



I rapporti locali volontari sugli Obiettivi di Sviluppo Sostenibile

Perché monitorare i progressi locali in tema di sviluppo sostenibile?

Alice Siragusa, Centro Comune di Ricerca della Commissione Europea

30 Aprile 2021

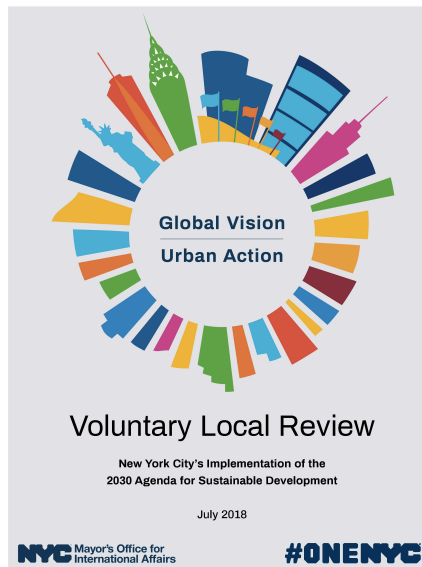
Contenuto della presentazione

1. Le esperienze Europee di monitoraggio locale
2. *European Handbook for SDG Voluntary Local Reviews*
3. Questioni metodologiche e prossimi passi

