

# Monitoring Sustainable Development

## European and French approach

*Meeting of the Arab Working Group on  
Sustainable Development Indicators  
Cairo 14-16 December 2015*

Torelli Constance  
Insee



Mesurer pour comprendre



# Plan

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## Introduction

**1.The European approach**

**2.The French approach**

# From MDGs to SDGs...

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- Limited scope of MDGs:
  - Only developing countries concerned;
  - Environmental dimension marginal;
  - A top down approach.
  
- SDGs more ambitious:
  - Universal : concerned also developed countries;
  - All dimensions of sustainable development;
  - Cover environmental and governance dimension
  - Bottom up approach.
  
- Raises new challenges for monitoring:
  - Increased number of indicators (from 62 to more than 200)
  - Indicators in new areas of statistics are required
  - International/regional/national monitoring
  - A country led process with data ownership
  - Disaggregation for sub-groups and at local level are required

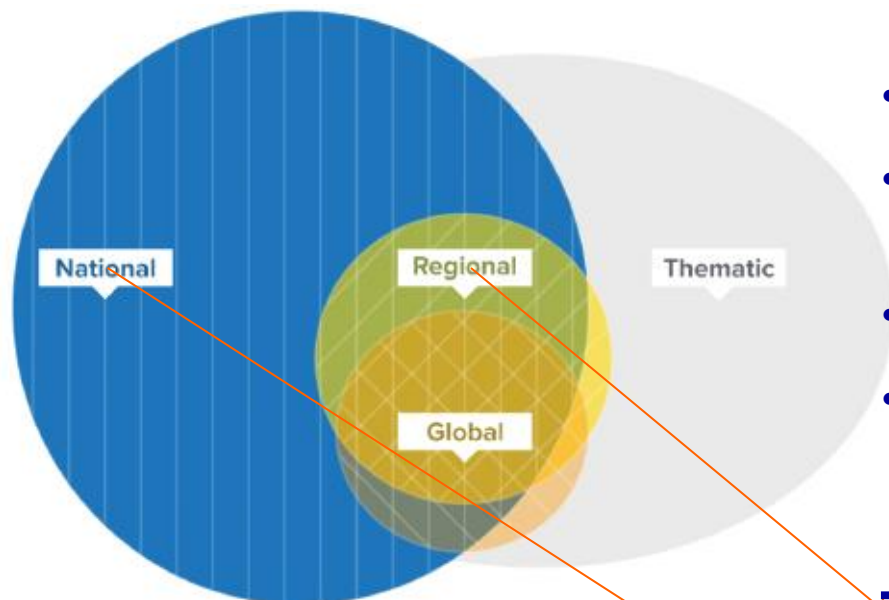
# ...but also an opportunity for strengthening statistical capacity

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- New focus on national monitoring and national data ownership
- Leaving no one behind requires more issues of data disaggregation, for covering specific groups of the population (income, age, gender, disability, other characteristics..)
- Needs for strengthening national statistical capacity and financing from internal and external resources
- Needs for identifying new methodological developments (data revolution)

# Statistical challenges for all countries.....

Reporting at different levels :



Source : Report SDSN

➤ Global monitoring :

- based on a core set of indicators
- harmonised to common global standards
- taken from official data
- applicable to all countries

Illustration for:

**The European approach**

**The French approach for monitoring SD**

# 1. The European approach

## From Sustainable Development to SDGs

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➤ Sustainable development has been on the political agenda of the European Union for a long time

-Since 2001, EU has a Sustainable Development Strategy, which was revised in 2006

-A Sustainable development indicators SDI to monitor this strategy with a report every two years

-EU2020 Strategy

➤ Beyond GD initiative in 2009

➤ A Sponsorship to set up a work program to implement the recommendation of the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Commission

➤ A Eurostat-OECD-UNECE Task force to define a framework to measure sustainable development progress (CES Framework adopted by the CES in 2013)

➤ Dedicated website for sharing comments and suggestions on the process of the UNSDGs post 2015

<http://www.cross-portal.eu/content/sdgs-monitoring-portal>

# 1. The European approach (UNECE&OECD& Eurostat)

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## End 2013 UNECE published recommendations for measuring SD

- Framework with a set of indicators
- 3 pillars of SD : economic, social, environment
- Three dimensions of human well-being : here and now, later and elsewhere
- Links theoretical concepts and policy needs
- Three sets of indicators are recommended
- Informed the development of SDGs

