Recommendations
on Methodological Approaches for Assessing SDG Achievement
Using Census Program Indicators

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Using Census Program Indicators

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Introduction

The international community has first identified global development goals in 2000, naming them the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). A 15-year period was established for the implementation of programs and activities to ensure the achievement of the MDGs (Resolution 55/2)[1].

Based on the progress made in implementing the MDGs and taking into account the dynamics of solving global development challenges, on September 25, 2015, countries of the world at the UN General Assembly approved the document "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" (hereinafter referred to as "the 2030 Agenda") (Resolution 70/1)[2]. The updated global development goals are named the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with 15 years allocated for their achievement, similar to the timeframe for the MDGs.

In total, seventeen SDGs and 169 targets were approved to be addressed to achieve these goals[3].

Compared to the MDGs, the scope of the SDG package has been expanded to include previously neglected targets such as water and energy, as well as the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, access to justice for all, and effective, accountable, and participatory institutions at all levels.

Overall, the SDGs cover three areas of sustainable development: economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental protection. Their implementation aims to eliminate poverty and inequality, create decent jobs, develop cities and human settlements, further industrialization, establish sustainable consumption and production patterns, protect oceans and ecosystems, ensure energy supply and development, and address climate change issues.

The SDGs are more ambitious than the MDGs. For example, while the MDGs were focused on eradicating only extreme poverty and hunger, the SDGs aim to eradicate all forms of poverty and hunger globally.

Crucially, the SDGs are universal and applicable to all countries, unlike the MDGs, which were primarily targeted at developing countries.

The 2030 Agenda aims at the prosperity of people and the planet, establishing a comprehensive set of forward-looking goals and targets. As stated in the Declaration adopted by the Heads of State and Governments of the UN countries, it considers the interests of people, all countries and peoples, and all segments of society. It's clear that implementing the 2030 Agenda requires reliable, credible, accessible, and timely data, primarily population data.

Achieving the SDGs depends on the availability of fundamental data on population size, growth, distribution, and characteristics at all levels – local, national, regional, and international.

Today, sources of population data include censuses, civil registration data, and various surveys. However, as noted by UN experts, data from civil registration and population surveys are more limited in scope and are reliably collected in fewer countries alltough are certainly a valuable source for some SDG indicators[4].

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[1] United Nations Millennium Declaration A/RES/55/2. URL: https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/55/2

[2] Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1) URL: https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/70/1

[3] Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1) URL: https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/70/1

[4] Technical Report: Measuring Sustainable Development Goals Indicators through Population and Housing Censuses and Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Data. October 2022. UN Statistics Division. URL: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/census/documents/tr_on_sdg_in_phc_crvs.pdf

Censuses have numerous advantages. For many countries, the census is the only source of information on population size and distribution. For nearly half of the population-related SDG indicators, the census can provide reliable data for per capita calculations, either directly or through population projections based on census data. Additionally, because the census encompasses the entire population, it is not subject to the sampling errors that limit the level of detail survey-based data can provide. Often, the census is the only reliable source of information on vulnerable populations, including people with disabilities and international migrants.

Utilizing the benefits and data from censuses in assessing the achievement of the SDGs can be highly effective. Nonetheless, it is important to remember the limitations of using censuses, primarily the fact that data are collected every ten years, while the SDGs are assessed annually. Differences in definitions used also need consideration.

The UN Principles and Recommendations on Population and Housing Censuses (Third Revised Edition)[5] and other UN documents emphasize the importance of using census data to monitor SDG indicators and integrating census data with data collection requirements for SDG indicators. However, since the Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses (Third Revised Edition) were finalized prior to the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, the use of census indicators for the calculation and monitoring of SDG indicators was identified in this document but was not sufficiently addressed.

Sufficient experience has now been gained in the calculation of SDG indicators, but the issue of using census indicators for their calculation has so far been addressed only in a few publications[6].

Therefore, the purpose of these Recommendations is to summarize methodological approaches to assessing the achievement of the SDGs using census indicators.

This document is structured as follows: It begins with an overview of the regulatory framework, methodological approaches, and tools used to assess the SDGs at the global level. It then discusses the main benefits and opportunities of using censuses to assess the SDGs, both directly and indirectly. The SDG indicators used in the CIS countries, which can be calculated based on censuses, are identified.

These Recommendations contain four chapters and an annex. Chapter I provides a brief overview of the common approaches to assessing the achievement of the SDGs used by the UN at the global level and recommended to countries for use at the national and local levels. Chapter II discusses the use of census indicators to measure progress towards the SDGs. Chapter III contains information on the relationship and correspondence between the achievement indicators of each of the SDGs and the indicators of population censuses in the CIS countries. Chapter IV presents possible approaches to assessing the achievement of the SDGs using population census indicators in the CIS countries (taking into account the 2020 round of censuses). At the end of each chapter, specific conclusions are drawn on the issues considered. Finally, the Conclusion summarizes the main findings and methodological approaches to assessing the implementation of the SDGs using census data. The Annex provides a list of topics recommended for inclusion in the census and SDG indicators that can be measured, in whole or in part, using the data obtained on these topics.

This document is intended to assist the CIS countries in improving the monitoring of the implementation of the SDGs based on the use of information on a wide range of demographic, social, and economic characteristics of the population, taking into account the possibility of disaggregating data by age, sex, labor force status, migration status, disability, and small geographical areas, which is regularly collected during censuses.

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[5]   Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses. Revision 3. 2017. UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division. URL: https://unstats.un.org/UNSD/publication/seriesM/Series_M67Rev3en.pdf

[6]   Technical Report: Measuring Sustainable Development Goals Indicators through Population and Housing Censuses and Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Data. October 2022. UN Statistics Division. URL: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/census/documents/tr_on_sdg_in_phc_crvs.pdf

Common Approaches to Assessing the Achievement of the SDGs

Regulatory Framework

The basic normative document on sustainable development and the goals to be achieved is the previously mentioned "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" adopted by the UN on September 25, 2015 (General Assembly resolution 70/1)[7]. In pursuance of the 2030 Agenda, the UN has adopted numerous decisions enshrined in various documents.

Since the 2030 Agenda was formed on the basis of the MDGs, and the UN has worked to ensure sustainable development for over a decade, several previously adopted documents are noteworthy among those determining today's activities to implement the 2030 Agenda:

- Resolution A/RES/66/288[8], adopted on July 27, 2012, establishing the High-Level Political Forum to address sustainable development issues,

- Resolution A/RES/67/290[9] of July 9, 2013, defining the format and organizational aspects of the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF),

- Resolution A/RES/70/299[10], adopted on July 29, 2016, which established the follow-up to and review of the 2030 Agenda at the global level.

A robust mechanism for reviewing the implementation of the 2030 Agenda requires a comprehensive system of indicators and statistics to monitor progress, inform policy, and holds all stakeholders accountable.

The Global Indicator Framework was adopted by the General Assembly on July 6, 2017, and is included in the General Assembly resolution on the work of the Statistical Commission in relation to the 2030 Agenda (A/RES/71/313)[11]. According to the Resolution, the indicator framework is to be updated annually and comprehensively revised by the Statistical Commission at its fifty-first session in March 2020 and at its fifty-sixth session in 2025. The global indicator framework should be complemented by indicators at the regional and national levels, developed by Member States.

Annual refinements of indicators are included in the scorecard as they are introduced. In accordance with the group's mandate, the Inter-Agency Expert Group proposed 36 major changes to the structure in the form of replacements, revisions, additions, and deletions as part of the 2020 Comprehensive Review, which were approved at the 51st session of the UN Statistical Commission in March 2020.

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[7] Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. A/RES/70/1. URL: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/21252030%20Agenda%20for%20Sustainable%20Development%20web.pdf

[8] The Future we want. A/RES/66/288. URL: https://undocs.org/en/%20A/RES/66/288

[9] Format and organizational aspects of the high-level political forum on sustainable development A/RES/67/290. URL: https://un-docs.org/en/A/RES/67/290

[10] Follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the global level. A/RES/70/299). URL: https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/70/299

[11] Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable development. A/RES/71/313 URL: https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/71/313

To date, the Official List of Indicators includes[12]:

1.   The global indicator framework contained in document A/RES/71/313,

2.   The refinements agreed by the Statistical Commission at its 49th session in March 2018 (E/CN.3/2018/2, Annex II) and its 50th session in March 2019 (E/CN.3/2019/2, Annex II),

3.   The revisions of the 2020 comprehensive review (E/CN.3/2020/2, Annex II) and clarifications (E/CN.3/2020/2, Annex III) adopted at the 51st session in March 2020,

4.   The clarifications adopted at the 52nd session in March 2021 (E/CN.3/2021/2, Annex),

5.   Clarifications (E/CN.3/2022/2, Annex I) and decision (53/101) of the UN 53rd Statistical Commission (E/2022/24-E/CN.3/2022/41).

In total, the Official List of Indicators includes 231 unique indicators[13]. However, some indicators are applicable to achieving various SDGs.

The Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) identifies three levels of SDG indicators[14]:

Level 1:   The indicator is clear, established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries.

Level 2:   The indicator is clear, established methodology and standards are available, but data are not produced regularly by countries.

Level 3:   There is no established methodology or standards for the indicator, or the methodology/standards for the indicator are being developed or tested.

The 51st session of the UN Statistical Commission, held from March 3 to 6, 2020 (Report E/2020/24-E/CN.3/2020/37), noted progress in the methodological development and improvement of many Level III indicators.

As of November 30, 2022, the updated level classification contains 148 Level I indicators, 77 Level II indicators, and 6 indicators with multiple levels (different components of the indicator are classified into different levels).

An important document for monitoring and evaluating the achievement of SDG indicators is the "E-Guide on SDG Indicators"[15], which serves as a concise reference document providing guidance to national statistical offices on monitoring the implementation of the SDGs at the national level. The guide offers information on concepts, definitions, rationales for the choice of indicators, sources, calculation methods, limitations, and possible disaggregation of data. It also includes direct links to information sources and bibliographic references.

Monitoring the implementation of the SDGs is further supported by the Guidelines for the Preparation of Voluntary National Reviews[16].

In addition, SDG Monitoring and Reporting Toolkit for UN Country Teams[17], and open SDG data center[18], which facilitates the study, analysis, and use of authoritative SDG data sources for evidence-based decision-making, and other sources, serve as supporting information for the assessment of the implementation of the SDGs (see the UN Annual Reports section of these Recommendations).

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[12]   SDG Indicators Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/

[13]   The total number of indicators listed in the global indicator framework of SDG indicators is 248. However, thirteen indicators repeat under two or three different targets.

[14]   IAEG-SDGs Tier Classification for Global SDG Indicators URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/tier-classification/

[15]   E-handbook on Sustainable Development Goals and Indicators. URL: https://unstats.un.org/wiki/display/SDGeHandbook/Home

[16]   Handbook for the Preparation of Voluntary National Reviews. The 2019 Edition. UN DESA. URL: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/20872VNR_hanbook_2019_Edition_v2.pdf

[17]   SDG Monitoring and Reporting Toolkit for UN Country Teams. UN. URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/unct-toolkit/data-resources/

[18]   Open SDG Data Hub. UN. URL: https://unstats-undesa.opendata.arcgis.com

Annual UN High-Level Forums

Issues of sustainable development, ensuring their dynamics, monitoring, and evaluation of the results achieved have been on the UN agenda for more than a decade. The structures within the UN responsible for these issues are evolving, the number of participants in the process is expanding, and the interaction among different UN entities and stakeholders is increasing. Annual high-level UN events are held on this topic, with participation from UN member states.

In 2012, the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) established the United Nations High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) through the adoption of the final document "The Future We Want"[19].

In accordance with UN General Assembly Resolution 70/299[20], the HLPF is the central United Nations platform for the global review and assessment of progress toward the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.

In line with General Assembly resolution 66/288[21], the HLPF, given its universal intergovernmental nature, should:

- Provide political leadership, guidance, and advice on sustainable development issues,
- Follow up and review progress in the implementation of sustainable development commitments,
- Improve the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development (economic, social, and environmental) through a holistic cross-sectoral approach at all levels,
- Formulate a focused, dynamic, and action-oriented agenda that adequately addresses new and emerging challenges to sustainable development.

According to UN General Assembly resolution 67/290[22], the HLPF holds two types of meetings: (1) under the auspices of the General Assembly, and (2) under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council.

Under the auspices of the General Assembly, HLPF meetings are convened every four years by the President of the Assembly at the level of Heads of State and Government for two days at the beginning of the Assembly's session, culminating in the adoption of a concise, agreed political declaration which is submitted to the Assembly for its consideration.

Under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council, HLPF meetings are convened annually by the President of the Council for eight days, including a three-day ministerial segment that occurs during the substantive session of the Council. The themes of these meetings cover the economic, social, and environmental components of sustainable development and their integration in line with the main theme of the Council's work. The meetings culminate in the adoption of an agreed ministerial declaration to be included in the report of the Council to the General Assembly.

The table "HLPF Meetings" presents the main topics of the meetings from 2013 to 2023.

[19] United Nations Conference on Sustainable development, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 2012 (Rio+20) Outcome document "The future we want" paragraphs 84-86 A/CONF.216/L.1. URL: http://rio20.net/wp-content/uploads/2012/06/N1238164.pdf

[20] «Follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the global level». A/RES/70/299. URL: https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/70/299

[21] The Future we want. A/RES/66/288. URL: https://undocs.org/en/%20A/RES/66/288

[22] Format and organizational aspects of the high-level political forum on sustainable development A/RES/67/290 URL: https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/67/290

Table 1

HLPF Meetings

Year	HLPF Meeting Description
2013	The first meeting of the General Assembly was held, attended by presidents, prime ministers, and other high-level officials
2014	A meeting on sustainable development was held within the framework of the Economic and Social Council. Sustainable development goals were formulated, and strategies for financing them were discussed. The outcome of the discussions formed the basis for the adoption of the 2030 Agenda
2015	Discussions focused on the organization of work after 2016 for assessing progress in achieving the SDGs and implementing the sustainable development program
2016	The first meeting after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, themed "Ensuring that no one is left behind". Reviewed 22 Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) on progress in implementing the SDGs
2017	The HLPF meeting on "Poverty Eradication and Prosperity in a Changing World" lasted for 10 days, including a three-day ministerial meeting. The implementation of goals 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 14, and 17 was discussed
2018	Held under the slogan "Transformation towards a sustainable and resilient society". Goals 6, 7, 11, 12, 15, and 17 were considered. A ministerial declaration was adopted, and 46 countries submitted VNRs
2019	The Sustainable Development Summit was held under the slogan "Empowering People and Ensuring Inclusion and Equality", resulting in the adoption of the Political Declaration "Gearing up for a Decade of Action and Delivery for Sustainable Development". World leaders announced a decade of action to implement the SDGs by 2030, identifying actions to achieve the targets. Over 100 different actions were announced. Targets 4, 8, 10, 13, 16, and 17 were considered. The General Assembly approved the political declaration on October 15, 2019
2020	Focused on accelerated action to implement the SDGs within the framework of the Decade of Action. A global COVID-19 pandemic was declared
2021	Considered issues of ensuring a sustainable recovery from the global COVID-19 pandemic that would support the economic, social, and environmental components of sustainable development and the inclusive and effective implementation of the SDGs. Targets 1, 2, 3, 8, 10, 12, 13, 16, and 17 were considered
2022	Addressed issues of restoring progress in the implementation of the SDGs post-COVID-19 and ensuring progress in implementing the 2030 Agenda. Targets 4, 5, 14, 15, and 17 were considered
2023	SDGs at All Levels" was held in September 2023 within the framework of the General Assembly

Source: Based on UN materials, including UN General Assembly Resolution No. 70/299 "Follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the Global Level", approved on July 29, 2016. URL: https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/70/299

As evident from the table, the HLPF's first meeting took place on September 24, 2013, replacing the Commission on Sustainable Development's annual meetings that had been held since 1993.

Since 2016, the review and appraisal of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs have been the main themes of the HLPF meetings held under the auspices of the UN Economic and Social Council. At each meeting, a number of countries voluntarily report their progress and submit a Voluntary National Review (VNR), assessing their progress toward sustainable development.

The 2023 HLPF SDG Summit, held on September 18-19 in New York[23], was the centerpiece of the High-level Week of the General Assembly. In the run-up to the summit, the Secretary-General urged world leaders to support the implementation of the "Save People and Planet Plan" at the summit, including by announcing national and global commitments to drive the transformation towards inclusion and sustainability in the years ahead, ensuring the implementation of the 2030 Agenda[24].

At the Summit, participants discussed the impact of multiple and interconnected crises on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and reaffirmed their determination to accelerate its implementation. The summit adopted a political declaration (A/HLPF/2023/L.1)[25].

[23] 2023 SDG Summit. URL: https://www.un.org/en/conferences/SDGSummit2023

[24] SDG Summit 2023. National and Global Commitments to SDG Transformation: Pathways, Investments and Means of Implementation. URL: https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/2023-06/Guidance%20Note%20on%20National%20Commitments.pdf

[25] Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 25 September 2015 70/1. Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. URL: https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/generalassembly/docs/globalcompact/A_RES_70_1_E.pdf

UN Annual Reports

In preparation for the HLPF meetings and summits, UN experts prepare and publish various reports that provide a qualitative and quantitative assessment of progress in implementing the 2030 Agenda and achieving the SDGs.

As noted in the UN General Assembly resolution on the adoption of the 2030 Agenda (see para. Resolution A/RES/70/1)[26], all processes for reviewing and evaluating progress of its implementation and the achievement of the SDGs at all levels are based on the following principles:

(a) **Voluntariness:** They are voluntary, country-led, take into account different national realities, capacities, and levels of development, and respect policy space and priorities. National ownership is key to achieving sustainable development; the results of processes at the national level will be the basis for reviews at the regional and global levels, with the global review primarily based on national official data sources.

(b) **Universality, comprehensiveness, and interrelatedness:** They monitor progress in implementing universal goals and targets, including means of implementation, in all countries in a manner that respects their universal, integrated, and interrelated nature and the three dimensions of sustainable development.

(c) **Long-term focus:** They focus on the long term to identify achievements, challenges, gaps, and critical success factors, supporting countries in making informed policy decisions. They aim to mobilize necessary means of implementation and partnerships, support the search for solutions and best practices, and contribute to the coordination and effectiveness of the international development system.

(d) **Open, inclusive:** They should be open, inclusive, participatory, and transparent for all people and support accountability by all relevant stakeholders.

(e) **People-centered:** They are people-centered, gender-sensitive, respect human rights, and pay special attention to the poorest, most vulnerable, and most backward segments of the population.

(f) **Avoid duplication:** They should build on existing platforms and processes where they exist, avoid duplication, and respond to national circumstances, capacities, needs, and priorities. These will evolve over time, taking into account emerging challenges and the development of new methodologies, and will minimize the reporting burden on national administrations.

(g) **Evidence-based:** These should be rigorous and evidence-based, country-driven assessments and data that are high-quality, accessible, timely, reliable, and disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability, geographic location, and other characteristics relevant to national contexts.

(h) **Support to developing countries:** They will require increased capacity-building support to developing countries, including the strengthening of national data systems and assessment programs, especially in African countries, least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries, and middle-income countries.

(i) **UN support:** They are actively supported by the UN system and other multilateral institutions. Three types of reports are prepared: Every four years, a Global Sustainable Development Report; annually, a Report of the Secretary-General; and annually, an SDG Progress Report.

The First Type of Reports

In 2016, UN Member States decided that the Global Sustainable Development Report should be released every four years to inform the HLPF Summits at the General Assembly, prepared by an independent panel of scientists appointed by the Secretary-General. Recognizing the role of science in understanding and navigating the interlinkages between social, environmental, and economic development objectives, it was decided that the group would consist of 15 experts representing different disciplines, ensuring geographical and gender balance.

26 Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. A/RES/70/1 URL: https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/generalassembly/docs/globalcompact/A_RES_70_1_E.pdf

The first Global Sustainable Development Report, "The Future Is Now: Science for Sustainable Development"[27], was prepared by an independent group of scientists appointed by the UN Secretary-General and published in 2019.

This decision had been discussed for several years, with a Prototype Global Sustainable Development Report[28] prepared in 2014 to present potential content, coverage, and methodology for future editions.

All Member States, policy groups, and all 53 UN organizations part of the Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs Plus were invited to propose ideas on the scope and methodology of the Global Sustainable Development Report through questionnaires. The views converged on most key elements regarding the scope and methodology of the report, leading to three options proposed by the Secretary-General in his report E/2014/87 of June 2014:

1.　Conventional UN Flagship Publication Model;

2.　Multi-stakeholder, multi-layered, participatory approach;

3.　Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Sustainable Development.

At the second meeting of the HLPF in 2014, the second option was preferred, confirming the need and mandate for global sustainable development reporting.

In 2015, ahead of the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, the Global Sustainable Development Report 2015[29] was published, asking how well the scientific community is prepared to communicate the integrated and multidimensional solutions and policies required for this agenda. Inputs from the UN system, academics, government officials, and stakeholders were sought, with contributions from over 500 independent scientists and experts globally.

A crowdsourcing event, held in the six UN languages, invited scientists and researchers worldwide to present scientific reviews for policymakers, highlighting research findings or solutions related to sustainable development. Approximately 187 scientific reviews were submitted, and after public review, some were included in the report.

In 2016, an "assessment of assessments" report[30] documented and described the structure of information on specific issues and sets of issues, with "Leaving no one behind" as the main theme for that year's HLPF report.

The report was prepared in a multi-stakeholder manner, involving experts both within and outside the United Nations. A total of 245 scientists and experts from 27 countries, including 13 developing countries, contributed to the report. Sixty-two policy briefs were submitted. Twenty agencies, departments, and programs of the UN system contributed to the preparation of the report by providing inputs, comments, suggestions, or corrections.

Finally, in 2016, the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) adopted the decision to produce a Global Sustainable Development Report every four years. This was followed by the release of the first report, titled "The Future Is Now: Science for Sustainable Development" in 2019[31].

The second Global Sustainability Report, "Times of Crisis, Times of Change: Science to Accelerate Transformation towards Sustainable Development" released in September 2023[32], takes stock of the 2030 Agenda's implementation and measures to restore progress disrupted by the global COVID-19 pandemic.

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[27]　Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR) 2019. The Future is Now: Science for Achieving Sustainable Development. URL: https://sdgs.un.org/gsdr/gsdr2019

[28]　Prototype Global Sustainable Development Report 2014. URL: https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/2022-07/Prototype_Global_SD_Report2014.pdf

[29]　Global Sustainable Development Report 2015. URL: https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/publications/1758GSDR%202015%20Advance%20Unedited%20Version.pdf

[30]　Global Sustainable Development Report 2016. URL: https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/publications/2328Global%20Sustainable%20development%20report%202016%20%28final%29.pdf

[31]　Global Sustainable Development Report 2019. URL: https://www.un-ilibrary.org/content/books/9789210045919

[32]　Global Sustainable Development Report 2023. URL: https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/2023-09/FINAL%20GSDR%20 2023-Digital%20-110923_1.pd

Like the 2019 report, it aims to strengthen the science-policy interface and serves as an evidence-based tool to support policymakers and other stakeholders in implementing the 2030 Agenda across all social, economic, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. It highlights state-of-the-art knowledge for transformation towards sustainable development and identifies specific areas where rapid transformative change is possible. Additionally, it provides a qualitative assessment of progress towards sustainable development.

Second Type of Reports

In response to General Assembly resolution 70/1 (item 83)[33], which requested the Secretary-General to prepare annual reports on progress towards the SDGs, such reports have been submitted to the HLPF since 2016. The Secretary-General's Annual Reports are a key component of assessing progress in implementing the sustainable development agenda and achieving the SDGs, forming the basis for discussion at the HLPF. Unlike the global report, which contains mainly qualitative assessments by scientists and recommendations for advancing the sustainable development agenda, the Secretary-General's reports mainly contain quantitative analysis of SDG achievements, based on data from the Global SDG Indicators Database.

Third Type of Reports

Progress in implementing the SDGs is monitored annually by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, which publishes the official UN report on progress towards the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs presented at the HLPF. The reports are prepared based on inputs from international and regional organizations, as well as offices, specialized agencies, funds, and programs of the UN system.

The UN Statistical Commission maintains a database of SDG indicators, serving as the basis for these reports. The UN statistical system, consisting of more than 50 international and regional agencies, is the main contributor to the SDG indicator database, along with hundreds of thousands of statisticians and experts from countries, international agencies, academia, and civil society worldwide.

Reports of this third type have been published since 2016, coinciding with the start of the 2030 Agenda's implementation.

In addition to providing a detailed analysis of each of the 17 SDGs, each report contains an assessment of data availability for analyzing and evaluating the SDGs' implementation (see Table 2). This assessment is of interest as it shows how data availability is changing and expanding and highlights the difficulty of enhancing data availability despite global efforts to develop a methodological framework for SDG indicators.

