



SDGs indicators and Sustainable well-being: the case of Italian BES

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Key issues: measures, sustainability, wellbeing,

- **SDGs**
- **International frameworks indicators: global, regional**
- **National framework: BES, why, what, how**
- **BES-Sustainability, Measures: observations, forecasting models**
- **Policy implications**
- **Conclusions**

Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The Goals and targets will stimulate action over the next fifteen years in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet:

- **People**

We are determined to end poverty and hunger, in all their forms and dimensions, and to ensure that all human beings can fulfil their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment.

- **Planet**

We are determined to protect the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and production, sustainably managing its natural resources and taking urgent action on climate change, so that it can support the needs of the present and future generations.

- **Prosperity**

We are determined to ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature.

- **Peace**

We are determined to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development.

- **Partnership**

We are determined to mobilize the means required to implement this Agenda through a revitalised Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, based on a spirit of strengthened global solidarity, focused in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people.

The interlinkages and integrated nature of the Sustainable Development Goals are of crucial importance in ensuring that the purpose of the new Agenda is realised. If we realize our ambitions across the full extent of the Agenda, the lives of all will be profoundly improved and our world will be transformed for the better.

Sustainable Development Goals



SDG'S – 17 GOALS – 169 Targets

Goal 1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Goal 2	End hunger , achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
Goal 3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Goal 4	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
Goal 5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Goal 6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
Goal 7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
Goal 8	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth , full and productive employment and decent work for all
Goal 9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
Goal 10	Reduce inequality within and among countries
Goal 11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
Goal 12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
Goal 13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*
Goal 14	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
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 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 17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Perché le misure sono rilevanti

- Necessità umana attuale di misurare la sostenibilità per verificare se l'uomo potrà continuare a vivere su questo pianeta
- Centrale diventano le misure del benessere delle persone
- Ciò che si misura non è neutrale e determina poi dove concentrare le politiche
- Misure per verificare il raggiungimento degli obiettivi

International Frameworks

1. UN Post-2015 and Agenda 2030

- FOC – Friends of Chair
- OWG – Goals and targets, indicators matching
- IAEG-SDGs Selection of indicators, data availability assessment and support their implementation; HLG

2. UNECE-OECD-EUROSTAT, CES: measurement SD

- Indicators for sustainable development
- Small set (25) large set (60-90)
- Piloting project : small set, and availability 60-90
- Discussion on adjusting CES framework to SDGs indicators framework

SDG Goals and Targets, Indicators

- Political actors give responsibility to **UNSD** for indicators and capacity building
- central role of **INS** in connection with academia, civil society business sector...
- Set of indicators UN **Friend of Chair**: CES, MDGs, SDSN...different set of indicators
- Set of indicators from **UN International Agencies**: 300-100 existing indicators
- Indicators, monitoring and capacity building: **IAEG-SDGs Indicators** and **HLG** from Annual Assembly of th UNSD in March 2015
- March 2016 **global set of indicators** will be approved

Process for 15 years —————> 2030

Inter Agency Expert Group-SDGs Indicators

- **Aims (6):**
 - Developed a proposal for the global indicators framework (and to support its implementation)
 - Global Indicators for monitoring Goals and Targets of SDGs, which will be adopted by the HLP Summit next September by ECOSOC and GA
- Member States (28) and Observers (about 150)
- **First meeting of IAEG in June 2015**

First discussion of the global set of indicators

Two working streams:

 - ☐ Interlinkages
 - ☐ General statistical framework, and set of global indicators

Dedicated website: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/about/>

Electronic workplace (credentials from UNSD for MC and OBS) inclusive
- **Second meeting of IAEG in October 2015**
 - Discussion on yellow indicators for having green and grey indicators
 - Electronic consultation open and reserved to MS on green and grey indicators
- **March 2016** during the 47th Annual Assembly of SC will be **adopted the global set of indicators: 229 global indicators, of which 80 still “grey”**
- **2 meetings planned this year:** in March and September/October for going ahead

IAEG versus HLG

Indicator framework

- **Global indicators**, will be the core of all other sets of indicators
- Member States may develop additional **indicators for regional, national and sub-national levels**
- **Thematic indicators** are also being developed in a number of areas

