

EGM for the Global Sustainable Development Report

Use of SD indicators in the region: status, results

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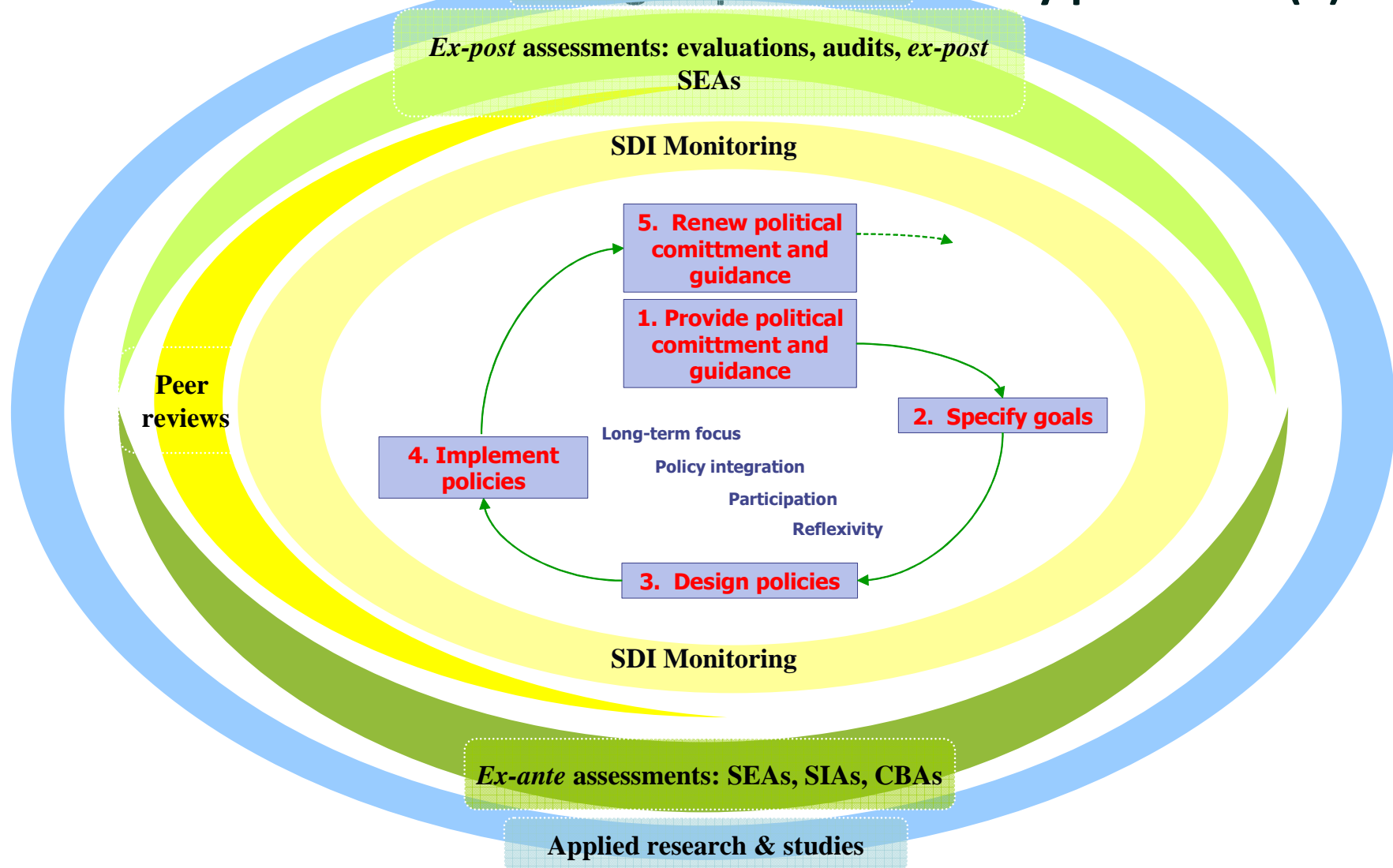
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www.sustainability.eu

Indicators are an integral part of SD policy processes (1)

- **Agenda 21 (para 40):**
 - Development of indicators of sustainable development
 - Promotion of global use of indicators of sustainable development
- **Rio+20 – The future we want:**
 - Para 85I: “[The HLPF should] Enhance **evidence-based decision-making at all levels** and contribute to strengthening ongoing capacity-building for data collection and analysis in developing countries.”
 - Para 98: “... recognize that integrated social, economic and environmental **data and information**, as well as **effective analysis and assessment of implementation**, are important in decision-making processes”
 - Para 250 (SDGs): “... recognize that progress towards the achievement of the goals needs to be **assessed and accompanied by targets and indicators**, while taking into account different national circumstances, capacities and levels of development.”

