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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.

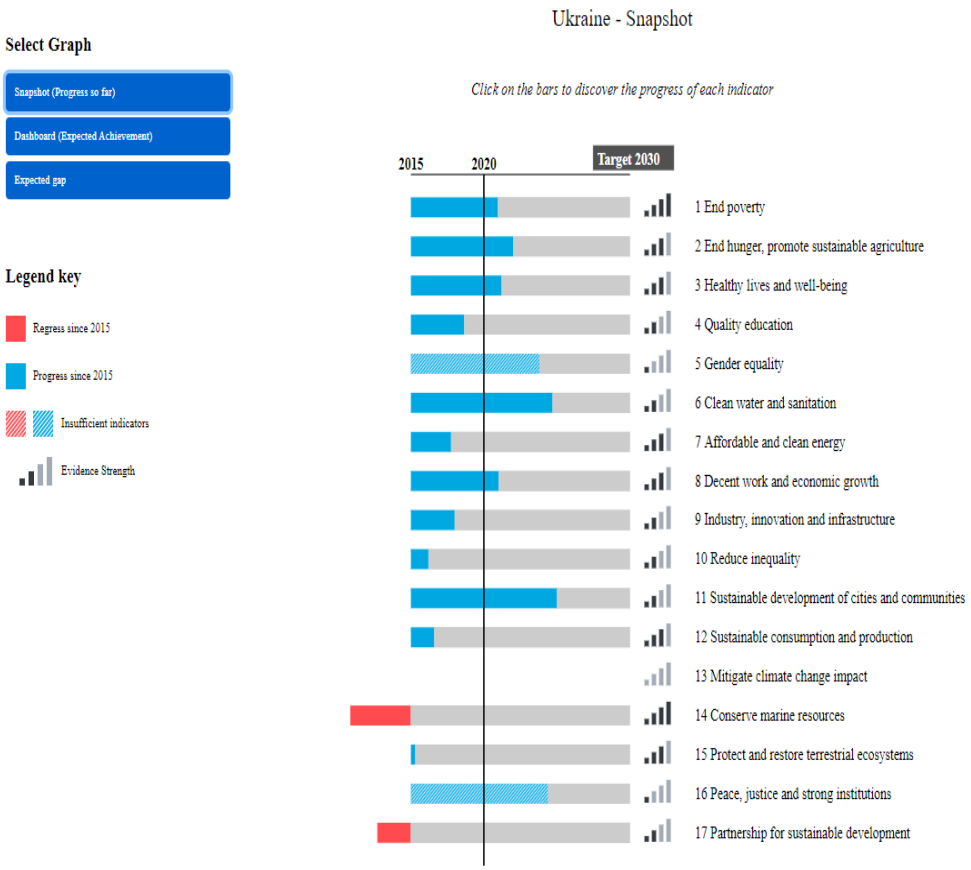
In case with Ukraine the progress was measured for 110 out of 183 national indicators for SDGs approved by the regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 21.08.2019 #686-p "Issue of Collecting Data for Monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals Implementation" having the target values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

