tools for collecting data on 5 indicators of SDG 16. In the near future, Kazakhstan is considering the possibility of conducting a full-scale survey on SDG 16, taking into account all 9 indicators.
---Added 2021---

Kenya

Short summary:
The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics in partnership with respective stakeholders developed a criteria for validating Citizen Generated Data (CGD) from non state actors. The data upon passing the criteria will be used to fill data gaps in official reporting and also fill data gaps for SDG indicators that does not have available data from official sources
---Added 2022---

Kuwait

Short summary:
In the state of Kuwait all data collection comes from official governmental sources, this makes indicators more professionally set and data exchange systems more accurate.
---Added 2021---
Latvia

Short summary:
This year the CSB has launched second global SDGs data availability survey (based on the UN ECE template) with an aim to further identify existing data gaps and possible data sources. This activity is rather informative for our national SDGs coordinator (Cross Sectoral Coordination Centre).

The main activity related to SDGs remains data provision for National Development Plan and Latvia 2030 strategy in the frame of the CSB competence. Thanks to the close cooperation between the CSB and Cross Sectoral Coordination Centre, national SDGs indicators, that are included in the National Development Plan 2021-2027, use official statistics as far as possible.

In cases where new surveys are to be launched, the CSB is also involved party, for example, in providing methodological advice (like OECD Survey on Trust, where CSB was not able to implement field work, but were closely involved in the development of questionnaire).

---Updated 2022---

Lithuania

Short summary:
In Statistics Lithuania, the State Data Governance Information System has been established. SDGs indicators will be integrated into this system. Currently, the work has started on auto-updating the values of SDG indicators.

Link(s) toward to any detailed information or materials:
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Additional comments, challenges, suggestions:
-

---Updated 2022---

Malaysia

Short summary:
The availability of SDG Indicators of Malaysia in 2019 is 128 indicators (51.8 percent). Several efforts have been initiated to reduce the SDG data gaps in 2021. DOSM is currently conducting the National Household Indicators Survey 2021 which covers 22 additional SDG indicators. Outcome from Population and Housing Census 2020 will contribute another 15 SDG Indicators while 8 SDG indicators will be included in the upcoming Economic Census. DOSM also has started to use GIS to produce new SDG Indicator, SDG 9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road. Engagement with line agencies has been undertaken especially to increase the data availability. For instance, engagement with Ministry of Housing and Local Government and PlanMalaysia has resulted to the increasing numbers of SDG Indicators for Goal 11. Collaboration with Local Authority (IRDA) to develop localized SDG Indicators for Iskandar Malaysia and URBANICE for Local Indicators for Cities and Gender indicators. DOSM is also in the midst of reviewing the SDG Global Database to identify the inconsistencies of indicators between global and national reporting and will coordinate the data submission from line agencies to custodian agencies in ensuring the consistencies of data reported at national and global level.

Additional comments, challenges, suggestions:
Data reported to International Agencies are carried out by line Ministries and Agencies and DOSM is not in the loop. Coordination at national level is crucial in ensuring the consistencies of data reported at international and national level.

Limited data source, i.e. traditional source (administrative data and surveys) have resulted in SDG data gaps especially for environment and agriculture.

Harmonization of data from different agencies. Involvement of various agencies for a single indicator.

---Added 2021---
**Mauritius**

**Additional comments, challenges, suggestions:**

The office is still using its existing census / survey data and data from administrative sources to compile SDG indicators. Recently the office conducted its 2022 Housing and Population census and thus would use the data to compile SDG indicators at a more disaggregated level as well as to fill data gaps in some areas.

---Updated 2022---

**Mexico**

**Short summary:**

The INEGI has developed a guide to support the measurement of continental open waters changes in time in order to calculate SDG indicator 6.6.1. To calculate this indicator, two processes have been conducted in order to distinguish and generate spatial extent data on open water and vegetated wetlands. Earth observations have permitted the accurate calculation of the geographic extent of lakes, rivers, estuaries and artificial waterbodies from year to year, and then monitor extent of vegetated wetlands by using datasets such as land cover, elevation, vegetation cover and soil moisture. The data generated on open water has been further distinguished into lakes, rivers and estuaries versus artificial waterbodies, while vegetated wetlands and artificial waterbodies were excluded to prevent duplication of estimations.