Implementation of global SDG indicator framework

- Secretary-General's mandate:
 - Produce **annual SDG progress report** to support follow-up and review at the High Level Political Forum
- National ownership
 - Data will be produced by **national statistical systems**
 - Information will be aggregated at the **sub-regional, regional and global level**
- Data-reporting
 - Data flows** from countries to the international statistical system need to be further defined
 - Coordination function of **national statistical offices** is essential
- Statistical capacity building
 - Key link between **IAEG--SDGs** and **HLG**
 - Essential for **national statistical systems** to meet data demands of the 2030 Agenda

High Level Group

- Global Partnership, capacity building and monitoring 2015
- United Nations «Data Revolution/Modernization Network» for organizing the world statistical system where public and private institutions are cooperating and different actors
- Priority areas for funding and resource mobilization
- World Forum on Sustainable Development Data
- 3 meetings: in synthesis strategic suggestions for IAEG

SDG'S – Global Set of Indicators: 229 Indicators

Goal 1	Poverty: 7 targets, 9 indicators, of which 3 grey	Senday Framework (for 1.5.1 indicator)
Goal 2	Hunger: 8 target, 15 indicators, of which 8 grey	Environment (indicators 2.4.1, 2.4.3, 2.5.2)
Goal 3	Healthy lives: 13 targets, 25 indicators, of which 3 grey	Environment (for 3.9.1, 3.9.2 indicators)
Goal 4	Education: 10 targets, 11 indicators, of which 1 grey	Environment (indicators 4.7.1, 4.a.1)
Goal 5	Gender equality: 9 targets, 14 indicators	
Goal 6	Water: 8 targets, 10 indicators, of which 3 grey	
Goal 7	Energy: 5 targets, 6 indicators, of which 1 grey	
Goal 8	Inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment: 12 targets, 15 indicators, of which 3 grey	
Goal 9	Sustainable industrialization, innovation: 8 targets, 12 indicators	COP21 (business)
Goal 10	Inequality: 10 targets, 12 indicators, of which 3 grey	
Goal 11	Cities: 10 targets, 13 indicators, of which 7 grey	COP21, Senday and Hyogo Framework for Action on Disasters Risk Reduction
Goal 12	Sustainable consumption and production: 11 targets, 12 indicators, of which 5 grey	Environment for business
Goal 13	Climate change: 5 targets, 5 indicators, of which 4 grey	COP21
Goal 14	Oceans, seas and marine resources: 10 targets, 10 indicators, of which 7 grey	
Goal 15	Ecosystems, forests, desertification, biodiversity loss: 12 targets, 15 indicators, of which 10 grey	
Goal 16	Peaceful and inclusive societies, justice, accountable inclusive institutions: 12 targets, 21 indicators, of which 10 grey	
Goal 17	Means of implementation: 19 targets, 24 indicators, of which 11 grey	Environment (target 17.9, 17.7, 17.5, 17.14)

SDGs indicators a livello nazionale

- Partecipiamo all'IAEG e HLG per lo sviluppo degli indicatori globali, abbiamo lanciato varie consultazioni con i produttori Istat e non, raccolto indicazioni da rappresentanze sociali, accademia e settore delle imprese
- Lavoriamo in accordo con Eurostat
- Partecipiamo alla TF UNECE per l'adeguamento del framework CES agli SDGs e sviluppo indicatori regionali
- Dobbiamo adeguare l'esperienza BES agli SDGs
- Stiamo costruendo la mappa di chi fa che cosa nazionale
- Stiamo sviluppando il lavoro metodologico: metadati, inserito nel Programma Statistico Nazionale un lavoro specifico
- Stiamo predisponendo un piano nazionale per la produzione dati
- Stiamo organizzando il lavoro di supporto all'analisi degli indicatori

Key Concepts at national level

from:

United Nations 2012: art.38 of Rio+20 Report: Human well-being is the ultimate goal of sustainable development

