D R A F T

RESULTS FROM THE 2018 SDG COMMUNICATIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

PREPARED BY THE TASK TEAM ON COMMUNICATING STATISTICS FOR SDGS
OF THE
UNECE CES STEERING GROUP ON STATISTICS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

I. INTRODUCTION

The Conference of European Statisticians (CES) published a [Road Map on Statistics for Sustainable Development Goals](#) in 2017 to help guiding the work on statistics for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Road Map gives recommendations to national statistical offices (NSOs) as they prepare to provide data on global SDG indicators to support the review and follow-up of progress towards SDGs. The Road Map includes six substantive sections with recommendations focusing on establishing mechanisms for national collaboration, assessing the readiness of countries to produce global SDG indicators, developing regional, national and sub-national indicators the mechanisms for providing data on SDG indicators, capacity building, and communicating statistics for SDGs.

Concerning communication, the Road Map advises that NSOs should develop a communication strategy making use of new dissemination means and tools to communicate with stakeholders in a transparent and open manner. NSOs should also engage with policy makers and engaging these actors in the process. Communication of statistics for SDGs should be ideally linked to a general communication strategy of SDGs in the country.

A. Background

The CES Bureau set up a Steering Group on statistics for SDGs in February 2016 with the aim to prepare a Road Map on statistics for SDGs, and to coordinate and guide the work of the Conference of European Statisticians in this area. This Steering Group subsequently established a series of Task Groups, including one on the communication of statistics for SDGs.

The primary objective of the task group is to improve the effective communication of the role and provision of statistics for SDGs to various stakeholders and thereby support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. One of the group's first initiatives was to survey Member States about their communications of SDG statistics.

The team is co-chaired by the Russian Federation and the United Kingdom and its members are Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Canada, France, Germany, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, New Zealand, Poland and Turkey.

B. Objectives of the questionnaire

The questionnaire was intended to identify different communications strategies for SDGs including different levels of communication for different audiences; communication within the statistical system; measuring progress; and their experiences of Voluntary National Reviews.

C. Results of the questionnaire

39 responses were received from CES members.

a. NSIs, Statistics and SDGs

The majority of countries responding felt that the role of the NSI is to communicate about SDG data and metadata. Around half of the responses also described the NSIs role as that of a coordinator, forwarding the requests for data or validation to the appropriate national organisations, and then collating and quality assuring data before submitting it to the relevant Custodian Agencies. A number of countries (around 15%, six countries) also described their role as one of 'monitoring'. Some responses described the importance of NSIs raising awareness of SDG data; in order for this 'invaluable resource' to be used to inform better decsions for a more sustainable future, users need to know about, and understand, the Sustainable Development Goals.

The idea of monitoring, rather than just reporting, SDG data, was more apparent in responses to the question "Why are statistics so important for SDGs?", where just over half of the responses said that statistics are essential for measuring progress towards Agenda 2030. Around a quarter of responses mentioned how data are needed for evidence based decision making for a sustainable future. Almost a fifth (19%) of responses said that statistics will help identify where further efforts are needed. Some responses explained that NSIs are well positioned to provide objective, independent measurement of progress that can be used at a national level, as well as to inform regional and global monitoring and reporting.

Responses varied when asked whether or not what you communicate about SDGs varies depending on your target audience; 14 countries said that it does, and 21 said that it does not. However, 16 countries (12 who had said yes, 4 who had said no) elaborated on their response, saying that the message might remain the same, but that the way in which you communicate it, such as the amount of detail, the level of technical language, or the presentation of the message through text, charts, or visuals, does change depending on the intended audience.

b. Communicating statistics

We asked whether or not countries had developed a communication strategy specifically for SDGs. Most countries (28) had not, but 12 countries planned to do so within the next two years. The remaining 11 countries have developed a communication strategy for SDGs. Of the nine countries who elaborated further on this point, five said that their strategy was largely concerned with the development of a National Reporting Platform to disseminate data and provide a means of monitoring their country's progress towards Agenda 2030.

Chart 1: Question 7

"Do you have user profiles?"
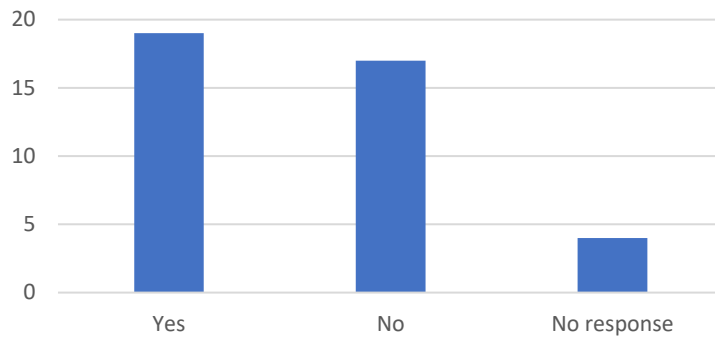
Countries' experiences of user profiles to help segment their target audiences were quite evenly split (see Chart 1). The majority of countries who have different user profiles segment their users by type, such as journalist, student, policy maker, academia etc. However, three countries described the 'personas' that they use to help segment their audience. Personas, often used in user-centred design or marketing, are fictional characters designed to reflect types of users that will use your website or product in a similar way. They are based on user research and take into account user characteristics, needs, aims and patterns of behaviour.

