



Strengthening monitoring, reporting and evaluation systems is essential to collect evidence on the impact of policies and financing, to inform decision-making and to report progress on PCSD

Austria

The inter-ministerial working group will prepare periodic progress reports to monitor national SDG-implementation. Statistic Austria has developed a first national set of SDG-indicators but does not provide national indicators for SDG17.14. The Austrian Development Agency (ADA) is responsible for effective monitoring and control while instructing their field offices to ensure that local cooperation is based on equal partnership.

Belgium

The Federal Planning Bureau publishes a report on the implementation of the SDGs in Belgium twice per government term. The indicators are currently being updated. The NSDS also envisions reporting to the general public twice per legislature. At the Federal level, within ICSD there is an annual reporting of the administrations that contribute to sustainable development. Indicators for the 2050-time horizon Vision for SD are available online: www.indicators.be.

Czech Republic

Progress towards national goals will be monitored by the biannual analytical Report on Quality of Life and its Sustainability prepared by the Sustainable Development Department. Indicators are outlined and operationalised in the national strategy. The Czech Statistical Office plays a key role in providing relevant data, while the GCSD reviews national implementation and encourages maintained commitment. Embassies report to the MFA on developments in the field.

Denmark

The government defined indicators for each of the 37 targets in the four priority clusters. The government publishes annual progress reports on all targets which are sent to the Danish Parliament. Every fourth year, the progress report will be replaced by a more comprehensive status report that could also contain initiatives for achieving the SDGs and possible adjustments to the Action Plan. Progress is monitored by 'Statistics Denmark' which has the mandate to gather data from other national authorities. The first statistical report was published in 2017 in light of the meeting of the UN HLPF 2017 and the Denmark's Voluntary National Review report.

Estonia

In December 2017 the ECSD approved a new monitoring system for sustainable development goals which complies with the global goals of the United Nations. In 2018, a statistical report on the sustainable development indicators of Estonia will be published based on the new list of sustainable development goals.

Finland

Each policy branch contributes to the annual 2030 Agenda implementation report, which is part of the government's annual report to the parliament. In addition, the state's budget contains ministries' reports on how the 2030 Agenda is integrated in their budget, planning and implementation. An independent assessment of Finland's sustainable development policy will be conducted every four years, in parliamentary election years, starting 2019. The PMO, the NCSD and the Development Policy Committee co-host an annual event to discuss current status and trends, based on sustainable development indicators, data assessment and contributions by experts and civil society. An ongoing annual cycle review enables a participatory review process.

Germany

The Sustainable Development Strategy includes domestic and international indicators and targets and defines longterm goals, most of them until 2030. The Federal Statistical Office continuously monitors the 63 indicators and publishes an independent indicator report every two years in which weather symbols illustrate whether the target is on track. The findings can influence agenda setting and evaluation within the SSC. The Parliamentary Advisory Council on sustainable development monitors the Federal Government's sustainability policy at national, European and international level in the Bundestag. The German Sustainable Development Strategy itself is reviewed every four years. In 2018, the strategy was updated for the first time. A comprehensive review is foreseen for 2020.

Greece

The GSG monitors the implementation of the SDGs at national level in co-operation with ELSTAT (the statistical authority). A progress report on the implementation of the National Implementation Plan on the SDGs (to be elaborated in 2019) will be submitted to the parliament at regular intervals for review and political guidance. The Hellenic Parliament is envisaged to have an important role in the follow-up and review of the implementation of the SDGs.

Ireland

From 2018 onward, National Reports on SDG implementation will be published every two years and Voluntary National Reviews every four years. Both reports use EU indicators as the official measure of progress, but complement these with national indicators appropriate to the Irish context. Reports on Ireland's international development policy and programme and as they relate to the SDGs are issued annually by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. The SDG Stakeholder Forum discusses progress on SDG related activities. The government is particularly active in advocating for gender disaggregated data as reflected by its support for the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality Joint Programme of UN Women and the UN Statistics Division, as well as the UN Women flagship programme on statistics 'Making Every Woman and Girl Count'.

Italy

The Italian statistics office is in charge of analysing the available indicators and for improving their coverage and significance in order to identify relevant trends in SDGs achievement, national well-being and sustainable development. Drawing on the collected data, an implementation report on the NSDS is published on a yearly basis. Development cooperation activities are assessed in a distinct annual report, measured by a system of qualitative and quantitative indicators in accordance with the effectiveness indicators developed by the OECD-DAC.

