

*ACCELERATING THE TRANSITION TO A GREEN ECONOMY IN
EUROPE: NATIONAL/REGIONAL STRATEGIES AND THE NEW
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS*

THE GREEN ECONOMY PROGRESS INDEX

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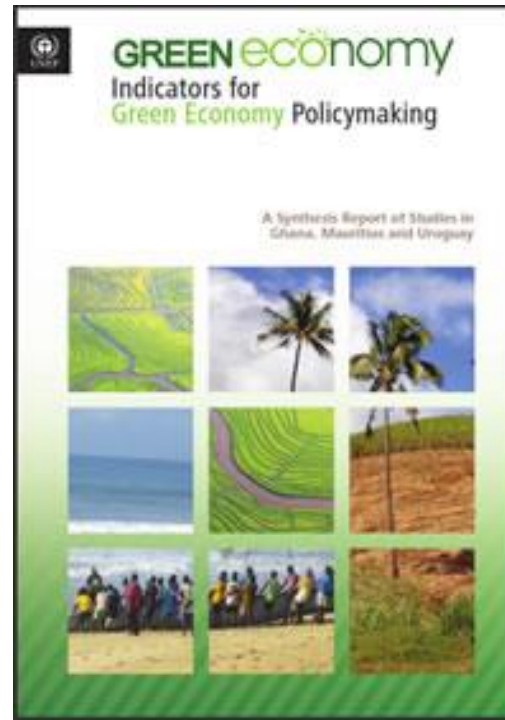
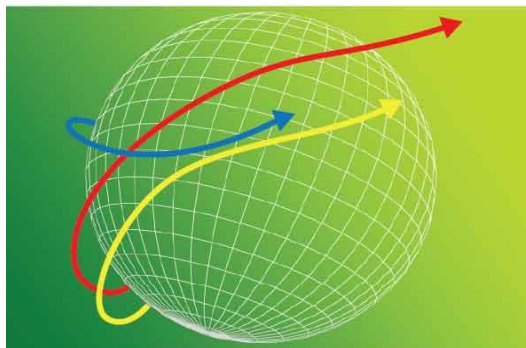
Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

1. Background

- UNEP, 2012. *Measuring Progress towards an Inclusive Green Economy*
- GGKP, 2013. *Moving towards a Common Approach on Green Growth Indicators*
- UNEP, 2014. *Using Indicators For Green Economy Policymaking*
 - Link between indicators framework and integrated policymaking process
- UNEP, 2015. *Indicators for Green Economy Policymaking – A Synthesis Report of Studies in Ghana, Mauritius and Uruguay*
 - Application of indicators framework in priority sectors at country level