Table 1 shows the user personas described by Switzerland, the UK and Eurostat.

Table 1: User personas used by member states.

Eurostat	Switzerland	United Kingdom
Technical Advanced User - collects data of high quality for his clients, only interested in raw data	**Miners** – dig deep into the data	**Technical User** – needs easy access to specific types of data that he can reformat, cross-reference, and manipulate. Would like a simple API tool with access to all ONS data
Analytical Advanced User - needs to find datasets and download them to do her own calculations and create her own graphs		
		Expert Analyst – written reports give helpful context, but she would prefer to see the data. It has to be easy to find what she wants. Needs the impact of methodological changes to be clear.
Data Oriented Intermediate User – looks for statistics on the topics he is writing about	**Harvesters** – reap the tables and graphics	**Information Forager** – wants to enhance his understanding of the UK using data. Summary reports are too vague. Needs quick access to data in standardised data formats
Visually Oriented Intermediate User – prefers to look at graphs and maps because they are easier to interpret		
Personally Interested Light User - occasionally uses an article or data visualisation from Eurostat	**Tourists** – see the sights	**Inquiring Citizen** – wants unbiased information so that she can verify the key points of what she sees on the news and on social media. Wants engaging, timely and relevant content with a local and interactive focus where appropriate

		Policy Maker – people make important decisions based on his work, so he wants data he can trust to build a profile of his region. Needs to understand methodological changes. Data must be easy to find, browse and share

When asked whether or not existing user profiles are suitable for SDGs, 13 countries said that yes they were, while 7 countries said that their profiles were not suitable, because they are trying to reach out to new stakeholders, beyond their usual audiences.

We asked who NSIs are currently communicating with, and who they would like to communicate with in future. We offered the following list:

- Policy Makers

- International Agencies

- Local Government

- Academia

- Business

- Charities/NGOs

- Individual Citizens

Of the 39 responses, only one said that they do not currently communicate with any user types. This was because they were not funded to do so. Seventeen responders said that they communicate with all of these user types. For those with limited communications with different user types, nearly all stated that they communicate with both Policy Makers and International Agencies. Only one country did not list Policy Makers as a group they communicate with, and only two countries did not list International Agencies as a group that they communicate with.

When asked who they would like to communicate with, 28 countries (nearly 72%) said that they would not change who they currently communicate with. Of the remaining, ten countries said that they would like to communicate with new groups. These included Academia and Individual Citizens (five countries said that they would like to communicate with these groups), Local Government and Business (four countries). One country said that they were considering communicating with Charities/NGOs.

We asked about the methods used to communicate with different user types. Table 2 shows that conferences and publications are the preferred way to communicate with Policy Makers and International Agencies. The exisitng NSI website is the preferred way to communicate

overall. Some countries also added that the Media are a powerful way to communicate widely. See Annex 2 for links to NSI websites, NRPs, publications and social media channels.

Table 2: Preferred communication style with different user groups

	Policy Makers	Int'l Agencies	Local Govt	Academia	Business	Charities/NGOs	Individuals
Conferences	31	29	19	27	20	17	12
Publications	26	21	20	24	18	19	20
Social Media	19	15	14	17	16	16	21
NSI Website	29	26	27	27	23	29	25
NRP	21	21	21	21	21	20	21
Partnerships	16	19	10	13	12	10	8
VNR	23	18	16	16	13	13	14

c. Measuring progress

We asked how many countries are measuring their progress towards the SDGs, either in terms of how much data they have collected, or what progress has been made towards achieving the SDGs. Eleven countries said that they do both, eight countries said that they measure progress towards collecting SDG data, and a further eight countries said that they do neither, but plan to do so within the next two years. All 11 countries who say that they measure progress in both ways use trend analysis of the indicators to measure progress towards achieving the SDGs.

