

Olena Shevtsova, State Statistics Service of Ukraine

Paper to the Expert Meeting on Statistics for SDGs

**SDGs Progress Measurement in Ukraine Based on UNESCAP
Methodology**

Decree No 722/2019 of the President of Ukraine dated of September 30, 2019 on Sustainable Development Goals of Ukraine for the period till 2030 foresees the SDGs shall permeate programme documents, draft legal texts to ensure balanced economic, social and ecology domains of Ukraine's sustainable development.

In 2017 Sustainable Development Goals: Ukraine National baseline Report was adopted, where global SDG targets were nationalized.

Order No 686-p of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated of August 21, 2019 on the issue concerning data collection to monitor the SDGs implementation approves the nationalized list of SDG indicators and empowers the State Statistics Service of Ukraine with ensuring collection and making these data public, as well as with coordinating activities to develop metadata under the indicators. Data are being made public on the website of Statistics Ukraine annually before 1 March. Thus, the State Statistics Service of Ukraine is responsible for information provision to monitor SDGs implementation in Ukraine.

In 2020 the State Statistics Service of Ukraine jointly with VoxUkraine supported by UNDP Ukraine made a pilot of measuring the SDGs progress in Ukraine using UNESCAP's methodology and on the basis of the SDGs Voluntary National Review.

Having studied major existing methodologies, we chose the one developed by UNESCAP as it shows the progress a country has made towards targets since the chosen year as a share of total progress it needs to make. Apart from that, it calculates the expected distance from targets in 2030, judging from a country's past progress. So, this methodology works for the nationalized SDG agenda and the starting year may be also different.

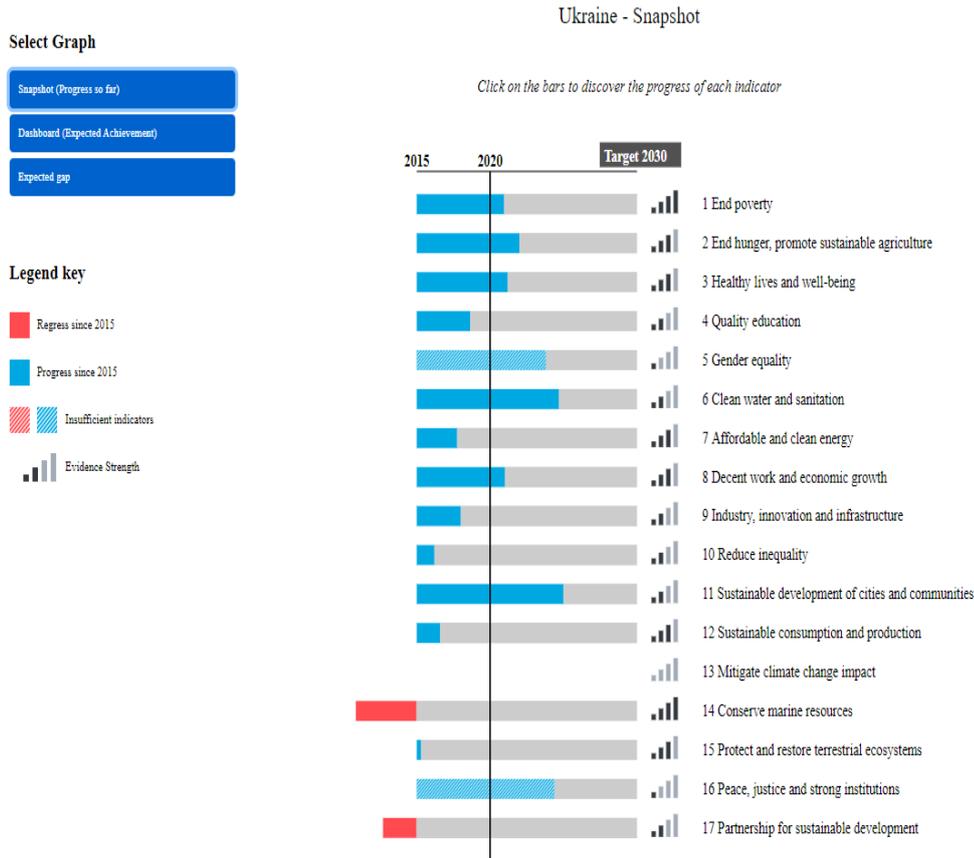
In case with Ukraine the progress was measured for 110 out of 183 national indicators for SDGs approved by the regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 21.08.2019 #686-p "Issue of Collecting Data for Monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals Implementation" having the target values for 2030.

Two principal measures were used to assess Ukraine's progress towards the SDGs: Current Status Index and Anticipated Progress Index. The indices answer two different questions: how much progress has been made since 2015? How likely will the targets be achieved by 2030?

The Anticipated Progress Index measures the gap between predicted value of the indicator and specified target value. Both indices are constructed at the level of sub-indicator (a series, disaggregation, or subcomponent of an indicator) and can be aggregated at indicator, target and goal levels as desirable.

In this paper, the Current Status Index is presented at the goal level (snapshot) and Anticipated Progress Index at the target and indicator levels (dashboard and progress gap).