Le esperienze Europee di monitoraggio locale

I Primi Rapporti Volontari Locali

New York City (USA) - 2018

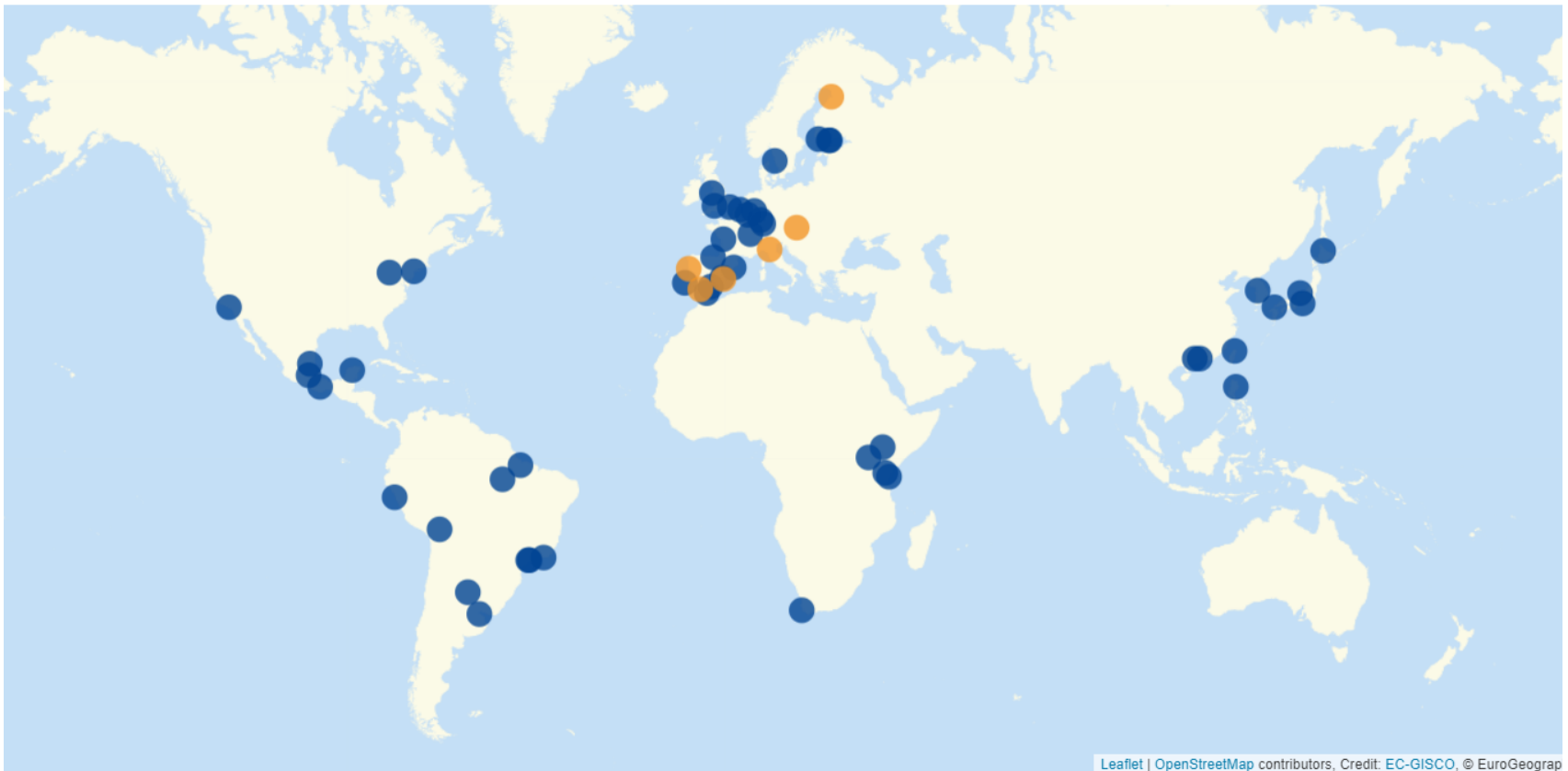


Basque Country (Spagna) - 2017



SDG Voluntary Local Reviews - update 2021

Source <https://urban.jrc.ec.europa.eu/sdgs/en/>

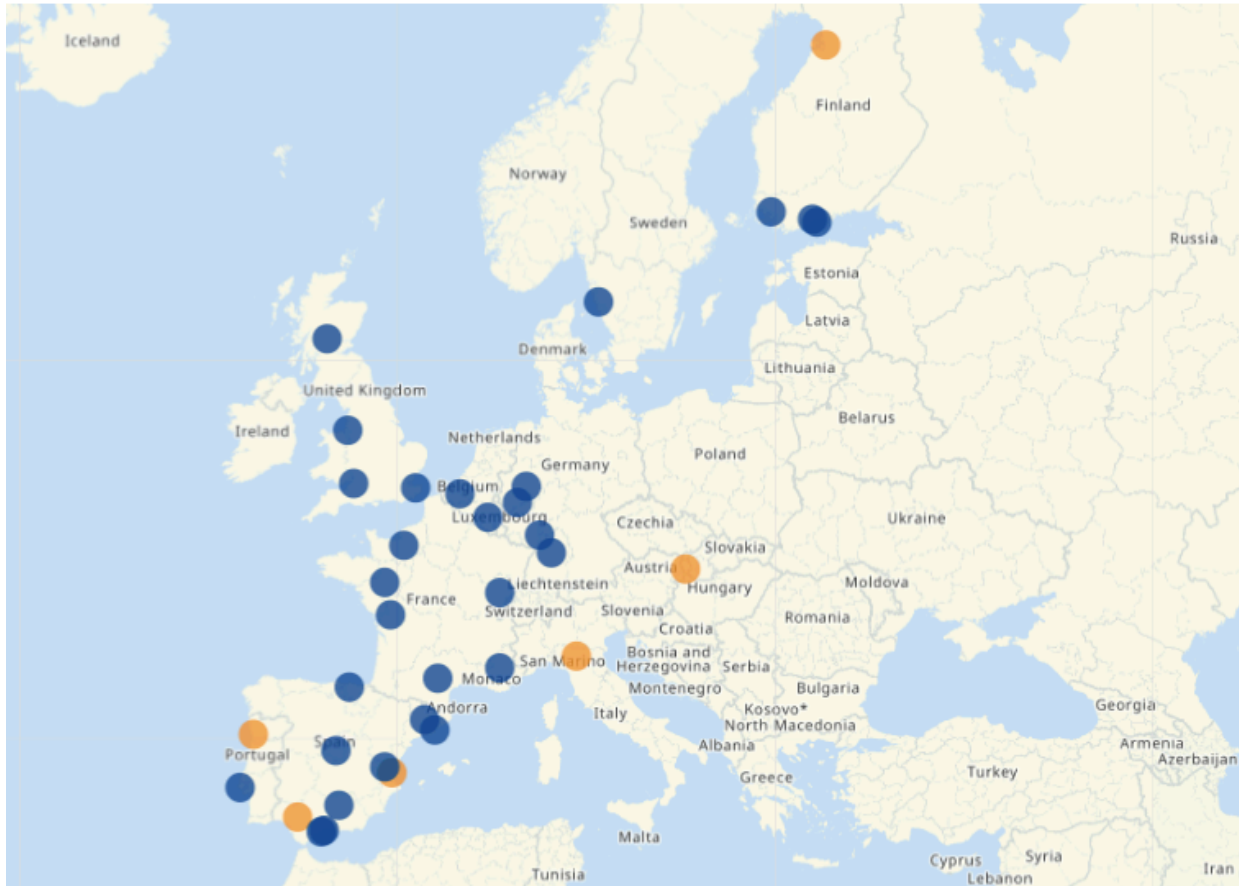


