

National implementation of the SDG monitoring in Hungary



22. October 2015

- General introduction of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office
- Background, MDG, SDG, Framework implementation
- Role of NSIs, coordination, task
- National implementation of the SDG monitoring in Hungary

Our values are deeply rooted in our history

- 148 years of history, of which 118 years in this building
- 6 Statistical Laws: 1874, 1897, 1929, 1952, 1973, 1993
 - the 7th is under elaboration
- Historical values, roots of our institutional culture
 - professional independence, use of scientifically founded methodologies, commitment to quality, user orientation, objective analyses, commitment to international cooperation, data protection, confidentiality
- Historical values change in content over time but their essence is stable
- Other values and commitments are more recent (consideration for burden on respondents, efficient resource management, human resources development/training)





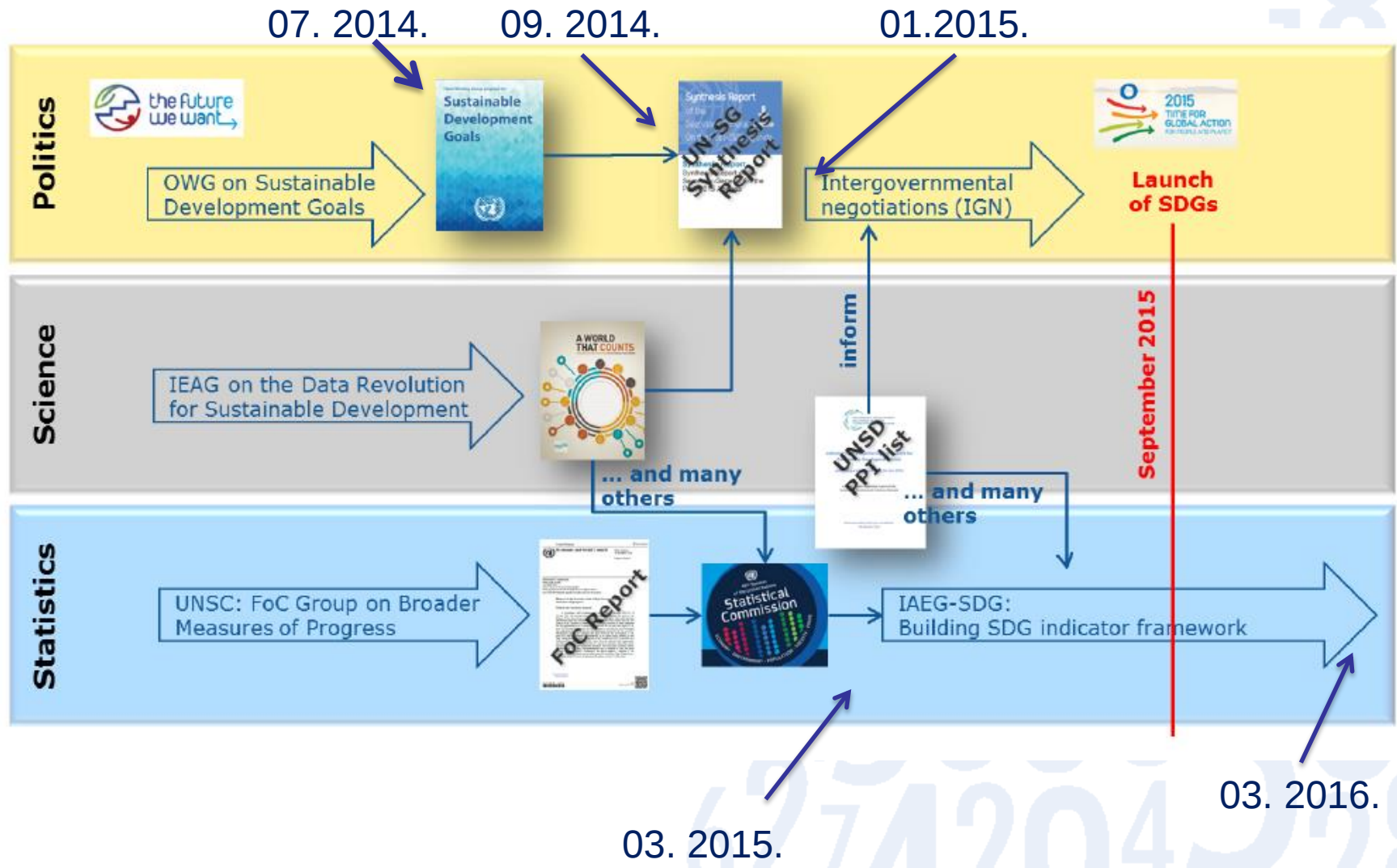
Name	Legal status	European Statistics produced
Ministry of Interior	ministry	criminal, petty offences, traffic regulations, public order
Ministry of Human Capacities	ministry	UOE (UNESCO/OECD/Eurostat) data collection on education systems; social policy, social benefits, social protection
Ministry for National Economy	ministry	industry, labour market, public health- accidents, social security, education; European Occupational Diseases Statistics (EODS)
Ministry of National Development	ministry	transport, information, communication
Ministry of Agriculture	ministry	agriculture, environment protection, forestry
National Central Bank (NCB)	central bank	financial accounts, balance of payments, security and monetary statistics, financial stability statistics, payment system statistics
Supreme Prosecutor's Office	independent authority	statistics on crime & criminal justice, Moneyval, European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics
Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority	central office governmental	energy statistics
Research Institute of Agricultural Economics		food processing stocks, sales of agricultural inputs, sales of fertilizers, sales of pesticides, investments and financial indicators in agriculture, investments and financial indicators in the food sector, floriculture, stocks of main field crops, sales of agricultural machinery, medicinal plant production, fishery and aquaculture production, crop progress report (spring)/(summer)/(autumn), livestock slaughter