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[33] Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. A/RES/70/1 URL: https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/generalassembly/docs/globalcompact/A_RES_70_1_E.pdf

Table 2

Assessment of Data Availability for Analyzing and Evaluating the SDGs' Implementation

Year	Sustainable Development Goals Report (Assessment of Data Availability in the Report)
2016[34]	The first in a series of reports on the global SDGs. It analyses selected indicators from the global scorecard for which data are available. It was noted that accessible, up-to-date, and reliable disaggregated data are required to chart a course for the implementation of the SDGs. The data requirements for the calculation of global indicators are almost as unprecedented as the SDGs themselves, posing a huge challenge for all countries. Nevertheless, building national statistical capacity is essential to determine our current status, chart a route for the future, and bring our shared vision closer to reality. For most indicators presented in the report, data are aggregated at the regional and/or subregional levels. These figures are typically weighted averages of country data, using the size of the relevant population group as the weight. They are calculated based on national data obtained from national statistical systems by international agencies operating within their respective mandates and specializations. National data provided for use in the international statistical system are often adjusted to ensure international comparability, and estimates are often used where data are not available
2017[35]	The report highlights the lack of high-quality, disaggregated data on many vulnerable groups (such as children, youth, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV, older persons, indigenous peoples, migrants, refugees, and internally displaced persons), which exacerbates their vulnerability by obscuring the extent of deprivation and injustice. The lack of evidence and complete information undermines the ability of individual governments and the international community to clearly document the discrimination faced by different population groups. As a result, the quality of budgeting and planning for the delivery of essential services, as well as the formulation of effective policies, suffers. Innovative approaches have been proposed to reach groups often overlooked by statistical systems, such as street children, persons with disabilities, and the elderly. There is a need to increase resources and strengthen efforts to build the capacity of statistical services to ensure that the implementation of the 2030 Agenda gives due attention to the problems of vulnerable groups
2018[36]	The report reiterates (as in the previous year's report) that the availability of high-quality, accessible, open, timely, and disaggregated data is essential for decision-making and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs in a way that "leaves no one behind". There is an urgent need to strengthen the capacity of national statistical systems to meet the demand for such data. The world statistical community is seeking to develop methodologies and technologies to streamline and modernize the production of statistics, integrate all data sources, and ensure open, timely, and effective analysis, presentation, and dissemination of data
2019[37]	The report reiterates the importance of investing in data. Despite significant efforts over the past four years to address gaps in available data, little progress has been made, and most countries do not regularly collect data on more than half of the global indicators. There is a lack of reliable and up-to-date information on the situation of many marginalized groups and individuals, making them "invisible" and exacerbating their vulnerability. The second World Data Forum 2018 adopted the Dubai Declaration, which sets out the parameters for a demand-driven and Member State-led financial mechanism to rapidly and effectively respond to the priority needs of national statistical systems
2020[38]	Marks the start of the Decade of Action to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. The report notes that while some progress has been made over the years in expanding the range of internationally comparable data to monitor progress towards the SDGs, serious data gaps remain in assessing progress at the country level, including geographical coverage, relevance, and the level of disaggregation required. Challenges also remain in the production and dissemination of metadata to document the quality of SDG indicator data at the local and national levels. An analysis of the indicators included in the Global SDG Indicators Database showed that less than half of the 194 countries and territories have internationally comparable data for 4 of the 17 goals. On average, only 4 out of 10 countries have data on Goal 5 (gender equality). There is also a significant lack of data at the country level in the areas of sustainable production and consumption (Goal 12) and climate action (Goal 13). Additionally, even in countries that have the necessary data, only a small number of observations have been carried out over time, making it difficult to track progress and identify trends. It was also noted that data for a large number of SDG indicators are received with a long delay. For example, in half of the countries and territories in the database, the latest available information on indicators related to poverty eradication (Goal 1) is from 2016 or earlier. The situation is similar for indicators related to gender equality (Goal 5), sustainable cities (Goal 11), and peaceful societies, access to justice, and effective institutions (Goal 16)

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[34] The Sustainable Development Goals report 2016. URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2016

[35] The Sustainable Development Goals report 2017. URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2017/

[36] The Sustainable Development Goals report 2018. URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2018/

[37] The Sustainable Development Goals report 2019. URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2019/

[38] The Sustainable Development Goals report 2020. URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2020/

Year	Sustainable Development Goals Report (Assessment of Data Availability in the Report)
2021[39]	The report noted that despite major disruptions in the production of statistics associated with the global COVID-19 pandemic, many national statistical services have quickly adapted. They developed new methods and used new tools to obtain data. As of September 2020, 82% of national statistical services were involved in collecting data on COVID-19 and its consequences, using innovative methods such as online and telephone surveys, as well as the use of administrative data, credit card data, etc. Significant progress has been made in ensuring the availability of internationally comparable data on the SDGs. In 2016, the number of indicators included in the global SDG database was 115, which increased to about 160 in 2019, and to 211 in 2021. However, the analysis showed that for 5 of the 17 goals, less than half of the 193 countries or areas had internationally comparable data. For Goal 13 (climate action), on average, only one in six countries has data. Data are also scarce at the country level in areas related to sustainable urban and human settlements development (Goal 11), peace, justice and strong institutions (Goal 16), sustainable production and consumption (Goal 12), and gender equality (Goal 5). Again, as in previous reports, there was a delay in the submission of data. For example, the latest data on indicators related to climate change (Goal 13) are available for around 2015. For data on poverty (Goal 1) and education (Goal 4), the most recent data date back to around 2016
2022[40]	The report highlights that investing in data and information infrastructure is critical. Over the course of the pandemic, the imperfections of data and information systems have become apparent. A year into the pandemic, only about 60 countries had data on COVID-19 infections and deaths disaggregated by age and sex and made them publicly available. Significant progress has been made in increasing the availability of internationally comparable data for monitoring the implementation of the SDGs: the number of indicators included in the global SDG database increased from 115 in 2016 to 217 in 2022. However, significant data gaps remain in terms of geographical coverage, timeliness, and level of disaggregation, making it difficult to fully assess the pace of progress towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the differences between regions, as well as to understand whether anyone has been left behind. For 8 of the 17 SDGs, less than half of the 193 countries had internationally comparable data for the post-2015 period. While data for Goal 3 (health) and Goal 7 (energy) are available for the largest number of countries (more than 80 percent of countries have at least one data item dating from after 2015), only about 20 percent of countries have data for Goal 13 (climate action). There is insufficient disaggregated data to monitor progress on issues related to vulnerable groups. Of the 32 SDG indicators that need to be disaggregated by sex, only 21 have up-to-date disaggregated data in most countries (more than 80 percent of countries have at least one data item dating from the post-2015 period); for 8 indicators, sex-disaggregated data are not available at all. Data are available for only 7 of the 21 indicators that need to be disaggregated by sex and age. The situation becomes even more challenging when considering other dimensions of disaggregation, such as disability. Of the 10 SDG indicators that need to be disaggregated by disability, data are available for only two. The report also draws attention to one of the statistical shortcomings highlighted by the pandemic: the lack of sufficiently comprehensive national data on adult mortality. Only 38 percent of countries have monthly mortality data from January 2020 to December 2021. This lack of basic data points to a serious gap in national vital statistics systems, which include death registration, household surveys, and censuses. Registration of deaths in many countries is incomplete and delayed; data collection through population censuses and surveys allows for data lag of 5 to 10 years; and data on mortality among older people are often not collected at all. It was also noted that during the pandemic, ICT infrastructure has played a key role, helping countries to apply remote methods of data collection and training, as well as to store data and facilitate cooperation. In July 2020, only 62% of all responding countries reported having the ICT capacity to deliver distance learning, and only 55% had the necessary cloud computing capacity to store and share data remotely

Year	Sustainable Development Goals Report (Assessment of Data Availability in the Report)
2023 Special Edition[41]	The report calls for overcoming the effects of COVID-19 and other crises to achieve the SDGs by the midpoint of 2030. It was noted that, over the past seven years, the global database on the SDGs has expanded significantly, despite challenges in obtaining timely data on all 169 targets. There has been significant progress in making internationally comparable data available, with the number of indicators included in the global SDG database increasing from 115 in 2016 to 225 in 2023. The number of data records in the database grew from 330,000 in 2016 to 2.7 million as of May 2023. There has also been considerable progress in the methodological development of SDG indicators. In 2016, about 39 percent of SDG indicators lacked an internationally recognized methodology or standards. By March 2020, all indicators had an internationally agreed methodology, ensuring the comparability, accuracy, reliability, and usefulness of the measurements. Continuous improvement and harmonization of methodologies have made the scorecard more reliable. These advances in methodology provide a solid foundation for monitoring the achievement of the SDGs. Moreover, the share of indicators that are conceptually clear and comprehensively cover countries has increased significantly from 36 percent in 2016 to 66 percent in 2022. However, the report stresses that geographical coverage, timeliness, and disaggregation remain areas of concern. For several cross-cutting goals, such as climate action (Goal 13), gender equality (Goal 5), and peace, justice, and strong institutions (Goal 16), less than half of the 193 countries or areas have internationally comparable data since 2015. A significant challenge is the timeliness of the data: less than 30 percent of the latest available data is for 2022 and 2023, while more than half of the latest data is for 2020 and 2021. Accelerating action on data is critical, the report emphasizes

Source: Based on the 2016–2023 Sustainable Development Goals reports.

As evident from Table 2, the main challenges today are geographical coverage, timeliness, and data disaggregation. Despite methodologies developed since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, less than half of the countries have internationally comparable data for individual goals, significantly hindering the assessment of global and national progress towards the SDGs.

In addition to the three types of reports on assessing the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and achieving the SDGs, the UN publishes many other reports and reviews on specific aspects of sustainable development.

For instance, in 2022, the "Bringing Data to Life"[42] brochure was released, showcasing stories behind the SDG numbers worldwide. These stories highlight individual, local, and national initiatives and assistance, as well as partnerships with the UN system that translate SDG aspirations into concrete action.

Additionally, the 2022 Gender Equality Progress Review[43] assesses the implementation of all SDG goals concerning their contribution to achieving Goal 5.

A year earlier, the World Health Organization published "Climate Indicators and Sustainable Development, Demonstrating Interlinkages"[44], among many such reports. These address different aspects of achieving individual or several SDGs and provide qualitative and quantitative assessments of progress towards them, serving as a basis for countries to shape national approaches to analyzing SDG progress. The principles laid down in constructing SDG progress assessments and preparing assessment reports aim to improve the effectiveness of analysis and evaluation.

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[41] The Sustainable Development Goals report 2023. Special Edition URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2023/

[42] Bringing Data to Life: SDG human impact stories from across the globe. URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2022/SDG2022_Flipbook_final.pdf

[43] Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The gender snapshot 2022. URL: https://bit.ly/gender-snapshot-2022

[44] Climate Indicators and Sustainable Development Demonstrating the Interconnections. URL: https://sdgs.un.org/publications/climate-indicators-and-sustainable-development-demonstrating-interconnections-49948

Voluntary National Reviews

When the 2030 Agenda was adopted, UN Member States pledged to engage in systematic action to achieve sustainable development, to monitor its progress, and to evaluate its implementation. A key element of the assessment is the preparation of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) and the presentation of their results to the international community at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF).

This mechanism has become one of the most significant contributions to the implementation of the current global sustainable development agenda. As noted in the first paragraph of this chapter, during the preparations for the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, General Assembly Resolution 67/290, adopted in 2013, established the format and organization of the HLPF. The resolution determined that VNR activities would replace the voluntary national reports previously submitted to the annual ministerial substantive reviews of the Economic and Social Council. In the same resolution, it was established that the new mechanism would become operational in 2016.

VNRs have become the main tool for monitoring and evaluating progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda at the national level.

In line with paragraph 79 of the 2030 Agenda, Member States were encouraged to undertake "regular and comprehensive reviews of progress at the national and sub-national levels" and to ensure that "these reviews are led and initiated by countries themselves". It was also pointed out that "reviews should take into account the views of indigenous peoples, civil society, the private sector, and other stakeholders, in accordance with national circumstances, strategies, and priorities. National parliaments, as well as other institutions, can also support these processes". Voluntary preparation, public leadership, and multi-stake-holder involvement have become the main principles of VNR preparation.

VNRs not only aim to facilitate the exchange of experiences, including successes, challenges, and lessons learned, with the goal of accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda but also to strengthen the policies and institutions of national governments through multi-stakeholder partnerships to achieve the SDGs. The VNR has become the basis for regular reviews at the global level and the thematic reviews conducted by the HLPF.

The importance of the VNR is also reaffirmed in the resolution "Strengthening the process of voluntary national reviews based on country-led assessments" (77/283), adopted by the General Assembly on 26 April 2023.

To assist countries, the Handbook for preparation of Voluntary National Reviews[45] and Guidelines for the Preparation of Voluntary National Reviews[46] have been prepared and are regularly updated. The general reporting guidelines are aimed at supporting Member States in the implementation of VNRs. They were originally prepared by the UN Secretary-General in December 2015[47], then updated in December 2017 and November 2019 to reflect lessons learned from the experience of the first cycle of VNRs[48], and were last updated in January 2021. They provide a framework for certain common elements in the reports, while offering flexibility to allow countries to adapt the Guidance to their circumstances[49].

The UN website https://hlpf.un.org/tools also provides a variety of VNR reference materials and tools that countries can use in preparing their VNRs. The materials presented in this database allow users to identify a selected set of tools by applying search filters to obtain customized results that meet the specific needs of users. The tools contained in the database represent only some of the existing tools to support countries and other actors in the implementation and submission of VNRs.

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[45] Handbook for the preparation of Voluntary National Reviews – The 2023 Edition. URL: https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/hand-book/VNR%20Handbook%202024%20EN_0.pdf

[46] Voluntary common reporting guidelines for voluntary national reviews at the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) URL: https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/inline-files/27171SG_Guidelines_2021.final_.pdf

[47] See annex to A/70/684, the Secretary-General's report on "Critical milestones towards coherent, efficient and inclusive follow-up and review at the global level"

[48] See paragraph 9 of A/RES/70/299 of 29 July 2016, "Follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the global level".

[49] It is important to note that the UN Sustainable Development Group has also released Guidelines for UN Country Teams for the preparation of UN Country Results Reports. While they can serve to complement the present Secretary-General's voluntary guidelines, it should be noted that the VNR is different from a country results report.

To date, 188 of the 193 UN member states have already submitted their VNRs, with a total of 342 VNRs submitted during this period. Only five countries, notably the United States, Haiti, Myanmar, South Sudan, and Yemen, have never submitted a VNR. Four of these countries are plagued by violence and poverty. The case of the United States is an exception.

The CIS countries are actively involved in the implementation of the sustainable development agenda and the presentation of the VNR (see Table 3).

Table 3
Voluntary National Reviews of Progress Towards the SDGs

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Republic of Azerbaijan	+		+		+		
Republic of Armenia		+		+			
Republic of Belarus	+					+	
Republic of Kazakhstan			+			+	
Kyrgyz Republic				+			
Republic of Moldova				+			
Russian Federation				+			
Republic of Tajikistan	+						+
Turkmenistan			+				+
Republic of Uzbekistan				+			+
Ukraine				+			

Source: UN website. URL: www.un.org.

An annual review of the VNRs presented at the HLPF provides detailed information and data on how countries assess progress towards the 17 SDGs and their targets. The review identifies collective challenges and initiatives to address development gaps and provides recommendations for solutions through partnerships and multi-stakeholder cooperation[50].

Based on the analysis of the VNRs submitted by countries, the report "Repository of Best Practices in VNR Reporting"[51] was published. It analyzed 247 VNR reports submitted to the HLPF between 2016 and 2021. This report allows countries that are preparing VNRs to learn about the best practices, approaches, and methods of other countries in implementing the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs and to use this information to implement the 2030 Agenda in their own countries. However, it should not be forgotten that each practice must be understood in the context in which it is applied. Best practices should not be replicated without further analysis, as what may be considered good practice in one country may lead to different outcomes in others. Nevertheless, the best practices outlined in the report can serve as a starting point for identifying interventions that could be adapted to local conditions and implemented accordingly.

[50] 2023 Voluntary National Reviews Synthesis Report URL: https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/2023-12/2023_VNR_Synthesis_Report.pdf

[51] Repository of Good Practices in Voluntary National Review (VNR) Reporting. URL: https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/2022-06/Repository%20of%20Good%20Practices.pdf

Table 4

Practices of Selected CIS Countries of the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda, Presented in the "Repository of Best Practices in VNR Reporting"

Country	Source of Information	Best Practice
Republic of Azerbaijan	VNR 2021	Conducted the first audit of the effectiveness of the implementation of SDG 15 indicator, namely "State Financial Control Measure for the Assessment of Forestry Activities of the Forestry Development Service under the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Azerbaijan"
Republic of Armenia	VNR 2020	The state budget for 2020 provided for an approximately 13 percent increase in social spending and allocations for human capital development
Republic of Kazakhstan	VNR 2019	The country data were prepared by an interdepartmental working group comprising representatives from the government, civil society, international organizations, the private sector, and independent experts, under the leadership of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy. The final dataset includes data from both official and unofficial sources
Kyrgyz Republic	VNR 2020	Conducted a qualitative analysis and assessment of the SDGs to identify the most lagging groups and the specific challenges they face, as well as possible ways to address them
The Republic of Moldova	VNR 2020	Noted that the COVID-19 pandemic has clearly shown that "global challenges require coordinated efforts, solidarity, and a global response. Addressing challenges and making the most of the situation also requires strong political commitment, sustained partnerships, and decisive action at all levels and by all stakeholders"
Russian Federation	VNR 2020	Measures have been taken in response to COVID-19. Each group of measures is linked to the SDGs considered to be most directly affected

Source: Based on the report «Repository of Best Practices in VNR Reporting».

SDG Index

In addition to the main reports on the progress of the SDGs, since 2016, independent experts led by Jeffrey Sachs have been calculating and publishing the SDG Index. This is to assist countries in their assessment of progress towards the SDGs. These reports are prepared as part of the Sustainable Development Solutions Network Initiative for the United Nations. The network was established in 2012, shortly after the Rio+20 summit, and now consists of more than 1,900 member organizations, mostly universities, organized into 53 national and regional chapters. The number of members in the Network continues to grow rapidly, with new national and regional offices opening regularly.

The SDG Index is an overall assessment of each country's achievement of the SDGs, in which assessments of the achievement of each of the 17 SDGs are combined, with each goal given equal weight. The assessment shows the country's position between the worst possible outcome, i.e., no progress towards the SDGs – (0 points), and the target achievement – (100 points).

Both official statistics and data from other sources are used to calculate the indices for individual SDGs and the SDG Index itself. Two-thirds of the data comes from official statistics (typically from UN agencies including FAO, ILO, OECD, UNICEF, WHO, and the World Bank), which have extensive and rigorous data verification processes. Other data sources (about a third) come from less traditional statistics, including data from think tanks, universities, and non-governmental organizations.

With the expansion of the statistical base, changes and refinements are being made to the coverage of the SDG Index and the methodology. In this regard, a direct comparison of indices for one country across different years is not quite correct[52]. However, the direction of change in the index certainly indicates, firstly, how the country is moving towards achieving the SDGs, and secondly, that the availability and quality of statistical data are improving.

[52] The authors of the SDG Index publish adjusted series of indices in supplementary materials to the reports, which take into account changes in methodology. See Sustainable Development Report. URL: https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/explorer

Published since 2016, the SDG Index and dashboards are peer-reviewed and statistically audited by the European Commission.

Table 5 presents the SDG indices from 2016 to 2023 for the CIS countries. It is evident that all CIS countries are showing some progress in moving towards the implementation of the SDGs, but at the same time, the efforts made are not yet sufficient to ensure 100% implementation of the SDGs.

Table 5

SDG Index 2016–2023 for CIS Countries

Country	2016[53]	2017[54]	2018[55]	2019[56]	2020[57]	2021[58]	2022[59]	2023[60]
Republic of Azerbaijan	61.3	70.8	70.8	70.5	72.6	72.4	73.5	73.5
Republic of Armenia	65.4	71.7	69.3	68.8	69.9	71.8	71.1	73.3
Republic of Belarus	73.5	77.1	76.0	77.4	78.8	78.8	76.0	77.5
Republic of Kazakhstan	63.9	71.1	68.1	68.7	71.1	71.6	71.1	71.6
Kyrgyz Republic	60.9	70.7	70.3	71.6	73.0	74.0	73.7	74.4
Republic of Moldova	66.6	74.2	74.5	74.4	74.4	73.7	73.9	78.6
Russian Federation	66.4	68.9	68.9	70.9	71.9	73.8	74.1	73.8
Republic of Tajikistan	60.2	66.8	67.2	69.2	69.4	69.8	69.7	69.2
Turkmenistan	-	56.7	59.5	64.3	63.0	61.1	66.1	68.5
Republic of Uzbekistan	-	71.2	70.3	71.1	71.0	69.8	69.9	71.1
Ukraine	66.4	72.7	72.3	72.8	74.2	75.5	75.7	76.5

Source: Collected from the Sustainable Development Reports of the respective years.

In addition to the SDG Index[61], analysts calculate several other indices, such as the Spillover Effects Index , which assesses how progress towards achieving the SDGs in one country affects progress towards achieving the SDGs in another. This evaluation considers the environmental and social impacts on trade, economics, finance, and security. A higher score indicates that a country's actions to implement the SDGs result in more positive and fewer negative side effects.

Additionally, a global stewardship index for the public commons is calculated[62]. The Global Commons Stewardship Index demonstrates how countries impact the global commons within their borders and through interactions, trade, and consumption (so-called "international spillovers"). The index aims to guide actions towards achieving key international agreements, including the SDGs, the Paris Agree-

[53] SDG Index & Dashboards. 2016. URL: https://s3.amazonaws.com/sustainabledevelopment.report/2016/2016_sdg_index_and_dashboards_report.pdf

[54] SDG Index and Dashboards Report 2017. Global Responsibilities. International spillovers in achieving the goals. URL: https://s3.amazonaws.com/sustainabledevelopment.report/2017/2017_sdg_index_and_dashboards_report.pdf

[55] SDG Index and Dashboards Report 2018. Global Responsibilities. Implementing the Goals. URL: https://s3.amazonaws.com/sustainabledevelopment.report/2018/2018_sdg_index_and_dashboards_report.pdf

[56] Sustainable Development Report 2019. Transformations to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Includes the SDG Index and Dashboards. URL: https://s3.amazonaws.com/sustainabledevelopment.report/2019/2019_sustainable_development_report.pdf

[57] Sustainable Development Report 2020. The Sustainable Development Goals and Covid-19. Includes the SDG Index and Dashboards. URL: https://s3.amazonaws.com/sustainabledevelopment.report/2020/2020_sustainable_development_report.pdf

[58] Sustainable Development Report 2021. The Decade of Action for the Sustainable Development Goals. Includes the SDG Index and Dashboards. URL: https://s3.amazonaws.com/sustainabledevelopment.report/2021/2021-sustainable-development-report.pdf

[59] Sustainable Development Report 2022. From Crisis to Sustainable Development: the SDGs as a Roadmap to 2023 and beyond. Includes the SDG Index and Dashboards. URL: https://s3.amazonaws.com/sustainabledevelopment.report/2022/2022-sustainable-development-report.pdf

[60] Sustainable Development Report 2023. Implementing the SDG Stimulus. Includes the SDG Index and Dashboards. URL: https://s3.amazonaws.com/sustainabledevelopment.report/2023/2023-sustainable-development-report.pdf

[61] Sustainable Development Report. Spillover Score. URL: https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/map/spillovers

[62] Global Commons Stewardship Index 2022. Jul 14, 2023. Tackling environmental spillovers. URL: https://sdgtransformationcenter.org/reports/global-commons-stewardship-index-2022

ment on Climate Change, and the Convention on Biological Diversity. The index is compiled by the Sustainable Development Solutions Network, in collaboration with the Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy and the Center for the Global Commons at the University of Tokyo.

All these indices are widely published and freely available, including the calculation methodology and baseline databases. These materials can be utilized in developing national approaches to assessing the SDGs.

Conclusion from Chapter One

The overall approach to assessing the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, applied by the UN at the global level and recommended for countries at the national and local levels, consists of several components: the assessment process, the content of the assessment, and the exchange of experiences in implementing the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.

The evaluation process involves an annual assessment of the results of actions to ensure sustainable development and achieve the SDGs. This process includes participation not only from national governments but also from a broad range of stakeholders – businesses, trade unions, non-governmental civil society organizations, representatives of the scientific community, and others.

The content of the assessment varies depending on whether the implementation of one or more SDGs is being considered or whether a thematic assessment of the implementation of long-term sustainable development strategies and progress towards the Sustainable Development Agenda is being conducted. Evaluations can be both quantitative and qualitative. Quantitative assessments are based on statistical information on SDG indicators and require consistent collection and processing of data necessary for the calculation of these indicators. Qualitative assessments capture the main policy directions for sustainable development and reflect their transformation in line with progress towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. To ensure the reliability and adequacy of the assessments (both qualitative and quantitative), the availability and timeliness of data, as well as the possibility of their disaggregation, are crucial in order to understand how the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the SDGs affect different population groups.

The exchange of experience in implementing the 2030 Agenda occurs, among other activities, within the framework of VNR presentations at the HLPF and by disseminating information about the 2030 Agenda and its implementation in countries. An essential element that enables the sharing of experiences both on the implementation of the SDGs and on assessing progress in implementation is ensuring the international comparability of SDG indicators. To date, an internationally comparable methodology for calculating SDG indicators has been developed for all indicators, and countries are applying it to some indicators. The current task is to calculate all SDG indicators on this basis.

Using Census Indicators to Assess Progress Towards Sustainable Development Goals

Census Programs and Main Usage of Census Data

Population censuses have been, and continue to be, the main source of population data. They are supplemented by various types of surveys to obtain additional information.

The development of population and housing censuses was one of the first tasks assigned to the United Nations Statistical Commission, established in 1948. However, the history of population statistics dates back to the end of the 19th century, with the first International Statistical Congress in 1853 in Brussels. It was the Congress of 1853 that recommended the development of common standards in the field of statistics, including population.

The recommendations for the census were prepared and considered by the Commission also in 1948, but at that time, the Commission considered that "it is not practical to consider the list of topics [in the prepared discussion paper] as the recommended minimum for use by all Governments, or to consider the definitions as equally applicable to all countries, in view of the wide differences in national needs and in statistics" (United Nations Statistical Commission, Report on its Third Session, E/CN.3/51, 1948).

However, work on common standards continued, and the recommendations were eventually agreed upon in 1958 (UN Statistical Office, 1958; UN Statistical Commission, E/CN.3/255, resolution 9(X), 1958). For the first time at the international level, this document provided comprehensive technical guidance on census planning and implementation, on topics, definitions and classifications, and suggested tables based on national experience surveys.

The 1958 recommendations noted that "population censuses were one of the first forms of national statistical activity, and some forms of 'people count' have been carried out since very ancient times. No country denies the importance of knowing the basic demographic, social, and economic facts about its people".

The document also stresses that "although the economic and social development of a country requires the strengthening of the full range of statistics, it is generally recognized that the population census is one of the important methods of collecting basic data necessary for many national purposes".

Analysts also mention the 1960 World Population Census Program, to which there have been numerous references in the work of the United Nations Population Commission and the Statistical Commission since 1953, but the Program was not officially published.

The development and application of concepts, definitions, and classifications of international population censuses, however, figured prominently in the work of these commissions in the 1960s and subsequent decades. Priority was given to the training of national staff and to supporting statistical offices in developing countries in conducting national censuses and providing basic statistics and institutional frameworks for their follow-up.

The development of population censuses around the world, especially in the newly independent countries in the 1960s and 1970s, when the number of UN member states increased from 60 in 1950 to 154 in 1980, was a major achievement. Strong advocacy and coordination by the Statistical Commission

played a significant role in this regard. For example, in 1974, 20 million US dollars were allocated for this purpose[63]. A large part of these funds was earmarked for censuses, including training and data processing.

Many emerging developing countries conducted their first UN-supported censuses using computers provided through technical cooperation. A significant part of them was funded by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (now United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)) with technical support from the United Nations Statistical Office.

Subsequently, over the years, the principles and recommendations for population censuses have been refined, and in 2008 their updated version was released[64]. The updated version more clearly recognizes than the 1958 Principles and Recommendations the importance of census data for measures aimed at various aspects of social and economic development.

In addition to answering the questions "How many of us are there?", it is also necessary to answer the question "Who are we?" in terms of age, gender, education, occupation, economic activity, and other critical characteristics, as well as the question "Where do we live?" in terms of housing, access to water, availability of basic amenities, and access to the Internet. The answers to these questions provide a numerical portrait of the nation, which is a prerequisite for evidence-based decision-making at all levels and is essential for monitoring the global and international development goals set by the Millennium Declaration and the 2030 Agenda.

Finally, in 2017 the third updated text of the Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses (Third Revised Edition) (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/67/Rev.3)[65] was prepared as part of the 2020 World Population and Housing Census Program and adopted by the UN Statistical Commission at its forty-sixth session in 2015.

The Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses (Third Revised Edition) are more user-friendly than those of the previous second version. The revised draft is divided into four parts: (1) Basic characteristics and methodology of the census; (2) Planning, organization, and management; (3) Census activities; and (4) Population and Housing Census Topics and Questions.