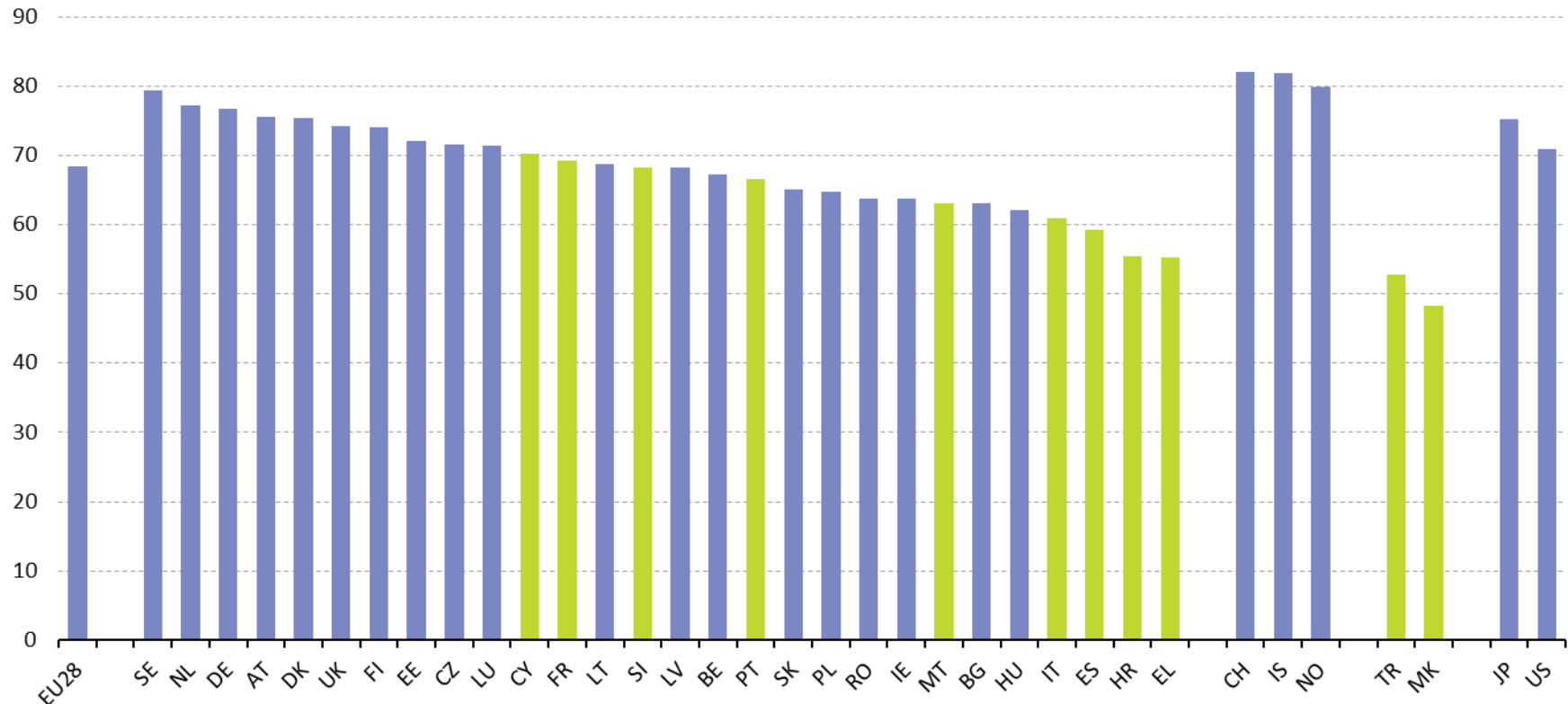
Indicators are an **Applied research & studies** **SD** policy processes (2)



Indicators are an integral part of SD policy processes (3)

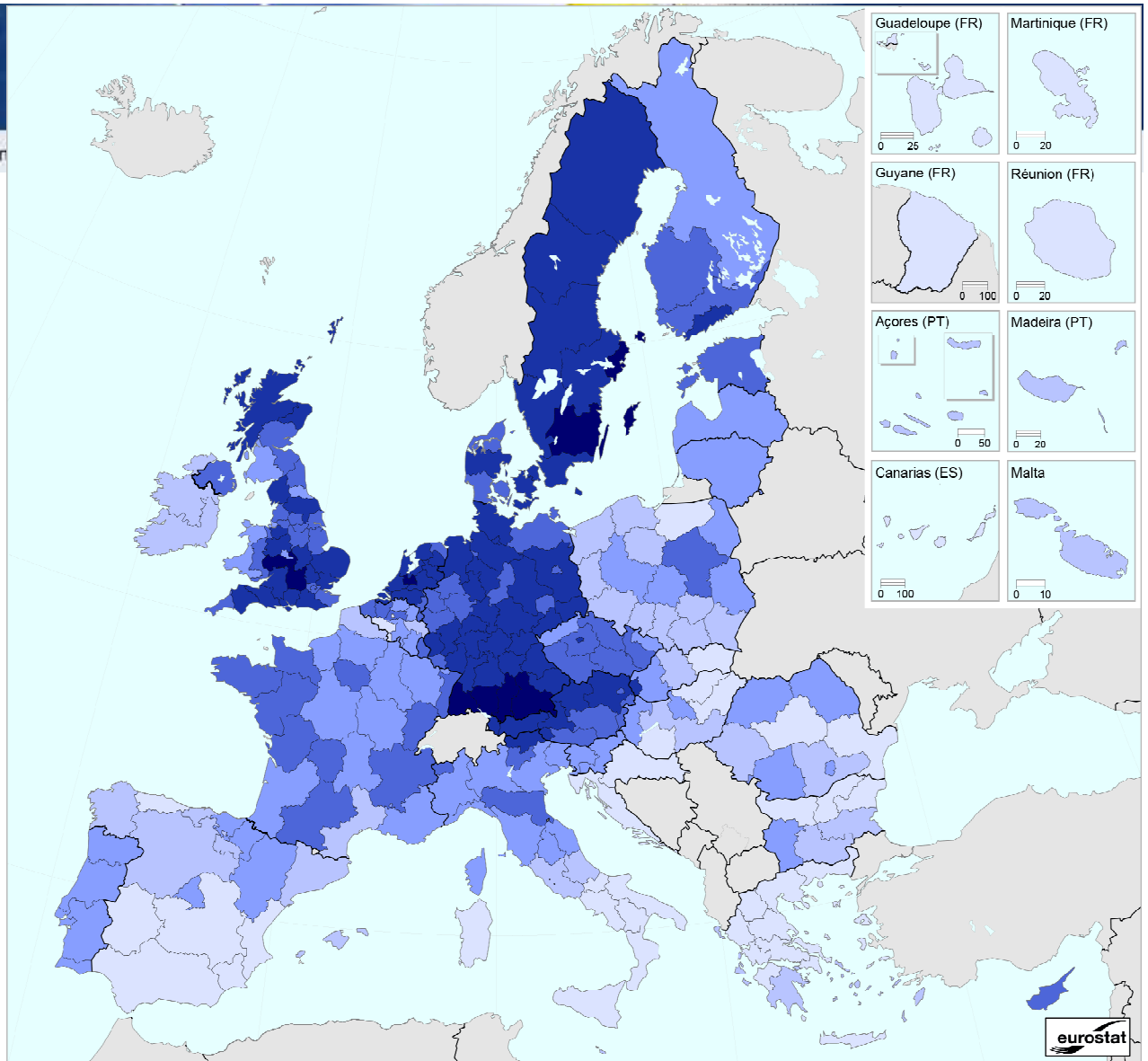
- **Many European countries have adopted NSDSs and accompanying SD indicator sets ...**
 - **EU:** Most EU countries + EU itself
 - **Non-EU countries:** Iceland, Montenegro, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland
 - **Supra-national:** Nordic region (new SDS + indicators since August 2013), Mediterranean SD strategy + indicators (“plan bleu”)
- **... but these SDI sets differ in size, responsibilities and regularity of monitoring activities**
 - ranging from 15 key indicators (e.g. France) to 155 indicators (e.g. Hungary), with an **average of 80 indicators**
 - In most countries the **national statistical offices** are responsible for the development and monitoring of SD indicators
 - Only a few countries do **monitor progress regularly** (e.g. Austria, Switzerland, also EU)