# UNECE-OECD-Eurostat

## Measuring SD

Human  
Capital

Natural  
Capital

Social  
Capital

Economic  
Capital

	Dimensions		
	Human well-being	Capital	Transboundary impacts
	("Here and now")	("Later")	("Elsewhere")
TH1. Subjective well-being	HWB1		
TH2. Consumption and income	HWB2		TI1
TH3. Nutrition	HWB3		
TH4. Health	HWB4	HC3	
TH5. Labour	HWB5	HC1	TI10
TH6. Education	HWB6	HC2	
TH7. Housing	HWB7		
TH8. Leisure	HWB8		
TH9. Physical safety	HWB9		
TH10. Land and ecosystems	HWB10	NC3	TI7
TH11. Water	HWB11	NC4	TI8
TH12. Air quality	HWB12	NC5	
TH13. Climate		NC6	TI9
TH14. Energy resources		NC1	TI5
TH15. Mineral resources (excluding coal and peat resources)		NC2	TI6
TH16. Trust	HWB13	SC1	
TH17. Institutions	HWB14	SC2	TI11
TH18. Physical capital		EC1	TI2
TH19. Knowledge capital		EC2	TI3
TH20. Financial capital		EC3	TI4
Context: Population			
		<i>EC-M</i>	
		<i>NC-M</i>	
		<i>HC-M</i>	
		<i>SC-M</i>	

Note: The 4 monetary aggregates are shown in italics.



# CES recommendations

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An important input defining the indicators for reporting on the SDGs

- Currently 50 of the 95 CES indicators are used in mapping against the SDGs and targets

Further methodological work

- Measuring trans-boundary impacts
- Linking subjective and objective indicators
- Social, human and natural capital

# EU Sustainable Development Monitoring Report

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A joint initiative of the Council of EU and EC to monitor the EU Sustainable Development Strategy





















Published every two years since 2005, latest edition: 2015

Over 100 indicators grouped in ten different themes



# EU Sustainable Development Monitoring Report

Table A.1: Evaluation of changes in the headline indicators of the SDI set, EU-28 (\*)

SDI theme	Headline indicator	Long-term evaluation (since 2000)	Short-term evaluation (last five-year period)
Socioeconomic development	Real GDP per capita		
Sustainable consumption and production	Resource productivity		
Social inclusion	People at risk of poverty or social exclusion		
Demographic changes	Employment rate of older workers		
Public health	Life expectancy and healthy life years		
Climate change and energy	Greenhouse gas emissions		
	Primary energy consumption		
Sustainable transport	Energy consumption of transport relative to GDP		
Natural resources	Common bird Index		
Global partnership	Official development assistance		
Good governance	[No headline indicator]	:	:

Source : 2015 monitoring report of the EU Sustainable Development Strategy

# Europe 2020 Strategy

Table 0.1: Europe 2020 headline indicators, EU-28, 2008–13

Topic	Headline Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Target
Employment	Employment rate age group 20–64, total (% of population)	70.3	69.0	68.5	68.5	68.4	68.4	75.0
	• Employment rate age group 20–64, females (% of population)	62.8	62.3	62.0	62.2	62.4	62.6	:
	• Employment rate age group 20–64, males (% of population)	77.8	75.7	75.0	74.9	74.5	74.3	:
R&D	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (%) (% of GDP)	1.85	1.94	1.93	1.97	2.01	2.02	3.00
Climate change and energy	Greenhouse gas emissions (%) (Index 1990 = 100)	90.4	83.8	85.7	83.2	82.1	:	80.0
	Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	10.5	11.9	12.5	12.9	14.1	:	20.0
	Primary energy consumption (Million tonnes of oil equivalent)	1 689	1 595	1 654	1 596	1 584	:	1 483
	Final energy consumption (Million tonnes of oil equivalent)	1 175	1 108	1 160	1 107	1 103	:	1 086
Education	Early leavers from education and training, total (% of population aged 18–24)	14.7	14.2	13.9	13.4	12.7	12.0	< 10.0
	• Early leavers from education and training, females (% of population aged 18–24)	12.6	12.3	11.9	11.5	10.9	10.2	:
	• Early leavers from education and training, males (% of population aged 18–24)	16.6	16.1	15.8	15.3	14.4	13.6	:
	Tertiary educational attainment, total (% of population aged 30–34)	31.2	32.3	33.6	34.7	35.9	36.9	> 40.0
	• Tertiary educational attainment, females (% of population aged 30–34)	34.4	35.7	37.2	38.6	40.2	41.2	:
	• Tertiary educational attainment, males (% of population aged 30–34)	28.0	28.9	30.0	30.8	31.7	32.7	:
Poverty and social exclusion	People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (%) (million people)	116.6	114.5	117.0	120.4	123.1	121.4	96.6 (%)
	People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (%) (%) (million people)	23.8	23.3	23.7	24.3	24.8	24.4	:
	• People living in households with very low work intensity (%) (%) (million people)	9.1	9.1	10.1	10.4	10.4	10.6	:
	• People at risk of poverty after social transfers (%) (%) (million people)	16.6	16.4	16.5	16.9	16.9	16.6	:
	• Severely materially deprived people (%) (%) (million people)	8.5	8.2	8.4	8.8	9.9	9.6	:

- Strategy defined in 2010,
- Sums up the EU model of social market economy with a strong environmental dimension,
- Identifies five headline targets in order to boost growth and employment
- Monitoring report at the half way point in 2015

Source: Smarter, greener, more inclusive? Indicators to support the Europe 2020 Strategy

## 2. The French approach

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- New indicators of progress/beyond GDP (2015)  
Law adopted by French Parliament /yearly report
- National strategy of ecological transition towards sustainable development/SNTEDD (2015)
- Which followed the SNDD 2010-2013
- The Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Commission followed by a workplan to take into these recommendations to better measure sustainable development and quality of life
- New indicators developed (carbon footprint)

# New indicators of progress/beyond GDP (2015)

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- According to the Law Eva SAS (April 13<sup>th</sup> 2015), the French government has to present every year in October a report assessing the past and upcoming public policies through other indicators than GDP and its growth, underline their effects on the environment and inequalities
- Based on widespread consultation led by the Economic, Social and Environmental Council (ESEC) which is a constitutional consultative assembly and Strategy France (FS) on behalf of the French Prime Minister.
- Working methods (plenary meetings, exchange by network, workshops, etc.)
- Dashboard included 10 indicators adopted by plenary meeting of ESEC in June 24<sup>th</sup> 2015
- Government retained 9 themes

# Role of statistical offices in the 2030 agenda

	Theme	CESE-FS Indicators	Government Indicators
Economic	Labour	Employment rate	Employment rate (15-64)
	Investment	Productive capital	R&D expenditures/GDP
	Financial stab.	Pub/private debt	Pub/private debt
Social	Health		Life expectancy in good health
	Quality of life	Life satisfaction	
	Inequality	Income gap between D9/D1	Income gap between Q4/Q1
	Poverty		Poverty (living conditions)
	Education	% Graduates high education (25-34)	Early drop out
Environment	Climate	Carbon footprint	Carbon footprint & Greenhouse gas emissions (GES)
	Biodiversity	Common Bird index	% Artificial Soil
	Natural resources	% Waste recycling	

# National strategy of ecological transition towards sustainable development/ SNTEDD 2015-2020

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Implementation of the SNTEDD:

- Preliminary draft between Autumn 2013 and March 2014 ; Consultation,
- Presentation to the National Council of Ecological Transition (CNTE) composed of NGOs, representative of socio-professional interest groups, deputies, MP, etc. Comments and suggestions made until April 2014 comments and suggestions by experts within different national ministerial services,
- Improvement of the document, adoption by CNTE in January 2015
- SNTEDD adopted by Council of Ministries in February 4<sup>th</sup> 2015



# National strategy of ecological transition towards sustainable development/ SNTEDD 2015-2020

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- Goal 1: Developing sustainable and resilient territories
- Goal 2: Engaging in a circular and low carbon economy
- Goal 3: Preventing and reducing environmental, social and territorial inequalities
- Goal 4: Inventing new economic and financial models
- Goal 5: Supporting the ecological transformation of economic activities
- Goal 6: Guiding knowledge production, research and innovation towards the ecological transition
- Goal 7: Educating, training and raising awareness of the ecological transition and sustainable development
- Goal 8: Mobilizing stakeholders at all levels
- Goal 9: Promoting sustainable development at European and international levels

# National strategy of ecological transition towards sustainable development/ SNTEDD 2015-2020



**HOW DOES IT LOOK ON THE GROUND ?**

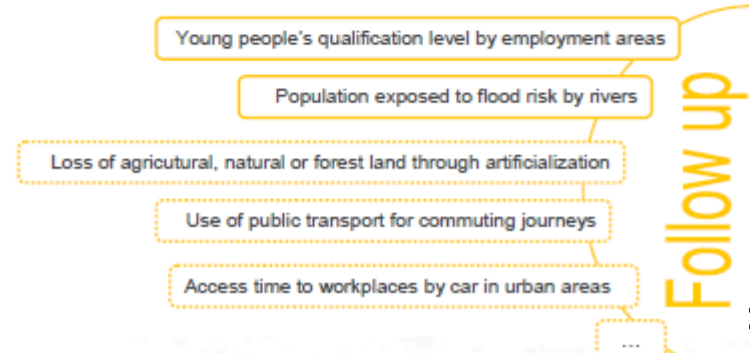
**ENERGY TRANSITION for GREEN GROWTH**

## Revitalization of a declining rural territory

In Mené (Brittany), a remote territory with one single economic activity, local stakeholders have sought diversification opportunities. They have committed to 10 years of projects that aim to develop local renewable energy production. Three projects (a biogas plant, an oil mill to produce agrofuel, a wind farm) are part of a territorial development strategy to achieve energy independence by 2030.