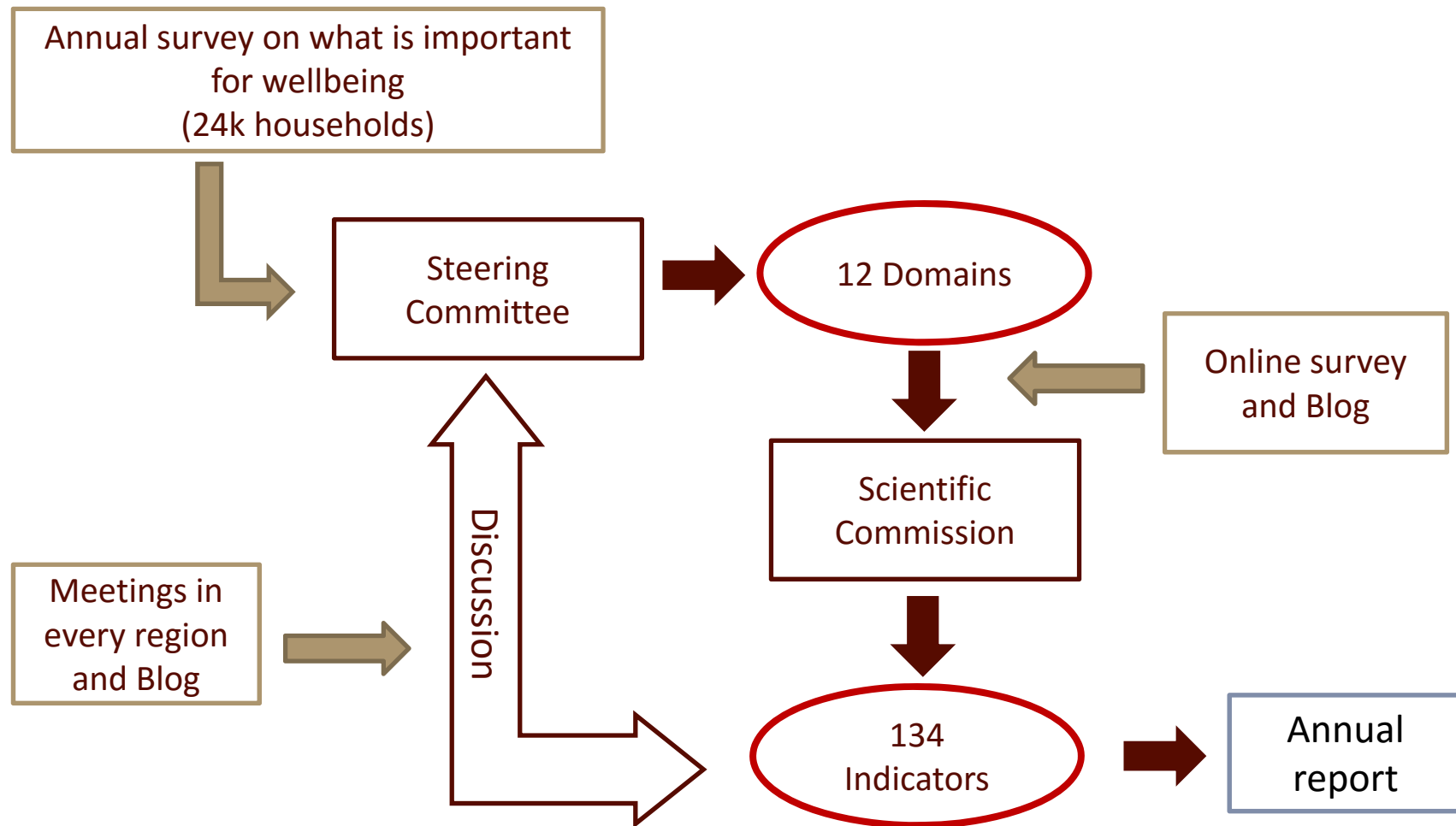
BES (benessere equo e sostenibile) : there is progress of well-being when it is equitable and sustainable over time

Sustainable wellbeing when it can be maintained or improved for present and future generations over time and space

