



MONITORING OF SDGs INDICATORS IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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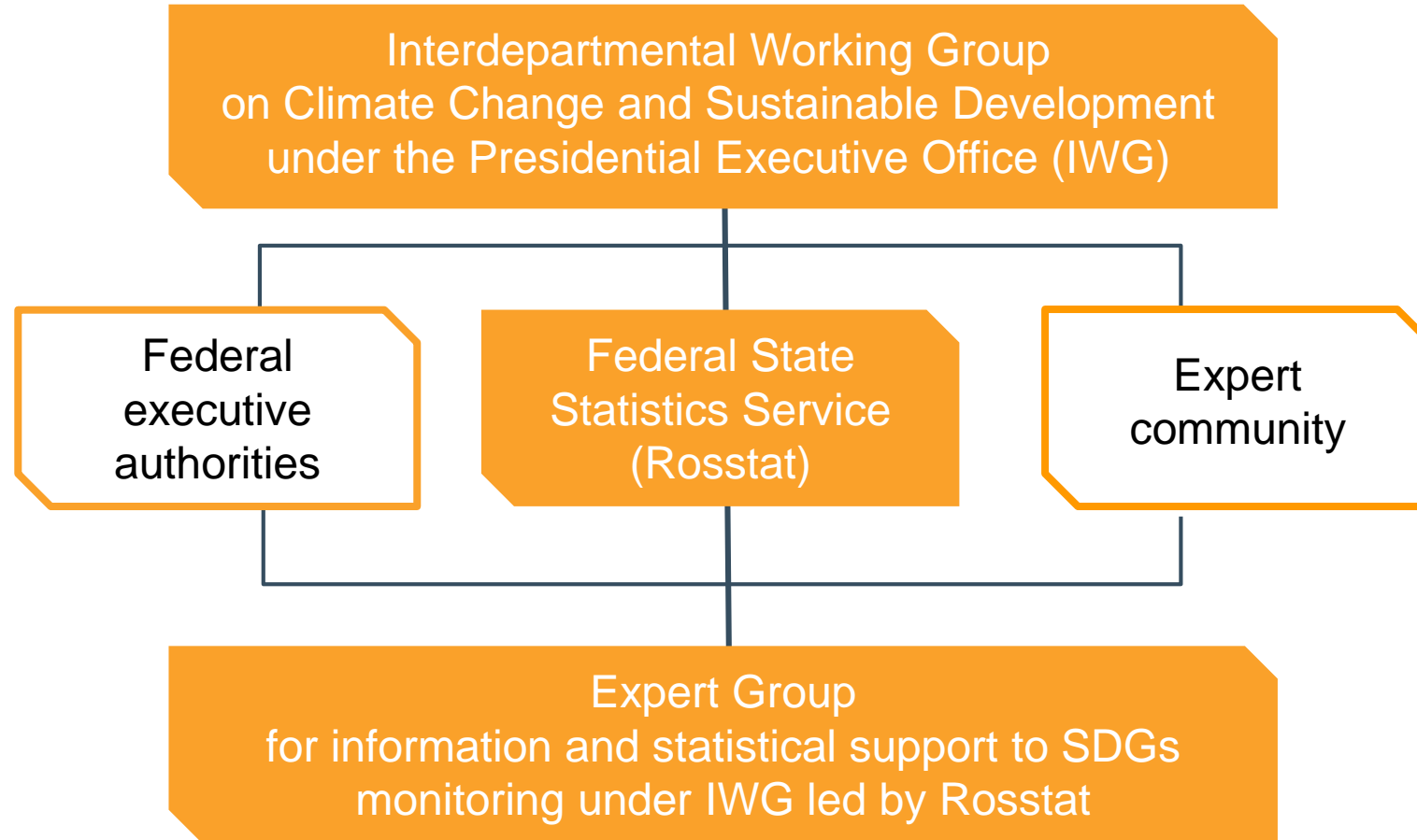
Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat)

North-East Asia Multistakeholder Forum
on Sustainable Development Goals

Vladivostok, Russia, 15-16 October, 2019



COORDINATION MECHANISM ▶ ▶ ▶ ▶ ▶ ▶ ▶ ▶





DATA COLLECTION MECHANISM ► ► ► ► ► ► ► ►

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE AUTHORITIES

FEDERAL PLAN OF STATISTICAL WORKS (FPSW)

(adopted by the Government of the Russian Federation, 2008)
Section “SDGs indicators in the Russian Federation”

Official
statistics

Level of
aggregation

Periodicity

Terms of
publications

Rosstat is authorized to coordinate the activities of the federal authorities on the collection and submission of official statistical information on SDG indicators to the international organizations

Federal plan of statistical works (Federal plan) determines the order of the submission of official statistical information on SDG indicators to the international organizations

Section 2.8 “SDGs indicators in the Russian Federation” is included in Federal Plan of Statistical Works

SDG indicators, total - 232

2017

Tier I and II indicators* – 142

Included in the FPSW – 90 (**63%**)