Two datasets have been used: the National dataset of water bodies scale 1:50 000, which define national water bodies coverage from the national topographic dataset edited over Spot satellite images; and the National coverage of Water Observations from Space (WOIS) 2015 which allowed the calculation of the spatial extent of open water bodies in Mexico for 2015 from the USGS Landsat 4, 5, 7 and 8 satellite imagery archive.

**Link(s) toward to any detailed information or materials:**

https://www.inegi.org.mx/investigacion/geomediana/

---Added 2021---

**Montenegro**

**Short summary:**

In Montenegro from overall number of SDGs indicators, only 62 are monitored according to the same methodology prescribed by UN statistical office. Regarding to that it is necessary to strengthen the capacity of official national producers of statistics to introduce or calculate the remaining indicators in accordance with the methodology prescribed by UN. Capacities refer to financial resources and human resources. In addition to strengthening the official producers of statistics it is also necessary to strengthen the administrative producers of statistic, positioning the focal point in all relevant departments that would primarily deal with the implementation of Sustainable Development policy at the level of competence they cover.

Also, there is a lack of communication of data obtained from the calculation of SDGs indicators and their adequate application in policy reporting. In this context, it is necessary to create a software solution dashboard. The establishment of a functional information system and database represents the basic for successful measurement of progress as defined in the National strategy for Sustainable Development 2030. In period of 2017 Montenegro has tested IRIS (Indicator Reporting Data Initiative) system and that was not adequate and non compatible with the system in use in Public Administration. During the design and construction it is necessary to enable this system to be user friendly and to facilitate the entering, viewing and analyzing of data.

**Link(s) toward to any detailed information or materials:**


**Additional comments, challenges, suggestions:**

The establishment system should be simple, efficient and friendly. It should be oriented toward users since its primary purpose is to facilitate implementation monitoring in order to have quality implementation of the NSSD until 2030, and not to represent too massive and inefficient system that in practice will not work.

Such an organized, functional information system should enable not only simultaneous data collection by subjects, responsible for monitoring of certain sustainable development indicators, or the NSSD measures, but also the archiving and further processing towards efficient national and international reporting.

---Added 2021---
### Montserrat

**Short summary:**
SDM has investigated and met with Administrative partners re: to discuss the difficulty with obtaining data.
SDM plans to amend some of the 2022 Census questions to support the SDGs.

---Added 2021---

### Mozambique

**Short summary:**
In censuses and surveys, specific questions are added to the instruments that answer indicators that are not yet monitored by the country but that are priorities

**Additional comments, challenges, suggestions:**
The challenge in the data gap from surveys is the availability of resources to carry out these surveys

---Added 2021---

### Myanmar

**Short summary:**
Each National Statistical Office plays a vital role in monitoring and evaluation of SGDs. In Myanmar, the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) takes responsibility to present and dissemination of data and metadata for the official statistics. Regarding SDGs indicators, the CSO published SDG Data Assessment Report in 2016 and SDG Indicator Baseline Report in 2017 with the support of UNDP. CSO being implemented with the Mekong-Republic of Korea Cooperation Fund (MKCF) supports to updating SDG Indicator Baseline Report. Moreover, the Central Statistical Organization has been identifying the National Indicator Framework (NIF) in order to monitor and evaluate for the implementation of the Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan (MSDP) which provides a long-term vision: a vision of a peaceful, prosperous and democratic country.

Currently, the NIF Final Draft is being prepared to release. As a final draft, 281 indicators are included in the NIF, of which 41% are the share of SDG indicators, and 70% are at strategic level. Development of metadata for the selected indicators is to be completed by end of 2021 and the data report will also be released in every year. Therefore, as a national statistical office of Myanmar, CSO plays a key role in identifying the indicators and metadata for both global and national indicators.

Myanmar practices the decentralized statistical system since Central Statistical Organization (CSO) has started functioning in 1952. The vision of CSO is the emergence of National Statistical System that can produce meaningful socio-economic indicators and index, accurate and quality statistics required for evidence-based policy making. About 30 line ministries and 100 departments included in National Statistical System are collecting both administrative data and primary data (Data from surveys and censuses). CSO takes the leading role in National Statistical System.

Nowadays, statistics agencies in developed countries are using computerized system in data capturing and data dissemination. However, CSO in Myanmar is still weak in using computerized system especially in database management, data visualization and data dissemination.