BES - Overview

- Project to measure **equitable and sustainable well-being** born of a joint initiative of Cnel and Istat
- Part of the international debate on "**Gdp and beyond**"
- The central idea is that **economic** parameters alone are inadequate to evaluate the progress of societies and should be complemented by **social and environmental information** and by measures of inequality and sustainability
- 12 domains of wellbeing
- Annual Reports 2013, 2014 and 2015...
- Website: <http://www.misuredelbenessere.it/>

BES - Overview



BES – Wellbeing domains

The individual sphere

1 ENVIRONMENT

2 HEALTH

3 ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

4 EDUCATION AND TRAINING

5 WORK AND LIFE BALANCE

6 SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS

7 SECURITY

8 SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

The context

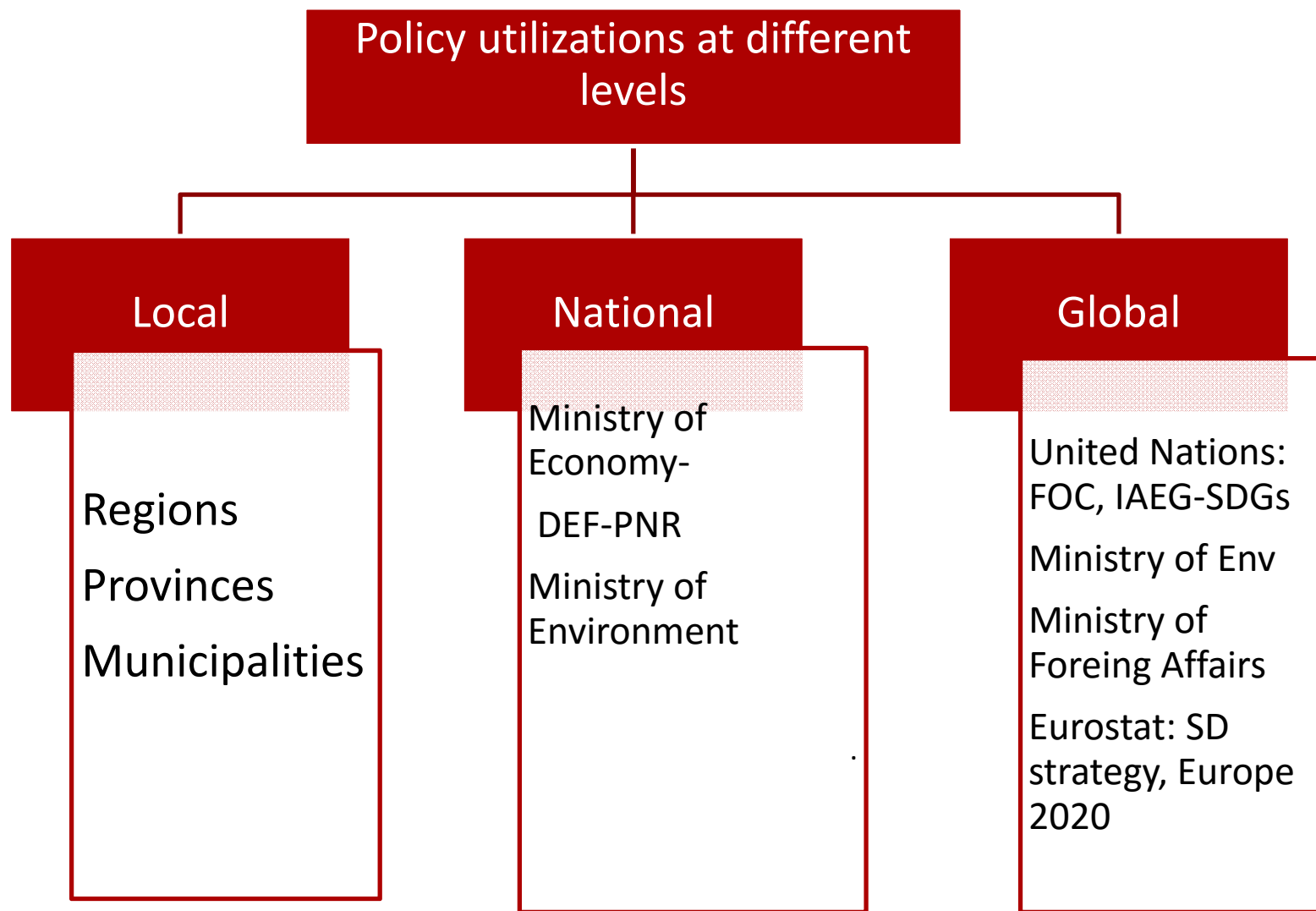
9 LANDSCAPE
AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

10 RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

11 QUALITY OF SERVICES

12 POLICY AND INSTITUTIONS

BES – Policy utilizations



BES – Why Sustainable?