54 indicators (60%) – Rosstat

36 indicators (40%) – other 18 federal authorities

2019

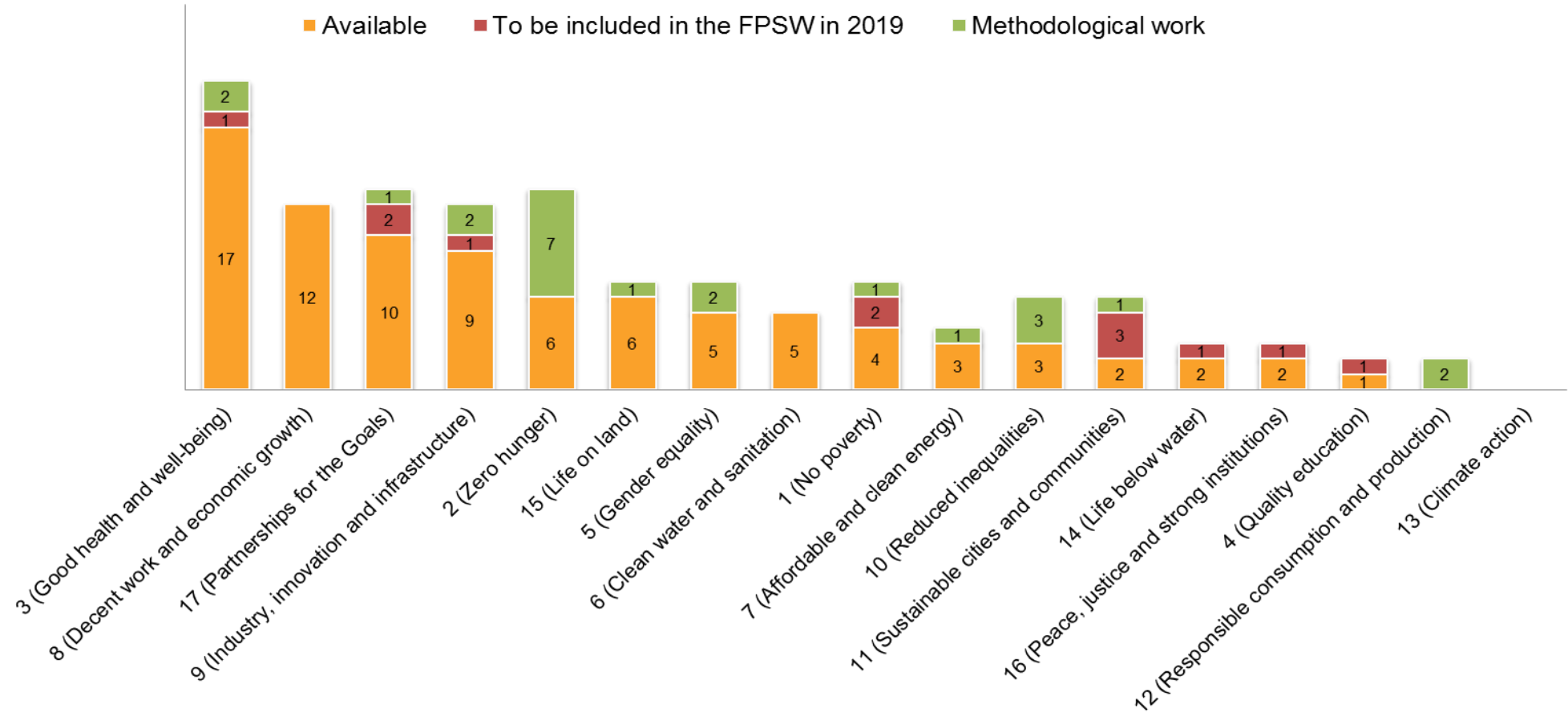
Tier I and II indicators – 192

It is planned to include **12 indicators** in the FPSW – 102

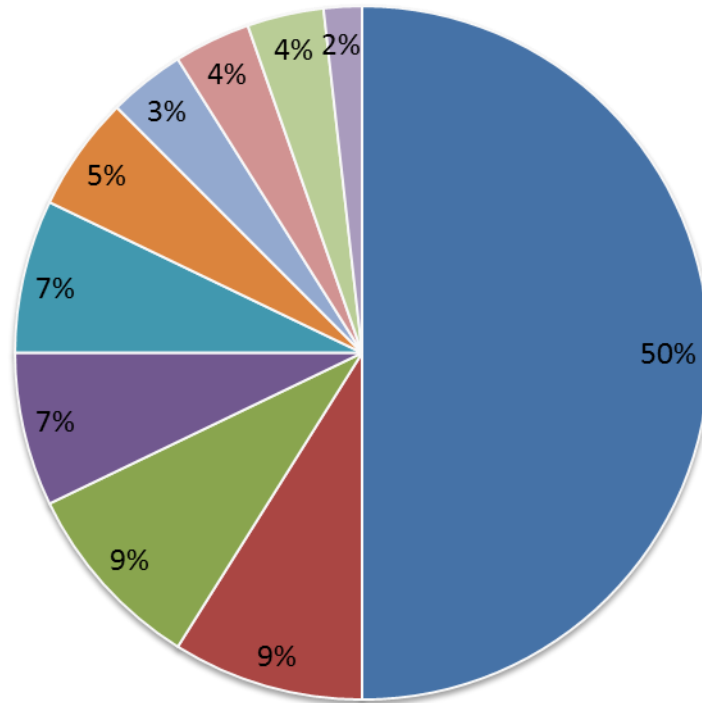
58 indicators (57%) – Rosstat

44 indicators (43%) – other 18 federal authorities

DATA AVAILABILITY FOR SDG



ROSSTAT'S SOURCES OF INFORMATION FOR SDG INDICATORS



- Estimated value – 28 indicators
- Household budget sample survey – 5 indicators
- Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions of Population – 5 indicators
- Sample Survey of Diet – 4 indicators
- Labour Force Sample Survey – 4 indicators
- Sample survey of information and communication technologies – 3 indicators
- Non-statistical indicators – 2 indicators
- Reporting Data on Research and Experimental Development and national accounts – 2 indicators
- Reporting data on wages of employees by profession and position – 2 indicators
- Selective supervision of use of daily fund of time by the population – 1 indicator