- MDG
- Rio
- Post 2015 agenda
- SDG – Goals, targets, indicators
- The role of official statistics

The 8
Millennium
Development
Goals



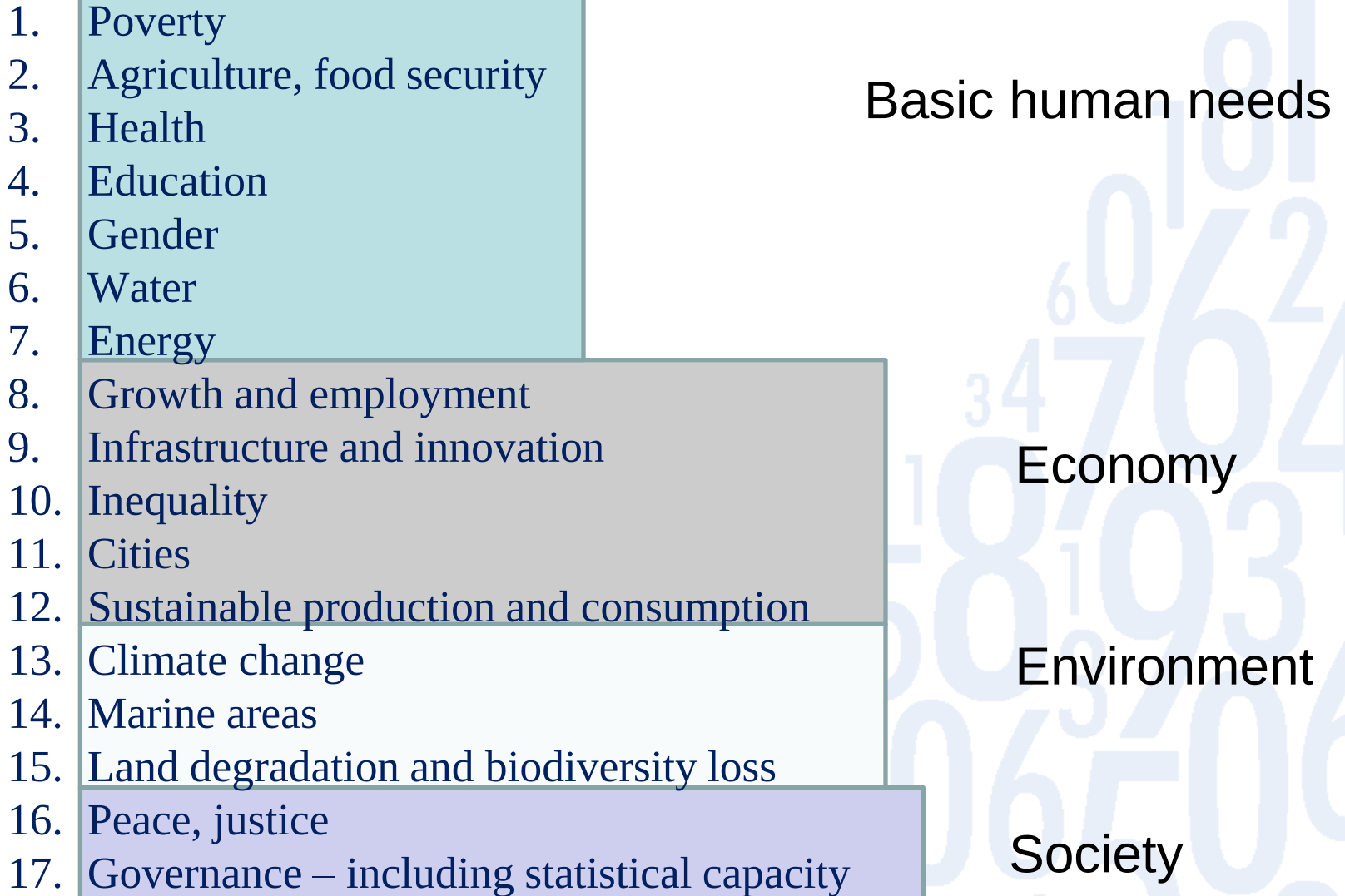
Post-2015 Development Agenda



SDG – Goals – targets – indicators



The 17 goals to be measured

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- The diagram shows the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) listed in a vertical column on the left. The goals are numbered 1 through 17. To the right of the list, four categories are listed, each corresponding to a group of goals: 'Basic human needs' (goals 1-7), 'Economy' (goals 8-11), 'Environment' (goals 12-15), and 'Society' (goals 16-17). Each category is represented by a colored box that spans the width of the goal list. The boxes are light blue for 'Basic human needs', light grey for 'Economy', light green for 'Environment', and light purple for 'Society'.
1. Poverty
 2. Agriculture, food security
 3. Health
 4. Education
 5. Gender
 6. Water
 7. Energy
 8. Growth and employment
 9. Infrastructure and innovation
 10. Inequality
 11. Cities
 12. Sustainable production and consumption
 13. Climate change
 14. Marine areas
 15. Land degradation and biodiversity loss
 16. Peace, justice
 17. Governance – including statistical capacity
- Basic human needs
- Economy
- Environment
- Society

Implementation of SDG frame

The implementation of the post-2015 framework for sustainable development for all countries takes place on the basis of their own national plans.

Given the complexity and cross-sector content of the development framework, the examination of strategies in force in our country, and their consistency with the SDG framework implementation may be considered.

The implementation of SDG framework needs to involve several ministries and government organizations.

Measuring progress towards Sustainable Development Goals is an essential element to attain the aims of the post-2015 agenda. The United Nations play a facilitating function in the global consultation on the post-2015 agenda, but in this process there is a key role of official statistics, too.

The role of NSOs

- Collecting data and monitoring
- Assurance of sound methodology
- Coordination of the national statistical system involving public sector – private sector – academia – civil society
- Provision of methodological support
- Advise in the interpretation of data and trends
- Leadership in the communication of data and indicators
- Bridge between stakeholders and NSOs



Assistance to other countries



- Best practices, knowledge sharing
- Modelling (use existing frameworks, SEEA, SNA,...)
- Coordination (within country and UNSD, UNECE, NSO, IAEG, HLF)