Most recent results for Mediterranean countries: Employment rate (% of population aged 20-64), 2012



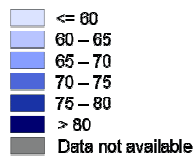
Most recent
results for
Mediterranean
countries:

**Regional
disparities in
employment rate
(% of population
aged 20-64), 2012**



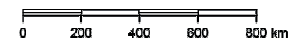
(% of population aged 20-64)

EU-27 = 68.5

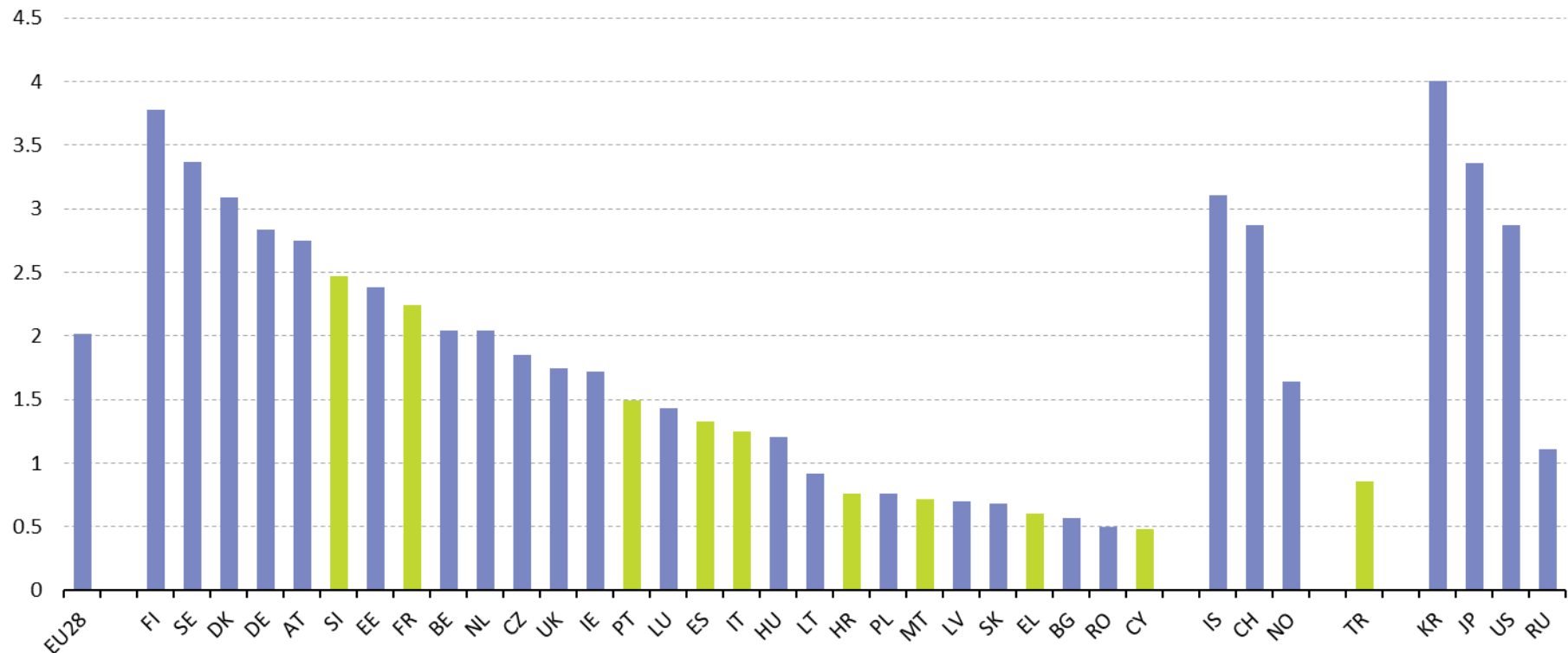


Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO

Cartography: Eurostat — GISCO, 07/2013

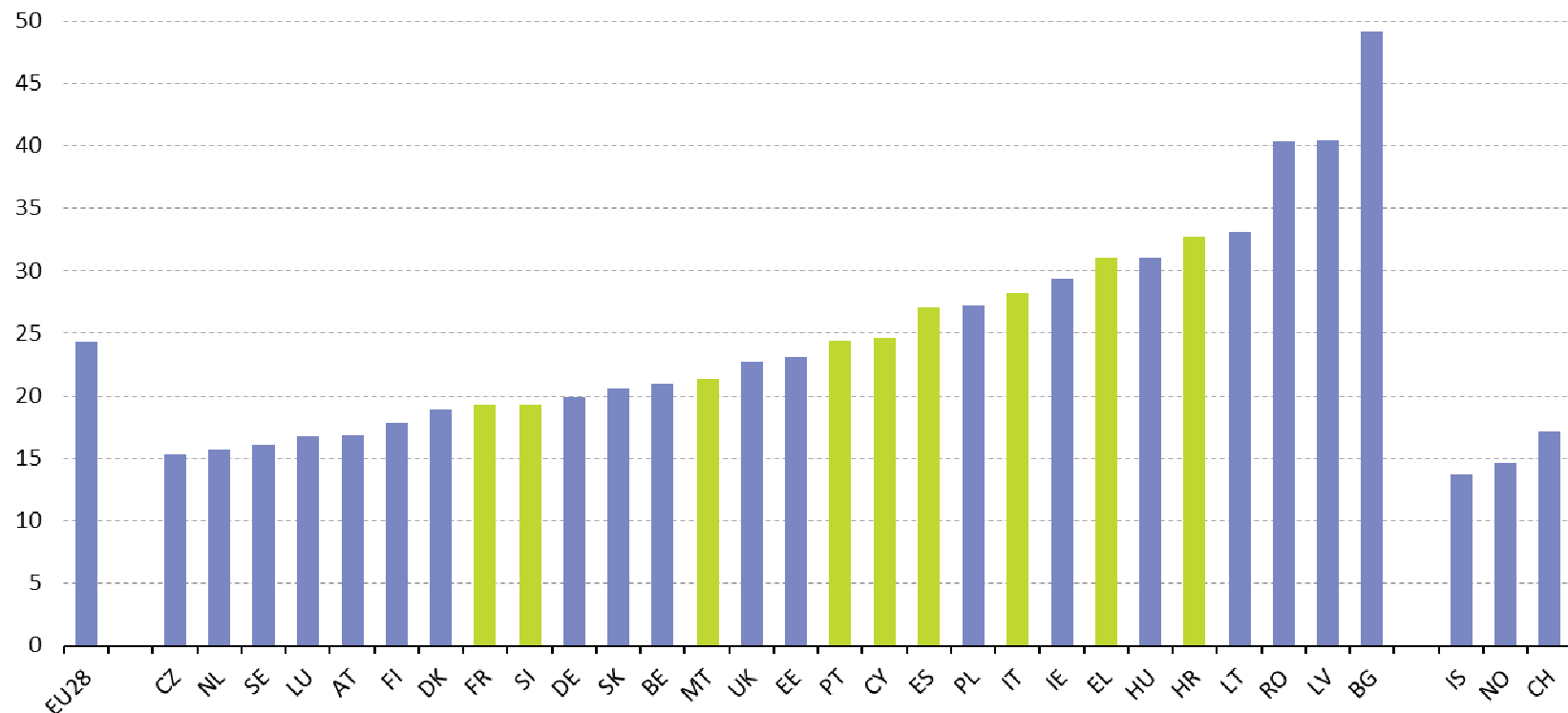


Most recent results for Mediterranean countries: **R&D expenditure (% of GDP), 2011**