SYSTEM OF FEDERAL STATISTICAL SURVEYS ON SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHIC ISSUES ▶ ▶ ▶ ▶ ▶ ▶ ▶ ▶

POPULATION: LIVING CONDITIONS AND WAY OF LIFE

POPULATION LIVING CONDITIONS	POPULATION REPRODUCTIVE PLANS	USE OF DAILY TIME FUND BY POPULATION	BEHAVIOURAL FACTORS WHICH INFLUENCE POPULATION HEALTH STATE	POPULATION NUTRITION RATION
2011 – 10 thousand households, since 2014 one time 2 years (biennially) – 60 thousand households	2012 – 10 thousand households, since 2017 one time 5 years (quinquennial) – 15 thousand households	2014 – 10 thousand households, since 2019 one time 5 years (quinquennial) – 45 thousand households	since 2013 one time 5 years (quinquennial) – 15 thousand households	since 2013 one time 5 years (quinquennial) – 45 thousand households

POPULATION INCOMES AND PARTICIPATION IN SOCIAL PROGRAMS

since 2012 – 10 thousand households, annually since 2014 – 45 thousand households, since 2017 one time 5 years (quinquennial) – 160 thousand households

INTEGRATION PROCESSES ON LABOUR MARKET

USE OF MIGRANT LABOUR	GRADUATES JOB PLACEMENT	POPULATION PARTICIPATION IN CONTINUING EDUCATION
since 2014 one time 5 years (biennially) – 100 thousand households	since 2016 one time 5 years (biennially) – 100 thousand households	since 2015 one time 5 years (quinquennial) – 100 thousand households

QUALITY AND AVAILABILITY OF SOCIAL SERVICES

2013 – 10 thousand households, since 2015 one time 2 years (biennially) – 48 thousand households



DECREE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION «ON NATIONAL GOALS AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION FOR THE PERIOD UP TO 2024» (7TH OF MAY, 2018) ▶ ▶ ▶ ▶ ▶



1. Demography



2. Healthcare



3. Education



**4. Housing and Urban
environment**



**5. Ecology and
environment**



**6. Safe and high-
quality infrastructure**



**7. Labour productivity
and employment**



8. Science and research



9. Digital economy



10. Culture



**11. Support of
small business**



**12. International
cooperation and export**

NATIONAL GOALS - SDG MAPPING



1.Demography



5.Ecology and environment



9.Digital economy



2.Healthcare



6.Safe and high-quality infrastructure



10.Culture



3.Education



7.Labour productivity and employment



11.Support of small business



4.Housing and Urban environment



8.Science and research



12.International cooperation and export





NATIONAL SET OF SDG INDICATORS



“Emphasised that the global indicators proposed are intended for global follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and are not necessarily applicable to all national contexts. Indicators for regional, national and subnational levels of monitoring will be developed at the regional and national levels”
(UN Statistical Commission 47/101 (i))

Draft national set of SDG indicators	– 364
Rosstat	– 210
Expert community	– 154

Emphasis on 12 directions from the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of May 7, 2018 «On national goals and strategic objectives of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2024».



SDG ON THE ROSSTAT WEB-SITE



Federal State Statistic Service



Enter your inquiry



Rus



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Official Statistics

Publications

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TO FAVORITES

About SDGs

Data on SDG Indicators

Reporting Status of SDG Indicators

Events

Calendar for SDG Publications

Useful resources

Contacts

On September 25th 2015, the UN member states adopted a set of goals to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure prosperity for all as part of [the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#). Each of the 17 Goals has specific targets to be achieved over the next 15 years.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a long-term plan for major changes, involving 17 interrelated and inseparable goals and targets in the field of sustainable development. It is important to note that this agenda is universal and applies to all countries.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was developed to improve the lives and future of all people around the world. As a result, today the world community has not only the resolutions of International Peace and Security adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council, but also the road maps. In fact, sustainable and inclusive development is not only an independent goal, but also the best available tool to the international community to prevent the emergence of a variety of problems.

For the Sustainable Development Goals to be reached, everyone needs to do their part: governments, the private sector, civil society and all the inhabitants of the Earth.