A GUIDANCE MANUAL FOR
GREEN ECONOMY INDICATORS

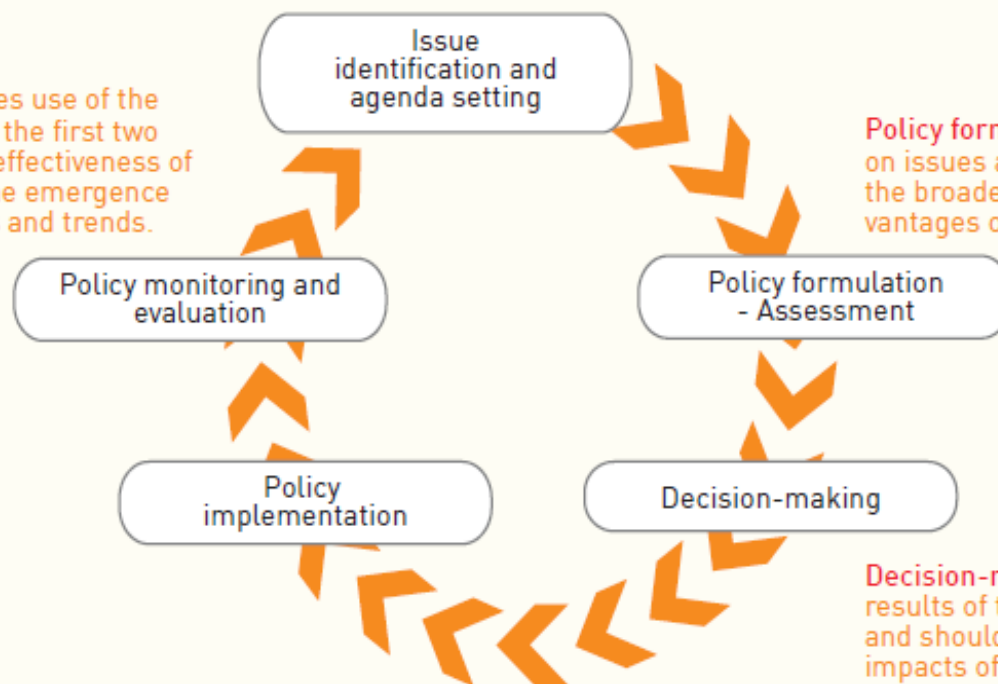


INTEGRATED POLICYMAKING PROCESS

Issues and related policy goals can be of a general nature, or they can be social, economic and environmental (with the latter being more relevant for UNEP)

Policy evaluation makes use of the indicators identified in the first two steps, to evaluate the effectiveness of the intervention and the emergence of unexpected impacts and trends.

Policy formulation analysis focuses on issues and opportunities and on the broader advantages and disadvantages of policy implementation.



Decision-making is based on the results of the policy formulation stage, and should account for the forecasted impacts of policy implementation on the environment, the economy and overall well-being of the population.

ISSUE HIGHEST DEFORESTATION RATE IN AFRICA, WHICH PRESENTS A MAJOR THREAT TO GHANA'S ENVIRONMENT STABILITY



Issue identification indicators	Most recent value (year)
Annual rate of deforestation	1.37% per annum (2011)
Share of wood fuels in total energy consumption (%)	Wood fuel and charcoal accounted for 55% of energy consumed (2012)
Expansion of land for agriculture (%)	Agricultural land from 55.4% 1990 to 69% of land area in 2012



Policy formulation indicator(s)	
Policy objectives	Intervention options
Forest cover (increased by X% in Y years)	Development of REDD+ proposal (number and amount of resources US\$)
Share of protected areas (increased by X% in Y years)	Annual public expenditure to support reforestation activities (US\$)
Share of wood fuels in total energy consumption (cut by X% in Y years)	Gazetting of land as protected areas



Policy assessment indicator(s)	
Change in forest cover area (%)	Change in share of protected areas (%)
Replacement of wood fuels by other clean energy in total consumption (%)	Green jobs created by additional investments
Change in indoor pollution (%)	

2. Objectives of the GEP index

At the international level

1. Measure green economy progress in common areas and compare these efforts across countries and over time
2. Measure progress in implementing the SDGs

At the national level:

3. Measure progress in achieving national priorities
 - Accommodates to countries' level of development
 - GEP index complemented with country-specific indicators

3. The GEP index prototype

- Composite index that includes 11 indicators (green trade, green innovation, renewable energy sources, energy use, palma ratio, access to basic services, air pollution, material footprint, protected areas) to measure changes in current human well-being
- Selection criteria
 - Multidimensionality and levers of action
 - Data coverage (country and time)
 - Transparency and comparability (Data accessibility)
- Coupled with a dashboard of indicators (long-term sustainability)
- Many links with the Sustainable Development Goals

4. Links to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- All the GEP index components are under consideration to be adopted as headline indicators to monitor the SDGs
- Based on latest available list of headline indicators proposed by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (as of 11 August), the GEP index is linked to 8 out of 17 goals,
- Moreover some of these indicators can also be used to monitor age or gender specific SDG targets (e.g. 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”)

5. Challenges

- Data availability
 - Some data (e.g. investments) is not publically available
- Data existence
 - green jobs
 - lack of financial/technical capacity
- Tradeoff between choice of indicators and country coverage
- Exploring further inclusion of social data

6. The GEP index – current state and next steps

- Two international workshops in April and June 2015
- Current version of the GEP index is a prototype and is under revision. Calculated for 89 countries.
- Link to the research paper of first GEP index prototype will soon be available on UNEP's website

Key message:

The GEP index, by focusing on progress, has the potential to serve as an instrument to assess country efforts towards achieving green economy/SDG targets and could serve as a guiding instrument for policymakers that are interested in the double objective of greening their economies while implementing the SDGs.

Thank you for your attention!



Goal 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere

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.

Access to basic services



Goal 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.

Access to water

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

Access to sanitation

Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

Access to electricity

7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)

7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

Energy use

Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value-added and labour-intensive sectors

Trade in Environmental goods

Goal	Target	Indicator
Goal 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries	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	Palma ratio
Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	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	PM 2.5
Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	Number of qualified green patent applications
	12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	Material footprint per capita
Goal 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	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	Protected areas