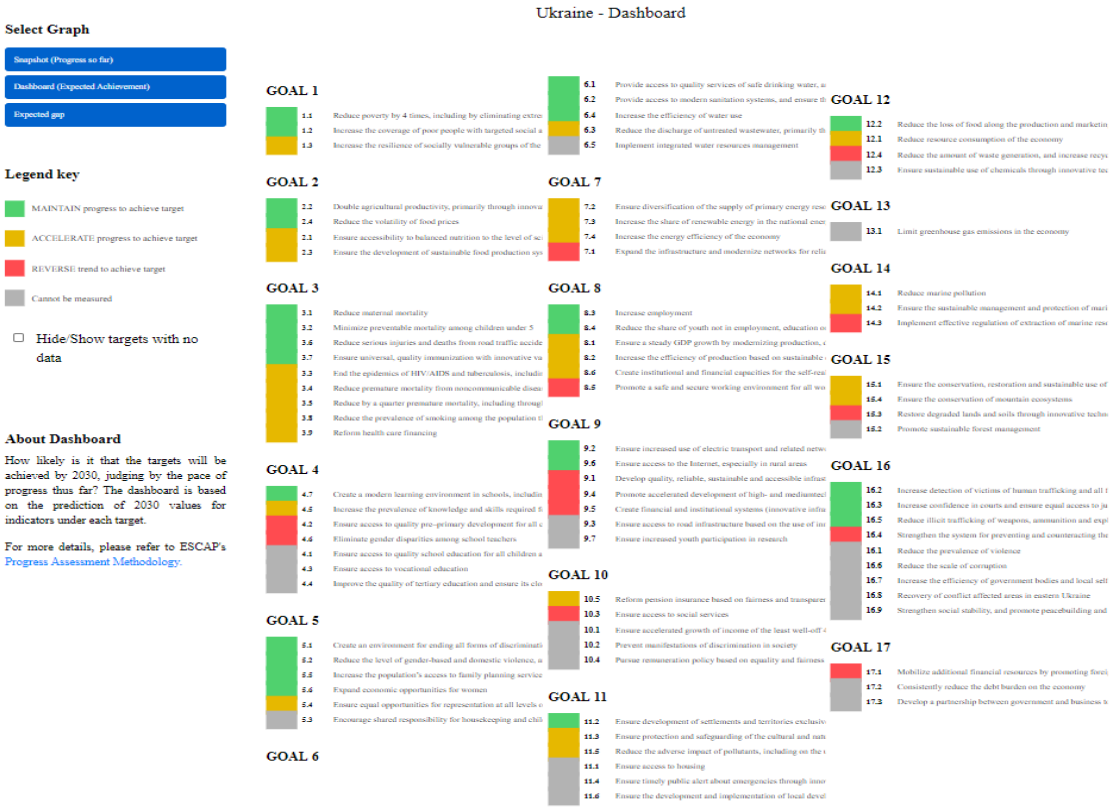
Current Status Index



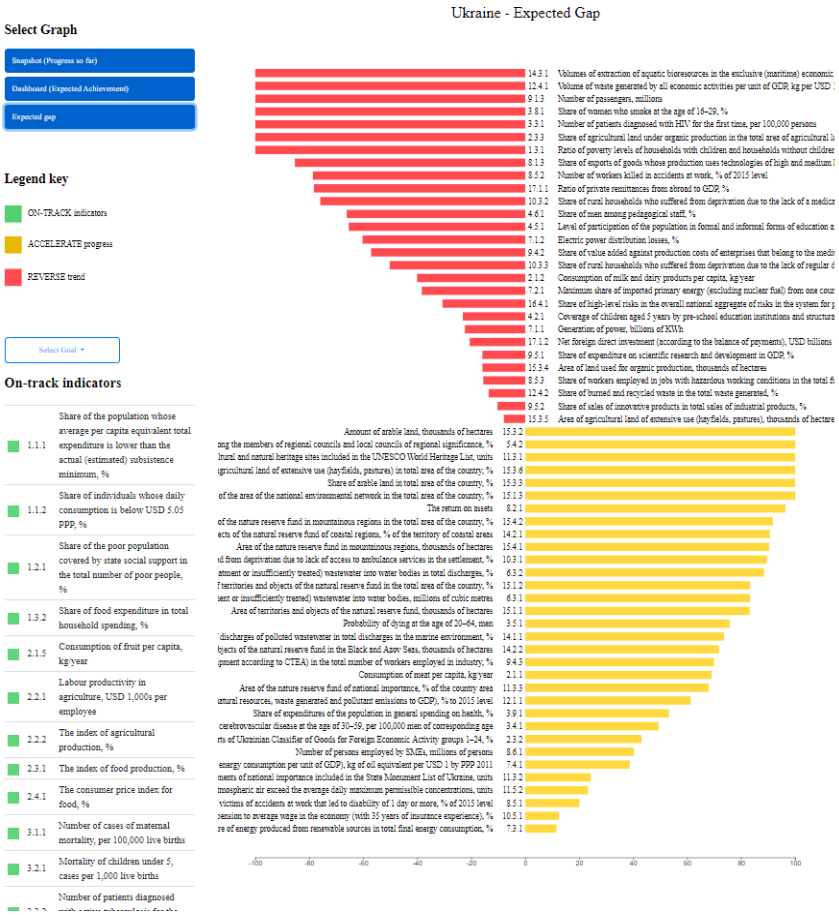
The length of each bar shows the progress of the country since 2015. If a bar reaches or crosses the 2020 line, the country has made the expected progress to date. However, whether a Goal can be achieved by 2030 depends not only on the distance traveled so far, but also on the pace of progress going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



Anticipated Progress Index (progress gap) in Ukraine



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.