

Director of Social Statistics

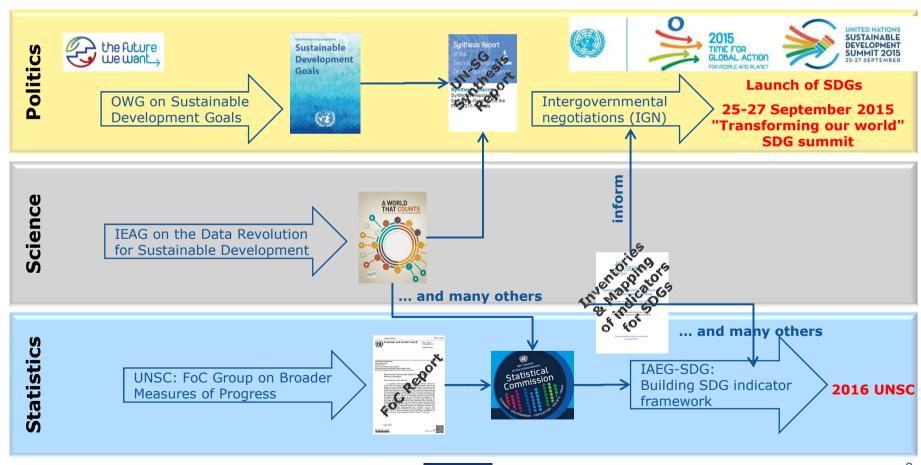


Summary

- The 2030 agenda at a glance
- Monitoring issues
- Eurostat role
- Key messages

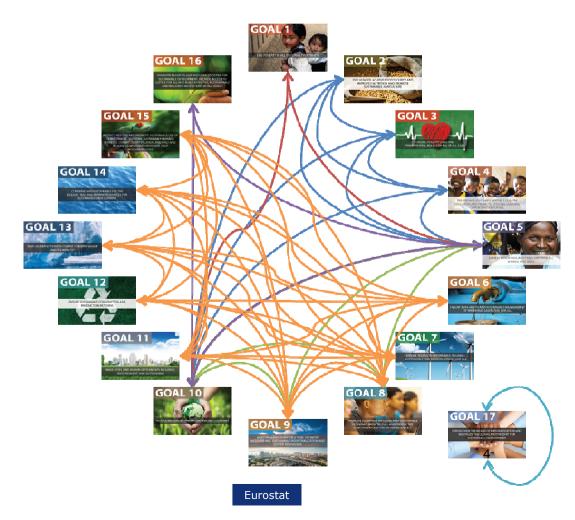


The 2030 agenda at a glance



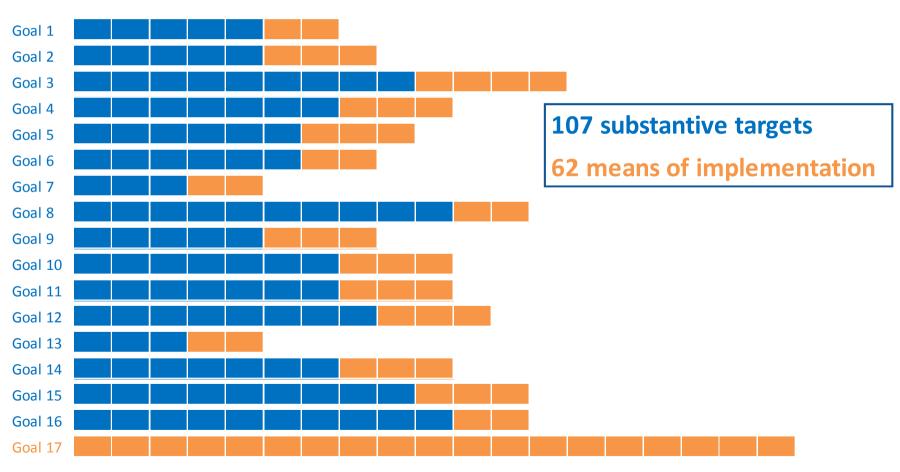


SDGs and targets are connected



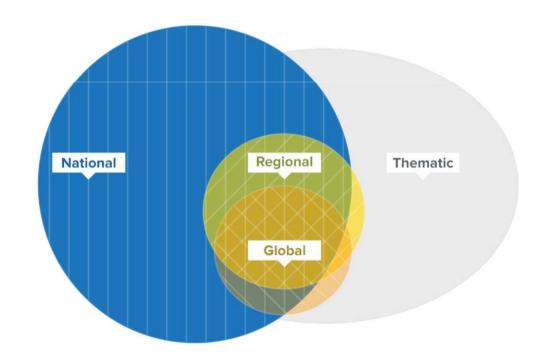


Monitoring 17 goals and 169 targets: a real challenge!





Different levels of SDG Monitoring



Global monitoring:

- based on a core set of global indicators
- harmonised to common global standards
- predominantly taken from official data
- applicable to all countries



Global indicators:



At present about 200 proposed indicators

3 tiers:

- Tier 1. An established methodology exists and data are already widely available (48%)
- Tier 2. A methodology has been established but data are not easily available (37%)
- Tier 3. An internationally agreed methodology has not yet been developed (15%)

We need a data revolution to address data gaps





The 3 tiers of SDG indicators





First note (or report) On possible indicators and an Indicator framework

End 2015

Note (or report) on possible indicators and an indicator framework agreed by the UN MS

June/July 2016

2016

March

UNSC

Release of SDG baseline report for global monitoring providing data and identifying gaps

March-December 2016

Possible release of national and regional baseline data reports

2016-2020

Scaling-up of national, regional and global capacities to monitor the post-2015 development agenda

'Inter-agency Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators' (IAEG-SDG) 'High-level Group on capacity building' (HLG)

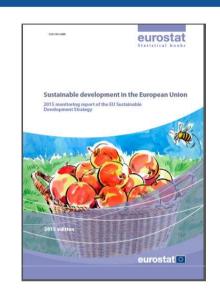


Sustainable Development monitoring report

 A joint initiative of the Council of EU and EC to monitor the EU Sustainable Development Strategy



 Snapshot of most important trends in booklet "Key messages"









Global indicator framework

Regional indicator framework

Data revolution

Capacity building



Eurostat

Eurostat's involvement in SDG monitoring

Global indicator framework

Active participation as an observer to IAEG-SDG

Regional indicator tramework

Coordination of ESS countries

Data revolution

Liaising with other international organisations

Capacity
building

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Global indicator framework

Development of the regional monitoring framework (including the list of indicators)

Regional indicator framework

ESS coordination (standards, methodologies, playing as the data hub)

Data revolution

Reporting

Capacity building



Global indicator framework

Regional indicator framework

Data revolution

Capacity building

Eurostat's lines of work:

- Big data
- Geographical information
- Modelling
- ...

Cooperation with academics and other data producers established but to be reinforced



Global indicator framework

Active participation as an observer to HLG on capacity building

Regional indicator tramework

Eurostat already supports regions statistically less developed

Data revolution

Capacity building



Key messages: opportunities and risks

The SDGs are a unique **opportunity** for official statistics to visibly increase their relevance

This comes with the **risk** of not delivering, which would jeopardise our reputation



Key messages: data revolution

The data revolution concerns all the regions of the world and not just the developing regions

Official statistics must strengthen the links with data scientists and other data producers (e.g. big data)

It is important that official statistics are in the lead of the data revolution, to ensure the necessary quality



Key messages: links and flexibility

Guidance and support from Europe as one of the most statistically advanced regions is needed, also for less advanced statistical systems

The SDG monitoring framework will need to stay flexible and open to innovations (new data sources, methodologies, technologies)