**Link(s) toward to any detailed information or materials:**
- [https://www.csostat.gov.mm](https://www.csostat.gov.mm)
- [https://www.mmsis.gov.mm](https://www.mmsis.gov.mm)

**Additional comments, challenges, suggestions:**
Myanmar shared trust as the most important element for data sharing. The NSO has a Central Committee in place that discusses critical areas, such as data quality, data sharing amongst others, for not only SDG indicators but for other socioeconomic indicators as well. However, Myanmar does not have a data sharing policy, and sharing data with various users remains a challenge.

---Added 2021---

### Nepal
Short summary:
There are series of talks, meetings, advocacy seminars with the concerned agencies in regard to supplying data they are responsible for. NSO is envisioning having separate MoUs with line ministries. NPC the apex body for handling SDG mission in Nepal is working on its level to bridge the data gaps. Efforts have been made to add some SDG related questions in new censuses and surveys.

Link(s) toward to any detailed information or materials:
Later

Additional comments, challenges, suggestions:
The institutional and organizational statistical capacity of line ministries, province and local level should be strengthened.
---Updated 2022---

Netherlands

Short summary:
We have received funding to develop data to fill the gaps we have (50% of indicators). We are approaching this in collaboration with line ministries and other relevant agencies in the Netherlands. The project will run from 2023-2026.
---Updated 2022---

Nigeria

Short summary:
Nigeria has developed a Data Mapping and Responsibility Framework, Data Dictionary, signed Data bond with major Agencies, produced a Baseline, Reviewed the Baseline and realigned the National Statistical System with SDGs

Link(s) toward to any detailed information or materials:
www.nigerianstat.gov.ng

Additional comments, challenges, suggestions:
NBS in collaboration with Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on SDGs is proposing to conduct an SDGs stand-alone survey
---Added 2022---

Norway

Short summary:
Our focus is to primarily look for the possibility to combine existing data sources we already use in the statistics production. This could be administrative data sources which is combined with either other administrative data or survey data. A recent example is the calculation of indicator 16.7.1 where admin data is combined with the LFS.
---Added 2021---

Pakistan
Pakistan Bureau of Statistics Being the national statistical organization lead the exercise of data gap report and accordingly amended their questionnaires and included new modules. To reduce the data gaps, technical committees were formed at PBS that led to the consensus that Pakistan already has several data instruments, both administrative and survey based. These instruments can be consolidated, synchronized, and balanced to fulfill the reporting requirements of SDG indicators, in a timely and efficient manner. The source that reports regularly with accuracy and depth, would be the preferred source for the government. Moreover, importance of sampling frame cannot be ignored because keeping the sampling frame constant in all data sets makes it easier to triangulate with other data sets.

Four technical subcommittees have been formed to consider the sufficiency of data instruments and their reporting gaps vis-à-vis the quantitative and qualitative scope of the SDGs. The four subcommittees are, i) Education; ii) Health, Nutrition and Gender Equality; iii) Water and Sanitation; and, iv) Poverty, Labour and Employment:

- **Education:**

The subcommittee on education analyzed reporting gaps in Goal 4 (Quality Education). It includes early childhood education, organized learning, non-formal education, Information and Communication Technologies (ICT), gender parity in education and proficiency assessment. The needed changes in PSLM were discussed and made part of the upcoming PLSM. It is also proposed that few indicators such as Indicator 4.1.1 that deals with proficiency level can be collected using National Education Assessment System (NEAS). The changes proposed were intending to increase the coverage of education targets substantially;

- **Health, Nutrition, and Gender Equality:**

The sub-committee on health, nutrition and gender equality focuses mainly on Goal 2 (No Hunger), Goal 3 (Health and wellbeing) and Goal 5 (Gender Equality). Multiple questions, modules and survey instruments were identified and suggested following multi-stakeholder consultations to measure numerous indicators. For example, for malnutrition, it was observed that while PDHS and MICS both offer suitable choices, MICS enjoys more coverage at the district level unlike PDHS, which extends only to the provincial level. Likewise, for reproductive health, PSLM, PDHS, and MICS are all suitable choices. The sub-committee also decided to revitalize the Pakistan Demographic Survey (PDS);

- **Water and Sanitation:**

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), Goal 6 is the core of many goals. The technical sub-committee on WASH deliberated and proposed that on-site and off-site management of water and sanitation are two distinct aspects and since current surveys did not cover them, there is a need for a community survey to bridge this information gap;

- **Poverty, Labour and Employment:**

There has been a lot of detailed reporting on SDGs related to poverty (Goal 1), Labour and employment (Goal 8) in Pakistan. The majority of the indicators are already available; the rest will also be available with the next PSLM survey. The Labour Force Survey is a useful instrument to obtain comprehensive data on labour force participation, skills, use of ICT, unpaid work and employment.