- Città pilota URBAN 2030
- Governi locali che misurano gli SDGs

SDG Voluntary Local Reviews

aggiornamento - Aprile 2021

Source <https://urban.jrc.ec.europa.eu/sdgs/en/>



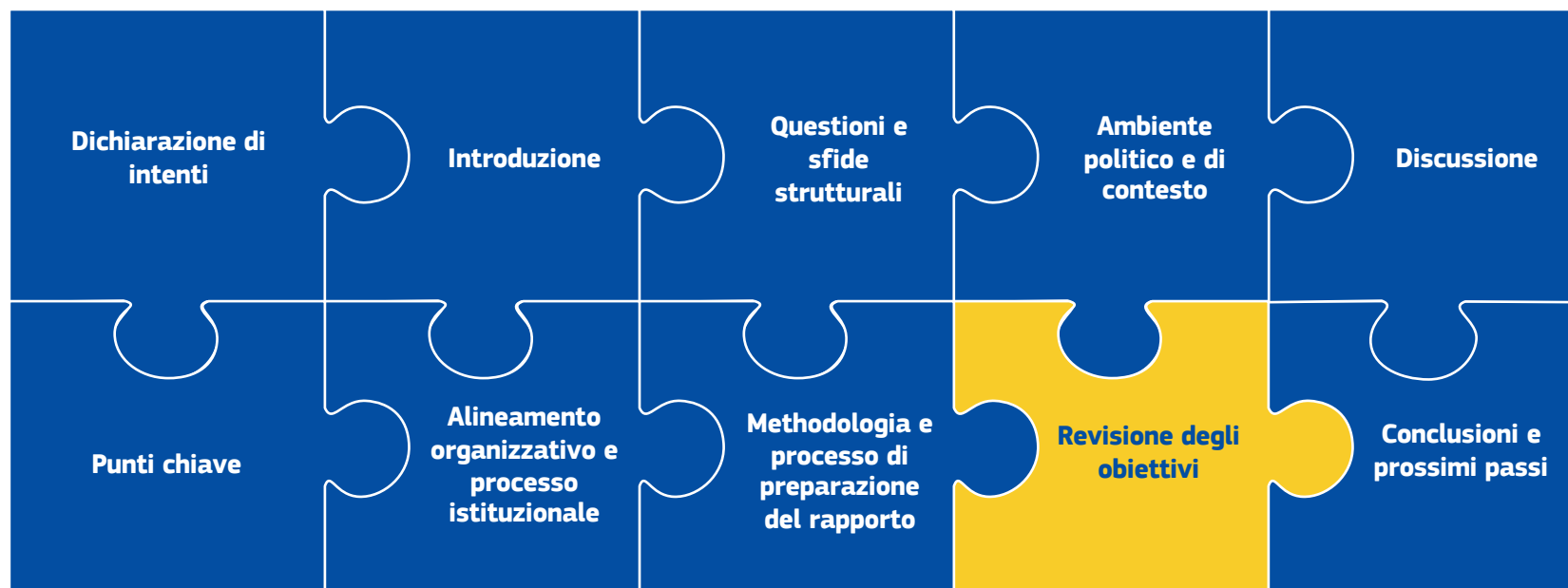
- Città pilota URBAN 2030
- Governi locali che misurano gli SDGs