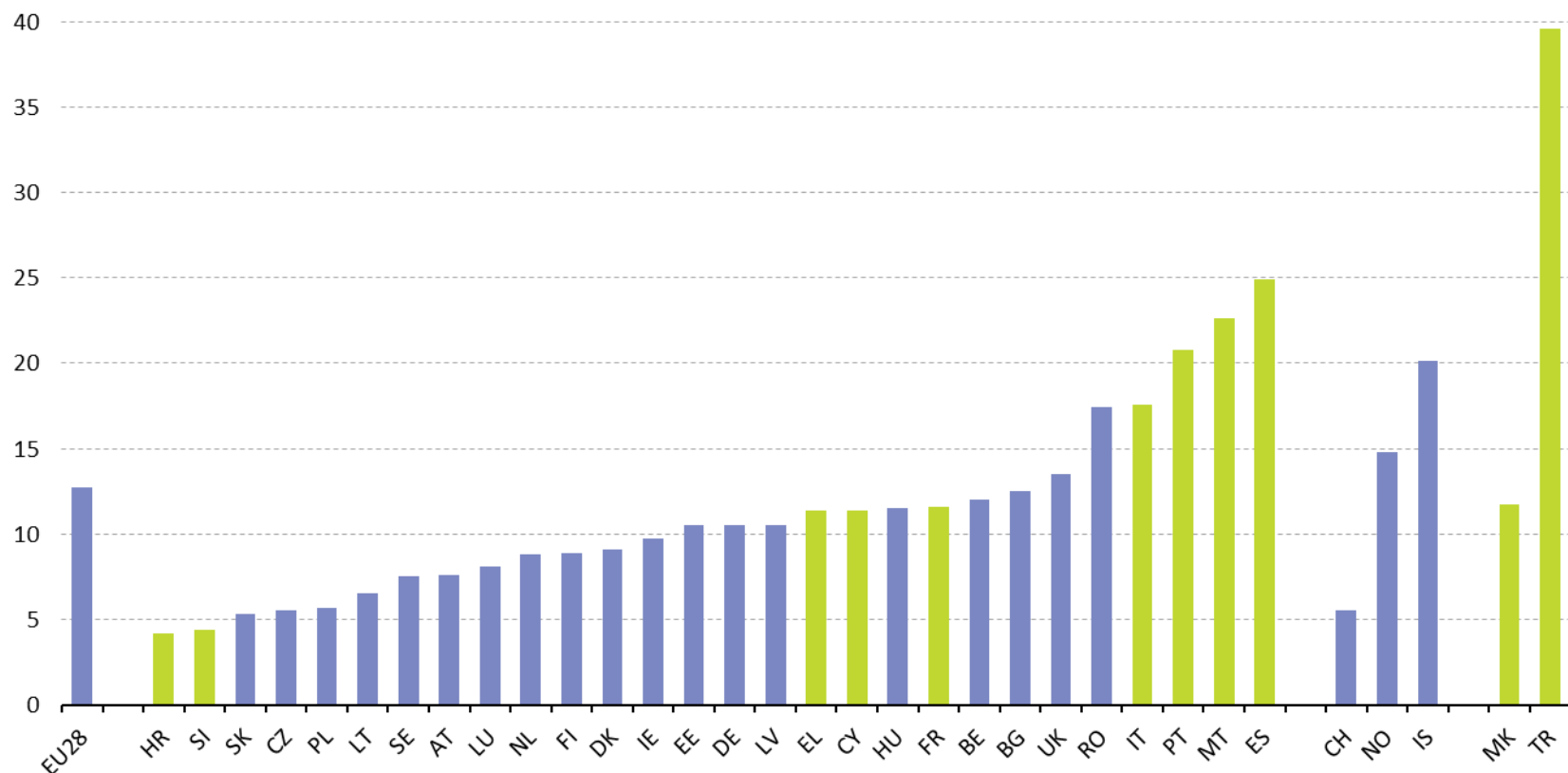
Most recent results for Mediterranean countries:

Risk of poverty or social exclusion (% of population), 2011



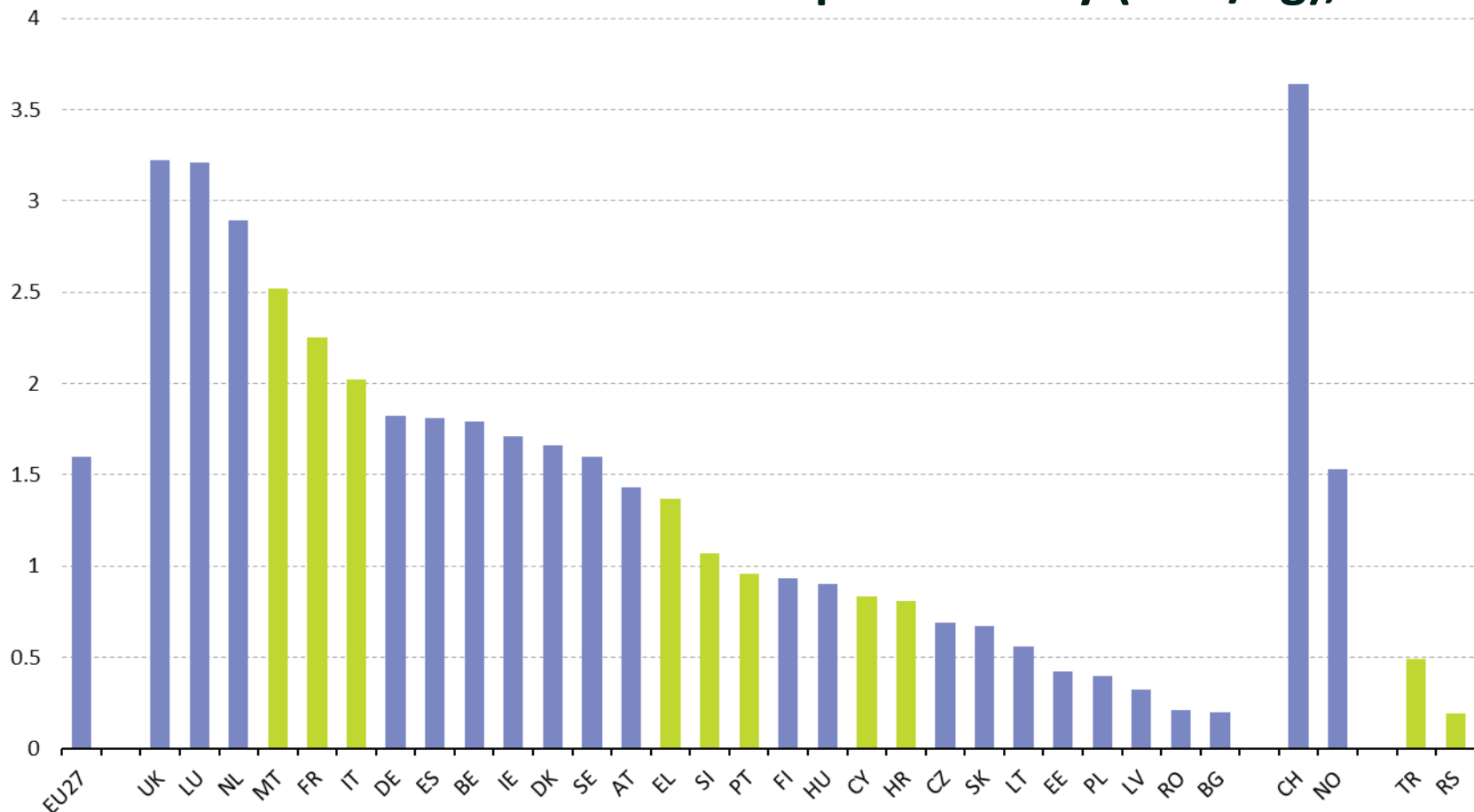
Most recent results for Mediterranean countries:

Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18-24), 2012

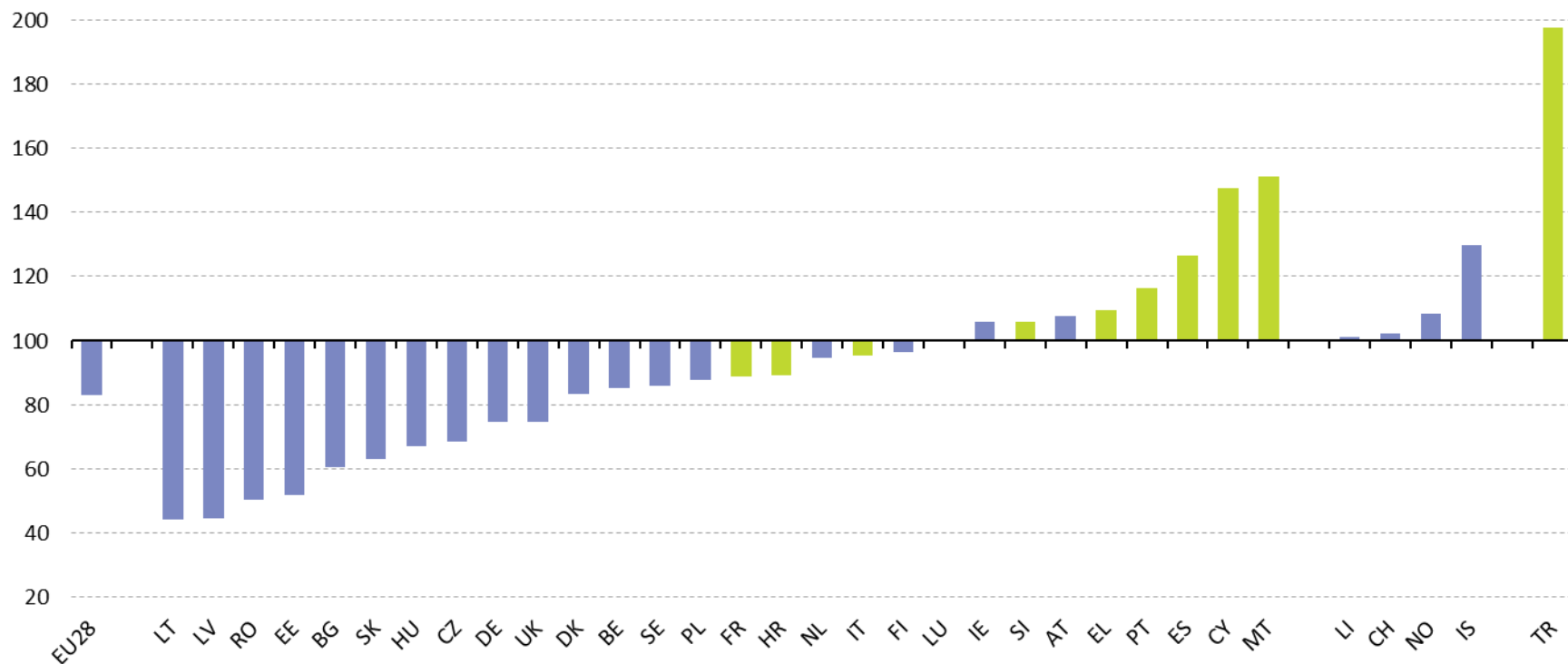


Most recent results for Mediterranean countries:

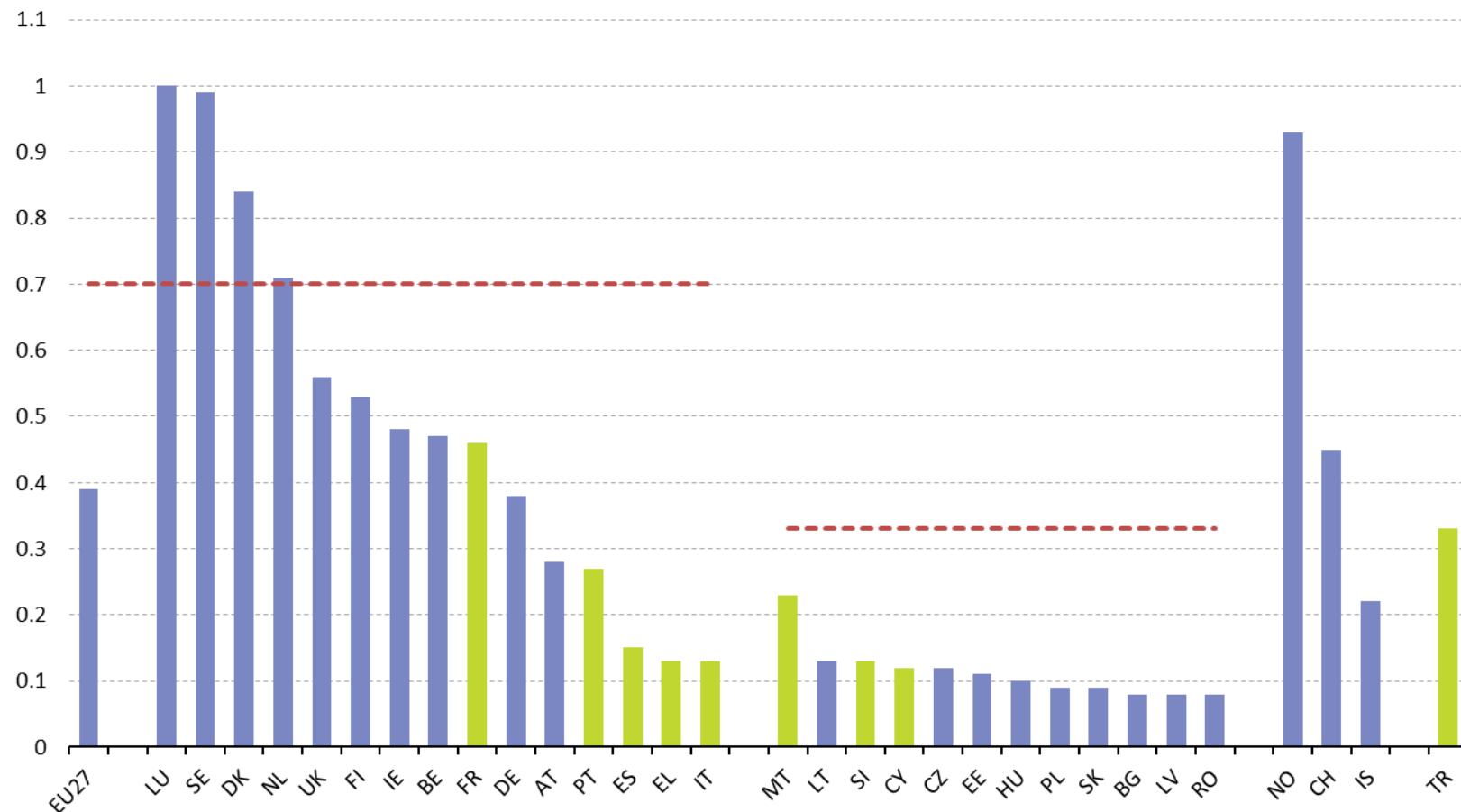
Resource productivity (EUR/kg), 2011



Most recent results for Mediterranean countries: Greenhouse gas emissions (% change since 1990), 2011



Most recent results for Mediterranean countries: Official development assistance (% GNI), 2012