- “Big data”

National implementation of the SDG monitoring in Hungary



The Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO) built a national SDG network, which consists of members from the HCSO and from relevant Ministries (two different levels: experts, decision makers). This takes the form of regular meetings to exchange information and views. Moreover, a close cooperation between Ministry of Foreign Affairs and HCSO has been initiated.



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The data gap referring to Hungarian SDG:

At the starting of the evaluation phases: 60%

After the first round of coordination within HCSO: 45%

After the first round of coordination with Hungarian SDG network:
30%

After the second round with HSDG network: 25%

Goals / Targets	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1																			
2																			
3																			
4																			
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16																			
17																			



Data is available



Data is not fully available, other sources are required



Data is not available, or its content need to be refined

Implementation of Hungarian SDG indicators

How can we manage the data gaps?

- Further coordination, collaboration within and among countries (ESS),
- Common EU solution (CES),
- Wider data sources use through Big Data (2.4; 6.6; 10c, 15.1;16.4 mostly satellite images and banking transactions),
- Information built in existing surveys.

Hungarian Timetable

- 22. January 2013–10. September 2014: OWG (Hungarian co-facilitator, Csaba Körösi): Groundwork, frame, goals, targets
- 03–06 March 2015.: UNSC (New York)–roadmap to implementation, new Inter-agency and Expert Group (IAEG) on SDG indicators.
- 23–24. March: IGN, 3. round (New York) – roadmap, indicators, Financing for Developing
- 15–17. Jun 2015: UNECE (Geneva) – Monitoring SDG in national level, possibility cooperation at regional and global level
- 30. Jun 2015.: Institution of Hungarian SDG network (Budapest)
- 25. August 2015.: Meeting on Hungarian SDG expert working group (Budapest) – roadmap, responsibilities, data gaps, official Hungarian translation of targets
- 08.10. 2015. EU Member States Expert Meeting - Global List of Indicators for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Bruxelles) - Exchange of views, Overview of the process
- 20–22.10.2015 Xi'an
- 26. October – 30. November 2015.: Continuous meeting on Hungarian SDG expert working group (Budapest) – close data gaps, implementation
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- 08–11 March 2016. UNSC (New York)



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Thank you for your attention!