Alcune tendenze nelle VLRs Europee

- Influenza positive del supporto del governo nazionale o di altri enti nei clusters
- Evoluzione delle design degli indicatori (dal globale al locale)
- Miglioramento del supporto e della capacità statistica
- *Mancanza di compatibilità*

Source: Ciambra, A., *European SDG Voluntary Local Reviews: A comparative analysis of local indicators and data*, Siragusa, A. and Proietti, P. editor(s), Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2021, ISBN 978-92-76-32321-1, doi:10.2760/9692, JRC124580.

Componenti principali delle VLRs



Revisione statistica dei progressi

Esempi qualitative dei progetti e delle iniziative

Come le città Europee definiscono gli indicatori per misurare gli SDGs?

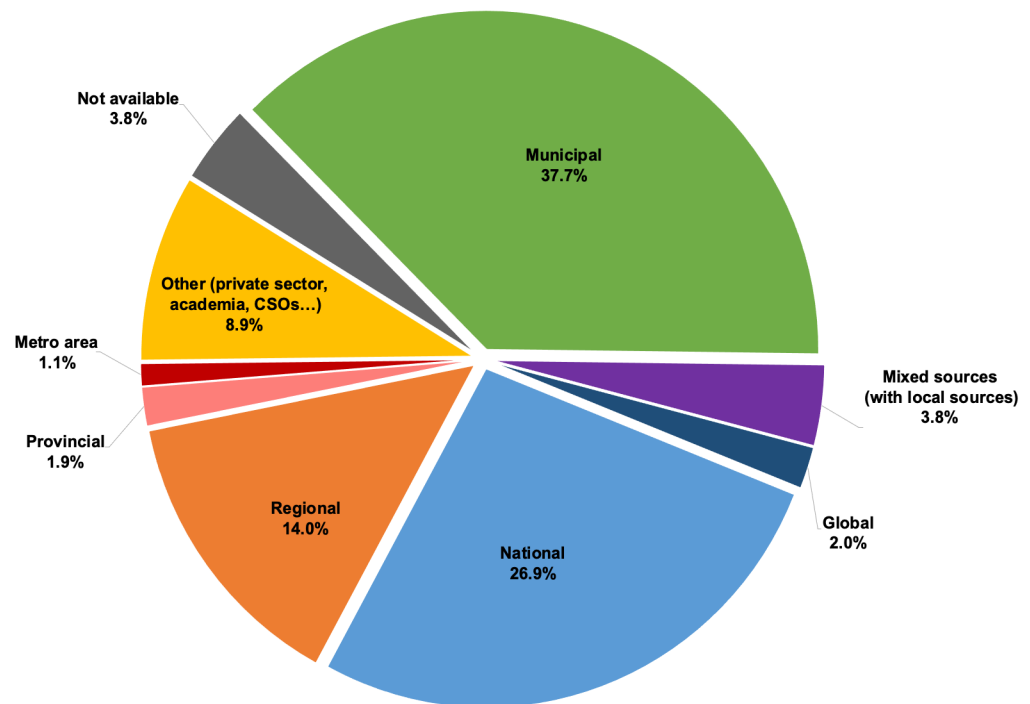
- Significativa dipendenza dal percorso istituzionale e tecnico dai **quadri di pianificazione strategica e politica preesistenti**
- Rilevante contributo delle **informazioni e dati da "terze parti"** in diversi processi VLR
 1. Cluster **tedesco** - Fondazione Bertelsmann
 2. Cluster **spagnolo** - REDS
 3. Cluster **finlandese** – governo nazionale e progetti in cooperazione