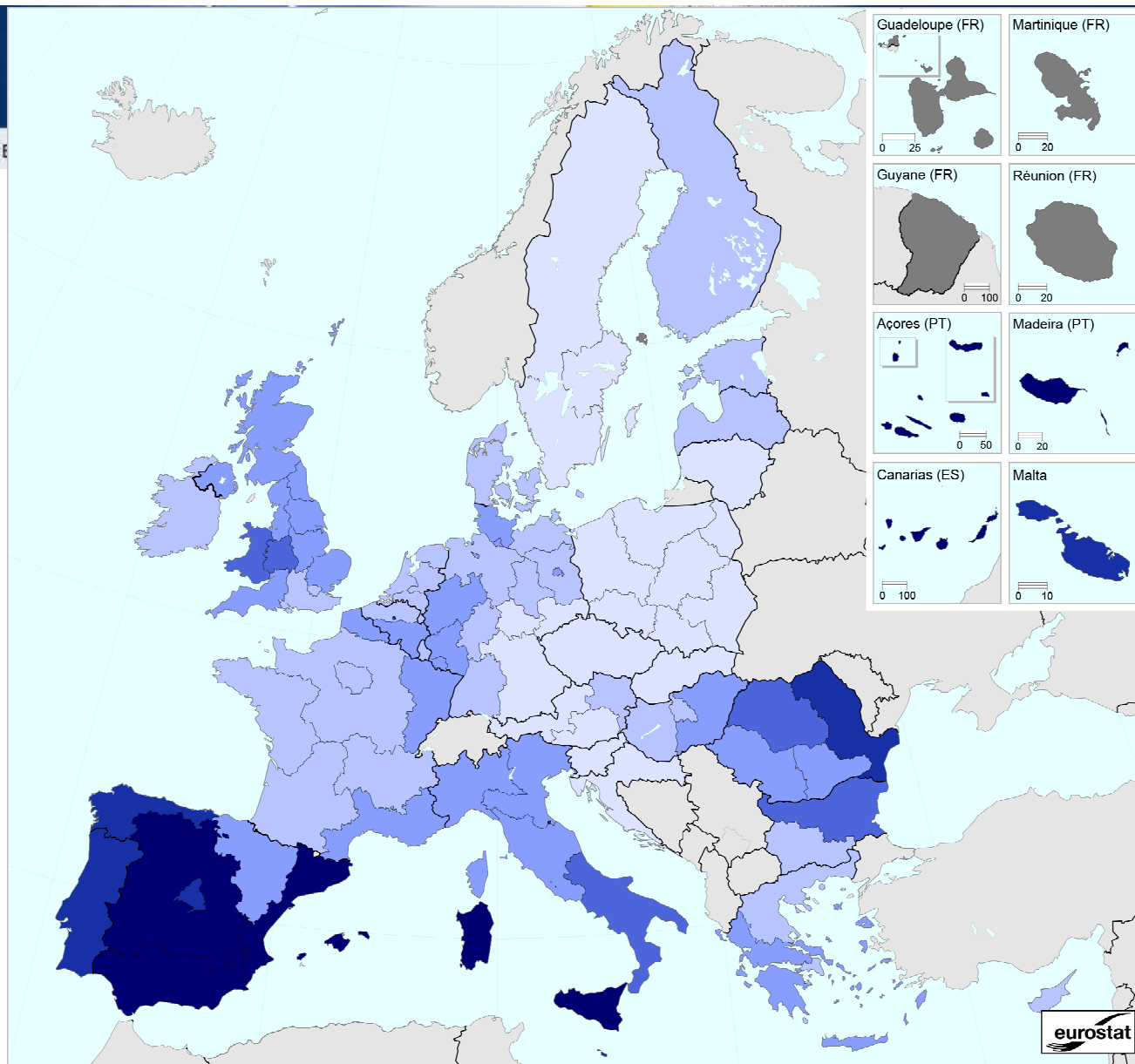


Challenges for the use of indicators in the GSDR

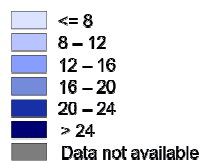
- **Selection of goals & indicators**
 - Top-down vs. bottom-up
 - Policy-based vs. model-based
 - No. of (headline) indicators
- **“Evaluation” of progress**
 - Existence of quantitative targets
 - Thresholds
 - Trade-offs between environmental and social trends
- **Communication**
 - Regular monitoring reports?
 - At which level (global, regional, national, sub-national)?

Most recent results for Mediterranean countries:

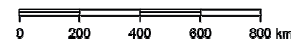