Rosstat in social media

Federal State Statistic Service



✓ Russian + English versions



an + English metadata

No Poverty

Zero Hunger

Good Health and Well-Being

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

3.1.1. Being Developed
Maternal mortality ratio
Data Metadata

3.1.2. Being Developed
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
Data Metadata

3.2.1. Being Developed
Under-five mortality rate
Data Metadata

3.2.2. Being Developed
Neonatal mortality rate
Data Metadata

3.3.1. Being Developed (Proxy)
Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations
Data Metadata

3.3.2. Being Developed
Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population
Data Metadata

3.3.3. Being Developed
Malaria incidence per 1,000 population
Data Metadata

3.3.4. Being Developed
Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population
Data Metadata

3.4.2. Being Developed
Suicide mortality rate
Data Metadata

3.5.1. Exploring Data Sources
Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders
Data Metadata

3.7.1. Being Developed
Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
Data Metadata

3.7.2. Being Developed (Proxy)
Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
Data Metadata

3.5.2. Exploring Data Sources
Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol
Data Metadata

Exploring Data Sources

Exploring Data Sources

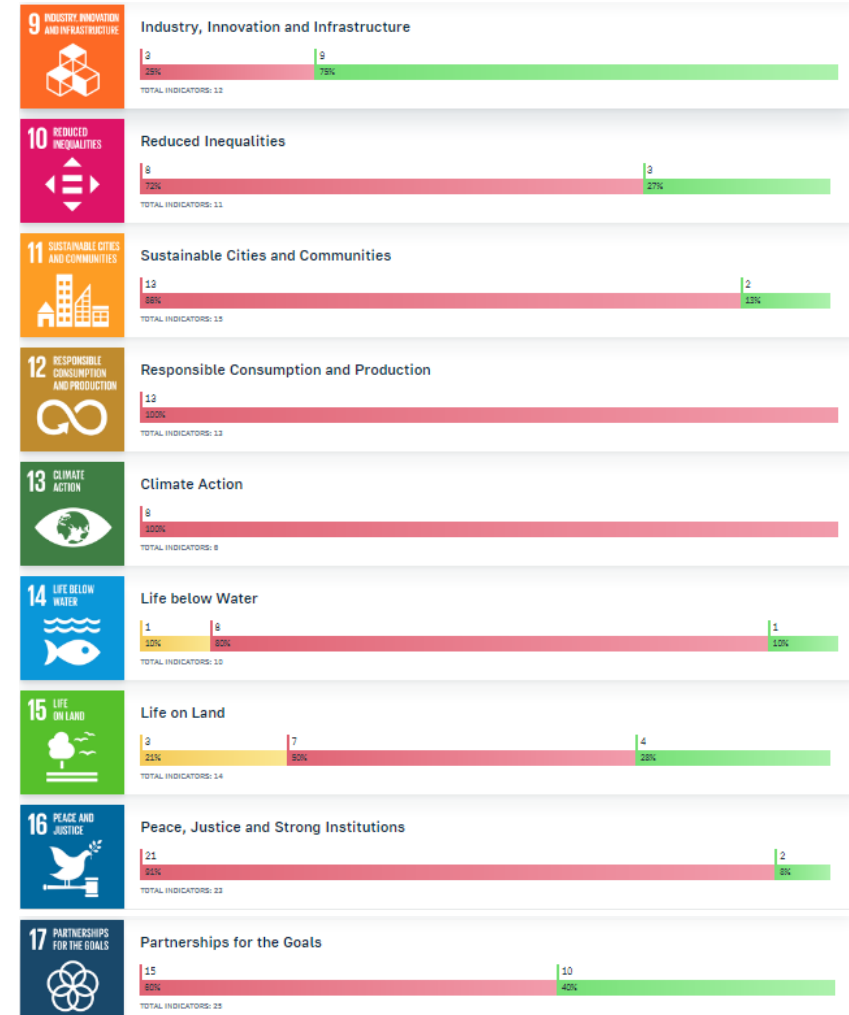
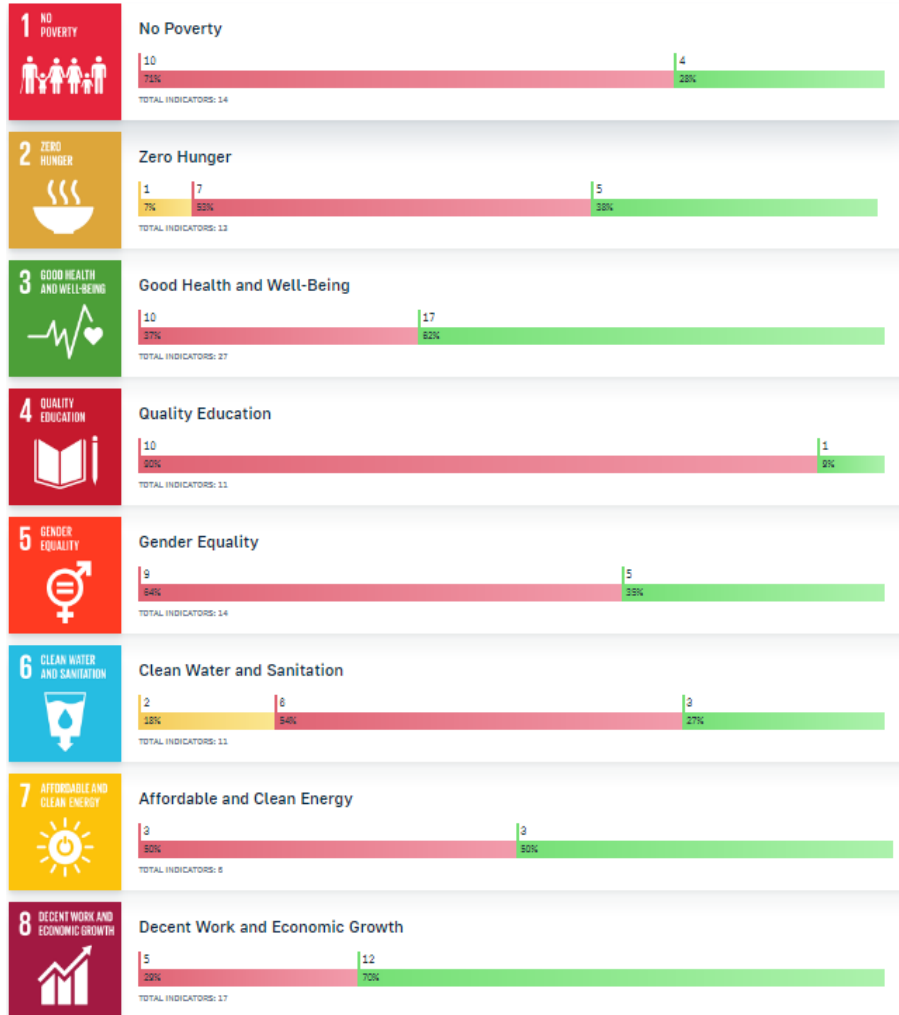
Being Developed (Proxy)