Source: Ciambra, A., European SDG Voluntary Local Reviews: A comparative analysis of local indicators and data, Siragusa, A. and Proietti, P. editor(s), Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2021, ISBN 978-92-76-32321-1, doi:10.2760/9692, JRC124580.

In che modo le VLR europee identificano e utilizzano le proprie fonti di dati?

- Significativa **centralizzazione** della raccolta e della gestione dei dati a livello nazionale

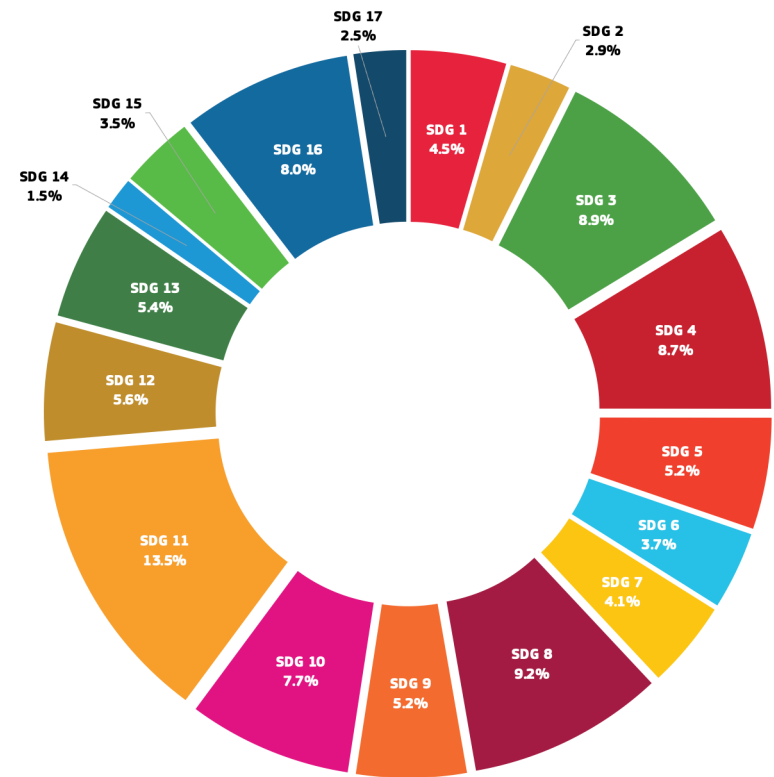
- Molte città sono state in grado di identificare fonti preziose di dati **"puramente" locali**



Source: Ciambra, A., *European SDG Voluntary Local Reviews: A comparative analysis of local indicators and data*, Siragusa, A. and Proietti, P. editor(s), Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2021, ISBN 978-92-76-32321-1, doi:10.2760/9692, JRC124580.