The updated Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses (Third Revised Edition) provide detailed information on methods for producing statistics based on the experience of the 2010 Census. This document also reflects changes in concepts and terminology in line with the new conceptual framework for labor statistics of the International Labor Organization (ILO)[66].

The Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses (Third Revised Edition) includes a new chapter on the use of technology in censuses, as well as updates to the sections on archiving individual records and overall census evaluation.

It should be noted that, unlike the previous version of the Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, the Third Revised Edition does not contain layouts for the preparation of tables.

The 2020 World Population and Housing Census Program was endorsed by the Statistical Commission at its 46th session and adopted by the United Nations Economic and Social Council in Resolution E/RES/2015/10[67]. The program recognizes population and housing censuses as one of the main sources of data needed for the design, implementation, and monitoring of policies and programs aimed at inclusive

[63] United Nations Economic and Social Council, Statistical Commission, 20th session, "International technical cooperation in Statistics, 1979-1983 " (Report of the Secretary General, E/CN.3/523, 1978) URL: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/doc79/1979-523-TechCoop-E.pdf

[64] Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 2 M No.67/Rev.2 URL: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/Standards-and-Methods/files/Principles_and_Recommendations/Population-and-Housing-Censuses/Series_M67Rev2-E.pdf

[65] Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses. Revision 3. 2017. URL: https://unstats.un.org/UNSD/publication/seriesM/Series_M67rev3en.pdf

[66] Nineteenth International Conference of Labor Statisticians, Resolution Concerning Statistics of Work, Employment and Labor Underutilization (Geneva, 2013). URL: https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf

[67] Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 10 June 2015, 2015/10. 2020 World Population and Housing Census Programme. URL: https://archive.unescwa.org/sites/www.unescwa.org/files/un_resolutions/e_2015-10-e.pdf

socio-economic development and environmental sustainability. It also acknowledges that population and housing censuses are an important source of disaggregated data needed to assess progress towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, especially in the context of assessing the situation of people by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability, geographic location, or other characteristics.

As a follow-up to the World Population Census Program, the Conference of European Statisticians adopted the Recommendations for the 2020 Population and Housing Censuses[68], defining the methodology, technology, and organization of the 2020 round of censuses, as well as population-related issues. The 2020 round of census programs of the CIS countries were drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the World Population and Housing Census Program 2020, as well as the Recommendations adopted by the Conference of European Statisticians.

To harmonize the results of censuses in the CIS countries, the CIS Statistical Committee prepared methodological recommendations, including the wording of the core topics of the census form (including hints for them), as well as proposals for the application of international definitions and classifications (groupings). These recommendations were agreed upon with the countries and approved by the Decision of the 55th meeting of the Council of Heads of Statistical Services of the CIS Member States (May 31, 2017), and the list of indicators by the Decision of the CIS Council of Heads of Government dated November 3, 2017. In forming national census programs, all CIS member states adhered to these recommendations.

Censuses took place in eight CIS countries, and two more are expected in 2024 (see Table 6).

Table 6
Population Censuses in the CIS Countries (Round 2020)

Country	Census year
Republic of Azerbaijan	October 1–10, 2019
Republic of Armenia	October 13–22, 2022
Republic of Belarus	October 4–30, 2019
Republic of Kazakhstan	1 September – 30 October 2021
Kyrgyz Republic	25 March – 3 April 2022
Republic of Moldova	8 April – 7 July 2024
Russian Federation	15 October – 14 November 2021
Republic of Tajikistan	1–15 October 2020
Turkmenistan	17–27 December 2022
Republic of Uzbekistan	Scheduled for 2024
Ukraine	…

Source: Compiled based on the document of the CIS Economic Council "Decision of the 97th meeting of the Economic Council of the Commonwealth of Independent States 'On the preparation and conduct of the 2020 round population censuses in the member states of the Commonwealth of Independent States' (March 17, 2023, Moscow)." URL: http://new.cisstat.org/Guidelines-documents

A comparative analysis of population census programs (questionnaires) in the CIS countries (within the framework of the UNFPA regional program "CISPop: Quality Data – Effective Policy")[69] showed that, despite the similarity of national census programs, censuses are focused on national users and the consideration of peculiarities of legislation, local conditions, and traditions. In this sense, the census programs of countries are unique. National specificity was particularly evident in the formulation of questions relating to employment.

However, a high degree of consistency was noted in terms of the main topics of census programs in the CIS region, including the wording of questions and prompts for them. This consistency allows for the obtaining of harmonized data on the population by many characteristics, facilitating international comparisons both within the CIS region and between CIS countries and other countries of the world.

[68] Conference of European Statisticians Recommendations for the 2020 Censuses of Population and Housing URL: https://unece.org/DAM/stats/publications/2015/ECECES41_EN.pdf

[69] A comparative analysis of population census programs (questionnaires) in the CIS countries (within the framework of the UNFPA regional program "CISPop: Quality Data – Effective Policy 2021. CISstat URL: http://www.cisstat.info/CISPop/rus/Analiz_Programm_perepis.pdf

All censuses cover most of the population characteristics recommended by the World Population Census Program and the Conference of European Statisticians, including clusters of questions on migration and labor markets in the CIS countries. This makes it possible to consider usage the census results for the calculation of SDG indicators.

The use of electronic devices and the Internet in censuses has enabled most CIS countries to reduce the time for processing materials and publishing the results.

Traditionally, the main usage of population and housing census data has been defined as follows (see Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses (Third Revised Edition)):

1. **Use for policy-making, planning, and administrative purposes.**

   The population census provides data on the size, distribution, and characteristics of the population necessary to assess economic, social, and demographic conditions, as well as to formulate policies and programs aimed at ensuring sustainable and progressive development of the country and improving the well-being of its citizens. Censuses typically cover gender, age, ethnicity/race, disability status, migration status, educational attainment, and geographic location (e.g. administrative districts, urban/rural) to identify and assess vulnerable populations and shape programs to achieve the 2030 Agenda's goal of leaving no one behind, as well as to guide public funding.

2. **Use for research purposes.**

   Population censuses provide basic information for the preparation of population estimates, projections, and detailed demographic and socio-economic analyses. The distribution of urban and rural populations, changes in the sex and age structure, differences in fertility and mortality for different population groups, and the economic and social characteristics of the population and labor force are of interest for both practical management and scientific research.

3. **Use in business, industry, and labor.**

   Accurate information about the size and distribution of the population is used to estimate consumer demand for various goods and services. Census data also provide insights into the size and characteristics of the labor supply necessary for production and distribution.

4. **Use to determine administrative status and boundaries.**

   The size and characteristics of the population can influence decisions such as declaring a previously rural area as urban. Data on the geographical distribution of the population are also used in determining electoral districts.

In addition to these main areas, the results of the population census can be used to assess the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the SDGs. This assessment can involve direct use of census data (to assess progress in achieving individual SDG indicators) and indirect use (to form sample populations for various surveys and other assessments related to the SDGs).

Direct Use of Census Data (Assessment of Progress Towards Selected SDG Indicators)

The possibility of direct usage of population and housing census data for calculating SDG indicators is highlighted in the "Electronic Guide to SDG Indicators"[70], which provides descriptions of the SDG indicators and the data sources on which the indicators are based.

Additionally, a number of reports are devoted to assessing the potential for using census data to calculate SDG indicators, including the "Technical Report: Measuring the Sustainable Development Goals. Indicators Based on Population and Housing Censuses, as Well as Civil Registration and Vital Statistics"[71],

[70] E-handbook on Sustainable Development Goals and Indicators. URL: https://unstats.un.org/wiki/display/SDGeHandbook/Home

[71] Technical Report: Measuring Sustainable Development Goals Indicators through Population and Housing Censuses and Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Data (Version: October 2022). UN Statistics Division. URL: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/census/documents/tr_on_sdg_in_phc_crvs.pdf

WHO World Health Statistics Report 2017[72], UNFPA Report 2017[73], Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) report on assessing the measurability of SDG indicators through census data[74], and the US Census Bureau publication "Sustainable Development Goals and the 2020 Census Round"[75].

Overall, it can be said that the methodological approaches to assessing the potential for using census data in calculating SDG indicators are largely consistent across these reports.

First, the relationship between SDG indicators and population characteristics is assessed.

Second, the characteristics and specifications of the topics recommended for inclusion in population censuses under the Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses (Third Revised Edition) are analyzed to determine the potential use of census data for the calculation, estimation, and support of SDG indicators related to population characteristics, as well as supporting information for such calculations.

Third, if there is a match, a possible method for calculating the SDG indicator using census data is determined.

Linking SDG Indicators to Population Characteristics

As noted earlier, the SDG indicator framework includes 231 unique indicators. About 120 SDG indicators (49%) are related to population characteristics in one way or another – this includes either a share of the population, a specific population group, or various fertility and mortality indicators, among others. Furthermore, many SDG indicators are disaggregated by sex, age, disability, and other population characteristics.

The number of indicators related to population indicators varies from one SDG to another, ranging from 0% (Goals 14, 15) to 89% (Goal 3).

The e-Handbook to SDG Indicators does not describe all 231 indicators but only 128 SDG indicators and the data sources on which they are based. Of the SDG indicators presented in this guide, 26 indicators (i.e., about 20%) cite population censuses as data sources.

In the White Paper: "Measuring the Sustainable Development Goals: Indicators Based on Population and Housing Censuses, as Well as Civil Registration and Vital Statistics[76], the authors conclude that 40 SDG indicators can be reliably estimated based on census data. At the same time, censuses are actually primary sources of data for about 20 indicators. For the other 20 indicators, censuses provide data that can be used in statistical calculations to approximate the desired concept or as a source of additional information relevant to the indicator but not sufficient in itself to compute it. According to the authors, this situation could be remedied by adding or adjusting some of the questions asked in the censuses.

The UNFPA report identifies 98 SDG indicators that require demographic data.

At a regional workshop on census data estimation and analysis, organized by UNFPA and the United Nations Statistics Unit in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 18–22 September 2017[77], the UN Statistics Unit assessed the applicability of census data in the development and evaluation of indicators for 10 of the 17 SDGs.

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[72] World Health Statistics 2017: Monitoring health for the SDGs, Sustainable Development Goals. Geneva, WHO. URL: http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/255336/9789241565486- eng.pdf?sequence=1.

[73] UNFPA Strategy for the 2020 Round of Population & Housing Censuses (2015-2024). 2019. URL: https://www.unfpa.org/publications/unfpa-strategy-2020-round-population-housing-censuses-2015-2024

[74] 2020 Population Census Round: Challenges for the 2030 Agenda in the areas of Sustainable Development, Sustainable Development Goals and the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development. 2017. ECLAC. URL: https://repositorio.cepal.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/b14fd1fb-7667-4bf9-8b39-3dc30c0e8a58/content

[75] Sustainable Development Goals and 2020 Round of Censuses. URL: https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/international-programs/events/training/select-topics-in-international-censuses/sdg-2020.html

[76] Technical Report: Measuring Sustainable Development Goals Indicators through Population and Housing Censuses and Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Data (Version: October 2022). UN Statistics Division. URL: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/census/documents/tr_on_sdg_in_phc_crvs.pdf

[77] Potential Use of Census Data for Generating SDG Indicators. 2017. UN Statistics Division. URL: https://www.slideserve.com/margaretthomas/potential-use-of-census-data-for-generating-sdg-indicators-united-nations-statistics-division-powerpoint-ppt-presentation
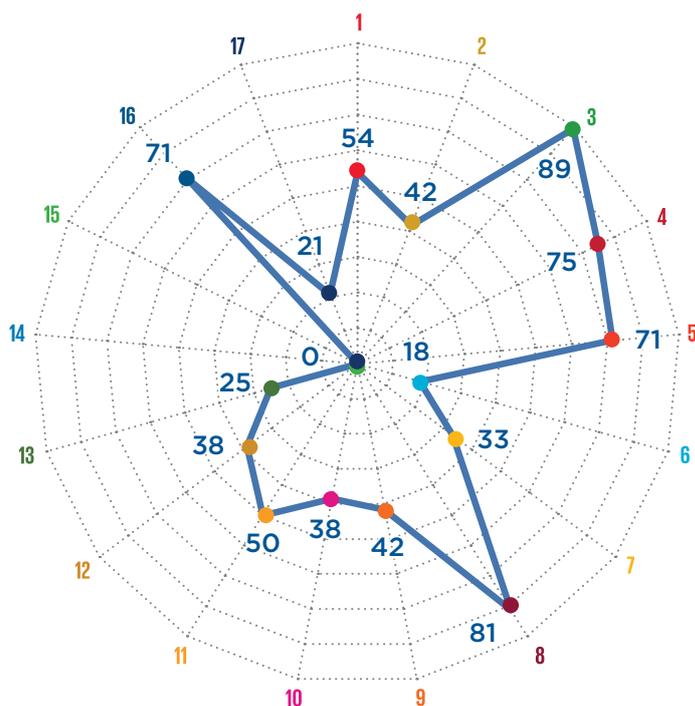
Figure 1. Share of Population Related Indicators by SDGs, %
Source: Calculated from the list of SDG indicators.

Thus, despite the relative uniformity of methodology, the results of analyses carried out by different experts differ, primarily in determining the number of SDG indicators that can be calculated using census data.

This discrepancy is primarily due to the availability of high-quality information on SDG indicators, but also to other factors, such as geography – it is known that some types of census data are more accessible in Latin America and the Caribbean than in other regions of the world. Moreover, census data are the main source for estimating and predicting denominators for many demographic indicators, including SDG indicators, a factor not always considered when analyzing the use of census data for SDG indicators.

Census data have considerable potential for disaggregation by population characteristics, as they are not limited by the sample sizes that surveys have, for example, and can generate statistics for small areas. However, in publications, typically, only the main indicators of the SDGs are calculated and disaggregated indicators are not considered as independent units of analysis.

Linkages Between the Topics Recommended for Inclusion in the Census and the SDGs

When assessing the compliance of census topics with the SDGs, characteristics such as the core census topic (CT) and the additional census topic (AT) are typically considered. Also, such characteristics as the method of obtaining the data are taken into account: (a) as a result of direct modification, or (b) as a result of calculations based on data obtained from direct measurement. The Annex includes a list of topics recommended for inclusion in the census and SDG indicators that can be fully or partially measured using the data obtained on these topics.

In some instances, the alignment of census topics with SDG indicators and the alignment of census topics with second-level SDG indicators are considered separately. This separation is made because, while first-level indicators are conceptually clear and have an internationally recognized methodology and standards, with at least 50 percent of countries regularly producing data on these indicators, second-level indicators, though conceptually clear and having an internationally recognized methodology and standards, are not regularly provided by countries. As countries are guided by specific national priorities and situations to determine the relevance of census topics and SDG indicators, more attention is paid to first-tier indicators.

Table 7

Determining the Alignment of Census Questions with the SDGs

Census Questions	SDG
1. Geographical and Internal Migration Characteristics (paragraphs 4.50–4.100)	
(1.7) Total population (core topic) (paragraphs 4.82–4.88)	SDGs 1–13, 16, 17
2. Demographic and Social Characteristics (paragraphs 4.149–4.213)	
(4.3) Marital status (paragraphs 4.163–4.171)	SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
3. Fertility and Mortality (paragraphs 4.214–4.257)	
(5.3) Date of birth of the last child born alive (core topic) (paragraphs 4.237–4.240)	SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
(5.8) Household deaths in the past 12 months (core topic) (paragraphs 4.250–4.254)	SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
(5.9) Maternal or Parental Orphanhood (paragraphs 4.255–4.257)	SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
4. Educational Characteristics (paragraphs 4.258–4.288)	
(6.1) Literacy (core topic) (paragraphs 4.258–4.264)	SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
(6.2) School Attendance (core topic) (paragraphs 4.265–4.271)	SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
(6.3) Educational Attainment (core topic) (paragraphs 4.272–4.280)	SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
5. Economic Characteristics (paragraphs 4.289–4.386)	
(7.3) Labor Force Status (core topic) (paragraphs 4.307–4.338)	SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
(7.6) Occupation (core topic) (paragraphs 4.352–4.355)	SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
(7.7) Industry (core topic) (paragraphs 4.356–4.359)	SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and innovation
(7.12) Income (paragraphs 4.382–4.386)	SDG 1: Eradicate poverty in all its forms everywhere

Source: Based on the Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses (Third Revised Edition) 2017. URL: https://unstats.un.org/UNSD/publication/seriesM/Series_M67rev3en.pdfand SDG Indicators Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/.

Methods for Calculating SDG Indicators Based on Census Data

Once SDG indicators related to population characteristics have been identified and the relevance of census themes to the SDGs established, a possible method for calculating specific SDG indicators is determined. Initially, a standard calculation of the indicator is performed in accordance with the e-Handbook and the SDG Metadata Database. In cases where the e-Handbook and Metadata allow, census data are used directly.

If census data are used for approximation, alternative calculations are undertaken. In some scenarios, these calculations are relatively straightforward, as in the case of demographics.

In other instances, the procedures are more complex, involving the estimation of an indicator based on one or more data sets available in the Population and Housing Census. Methodologies for individual indicators may be relatively well-established, as in the case of poverty, maternal mortality, or mortality from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory diseases. The latter indicator, for example, can be calculated using the following steps, as described in the WHO methodology[78]. This process involves 4 steps:

1. Evaluation of the life expectancy table.

2. Assessment of the distribution of causes of death.

3. Calculation of age-related mortality rates from the four major diseases for each five-year age range from 30 to 70 years.

4. Calculating the probability of dying between the ages of 30 and 70 from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease.

In cases where census data are used only as supporting information, generally accepted methodologies are not available, and estimating the relevant indicator based on proxy data requires considerable effort.

If the census data is collected with the necessary level of detail and accuracy, then the direct calculation of indicators is not problematic. However, it should be taken into account that data by occupation, for example, must be coded according to the required codes of the International Standard Classification of Occupations.

A potential obstacle in some cases is that relevant census data may only be available in a format aggregated by age intervals, which is incompatible with the format required for the calculation of the SDG indicator. In situations where it is difficult to obtain data for individual years, it may be necessary to estimate them by means of interpolation, which obviously reduces their accuracy. However, in most censuses, either the raw data have already been disaggregated by year, or they can simply be reworked for this purpose.

Census questionnaires for the 2020 round in most CIS countries do not include income data. The main reasons for refusing to collect such information in the census are apprehension of a negative reaction from the population and the understatement of income data. The question of income is included in the population census program only in the Republic of Kazakhstan, which collects data on approximate monthly income, as well as changes in income levels due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Additionally, the question of the amount of income is included for testing in the program of the pilot population census of the Republic of Uzbekistan (2021). In this regard, it is possible to compile household income data for the census by regressing household characteristics, such as ownership of consumer durables or the quality of home construction, based on income data from a living standards survey or another type of household survey that provides income data. For this purpose, regression models or other multivariate models based on household survey data are being developed, using explanatory variables common to the survey and census to predict the value of the variable that would like to be included in the census database. The census value of the variable is then computed using the same equation for explanatory variables as in the census.

The resulting estimates can then be used in approximating SDG indicators or as supporting material for SDG indicators.

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[78] NCD Global Monitoring Framework: Indicator Definitions and Specifications. 2014. Geneva: World Health Organization. URL: https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/noncommunicable-diseases-global-monitoring-framework-indicator-definitions-and-specifications.

Indirect Use of Census Data
(Formation of Sample Populations for Various Surveys, etc.)

In addition to directly using census data to calculate or approximate SDG indicators, or as additional inputs that can be used in assessing SDG indicators, census data serve as a foundation for sampling in various surveys, thus providing essential sampling tools.

Censuses offer complete lists of all administrative units, such as enumeration areas, which are typically used as first-stage units in the process of selecting households for a survey.

The supporting information provided by the census can be utilized to design surveys efficiently and to refine sample figures through regression and estimation of ratios, thereby improving the accuracy of survey figures.

Sample survey tools are widely used in the CIS countries. For instance, in the Russian Federation, sample surveys are conducted on topics such as the labor force, living conditions, population incomes, participation in social programs, population health, the quality and accessibility of services in education, healthcare, and social services, employment promotion, migrant labor use, daily time use by the population, and participation in lifelong learning.

Population surveys provide information that can be used, among other applications, in assessing the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Additionally, sample surveys of the population are identified as the main data source necessary for calculating many SDG indicators. In the e-Handbook to SDG Indicators, 49 indicators are identified as calculated based on population and household surveys, representing more than 38% of the indicators presented in the guide.

Given that the sample base is derived from population census data, it can be argued that the use of census data is essential for calculating almost 60% of the SDG indicators included in the e-Handbook (26 indicators calculated directly from census data and 49 indicators calculated from population and household sample surveys, which, in turn, are formed based on census results).

An assessment of the potential use of population survey results, presented in the Report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on Household Surveys at the 49th session of the UN Statistical Commission in March 2018[79], suggests that data on 77 SDG indicators can be collected through household surveys. As noted in the report, this applies to a wide range of topics (related to 13 of the 17 goals), but mainly to areas such as health, education, gender equality, poverty, hunger, labor, and justice. It is emphasized, however, that a harmonized and limited set of surveys makes it possible to collect data on a significant portion of the indicators: two-thirds of the indicators could be calculated at the desired intervals based on a cycle of demographic and health surveys, multiple indicator cluster surveys, living standards surveys/household expenditure surveys, and labor surveys.

The SDGs not only provide an opportunity to enhance the implementation of a harmonized household survey system but also pose several complex cross-cutting challenges.

For the census itself and for subsequent use as a potential sampling step for surveys, the definition of enumeration areas and their size is of particular importance.

Population and household data from the census are also crucial for planning the design of post-census sample surveys. This information is often used to determine the size of first- or second-stage sample units or is used in various stratification schemes.

[79] Report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on Household Surveys for Statistical Commission 49 session, 2018. URL: https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/n17/456/21/pdf/n1745621.pdf?token=FHroTw7r8ka3dLboSC&fe=true

Conclusion from Chapter Two

Population censuses are the main source of data on the size, distribution, and characteristics of the population, covering parameters such as sex, age, ethnicity/race, disability status, migration status, educational attainment, and geographical location (e.g., administrative districts, urban/rural areas). This allows to use its results both in developing economic policy and for research and forecasting purposes, in the interests of business, for identifying vulnerable population groups, and in forming social programs.

Estimates of the number of SDG indicators that can be calculated using census data vary, ranging from 20 to 60% of SDG indicators. The differences in assessments are primarily related to when they were made – the methodology for calculating SDG indicators is constantly evolving, and the number of indicators for which concepts, definitions, and data sources are identified is constantly growing. Additionally, differences arise from whether the number of indicators for which data are derived from population and housing censuses includes only those indicators that can be directly derived from the data, or also those for which census data are used as an approximation source or as a supporting material. Finally, it can be stated that census data are indirectly used in the formation of SDG indicators, which are based on census-based population survey data, correspondingly expanding the list of SDG indicators dependent on census data.

Methodological approaches to assessing the possibilities of using census data in the calculation of SDG indicators include three stages of assessment:

1. Assessing the relationship of SDG indicators to population characteristics.

2. Assessing the topics of population and housing censuses in terms of the possible use of census data for the calculation and assessment of SDG indicators related to population characteristics, as well as supporting information for such calculations.

3. Identifying a possible method for calculating the SDG indicator using census data.

An important area of use for the results of population and housing censuses is in assessing progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and in calculating and assessing the achievement of SDG indicators. The use of census data provides accurate and localized measurements to assess the achievement of the SDGs. Different methodological approaches to assessing progress towards the SDGs using census data are possible.

First, there is the use of indicators directly derived from census data to assess progress towards the SDGs. These indicators are often key components of different goals and can be calculated based on demographic data collected in censuses. They are critical to measuring progress towards several SDGs, including Goal 1 (End poverty), Goal 2 (Zero hunger), Goal 3 (Good health and well-being), and Goal 5 (Gender equality). Census data help to identify areas with high levels of poverty and inequality and to adjust measures targeting vulnerable groups in line with Goal 10 (Reduce inequalities). Census data provide information on literacy and educational attainment to measure progress towards Goal 4 (Quality Education). This data helps to estimate access to education, dropping out of education without completing the appropriate level of education, and gaps in educational attainment. Census data provide insight into the labor force, employment patterns, and unemployment rates. These statistics are vital for achieving Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), which allows countries to measure progress in reducing unemployment and informal employment. Information from censuses helps to estimate access to healthcare, clean water, sanitation, and hygiene, contributing to the assessment of Goal 3 (Good Health and Well-being) and Goal 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation).

Secondly, there is the use of proxy indicators from the census to assess the SDGs. Census data can serve as proxy indicators for certain indicators. For example, income distribution data from censuses can be used as a proxy for economic inequality, contributing to the assessment of SDG 10 (Reduced Inequality).

Thirdly, in cases where census data are not available, sample surveys may be conducted in the intercensal period. These surveys provide estimates for various SDG indicators, allowing for more frequent assessments of progress towards the SDGs.

Fourthly, censuses conducted at regular intervals allow for time-series analysis, tracking changes over time. This approach provides insights into trends and patterns, facilitating an in-depth assessment of SDG implementation processes and informed policy decision-making.

Fifth, census data, combined with Geographic Information Systems (GIS), enable geospatial analysis of indicators. This approach is particularly useful for assessing progress towards goals related to urbanization, infrastructure, and environmental quality.

Census data, collected through large-scale and representative surveys, are a reliable source of information for assessing a wide range of indicators across several SDGs. The advantage of censuses is that they provide comprehensive data covering a wide range of demographic and socio-economic characteristics, offering a comprehensive understanding of population dynamics. In addition, census data can be disaggregated at the subnational level, providing a localized view of variations in progress, and regular census cycles allow for temporal analysis, helping to track progress over time. It should also be noted that census data are collected using standardized methodologies, which increases comparability between countries.

Of course, there are challenges in using census data to assess progress on the SDGs. First and foremost, there is the issue of data quality. Ensuring the accuracy and reliability of census data can be challenging due to complexities and errors in data collection, and interpolating annual values between census years can lead to uncertainty in estimating progress. Census data may not be detailed enough to assess progress in specific populations, especially vulnerable groups.

Integrating census data with other relevant data sources, such as administrative records and surveys, can enhance the richness and completeness of information for SDG assessments.

Identification of the Relationship and Correspondence between the SDGs Indicators and the Indicators of Population Censuses in the CIS Countries

Identification of the relationship and correspondence between SDG indicators and census indicators in the CIS countries involves the implementation of the following steps:

Step 1. For each SDG, identify the targets that need to be achieved to realize the SDGs and the indicators that characterize the process of achieving these targets. This information is sourced from the global scorecard (see document A/RES/71/), taking into account all subsequent amendments and additions (see Chapter 1, paragraph "Regulatory Framework" of these Recommendations). At the same time, the CIS countries can be guided by the full list of targets and indicators for each SDG, as well as by those targets and indicators that they consider to be most relevant due to national situations and characteristics. The latter statement does not mean that the CIS countries should not focus on all indicators in the future but is merely an acknowledgment of the existing differences in the indicators used by the countries. Although all CIS countries are actively developing indicators defined by the global system, the number of indicators developed and used in countries varies according to national priorities and characteristics (see Table 8).

