MONITORING OF SDGs INDICATORS IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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North-East Asia Multistakeholder Forum on Sustainable Development Goals

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Interdepartmental Working Group on Climate Change and Sustainable Development under the Presidential Executive Office (IWG)

Federal executive authorities

Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat)

Expert community

Expert Group for information and statistical support to SDGs monitoring under IWG led by Rosstat
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

- Available
- To be included in the FPSW in 2019
- Methodological work

Number of indicators under each SDG:

- 3. Good health and well-being: 2 (Available), 1 (To be included in the FPSW in 2019)
- 8. Decent work and economic growth: 12 (Available), 1 (To be included in the FPSW in 2019)
- 9. Industry, innovation, and infrastructure: 10 (Available), 2 (To be included in the FPSW in 2019)
- 2. Zero hunger: 9 (Available), 1 (To be included in the FPSW in 2019)
- 15. Life on land: 7 (Available)
- 5. Gender equality: 6 (Available), 1 (To be included in the FPSW in 2019)
- 6. Clean water and sanitation: 6 (Available)
- 1. No poverty: 5 (Available), 2 (To be included in the FPSW in 2019), 1 (Methodological work)
- 7. Affordable and clean energy: 4 (Available), 1 (Methodological work)
- 10. Reduced inequalities: 3 (Available), 2 (To be included in the FPSW in 2019)
- 11. Sustainable cities and communities: 2 (Available), 2 (To be included in the FPSW in 2019), 2 (Methodological work)
- 14. Life below water: 1 (Available), 1 (Methodological work)
- 4. Quality education: 1 (Available), 1 (Methodological work)
- 13. Climate action: 1 (Available), 1 (Methodological work)
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey Category</th>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Sample Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population Living Conditions</td>
<td>2011 – 10 thousand households, since 2014 one time 2 years (biennially) – 60 thousand households</td>
<td>10 thousand households, since 2014 one time 5 years (quinquennial) – 15 thousand households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Reproductive Plans</td>
<td>2012 – 10 thousand households, since 2017 one time 5 years (quinquennial) – 15 thousand households</td>
<td>10 thousand households, since 2019 one time 5 years (quinquennial) – 45 thousand households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of Daily Time Fund by Population</td>
<td>2014 – 10 thousand households, since 2019 one time 5 years (quinquennial) – 45 thousand households</td>
<td>13 thousand households, since 2013 one time 5 years (quinquennial) – 15 thousand households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavioural Factors Which Influence Population Health State</td>
<td>since 2013 one time 5 years (quinquennial) – 45 thousand households</td>
<td>since 2013 one time 5 years (quinquennial) – 45 thousand households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Nutrition Ration</td>
<td>since 2013 one time 5 years (quinquennial) – 45 thousand households</td>
<td>since 2013 one time 5 years (quinquennial) – 45 thousand households</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Survey Category</th>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Sample Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use of Migrant Labour</td>
<td>since 2014 one time 5 years (biennially) – 100 thousand households</td>
<td>since 2014 one time 5 years (biennially) – 100 thousand households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduates Job Placement</td>
<td>since 2016 one time 5 years (biennially) – 100 thousand households</td>
<td>since 2016 one time 5 years (biennially) – 100 thousand households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Participation in Continuing Education</td>
<td>since 2015 one time 5 years (quinquennial) – 100 thousand households</td>
<td>since 2015 one time 5 years (quinquennial) – 100 thousand households</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Quality and Availability of Social Services

- Since 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
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
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12. International cooperation and export
“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». 
About SDGs

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.
**SDG ON THE ROSSTAT WEB-SITE**

- Russian + English metadata
SDG IN THE UNIFIED INTERDEPARTMENTAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM (UNISIS)
DIGITAL ANALYTICAL PLATFORM FOR STATISTICAL DATA

 Ensuring the consistency of statistical data

Reasonable change of forms and indicators

Unified requirements for the production of statistical information

DIGITAL ANALYTICAL PLATFORM

Unified register of statistical forms and indicators (2020)

Register of respondents (2020)

Automated Information System of the Federal Plan of Statistical Works (2020)

Unified storage of statistical data (2021)

Unified collection and processing technology (2024)

Analytics (2024)

Information systems of federal authorities (GIS FOIV)

Respondents

Big data

«The Single Window» (2021)

Information systems of federal authorities (GIS FOIV)

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Master data for National Data Management System (NDMS)

SDMX, XBRL

Information systems of federal authorities (GIS FOIV)

Information systems of federal authorities (GIS FOIV)

Information systems of federal authorities (GIS FOIV)

Business, experts

CENTER OF COMPETENCE

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMISSION

INFORMATION AND ANALYTICAL SERVICES
INFORMATIONAL STATISTICAL POCKETBOOK “RUSSIA’ 2018”, INCLUDING A SECTION ON SDGS

Russian Statistical Yearbook “Sustainable Development Goals in the Russian Federation” will be released in 2019 (in Russian and English)
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.
«We also encourage Member States to conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and subnational levels which are country-led and country-driven. 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.
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
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.
CES STEERING GROUP ON STATISTICS FOR SDGS

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
  o What needs to be done
  o Who is to do what and when
  o Who are the stakeholders
  o 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.
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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