### PORTUGAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title (topic of the case study):</th>
<th>Statistical follow-up of the 2030 Agenda: the Portuguese experience</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country:</td>
<td>PORTUGAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relevant Chapter /Section in the Road Map:</td>
<td>Chapter VI - Coordination of National Mechanisms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description:** (max ½ page text)

Statistics Portugal has been included at an early stage in the national coordination structures for the implementation and follow-up of the 2030 Agenda. As the main body producing and disseminating official statistics, Statistics Portugal has been invited to be part of the Interministerial Commission on Foreign Policy (CIPE) for matters related to statistics for SDGs. In Portugal, CIPE is the privileged forum for coordinating the national implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Statistics Portugal has also contributed to the Voluntary National Review (coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs), with a chapter on the statistical monitoring of SDGs at the national level.

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.

According to the current availability status for Portugal of UN SDG global indicators (as of 17 July 2020), there is available information for 129 indicators: 74 are identical, 42 are proxies and 13 have partial information.

As the national focal point for SDG statistical monitoring, Statistics Portugal coordinates (in close cooperation with relevant national bodies) the reporting of SDG indicators and receives validation requests from custodian agencies.

In the field of communication initiatives, a national SDG platform (serving as NRP) was made available at Statistics Portugal website in 2017, where the SDG indicators (UN list) available for Portugal are regularly updated. The NRP prioritises data from national official sources, however, it also features validated data from custodian agencies and surveys from acknowledged external sources (e.g. PISA, EU Agency for Fundamental Rights) to cover data gaps. Three annual publications (2018, 2019 and 2020) on SDG statistical monitoring have been launched. These publications enabled a statistical reading of the national performance concerning SDGs, from 2010 up to the most recent year available. Statistics Portugal also released in 2019 the publication UN-GGIM: Europe – The Territorial Dimension in SDG indicators: geospatial data analysis and its integration with statistical data. This publication presents and discusses the challenges and opportunities of geospatial and statistical data integration for the production of SDG indicators.

Statistics Portugal reports and communicates SDG indicators deriving from the global list adopted by the UN. A specific list of SDG indicators was not defined for Portugal and the global list is published according to national availability of information (identical, similar/proxy or partial indicators compared to the global SDG indicators defined at UN level). To better inform users, each proxy indicator is signalled as such in the national reporting platform as well as in the publication and Excel file.

### Results /advantages: (main points, 1-2 sentence(s))

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.

Through the integration of the national reporting platform in the IT infrastructure, all data produced by the NSO is linked to the Dissemination Database, providing users with a set of analytical features, as well as direct access to the full chronological series available and to all available dimensions (sex, age, etc.).

### Difficulties /disadvantages: (main points, 1-2 sentence(s))

Need to close data gaps on the goals with the lowest coverage, especially on environment statistics.

Need to improve the SDG indicators communication.

### Future steps (if any): (what will happen next)

Statistics Portugal will continue to actively participate in the methodological work promoted by UNGGIM-Europe.

An improvement of the National SDG Platform will be implemented.
For more information on Portugal’s statistical follow-up of the 2030 Agenda, please consult our national SDG platform.

For contact: ine@ine.pt

Additional details:

Cooperating with line ministries and relevant official bodies

Statistics Portugal promoted several meetings with line ministries responsible for each SDG to map the existing information. Some of these bodies act as ONAs (Other National Authorities) within the Statistical System (NSS), while others are regular data providers (but not statistical authorities). These meetings had two main goals: (1) decide on the relevance for the country of the indicators not being produced; and (2) identify potential data sources or create data production roadmaps for the indicators deemed relevant and possible to produce, but not yet available.

Reporting and validating SDG data

Statistical indicators produced within the NSS are reported through the following communication channels: (1) previously established reporting flows (pre-SDGs), such as questionnaires from international organisations; (2) specific SDG surveys sent by custodian agencies; (3) national reporting platform; (4) national SDG monitoring publication (including a statistical excel file).

Validation requests are analysed by Statistics Portugal and, where necessary, by the national official body responsible for a specific domain (assessment of sources, methodology, chronological series and data estimates). After consulting with the relevant national body (where applicable) and verifying the criteria stated above, Statistics Portugal communicates the national decision to the custodian agency. Data which remains unclear as to its computing process or sources is not validated.