- Pursuit of sustainable development implies that the current generation meets its needs without compromising the ability of future generation to do the same
- This implies that future generations have the conditions, opportunities, and sufficient resources to pursue their wellbeing goals

BES – What, observations-indicators

- The BES project has depicted the reference framework through which the sustainable well-being can be measured and monitored looking at **social**, **economic** and **environmental** phenomena and taking in consideration **governance**.
- **Observations + forward looking models**
- The framework is built on **134 indicators + others** :
 - Outcome indicators
 - Equity indicators
 - Vulnerability indicators
 - Resilience indicators

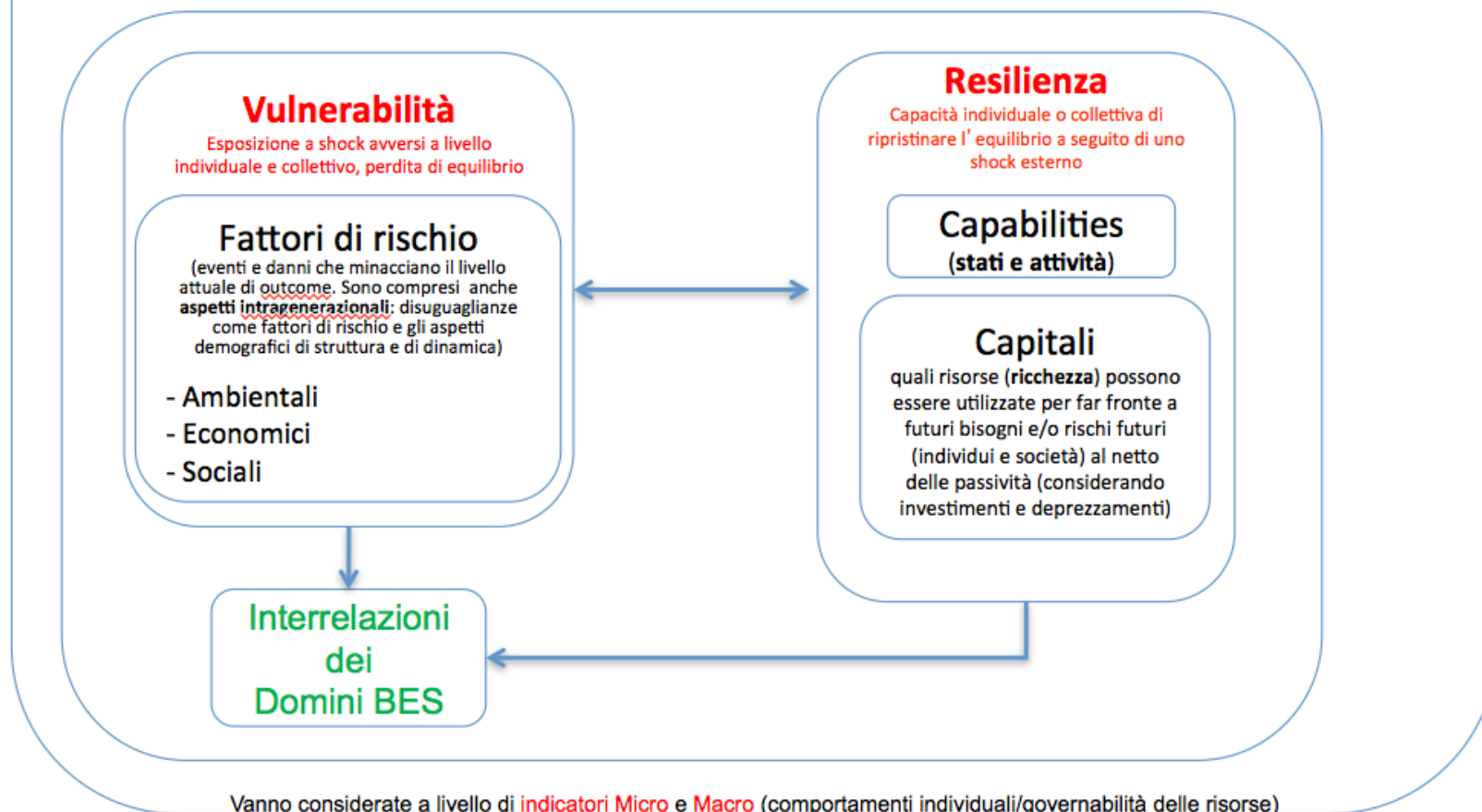
BES – What: Conceptual framework

Sostenibilità

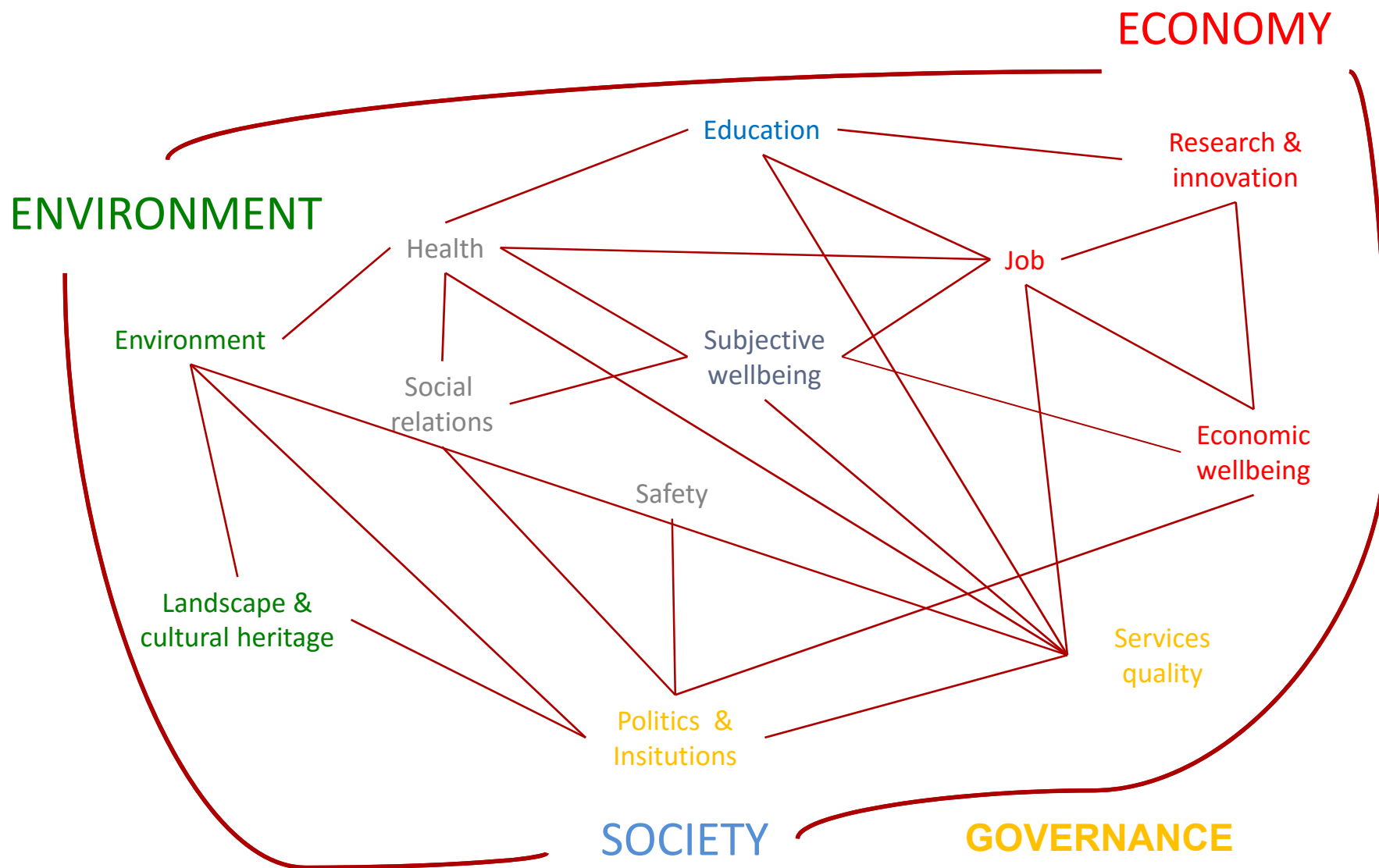
intesa come un equilibrio definito dalla compresenza di **vulnerabilità** e **resilienza** che un PAESE o un GRUPPO o un INDIVIDUO mostrano di avere rispetto alla perdita/mantenimento dei livelli di benessere raggiunto.