When analyzing the information presented in Table 8, several points should be kept in mind.

First, it provides data from the most recent Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) prepared between 2020 and 2023.

Second, among the SDG indicators, the CIS countries include: (1) indicators that are fully consistent with the Global Indicators Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of 2030 Agenda For Sustainable Development; (2) indicators that are fully consistent with the Global Indicators Framework, along with indicators that have been adjusted by countries to take into account national needs and characteristics; (3) indicators that are fully consistent with the Global Indicators Framework, supplemented by disaggregated indicators and indicators that represent the national modification of the global system's indicators. Therefore, any comparison of these sets of indicators across countries is not justified.

However, this table illustrates that, to date, no CIS country has developed all 231 unique indicators included in the Global Indicators Framework.

Table 8, row titled "CIS Statistical Committee" shows the number of indicators included in the collection "Monitoring of SDG Indicators in the CIS Region 2017–2021"[80]. The indicators were included in the compilation after being agreed upon with the National Statistical Services (NSS) based on the criterion of relevance (recognized as relevant by most countries of the CIS region based on the results of a survey of statistical services' opinions).

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[80] Monitoring of SDG indicators in the CIS region 2017–2021. URL: https://new.cisstat.org/documents/20143/398978/Статистический+ сборник+Мониторинг+показателей+Целей+устойчивого+развития+%28ЦУР%29+в+регионе+СНГ+2017-2021%2С2022. pdf/dc82c420-0804-6af5-c7e0-58f8faf590a0?version=1.1&t=1678961781773

Table 8

SDG Indicators Developed in the CIS Countries (according to VNRs)

Country	Indicators
Republic of Azerbaijan[81]	92 indicators
Republic of Armenia[82]	164 indicators
Republic of Belarus[83]	166 indicators
Republic of Kazakhstan[84]	190 indicators
Kyrgyz Republic[85]	102 indicators
Republic of Moldova[86]	121 indicators
Russian Federation[87]	90 indicators
Republic of Tajikistan[88]	131 indicators
Turkmenistan[89]	180 indicators
Republic of Uzbekistan[90]	125 indicators
Ukraine[91]	183 indicators
CIS Statistical Committee[92]	123 indicators

Source: VNR of the CIS countries.

Step 2. Identification of population and housing census topics that can be used to calculate SDG indicators. This information is sourced from the Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses (Third Revised Edition) and can be supplemented to reflect the national programs and themes of the population and housing censuses of the CIS countries. Special attention should be paid to the concepts and definitions underlying a particular census topic, as in some cases, they may significantly differ from the concepts and definitions of SDG indicators, despite significant similarities. A well-known example is the measurement of the poverty rate, which can be assessed as absolute poverty, relative poverty, or multidimensional poverty.

Step 3. Compilation of a list of SDG indicators that are based on or take into account census data, following the results of steps (1) and (2).

81 Third Voluntary National Review 2021, Azerbaijan. URL: https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2021/279452021_VNR_Report_Azerbaijan.pdf

82 SDG Voluntary National Report 2020, Armenia. URL: https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2021/26318Armenia_VNRFINAL.pdf

83 Voluntary National Report of Republic of Belarus URL: https://hlpf.un.org/countries/belarus/voluntary-national-review-2022

84 Voluntary National Review Kazakhstan on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, 2022. URL: https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/VNR%202022%20Kazakhstan%20Report%20English.pdf

85 Voluntary National Review Kyrgyz Republic URL: https://hlpf.un.org/countries/kyrgyzstan/voluntary-national-review-2020

86 Republic Of Moldova Voluntary National Review Progress Report 2020. URL: https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2021/26346VNR_2020_Moldova_Report_English.pdf

87 Voluntary National Review of the progress made in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Russian Federation, 2020. URL: https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2021/26962VNR_2020_Russia_Report_English.pdf

88 Green Development for Shared and Sustainable Prosperity: Voluntary National Review. 2023, Tajikistan. URL: https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2023/VNR%202023%20Tajikistan%20Report.pdf

89 Voluntary National Review of the Turkmenistan URL: https://hlpf.un.org/countries/turkmenistan/voluntary-national-reviews-2023

90 2023. URL: https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2023/VNR%202023%20Uzbekistan%20Report.pdf

91 Sustainable Development Goals Ukraine: Voluntary National Review, 2020. URL: https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2021/26295VNR_2020_Ukraine_Report.pdf

92 Monitoring of SDG indicators in the CIS region 2017–2021. URL: https://new.cisstat.org/documents/20143/398978/Статистический+сборник+Мониторинг+показателей+Целей+устойчивого+развития+%28ЦУР%29+в+регионе+СНГ+2017-2021%2C2022.pdf/dc82c420-0804-6af5-c7e0-58f8faf590a0?version=1.1&t=1678961781773

Goal 1
End Poverty in all its Forms Everywhere

Goal 1 "End poverty in all its forms everywhere" has 5 core targets and two additional targets, which are characterized by 13 indicators[93].

The CIS Statistical Committee publishes data on 6 indicators characterizing the achievement of this goal[94].

According to the e-Handbook on SDG Indicators[95], census data as a source of data for the SDG indicator are provided only for indicator 1.5.1, "Number of deaths, missing persons, and injuries directly attributable to disasters per 100,000 population." At the same time, it is indicated that this indicator is calculated as a simple summation of related indicators (deaths, missing, and injured people) from national databases on losses due to natural disasters, divided by national demographic data (from national censuses, information from the World Bank, or the UN Statistical Commission).

Other sources[96, 97] indicate the possibility of using data from population and housing censuses in the calculation of indicators 1.1.1, 1.2.1, and 1.2.2. At the same time, it is indicated that, based on data from population and housing censuses, it is possible to obtain approximate values for these indicators. In addition, for indicator 1.3.1, census data can be used as additional information. Coverage can be modeled for social protection programs based on demographic characteristics (e.g., age, disability, etc.). Census indicators can also provide additional information for the calculation of indicator 1.4.1, which can be modeled based on household responses. Indicator 1.4.2 can be derived from data from the housing census if it considers the ownership status of a dwelling unit. Since, as noted in the previous chapter, the topic of "income" is absent in many censuses of the CIS countries, it is possible to obtain an approximate value of these indicators, but it requires significant additional calculations.

Table 9 provides information on SDG 1 targets and indicators and their relationship to population and housing census indicators.

[93] Global Indicators Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of 2030 Agenda For Sustainable Development URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Global%20Indicator%20Framework%20after%202023%20refinement_Eng.pdf

[94] Monitoring of Sustainable Development Goal Indicators in the CIS region 2017–2021. URL: https://new.cisstat.org/documents/20143/398978/Статистический+сборник+Мониторинг+показателей+Целей+устойчивого+развития+%28ЦУР%29+в+регионе+СНГ+2017-2021%2C2022.pdf/dc82c420-0804-6af5-c7e0-58f8faf590a0?version=1.1&t=1678961781773

[95] E-handbook on Sustainable Development Goals and Indicators. URL: https://unstats.un.org/wiki/display/SDGeHandbook/Home

[96] Technical Report: Measuring Sustainable Development Goals Indicators through Population and Housing Censuses and Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Data (Version: October 2022) UN Statistics Division. URL: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/census/documents/tr_on_sdg_in_phc_crvs.pdf

[97] Potential Use of Census Data for Generating SDG Indicators. 2017. UN Statistics Division. URL: https://www.slideserve.com/margaretthomas/potential-use-of-census-data-for-generating-sdg-indicators-united-nations-statistics-division-powerpoint-ppt-presentation

Table 9

Relationship and Correspondence Between SDG 1 Indicators and Population Census Indicators in the CIS Countries

	Targets	Indicators	Census	CIS
1.1	By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)	4.382–4.386 Income	1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)
1.2	By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	4.382–4.386 Income	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
		1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	4.382–4.386; 4.250–4.254; 4.265–4.271; 4.272–4.280; 4.421–5.572 Income; Household deaths in past 12 months (core topic); School Attendance (core topic); Educational attainment (core topic); Characteristics of living quarters and dwellings	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
1.3	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	4.82–4.88 Total population (core topic) 4.385–4.386 (Sources of income)	n/a
1.4	By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	4.82–4.88 Total population (core topic) 4.496–4.500; 4.511–4.512; 4.510; 4.513–4.514; 4.564–4.571 Type of toilet (core topic); Sewage disposal (core topic); Lighting and/or electricity- type of (core topic); Fuel used for cooking (core topic); Heating type and energy used; Information and communication technology devices (core topic)	n/a

Table 9 continued

Targets	Indicators	Census	CIS
1.4	1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure	4.82–4.88 Total population (core topic) 4.556–4.559 Tenure (core topic)	n/a
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	The census in the e-Handbook is listed as the data source for the denominator of this indicator	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (Similar to indicators 11.5.1/13.1.1)
	1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	Not Used	n/a
	1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	Not Used	1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (Similar to indicators 11. b.1/13.1.2.)
	1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Not Used	n/a
1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programs and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.a.1 Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income	Not Used	n/a

Table 9 continued

Targets		Indicators	Census	CIS
1.a		1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	Not Used	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)
1.b	Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	1.b.1 Pro-poor public social spending	Not Used	n/a

Source:

Columns 1, 2: Global Indicators Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of 2030 Agenda For Sustainable Development. URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Global%20Indicator%20Framework%20after%20 2023%20refinement_Eng.pdf

Column 3: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses (Third Revised Edition) 2017. URL: https://unstats.un.org/UNSD/publication/seriesM/Series_M67rev3en.pdf

E-handbook on Sustainable Development Goals and Indicators. URL: https://unstats.un.org/wiki/display/ SDGeHandbook/Home

Technical Report: Measuring Sustainable Development Goals Indicators through Population and Housing Censuses and Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Data (Version: October 2022) UN Statistics Division. URL: https://unstats.un.org/ unsd/demographic-social/census/documents/tr_on_sdg_in_phc_crvs.pdf

Potential Use of Census Data for Generating SDG Indicators. 2017. UN Statistics Division. URL: https://www.slideserve. com/margaretthomas/potential-use-of-census-data-for-generating-sdg-indicators-united-nations-statistics-division-powerpoint-ppt-presentation

Column 4: Monitoring of Sustainable Development Goal Indicators in the CIS region 2017-2021. URL: https://new. cisstat.org/documents/20143/398978/Статистический+сборник+Мониторинг+показателей+Целей+устойчивого+ развития+%28ЦУР%29+в+регионе+СНГ+2017-2021%2C2022.pdf/dc82c420-0804-6af5-c7e0-58f8faf590a0?version =1.1&t=1678961781773

Goal 2

End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improved Nutrition and Promote Sustainable Agriculture

Goal 2 "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture" has 5 core targets and 3 additional targets, which are characterized by 14 indicators[98].

The CIS Statistical Committee publishes data on 6 indicators characterizing the achievement of this goal, and in addition, the indicator "Consumption of basic foodstuffs" has been added[99].

According to the e-Handbook on SDG Indicators[100], census data are not used directly as a data source for SDG 2 indicators. However, as mentioned in the previous chapter, they serve as the basis for samples for household surveys, the data from which serve as the basis for the calculation of a number of indicators, such as indicator 2.1.1.

Other sources[101, 102] also do not indicate the possibility of direct use of population and housing census data in the calculation of SDG 2 indicators. However, census topics such as population by age and sex may be useful for the calculation of indicators 2.1.1, 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 2.2.3, and income for indicator 2.3.2. Data on demographic characteristics can be obtained from nationally representative demographic surveys, health surveys, and time-use surveys. At the same time, as already noted, the sampling for these surveys is based on data from population and housing censuses, which suggests that these indicators are indirectly related to census data.

Table 10 provides information on SDG 2 targets and indicators and their relationship to population and housing census indicators.

. . . .

[98]   Global Indicators Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of 2030 Agenda For Sustainable Development URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Global%20Indicator%20Framework%20after%202023%20refinement_Eng.pdf

[99]   Monitoring of Sustainable Development Goal Indicators in the CIS region 2017–2021. URL: https://new.cisstat.org/documents/20143/398978/Статистический+сборник+Мониторинг+показателей+Целей+устойчивого+развития+%28ЦУР%29+в+регионе+СНГ+2017-2021%2C2022.pdf/dc82c420-0804-6af5-c7e0-58f8faf590a0?version=1.1&t=1678961781773

[100]   E-handbook on Sustainable Development Goals and Indicators. URL: https://unstats.un.org/wiki/display/SDGeHandbook/Home

[101]   Technical Report: Measuring Sustainable Development Goals Indicators through Population and Housing Censuses and Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Data (Version: October 2022) UN Statistics Division. URL: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/census/documents/tr_on_sdg_in_phc_crvs.pdf

[102]   Potential Use of Census Data for Generating SDG Indicators. 2017. UN Statistics Division. URL: https://www.slideserve.com/margaretthomas/potential-use-of-census-data-for-generating-sdg-indicators-united-nations-statistics-division-powerpoint-ppt-presentation

Table 10

Relationship and Correspondence Between SDG 2 Indicators and Population Census Indicators in the CIS Countries

	Targets	Indicators	Census	CIS
2.1	By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	4.82–4.88 Total population (core topic)	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment
		2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	Not Used	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
2.2	By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	4.82–4.88 Total population (core topic) 4.149–4.162 Demographic and social characteristics: Sex (core topic), Age (core topic)	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age
		2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	4.82–4.88 Total population (core topic) 4.149–4.162 Demographic and social characteristics: Sex (core topic), Age (core topic)	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)
		2.2.3 Prevalence of anemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)	4.82–4.88 Total population (core topic) 4.149–4.162 Demographic and social characteristics: Sex (core topic), Age (core topic)	n/a
2.3	By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2.3.1 Volume of production per labor unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	Not Used	n/a

	Targets	Indicators	Census	CIS
2.3		2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	4.382–4.386 Income	n/a
2.4	By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	Not Used	n/a
2.5	By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	2.5.1 Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities	Not Used	n/a
		2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction	Not Used	n/a
2.a	Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	Not Used	2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures

Targets		Indicators	Census	CIS
2.a		2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	Not Used	n/a
2.b	Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies	Not Used	n/a
2.c	Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies	Not Used	n/a
				Consumption of key food products

Source:

Columns 1, 2: Global Indicators Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of 2030 Agenda For Sustainable Development. URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Global%20Indicator%20Framework%20after%20 2023%20refinement_Eng.pdf

Column 3: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses (Third Revised Edition) 2017. URL: https://unstats.un.org/UNSD/publication/seriesM/Series_M67rev3en.pdf

E-handbook on Sustainable Development Goals and Indicators. URL: https://unstats.un.org/wiki/display/ SDGeHandbook/Home

Technical Report: Measuring Sustainable Development Goals Indicators through Population and Housing Censuses and Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Data (Version: October 2022) UN Statistics Division. URL: https://unstats.un.org/ unsd/demographic-social/census/documents/tr_on_sdg_in_phc_crvs.pdf

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Column 4: Monitoring of Sustainable Development Goal Indicators in the CIS region 2017–2021. URL: https://new. cisstat.org/documents/20143/398978/Статистический+сборник+Мониторинг+показателей+Целей+устойчивого+ развития+%28ЦУР%29+в+регионе+СНГ+2017-2021%2C2022.pdf/dc82c420-0804-6af5-c7e0-58f8faf590a0?version =1.1&t=1678961781773

Goal 3
Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-being for All at All Ages

Goal 3 "Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages" has 9 core targets and 4 additional targets, characterized by 28 indicators[103].

The CIS Statistical Committee publishes data on 25 indicators that characterize the achievement of this goal[104].

According to the e-Handbook on SDG Indicators , census data serve as a source for 7 indicators (3.1.1, 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.7.2, 3.9.1, 3.9.3, 3.c.1). However, the e-Guide notes that census data for most of these indicators are not the primary source of information but rather serve as an auxiliary source.

Other sources[106, 107] confirm the possibility of using population and housing census data in calculating indicators 3.1.1, 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.7.2, 3.c.1. It is argued that for indicator 3.c.1, population and housing census data are the most obvious source of information, while for indicators 3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.7.2, 3.9.3, the best source of data is civil registration. However, many low- and lower-middle-income countries lack fully functioning civil registration systems that accurately record all births and deaths. Thus, household surveys such as demographic and health surveys and multi-indicator cluster surveys, as well as periodic population censuses, are the main sources of data on child mortality in low- and lower-middle-income countries. However, the Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses (Third Revised Edition)[108] note that there is no general agreement on the desirability of collecting reliable information on causes of death in population and housing censuses. More research is needed on both the feasibility and methods of collecting cause-of-death information in a national census.

Table 11 provides information on SDG 3 targets and indicators and their relationship to population and housing census indicators.

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[103] Global Indicators Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of 2030 Agenda For Sustainable Development. URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Global%20Indicator%20Framework%20after%202023%20refinement_Eng.pdf

[104] Monitoring of Sustainable Development Goal Indicators in the CIS region 2017–2021. URL: https://new.cisstat.org/documents/20143/398978/Статистический+сборник+Мониторинг+показателей+Целей+устойчивого+развития+%28ЦУР%29+в+регионе+СНГ+2017-2021%2C2022.pdf/dc82c420-0804-6af5-c7e0-58f8faf590a0?version=1.1&t=1678961781773

[105] E-handbook on Sustainable Development Goals and Indicators. URL: https://unstats.un.org/wiki/display/SDGeHandbook/Home

[106] Technical Report: Measuring Sustainable Development Goals Indicators through Population and Housing Censuses and Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Data (Version: October 2022) UN Statistics Division. URL: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/census/documents/tr_on_sdg_in_phc_crvs.pdf

[107] Potential Use of Census Data for Generating SDG Indicators. 2017. UN Statistics Division. URL: https://www.slideserve.com/margaretthomas/potential-use-of-census-data-for-generating-sdg-indicators-united-nations-statistics-division-powerpoint-ppt-presentation

[108] Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses (Third Revised Edition) 2017. URL: https://unstats.un.org/UNSD/publication/seriesM/Series_M67rev3en.pdf

Table 11

**Relationship and Correspondence Between SDG 3 Indicators
and Population Census Indicators in the CIS Countries**

	Targets	Indicators	Census	CIS
3.1	By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	The census is listed in the e-Handbook as a possible source of data for this indicator 4.252–4.254 Household deaths in the past 12 months (core topic)	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio
		3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Not used	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
3.2	By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under 5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 Under 5 mortality rate	The census is listed in the e-Handbook as the main source of data for this indicator in low- and middle-income countries 4.216–4.236 Fertility and Mortality 4.250–4.254 Household deaths in the past 12 months (core topic)	3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate
		3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	The census is listed in the e-Handbook as the main source of data for this indicator in low- and middle-income countries 4.237–4.240 Date of birth of the last child born alive (core topic)	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate
3.3	By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	Not used	3.3.1 Number of newly registered HIV infected persons
		3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	Not used	3.3.2 Incidence of active tuberculosis
		3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	Not used	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population
		3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	Not used	3.3.4 Incidence of hepatitis B
		3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	Not used	n/a

Table 11 continued

Targets	Indicators	Census	CIS
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	Not used	3.4.1 Mortality from diseases of the circulatory system
			Mortality from malignant neoplasms
			Mortality from diabetes mellitus
			Mortality of diseases of respiratory system
	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	Not used	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders	Not used	3.5.1 Patients with a diagnosis of drug addiction and toxicomania registered at health care institutions
	3.5.2 Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in liters of pure alcohol	Not used	3.5.2 Patients with a diagnosis of alcoholism and alcoholic psychosis registered at health care institutions
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	Not used	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	Not used	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	The census in the e-Handbook is listed as the data source for this indicator 4.226 Fertility and Mortality 4.237–4.240 Date of birth of the last child born alive (core topic)	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years, aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group

	Targets	Indicators	Census	CIS
3.8	Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services	Not used	n/a
		3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	Not used	3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income
3.9	By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	The census is listed in the e-Handbook as a possible source of data for this indicator	n/a
		3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)	Not used	n/a
		3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	The census is listed in the e-Handbook as a possible source of data for this indicator	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning
3.a	Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	Not used	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older

	Targets	Indicators	Census	CIS
3.b	Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national program	Not used	3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national program
		3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	Not used	n/a
		3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis	Not used	n/a
				Expenditure of consolidated budgets on health
3.c	Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	The census is listed in the e-Handbook as a possible source of data for this indicator 4.352–4.355; 4.360–4.365 Occupation (core topic); Place of work	3.c.1 Number of medical personnel
3.d	Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	Not used	n/a

Targets	Indicators	Census	CIS
3.d	3.d.2 Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms	Not used	n/a
			Life expectancy at birth

Source:

Columns 1, 2: Global Indicators Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of 2030 Agenda For Sustainable Developmen. URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Global%20Indicator%20Framework%20after%20 2023%20refinement_Eng.pdf

Column 3: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses (Third Revised Edition) 2017. URL: https://unstats.un.org/UNSD/publication/seriesM/Series_M67rev3en.pdf

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Potential Use of Census Data for Generating SDG Indicators. 2017. UN Statistics Division. URL: https://www.slideserve. com/margaretthomas/potential-use-of-census-data-for-generating-sdg-indicators-unitednations-statistics-division-powerpoint-ppt-presentation

Column 4: Monitoring of Sustainable Development Goal Indicators in the CIS region 2017–2021. URL: https://new. cisstat.org/documents/20143/398978/Статистический+сборник+Мониторинг+показателей+Целей+устойчивого+ развития+%28ЦУР%29+в+регионе+СНГ+2017-2021%2C2022.pdf/dc82c420-0804-6af5-c7e0-58f8faf590a0?version =1.1&t=1678961781773

Goal 4

Ensure Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education and Promote Lifelong Learning Opportunities for All

Goal 4 "Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all" has seven core targets and three additional targets, which are characterized by twelve indicators[109].

The CIS Statistical Committee publishes data on five indicators characterizing the achievement of this goal[100]. In addition, nine more indicators have been added to the publication:

1. Enrollment of children in pre-school institutions;

2. Number of students in higher education institutions;

3. Number of pupils in secondary vocational educational institutions;

4. Proportion of schools with access to computers for educational purposes;

5. Proportion of schools with access to the Internet for educational purposes;

6. Personal computers used for educational purposes in full-time general education institutions (repeated thrice; consider specifying if these are different indicators or correcting the repetition);

7. Personal computers with access to the Internet in full-time general education institutions;

8. Gender parity index in the education system;

9. Literacy rate of the population aged 15 and over.

According to the e-Handbook on SDG Indicators[111], census data are indicated as a source of data for two indicators (4.2.2 and 4.3.1). In calculating these indicators, estimates of the population by one-year age groups obtained from population censuses are used, among other sources.

Other sources[112, 113] confirm the possibility of using population and housing census data in the calculation of indicators 4.2.2 and 4.3.1 and note this possibility for indicators 4.1.1, 4.1.2, 4.5.1, 4.6.1, and 4.c.1. It is noted that, for indicators 4.1.2 and 4.2.2, population and housing censuses are the most obvious source of data. For indicators 4.3.1 and 4.c.1, censuses provide rough estimates, and for indicators 4.5.1 and 4.6.1, censuses can be used as a source of additional information.

Table 12 provides information on SDG 4 targets and indicators and their relationship to population and housing census data.

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[109] Global Indicators Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of 2030 Agenda For Sustainable Development. URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Global%20Indicator%20Framework%20after%202023%20refinement_Eng.pdf

[110] Monitoring of Sustainable Development Goal Indicators in the CIS region 2017–2021 URL: https://new.cisstat.org/documents/20143/398978/Статистический+сборник+Мониторинг+показателей+Целей+устойчивого+развития+%28ЦУР%29+в+регионе+СНГ+2017-2021%2C2022.pdf/dc82c420-0804-6af5-c7e0-58f8faf590a0?version=1.1&t=1678961781773

[111] E-handbook on Sustainable Development Goals and Indicators. URL: https://unstats.un.org/wiki/display/SDGeHandbook/Home

[112] Technical Report: Measuring Sustainable Development Goals Indicators through Population and Housing Censuses and Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Data (Version: October 2022) UN Statistics Division. URL: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/census/documents/tr_on_sdg_in_phc_crvs.pdf

[113] Potential Use of Census Data for Generating SDG Indicators. 2017. UN Statistics Division. URL: https://www.slideserve.com/margaretthomas/potential-use-of-census-data-for-generating-sdg-indicators-united-nations-statistics-division-powerpoint-ppt-presentation

Table 12

Relationship and Correspondence of SDG 4 Indicators and Population Census Indicators in the CIS Countries

	Targets	Indicators	Census	CIS
4.1	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	4.271; 4.276 School attendance (core topic); Educational attainment (core topic) It is possible to use information based on additional questions on census forms, for example, the Republic of Azerbaijan – a question on the census form: can you perform simple mathematical operations (addition, subtraction, multiplication, division)	n/a
		4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	4.272–4.280 Educational attainment (core topic)	n/a
4.2	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	Not Used	n/a
		4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	The census in the e-Handbook is listed as one possible source of data for this indicator 4.265–4.271 School attendance (core topic) 4.276–4.277 Educational attainment (core topic)	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex
4.3	By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	The census is listed in the e-Handbook as one of the possible data sources for this indicator 4.265–4.271 School Attendance (core topic)	n/a
			4.265–4.271 School Attendance (core topic)	Provision of children with pre-school institutions
			4.265–4.271 School Attendance (core topic)	Number of students higher educational institutions
			4.265–4.271 School Attendance (core topic)	Number of students secondary professional educational institutions

Table 12 continued

Targets	Indicators	Census	CIS
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	Not Used	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skills, 2021
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	4.265–4.271 School Attendance (core topic) 4.272–4.280; 4.382–4.386; 4.193–4.213; 4.188–4.192 Educational attainment (core topic); Income; Disability status; Indigenous peoples	n/a
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	4.258–4.264 Literacy (core topic) 4.261 Reading Skills	n/a
4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	Not Used	n/a
			Proportion of schools with access to computers for pedagogical purposes
			Proportion of schools with access to the Internet for pedagogical purposes

	Targets	Indicators	Census	CIS
4.a	Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1 Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service	Not Used	4.a.1 Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service
4.b	By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programs, in developed countries and other developing countries	4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	Not Used	n/a
				Personal computers (PCs) used for educational purposes in daytime general education institutions
				Personal computers (PCs) used for educational purposes wits access to Internet in daytime general education institutions
				Gender parity index in education, 2021
4.c	By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level	4.352–4.355; 4.272–4.280; 4.281–4.288 Occupation; Educational attainment (core topic); Field of Education and training and Educational qualification	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers' wits higher education in daytime general education institutions
				Literacy rate of the population aged 15 years and older

Source:

Columns 1, 2: Global Indicators Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of 2030 Agenda For Sustainable Development. URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Global%20Indicator%20Framework%20after%20 2023%20refinement_Eng.pdf

Column 3: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses (Third Revised Edition) 2017. URL: https://unstats.un.org/UNSD/publication/seriesM/Series_M67rev3en.pdf

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Goal 5

Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls

Goal 5 "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls" has six core targets and three additional targets, which are characterized by 14 indicators[114].

The CIS Statistical Committee publishes data on seven indicators characterizing the achievement of this goal[115].