**Link(s) toward to any detailed information or materials:**


**Additional comments, challenges, suggestions:**

There are still needs to conduct more surveys and studies to report the SDGs and upgrade the administrative data sets. the most challenging task is to get the updated, reliable and timely administrative data in Pakistan. Due to devolution of some subjects to the provinces, the major problem is the coordination and the capacity issues off staff to collate and collect data

---Added 2021---

Peru*
El Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática viene utilizando información de fuentes cartográficas para mejorar el marco muestral y experimentar la obtención de datos de hogares y viviendas. Igualmente, en las encuestas permanentes nacionales se ha incluido módulos que permiten obtener información referida a los ODS, como:

- Módulo de acceso a la justicia fue incorporado en la Encuesta Nacional de Hogares (ENAHO) en el año 2018. La información generada permite construir el indicador 16.3.3 “Proporción de la población que se ha visto implicada en alguna controversia en los dos últimos años y ha accedido a algún mecanismo oficial u oficioso de solución de controversias, desglosada por tipo de mecanismo”, de manera indirecta, dado que la pregunta hace referencia a los doce últimos meses.

- Módulo de Desarrollo Infantil Temprano (DIT) fue agregado en la Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud Familiar (ENDES) en el año 2018. Esta permite obtener información de algunos indicadores relacionados a los campos considerados en el indicador 4.2.1 “Proporción de niños de 24 a 59 meses cuyo desarrollo es adecuado en cuanto a la salud, el aprendizaje y el bienestar psicosocial, desglosado por sexo”.

- Módulo de Seguridad Alimentaria fue incorporado a manera de piloto en la Encuesta Nacional Agropecuaria (ENA) durante el último trimestre del año 2021. Se encuentra en evaluación los resultados, para la construcción de algunos indicadores del Objetivo 2 “Hambre Cero”.

Del mismo modo, con el apoyo de CEPAL se ha preparado la plataforma ODISEA que permite construir y difundir información estadística sobre los procesos migratorios (migración, movilización y segregación) en el país. Además, se viene desarrollando un sistema de información de registros administrativos con la finalidad que los sectores compartan su información.

Link(s) toward to any detailed information or materials:

Las encuestas en mención se encuentran en MICRODATOS INEI: http://iinei.inei.gob.pe/microdatos/

Additional comments, challenges, suggestions:

Uno de los retos es la mejora en la construcción de los indicadores que demanda la Agenda 2030, dado que la mayoría han sido construidos como una aproximación a la metadata de los indicadores de los ODS. Igualmente, se requiere la asistencia técnica de los organismos custodios en este proceso de mejora de los indicadores construidos y los que están pendientes en su elaboración.

---Added 2022---

**Philippines**

Short summary:

One of the most practical approach to addressing data gaps for the SDGs is leveraging existing surveys and integrating modules or questions to generate some data needed for the SDGs. Tools are also being developed to be used for creating administrative data sets.

---Added 2022---

**Poland**
**Short summary:**

In 2016, Poland provided data for approximately 50% of global SDG indicators. Currently, data coverage is higher (65%) thanks to continuous efforts of Statistics Poland to obtain the missing data. The fact that there are no longer any Tier III indicators in the global monitoring framework has also been helpful in bridging the data gaps. Newly compiled SDG indicators are mostly based on data from the administrative sources and official statistics. SDG indicators made recently available on Polish NRP include 11.b.1 and 11.b.2. Currently, we are working on the compilation of 11.4.1 with line ministries and institutions subordinate to them.

Statistics Poland is also exploring the possibilities of applying alternative sources for SDG indicators. Currently, work is underway on the application of remote sensing for SDG indicators monitoring access to public space and green areas. The usage of big data for measuring sustainable agriculture, transport exclusion and coastal eutrophication is also being considered.