Regional disparities in early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18-24), 2012



(% of population aged 18–24)
EU-27 = 12.8 (**)

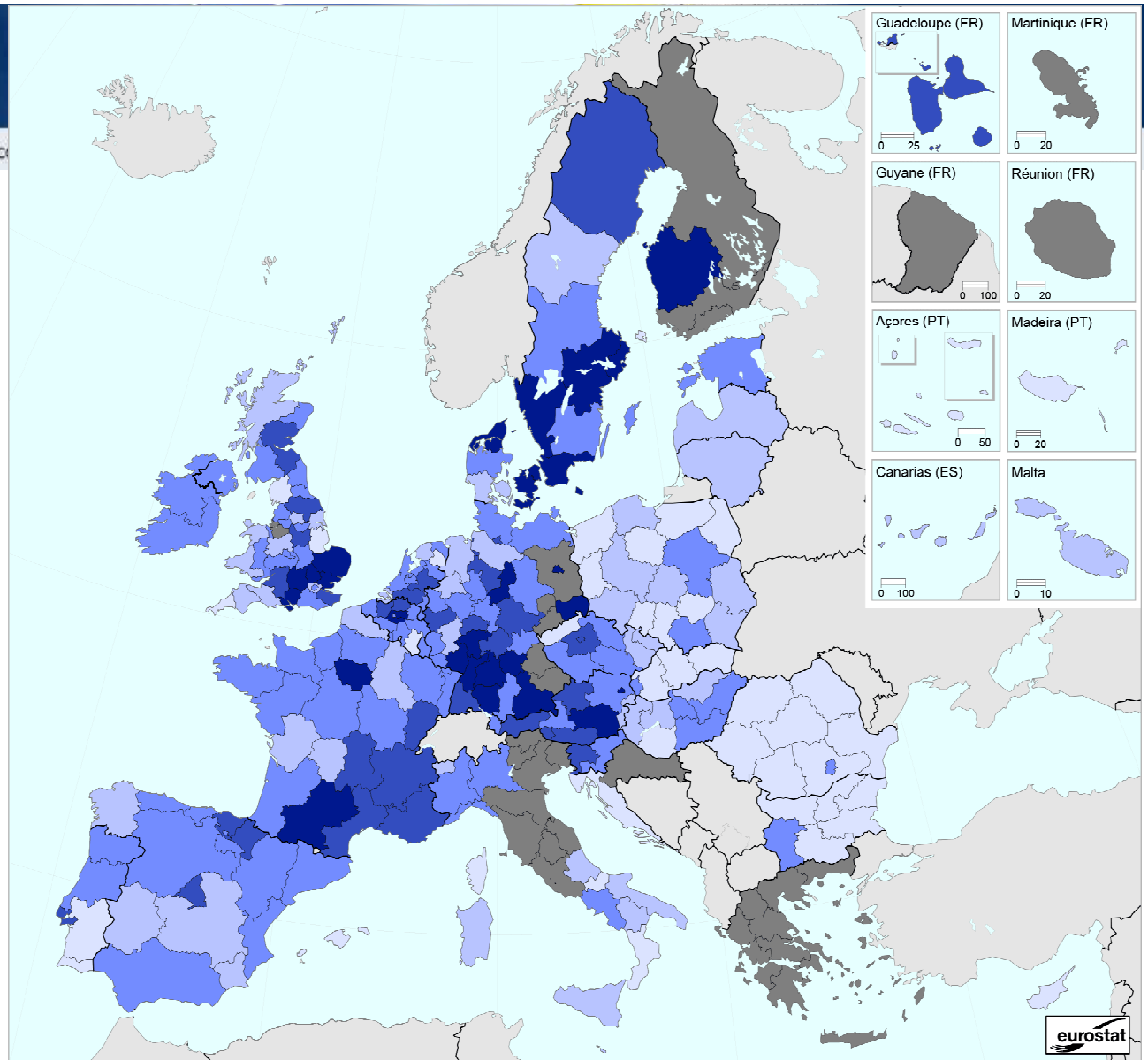


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Cartography: Eurostat — GISCO, 09/2013



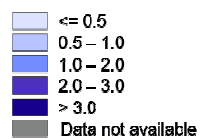
Most recent
results for
Mediterranean
countries:

**Regional
disparities in
R&D expenditure
(% of GDP), 2011**



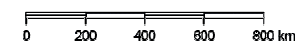
(% of GDP)

EU-27 = 2.00 (*)



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Most recent results for Mediterranean countries: Share of renewable energies (% of energy consumption)