According to the e-Handbook on SDG Indicators[116], census data, as additional or alternative data sources for the SDG indicators, are indicated for three indicators (5.3.1, 5.5.1, 5.a.1). Indicator 5.3.1 could use census modules related to marital status and age at first marriage for men and women of reproductive age. For indicator 5.5.1, census data could be utilized with local government units as units of observation. For indicator 5.a.1, population and housing censuses can be considered as an alternative data source, as they cover the entire population living in a given area.

Other sources[117, 118] confirm the possibility of using population and housing census data in the calculation of indicator 5.3.1 and also indicate the possibility of using population and housing census data for indicators 5.5.2 and 5.b.1. At the same time, for indicators 5.3.1 and 5.5.2, population and housing censuses are identified as the most obvious source, while indicator 5.b.1 can provide an approximate value of this indicator.

Table 13 provides information on SDG 5 targets and indicators and their relationship to population and housing census data.

[114] Global Indicators Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of 2030 Agenda For Sustainable Development. URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Global%20Indicator%20Framework%20after%202023%20refinement_Eng.pdf

[115] Monitoring of Sustainable Development Goal Indicators in the CIS region 2017–2021. URL: https://new.cisstat.org/documents/20143/398978/Статистический+сборник+Мониторинг+показателей+Целей+устойчивого+развития+%28ЦУР%29+в+регионе+СНГ+2017-2021%2C2022.pdf/dc82c420-0804-6af5-c7e0-58f8faf590a0?version=1.1&t=1678961781773

[116] E-handbook on Sustainable Development Goals and Indicators. URL: https://unstats.un.org/wiki/display/SDGeHandbook/Home

[117] Technical Report: Measuring Sustainable Development Goals Indicators through Population and Housing Censuses and Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Data (Version: October 2022) UN Statistics Division. URL: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/census/documents/tr_on_sdg_in_phc_crvs.pdf

[118] Potential Use of Census Data for Generating SDG Indicators. 2017. UN Statistics Division. URL: https://www.slideserve.com/margaretthomas/potential-use-of-census-data-for-generating-sdg-indicators-united-nations-statistics-division-powerpoint-ppt-presentation

Table 13

Relationship and Correspondence Between SDG 5 Indicators and Population Census Indicators in the CIS Countries

	Targets	Indicators	Census	CIS
5.1	End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non discrimination on the basis of sex	Not used	n/a
5.2	Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	Not used	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age (Moldova, Tajikistan)
		5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	Not used	Proportion of women aged 18–75 years subjected to sexually and physical violence by anyone other than intimate partners during life starting from 15 years (Armenia, Kazakhstan)
5.3	Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	The census in the e-Handbook is listed as the data source for this indicator 4.247–4.248; 4.163–4.171 Age, date or duration of first marriage, Marital Status (Core topic)	Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
		5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation, by age	Not used	n/a
5.4	Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	Not used	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location

Targets	Indicators	Census	CIS
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	In the e-Handbook, one of the possible sources of data for this indicator is the census, in which the unit of observation is the local authority	Proportion of women in the national parliaments
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	4.352–4.355 Occupation (core topic)	Proportion of women in managerial positions
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Program of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	Not used	n/a
	5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	Not used	n/a
5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	The census is listed in the e-Handbookl as one of the alternative data sources for this indicator	n/a
	5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	Not used	n/a
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	4.564–4.569 Information and communication technology devices availability of (core topic)	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

	Targets	Indicators	Census	CIS
5.c	Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	Not used	n/a

Source:

Columns 1, 2: Global Indicators Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of 2030 Agenda For Sustainable Development. URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Global%20Indicator%20Framework%20after%20 2023%20refinement_Eng.pdf

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Goal 6

Ensure Availability and Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation for All

Goal 6 "Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all" has six core targets and two additional targets, which are characterized by 11 indicators[119].

The CIS Statistical Committee publishes data on four indicators characterizing the achievement of this goal, as well as on an additional indicator, "Water intake from natural water sources for use"[120].

According to the e-Handbook on SDG Indicators[121], census data are listed as data sources for three indicators (6.1.1, 6.2.1, 6.b.1). For indicator 6.1.1, the baseline data – use of improved drinking-water sources – is the main indicator for population censuses and most household surveys. Censuses now provide information on the types of drinking water sources, as well as whether the sources are indoors, and often contain information on water availability and, increasingly, on water quality at the household level. The underlying data for indicator 6.2.1, namely the use of improved sanitation, are also a primary indicator for population censuses and most household surveys, and the census of municipalities can be used for indicator 6.b.1.

Other sources[122, 123] confirm the possibility of using population and housing census data in the calculation of indicators 6.1.1 and 6.2.1. It is noted that for indicator 6.1.1, the Population and Housing Census provides baseline data, and for indicator 6.2.1, the proportion of the population required for the calculations can be modeled because the census collects data at the dwelling unit level, and data at the individual level can be estimated based on household responses.

Table 14 provides information on SDG 6 targets and indicators and their relationship to population and housing census data.

119 Global Indicators Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of 2030 Agenda For Sustainable Development. URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Global%20Indicator%20Framework%20after%202023%20refinement_Eng.pdf

120 Monitoring of Sustainable Development Goal Indicators in the CIS region 2017–2021. URL: https://new.cisstat.org/documents/20143/398978/Статистический+сборник+Мониторинг+показателей+Целей+устойчивого+развития+%28ЦУР%29+в+регионе+СНГ+2017-2021%2C2022.pdf/dc82c420-0804-6af5-c7e0-58f8faf590a0?version=1.1&t=1678961781773

121 E-handbook on Sustainable Development Goals and Indicators. URL: https://unstats.un.org/wiki/display/SDGeHandbook/Home

122 Technical Report: Measuring Sustainable Development Goals Indicators through Population and Housing Censuses and Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Data (Version: October 2022) UN Statistics Division. URL: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/census/documents/tr_on_sdg_in_phc_crvs.pdf

123 Potential Use of Census Data for Generating SDG Indicators. 2017. UN Statistics Division. URL: https://www.slideserve.com/margaretthomas/potential-use-of-census-data-for-generating-sdg-indicators-united-nations-statistics-division-powerpoint-ppt-presentation

Table 14

Relationship and Correspondence Between SDG 6 Indicators and Population Census Indicators in the CIS Countries

Targets	Indicators	Census	CIS
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	The census in the e-Handbook is listed as the obvious source of data for this indicator 4.490–4.493; 4.494–4.495 Water supply system (core topic); Drinking water – main source of (core topic)	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	The census is listed in the e-Handbook as one of the data sources for this indicator 4.496–4.500 Toilet – type of (core topic); Sewage Disposal (core topic)	Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated	Not used	Proportion of wastewater safely treated
	6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	Not used	n/a
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	Not used	n/a
	6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	Not used	Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources
			Water abstraction from natural sources for use

	Targets	Indicators	Census	CIS
6.5	By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management	Not used	n/a
		6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	Not used	n/a
6.6	By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	Not used	n/a
6.a	By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programs, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	Not used	n/a
6.b	Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	The census is listed in the e-Handbook as one of the data sources for this indicator	n/a

Source:

Columns 1, 2: Global Indicators Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of 2030 Agenda For Sustainable Development. URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Global%20Indicator%20Framework%20after%20 2023%20refinement_Eng.pdf

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Column 4: Monitoring of Sustainable Development Goal Indicators in the CIS region 2017–2021. URL: https://new.cisstat.org/documents/20143/398978/Статистический+сборник+Мониторинг+показателей+Целей+устойчивого+развития+%28ЦУР%29+в+регионе+СНГ+2017-2021%2C2022.pdf/dc82c420-0804-6af5-c7e0-58f8faf590a0?version=1.1&t=1678961781773

Goal 7

Ensure Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable and Modern Energy for All

Goal 7 "Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all" has three core targets and two additional targets, which are characterized by six indicators[124].

The CIS Statistical Committee publishes data on five indicators characterizing the achievement of this goal[125].

According to the e-Handbook on SDG Indicators[126], census data are listed for Indicator 1 as the source of data for the SDG indicator (7.1.2). Data on this indicator can be regularly collected at the national level in most countries using population censuses and household surveys.

Other sources[127, 128] confirm the possibility of using population and housing census data in the calculation of indicators 7.1.1 and 7.1.2. At the same time, it is noted that population and housing census data are the most obvious choice for these indicators. Table 15 provides information on SDG 7 targets and indicators and their relationship to population and housing census indicators.

[124] Global Indicators Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of 2030 Agenda For Sustainable Development. URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Global%20Indicator%20Framework%20after%202023%20refinement_Eng.pdf

[125] Monitoring of Sustainable Development Goal Indicators in the CIS region 2017–2021. URL: https://new.cisstat.org/documents/20143/398978/Статистический+сборник+Мониторинг+показателей+Целей+устойчивого+развития+%28ЦУР%29+в+регионе+СНГ+2017-2021%2C2022.pdf/dc82c420-0804-6af5-c7e0-58f8faf590a0?version=1.1&t=1678961781773

[126] E-handbook on Sustainable Development Goals and Indicators. URL: https://unstats.un.org/wiki/display/SDGeHandbook/Home

[127] Technical Report: Measuring Sustainable Development Goals Indicators through Population and Housing Censuses and Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Data (Version: October 2022) UN Statistics Division. URL: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/census/documents/tr_on_sdg_in_phc_crvs.pdf

[128] Potential Use of Census Data for Generating SDG Indicators. 2017. UN Statistics Division. URL: https://www.slideserve.com/margaretthomas/potential-use-of-census-data-for-generating-sdg-indicators-united-nations-statistics-division-powerpoint-ppt-presentation

Table 15

Relationship and Correspondence Between SDG 7 Indicators and Population Census Indicators in the CIS Countries

	Targets	Indicators	Census	CIS
7.1	By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	4.511–4.512 Lighting and/or electricity – type of (core topic)	Proportion of population (households) with access to electricity
		7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	The census is listed in the e-Handbook as one of the data sources for this indicator 4.510; 4.513–4.514; 4.511–4.512 Fuel used for cooking (core topic); Heating – type and energy used; Lighting and/or electricity – type of (core topic). It is possible to use information based on questionnaires, e.g., the Republic of Kyrgyzstan – question – use of biogas	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
7.2	By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	Not used	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
7.3	By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	Not used	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP
7.a	By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems	Not used	n/a
7.b	By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programs of support	7.b.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)	Not used	Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries

Source:

Columns 1, 2: Global Indicators Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of 2030 Agenda For Sustainable Development. URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Global%20Indicator%20Framework%20after%20 2023%20refinement_Eng.pdf

Column 3: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses (Third Revised Edition) 2017. URL: https://unstats.un.org/UNSD/publication/seriesM/Series_M67rev3en.pdf

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Potential Use of Census Data for Generating SDG Indicators. 2017. UN Statistics Division. URL: https://www.slideserve.com/margaretthomas/potential-use-of-census-data-for-generating-sdg-indicators-united-nations-statistics-division-powerpoint-ppt-presentation

Column 4: Monitoring of Sustainable Development Goal Indicators in the CIS region 2017–2021. URL: https://new.cisstat.org/documents/20143/398978/Статистический+сборник+Мониторинг+показателей+Целей+устойчивого+развития+%28ЦУР%29+в+регионе+СНГ+2017-2021%2C2022.pdf/dc82c420-0804-6af5-c7e0-58f8faf590a0?version=1.1&t=1678961781773

Goal 8

Promote Sustained, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All

Goal 8 "Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all" has ten core targets and two additional targets, which are characterized by sixteen indicators[129].

The CIS Statistical Committee publishes data on nine indicators characterizing the achievement of this goal, as well as additional data on the indicators "Average monthly nominal wage" and "Gender gap in wages between women and men"[130].

According to the e-Handbook on SDG Indicators[131] census data are indicated for four indicators (8.1.1, 8.2.1, 8.5.2, 8.6.1) as a source of data for the SDG indicator. Data on these indicators can be collected through population censuses and/or labor force surveys, household surveys, and any other nationally representative surveys with an associated employment module.

Other sources[132, 133] confirm the possibility of using data from population and housing censuses in the calculation of indicators 8.5.2 and 8.6.1. At the same time, it is noted that for these indicators, the census as a source of data is the most obvious choice. For indicator 8.5.2, census data from population and housing censuses can provide full disaggregation by disability status, and for indicator 8.6.1, the census can provide a complete disaggregation of employment status by age. In addition, the possibility of using data from population and housing censuses in the calculation of indicators 8.3.1 and 8.7.1 was noted. For these indicators, calculations using census data provide a rough estimate. It is also noted that when calculating indicator 8.7.1 using census data, it is necessary, among other things, to be guided by ILO documents on age criteria and differences between harmful and beneficial child labor.

Table 16 provides information on SDG 8 targets and indicators and their relationship to population and housing census indicators.

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[129] Global Indicators Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of 2030 Agenda For Sustainable Development. URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Global%20Indicator%20Framework%20after%202023%20refinement_Eng.pdf

[130] Monitoring of Sustainable Development Goal Indicators in the CIS region 2017–2021. URL: https://new.cisstat.org/documents/20143/398978/Статистический+сборник+Мониторинг+показателей+Целей+устойчивого+развития+%28ЦУР%29+в+регионе+СНГ+2017-2021%2C2022.pdf/dc82c420-0804-6af5-c7e0-58f8faf590a0?version=1.1&t=1678961781773

[131] E-handbook on Sustainable Development Goals and Indicators. URL: https://unstats.un.org/wiki/display/SDGeHandbook/Home

[132] Technical Report: Measuring Sustainable Development Goals Indicators through Population and Housing Censuses and Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Data (Version: October 2022) UN Statistics Division. URL: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/census/documents/tr_on_sdg_in_phc_crvs.pdf

[133] Potential Use of Census Data for Generating SDG Indicators. 2017. UN Statistics Division. URL: https://www.slideserve.com/margaretthomas/potential-use-of-census-data-for-generating-sdg-indicators-united-nations-statistics-division-powerpoint-ppt-presentation

Table 16

Relationship and Correspondence Between SDG 8 Indicators and Population Census Indicators in the CIS Countries

	Targets	Indicators	Census	CIS
8.1	Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	The census is listed in the e-Handbook as one of the data sources for this indicator	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
8.2	Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labor-intensive sectors	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	The census is listed in the e-Handbook as one of the data sources for this indicator	Annual growth rate of real GDP per one employed person
8.3	Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex	4.339–4.351; 4.356–4.359 Status in employment (core topic); Industry (Core topic)	Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sex
8.4	Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10 Year Framework of Programs on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead	8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	Not used	n/a
		8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Not used	n/a

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Table 16 continued

	Targets	Indicators	Census	CIS
8.5	By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities	Not used	Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex
				Average monthly nominal wages of female and male employees
				Gender wage gap between women and men
		8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	The census is listed in the e-Handbook as one of the data sources for this indicator 4.307–4.325 Labor force status (core topic). 4.321–4.322 Unemployed persons 4.193–4.213 Disability characteristics of	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disability
8.6	By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	The census is listed in the e-Handbook as one of the data sources for this indicator 4.312–4.320. Employed persons; Treatment of specific groups; 4.265. School; attendance (core topic); 4.307–4.325 Labor force status (core topic)	Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training
8.7	Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labor, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labor in all its forms	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labor, by sex and age	4.151 Age (core topic), 4.307–4.339 Labor force status (core topic); 4.312–4.320 Employed persons; Treatment of specific groups	Proportion of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labor, by sex
8.8	Protect labor rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1 Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status	Not used	Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries

Targets		Indicators	Census	CIS
8.8		8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labor rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labor Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	Not used	n/a
8.9	By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	Not used	n/a
8.10	Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	Not used	(a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults
		8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	Not used	n/a
8.a	Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	Not used	n/a
8.b	By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labor Organization	8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	Not used	n/a

Source:

Columns 1, 2: Global Indicators Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of 2030 Agenda For Sustainable Development. URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Global%20Indicator%20Framework%20after%20 2023%20refinement_Eng.pdf

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Goal 9
Build Resilient Infrastructure, Promote Inclusive and Sustainable Industrialization and Foster Innovation

Goal 9 "Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation" has five core targets and three additional targets, which are characterized by twelve indicators[134].

The CIS Statistical Committee publishes data on nine indicators characterizing the achievement of this goal. Additionally, within the framework of indicator 9.1.2, it publishes detailed data on the following items: Passenger turnover, Freight turnover, and Share of paved roads in the total length of public roads[135].

According to the e-Handbook on SDG Indicators, census data are not listed as a data source for the SDG 9 indicators[136].

Other sources[137, 138], on the other hand, highlight the possibility of using population and housing census data in the calculation of indicators 9.2.2 and 9.5.2. It is noted, however, that for indicator 9.2.2, the population and housing census is the most obvious source of information, while for indicator 9.5.2, the census may provide additional information.

Table 17 provides information on SDG 9 targets and indicators and their relationship to population and housing census indicators.

134 Global Indicators Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of 2030 Agenda For Sustainable Development. URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Global%20Indicator%20Framework%20after%202023%20refinement_Eng.pdf

135 Monitoring of Sustainable Development Goal Indicators in the CIS region 2017–2021. URL: https://new.cisstat.org/documents/20143/398978/Статистический+сборник+Мониторинг+показателей+Целей+устойчивого+развития+%28ЦУР%29+в+регионе+СНГ+2017-2021%2C2022.pdf/dc82c420-0804-6af5-c7e0-58f8faf590a0?version=1.1&t=1678961781773

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Table 17

**Relationship and Correspondence Between SDG 9 Indicators
and Population Census Indicators in the CIS Countries**

Targets		Indicators	Census	CIS
9.1	Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	Not used	n/a
		9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	Not used	Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
				Passenger turnover
				Cargo turnover
				Proportion of paved roads in the total length of public roads
9.2	Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	Not used	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP
		9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	4.307–4.325; 4.356–4.359 Labor force status (core topic); Industry (core topic)	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
9.3	Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	Not used	Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added
		9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	Not used	Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit

Table 17 continued

Targets	Indicators	Census	CIS
9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	9.4.1 CO_2 emission per unit of value added	Not used	CO_2 emission per unit of value added
9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	Not used	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP
	9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	4.272–4.280; 4.352–4.355; 4.356–4.359 Educational attainment (Core topic); Occupation (core topic); Industry (Core topic)	Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants
9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	Not used	n/a
9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	Not used	Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added

	Targets	Indicators	Census	CIS
9.c	Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	Not used	n/a

Source:

Columns 1, 2: Global Indicators Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of 2030 Agenda For Sustainable Development. URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Global%20Indicator%20Framework%20after%20 2023%20refinement_Eng.pdf

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Potential Use of Census Data for Generating SDG Indicators. 2017. UN Statistics Division. URL: https://www.slideserve. com/margaretthomas/potential-use-of-census-data-for-generating-sdg-indicators-united-nations-statistics-division-powerpoint-ppt-presentation

Column 4: Monitoring of Sustainable Development Goal Indicators in the CIS region 2017–2021. URL: https://new. cisstat.org/documents/20143/398978/Статистический+сборник+Мониторинг+показателей+Целей+устойчивого+ развития+%28ЦУР%29+в+регионе+СНГ+2017-2021%2C2022.pdf/dc82c420-0804-6af5-c7e0-58f8faf590a0?version =1.1&t=1678961781773

Goal 10
Reduce Inequality Within and Among Countries

Goal 10 "Reduce inequalities within and among countries" has seven core targets and three additional targets, each characterized by fourteen indicators[139].

The CIS Statistical Committee publishes data on three indicators characterizing the achievement of this goal, as well as additional data on the indicator "Indicators of income inequality of the population"[140].

According to the e-Handbook on SDG Indicators[141], census data are not listed as a data source for SDG 10 indicators.

Other sources[142, 143] on the other hand, suggest that population and housing census data can be used in the calculation of indicator 10.2.1. It is noted, however, that for indicator 10.2.1, the Population and Housing Census provides a rough estimate.

Table 18 provides information on SDG 10 targets and indicators and their relationship to population and housing census indicators.

[139] Global Indicators Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of 2030 Agenda For Sustainable Development URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Global%20Indicator%20Framework%20after%202023%20refinement_Eng.pdf

[140] Monitoring of Sustainable Development Goal Indicators in the CIS region 2017–2021. URL: https://new.cisstat.org/documents/20143/398978/Статистический+сборник+Мониторинг+показателей+Целей+устойчивого+развития+%28ЦУР%29+в+регионе+СНГ+2017-2021%2C2022.pdf/dc82c420-0804-6af5-c7e0-58f8faf590a0?version=1.1&t=1678961781773

[141] E-handbook on Sustainable Development Goals and Indicators. URL: https://unstats.un.org/wiki/display/SDGeHandbook/Home

[142] Technical Report: Measuring Sustainable Development Goals Indicators through Population and Housing Censuses and Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Data (Version: October 2022) UN Statistics Division. URL: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/census/documents/tr_on_sdg_in_phc_crvs.pdf

[142] Potential Use of Census Data for Generating SDG Indicators. 2017. UN Statistics Division. URL: https://www.slideserve.com/margaretthomas/potential-use-of-census-data-for-generating-sdg-indicators-united-nations-statistics-division-powerpoint-ppt-presentation

Table 18

Relationship and Correspondence Cetween SDG 10 Indicators and Population Census Indicators in the CIS Countries

	Targets	Indicators	Census	CIS
10.1	By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	Not used	Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom
10.2	By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	4.382–4.386 Income	Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
10.3	Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	Not used	n/a
10.4	Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1 Labor share of GDP	Not used	Labor share of GDP
				Indicators of incomes inequality of population
		10.4.2 Redistributive impact of fiscal policy	Not used	n/a
10.5	Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators	Not used	n/a
10.6	Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	Not used	n/a

Table 18 continued

Targets	Indicators	Census	CIS
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination	Not used	n/a
	10.7.2 Proportion of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	Not used	n/a
	10.7.3 Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination	Not used	n/a
	10.7.4 Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin	Not used	n/a
10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff	Not used	n/a
10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programs	10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	Not used	n/a
10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	Not used	n/a

Source:

Columns 1, 2: Global Indicators Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of 2030 Agenda For Sustainable Development. URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Global%20Indicator%20Framework%20after%20 2023%20refinement_Eng.pdf

Column 3: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses (Third Revised Edition) 2017. URL: https://unstats.un.org/UNSD/publication/seriesM/Series_M67rev3en.pdf

E-handbook on Sustainable Development Goals and Indicators. URL: https://unstats.un.org/wiki/display/SDGeHandbook/Home

Technical Report: Measuring Sustainable Development Goals Indicators through Population and Housing Censuses and Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Data (Version: October 2022) UN Statistics Division. URL: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/census/documents/tr_on_sdg_in_phc_crvs.pdf

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Goal 11

Make Cities and Human Settlements Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable

Goal 11 "Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable" has seven core targets and two additional targets, which are characterized by fifteen indicators[144].

The CIS Statistical Committee does not publish data on indicators characterizing the achievement of this goal. However, data on the indicator "Expenditures of consolidated budgets on recreation, culture, and religion" are published[145].

According to the e-Handbook on SDG Indicators[146], data from the Population and Housing Census can be used in the calculation of indicators 11.5.1 and 11.6.1. For indicator 11.5.1, population and housing census data are used to determine the denominator (population), and for indicator 11.6.1, to determine the population of a municipality/city.

Other sources[147, 148] indicate that data from population and housing censuses can be used in the calculation of indicator 11.1.1. It is noted that for indicator 11.1.1, the Population and Housing Census is the most obvious source of data. In calculating this indicator, it is recommended to use the definition of a slum given by UN-Habitat, which defines a slum as a household that lacks one or more of the following conditions: 1. Durable housing of a permanent nature that protects against extreme climatic conditions. 2. Sufficient living space, meaning no more than three people sharing a room. 3. Easy access to safe water in sufficient quantities at an affordable price. 4. Access to adequate sanitation in the form of a private or public toilet shared by a reasonable number of people. 5. Security of tenure that protects against forced evictions[149].

Table 19 provides information on SDG 11 targets and indicators and their relationship to population and housing census indicators.

144 Global Indicators Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of 2030 Agenda For Sustainable Development. URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Global%20Indicator%20Framework%20after%202023%20refinement_Eng.pdf

145 Monitoring of Sustainable Development Goal Indicators in the CIS region 2017–2021. URL: https://new.cisstat.org/documents/20143/398978/Статистический+сборник+Мониторинг+показателей+Целей+устойчивого+развития+%28ЦУР%29+в+регионе+СНГ+2017-2021%2C2022.pdf/dc82c420-0804-6af5-c7e0-58f8faf590a0?version=1.1&t=1678961781773

146 E-handbook on Sustainable Development Goals and Indicators. URL: https://unstats.un.org/wiki/display/SDGeHandbook/Home

147 Technical Report: Measuring Sustainable Development Goals Indicators through Population and Housing Censuses and Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Data (Version: October 2022) UN Statistics Division. URL: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/census/documents/tr_on_sdg_in_phc_crvs.pdf

148 Potential Use of Census Data for Generating SDG Indicators. 2017. UN Statistics Division. URL: https://www.slideserve.com/margaretthomas/potential-use-of-census-data-for-generating-sdg-indicators-united-nations-statistics-division-powerpoint-ppt-presentation

149 Adequate Housing and Slum Upgrading. Un Habitat. URL: https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2020/06/indicator_11.1.1_training_module_adequate_housing_and_slum_upgrading.pdf

Table 19

**Relationship and Correspondence Between SDG 11 Indicators
and Population Census Indicators in the CIS Countries**

	Targets	Indicators	Census	CIS
11.1	By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	4.421–4.512 Living quarters – type of (core topic) 4.482–4.484 Rooms – number of (core topic) 4.490–4.493 Water supply system (core topic) 4.494–4.495 Drinking water – main source of (core topic) 4.496–4.499 Toilet – type of (core topic) 4.500 Sewage disposal (core topic) 4.545–4.547 Construction material of outer walls (core topic) 4.548 Construction material of floor and roof 4.556–4.559 Tenure (core topic) 4.560–4.562 Rent and housing costs	n/a
11.2	By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Not used	n/a
11.3	By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	Not used	n/a
		11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	Not used	n/a

Table 19 continued

Targets	Indicators	Census	CIS
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)	Not used	n/a
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	The census is listed in the e-Handbook as one of the data sources for this indicator	n/a
	11.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	Not used	n/a
	11.5.3 (a) Damage to critical infrastructure and (b) number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters	Not used	n/a
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities	The census is listed in the e-Handbook as one of the data sources for this indicator	n/a
	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	Not used	n/a
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Not used	n/a

Targets	Indicators	Census	CIS
11.7	11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months	Not used	n/a
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	11.a.1 Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space	Not used	n/a
11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	Not used	n/a
	11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Not used	n/a
11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	No suitable replacement indicator was proposed. The global statistical community is encouraged to work to develop an indicator that could be proposed for the 2025 comprehensive review. See E/CN.3/2020/2, paragraph 23		n/a
			Expenditure of consolidated budgets on recreation, culture and religion

Source:

Columns 1, 2: Global Indicators Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of 2030 Agenda For Sustainable Development. URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Global%20Indicator%20Framework%20after%202023%20refinement_Eng.pdf

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Goal 12

Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns

Goal 12 "Ensure sustainable consumption and production" has eight core targets and three additional targets, which are characterized by thirteen indicators[150].