When the global monitoring framework does not satisfy individual needs, Statistics Poland offers additional and user-tailored SDG information. A good example of that is Impact Barometer, which is a set of business SDG indicators. What is unconventional about this tool is that the indicators are based on data from company reporting, not from the official statistics. They are calculated by companies themselves with their own data.

**Link(s) toward to any detailed information or materials:**


---Updated 2022---

**Portugal**

**Short summary:**

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 that has been working in close cooperation with several ministries to map existing indicators and sources, as well as disseminating relevant information. Coordination meetings with potential data providers proved essential to: (1) identify the information that could eventually become available; (2) raise crosscutting awareness on the Agenda 2030 monitoring process and (3) establish communication routines with these national bodies. The work made by Statistics Portugal in the UN.GGIM: Europe also contributes to closing the gap on some indicators, by combining statistical and geospatial information.

**Link(s) toward to any detailed information or materials:**


---Updated 2022---

**Qatar**

**Additional comments, challenges, suggestions:**

Dealing with unavailable data throughout three dimensions: 1- administrative records, 2- Including with ongoing surveys, 3- Initiating a specialized Survey; e.g., the following steps could be made to Including questions with ongoing surveys: 1- Determine the indicators that are not available, 2- Specify the name of the current survey, 3- Determining the list of questions required to be collected according to its own methodology, 4- consulting and discussing with the competent department regarding the additions (questions).

---Updated 2022---

**Republic of Korea**
In order to increase data availability, first, we tried to find existing data that matched the SDG indicators with relevant ministries. Second, we are reviewing data source and suggest improvement for data reliability. Third, we are producing data by linking various data sources among administrative data and big data.

Link(s) toward to any detailed information or materials:
---Added 2021---

Romania

Link(s) toward to any detailed information or materials:
We are currently in the process of concluding collaboration agreements with 29 institutions for the provision of data.
---Updated 2022---

Russian Federation

Short summary:
Officially Rosstat is authorized to coordinate the activities on SDG indicators. We have a special interdepartmental working group on SDGs headed by Rosstat for discussing methodology issues between different Federal authorities and deciding whether we can follow the global one or we could provide proxy indicators. We use different methods to obtain as much data for SDGs as possible. For example, we add questions and expand existing surveys (FIES scale). Currently, the issue of developing a classifier of soil protection technologies and other methods of adaptive farming is being worked out (for SDG 2.4.1) and the work to identify five main food groups with key representative products (for SDG 12.3.1 (a)). In case if there are data for the Russian Federation in the UN Global SDG Database on indicators without officially nominated national focal point, we ask custodian agencies for consultation. It helps to establish the national focal point and cooperate during the validation process.
---Added 2022---

Saudi Arabia

Short summary:
1- Oracle platform for processing SDGs Data, 2- Excel templates to collect data from National statistical system (NSS) and national data providers, and 3- Excel-based dashboard for monitoring SDGs indicator
---Updated 2022---

Senegal

Short summary:
With the support of UNSD, ANSD has identified priority themes (like food security, environment) and some action were taken to improve the availability of data. For food security for example, we used existing surveys on poverty and calculated the indicators for SDG 2.1 and SDG 2.2. Currently a strategy is being identified with the support of FAO to sustain the activity. Similar initiative are being undertaken on environment, civil protection and other priority sectors.

Additional comments, challenges, suggestions:
The report is not available yet.
---Added 2022---
Serbia

Short summary:
Given that the Republic of Serbia does not have national targets and indicators the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia has taken over the indicators for sustainable development goals that the UN has placed. Our principle is that we are trying to find the same, appropriate or similar sources that are listed and described in the UN SDG’s metadata. Nowadays SORS has provided 119 UN SDG indicators i.e. 48% of the total UN SDG indicators.

Link(s) toward to any detailed information or materials:
https://sdg.indikatori.rs/en-US/

---Added 2022---

Singapore

Short summary:
Besides data provided by the source agencies, DOS has also compared the UN SDG Database (https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/) with the data provided by agencies as published on the SDG webpage. DOS has engaged the relevant agencies to assess the data series on the UN SDG Database, especially if national data are not available. DOS also engaged the custodian agencies to clarify on the methodology and computational method.