Trends displayed on charts are the most commonly used way of showing what progress has been made towards achieving the SDGs (six countries), while two countries use arrows to indicate direction of travel. For indicators that are part of their existing Sustainable Development strategy, Germany use weather symbols to indicate progress. Three countries use, or are thinking of using, traffic lights to indicate the progress being made towards achieving SDGs. A further four countries use traffic lights or charts to indicate progress being made in terms of collecting data for SDGs. Images below show examples.

Image 1: Sample of UK's reporting status page showing data collected for global SDGs indicators
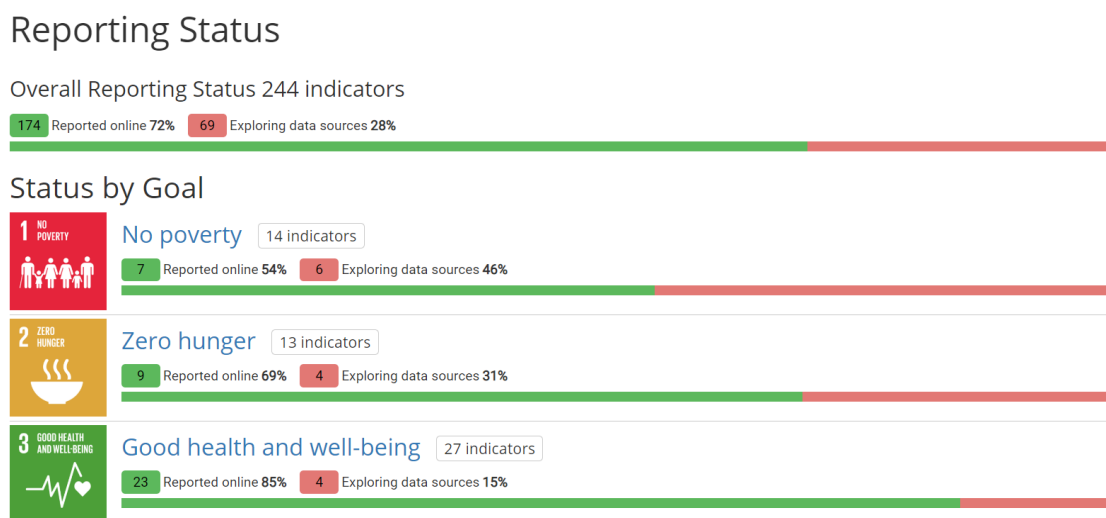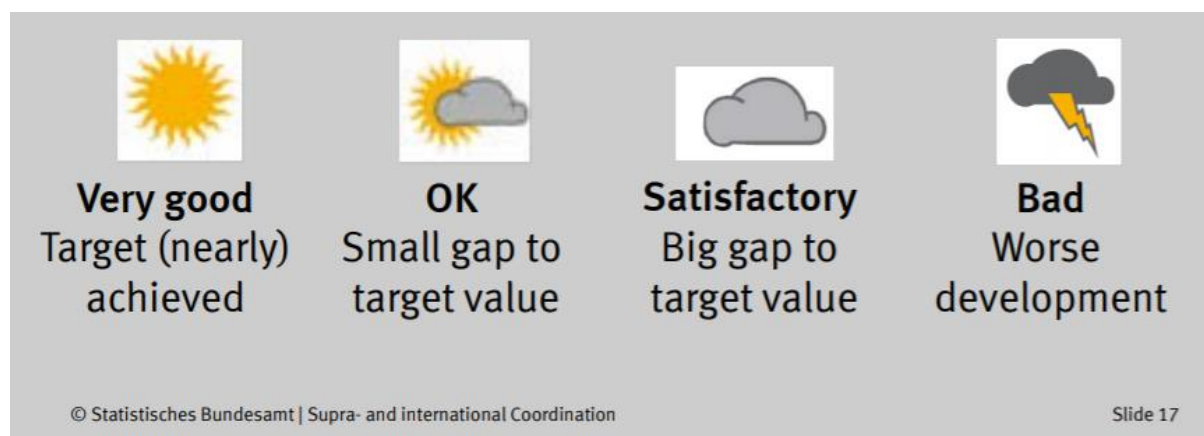
Reporting Status

Overall Reporting Status 244 indicators

`174` Reported online **72%** `69` Exploring data sources **28%**

Status by Goal

1 NO POVERTY

No poverty `14 indicators`

`7` Reported online **54%** `6` Exploring data sources **46%**

2 ZERO HUNGER

Zero hunger `13 indicators`

`9` Reported online **69%** `4` Exploring data sources **31%**

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Good health and well-being `27 indicators`

`23` Reported online **85%** `4` Exploring data sources **15%**

Image 2: Sample of Germany's reporting symbols for sustainable development indicators

Very good
Target (nearly) achieved

OK
Small gap to target value

Satisfactory
Big gap to target value

Bad
Worse development

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d. Voluntary National Reviews as a communication tool

Nearly three-quarters (28 countries, 72%) of responders have already presented their Voluntary National Review (VNR) to the UN High Level Political Forum (HLPF). Of the remaining 11 countries that they have not presented a VNR, seven (18%) said that they plan to do so within the next two years.