## Heritage rehabilitation in the mining area

The cessation of mining activity in the Nord-Pas-de-Calais Region had considerable economic and environmental consequences for the territory. With the establishment of the Permanent Conference of the mining area (CPBM), stakeholders have been able to establish a long-term, cross-cutting and systemic vision of their territory. The approach has shown the ability of local players to build collaborative initiatives based on their own strengths and has helped develop a new toolkit to observe and monitor the territory.

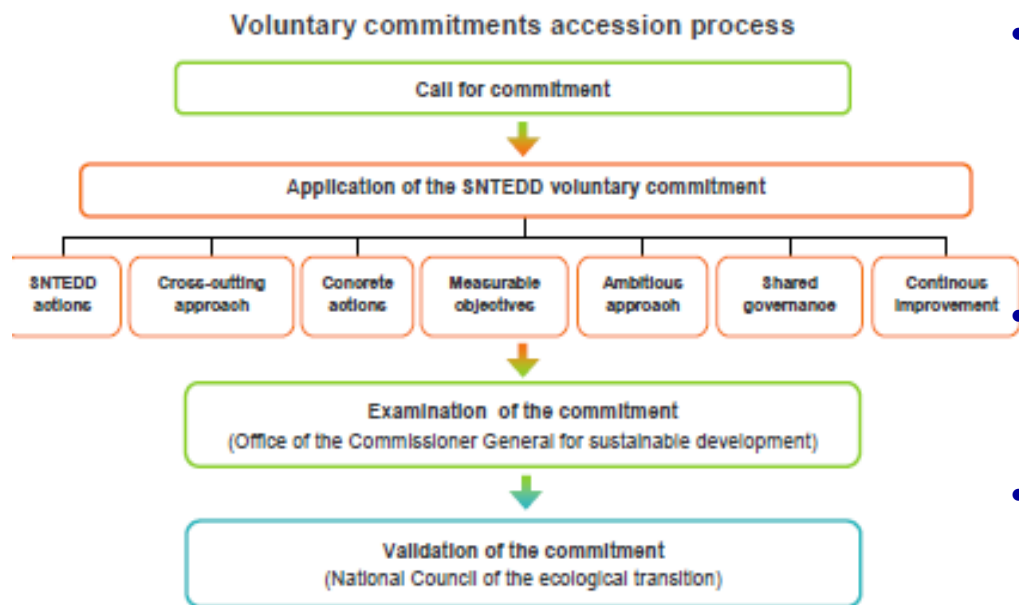


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# National strategy of ecological transition towards sustainable development/ SNTEDD 2015-2020

## › The commitment of all stakeholders

The voluntary commitments of the SNTEDD aim to support stakeholders in structuring and amplifying their actions in favor of the ecological transition, enhancing individual and collective ability to act. Thus, public and private legal entities are invited to join the vision, the ambition, the governance principles, the orientations and objectives of the strategy, in a continuous improvement perspective. This approach, for a 3-year period (renewable for 2 years), will be translated into concrete actions and measurable goals. The commitment is possible throughout the duration of the SNTEDD.



- Mobilization of State services
- Every ministry can develop its own strategy according to the principles defined previously
- At local level, it is a tool for State-Region Planning contracts or regional committees for the ecological transition
- Local authorities's role reinforced by the new organisation of the territory
- Annual progress report addressed to the National Council of ecological transition (CNTE) and National Parliament

# Key Challenges

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## Increased role of statistics

Making the post-2015 monitoring operational at global, regional and national level. A new focus on national monitoring and national data ownership

Affirming the role of official statistics

Development and adoption of new technologies, data sources and methods of data capture and integration

## Significant extension of data requirements

Scope: need to cover economic, social and environmental dimensions and possibly governance as a 4th dimensions

High number of targets

Disaggregation: potentially by gender, geography, income, disability and other categories, to make sure that no group is left behind

Redirection of focus on people's well-being, including all dimensions of sustainable development. Push towards better timeliness

## Need for strengthening national statistical capacities/and financing from internal and external resources for sustainable statistics

# Monitoring Sustainable Development

## *European and French approach*

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# Thank you for your attention !

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