La vulnerabilità e la resilienza possono essere **esistenti e potenziali**

Vanno considerate nel **Tempo** (inter-generazionale) e nello **Spazio** (confronto tra territori)



BES–What: Interrelations among wellbeing domains for modelling approach



Next steps: BES – What, forecasting models

- Not only development of indicators and dashboard of indicators, but also forward-looking models
- Policy use for ex ante and ex post evaluation
- Economic forecasting models have a longer tradition than the social field, where there are very few different models, some experiments for the environmental aspects are promising
- In a world where the socio-economical systems are closely linked and are complex adaptive systems. Essential features of this complex adaptive systems – such as non linear feedbacks, cross-scales and strategic interaction, individual and spatial heterogeneity, and varying time scales – pose substantial challenges for modelling understanding and management

BES—What: forecasting and forward looking models

Step by step process: Economic modeling framework

Economic Forecasting Model of Istat MeMoit

- Economic development (including technology too)

Economic + Environmental Forecasting Model

- Economic development including natural resources (in ISTAT: energy and pollutants)
- OECD-CIRCLE : ENV-Linkages model (environmental feedbacks in economy)



We are always in a traditional **GDP-Centric perspective** : these models answer the question “ How many GDP percentage points are we expected to loose or gain?”

STILL

What about the people **wellbeing**?

BES—What: forecasting and forward looking models

Step by step process: Alternative approaches

AIM : Boost the traditional economic framework with a more comprehensive one aimed at being concerned not only about the economic impacts but also about the impacts on people wellbeing

