

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The SDG result from a process that began at the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) held in June 2012 in Rio de Janeiro. The SDG are the central element of the new global agenda to be developed until 2030. The 17 goals are the following:

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On March 6, 2015, the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) was created, under the auspices of the 46<sup>th</sup> UNSC session, whose task is to develop a global framework of indicators to monitor the SDG and to support the Agenda 2030 implementation. IAEG began its mandate by opening a public consultation process on the above list of indicators, to all countries, to various regional and international agencies and to multiple stakeholders in civil society, the environment Academic and private sector. In March 2016, the 47<sup>th</sup> session of the UNSC adopted a list of 241 indicators, 11 of which repeated in more than one objective.

In March 2017, the 48<sup>th</sup> session of the UNSC introduced some indicator refinements and agreed on the mechanism for revising the global list of indicators, which is subject to annual refinements and comprehensive revisions to be made in 2020 and 2025. This session also approved the draft resolution [Work of the UN Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#) and recommended the present resolution to the ECOSOC, to be adopted formally by the General Assembly.

For more information: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/>.

Eurostat is developing a list of indicators relevant to the European Union for SDG (EU SDG). The process consists of selecting indicators from the UN SDG global indicators list, as well as indicators from the [Sustainable Development Indicators](#) (EU SDI), [Europe 2020](#), [Resource Efficiency Scoreboard](#) sets, adding other European policy relevant indicators (the 10 Commission Priorities, circular economy, etc.). The defined EU SDG indicators final list will form the basis of annual monitoring, starting in 2018.

Countries may select or establish a set of specific targets considered relevant from a national perspective, as well as define their monitoring indicators.

In Portugal, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs coordinates globally the SDG, given the articulation needed between the two axes for the implementation of the Agenda 2030 (internal plan and external plan). This work is developed in close collaboration with the other Ministries, depending on their role and relationship with the SDG. The Inter-ministerial Foreign Policy Commission (CIPE), under the leadership of the State Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, works as the forum for inter-ministerial coordination, both for the SDG implementation by sectoral ministries internally, and for the preparation of reports that will support the follow-up processes and monitoring at national, regional and global level. The preparation of the 1<sup>st</sup> National Voluntary Review on the implementation of Agenda 2030, to be presented in the [HLPF 2017](#), began in January 2017.

Statistics Portugal joined the CIPE as a formal member in October 2016. Statistics Portugal contribution, at the statistical analysis and production level, is considered to be fundamental to the successful implementation of the Agenda 2030.

On May 10, 2016, an Interdepartmental Working Group was created at Statistics Portugal, dedicated to the statistical implementation of the "Agenda 2030 - Sustainable Development Goals" (GTSDG).

The GTSDG has the following mandate:

- To make the mapping of the available information at Statistics Portugal, in Other National Authorities with Delegation of Statistical Functions, and in other institutions, including associated metadata, that can be used for the SDG indicators;
- Identify the missing statistical information and formulate suggestions on how to fill in the gaps;

- Coordinate contacts with entities that are (or potentially are) sources of statistical information required by SDG indicators and validate their quality;
- Monitor the developments of the "Agenda 2030 - Sustainable Development Goals" at the international level, particularly in the statistical area;
- Support the dialogue between Statistics Portugal and the national political coordination body of "Agenda 2030 - SDG";
- Support the Board of Directors in the Statistics Portugal external representation on the "Agenda 2030 - SDG".

Statistics Portugal mapped the availability of SDG indicators in Portugal and verified the already released information to Portugal by the United Nations. The mapping of the SDG indicators allowed to draw the following conclusions regarding the indicators distribution:

#### Responsibility (by source of information)

- 29.5% (71 indicators) are a responsibility of Statistics Portugal;
- 3.3% (8 indicators) are a responsibility of Other National Authorities with Delegation of Statistical Functions;
- 22.8% (55 indicators) are of other national entities' responsibility;
- 10.0% (24 indicators) are of international organizations' responsibility;
- 2.5% (6 indicators) are not applicable to Portugal (the case of indicators that measure specific realities of developing countries);
- It was not possible to identify the responsible entities for 32.0% (77 indicators).

#### Availability of information

- 33.2% (80 indicators) are available and have identical information;
- 7.5% (18 indicators) are available and are similar, but not corresponding exactly to the metadata;
- 3.3% (8 indicators) are available, but only partially;
- 15.4% (37 indicators) are not available (totally or partially) and are relevant;
- 4.1% (10 indicators) are not available (totally or partially) and are not relevant;
- 11.6% (28 indicators) still have inconclusive availability;
- 24.9% (60 indicators) are out of scope (the case of indicators that measure specific realities of developing countries or that are outside the statistical scope).

The GTSDG analysed the differences between Statistics Portugal data and the SDG indicators data already [published by the United Nations](#) and available on the database for Portugal, accounting for the existence of information on 80 indicators. It was concluded that it is necessary to clarify the sources used in the UN database, the national and international

entities from which the UN received the information, as well as their associated methodology and reporting date.

Statistics Portugal will continue to collect information on the indicators (metadata and data) for a gradual dissemination of the indicators from the end of March 2017 onwards.

Statistics Portugal, 05.04.2017