The CIS Statistical Committee publishes data on one indicator characterizing the achievement of this goal[151].

According to the SDG Indicators e-Handbook, population and housing census data are not used to calculate SDG 12 indicators[152].

Other sources[153, 154] also do not see the possibility of using population and housing census data in the calculation of SDG 12 indicators.

Table 20 provides information on the targets and indicators of SDG 12 and their relationship to population and housing census indicators.

[150] Global Indicators Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of 2030 Agenda For Sustainable Development. URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Global%20Indicator%20Framework%20after%202023%20refinement_Eng.pdf

[151] Monitoring of Sustainable Development Goal Indicators in the CIS region 2017–2021. URL: https://new.cisstat.org/documents/20143/398978/Статистический+сборник+Мониторинг+показателей+Целей+устойчивого+развития+%28ЦУР%29+в+регионе+СНГ+2017-2021%2C2022.pdf/dc82c420-0804-6af5-c7e0-58f8faf590a0?version=1.1&t=1678961781773

[152] E-handbook on Sustainable Development Goals and Indicators. URL: https://unstats.un.org/wiki/display/SDGeHandbook/Home

[153] Technical Report: Measuring Sustainable Development Goals Indicators through Population and Housing Censuses and Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Data (Version: October 2022) UN Statistics Division. URL: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/census/documents/tr_on_sdg_in_phc_crvs.pdf

[154] Potential Use of Census Data for Generating SDG Indicators. 2017. UN Statistics Division. URL: https://www.slideserve.com/margaretthomas/potential-use-of-census-data-for-generating-sdg-indicators-united-nations-statistics-division-powerpoint-ppt-presentation

Table 20

Relationship and Correspondence Between SDG 12 Indicators and Population Census Indicators in the CIS Countries

Targets		Indicators	Census	CIS
12.1	Implement the 10 Year Framework of Programs on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	12.1.1 Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production	Not used	n/a
12.2	By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	Not used	n/a
		12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Not used	n/a
12.3	By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	12.3.1 (a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index	Not used	n/a
12.4	By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement	Not used	n/a
		12.4.2 (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	Not used	Hazardous waste generated
12.5	By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	Not used	n/a
12.6	Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	Not used	n/a
12.7	Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans	Not used	n/a

Table 20 continued

	Targets	Indicators	Census	CIS
12.8	By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	Not used	n/a
12.a	Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	12.a.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)	Not used	n/a
12.b	Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	12.b.1 Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability	Not used	n/a
12.c	Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies (production and consumption) per unit of GDP	Not used	n/a

Source:

Columns 1, 2: Global Indicators Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of 2030 Agenda For Sustainable Development. URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Global%20Indicator%20Framework%20after%20 2023%20refinement_Eng.pdf

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Goal 13

Take Urgent Action to Combat Climate Change and its Impacts

Goal 13 "Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts" involves three core targets and two additional targets, which are characterized by eight indicators[155].

The CIS Statistical Committee publishes data on one indicator characterizing the achievement of this goal[156].

According to the SDG Indicators e-Handbook, population and housing census data are used to calculate Indicator 13.1.1 to determine the denominator – the size of the population[157].

Other sources[158,159] do not see the possibility of using population and housing census data in the calculation of SDG 13 indicators.

Table 21 provides information on SDG 13 targets and indicators and their relationship to population and housing census indicators.

[155] Global Indicators Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of 2030 Agenda For Sustainable Development. URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Global%20Indicator%20Framework%20after%202023%20refinement_Eng.pdf

[156] Monitoring of Sustainable Development Goal Indicators in the CIS region 2017–2021. URL: https://new.cisstat.org/documents/20143/398978/Статистический+сборник+Мониторинг+показателей+Целей+устойчивого+развития+%28ЦУР%29+в+регионе+СНГ+2017-2021%2C2022.pdf/dc82c420-0804-6af5-c7e0-58f8faf590a0?version=1.1&t=1678961781773

[157] E-handbook on Sustainable Development Goals and Indicators. URL: https://unstats.un.org/wiki/display/SDGeHandbook/Home

[158] Technical Report: Measuring Sustainable Development Goals Indicators through Population and Housing Censuses and Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Data (Version: October 2022) UN Statistics Division. URL: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/census/documents/tr_on_sdg_in_phc_crvs.pdf

[159] Potential Use of Census Data for Generating SDG Indicators. 2017. UN Statistics Division. URL: https://www.slideserve.com/margaretthomas/potential-use-of-census-data-for-generating-sdg-indicators-united-nations-statistics-division-powerpoint-ppt-presentation

Table 21

Relationship and Correspondence Between SDG 13 Indicators and Population Census Indicators in the CIS Countries

	Targets	Indicators	Census	CIS
13.1	Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	The census is listed in the e-Handbook as one of the data sources for this indicator	n/a
		13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	Not used	n/a
		13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Not used	n/a
13.2	Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1 Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	Not used	n/a
		13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year	Not used	Total greenhouse gas emissions per year
13.3	Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	Not used	n/a

Targets	Indicators	Census	CIS
13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	13.a.1 Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the $100 billion commitment through to 2025	Not used	n/a
13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	Not used	n/a

Source:

Columns 1, 2: Global Indicators Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of 2030 Agenda For Sustainable Development. URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Global%20Indicator%20Framework%20after%20 2023%20refinement_Eng.pdf

Column 3: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses (Third Revised Edition) 2017. URL: https://unstats.un.org/UNSD/publication/seriesM/Series_M67rev3en.pdf

E-handbook on Sustainable Development Goals and Indicators. URL: https://unstats.un.org/wiki/display/ SDGeHandbook/Home

Technical Report: Measuring Sustainable Development Goals Indicators through Population and Housing Censuses and Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Data (Version: October 2022) UN Statistics Division. URL: https://unstats.un.org/ unsd/demographic-social/census/documents/tr_on_sdg_in_phc_crvs.pdf

Potential Use of Census Data for Generating SDG Indicators. 2017. UN Statistics Division. URL: https://www.slideserve. com/margaretthomas/potential-use-of-census-data-for-generating-sdg-indicators-united-nations-statistics-division-powerpoint-ppt-presentation

Column 4: Monitoring of Sustainable Development Goal Indicators in the CIS region 2017–2021. URL: https://new. cisstat.org/documents/20143/398978/Статистический+сборник+Мониторинг+показателей+Целей+устойчивого+ развития+%28ЦУР%29+в+регионе+СНГ+2017-2021%2C2022.pdf/dc82c420-0804-6af5-c7e0-58f8faf590a0?ver-sion=1.1&t=1678961781773

Goal 14

Conserve and Sustainably use the Oceans, Seas and Marine Resources for Sustainable Development

Goal 14 "Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development" has seven core targets and three additional targets, which are characterized by ten indicators[160].

The CIS Statistical Committee does not publish data on these indicators[161].

According to the e-Handbook on SDG Indicators[162], population and housing census data are not used to calculate SDG 14 indicators.

Other sources[163, 164] also do not see the possibility of using population and housing census data in the calculation of SDG 14 indicators.

Table 22 provides information on SDG 14 targets and indicators and their relationship to population and housing census indicators.

[160] Global Indicators Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of 2030 Agenda For Sustainable Development. URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Global%20Indicator%20Framework%20after%202023%20refinement_Eng.pdf

[161] Monitoring of Sustainable Development Goal Indicators in the CIS region 2017–2021. URL: https://new.cisstat.org/documents/20143/398978/Статистический+сборник+Мониторинг+показателей+Целей+устойчивого+развития+%28ЦУР%29+в+регионе+СНГ+2017-2021%2C2022.pdf/dc82c420-0804-6af5-c7e0-58f8faf590a0?version=1.1&t=1678961781773

[162] E-handbook on Sustainable Development Goals and Indicators. URL: https://unstats.un.org/wiki/display/SDGeHandbook/Home

[163] Technical Report: Measuring Sustainable Development Goals Indicators through Population and Housing Censuses and Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Data (Version: October 2022) UN Statistics Division. URL: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/census/documents/tr_on_sdg_in_phc_crvs.pdf

[164] Potential Use of Census Data for Generating SDG Indicators. 2017. UN Statistics Division. URL: https://www.slideserve.com/margaretthomas/potential-use-of-census-data-for-generating-sdg-indicators-united-nations-statistics-division-powerpoint-ppt-presentation

Table 22

**Relationship and Correspondence Between SDG 14 Indicators
and Population Census Indicators in the CIS Countries**

	Targets	Indicators	Census	CIS
14.1	By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	14.1.1 (a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density	Not used	n/a
14.2	By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	14.2.1 Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas	Not used	n/a
14.3	Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	Not used	n/a
14.4	By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	Not used	n/a
14.5	By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	Not used	n/a
14.6	By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation	14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	Not used	n/a

Targets	Indicators	Census	CIS
14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries	Not used	n/a
14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	Not used	n/a
14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/ policy/ institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	Not used	n/a
14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"	14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources	Not used	n/a

Source:

Columns 1, 2: Global Indicators Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of 2030 Agenda For Sustainable Development. URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Global%20Indicator%20Framework%20after%20 2023%20refinement_Eng.pdf

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Goal 15

Protect, Restore and Promote Sustainable Use of Terrestrial Ecosystems, Sustainably Manage Forests, Combat Desertification, and Halt and Reverse Land Degradation and Halt Biodiversity Loss

Goal 15 "Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss" has nine core targets and three additional targets, which are characterized by 14 indicators[165].

The CIS Statistical Committee publishes data on two indicators. Additionally, an extra indicator, "Expenditures of consolidated budgets for environmental protection" is included[166].

According to the e-Handbook on SDG Indicators[167], population and housing census data are not used to calculate SDG 15 indicators.

Other sources[168, 169] also do not see the possibility of using population and housing census data in the calculation of SDG 15 indicators.

Table 23 provides information on SDG 15 targets and indicators and their relationship to population and housing census indicators.

[165] Global Indicators Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of 2030 Agenda For Sustainable Development. URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Global%20Indicator%20Framework%20after%202023%20refinement_Eng.pdf

[166] Monitoring of Sustainable Development Goal Indicators in the CIS region 2017–2021. URL: https://new.cisstat.org/documents/20143/398978/Статистический+сборник+Мониторинг+показателей+Целей+устойчивого+развития+%28ЦУР%29+в+регионе+СНГ+2017-2021%2C2022.pdf/dc82c420-0804-6af5-c7e0-58f8faf590a0?version=1.1&t=1678961781773

[167] E-handbook on Sustainable Development Goals and Indicators. URL: https://unstats.un.org/wiki/display/SDGeHandbook/Home

[168] Technical Report: Measuring Sustainable Development Goals Indicators through Population and Housing Censuses and Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Data (Version: October 2022) UN Statistics Division. URL: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/census/documents/tr_on_sdg_in_phc_crvs.pdf

[169] Potential Use of Census Data for Generating SDG Indicators. 2017. UN Statistics Division. URL: https://www.slideserve.com/margaretthomas/potential-use-of-census-data-for-generating-sdg-indicators-united-nations-statistics-division-powerpoint-ppt-presentation

Table 23

Relationship and Correspondence Between SDG 15 Indicators and Population Census Indicators in the CIS Countries

	Targets	Indicators	Census	CIS
15.1	By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	Not used	Forest area as a proportion of total land area
		15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	Not used	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas
				Expenditure of consolidated budgets on environmental protection
15.2	By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	Not used	n/a
15.3	By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	Not used	n/a
15.4	By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	Not used	n/a
		15.4.2 (a) Mountain Green Cover Index and (b) proportion of degraded mountain land	Not used	n/a

Targets		Indicators	Census	CIS
15.5	Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	15.5.1 Red List Index	Not used	n/a
15.6	Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	Not used	n/a
15.7	Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	Not used	n/a
15.8	By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	Not used	n/a
15.9	By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	15.9.1 (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting	Not used	n/a
15.a	Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	15.a.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments	Not used	n/a

Targets	Indicators	Census	CIS
15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	15.b.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments	Not used	n/a
15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	Not used	n/a

Source:

Columns 1, 2: Global Indicators Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of 2030 Agenda For Sustainable Development. URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Global%20Indicator%20Framework%20after%20 2023%20refinement_Eng.pdf

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Column 4: Monitoring of Sustainable Development Goal Indicators in the CIS region 2017–2021. URL: https://new. cisstat.org/documents/20143/398978/Статистический+сборник+Мониторинг+показателей+Целей+устойчивого+ развития+%28ЦУР%29+в+регионе+СНГ+2017-2021%2С2022.pdf/dc82c420-0804-6af5-c7e0-58f8faf590a0?version=1.1&t=1678961781773

Goal 16

Promote Peaceful and Inclusive Societies for Sustainable Development, Provide Access to Justice for All and Build Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Institutions at All Levels

Goal 16 "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, ensure access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels" has ten core targets and two additional targets, which are characterized by twenty-four indicators[170].

The CIS Statistical Committee publishes data on five indicators[171].

According to the e-Handbook on SDG Indicators, population and housing census data are not used to calculate SDG 16 indicators[172]. The preferred sources of information are civil registration systems and sample surveys.

Other sources[173, 174] on the contrary, see the possibility of using data from population and housing censuses in the calculation of indicators 16.7.1 and 16.9.1. It is noted that indicator 16.7.1 can be calculated using an industry code for government/government agencies. Indicator 16.9.1 is based on data from the civil registration system, and census data on the age distribution of the population provide an additional source of information.

Table 24 provides information on the targets and indicators of SDG 16 and their relationship to population and housing census indicators.

[170] Global Indicators Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of 2030 Agenda For Sustainable Development. URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Global%20Indicator%20Framework%20after%202023%20refinement_Eng.pdf

[171] Monitoring of Sustainable Development Goal Indicators in the CIS region 2017–2021. URL: https://new.cisstat.org/documents/20143/398978/Статистический+сборник+Мониторинг+показателей+Целей+устойчивого+развития+%28ЦУР%29+в+регионе+СНГ+2017-2021%2C2022.pdf/dc82c420-0804-6af5-c7e0-58f8faf590a0?version=1.1&t=1678961781773

[172] E-handbook on Sustainable Development Goals and Indicators. URL: https://unstats.un.org/wiki/display/SDGeHandbook/Home

[173] Technical Report: Measuring Sustainable Development Goals Indicators through Population and Housing Censuses and Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Data (Version: October 2022) UN Statistics Division. URL: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/census/documents/tr_on_sdg_in_phc_crvs.pdf

[174] Potential Use of Census Data for Generating SDG Indicators. 2017. UN Statistics Division. URL: https://www.slideserve.com/margaretthomas/potential-use-of-census-data-for-generating-sdg-indicators-united-nations-statistics-division-powerpoint-ppt-presentation

Table 24

Relationship and Correspondence Between SDG 16 Indicators and Population Census Indicators in the CIS Countries

	Targets	Indicators	Census	CIS
16.1	Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	Not used	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex
		16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause	Not used	n/a
		16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months	Not used	n/a
		16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live after dark	Not used	Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live after dark
16.2	End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	Not used	n/a
		16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	Not used	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, form of exploitation
		16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	Not used	n/a
16.3	Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	Not used	n/a
		16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	Not used	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

Targets		Indicators	Census	CIS
16.3		16.3.3 Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism	Not used	n/a
16.4	By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)	Not used	n/a
		16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments	Not used	n/a
16.5	Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	Not used	n/a
		16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months	Not used	n/a
16.6	Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	Not used	n/a
		16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services	Not used	n/a

	Targets	Indicators	Census	CIS
16.7	Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups	4.356–4.359 Industry (core topic)	n/a
		16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	Not used	n/a
16.8	Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	Not used	n/a
16.9	By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	4.151–4.162 Age (core topic)	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age
16.10	Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	Not used	n/a
		16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	Not used	n/a
16.a	Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	Not used	n/a

	Targets	Indicators	Census	CIS
16.b	Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	Not used	n/a

Source:

Columns 1, 2: Global Indicators Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of 2030 Agenda For Sustainable Development. URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Global%20Indicator%20Framework%20after%20 2023%20refinement_Eng.pdf

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Goal 17

Strengthen the Means of Implementation and Revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Goal 17 "Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development" has 19 targets with 24 indicators[175].

The CIS Statistical Committee publishes data on nine indicators. The unified set of macroeconomic indicators (17.13.1) includes: Gross Domestic Product, Gross Capital Formation, Final Consumption Expenditures of Households, Final Consumption Expenditures of Public Administration, Exports of Goods and Services, Imports of Goods and Services, Consumer Price Index, and Unemployment Rate[176].

According to the SDG Indicators e-Handbook[177], population and housing census data can be used to calculate indicator 17.8.1. It is noted that, together with household surveys, censuses can be used to collect a small amount of data on access to and/or use of ICTs. Censuses are an alternative in countries that have never collected any ICT household data and do not plan to do so in the near future. In addition, population censuses provide detailed information on the variables collected and can serve as a basis for sampling future ICT-related surveys.

Other sources[178, 179] confirm the possibility of using population and housing census data for the calculation of indicator 17.8.1 and see the possibility of using population and housing census data in the calculation of indicators 17.6.1 and 17.7.1. At the same time, it is noted that for the calculation of indicator 17.6.1, census data may provide additional information, and for indicator 17.8.1, using census data, a rough estimate can be obtained.

Table 25 provides information on SDG 17 targets and indicators and their relationship to population and housing census indicators.

[175] Global Indicators Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of 2030 Agenda For Sustainable Development. URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Global%20Indicator%20Framework%20after%202023%20refinement_Eng.pdf

[176] Monitoring of Sustainable Development Goal Indicators in the CIS region 2017–2021. URL: https://new.cisstat.org/documents/20143/398978/Статистический+сборник+Мониторинг+показателей+Целей+устойчивого+развития+%28ЦУР%29+в+регионе+СНГ+2017-2021%2C2022.pdf/dc82c420-0804-6af5-c7e0-58f8faf590a0?version=1.1&t=1678961781773

[177] E-handbook on Sustainable Development Goals and Indicators. URL: https://unstats.un.org/wiki/display/SDGeHandbook/Home

[178] Technical Report: Measuring Sustainable Development Goals Indicators through Population and Housing Censuses and Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Data (Version: October 2022) UN Statistics Division. URL: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/census/documents/tr_on_sdg_in_phc_crvs.pdf

[179] Potential Use of Census Data for Generating SDG Indicators. 2017. UN Statistics Division. URL: https://www.slideserve.com/margaretthomas/potential-use-of-census-data-for-generating-sdg-indicators-united-nations-statistics-division-powerpoint-ppt-presentation

Table 25

Relationship and Correspondence Between SDG 17 Indicators and Population Census Indicators in the CIS Countries

	Targets	Indicators	Census	CIS
Finance				
17.1	Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	Not used	Total consolidated revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source
		17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	Not used	Proportion of tax revenue in total sum of consolidated budget revenue
17.2	Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)	Not used	n/a
17.3	Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.1 Additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries from multiple sources	Not used	n/a
		17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	Not used	n/a
17.4	Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	Not used	Consolidated budgets expenditure on public debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and service
17.5	Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries	Not used	n/a

Targets	Indicators	Census	CIS
Technology			
17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	17.6.1 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	4.571 Information and communication technology devices – availability of (core topic)	Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions
17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favorable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	17.7.1 Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	4.571 Information and communication technology devices – availability of (core topic)	n/a
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity – building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	The census is listed in the e-Handbook as one of the data sources for this indicator	Proportion of individuals using the Internet
Capacity-building			
17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	Not used	n/a
Trade			
17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average	Not used	n/a

Table 25 continued

	Targets	Indicators	Census	CIS
17.11	Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	17.11.1 Developing countries and least developed countries' share of global exports	Not used	n/a
17.12	Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	17.12.1 Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States	Not used	n/a
Systemic issues				
Policy and institutional coherence				
17.13	Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard	Not used	Macroeconomic Dashboard
				Gross domestic product
				Gross capital formation
				Final consumption expenditure households
				Final consumption expenditure general government
				Exports of goods and services
				Imports of goods and services
				Consumer price index
				Unemployment, total
17.14	Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Not used	n/a

Targets	Indicators	Census	CIS
17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation	Not used	n/a
Multi-stakeholder partnerships			
17.16 17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Not used	n/a
17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17.17.1 Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure	Not used	n/a
Data, monitoring and accountability			
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	17.18.1 Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring	Not used	n/a
	17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Not used	Statistical laws in the CIS countries
	17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	Not used	n/a

Targets	Indicators	Census	CIS
17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	Not used	n/a
	17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	Not used	n/a

Source:

Columns 1, 2: Global Indicators Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of 2030 Agenda For Sustainable Development. URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Global%20Indicator%20Framework%20after%20 2023%20refinement_Eng.pdf

Column 3: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses (Third Revised Edition) 2017. URL: https://unstats.un.org/UNSD/publication/seriesM/Series_M67rev3en.pdf

E-handbook on Sustainable Development Goals and Indicators. URL: https://unstats.un.org/wiki/display/ SDGeHandbook/Home

Technical Report: Measuring Sustainable Development Goals Indicators through Population and Housing Censuses and Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Data (Version: October 2022) UN Statistics Division. URL: https://unstats.un.org/ unsd/demographic-social/census/documents/tr_on_sdg_in_phc_crvs.pdf

Potential Use of Census Data for Generating SDG Indicators. 2017. UN Statistics Division. URL: https://www.slideserve. com/margaretthomas/potential-use-of-census-data-for-generating-sdg-indicators-united-nations-statistics-division-powerpoint-ppt-presentation

Column 4: Monitoring of Sustainable Development Goal Indicators in the CIS region 2017–2021. URL: https://new. cisstat.org/documents/20143/398978/Статистический+сборник+Мониторинг+показателей+Целей+устойчивого+ развития+%28ЦУР%29+в+регионе+СНГ+2017-2021%2C2022.pdf/dc82c420-0804-6af5-c7e0-58f8faf590a0?version=1.1&t=1678961781773

Conclusion from Chapter Three

A review of the applicability of population and housing census data to calculating SDG indicators, based on the analysis and comparison of the Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses (Third Revised Edition), the e-Handbook on SDG Indicators, and UN publications on SDG indicators and data sources for their calculations, showed that approximately 54 SDG indicators (about 22% of all SDG indicators) can be calculated using census data. At the same time, the number of indicators that allow the useage of census data varies by goal, as does the total number of indicators (see Table 26).

Table 26

Number of Indicators Developed by the CIS Countries for the Calculation of Which Population Census Data can be Used (for Each of the SDGs)

SDG	Number of Indicators	Number of Indicators for which Census Data can be Used	Number of Indicators Developed by the CIS Countries for which Census Data can be Used
SDG 1	13	7	4
SDG 2	14	5	3
SDG 3	28	7	6
SDG 4	12	7	3
SDG 5	14	5	4
SDG 6	11	3	2
SDG 7	7	2	2
SDG 8	16	6	6
SDG 9	12	2	2
SDG 10	14	1	1
SDG 11	15	2	0
SDG 12	13	0	0
SDG 13	8	1	0
SDG 14	10	0	0
SDG 15	14	0	0
SDG 16	24	2	1
SDG 17	24	3	2

Source: tables of Chapter 3.

Many indicators related to population characteristics are calculated based on data not from population censuses but from relevant population and household surveys. At the same time, as noted in the second chapter, many surveys use samples formed on the census base, which allows us to assert that the role of population censuses is not limited to the ability to use its data to calculate and assess individual SDG indicators.

The correspondence between SDG indicators and population census indicators in the CIS countries exist and is confirmed by a comparison of the indicators of the Global Indicators Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (global SDG indicators system) with the indicators used by the CIS countries and published by the CIS Statistical Committee. Currently, 35 of the 54 indicators of the global SDG indicators system, for which census data can be used, are being developed. However, in the future, the number of developed indicators will obviously expand, and accordingly, the number of indicators for which population censuses can be used will also expand.

To determine the correspondence of SDG indicators and population censuses, it is possible to use a step-by-step method. This method first determines the correspondence of SDG indicators included in the global SDG indicators system to population census indicators, and then identifies which indicators are calculated by the CIS countries and their correspondence to the indicators of the global system, for which census data can be used.

It is also possible to analyze the SDG indicators developed in the country, including the characteristics of the population in their calculation, and to determine the most accessible and adequate way to obtain initial information—whether through a population census or a sample survey. Such an approach will also provide an opportunity to assess the possibility of using census data to calculate and assess SDG indicators in the CIS countries.

Approaches to Assessing the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals Based on Population Census Indicators in the CIS countries (taking into account the 2020 round of censuses)

Factors Determining the Choice of Assessment Areas and Indicators

Several factors determine the selection of assessment areas and indicators used by the CIS countries to evaluate progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly those derived from population censuses. Key considerations include the alignment of assessment areas and indicators with national priorities, the importance of ensuring international comparability, the availability of resources, and the presence of requisite infrastructure.

National Priorities

Resolution 70/1 (para. 55), adopted by the UN General Assembly on 25 September 2015, "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development," noted: " The Sustainable Development Goals and targets are integrated and indivisible, global in nature and universally applicable, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. Targets are defined as aspirational and global, with each Government setting its own national targets guided by the global level of ambition but taking into account national circumstances. Each Government will also decide how these aspirational and global targets should be incorporated into national planning processes, policies and strategies. It is important to recognize the link between sustainable development and other relevant ongoing processes in the economic, social and environmental fields".

The document repeatedly stresses that the 2030 Agenda has been adopted by all countries and is applicable to all but emphasizes the necessity of accommodating different national realities, capacities, and levels of development, and of respecting national priorities and strategies. It recognizes that different approaches, strategies, models, and tools available to each country, based on its national circumstances and priorities, can be used to achieve sustainable development.

The principle of national ownership, essential for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the SDGs as stated in this UN resolution, is a paramount principle that allows countries, while implementing their national strategies and programs, to advance in ensuring sustainable development and the realization of the SDGs.

Thus, while the SDGs offer a shared vision, it is crucial to tailor their implementation to each country's unique circumstances and priorities. Reflecting national priorities in the SDG indicators necessitates first identifying and understanding the country's specific development challenges, opportunities, and goals. National priorities may encompass economic growth, poverty reduction, environmental sustainability,

health, education, gender equality, infrastructure development, and more. Consultation with government agencies, civil society organizations, local communities, and relevant stakeholders is key to mainstreaming these priorities.

When determining priorities in the field of sustainable development and deciding which SDGs should be given more attention during each specific period, the CIS countries proceed from their national socio-economic situations and interests. Table 27 presents the national priorities of the CIS countries as outlined in their Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs).