Not all NSIs took part in VNR's preparation and had influence on the reports – in some cases it was the full reponsibility of ministries.

Of the 28 countries who had presented a VNR at the time of responding, nearly all (25 countries) say that they used their VNR as a communication tool beyond the HLPF, trying to reach mainly domestic policy makers, academy, civil society or business. As a channel of communication the most popular was websites and social media, some seminars or press conferences were also organized. Countries described the VNR process as having been a

valuable experience that will benefit their work communicating statistics to a wider audience. A number of countries explained that they had needed to create new networks across their country when preparing their VNR, and that these may prove useful for future work. They also indicated that VNRs were the occasion to rethink the approach towards data communication and to use more target user's oriented forms of data presentation instead of simple data provision.

D. Lessons learned

Overall, there were five main themes across the lessons learnt from all the sections. The first was that SDGs are complex and can be hard to communicate and measure progress towards the indicators and targets. There are also new challenges in data collection from official and non-official sources, and in reaching new audiences. This involves ensuring data are valid, accurate and without mistakes, and having sound methodologies for collection. Countries responded that it is important to reach new audiences to inform and engage people with SDGs. One way of doing this is to adjust communication methods to reflect the audience and user need. This includes having more visualisations and explanations, use of social media to engage wider audiences, and creating or developing a National Reporting Platform to disseminate data. The fourth main theme is the importance of new and existing connections and collaborations with a variety of stakeholders. This was useful across all aspects of SDG communication, the Voluntary National Review process and will be beneficial for future work. The final lesson learnt was to build upon past experiences from other countries or the work undertaken during the Millennium Development Goals.

a. NSIs, Statistics and SDGs

Countries were asked about the lessons they had learnt about the role of NSIs and statistics. There were varied responses, but had a few common themes. Out of the 39 countries, there were 14 that provided no response. Eight countries said that connections and collaborations with other institutions, government departments, data users, policy makers and other stakeholders are important. These collaborations can either be high-level, or at a working level, and include both existing connections and developing new relationships.

Seven countries discussed the new data challenges resulting from measuring SDGs. These include the evaluation of data not coming from official data providers and exploring data availability in decentralised statistical systems. One response outlined that a challenge for the coming years will be Data Interoperability between government entities. Related to new data challenges, one country discussed the importance of good ICT infrastructure to support tasks associated with the 2030 Agenda as well as all other statistics.

The complexity of SDGs were mentioned in responses by five countries. This complexity can make it difficult to communicate statistics as well as important topics and themes. Related to this, three countries discussed the importance of adjusting communication channels and type depending on the audience or the user's need. This could include publishing in a different language or using social media channels to reach a wider audience.

Two countries are building on their work from the Millennium Development Goals and using it as a basis for improvement.

b. Communicating statistics

We asked countries for the lessons they have learnt from how they communicate statistics. Of the 39 countries, 13 did not provide a response. Five countries discussed the importance of creating or making use of existing partnerships, experts and other stakeholders. This can help with sharing resources, co-ordination, both within and outside the NSI, and provides a good platform for exchange of information as well as for development of future.

Using different communication methods for different audiences and users was a lesson learnt by four countries. Using multiple media channels helps to reach wider audiences and allows SDG data and information to be disseminated in a way that can be easily understood by all type of users. Related to this, three countries found it difficult to reach new audiences and tend to be reaching those people who are already engaged in SDGs. User research could identify target audiences and how they could be engaged with SDGs. One country specifically mentioned the importance of focusing on educating and engaging young people in SDGs.

There were three countries that discussed using new and appropriate ways of presenting data or information. These range from having data visualisations and explanations, to having open data in accordance with requirements stated by national standards for public administration information systems. Five countries specifically mentioned that creating, developing or using a National Reporting Platform is a good way to present, disseminate and monitor SDG data. One of these countries is creating a new platform based on the one they used for the Millennium Development Goals. This is related to a need to upskill, provide more training or modernise systems, which was considered by three countries.

c. Measuring progress

We asked for lessons learnt about how progress is measured. There were 26 countries that provided no response to this question. Of the remaining 13 countries, three found it difficult to find a way of measuring progress, especially without a specific target. Having transparent methodology was discussed by three countries. This is needed to assess progress towards the indicators and to explore and evaluate available and existing data sources. A further three countries discussed the difficulties with visualising trends. For example, not having enough data to calculate a trend or why a positive trend is assessed as negative (i.e. it is not enough to reach the target). The need to strengthen communications was mentioned by three countries. This included effective communication of progress towards measuring SDG indicators and having helpful communication materials.

d. Voluntary National Reviews as a communication tool

Countries were asked about the lessons they had learnt from using the Voluntary National Review (VNR) as a communication tool. Four countries talked about how co-operation with other stakeholders was important during the VNR process, including indigenous representatives, statistical authorities from the regional and federal level, and international partners. Linked to this, two countries stated that the partnerships they created during the VNR process would be beneficial for future work. One country used their VNR to draw wider, public attention to SDG topics.