Economic + Environmental + Social + Governance with Forward Looking Models

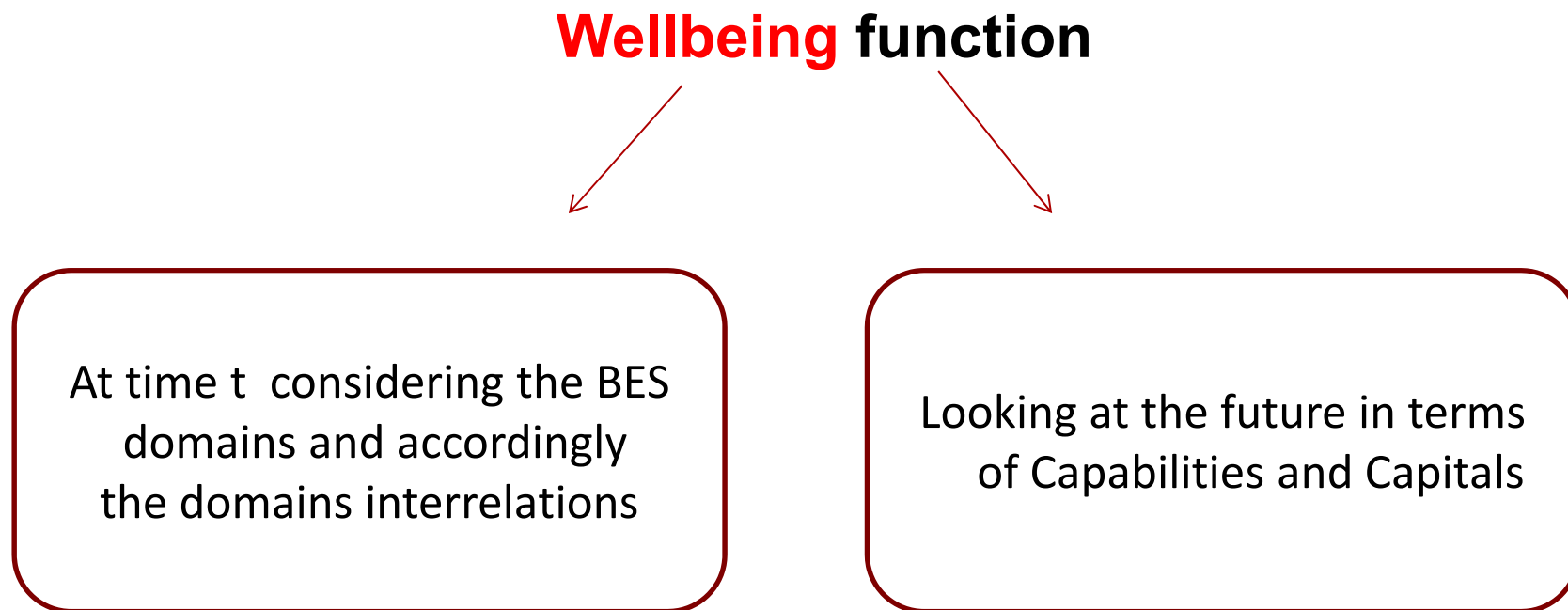
- sustainable development, final goal of the process: to verify ex ante and evaluate ex post policies, taking in consideration **well-being of people** within the limits of Nature, and how it can be maintain or improved over time and space
- Historically: Brundtland Report/Rio 1992, Lisbona Strategy/ Europe 2020, SDGs and Post 2015/ Rio+20 del 2012
- OECD-NAEC-CIRCLE: costs of inactions and **alternative approaches**

ISTAT-OECD collaboration..



BES—What: forecasting and forward looking models

Alternative approaches : Wellbeing modeling framework



Conclusions 1

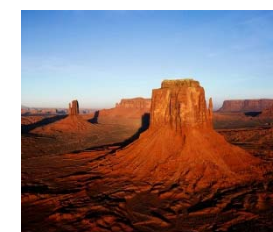
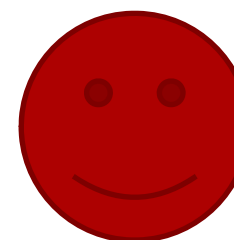
1. At **international level** the **SDGs** process is a challenge, United Nations Statistical Division is developing **wellbeing and SD measures**, in the framework of the **official statistics**
2. **Global, regional, national-subnational** indicators
3. United Nations «**Data Revolution/Modernization Network**» for organizing the world statistical system where public and private institutions are cooperating and different actors, **INS co-ordinate**
4. From GDP to **Well-being, beyond GDP**
5. **Democracy** again: policy and people, **bottom-up** approach for legitimation of the process of decisions

Conclusions 2

6. Sustainability: is a **necessity** of human beings for their wellbeing and imply to make choices within limits, In Italy we are using the BES project
7. Sustainability: is a process of assessment in the Anthropocene. In a period of **Anthropocene**, where human activities have become a significant even dominant force impacting the functioning of the Earth system – begin: Industrial Revolution – poses new questions and requires new ways of thinking and acting
8. Sustainability: Uncertainty, Complexity, Dynamic, Global-Local, Interlikages (E-E-S-G)
9. Sustainability: theories and measurement. In a world where the **socio-economical systems are closely linked and are complex adaptive systems**. Essential features of this complex adaptive systems – such as non linear feedbacks, cross-scales and strategic interaction, individual and spatial heterogeneity, and varying time scales – pose substantial challenges for modelling understanding and management

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Is sustainable our actual society?
How will be the future of our children?
What will be world look like in 2020, 2050 2100?
What are the threats?
What are the opportunities?
What and where will be the work?



Thank you for your attention