Japan

The SDG Promotion Headquarters monitors progress of measures taken in line with the SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles. This includes particularly the 140 measures included in the annex of the guiding principles. The first review and follow-up will be conducted in 2019. Japan will make proactive use of statistical data and employ key performance indicators (KPIs), including the SDGs global as much as possible. Subsequent to the 2019 HLPF, follow-up and review will be conducted, taking into account the four-year cycle of the HLPF organized by the President of the General Assembly

Latvia

The Implementation of the 2030 Agenda through national planning documents and the promotion of integrated policy planning across all government levels, sectors and dimensions of sustainable development is monitored by the Government's National Development Council and the Parliament's Sustainable Development Committee. The Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia – the main institution for collecting and publishing national statistics – collects data on the 55 national targets (of which 44 are also SDG targets) set out in Latvia2030 and the 96 indicators defined in the National Development Plan. Every two years, the Government submits a report on the implementation Latvia2030 and the National Development Plan to Parliament. In accordance with the National Action Plan for Open Government, Latvia is currently working on improving free access to public data, citizen participation, and awareness raising through various initiatives, including the open data portal data.gov.lv. In addition, Latvia included a comprehensive overview of SDG-related data in its 2018 VNR.



Strengthening monitoring, reporting and evaluation systems is essential to collect evidence on the impact of policies and financing, to inform decision-making and to report progress on PCSD

Lithuania

The Ministry of Environment co-ordinates the implementation of the NSSD and monitors its progress in co-operation with other institutions in their respective fields of competence. Development indicators cover environmental, economic and social aspects of the country's sustainable development. Lithuania has started data collection and analysis and over 50 percent of sustainable development indicators have already been made publicly available. The statistics office is responsible for collecting, collating and publishing these indicators on its website, the Official Statistics Portal (OSP). In addition, the Ministry of Environment reports biennially to the government on the implementation of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development and integrates information about the achievement of indicators into the annual ministerial report published on its website.

Luxembourg

The ICD meets every two months providing minutes and an annual report which are accessible to the public and presented to parliament. Parliament can also ask for action to be taken on ICD's non-binding recommendations. The close involvement of NGOs in monitoring policy impacts such as through the Fair Politics barometer is highly appreciated and supported financially and politically by the government.

Mexico

Mexico has developed a National Platform for Tracking the Sustainable Development Goals, which aims to measure and track progress on the SDGs in Mexico (www.agenda2030.mx). This platform is under the responsibility of the CTEODS and administered by INEGI, and is based on the Information System of the SDGs (SIODS). It provides disaggregated and georeferenced data at the national, state and municipal levels as well as data visualisation tools. Another website has been created to provide documents and information regarding SDGs in Mexico: www.gob.mx/agenda2030.

Netherlands

The annual SDG report to parliament (before Accountability Day) and the annual PCD report to parliament serve as reporting mechanisms. Netherlands Statistics (CBS) monitored the Dutch starting position in November 2016. In March 2018 it published its second measurement with wider data coverage (50% of the UN indicators), which provides a cross-European comparison and an overview of progress to date. The website www.sdg.nederland.nl informs the public about the SDGs, ongoing initiatives and ideas on how everyone can actively contribute.

Poland

The Minister of Investment and Economic Development reports annually on SRD implementation progress and submits it for consideration to the CCDP and Council of Ministers. Implementation of PCD priorities is monitored by reports prepared by co-ordinators in priority areas and submitted to the Development Cooperation Programme Board. New annual action plans for implementation of PCD priority areas incorporate ideas to strengthen SDG implementation.

Portugal

The National Institute for Statistics (Statistics Portugal, INE) is the central institution for the production and dissemination of official statistics. In this capacity, it co-ordinates closely with other ministries' statistical departments and other national authorities involved in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. A continuously updated SDG file is available on Statistics Portugal's website to allow an easy overview of SDG indicators.

Slovak Republic

The DPMO will carry out biannual progress assessment towards long-term priorities.

Slovenia

The Council for Development will be responsible for monitoring the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and publish annual reports. The Slovenian Development Strategy 2030 includes five strategic orientations and twelve development goals that are mapped to each SDG and provides a first set of performance indicators. The supreme audit institution (SAI) supports national monitoring and implementation efforts. The Court of Audit identifies implementation gaps for making decisions on what to audit and points out areas where problems might occur. Reports are critical towards past issues but also visionary about the future.

Sweden

A new reporting model that links PGD to the SDGs will provide a more in depth account of these areas. Every second year, the PCSD team at the MFA produces a report to Parliament, which includes actions and results of the period 2016-2017, as well as a forward looking section. PGD is seen as a tool in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and an interdepartmental consultation group is being formed.

Switzerland

After submitting its first Voluntary National Review in 2016, Switzerland presented its second VNR in 2018, setting out priorities, baseline values and strategic targets for SDG implementation until 2030. Future VNRs will be published at the midpoint of the Swiss legislative period every four years. To track progress on sustainable development both at national as well as international level, the country relies on its comprehensive sustainable development monitoring system (MONET) established in 2003. During the establishment by the federal government of a baseline assessment and gap analysis for the implementation of the 169 SDG targets in Switzerland, the 2003 MONET indicator system was expanded for the monitoring of the 2030 Agenda in 2018. In addition, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) examines the feasibility of a non-governmental Policy Coherence Observatory to assess strategic policy decisions taken by the Swiss Government and the Federal Parliament on an annual basis.