Table 27
National Priorities of the CIS Countries (According to VNRs)

Country	Priorities
Republic of Azerbaijan	• Steadily growing competitive economy • A vibrant and inclusive society based on social justice • Competitive human capital and space for modern innovations • Return to the liberated territories, including sustainable settlement and economic reintegration • Clean environment and green growth in the country
Republic of Armenia	• An educated and capable nation and citizen • Protected Armenia • Effective and accountable public administration • A healthy and secure nation and citizen • A prosperous large family • An Armenia governed by the rule of law • Mass export of finished products • Clean and green Armenia • National territorial development • Armenia connected to the world community • Productive and responsible agriculture • Renewable energy sources available to the public • Attractive Armenia for business • Mass repatriation and integration • Knowledge-based (intangible) Armenia • Recognized, respected, and hospitable Armenia
Republic of Belarus	• Sustainable development of the family institution and qualitative growth of human potential • Productive employment and decent incomes for the population • Digital transformation of the economy and large-scale diffusion of innovations • Creation of a developed business environment and sustainable infrastructure • Ensuring environmental safety, transition to rational models of production and consumption
Republic of Kazakhstan	• "No to Poverty" • "Good Health and Well-Being" • "Quality Education" • Clean water and sanitation • Decent work and economic growth
Kyrgyz Republic	• Prioritizing people-centered national policies, especially for the most vulnerable groups • Implementation of national plans to reduce inequalities • Eradication of poverty • Climate change mitigation • Investing in human development, skills, and knowledge for all segments of society • Creating productive jobs • Supporting a healthy lifestyle

Country	Priorities
Republic of Moldova	• A rapid integrated assessment of national policy documents showed partial alignment with the SDGs, with a third of the SDG targets not included in any national policy documents
Russian Federation	• Most Sustainable Development Goals and objectives integrated into main strategic and program documents • Demonstrated positive results in SDG 1 "No Poverty", SDG 4 "Quality Education", and SDG 8 "Decent Work and Economic Growth" • Achievement of some targets requires increased joint efforts by the government, private sector, and society
Republic of Tajikistan	• Improving the standard of living and wellbeing of the population through sustainable economic development • Ensuring energy security and efficient use of electricity • Breaking the communication impasse and transforming the country into a transit country (including telecommunications services) • Ensuring food security and people's access to quality nutrition • Expansion of productive employment • Intensive industrialization • Human capital development as a crosssectoral issue
Turkmenistan	• Implementation of the SDGs focused on improving the general well-being of the population, promoting a healthy lifestyle, creating conditions for inclusive, equitable, and high-quality education for all, ensuring gender equality, digitalization, and innovation in all economy sectors
Republic of Uzbekistan	• Fight against corruption, ensuring gender equality, development and liberalization of the economy, improvement of the healthcare system, quality education, youth policy
Ukraine	• All 17 goals are equally valuable and important, with some seen as accelerators of transformation (SDG 3, SDG 4, SDG 8, SDG 9, SDG 12, and SDG 16) while the other goals are seen as a framework or measurement of the quality of transformation

Source: VNRs of the CIS countries.

Once the national priorities have been identified, the next step is to map the relevant SDGs to the national context. Not all 17 SDGs can be equally applicable to every country. Some SDGs may be closely linked to existing priorities, while others may require adaptation or integration. This mapping process ensures that efforts are focused on the most relevant goals and objectives for the country's development trajectory.

At the macro level, the priorities of the CIS countries generally align with the SDGs, but at the level of specific national goals, expressed in strategies, programs, and projects, the alignment may not be so obvious.

Take, for instance, SDG 5, which focuses on gender equality. In the Russian Federation, gender equality is a constitutional guarantee, and the nation is already implementing its second Action Strategy for Women till 2030. This might lead one to expect that all indicators for SDG 5 would be reflected in the national statistics. Yet, according to Rosstat, 57% of the statistical indicators related to the gender equality goal remain undeveloped in Russia, highlighting discrepancies that arise from the country's specific circumstances and priorities. Notably absent are indicators such as the existence of legal frameworks to support and enforce gender non-discrimination; the percentage of women aged 15 and older who have encountered sexual violence; and the rate of girls and women subjected to genital mutilation.

Adapting SDG indicators involves selecting and adapting global indicators to reflect a country's specific challenges and circumstances. This could include refining measurement methodologies, setting country-specific targets, or even developing entirely new indicators when needed. Adaptation should be based on the availability of data, statistical capacity, and the need to meaningfully track progress.

Based on national priorities, the so-called "nationalization" of SDG indicators is being carried out. If an SDG indicator is being developed, its content may be modified. An example is SDG indicator 3.5.2: "Alcohol consumption per capita (aged 15 years and over) in liters of pure alcohol in a calendar year". The list of indicators for achieving the SDGs for the CIS region, recognized as relevant by the majority of countries in the CIS region based on the results of the survey of the opinion of statistical services[180], includes the indicator: "Alcohol abuse (determined in accordance with national characteristics of alcohol consumption per capita aged 15 years and older) in liters of pure alcohol in a calendar year", and the indicator published is: "Number of patients diagnosed with alcoholism and alcoholic psychosis, registered in medical institutions".

The alignment of the SDG indicators with the national priorities of the countries is ensured not only by the "nationalization" of the recommended indicators but also by the development of additional indicators. An example is the development by the Kyrgyz Republic of indicator 1.2.1.1a in addition to indicator 1.2.1: "Proportion of the country's population living below the official poverty line, by sex and age". "Level of poverty among the employed population according to the official poverty line". It is clear that the situation of the working population is a priority issue for the Kyrgyz Republic. And such examples can be given for each country.

When determining national priorities among the SDGs, it is necessary not only to consider the current economic, social, and environmental situation and the strategic directions of policies pursued in these areas but also to keep in mind the interconnections of the SDGs. Some experts note a certain asymmetry in the SDGs – we see an asymmetry between Goals 1, 2, and 3 and Goals 4–17. Progress towards Goals 4–17 generally contributes to progress towards Goals 1, 2, and 3, but to a much lesser extent does the opposite occur; namely, progress towards Goals 1–3 affects progress towards Goals 4–17.

There are also some contradictions in the SDGs, such as the contradiction between economic growth and the fight against environmental pollution. Analysts cite the following typical example: China's high economic growth rates over the past 30 years have been supported, among other things, by the transfer of production from the United States and a number of other countries to China and the expansion of their demand for Chinese products. At the same time, the "transfer" of economic growth was accompanied by concomitant environmental pollution and an increase in greenhouse gas emissions[181].

The interlinkages between the SDGs work in different ways. Some linkages include trade-offs, such as when carbon offset projects can threaten local livelihoods. Others are synergistic, such as when better education for women improves children's health.

Understanding the interlinkages of the SDGs is important for adjusting priorities and for assessing progress in the implementation of the SDGs, as it allows to leverage the synergistic effect of achieving individual indicators to achieve overall progress in the implementation of the sustainable development agenda and enables to achieve systemic effects across all goals. Knowledge of interlinkages also allows better accounting and management of actions to achieve the SDGs and targets.

In the current literature on the interlinkages of the SDGs[182], seven SDGs are seen as synergistic: SDG 1 (ending poverty), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), and SDG 17 (partnerships). These goals are most often identified as drivers of progress. Consequently, a strategic set of activities aimed at achieving these synergistic goals can ensure simultaneous progress towards the other goals.

In contrast, strategies for SDGs 2 (Zero Hunger) and 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) pose risks to the implementation of the other SDGs. For example, actions to achieve SDG 2 can generate competi-

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[180] Monitoring of Sustainable Development Goal Indicators in the CIS region 2017–2021. URL: https://new.cisstat.org/documents/20143/398978/Статистический+сборник+Мониторинг+показателей+Целей+устойчивого+развития+%28ЦУР%29+в+регионе+СНГ+2017-2021%2C2022.pdf/dc82c420-0804-6af5-c7e0-58f8faf590a0?version=1.1&t=1678961781773

[181] Wang S., Wang X., Chen S. Global value chains and carbon emission reduction in developing countries: does industrial upgrading matter? // Environmental Impact Assessment Review. – 2022. – Т. 97. – С. 106895. URL: https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0195925522001615

[182] Anderson C. C. et al. A systems model of SDG target influence on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development // Sustainability science. – 2022. – Т. 17. – №. 4. – С. 1459–1472. URL: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34659581/

tion and conflict over cultivated land and intensive agricultural practices, and can lead to soil pollution, degradation, environmental pollution, and biodiversity loss. SDG 8 promotes sustainable economic growth, which can lead to negative consequences, for example, when an increase in economic activity leads to natural disasters, or when the exploitation of resources exceeds acceptable limits.

The interlinkages of the SDGs, as well as the interlinkages that need to be addressed to achieve them, should be taken into account when deciding on priorities for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and determining which indicators best reflect the national situation.

In addition to internal, nationally observed synergies or the negative impact of the implementation of some goals on progress in the implementation of other goals, there are also international effects. Countries' actions can have a positive or negative impact on the ability of other countries to achieve the SDGs. Such international "side effects" are widespread and should be taken into account.

An obvious international side effect, for example, is related to education. The training of a skilled worker not only supports national development in the country providing the education but is also transferred to the destination countries as a result of temporary or permanent migration, although the country providing the education may regard this as a brain drain.

Transboundary impacts can be tracked using a "spillover effects index" that takes into account direct transboundary impacts – border air and water flows, as well as environmental and social impacts embodied in trade.

Examples of negative international spillovers include greenhouse gas emissions that lead to global warming, or increased demand for commodities (such as palm oil) in one country that encourages deforestation in other countries. Tax havens and bank confidentiality undermine the ability of other countries to increase government revenues needed to fund the SDGs, etc.

The provision of assistance to developing countries, without which they would not be able to make progress towards the SDGs, has a positive international effect[183]. Positive and negative side effects must be understood, measured, and carefully monitored, as countries will not be able to achieve the SDGs if others do not contribute.

In May 2023, the HLPF issued a document entitled "National and Global Commitments to Transform the SDGs: Pathways, Investments, and Means of Implementation: A Guidance Note for States"[184], which highlights the importance of taking into account the positive and negative effects arising from the implementation of the SDGs. The document outlines, among other things, priority areas for investment in order to achieve the SDGs. Such areas include those that will help maximize progress towards the SDGs through the multiplier effect that arises when synergies are taken into account.

Progress in the implementation of the SDGs should be assessed in line with country priorities and taking into account the interdependence of SDG indicators, both at the national and international levels. The same approach will be most effective in assessing the implementation of indicators calculated on the basis of and taking into account population censuses.

In this regard strengthening data collection and monitoring systems in the country is important. This may include capacity building, investment in technology and infrastructure, and cooperation with international organizations to obtain technical support.

Regular data collection and reporting help assess whether policies and interventions are effective in addressing national priorities and SDG targets. To unconditionally reflect national priorities in the SDGs, it is necessary to integrate the SDGs into national development strategies, which ensures coordination of efforts, effective allocation of resources, and effective assessment of progress.

The process of translating national priorities into SDG indicators also requires active engagement with various stakeholders. Governments, civil society organizations, academia, private sector organizations,

[183] Sustainable Development Report 2019. Transformations to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Includes the SDG Index and Dashboards. URL: https://s3.amazonaws.com/sustainabledevelopment.report/2019/2019_sustainable_development_report.pdf

[184] SDG Summit 2023 National and Global Commitments to SDG Transformation: Pathways, Investments and Means of Implementation. Guidance Note for States. 2023. URL: https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/2023-06/Guidance%20Note%20on%20National%20 Commitments.pdf

and international partners must work together to identify problems, exchange views, and work collectively to achieve sustainable development. This collaboration enhances the effectiveness and inclusiveness of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda.

Finally, it must be remembered that national priorities and development environments change over time. Therefore, the process of translating these priorities into the SDG indicators should be dynamic. Regular reviews and adjustments ensure that the indicators remain up-to-date and aligned with the country's changing needs.

Thus, effectively translating national priorities into SDG indicators is a complex but vital task. By understanding, nationalizing, customizing, monitoring, and integrating the SDGs into national development agendas, countries can use the global goals to drive progress at the local level. This strategic approach not only ensures the localization of the SDGs but also contributes to a more inclusive, sustainable, and prosperous future for all.

International Comparability

The international comparability of SDG indicators allows for meaningful measurement of progress across countries, enabling governments, stakeholders, and the global community to accurately assess relative successes and challenges. It facilitates comparative analysis, the exchange of best practices, and learning from each other's experiences. In addition, comparability increases transparency, accountability, and the ability to track global trends and patterns.

As mentioned earlier, in the special edition of the SDG 2023 report, it was highlighted that despite the challenges associated with the timely availability of data for all 169 targets, significant progress has been made globally in making internationally comparable data available (see Chapter 1 of these recommendations, Table 2: Assessing the Availability of Data for SDG Analysis and Evaluation). Today, all indicators have a well-established and internationally agreed methodology that ensures comparability, accuracy, and reliability of measurements.

At the same time, the share of indicators that are conceptually clear and have good country coverage, despite significant growth (from 36% in 2016 to 66% in 2022), has not yet reached 100%.

This situation is primarily due to the fact that countries primarily collect data on indicators corresponding to their national priorities, which is fully in line with the provisions of Resolution 70/1 adopted by the UN General Assembly on September 25, 2015, "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development".

In addition to the demand for indicators at the national level, a number of other factors also influence the formation of a system of indicators that ensure international comparability.

The challenges to achieving international comparability are primarily that countries have different social, economic, and environmental contexts, which makes direct comparisons difficult due to differences in levels of development, resources, and priorities.

There are also methodological differences – different countries may use different methodologies for data collection, definitions, and standards to measure indicators, which leads to certain inconsistencies.

One of the main difficulties is the lack of standardized measurement methods in different countries. Each country may have its own unique way of collecting and presenting data, making it difficult to compare indicators accurately.

Differences in data quality and reliability are another problem. Some countries may have more robust data collection systems and resources, while others may struggle with limited resources or policy constraints. This can lead to differences in the accuracy and completeness of the data, making it difficult to compare indicators at the international level.

In addition, cultural and contextual differences can also create difficulties in achieving comparability. Certain indicators may be defined and interpreted differently in different countries, which may affect the comparability of data. For example, the definition of poverty or unemployment can vary from country to country, making it difficult to compare these indicators accurately.

Overall, achieving international comparability requires harmonizing measurement methods, improving data quality and reliability, and addressing cultural and contextual differences.

A strategy to achieve international comparability should first and foremost ensure the adoption of standardized definitions and methodologies for data collection. Standardization of measurement methodologies includes the development of clear guidelines and protocols for data collection, analysis, and reporting. By applying standardized approaches, countries can ensure that their performance is measured consistently, allowing meaningful comparisons across regions.

Metadata documentation needs to be expanded. Countries should make efforts to develop comprehensive metadata that outlines the methodology, sources, and assumptions used in data collection. Sharing this information allows to better understand how the data was generated.

Collaborative efforts to harmonize data collection methods across regions or sectors can result in more consistent and comparable data. Regular peer reviews between countries and sectoral reviews can help identify discrepancies and challenges in data collection, providing opportunities for mutual learning and improvement.

Partnerships, electronic data platforms, and data-sharing agreements contribute to international data comparability. Creating centralized platforms where countries can share data, methodologies, and best practices promotes transparency and allows for independent verification. By sharing best practices, lessons learned, and data resources, countries can collectively improve the comparability of their SDG indicators.

Finally, indicators need to be constantly reviewed and refined to ensure that they are relevant and effective in measuring progress towards the SDGs. This requires regular consultations with stakeholders and experts to identify gaps and areas for improvement.

There is also another factor that determines the possibility of international comparability of data. This includes the need to build the capacity of national statistical agencies and other relevant institutions, which is vital for the development of reliable SDG indicators. Capacity-building includes training in data collection and analysis, data literacy, and technical skills. By investing in capacity building, countries can improve the quality and comparability of their SDG indicators.

Finally, the introduction of peer review mechanisms can help verify the quality and comparability of national SDG indicators. This involves bringing in experts from different countries to review and provide feedback on methodologies, data sources, and reporting methods. Peer reviews can identify areas for improvement and ensure that indicators are in line with international standards.

Regional cooperation within the CIS plays a crucial role in harmonizing data collection practices, improving comparability between countries, and providing technical assistance to countries within the CIS to help them improve the quality and comparability of data. The CIS Statistical Committee can play a significant role in this process by proposing guidelines that countries can follow to ensure uniformity, quality, and comparability of data.

Considering the issue of international comparability of SDG indicators developed by the CIS countries, for which the results of the 2020 round of population censuses can be used, it should also be kept in mind that although there is a high degree of consistency in terms of the main topics of census programs in the region between countries, including the wording of questions and prompts to them, which makes it possible to obtain harmonized data on the population of countries in many characteristics and provides international comparisons, both within the CIS region and with other countries of the world, but nevertheless, despite the closeness of the national census programs, it can be stated that they are oriented towards national users and take into account the peculiarities of legislation, local conditions, and traditions. In this sense, the census programs of countries are unique[185]. National specificity was particularly evident in the formulation of issues relating to employment. In most CIS countries, the population census included the answer "self-employed" in the question on employment, although in the countries themselves (e.g., the Russian Federation), the legal definition of the status "self-employed" is in the process of being developed, and there is no internationally recognized definition of "self-employed." This certainly affects the accuracy of international comparisons of SDG indicators that use these census data as a basis.

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[185] See Report of the CIS Statistical Committee Comparative Analysis of Population Census Programs (Questionnaires) in the CIS Countries (within the framework of the UNFPA Regional Program CISPop: "Quality Data – Effective Policy").

Thus, it can be said that achieving international comparability of national SDG indicators is a challenging but important task for effectively assessing progress towards the implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda. Despite the challenges, the introduction of standardized methodologies, capacity-building initiatives, transparent documentation, and collaborative efforts can bridge gaps and ensure uniform measurement of indicators across countries. By fostering a culture of data transparency, collaboration, and shared responsibility, CIS countries can harness the power of data to make informed decisions, share successes, and work collectively to achieve the SDGs.

Resources

As noted in Resolution 70/1 adopted by the UN General Assembly on 25 September 2015, "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" (paragraph 61): "The Agenda's Goals and targets deal with the means required to realize our collective ambitions".

At the same time, it is indicated that each of the SDGs provides targets that offer resources for the implementation of the goal.

The implementation of the SDGs should be carried out through integrated national financing mechanisms, mobilization, and effective use of domestic resources based on the application of the principle of national ownership.

Domestic resources are generated first and foremost by economic growth, supported by an enabling environment at all levels.

To assess progress towards achieving the SDG indicators, financial investments, the availability of qualified human resources, developed data collection mechanisms and infrastructure, technological capacity, international cooperation, and public awareness are required.

Governments should allocate budgets to ensure the necessary resources. International cooperation and financial assistance can also play a role in supporting under-resourced countries to undertake comprehensive assessments.

One of the main resources needed to measure progress towards the SDGs is reliable and comprehensive data. This includes both quantitative and qualitative data related to the various SDG indicators and targets. Countries need to invest in data collection mechanisms, such as surveys, censuses, and administrative records, to collect relevant information.

In addition, to efficiently process and interpret the collected data, investments in advanced data analysis tools and technologies are necessary. Geographic information systems (GIS), remote sensing, data analytics, and online platforms facilitate real-time data collection, analysis, and reporting. These technologies simplify the process and increase the accuracy of measurements. Moreover, new technologies such as artificial intelligence and machine learning can be used to identify patterns, trends, and correlations in the collected data, providing valuable insights for decision-making.

Skilled human resources are essential for collecting, managing, and analyzing the data needed to assess SDG indicators. This requires investment in training programs, workshops, and educational initiatives that equip professionals with the expertise needed for data analysis, statistical methodologies, and related technologies. Training initiatives should encompass statistical methodologies, data management, the use of technology, and interdisciplinary cooperation. Strengthening the human capacity of national statistical offices ensures that progress is measured sustainably.

The development and maintenance of infrastructure for data collection are crucial. This include surveys, censuses, administrative data systems, and the use of modern technologies such as satellite imagery and digital tools. The creation and maintenance of this infrastructure ensure a constant flow of accurate data to assess the progress of the SDGs.

Resources are also needed to harmonize and standardize definitions and methodologies and to collect data across sectors and countries. This ensures consistency and comparability in progress assessments, allowing for accurate cross-border comparisons and global reporting. Establishing robust monitoring and reporting systems also requires dedicated resources.

This framework guides the process of measuring progress by defining responsibilities, timelines, and methodologies. The development and implementation of this framework ensure that assessments are organized, transparent, and credible.

The involvement of various stakeholders, including governments, civil society organizations, academia, and the private sector, requires the allocation of resources. Collaboration increases the inclusivity, accuracy, and relevance of measuring progress. Collaborative efforts and partnerships can help gather diverse perspectives, share knowledge and experiences, and ensure that the evaluation process is inclusive. Resources should be made available to facilitate stakeholder consultations, workshops, and capacity-building initiatives.

Cooperation between countries, international organizations, and development partners also requires the allocation of resources. Sharing best practices, technical expertise, and resources between countries builds capacity and ensures that the assessment of progress is beneficial from a global perspective.

Public awareness campaigns and initiatives to involve the public in data collection processes (e.g., encouraging participation in censuses or surveys) also require resources to ensure that citizens are effectively informed of the progress made.

It should be noted that the allocation and maintenance of the necessary resources to assess the progress of the implementation of the SDGs in the above areas will also ensure the achievement of the tasks discussed in the previous paragraphs of this chapter, namely, reflecting national priorities for sustainable development and the international comparison of national SDG indicators.

It is clear that assessing progress towards the SDG indicators is a resource-intensive exercise that requires financial investment, human capital, technological advances, and collaborative efforts. Adequate resources ensure that data collection, analysis, and reporting processes are accurate, comprehensive, and sustainable. By allocating the necessary resources, governments, international organizations, and stakeholders are collectively contributing to achieving the ambitious vision of the SDGs and creating a better future for all.

Infrastructure

As countries work to achieve the SDGs, a robust infrastructure to measure progress towards SDG indicators is essential.

The key components of the SDG Progress Assessment Infrastructure are:

- Data Collection Systems: Surveys, censuses, administrative records, and new technologies such as remote sensing and mobile data collection are vital for gathering information.

- Data Management Systems: Essential for securely organizing, storing, and analyzing data, making it accessible and shareable while maintaining data integrity.

- Technological Advances: The ability to take advantage of geographic information systems (GIS), satellite imagery, and big data analytics improves the accuracy of data collection, especially in monitoring environmental performance. Digital platforms and online reporting systems facilitate real-time data sharing and stakeholder engagement, ensuring transparency and accessibility.

- Skilled Personnel: Training in data analysis, statistical methodologies, and advanced technologies should be developed to enable countries to make accurate assessments, interpret results, and make informed decisions based on data.

- Interdisciplinary Collaboration: Collaboration between statisticians, economists, sociologists, environmental experts, and policymakers provides a holistic understanding of the interrelated nature of the goals, helping to integrate different data sets and capture complex relationships between indicators.

- Data Harmonization and Standardization Tools: Harmonizing methodologies and definitions for data collection across sectors and countries is crucial. Standardization ensures the comparability of measurements, allowing for accurate cross-border estimates and meaningful comparisons. This is important for assessing progress towards interrelated SDGs and targets.

- Real-time Monitoring and Reporting Systems: These mechanisms clearly define responsibilities, timelines, and methodologies for measuring progress, data collection, analysis, reporting, and dissemination, ensuring consistency and transparency throughout the evaluation cycle.

- Stakeholder Engagement: Involving various stakeholders, including governments, civil society, academia, and the private sector, is critical for infrastructure development. Collaboration increases data accuracy, inclusivity, and accountability as different perspectives contribute to a comprehensive understanding of progress and challenges.

- Public Information System: Progress reports should be made available to citizens in a transparent and understandable manner, encouraging participation and accountability. Public participation can lead to a more comprehensive assessment, as local communities often have valuable on-the-ground information.

- International Cooperation System: Assessing progress requires cross-border cooperation. International organizations, development partners, and donors should facilitate the exchange of best practices, provide technical support, and facilitate knowledge exchange. Joint efforts strengthen the capacity of countries with limited resources to effectively assess progress.

In this way, the infrastructure includes a data collection system capable of collecting accurate and timely data from a variety of sources. Additionally, a robust data management system is needed to ensure data quality, consistency, and availability. This can include the use of advanced technologies such as data analysis and visualization tools. A skilled workforce is necessary to handle the technical aspects of data collection, analysis, and reporting. Finally, supportive policies and governance are critical to provide the necessary resources and coordination to develop robust SDG indicators.

A strong institutional framework is also required, which includes establishing clear roles and responsibilities for different stakeholders, including government agencies, civil society organizations, and international partners. It necessitates coordination and cooperation among these stakeholders to ensure data sharing, harmonization of methodologies, and agreement on assessment frameworks.

In addition, countries need to allocate resources and build capacity in institutions to conduct assessments and use the findings for policy formulation.

According to the 2023 SDG Progress Report[186], governments have established an institutional framework for monitoring the implementation of the SDGs, but it needs to be strengthened so that the SDGs remain at the center of national planning and reporting frameworks for the remaining years until 2030. To this end, it is necessary to align national budgets and funding with the SDGs, including through Integrated National Financing Mechanisms aligned with the SDGs. Regulatory frameworks need to be further strengthened to align private sector governance models, operating principles, and disclosure requirements with sustainable development goals. There is a need to strengthen the capacity of local and regional governments to achieve the SDGs by rejuvenating and strengthening public sector institutions. Increasing transparency and access to information, as well as strengthening national statistical systems, are essential to ensure that country-level data are available for at least 90% of the SDG targets by 2027 and to increase domestic funding for data collection, processing, and statistics by 50% compared to current levels by 2030.

A robust infrastructure to measure progress towards SDG indicators is essential for informed decision-making, accountability, and effective policy implementation. Through data collection, technological advances, capacity building, interdisciplinary collaboration, and global collaboration, countries can create a solid foundation for an accurate and holistic assessment of progress. This infrastructure not only enables countries to achieve their development goals but also fosters a collective global commitment to realizing a vision of a more sustainable and equitable future.

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[186] SDG Summit 2023 National and Global Commitments to SDG Transformation: Pathways, Investments and Means of Implementation. Guidance Note for States. 2023. URL: https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/2023-06/Guidance%20Note%20on%20National%20Commitments.pdf

Assessment of the Implementation of Individual Goals or Thematic Evaluation

As countries work to achieve the SDGs, the question arises of how to measure progress. Two approaches prevail: an indicator-based approach and a theme-based approach – assessing progress towards each individual SDG or assessing progress on themes that combine several SDGs. Both approaches have their advantages and disadvantages, and their effectiveness depends on the specific context and goals.

The indicator-based approach focuses on measuring progress based on selected indicators related to specific SDGs. This approach offers a clear and structured way of measuring achievement, allowing for a detailed analysis of specific aspects of development. The advantages of this approach lie primarily in the accuracy of the assessment, as indicators provide accurate and quantifiable data that enable governments, organizations, and stakeholders to assess progress. Comparability is also an important feature of an indicator-based assessment. Standardized indicators can be used to compare countries on the same scale, making it easier to set benchmarks and share best practices. Additionally, this approach enhances accountability as it allows for the achievement of clear and measurable goals, making it easier to track successes and areas for improvement.

The limitations of this approach are related to the narrow focus of individual indicators. Relying solely on indicators can lead to a narrow understanding of complex issues, losing sight of the broader context and interlinkages between goals. In addition, there is a risk of fragmentation, as focusing on individual indicators can lead to fragmented efforts, where progress can be made on an indicator while neglecting the overall goal or other important indicators.