Additional comments, challenges, suggestions:
Singapore has strived to make progress in collecting and reporting accurate data on SDG indicators despite our challenges. For instance, in some cases, source agencies may not have data that are the same as the global metadata, owing to our unique national circumstances/priorities. For example, for SDG 11.7.1 “Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities”, Singapore does not have the same data but tracks the proportion of households within a 10-minute walk (400m) of a park to measure accessibility to green or open spaces and to facilitate the planning of parks.

---Added 2021---

Slovakia

Short summary:
By monitoring the SDGs based on a set of global indicators, we intended to draw more attention to missing data at the global level and to popularize the global goals and meeting the global objectives. Currently, we are able to provide custodian agencies with data produced by the Statistical Office as well as administrative data from ministries. It remains a challenge for us to cover existing data gaps for global monitoring purposes. While we have made some progress in upgrading statistics, these have been in areas beyond the needs of the SDGs.

---Added 2021---

Slovenia

Short summary:
We have chosen the indicators also according to the data availability so we haven’t establish any new surveys yet.

---Added 2021---

South Sudan
Short summary:
NBS mandate is to make the statistics public good by all means but this has not been realized because of the many challenges especially the resources plus coordination mechanism among users and producers of statistics across the board.

Link(s) toward to any detailed information or materials:
www.ssnbs.org

---Added 2021---

Spain

Short summary:
Through the 2018 Annual Programme, a statistics called “Indicators of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” was incorporated into the National Statistics Plan, which aims to establish a framework of statistical indicators to monitor the Goal and Targets of the 2030 Agenda. This statistic is coordinated by the Office of the President of the National Statistics Institute, in cooperation with the ministerial departments responsible for the production of the various indicators. The operation was submitted for opinion to the High Council on Statistics, an advisory body of the State statistical services where trade union and business organizations and other social, economic and academic groups and institutions are represented, which unanimously agreed to issue a favorable opinion. This Plan establishes the development of indicators not available in Spain, relevant for monitoring the objectives and goals of sustainable development in our country, according to the distribution agreed between the INE and the ministerial. The INE plans to continue collecting, updating and publishing data on SDG indicators. In particular, it intends to further complement the existing data by exploring new data sources. In some cases, the data gaps have been completed with official administrative data that does not correspond to any statistics of the National Statistical Plan.

---Updated 2022---

State of Palestine

Short summary:
The lack of official data for many indicators to measure the progress of SDG indicators in Palestine, against this PCBS has been open to experiment with new data sources to advance the SDG, in addition to that it has done its tireless efforts to collect data via conducting new specialized surveys, and relying on open data. Also collaboration with new actors (Academia, civil society, private sectors,...) in the data ecosystem has been developed at national, regional, and global levels

Additional comments, challenges, suggestions:
Differences in data quality and the unclear collection processes of non-official data providers increased the time and other resources allocated to data validation, and the private sector may be unwilling to share its data due to the risk of losing its competitive advantage

---Updated 2022---

Suriname

Short summary:
The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey that was conducted in 2018, contained a many of the social indicators. In 2022 GBS plans to do their 9th Population and Housing Census, that will also contain SDG indicators. At this stage the GBS collect as much data on the SDGs as possible, from surveys and also from administrative data. Also the National Accounts, and the UNFCCC reports contribute.

---Added 2021---

Togo*
Régulièrement, le pays fait une situation de la mise en œuvre des indicateurs des ODD, de l'Agenda 2063 et du plan national de développement. C'est à la faveur du Forum politique de haut niveau des Nations unies. Cette situation se fait pratiquement tous les 2 ans.

Additional comments, challenges, suggestions:
Renforcement des capacités des sectoriels dans la productions des données administratives

---Added 2022---

Türkiye

Short summary:
We use some non-traditional data sources such as GIS in the production of official statistics and SDG indicators. SDG 11.3.1- “Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate” indicators is produced by TurkStat GIS Department and it will be published this year for the first time.

Additional comments, challenges, suggestions:

---Updated 2022---

Ukraine

Short summary:
In order to expand the possibility of obtaining data in certain sections, the State Statistics Service of Ukraine makes proposals on:

- Making changes to the forms of administrative reporting (disaggregation by gender, for persons with disabilities, etc.);
- Supplementing administrative registers with certain features (gender, education, disability, etc.);
- The issues of conducting one-time sample socio-demographic surveys are also considered (Time use survey, MICS).