The VNR helped three countries to review the data they have already collected to check for quality and ensure there were no mistakes. Additionally, it provided an opportunity to create different, more user-friendly ways of presenting data, for example by using visualisations, more graphic forms of presentation and "storytelling".

During the VNR process, three countries learnt that there was a need to address the specific needs and national priorities of their country in relation to SDGs. This included how to adapt the global targets and indicators to the specific context and needs of an individual country. Related to this, one country responded that SDGs only offer a limited view and do not examine all societal developments; there is a need to look deeper than the indicators alone.

E. Review of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

The Task Team felt that there was a need to support countries with more detailed and practical guidelines for developing the statistical annex to accompany their VNR. The team reviewed those statistical annexes available in English presented between 2016 and 2018, identifying different approaches and best practices, considering, among other things, accessibility, transparency, and the scope of the information presented. Refer to the VNR guidelines report for full details.

F. Conclusions

The questionnaire was intended to identify different communications strategies for SDGs. The role of the NSI was found to include communication about SDG data and metadata and as having a co-ordination role. Statistics are essential for measuring progress towards Agenda 2030 but what is communicated varies depending on the target audience or user - the message might remain the same, but the way it is communicated changes.

Most countries had not developed a communication strategy specifically for SDGs. Of those that had, the development of a National Reporting Platform was a major part of their communication strategy. The majority of countries who have different user profiles segment their users by type, such as journalist, student, policy maker, academia. Related to this, almost three quarters of countries said that they would not change who they currently communicate with. Of the remaining, ten countries said that they would like to communicate with new groups.

Eleven countries said that they measure progress by the amount of data collected and what progress has been made towards SDGs. All of these countries use trend analysis of the indicators to measure progress, with trends displayed on charts being the most common way of displaying progress.

Nearly three-quarters of countries who responded have already presented their Voluntary National Review (VNR). Of these, nearly all used their VNR as a communication tool and said the VNR process was a valuable experience and will improve their communication of statistics to a wider audience.

There were many different lessons learnt from countries' communication of SDG data and information. SDGs were described as complex and it is difficult to measure progress. Communication with different users, audiences and making use of connections and

stakeholder relationships was essential. There are new challenges in data collection from official and non-official sources, and to use different ways of disseminating information depending on audiences including social media and visualisations. A few countries discussed the importance of learning from other countries and work from the Millennium Development Goals.

Annex 1: Participating Countries

Albania
Armenia
Australia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Belgium
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Canada
Columbia
Czech Republic
Denmark
Finland
Georgia
Germany
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyz Republic
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxemborg
Republic of Macedonia
Mexico
Netherlands
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Russian Federation
Serbia
Slovak Republic
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
United Kingdom
United States
Eurostat