Being Developed

Being Developed



SDG REPORTING STATUS





SDG IN THE UNIFIED INTERDEPARTMENTAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM (UNISIS) ▶ ▶ ▶ ▶ ▶ ▶ ▶ ▶

- + 1. Federal State Statistics Service 3170
- 2. Rosstat and other subjects of official statistical accounting 527
 - + 2.1. Indicators for assessing the effectiveness of executive bodies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation 128
 - + 2.2. Indicators for assessing the effectiveness of local government bodies
 - + 2.3. Indicators for assessing the effectiveness of the activities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation to create favorable conditions for doing business
 - + 2.4. Indicators for evaluating the performance of senior officials of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation to create favorable conditions for doing business
 - + 2.5. Indicators of socio-economic development of the Arctic region
 - + 2.6. Indicators of socio-economic development of the Russian Federation of May 7, 2012 No. 596 - 606
 - + 2.7. Indicators of socio-economic development of single-industry towns)
 - + 2.8. Indicators of achievement of the sustainable development goals of the Russian Federation
 - + 2.9. Indicators of socio-economic development of the Russian Federation indicators of national projects

EMISS
STATE STATISTICS

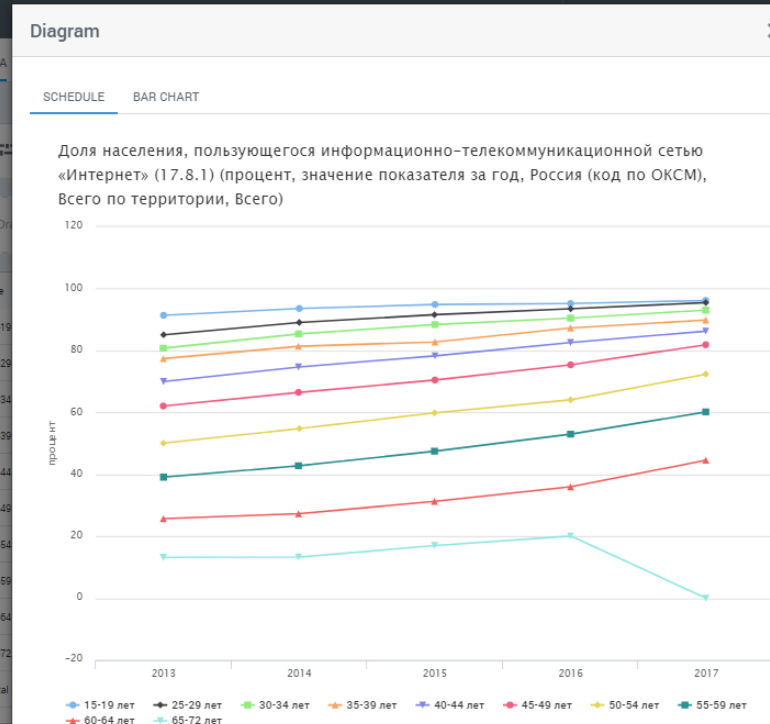
Indicators Departments To come in

Official statistics

Поиск...

