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
Plan

Introduction

1. The European approach

2. The French approach
From MDGs to SDGs…

- 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

- 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…..

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

Source: Report SDSN
1. The European approach
From Sustainable Development to SDGs

➢ 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)

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

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

**Context: Population**

- **Economic capital — monetary**: $EC-M$
- **Natural capital — monetary**: $NC-M$
- **Human capital — monetary**: $HC-M$
- **Social capital — monetary**: $SC-M$

Note: The 4 monetary aggregates are shown in italics.
CES recommendations

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

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

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

Source: 2015 monitoring report of the EU Sustainable Development Strategy
Europe 2020 Strategy

- 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

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

Source: Smarter, greener, more inclusive? Indicators to support the Europe 2020 Strategy
2. The French approach

- 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)

- According to the Law Eva SAS (April 13th 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 24th 2015

- Government retained 9 themes
### Role of statistical offices in the 2030 agenda

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>CESE-FS Indicators</th>
<th>Government Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>Employment rate</td>
<td>Employment rate (15-64)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>Productive capital</td>
<td>R&amp;D expenditures/GDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial stab.</td>
<td>Pub/private debt</td>
<td>Pub/private debt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Life expectancy in good health</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Quality of life</td>
<td>Life satisfaction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inequality</td>
<td>Income gap between D9/D1</td>
<td>Income gap between Q4/Q1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td>Poverty (living conditions)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>% Graduates high education (25-34)</td>
<td>Early drop out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate</td>
<td>Carbon footprint</td>
<td>Carbon footprint &amp; Greenhouse gas emissions (GES)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biodiversity</td>
<td>Common Bird index</td>
<td>% Artificial Soil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Natural resources</td>
<td>% Waste recycling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
National strategy of ecological transition towards sustainable development/ SNTEDD 2015-2020

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 4th 2015
National strategy of ecological transition towards sustainable development/ SNTEDD 2015-2020

• 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

GOAL 1: Developing sustainable and resilient territories

- Maintaining capacity of territories to provide and benefit from ecosystem services
- Ensuring resilience of territories
- Developing sustainable urban models
- Co-constructing territorial sustainable development initiatives

Diversity of territories is France's wealth.

The priorities

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.

Heritage rehabilitation in the mining area

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.

Follow up

- Young people's qualification level by employment areas
  - Population exposed to flood risk by rivers
  - Loss of agricultural, natural or forest land through artificialization
  - Use of public transport for commuting journeys
  - Access time to workplaces by car in urban areas

- How does it look on the ground?

ENERGY TRANSITION for GREEN GROWTH

More than 26,500 organic farms in France

11 million km² maritime areas to protect

Insee

Measuring Sustainable development: the EU and French Approach
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.

Voluntary commitments accession process

- Call for commitment
- Application of the SNTEDD voluntary commitment

- SNTEDD actions
- Cross-cutting approach
- Concrete actions
- Measurable objectives
- Ambitious approach
- Shared governance
- Continuous Improvement

Examination of the commitment
(Office of the Commissioner General for sustainable development)

Validation of the commitment
(National Council of the ecological transition)

- 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’ 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

**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**
Thank you for your attention!

Contact
Ms. Claire Plateau in charge of SDGs
Tél. : +33 1 41 17 53 13
Courriel : claire.plateau@insee.fr

Contact
Ms. Constance Torelli
Tél. : +33 1 41 17 52 54
Courriel : constance.torelli@insee.fr