Annex 2: Links to NSI websites, NRPs, publications and social media channels

Country	Links
Albania	**Conferences** - http://www.instat.gov.al/al/rreth-nesh/aktivitetet/ **Existing website** - http://www.instat.gov.al/al/rreth-nesh/aktivitetet/ **Voluntary National Report** - https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?page=view&type=30022&nr=961&menu=3170
Armenia	**Conferences** - https://www.unece.org/index.php?id=47161 **Publications** - http://www.armstat.am/en/?nid=82 **Social media** - https://www.facebook.com/armstat.am **Existing NSI website** - http://www.armstat.am/en/ **National Reporting Platform** - http://www.armstat.am/en/?nid=655 **Partnerships Task Force** has been created with the participation of UNDP, Armenia SDG Lab and Statistics **Voluntary National Report** - http://un.am/up/library/SDG_VNR_Armenia.pdf
Australia	**Conferences** - http://ap-unsdsn.org/event-australian-sdgs-summit-2018/ **Publications** - https://www.sdgdata.gov.au/sites/g/files/net4876/f/2030_agenda **Social Media** - https://twitter.com/dfat/status/1037217514948841477 **NRP** - https://www.sdgdata.gov.au/ **Partnerships** - https://www.sdgdata.gov.au/ **Voluntary National Report** - https://dfat.gov.au/aid/topics/development-issues/2030-
Austria	**Conferences** - http://www.statistik.at/sdg2016/Publicationshttp://www.statistik.at/web_de/statistiken/internationales/agenda2030_sustainable_development_goals/index.html - weitere Informationen (German only) **Existing NSI website** - http://www.statistik.at/web_de/statistiken/internationales/agenda2030_sustainable_development_goals/index.html **National Reporting Platform** - http://www.statistik.at/web_de/statistiken/internationales/agenda2030_sustainable_development_goals/un-agenda2030_monitoring/index.html **Voluntary National Report** in 2020 **Other** - http://www.statistik.at/wcm/idc/idcplg?IdcService=GET_PDF_FILE&dDocName=115709
Belarus	**Conferences** - http://www.belstat.gov.by/ofitsialnaya-statistika/SDG/novosti-i-meropriyatiya/ **Publications** - http://www.belstat.gov.by/upload-belstat/upload-belstat-pdf/SDG/Road_map_en.pdf **Social media** - https://www.facebook.com/belstathttps://twitter.com/belstat_by **Existing NSI website** - http://www.belstat.gov.by/en/ofitsialnaya-statistika/sustainable-development-goals/ **Partnerships** - http://www.belstat.gov.by/en/ofitsialnaya-statistika/sustainable-development-goals/partners/ **Voluntary National Report** - https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/16357Belarus.pdf
Belgium	**Publications** - https://www.plan.be/publications/publication-1737-en-concretiser+les+objectifs+mondiaux+de+developpement+durable+rapport+federal+sur+le+developpement+durable+ **Social Media** - https://twitter.com/BFP_BE, https://twitter.com/FPB_BE Existing website - www.plan.be statbel.fgov.be **National Reporting Platform** - www.indicators.be **Voluntary National Report** - https://diplomatie.belgium.be/en/newsroom/news/2017/belgium_presents_its_first_evaluation_report_on_sdgs

Bosnia and Herzegovina	**Conferences** - http://www.bhas.ba/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=385%3Aodra na-prva-nacionalna-radionica-statistike-hemikalija-i-otpada-u-bosni-i-hercegovini&catid=55%3Avijesti&lang=ba **Publications** - http://www.vijeceministara.gov.ba/home_right_docs/info/default.aspx?id=28744&la ngTag=sr-SP-Cyrl **Social media** - http://www.fena.ba/article/1017276/u-sarajevu-nacionalna-radionica-o-statistici-hemikalija-i-otpada-u-bih **Existing NSI website** - http://www.bhas.ba/saopstenja/2018/RDE_05_2018_Y1_0_BS.pdf
Canada	**Conferences** - Together 2017/UN Global Compact reporting/ISI2017/Transform the Sector/CAIDP conference/internal government conference **Publications** - in development **Social media** - https://twitter.com/statcan_eng https://www.reddit.com/user/StatCanada/ https://www.facebook.com/statisticscanada http://www.youtube.com/statisticscanada https://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/blog?HPA=1 **Existing NSI website** - www.statcan.gc.ca **National Reporting Platform** - www144.statcan.gc.ca/sdg-odd/index-eng.htm www144.statcan.gc.ca/sdg-odd/index-fra.htm **Partnerships** - OECD, Council of Ministers of Education, Global Compact, World Council on Cities Data; Other GoC departments, **Voluntary National Report** - https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?page=view&type=30022&nr=104 9&menu=3170
Colombia	**Conferences** - https://www.dane.gov.co/files/noticias/taller_ODS_agua.mp4 **Publications** - https://www.dane.gov.co/index.php/primer-congreso-andino-de-datos-para-ods **Social media** - https://twitter.com/DANE_Colombia/status/989308101391257600 **NSI website** - https://www.dane.gov.co/index.php/en/actualidad-dane/4588-onu-dane-minambiente-y-unfpa-realizan-jornada-academica-para-conocer-indicadores-sobre-la-calidad-del-agua-y-los-ecosistemas-acuaticos **National Reporting Platform** - https://www.ods.gov.co/ **Partnerships** - http://www.data4sdgs.org/initiatives/inclusive-data-charter **Voluntary National Report** - https://downloads.ctfassets.net/27p7ivvbl4bs/33zIDp3FE4CI6WOSSquI68/a7a5a9d 2afb50e681a390ce7e9ddd2d7/RNV_Versi__n_revisada_31.07.18.pdf **Other** - http://www.data4sdgs.org/colombia
Czech Republic	**Conferences** Reports from meetings of the Committee on Sustainable Development Indicators (only in Czech) - https://www.vlada.cz/cz/ppov/udrzitelny-rozvoj/vybory-rvur/vybor-pro-indikatory-udrzitelneho-rozvoje-142897/ **Publications** Czech Republic 2030 indicators set - https://www.vlada.cz/assets/ppov/udrzitelny-rozvoj/CR-2030/TISK_Priloha-c--1_Indikatory-ke-specifickym-cilum-CR-2030-compressed.pdf **Voluntary National Report** - https://www.vlada.cz/assets/ppov/udrzitelny-rozvoj/dokumenty/CZE-VNR-to-HLPF_2017_National- **Other** - Press articles (Statistika a my)
Finland	See above link to the web-site of the Prime Minister's Office
Georgia	**Social media** - https://www.facebook.com/geostat.ge/ (Georgian only) **Voluntary National Report** - https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/