Current Status Index



The length of each bar shows the progress of the country since 2015. If a bar reaches or crosses the 2020 line, the country has made the expected progress to date. However, whether a Goal can be achieved by 2030 depends not only on the distance traveled so far, but also on the pace of progress going forward, as reflected in the Snapshot.

Anticipated Progress Index (dashboard) in Ukraine

It's a unique tool to show where the acceleration is needed to reach the target (marked with yellow), maintaining the pace (green) or reverse trend (red) is needed to achieve the target, as well as what targets cannot be measured, as grey color means missing data.

Select Graph

- Snapshot (Progress so far)
- Dashboard (Expected Achievement)
- Expected gap

Legend key

- MAINTAIN progress to achieve target
- ACCELERATE progress to achieve target
- REVERSE trend to achieve target
- Cannot be measured

Hide/Show targets with no data

About Dashboard

How likely is it that the targets will be achieved by 2030, judging by the pace of progress thus far? The dashboard is based on the prediction of 2030 values for indicators under each target.

For more details, please refer to ESCAP's [Progress Assessment Methodology](#).

Ukraine - Dashboard

GOAL 1

- 1.1 Reduce poverty by 4 times, including by eliminating extreme poverty
- 1.2 Increase the coverage of poor people with targeted social assistance
- 1.3 Increase the resilience of socially vulnerable groups of the population

GOAL 2

- 2.2 Double agricultural productivity, primarily through innovation and technology
- 2.4 Reduce the volatility of food prices
- 2.5 Ensure accessibility to balanced nutrition to the level of global food security
- 2.6 Ensure the development of sustainable food production systems

GOAL 3

- 3.1 Reduce maternal mortality
- 3.2 Minimize preventable mortality among children under 5
- 3.6 Reduce serious injuries and deaths from road traffic accidents
- 3.7 Ensure universal, quality immunization with innovative vaccines
- 3.8 End the epidemics of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, including drug-resistant tuberculosis
- 3.9 Reduce premature mortality from noncommunicable diseases by a quarter
- 3.10 Reduce the prevalence of smoking among the population
- 3.11 Reform health care financing

GOAL 4

- 4.7 Create a modern learning environment in schools, including by increasing the prevalence of knowledge and skills acquired through digital technologies
- 4.8 Ensure access to quality pre-primary development for all
- 4.9 Eliminate gender disparities among school teachers
- 4.10 Ensure access to quality school education for all children
- 4.11 Ensure access to vocational education
- 4.12 Improve the quality of tertiary education and ensure its relevance to the labor market

GOAL 5

- 5.1 Create an environment for ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls
- 5.2 Reduce the level of gender-based and domestic violence, including sexual violence
- 5.3 Increase the population's access to family planning services
- 5.4 Expand economic opportunities for women
- 5.5 Ensure equal opportunities for representation at all levels of decision-making
- 5.6 Encourage shared responsibility for housekeeping and child care

GOAL 6

- 6.1 Provide access to quality services of safe drinking water, including basic water supply and sanitation
- 6.2 Provide access to modern sanitation systems, and ensure that all people have access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene
- 6.3 Increase the efficiency of water use
- 6.4 Reduce the discharge of untreated wastewater, primarily through improved collection and treatment
- 6.5 Implement integrated water resources management

GOAL 7

- 7.1 Ensure diversification of the supply of primary energy resources
- 7.2 Increase the share of renewable energy in the national energy mix
- 7.3 Increase the energy efficiency of the economy
- 7.4 Expand the infrastructure and modernize networks for renewable energy
- 7.5 Promote a safe and secure working environment for all workers

GOAL 8

- 8.1 Increase employment
- 8.2 Reduce the share of youth not in employment, education or training
- 8.3 Ensure a steady GDP growth by modernizing production, consumption and distribution
- 8.4 Increase the efficiency of production based on sustainable technologies
- 8.5 Create institutional and financial capacities for the self-reliance of small and medium-sized enterprises
- 8.6 Promote a safe and secure working environment for all workers

GOAL 9

- 9.1 Ensure increased use of electric transport and related networks
- 9.2 Ensure access to the Internet, especially in rural areas
- 9.3 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and accessible infrastructure
- 9.4 Promote accelerated development of high- and medium-tech industries
- 9.5 Create financial and institutional systems (innovative financing mechanisms)
- 9.6 Ensure access to road infrastructure based on the use of innovative technologies
- 9.7 Ensure increased youth participation in research and innovation

GOAL 10

- 10.1 Reform pension insurance based on fairness and transparency
- 10.2 Ensure access to social services
- 10.3 Ensure accelerated growth of income of the least well-off
- 10.4 Prevent manifestations of discrimination in society
- 10.5 Pursue remuneration policy based on equality and fairness

GOAL 11

- 11.1 Ensure development of settlements and territories exclusively for people
- 11.2 Ensure protection and safeguarding of the cultural and natural heritage
- 11.3 Reduce the adverse impact of pollutants, including on the environment
- 11.4 Ensure access to housing
- 11.5 Ensure timely public alert about emergencies through information systems
- 11.6 Ensure the development and implementation of local development plans