Thematic reviews involve a detailed examination of specific themes or issues in the context of the SDGs. Instead of analyzing all goals comprehensively, countries focus on specific areas to gain a deeper understanding of challenges, progress, and potential strategies. This approach recognizes the interlinkages between goals and targets, providing a more holistic view of development progress. The advantages of the thematic approach are that it provides a holistic understanding of the phenomenon and the related SDGs. By looking at multiple indicators and their interlinkages, the thematic approach captures the complexity of development issues, resulting in a better understanding. By measuring progress against multiple indicators, this approach helps to identify potential trade-offs and synergies between different goals and targets. The thematic approach also encourages the integration of different policies (macroeconomic, financial, social, etc.) by promoting the integration of the multiple dimensions of development into decision-making processes.

Examples of thematic reviews:

- **SDG 5 Gender Equality and Empowerment:** Many countries conducted thematic reviews on gender equality, analyzing progress towards achieving the gender SDGs and identifying gaps in policies, legal frameworks, and social norms.

- **SDG 13 Climate Action and Environmental Sustainability:** Thematic reviews in this area assess progress towards climate-related goals and explore strategies to reduce emissions, conserve natural resources, and promote sustainable practices.

- **SDG 4 Quality Education:** Countries can conduct surveys to assess progress in access to education, quality, and inclusion, with the aim of improving learning outcomes and equity in education.

However, measuring progress on the basis of several indicators under a single theme, such as poverty alleviation, can be a complex task that requires complex analytical tools and methodologies. This approach also raises issues of comparability. As the choice of indicators may vary from country to country, it may be more difficult to compare progress across topics than with standardized indicators.

The thematic approach, based on the assessment of progress on individual SDGs, can be expanded to include progress on several related SDGs rather than on one SDG alone. In this case, the SDGs are formed into clusters and grouped into areas where the achievement of the targets can have a positive impact on the achievement of various goals. Such groupings contribute to simultaneous progress in several areas, more efficient use of resources, and avoidance of duplication of efforts.

Examples of SDG clustering:

- **(SDGs 3, 6, 7) Health and Well-being:** Clustering goals related to health, sanitation, and well-being enables countries to develop integrated health strategies that address interrelated challenges.

- **(SDGs 8, 9, 10) Economic Growth and Employment:** Goals related to decent work, economic growth, and reducing inequalities can be grouped together to promote inclusive economic development.

- **(SDGs 11, 12, 16) Sustainable Cities and Communities:** This cluster focuses on urbanization, infrastructure, and sustainable practices to improve the quality of urban life.

It should be noted that it's not worth treating indicator-based approaches and thematic approaches as mutually exclusive. They can be integrated to create a more robust measurement system. This integration ensures a balance between accuracy and completeness. While the indicator-based approach provides concrete data for reporting and evaluation, the cluster approach provides a broader context for policy integration and understanding the relationship between goals.

In this way, assessing progress towards each SDG allows for a comprehensive assessment of each individual goal and can provide a more detailed understanding of the progress made towards each specific target.

On the other hand, the assessment of progress by theme allows for a more holistic approach, in which related indicators for different SDGs can be grouped together to provide a broader perspective on specific themes or issues.

Ultimately, the choice between these two approaches, or their integration, depends on the specific needs and objectives of the assessment.

Countries in the CIS use different methods to assess their progress towards achieving the SDGs.

They measure progress against various SDG indicators, such as (1.1.1) Proportion of population living below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status, and place of residence (urban/rural), or (6.1.1) Proportion of population using safely managed water services, among other indicators.

In addition, CIS countries conduct thematic analyses to provide a more complete understanding of progress on specific topics, such as gender equality, environmental protection, social inclusion, economic growth, green economy development, and more.

Many CIS countries, as indicated in their VNRs, prefer to focus on cross-cutting issues that span multiple SDGs, such as governance, climate change, inequality, and sustainable urban development. By addressing these cross-cutting issues, countries can make progress on a range of SDGs simultaneously.

In choosing the method of measuring progress – by indicators of individual SDGs or by themes combining several SDGs, the CIS countries take into account their national circumstances and priorities, and assess how the global SDGs align with their own development strategies, policies, and priorities. Countries can tailor the SDGs to their specific circumstances and highlight areas that are particularly relevant to their national context.

In addition to the quantitative data provided by the SDG indicators, the CIS countries also use qualitative data and narrative materials to better understand the situation and progress made. This can include case studies, success stories, and lessons learned from specific projects or initiatives that contribute to the achievement of the SDGs.

In assessing progress towards the SDGs, regardless of the method of assessment, the CIS countries consult with stakeholders, including civil society organizations, private sector organizations, and academic institutions, in line with UN recommendations, to gather different perspectives on progress towards the SDGs. These consultations can provide valuable information and help identify areas where further action is needed.

It is important to note that the specific approach taken by each CIS country in assessing progress towards the SDGs may vary depending on factors such as available data, institutional capacity, policy priorities, and national circumstances.

Determination of the Assessment Quality

Accurate and reliable progress measurement is critical to assess the effectiveness of efforts to achieve the SDGs. The quality of the assessment of progress against SDG indicators is key to ensuring that the data collected and analyzed reflect the true state of development, thereby guiding policies and actions to achieve the SDGs.

Evaluation quality assurance ensures that the data used to assess progress on SDG indicators are consistent, comparable, and free from bias or errors. The credibility and reliability of the assessment of progress towards the SDGs should be confirmed by quality assurance mechanisms.

Key mechanisms underpinning quality assurance in assessing progress towards the SDGs include:

1. Standardized Indicators and Methodologies: Quality assurance starts with the establishment of standardized indicators and methodologies to measure progress towards the SDGs. The use of indicators included in the global SDG indicator framework ensures consistency and comparability of data. These standardized indicators allow countries to collect data in a uniform manner, facilitating accurate cross-country comparisons and estimates.

2. Data Collection and Reporting Protocols: Reliable data collection and reporting protocols are fundamental to quality assurance. Countries should ensure that their data collection processes meet established standards, using reliable sources and methods. Transparent reporting mechanisms and well-documented data sources enhance the credibility of the evaluation process, allowing independent parties to validate and verify it.

3. Technology and Innovation: The use of technologies such as satellite imagery and mobile data collection tools can improve the accuracy and efficiency of data collection.

4. Validation and Verification: Implementing rigorous validation and verification processes allows errors to be identified and corrected before the data is finalized for evaluation.

5. Independent Verification and Peer Review: Peer review and external review are key elements in assessing the quality, accuracy, and integrity of the assessment of progress towards the SDGs. External experts, academia, and civil society organizations can review the methodology, data sources, and findings to ensure that the assessment is impartial and based on sound methodologies. This process increases accountability and minimizes the risk of data manipulation or misrepresentation.

6. Capacity Building and Training: The quality assurance of the assessment of progress towards the SDGs depends on the training of data collectors and analysts. Capacity building for national statistical offices and relevant stakeholders is important in this context. This ensures that those responsible for data collection possess the necessary skills and knowledge to perform their tasks efficiently and consistently.

7. Continuous Monitoring and Reporting: Quality assurance is an ongoing process that requires constant monitoring and reporting. Regular updates on progress, challenges, and data adjustments are essential to track changes and ensure the effectiveness of actions to implement the SDGs. Transparent reporting of successes and failures contributes to a culture of accountability and leads to improved policies and strategies.

8. Multi-stakeholder Engagement: Involving a wide range of stakeholders in the process of assessing progress towards the SDGs contributes to the quality assurance process. The involvement of civil society, the private sector, academia, and marginalized groups provides multiple perspectives and minimizes the risk of bias. Stakeholders can contribute to data validation, highlight problem areas, and offer insights that might otherwise be overlooked. The participation of representatives from other countries and international organizations in peer reviews can increase the validity and reliability of data.

9. Transparency and Availability of Data: Open access to data and evaluation reports is the cornerstone of quality assurance. Transparency allows a wide range of experts to conduct thorough scrutiny, building confidence in the evaluation process. User-friendly platforms that present data in an understandable way make information accessible to policymakers, researchers, and the general public.

Several challenges threaten the quality of the assessment of progress against SDG indicators:

- Availability and Reliability of Data: Some countries may lack the necessary infrastructure and capacity to collect accurate data, resulting in incomplete or unreliable information.

- Consistency and Comparability: Ensuring consistency and comparability between countries can be challenging due to differences in methodologies and definitions of data collection.

- Data Gaps: There may be insufficient data for some indicators, making it difficult to monitor progress effectively and comprehensively.

- Complex Interlinkages Between the SDGs: Many of the SDGs are interrelated, and progress in one area can affect progress in others. Accurately capturing these relationships is challenging.

- Human Bias and Interpretation: Human biases in collecting, analyzing, and interpreting data can lead to errors and inaccuracies.

Thus, the quality of the assessment of progress towards the SDGs is ensured by a transparent methodology, accurate data, and the extent to which various aspects of the SDGs are covered. The combination of quantitative and qualitative data and taking into account the views of various stakeholders provide an additional guarantee of the quality of the assessment. Finally, the assessment should be regularly reviewed and updated to ensure that it remains relevant and accurate over time.

Collaboration of the CIS Countries in Evaluating the Progress of the Implementation of the SDGs

Achieving the SDGs is a shared global endeavor, and cooperation among CIS countries in assessing progress towards the SDGs can bring significant benefits.

The strengths of the Commonwealth lie in the multiplicity of forms and flexibility of collective interaction formats, decision-making mechanisms, and the equality of the member states. This allows for the combination of efforts, intellectual potential, material resources, and natural opportunities for progressive and sustainable development both jointly within the CIS and individually by each country[187].

The CIS countries share a common history and face similar challenges in their daily activities, such as fighting poverty, eliminating inequality, protecting the environment, and ensuring access to quality education and healthcare.

Collaboration in SDG progress assessment enables them to share experiences, lessons learned, and best practices to effectively advance sustainable development and the SDGs.

By pooling resources and expertise, CIS countries can improve data collection, analysis, and reporting. Sharing data helps identify trends, challenges, and success stories, enabling evidence-based decision-making.

Joint assessment contributes to the coherence of national sustainable development policies and strategies. The exchange of views can lead to the agreement on approaches that maximize the impact of cross-border interventions.

As a result of interaction between countries, duplication of efforts is reduced, the assessment of progress towards the SDGs becomes more effective, and resources can be optimized.

In the process of cooperation in assessing progress towards achieving the SDGs, the CIS countries face several challenges:

First, while cooperation is beneficial, the CIS includes countries with different levels of development, cultural norms, and political priorities. Striking a balance between harmonizing and acknowledging different contexts can be challenging.

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[187] Collection of Analytical Materials of the CIS Executive Committee "Development and Activities of the Commonwealth of Independent States in 2021" (No. 10).URL: https://e-cis.info/upload/iblock/5ae/92er22hq7ezrigz4arih0si5lfj4bx2q.pdf

Second, for constructive cooperation, it is important to ensure the compatibility and comparability of data between countries. Harmonization of data collection methods and indicators requires a coordinated effort.

Finally, joint assessment requires a strong commitment from all participating countries. Overcoming political barriers and fostering a sense of shared responsibility is crucial.

The cooperation of the CIS countries in assessing the progress of implementing the SDGs is primarily based on mutual learning, as the joint evaluation allows the CIS countries to learn from each other's experiences and successes. Collaboration encourages innovation by demonstrating new approaches to solving common problems. Through cooperation, regional solutions to common challenges are being developed. These solutions take into account the specific needs of the CIS, leading to more effective results.

It is also important that the joint assessment allows the CIS countries to advocate for the common priorities of the CIS on the world stage, strengthening partnerships with international organizations and donors.

The interaction of the CIS countries in the field of assessing progress in the implementation of the SDGs primarily presupposes and is based on their broad interaction in the field of statistics.

As outlined in the CIS Economic Development Strategy for the period up to 2030, "the development of cooperation in the field of statistics will aim to ensure the comparability of official statistical methodologies in accordance with international standards; conduct regular comparisons based on purchasing power parity data; maintain statistical classifier systems harmonized with international standards; ensure the comparability and expansion of published aggregate statistical data on the socio-economic situation of the CIS member states, as well as the exchange of information on economic and social issues"[188].

Since December 2022, the CIS countries have begun work on the project "Development of CIS Statistics". It is expected that within the framework of this project, actions will be implemented in six areas:

1. Current and Prospective Statistical Methodology: This includes the translation of international standards and recommendations, harmonization of reference books and classifiers, creation of model classifications, development of statistical methodology on current problems and promising topics, development of a system of generalizing indicators for the CIS region, ensuring the comparability of key indicators for comparative analysis in the CIS countries, and development of a methodology for the creation of a comprehensive system of socio-demographic and pilot surveys, i.e., the development of a knowledge base in the field of statistical methodology.

2. Unified Information and Analytical Platform and Data Analysis: This includes the establishment of a CIS statistical data warehouse, a unified information model, a unified system of classifiers (national and model classifiers, transition keys), a unified catalog of indicators collected by the CIS Statistical Committee, a unified format for data and metadata exchange, an interactive publications portal (BI portal containing a hierarchical catalog of publications, dashboards, analytical reports, publication tables), monitoring of the socio-economic situation in the CIS region, creation of analytical reports, and related open statistics.

3. Micro modeling: The purpose is to use microdata from statistical surveys (continuous and sampled) for modeling and forecasting, which includes creating a prototype of a predictive analysis system based on micro modeling (e.g., of population incomes), demonstrating opportunities for practical application (for developing optimal solutions in the socio-economic sphere), and implementing pilot projects.

4. Statistical Community: The goal is to form a cohesive statistical community in the CIS, which includes holding forums, conferences, seminars, workshops on statistics, education and training (development of a draft professional standard "Statistician", development of a draft educational standard for the training of statisticians, quotas for students from the CIS countries in Russian universities, development of an electronic textbook on statistics, development of programs to improve statistical literacy, popularization of statistics, attractiveness of the profession, statistical Olympiads for students/pupils, International Statistical Journal).

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[188] Decision of 29 May 2020 on the Economic Development Strategy of the Commonwealth of Independent States for the period up to 2030 Council of Heads of Government of the Commonwealth of Independent States. URL: https://e-cis.info/page/3762/?ysclid=llv5szc7im154603199

5.   Adapted Model of Statistical Production: This includes the study of best practices and the concept of implementing the statistical production model, creation of a systematic project for the development of a promising model, development of a standard platform and a roadmap for the implementation of a standard model, and implementation of pilot projects.

6.   Use of Alternative Information Resources: This includes studying and disseminating best practices in the use of administrative data, big data, and artificial intelligence, establishment of a register of administrative data sources, implementation of pilot projects, development of teaching materials, creation of a competence center for big data in the CIS, creation of a digital ecosystem of Big Data, and creation of a regional big data hub in the CIS[189].

The scope of work on this project includes, among other topics, the "Indicator Framework for SDG Monitoring." Within this framework, it is planned to prepare: Recommendations on the measurement of child labor, Recommendations on the use of alternative data for Voluntary National Reviews on the SDGs, and Guidelines for the preparation of Global Country Reports on the SDGs in the CIS countries, taking into account international recommendations. An exchange of experience on the issue of "System of Natural and Economic Accounting and monitoring of SDG indicators" is also planned.

Obviously, the implementation of this large-scale project will increase data exchange and standardization. A single information and analytical platform will facilitate the exchange of data, methodologies, and best practices related to SDG assessment. Standardization of data collection methods will improve comparability. Joint workshops, training programs, and knowledge-sharing initiatives will help strengthen the capacity of national statistical agencies and institutions involved in SDG assessment.

On November 22, 2021, in the CIS region, with the participation of the EU and UNDP, the Regional Platform for Knowledge Sharing on the Sustainable Development Goals was launched for several neighboring CIS countries (the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Republic of Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan)[190]. The establishment of this regional platform for assessing progress towards the SDGs allows these CIS countries to access resources, research, and expertise relevant to their context, as well as to deepen collaboration in the process of assessing progress towards the implementation of the SDGs. The involvement of other CIS countries in this regional platform can further improve the assessment of progress in achieving the SDGs by CIS countries.

Conclusion from Chapter Four

Effectively translating national priorities into SDG indicators is a complex but vital task. By understanding, nationalizing, customizing, monitoring, and integrating the SDGs into national development frameworks, countries can use the global goals to accelerate progress at the local level. This strategic approach not only ensures that the SDGs are anchored in national situations and priorities but also contributes to a more inclusive, sustainable, and prosperous future for all.

Despite the general understanding of the need to harmonize indicators to ensure their comparability at the international level, countries are primarily guided by national priorities and situations when calculating SDG indicators. Therefore, general methodological approaches and recommendations are undergoing a process of localization.

Progress in the implementation of the SDGs should be assessed in line with country priorities and taking into account the interdependence of SDG indicators, both at the national and international levels.

Ensuring international comparability of national and local SDG indicators is critical to monitoring progress towards the SDGs. By taking measures such as standardizing measurements, harmonizing data, building capacity, facilitating data exchange and coopera-

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[189]   Proceedings of the last meetings. Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS, STAT).). URL: https://new.cisstat.org/web/guest/cis-meetings-materials
[190]   Launch of the Regional SDG Platform. 2021. NCC. URL: https://economy.kz/ru/Celi_ustojchivogo_razvitija/Sobytija_CUR/id=3748

tion, and introducing peer review mechanisms, countries can improve the reliability and comparability of their indicators. This will contribute to effective monitoring, evaluation, and policy development to promote sustainable development worldwide.

Measuring progress towards the SDG indicators is a resource-intensive exercise that requires financial investment, human capital, technological advances, and collaborative efforts. The availability of resources ensures that data collection, analysis, and reporting processes are accurate, comprehensive, and sustainable. By allocating the necessary resources, governments, international organizations, and stakeholders collectively contribute to achieving the SDGs and creating a better future for all.

The infrastructure needed to assess progress towards the SDGs encompasses various elements, including data collection, monitoring systems, technological capabilities, and institutional frameworks. By investing in these infrastructure components, countries can enhance their ability to track progress, identify challenges, and take targeted action to achieve the SDGs. It is imperative that governments and stakeholders prioritize the development of this infrastructure to ensure that progress towards the SDGs is effectively assessed and monitored.

Indicator-based approaches to assessing progress towards the SDGs have their advantages and disadvantages, underscoring the importance of a balanced and comprehensive evaluation system. The integration of these approaches provides a more nuanced understanding of development progress, helping policymakers, stakeholders, and countries to make informed decisions that contribute to the implementation of the SDGs.

Ensuring the quality of the assessment of progress against SDG indicators is paramount if countries are to effectively succeed in achieving the SDGs. By addressing challenges through standardized methodologies, capacity building, and transparent reporting, countries can provide accurate, reliable, and comparable data. This data-driven approach not only informs policy but also strengthens accountability and transparency in the pursuit of sustainability. As the world approaches 2030, a commitment to quality ensures that the path to achieving the SDGs is credible and transformative.

The joint assessment of progress towards the SDGs by CIS countries offers promising opportunities for accelerating sustainable development. By sharing experiences, knowledge, and resources, CIS countries can collectively overcome challenges and work towards achieving the SDGs in a more cohesive and effective manner. While challenges exist, the potential outcomes of cooperation – shared learning, regional solutions, advocacy, and accountability – promise a more prosperous and sustainable future for all CIS countries.

Conclusion

The analysis and study of the issues of assessing the achievement of the SDGs using information from population censuses allow to formulate the following recommendations:

1. When assessing progress towards achieving the SDGs, it is necessary to make the widest possible use of materials published by the UN, including resolutions, reports, methodological recommendations, and databases. These materials not only contain the main principles and indicators for assessing progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda but also provide recommendations for calculating individual indicators and identifying their interlinkages and interdependencies.

2. Despite the existence of a methodology for calculating SDG indicators, countries do not always provide timely and adequate data. UN statisticians are constantly looking for new sources of data and analyzing the possibilities of expanding the use of sources such as population censuses. Countries, including CIS countries, have been successful in conducting population and housing censuses and can initiate and expand the use of their data to identify or adjust selected SDG indicators, as discussed in this document.

3. Census data is a rich and universal source for assessing progress towards SDG indicators. By using direct calculations based on census data, proxy indicators, sample surveys, and complementing census data with data innovations such as geospatial analysis and big data analytics, CIS countries can improve the assessment of progress towards the SDGs. The wide coverage of demographic, social, and economic information makes population and housing censuses an invaluable resource. Census data provide a solid basis for measuring the demographic, social, and economic dimensions of the SDGs. Despite challenges related to data quality and frequency, innovative solutions and collaborations can help maximize the transformative potential of census data, enabling accurate, comprehensive, and timely assessments of progress towards the SDGs for a fairer and more prosperous world. The comprehensive nature of census data improves the accuracy and credibility of efforts to assess progress. As the world approaches 2030, the effective use of census data can inform policy decisions and drive action to achieve the SDGs.

4. Progress in the implementation of the SDGs should be assessed in line with country priorities and taking into account the interdependence of SDG indicators, both at the national and international levels.

5. Assessing progress towards the SDGs by country requires various resources. Investments in data collection and analysis, institutional capacity, stakeholder engagement, technology, innovation, and financial resources are essential to ensure accurate and reliable assessments. By effectively allocating these resources, countries can track their progress towards the SDGs and make informed decisions to accelerate sustainable development.

6. Analysis of selected SDG indicators, thematic reviews, and clustering of SDGs are the main methodological approaches to eveluating progress towards the implementation of the SDGs. By focusing on specific indicators or themes and grouping interrelated goals, CIS countries can deepen their understanding, stimulate progress, and contribute to more integrated and effective planning and implementation of sustainable development policies. However, addressing issues related to data, coordination, and policy coherence is essential for successful policy implementation.

7. Ensuring the quality of the assessment of progress towards the SDGs is essential to maintain the credibility and effectiveness of the CIS countries' efforts to ensure sustainable development. By implementing standardized indicators, transparent reporting protocols, independent verification, and continuous monitoring, countries can establish a robust quality assurance system. Through cooperation, capacity-building, and stakeholder engagement, the international community can collectively make progress while maintaining the integrity of the assessment process. Quality assurance ensures commitment to the SDGs, transforming a global vision of a better future into tangible and sustainable outcomes.

8. Measuring progress towards the SDG indicators is not just a national task; its solution requires the concerted efforts of countries around the world, including the CIS countries. International cooperation provides an opportunity for the CIS countries to collectively solve problems, pool resources, and exchange experiences. By leveraging knowledge, harmonizing data, and promoting innovation, CIS countries can create a unified and effective approach to assessing their progress towards the SDGs. As countries collaborate and interact, they are paving the way for a more sustainable and inclusive future for all by implementing the core principles of the SDGs across the CIS and globally.

Annex

List of Topics Recommended for Inclusion in the Census and SDG Indicators that Can be Measured, in Whole or in Part, Using Data from These Topics

Topics (recommended by Principles and Recommendations on PHC)[191]	Principles & Recommendations on PHC Paragraph numbers	SDG Indicator
Indicators for which the PHC is the most obvious source		
1 Occupation (CT) Place of work (AT)	4.352–4.355; 4.360–4.365	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution
2 Educational attainment (CT)	4.272–4.280	4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)
3 School attendance (CT)	4.265–4.271	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex
4 Date or age at first marriage (AT) Marital status (CT)	4.247–4.248; 4.163–4.171	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
5 Occupation (CT)	4.352–4.355	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions
6 Type of lighting or availability of electricity (CT)	4.511–4.512	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity
7 Fuel used for cooking (CT) Type and energy used for heating (AT) Type of lighting (CT)	4.510; 4.513–4.514; 4.511–4.512	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
8 Labor force status (CT) Disability (CT)	4.307–4.325; 4.193–4.213	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
9 School attendance (CT) Labor force status (CT)	4.312–4.320; 4.307–4.325	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training
10 Labor force status (CT) Industry (CT)	4.307–4.325; 4.356–4.359	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

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[191] PHC refers to Population and Household Census, CT refers to Census Core Topic; AT refers to Census Additional Topic

Topics (recommended by Principles and Recommendations on PHC)[191]	Principles & Recommendations on PHC Paragraph numbers	SDG Indicator
11 Type of living quarters (CT) Ownership – type of (CT) Rooms – number of (CT) Water supply system (CT) Drinking water – main source of (CT) Toilet – type of (CT) Sewage disposal (CT) Occupants – number of (CT) Year or period of construction (AT) Construction material of outer walls (CT) Construction material of floor and roof (AT) State of repair (AT) Tenure (CT) Rental and housing costs (AT)	4.421–4.562; 4.476–4.481; 4.482–4.484; 4.490–4.493; 4.494–4.495; 4.496–4.499; 4.500; 4.524–4.525; 4.526–4.534; 4.545–4.547; 4.548; 4.552–4.553; 4.556–4.559; 4.560–4.562	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
12 Drinking water – main source of (CT)	4.494–4.495	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
Indicators for which the PHC provides proxy estimation		
13 Income (AT)	4.382–4.386	1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural) 1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
14 ICT devices – availability of (CT)pj	4.564-4.571	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet
15 Household deaths in the past 12 months (CT) School attendance (CT) Educational attainment (CT) Household and family characteristics (CT)	4.250–4.254; 4.265–4.271; 4.272–4.280; 4.421–5.572	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
16 School attendance (CT)	4.265–4.271	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex
17 Occupation (CT) Educational attainment (CT) Field of education and training and educational qualification (AT)	4.352–4.355; 4.272–4.280; 4.281–4.288	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level
18 Household having one or more mobile cellular telephones (CT)	4.564–4.569	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
19 Status in employment (CT) Industry (CT)	4.339–4.351; 4.356–4.359	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex
20 Labor force status (CT)	4.307–4.338	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labor, by sex and age
21 Income (AT)	4.382–4.386	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Topics (recommended by Principles and Recommendations on PHC)[191]	Principles & Recommendations on PHC Paragraph numbers	SDG Indicator
Indicators for which the PHC provides ancillary information		
22 Educational attainment (CT) Occupation (CT) Industry (CT)	4.272–4.280; 4.352–4.355; 4.356–4.359	9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants
23 ICT devices – availability of (CT)	4.571	17.6.1 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed
24 Income – sources of income and social security benefits (AT)	4.385–4.386	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
25 Toilet – type of (CT) Sewage disposal (CT) Lighting and/or electricity – type of (CT) Fuel used for cooking (CT) Heating – type and energy used (AT) Household accessing Internet from home (CT)	4.496–4.500; 4.511–4.512; 4.510; 4.513–4.514; 4.564–4.571	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
26 School attendance (CT) Educational attainment (CT) Income (AT) Disability status (CT) Indigenous peoples (AT)	4.265–4.271; 4.272–4.280; 4.382–4.386; 4.193–4.213; 4.188–4.192	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated
27 Literacy (CT) Literacy skills (AT)	4.258–4.264	4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex
28 Toilet – type of (CT) Sewage disposal (CT)	4.496–4.500	6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water

Source: based on Technical Report: Measuring Sustainable Development Goals Indicators through Population and Housing Censuses and Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Data (Version: October 2022) UN Statistics Division. URL: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/census/documents/tr_on_sdg_in_phc_crvs.pdf

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