---Added 2021---

United Arab Emirates
**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

**Short summary:**

Although official data remains a priority for reporting against the SDG indicators, since July 2021, after publishing quality assurance protocol, we started to use statistics from non-official sources for SDG reporting.

In addition, we communicate with other government departments who run large surveys, so where opportunities to add questions arise, we can have input that helps us to improve indicator reporting. (an example is food insecurity study in collaboration with Department for Work and Pensions (DWP).

Recently we used following data sources to bridge data gaps: the Prindex global open source dataset from an Open Data Institute (ODI) project (indicator 1.4.2), research data on maternal mortality from Oxford University (indicator 3.1.1), survey data from the British Geological Survey (BGS; a not-for-profit public sector research establishment) on groundwaters (indicator 6.6.1), survey Earth observation data from the Global Surface Water Explorer (indicator 6.6.1), debit/credit card data from LINK (UKs largest cash machine network) (indicator 8.10.1), research data from non-profit organisation Resources Action Programme (WRAP) (indicator 12.3.1), research data on beach litter (Citizen science data) from charity Marine Conservation Society (MCS) (indicator 14.1.1).

**Link(s) toward to any detailed information or materials:**

https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/environmentalaccounts/methodologies/uk sustainabledevelopmentgoalsuseofnonofficialsources (Data quality assessment protocol)

---Updated 2022---

**Uruguay**

**Short summary:**

The INE of Uruguay has developed a new national statistical plan (PEN) 2022-2005. The PEN, in addition to providing a roadmap, is a fundamental instance of exchange and coordination of the National Statistical System, of which the INE is its rector. In this framework, the technical assistance of the INE to other organizations is planned, synergies are promoted, knowledge is shared and the future of statistics production in the country is planned. Finally, this PEN will also allow the generation of more and better statistics for monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals in the country.

**Link(s) toward to any detailed information or materials:**

https://www.ine.gub.uy/documents/10181/36026/Plan+Estad%C3%ADstico+Nacional+2022+2025/d410a1fb-c357-4da7-9cfb-368beb218c23 (Plan Estadístico Nacional 2022-2025)

---Updated 2022---

**Uzbekistan**
Short summary:

To fill existing data gaps, work is underway to adapt the methodology proposed at the global level to the national context and to find innovative tools and data sources. In order to obtain the administrative data necessary for monitoring the SDGs, the State Committee on Statistics is working in terms of information interaction with the ministries and departments responsible for the formation of indicators and the implementation of the SDGs. In accordance with the Statistical Work Plan, a list, volume, timing and format for the submission of the necessary administrative data on SDG indicators are established. In addition, work is underway to expand the list of national SDG indicators. Thus, in order to strengthen the system for collecting and analyzing disaggregated data and access to them, ensuring coverage of all areas of the recommendations of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols, the State Statistics Committee is working closely with UNICEF, which has engaged the independent international company DevStat to assist in the revision and development of key indicators relating to children in accordance with international standards and the development of the concept of the web portal "Children of Uzbekistan".

---Added 2022---

Viet Nam

Short summary:

GSO Vietnam is making an effort to close the data gap on SDGs, especially disaggregated data, data focusing on disadvantaged groups and new SDG data.

- For data by disaggregation and by disadvantaged group: were presented in section C-Disaggregation of SDG indicators.
- For new indicators, new data sources are needed:

GSO Vietnam has developed a number of activities related to increased use of new data sources and methodologies, as well as the ability to close data gaps related to SDG indicators. VN is participating in the Data for Now initiative to estimate some indicators for SDG 1 and SDG 2. Initiatives such as D4N, with support from UNSD, UNDP and other agencies play an important role to generate data using alternative data sources and methods.

In addition, VN is researching and discovering new techniques and methods to use new data sources such as:

- Bigdata
- Small area estimation

Additional comments, challenges, suggestions:

The current legal framework is a limitation of the application of new data sources (Statistical Law only stipulates 03 form of data sources to collect official statistical information: Statistical survey; Administrative data; Statistical reporting regime).

Resource limitation: financial; Skill.

Another challenge of new, non-traditional data sources and technologies is the lack of guidance on assessing the quality of these sources.

---Added 2022---