GOAL 12

- 12.1 Reduce the loss of food along the production and marketing chains
- 12.2 Reduce resource consumption of the economy
- 12.3 Reduce the amount of waste generated, and increase recycling
- 12.4 Ensure sustainable use of chemicals through innovative technologies

GOAL 13

- 13.1 Limit greenhouse gas emissions in the economy

GOAL 14

- 14.1 Reduce marine pollution
- 14.2 Ensure the sustainable management and protection of marine resources
- 14.3 Implement effective regulation of extraction of marine resources

GOAL 15

- 15.1 Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and marine ecosystems
- 15.2 Restore degraded lands and soils through innovative technologies
- 15.3 Promote sustainable forest management

GOAL 16

- 16.1 Increase detection of victims of human trafficking and all forms of modern slavery
- 16.2 Reduce confidence in courts and ensure equal access to justice
- 16.3 Reduce illicit trafficking of weapons, ammunition and explosives
- 16.4 Strengthen the system for preventing and counteracting the effects of violence
- 16.5 Reduce the prevalence of violence
- 16.6 Reduce the scale of corruption
- 16.7 Increase the efficiency of government bodies and local self-government
- 16.8 Recovery of conflict affected areas in eastern Ukraine
- 16.9 Strengthen social stability, and promote peacebuilding and reconciliation

GOAL 17

- 17.1 Mobilize additional financial resources by promoting foreign investment
- 17.2 Consistently reduce the debt burden on the economy
- 17.3 Develop a partnership between government and business

Anticipated Progress Index (progress gap) in Ukraine

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Legend key

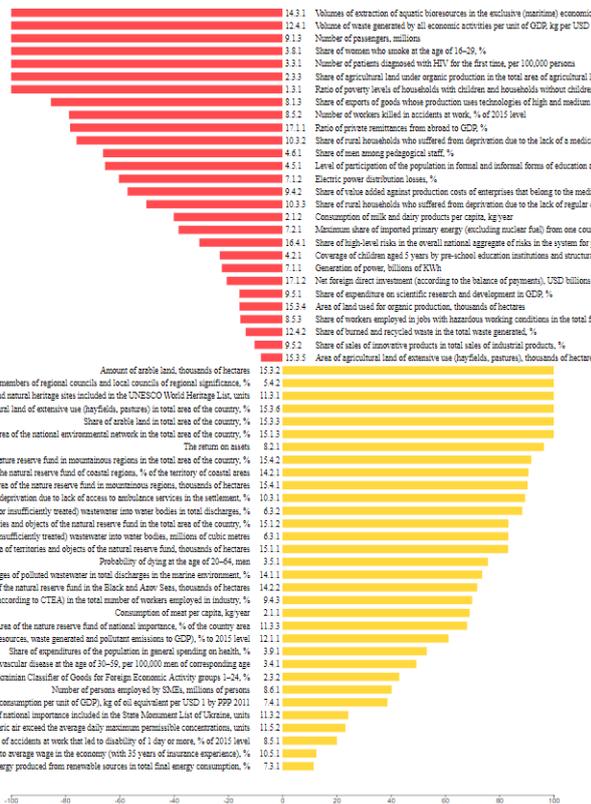
- ON-TRACK indicators
- ACCELERATE progress
- REVERSE trend

Select Only +

On-track indicators

- 1.1.1 Share of the population whose average per capita equivalent total expenditures is lower than the actual (estimated) subsistence minimum, %
- 1.1.2 Share of individuals whose daily consumption is below USD 5.05 PPP, %
- 1.2.1 Share of the poor population covered by state social support in the total number of poor people, %
- 1.3.2 Share of food expenditure in total household spending, %
- 2.1.5 Consumption of fruit per capita, kg/year
- 2.2.1 Labour productivity in agriculture, USD 1,000s per employee
- 2.2.2 The index of agricultural production, %
- 2.3.1 The index of food production, %
- 2.4.1 The consumer price index for food, %
- 3.1.1 Number of cases of maternal mortality, per 100,000 live births
- 3.2.1 Mortality of children under 5, cases per 1,000 live births
- 3.3.1 Number of patients diagnosed with cardiovascular disease

Ukraine - Expected Gap



Indicators for which Ukraine is “on track” and expected to achieve the target value by 2030 are listed below marked with green. The bar chart shows the magnitude of the gap between the predicted and target values of indicators that are not expected to hit the target by 2030. Red bars refer to indicators for which the trend needs to be reversed, and yellow bars to indicators for which progress needs to be accelerated.

Ukraine’s case study on communication of national SDG indicators is included to <https://statswiki.unece.org/>

To further progress in this work it’s desirable: to determine target values for the SDG indicators, where unavailable; to annually update data for measuring the progress on a regular basis; to disseminate the assessment results among users.

To sum up, it’s worth stating that UNESCAP methodology gives a unique toolkit even for nationalized sustainable agenda to see the helicopter view of SDGs in the country, to foresee and measure the SDG progress through the prism of 2030 being in 2020, which gives an opportunity to cover existing gaps and implement SDGs in the country.