Germany	**Publications** - https://www.destatis.de/EN/FactsFigures/Indicators/SustainableDevelopmentIndicators/SustainableDevelopmentIndicators.html **Existing NSI website** - https://www.destatis.de/DE/ZahlenFakten/Indikatoren/Nachhaltigkeitsindikatoren/International/NachhaltigkeitInternational.html **Voluntary National Report** - https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?page=view&type=30022&nr=65&menu=3170
Ireland	**Conferences** - https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/20368Tentative_programme_1618_July_v11.pdf **Publications** - www.cso.ie **Social media** - https://twitter.com/csoIreland https://www.facebook.com/CSOIreland **Existing NSI website** - www.cso.ie **National Reporting Platform** - http://irelandsdg.geohive.ie/ **Partnerships** - UNSD/Esri research exercise and Ordnance Survey Ireland
Italy	**Conferences** - /www.slideshare.net/slideistat/a-ferruzza-rapporto-sdgs- **Publications** - https://www.istat.it/it/archivio/218446 **Social media** - https://www.istat.it/it/files//2018/07/Comunicato_SDGS_R.pdf **Existing NSI website** - www.istat.it/en/well-being-and-sustainability/sustainable-development-goals **National Reporting Platform** - www.istat.it/en/well-being-and-sustainability/sustainable- **Other** - https://www.istat.it/it/files//2018/08/2018_Syntheses_Report_SDGs_Istat_It.pdf
Kyrgyz Republic	**Conferences** - http://www.stat.kg/ru/news/mezhdunarodnaya-konferenciya-po-vnedreniyu-nacionalnoj-sistemy-monitoringa-celej-ustojchivogo-razvitiya-cur/ **Publications** - http://www.stat.kg/ru/celi-ustojchivogo-razvitiya/ **Voluntary National Report** - http://www.stat.kg/ru/celi-ustojchivogo-razvitiya/
Latvia	**Voluntary National Report** - https://www.pkc.gov.lv/en/Latvia-SDG-Review
Lithuania	**Conferences** - Not available **Publications** - Will be published in the end of October **Social media** Will start in IV Q **Existing NSI website** - https://osp.stat.gov.lt/pradinis **National Reporting Platform** - https://osp.stat.gov.lt/en/nacionaliniai-darnaus-vystymosi-rodikliai **Voluntary National Report** - http://www.am.lt/VI/files/0.634659001531833294.pdf
Luxembourg	**Publications** - A leaflet with infographics will be published **Existing NSI website** - The leaflet and a press release will be published on it **Voluntary National Report** - https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/15709Luxembourg.pdf
Macedonia	**Publications** - http://www.stat.gov.mk/PrikaziPoslednaPublikacija_en.aspx **Existing NSI website** - http://www.stat.gov.mk
Mexico	**Existing NSI website** - www.inegi.org.mx **National Reporting Platform** - www.agenda2030.mx **Voluntary National Report** - www.agenda2030.mx
Netherlands	**Conferences** - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PsVamTi2v-M&feature=youtu.be **Publications** - https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/publication/2018/10/the-sdgs-the-situation-for-the-netherlands **Social media** - https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/publication/2018/10/the-sdgs-the-situation-for-the-netherlands **Existing NSI website** - https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/news/2018/10/netherlands-closer-to-achieving-sustainability-goals **Voluntary National Report** - https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?page=view&type=30022&nr=332&menu=3170