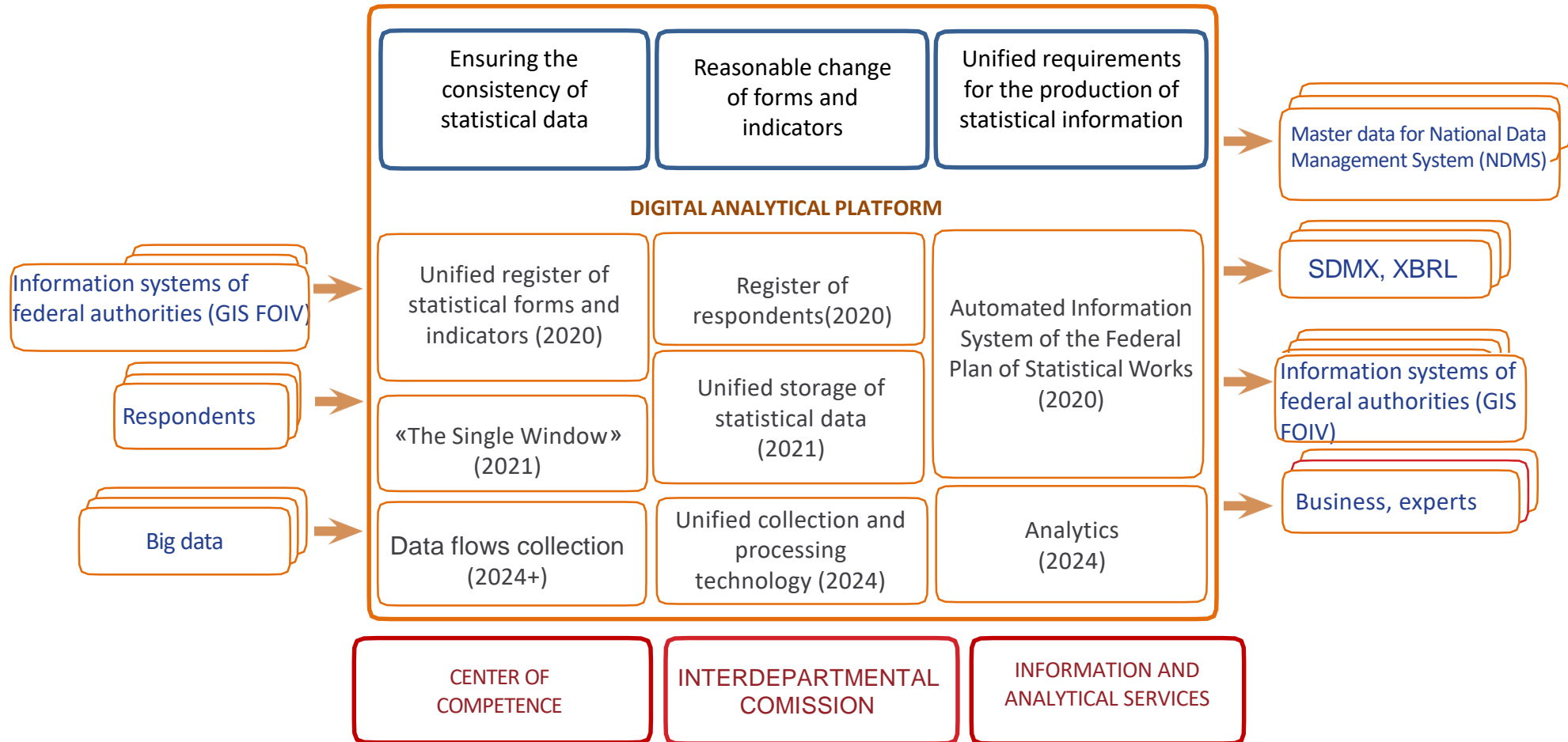
6420
indicators

63
departments





DIGITAL ANALYTICAL PLATFORM FOR STATISTICAL DATA



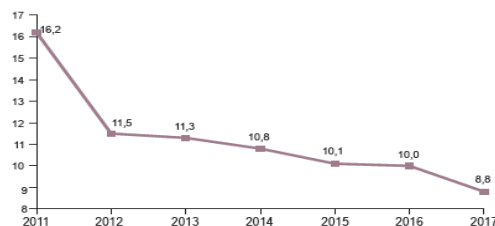


INFORMATIONAL STATISTICAL POCKETBOOK "RUSSIA' 2018", INCLUDING A SECTION ON SDGS

ОТДЕЛЬНЫЕ ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ ЦУР

Задача 3.1. К 2030 году снизить глобальный коэффициент материнской смертности до менее 70 случаев на 100000 живорождений.
Показатель 3.1.1. Коэффициент материнской смертности.

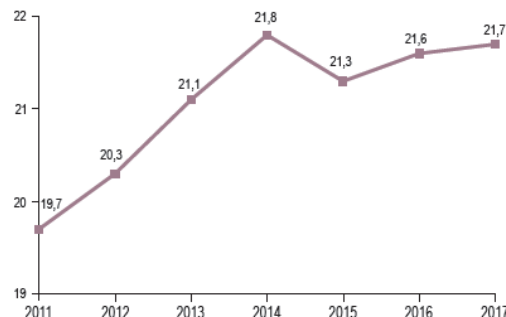
Коэффициент материнской смертности (3.1.1)



Задача 9.б. Поддерживать разработки, исследования и инновации в сфере отечественных технологий в развивающихся странах, в том числе путём создания политического климата, благоприятствующего, в частности, диверсификации промышленности и увеличению добавленной стоимости в сырьевых отраслях.

Показатель 9.б.1. Доля добавленной стоимости продукции среднетехнологичных и высокотехнологичных отраслей в общем объёме добавленной стоимости.

Доля продукции высокотехнологичных и наукоемких отраслей в валовом внутреннем продукте за год, предшествующий предыдущему (9.б.1)