Norway	**Social media** - https://twitter.com/SSB_Norway
Poland	**Conferences** - https://kongres.stat.gov.pl/en/ **Publications** - https://stat.gov.pl/en/topics/other-studies/other-aggregated-studies/a-picture-of-poland-statistics-for-sdgs,20,1.html **Social media** - https://twitter.com/GUS_STAT/status/940946067889246208 https://twitter.com/GUS_STAT/status/904647806928990208 https://www.facebook.com/GlownyUrzadStatystyczny/photos/a.1931926733688746/2087289224819162/?type=3&theater https://www.linkedin.com/company/glownyurzadstatystyczny/ **Existing NSI website**: http://stat.gov.pl/en/sustainable-development/ **National Reporting Platform** - http://sdg.gov.pl/ Partnerships - https://www.mpit.gov.pl/strony/zadania/zrownowazony-rozwoj/agenda-2030/ **Voluntary National Report** - https://www.mpit.gov.pl/media/58470/Poland_VNR_201806
Portugal	**Publications** - https://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&xpgid=ine_publ **Social media** - https://www.facebook.com/INEPORTUGAL/photos/a.27643 **Existing NSI website** - https://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&xpgid=ine_pes **National Reporting Platform** - https://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&xpgid=ine_perf
Romania	**Existing NSI website** - http://www.insse.ro/cms/files/Web_IDD_BD_en/index.htm
Russia	**Conferences** - International scientific and practical conference "Improving statistical capacity for monitoring sustainable development goals": http://www.gks.ru/free_doc/new_site/rosstat/smi/dokym_301117.pdf (the content is in Russian language) **Publications** - monitoring of SDG indicators in the cis region Statistical abstract: http://www.cisstat.com/sdgs/sb_monitoring2018.pdf The Eurasian Economic Commission in 2017 prepared the report "Indicators of the achievement of the sustainable development goals in the Eurasian Economic Union region" which was presented in 2017in New York at the HLPF: http://www.eurasiancommission.org/ru/act/integr_i_makroec/dep_razv_integr/Documents/%D0%98%D0%B7%D0%B4%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B8%D1%8F/OON_Rus.pdf **Social media** - Expected in 2018 **Existing NSI website** - http://www.gks.ru/free_doc/new_site/m-sotrudn/cur-eng/cur_about.htm **National Reporting Platform** - http://www.gks.ru/free_doc/new_site/m-sotrudn/CUR-eng/cur_main.htm / https://fedstat.ru (available only in Russian language) **Voluntary National Report** - Expected in 2020
Serbia	**Existing NSI website** - http://devinfo.stat.gov.rs/diSrbija/diSDG.aspx (language options can be found in the upper right corner)
Slovak Republic	**Conferences** - http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=43851 **Publications** - https://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/wcm/connect/605fd33f-91b4-400f-a7c5-a18d3340c9cd/The_Slovak_Republic_and_the_Sustainable_Development_Goals_of_the_2030_AGENDA.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CVID=mfev2OG&CVID=mfev2OG **Existing NSI website** - https://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/home/!ut/p/z1/04_Sj9CPykssy0xPLMnMz0vMAfIjo8ziA809LZycDB0NLPyCXA08QxwD3IO8TAwNTEz1wwkpiAJKG-AAjgZA_VFgJc7ujh4m5j4GBhY- **National Reporting Platform** - https://agenda2030.statistics.sk/Agenda2030/en/home/ **Partnerships** - http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=47533 **Voluntary National Report** - https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/20131Agenda2030_VNR_Slovakia.pdf

Sweden	**Publications** - https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/16041Sweden_statistical_followup.pdf (full reports available only in Swedish) **Social media** - https://www.facebook.com/statistiskacentralbyranscb/videos/vb.103953609645359/1861286043912098/?type=2&theater **Existing NSI website** - www.scb.se **Voluntary National Report** - https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/16041Sweden_statistical_followup.pdf
Switzerland	**Publications** - https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/en/home/statistics/sustainable-development.assetdetail.349919.html **Existing NSI website** - https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/en/home/statistics/sustainable-development.html **Voluntary National Report** - https://www.eda.admin.ch/agenda2030/en/home/berichterstattung/nationale-berichterstattung.html
Turkey	**Existing NSI website**: http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/PreTablo.do?alt_id=1097
United Kingdom	**Publications** - www.sdgdata.gov.uk/publications **Social media** - @ons (main twitter), @FionaDaweONS and @jo_evs (SDGs) **Existing NSI website** - www.ons.gov.uk **National Reporting Platform** – sdgdata.gov.uk **Voluntary National Report -** https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uks-voluntary-national-review-of-the-sustainable-development-goals
USA	**Publications** - https://sdg.data.gov/assets/documents/us-sdg-report%20(5).pdf **National Reporting Platform** - https://sdg.data.gov/
Eurostat	**Conferences** - https://www.eesc.europa.eu/en/agenda/our-events/events/civil-society-indicators-sustainable-development-goals **Publications** - https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/sdi/publications **Social media** - https://twitter.com/EU_Eurostat/status/1047129500377595904 **Existing NSI website** - https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/sdi/overview **Other** - Digital publication: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/digpub/sdgs/