ЦЕЛИ УСТОЙЧИВОГО РАЗВИТИЯ

ЦЕЛИ в ОБЛАСТИ УСТОЙЧИВОГО РАЗВИТИЯ

1	Повсеместная ликвидация нищеты во всех её формах	14 показателей
2	Ликвидация голода, обеспечение продовольственной безопасности и улучшение питания и содействие устойчивому развитию сельского хозяйства	13 показателей
3	Обеспечение здорового образа жизни и содействие благополучию для всех в любом возрасте	27 показателей
4	Обеспечение всеохватного и справедливого качественного образования и повышение возможности обучения на протяжении всей жизни для всех	11 показателей
5	Обеспечение гендерного равенства и расширение прав и возможностей всех женщин и девочек	14 показателей
6	Обеспечение наличия и рационального использования водных ресурсов и санитарии для всех	11 показателей
7	Обеспечение всеобщего доступа к недорогим, надёжным, устойчивым и современным источникам энергии для всех	6 показателей
8	Содействие поступательному, всеохватному и устойчивому экономическому росту, полной и производительной занятости и достойной работе для всех	17 показателей
9	Создание стойкой инфраструктуры, содействие всеохватной и устойчивой индустриализации и инновациям	12 показателей
10	Сокращение неравенства внутри стран и между ними	11 показателей
11	Обеспечение открытости, безопасности, жизнестойкости и экологической устойчивости городов и населённых пунктов	15 показателей
12	Обеспечение перехода к рациональным моделям потребления и производства	13 показателей
13	Принятие срочных мер по борьбе с изменением климата и его последствиями	8 показателей
14	Сохранение и рациональное использование океанов, морей и морских ресурсов в интересах устойчивого развития	10 показателей
15	Защита и восстановление экосистем суши и содействие их рациональному использованию, рациональное лесопользование, борьба с опустыниванием, прекращение и обращение вспять процесса деградации земель и предотвращение процесса утраты биоразнообразия	14 показателей
16	Содействие построению мирополового и открытого общества в интересах устойчивого развития, обеспечение доступа к правосудию для всех и создание эффективных, подотчётных и основанных на широтном участии учреждений на всех уровнях	23 показателей
17	Укрепление средств осуществления и активизация работы в рамках Глобального партнёрства в интересах устойчивого развития	25 показателей

Russian
Statistical Yearbook
“Sustainable
Development Goals
in the Russian
Federation” will be
released in 2019
(in Russian and
English)



FIRST REGIONAL REPORT ON SDG

РОССТАТ
Территориальный орган
Федеральной службы государственной статистики
по Ростовской области



Ростовская область – движение
к целям устойчивого развития



Демографическая характеристика Ростовской области

Рисунок Д.2 Численность постоянного населения на 1 января 2018 года (человек)

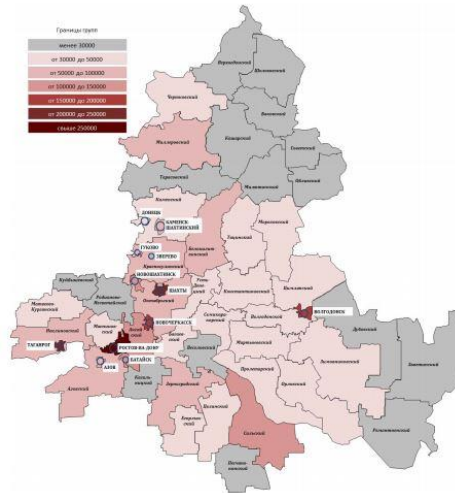


Рисунок Д.6 Население Ростовской области по уровню образования в возрасте 15 лет и более по данным ВПН-2010 (в % к общей численности соответствующего пола)



The first regional report was made by Regional Statistics Office in Rostov Region (Rostovstat) and includes the progress of Rostov region on each of 17 SDGs.

Рисунок 14.4 Структура производства аквакультур в Ростовской области (в % к общему производству аквакультур)

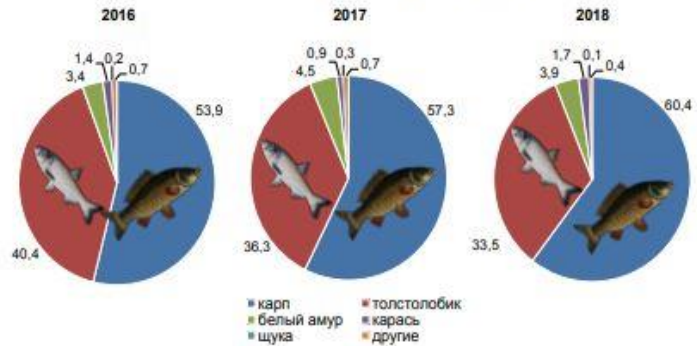


Рисунок 11.2 Структура жилищного строительства в Ростовской области (в % к общему объему введенного жилья)



VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW 2020 ▶ ▶ ▶ ▶ ▶ ▶ ▶ ▶

«We also encourage Member States to conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and subnational levels which are country-led and countrydriven. Such reviews should draw on contributions from indigenous peoples, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders, in line with national circumstances, policies and priorities. National parliaments as well as other institutions can also support these processes.» (General Assembly resolution 70/1)

The Analytical Center under the Government of the Russian Federation, in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia, Rosstat and interested federal authorities and organizations, is authorized to prepare a **Voluntary National Review of the achievement of sustainable development goals in 2020** as part of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

17 thematic groups of experts for each goal have already been created. They include representatives of NSO, federal authorities, academic institutions, non-profit organizations, public organizations and business

VNR 2020 will include **all SDGs as well as indicators from the national set.**



**HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM
ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEWS

INTER-AGENCY AND EXPERT GROUP ON SDGS INDICATORS (IAEG-SDGS) ▶▶▶

National statistical offices have a leading role in the development of a table of indicators to ensure national ownership (UN Statistical Commission 46/101)

- **27 representatives of NSO**
- **Russia** is a member of IAEG-SDGs
- **Russia** represents countries of Eastern Europe
- **Russia** is a member of working group IAEG-SDGs on SDMX



Terms of reference of IAEG-SDGs:

- Develop an indicator framework for the follow-up
- Provide technical support
- Regularly review methodological developments and issues related to the indicators and their metadata
- Regularly review capacity-building activities in statistical areas relevant to SDG monitoring
- Review and support work by the Secretariat for the development of SDG

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW 2020 ▶ ▶ ▶ ▶ ▶ ▶ ▶ ▶

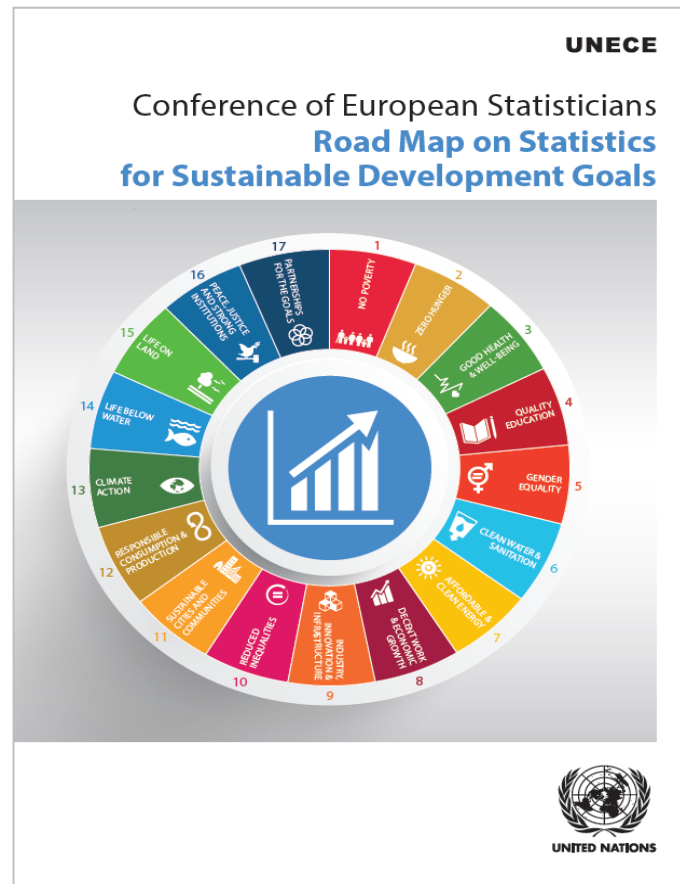
The 2020 comprehensive review **is an opportunity to improve the indicator framework** to help the global monitoring of the 2030 agenda and to provide the necessary guidance to countries. 2020 comprehensive review would consider the global indicator framework and would include the following changes to the indicators list:

- ✓ replacement
- ✓ deletion
- ✓ refinement
- ✓ adjustment
- ✓ additional indicators

In the following cases:

- the current indicator(s) **did not map well to the target** or track the target well;
- an additional indicator was **needed to cover a critical aspect** of the target or goal;
- the methodological development of a **tier III indicator had stalled** or not produced the expected results.

Established in 2015 by the Conference of European Statisticians with the aim of developing the CES Roadmap on the generation of statistical data for SDGs monitoring and its subsequent implementation.



- ✓ **The Steering group includes 15 countries and 3 international organizations:** Poland and Sweden (co-chairs), Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Montenegro, Netherlands, **Russia**, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Eurostat, OECD and UNECE.
- ✓ **The Road map was approved** in June 2017 at the 65th plenary session of the CES. Translated into Russian, French and Spanish.
- ✓ **Explains issues related to statistics for SDGs**, and the role of official statistics (6 sections, each section contains recommendations to NSOs and actions for Steering Group, 15 case studies).
- ✓ **Guidance to NSOs** on producing statistics for SDGs
 - What needs to be done
 - Who is to do what and when
 - Who are the stakeholders
 - Opportunities for collaboration
- ✓ **Russia** is a member of the Task Team on Capacity Development, Task Team on Data Flows for SDGs.
- ✓ **Russia** is the co-chair of the Task Team on Communication of Statistics.
- ✓ **13-14 September 2018 in St. Petersburg** the CES Steering Group on Statistics for the SDGs held its 3rd meeting.
- ✓ **In 2019** the Steering Group has started preparations of the second edition of the Road Map.



THE OECD PROGRAMME ON A TERRITORIAL APPROACH TO THE SDG's

A role for cities and regions to leave no one behind












«Cities and regions have a crucial role to play in SDG achievements although the 2030 Agenda was not designed specifically for or by them. Most underlying policies and investments are a shared responsibility across levels of government. It is estimated that 65% of the 169 targets underlying the 17 SDGs will not be reached without proper engagement of and coordination with local and regional governments» (OECD)

The programme seeks to support interested cities and regions in fostering a territorial approach to the SDGs by:

- ✓ **measuring** where they stand vis-à-vis the national average and their peers;
- ✓ **engaging a multi-level dialogue** with their lower and upper levels of government to build consensus on who can do what, at what scale and how;
- ✓ **sharing** best practice and lessons from international experience.

Pilot regions & cities

 Province of Córdoba Argentina	 City of Kitakyushu Japan
 Region of Flanders Belgium	 City of Bonn Germany
 Region of Southern Denmark Denmark	 Municipality of Kópavogur Iceland
 County of Viken Norway	 City of Moscow Russian Federation
 State of Paraná Brazil	



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

**FEDERAL STATE STATISTICS SERVICE
(Rosstat)**



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