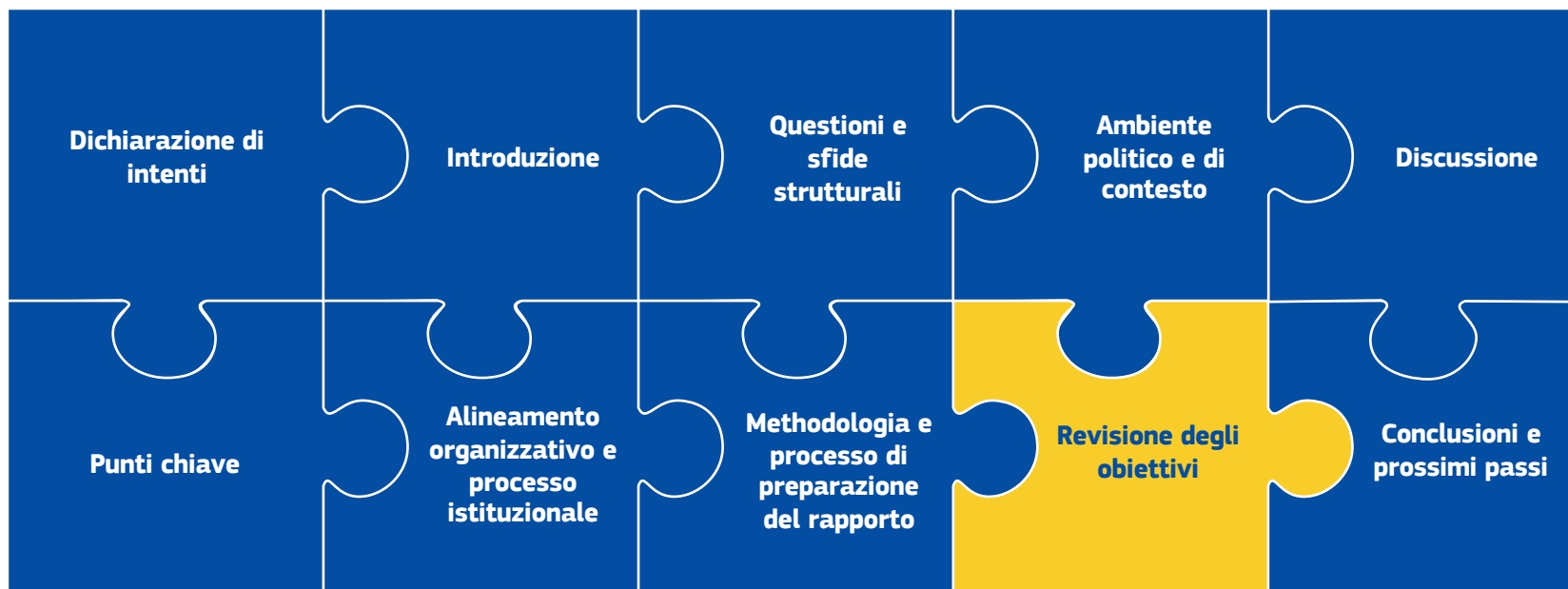
In che modo le VLR europee identificano e utilizzano le proprie fonti di dati?

- Significativa **centralizzazione** della raccolta e della gestione dei dati a livello nazionale
- Molte città sono state in grado di identificare fonti preziose di dati **"puramente" locali**
- Dopo il **goal 11** , il **goal 8** è il secondo obiettivo più misurato, seguito istruzione, salute e benessere e giustizia e pace



Source: Ciambra, A., *European SDG Voluntary Local Reviews: A comparative analysis of local indicators and data*, Siragusa, A. and Proietti, P. editor(s), Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2021, ISBN 978-92-76-32321-1, doi:10.2760/9692, JRC124580.

Componenti principali delle VLRs



Revisione statistica dei progressi

Esempi qualitative dei progetti e delle iniziative

Azioni transformative nelle VLRs – caratteristiche desiderate

- Non fanno parte della gestione ordinaria
- Favoriscono i partenariati
- Affrontano le interconnessioni degli SDG / aree prioritarie
- Implementare soluzioni / tecniche / strumenti / dati innovativi
- Hanno un impatto significativo
- Sono progettati dopo la valutazione del aree prioritarie



Strategie di sviluppo urbano sostenibile e integrato

Approcci delle VLRs Europee

Selezionate dall'amministrazione locale

- Besançon
- Bonn
- Liverpool
- NR-Westfalen
- Gothenburg
- Stuttgart

Connesse alla strategia locale

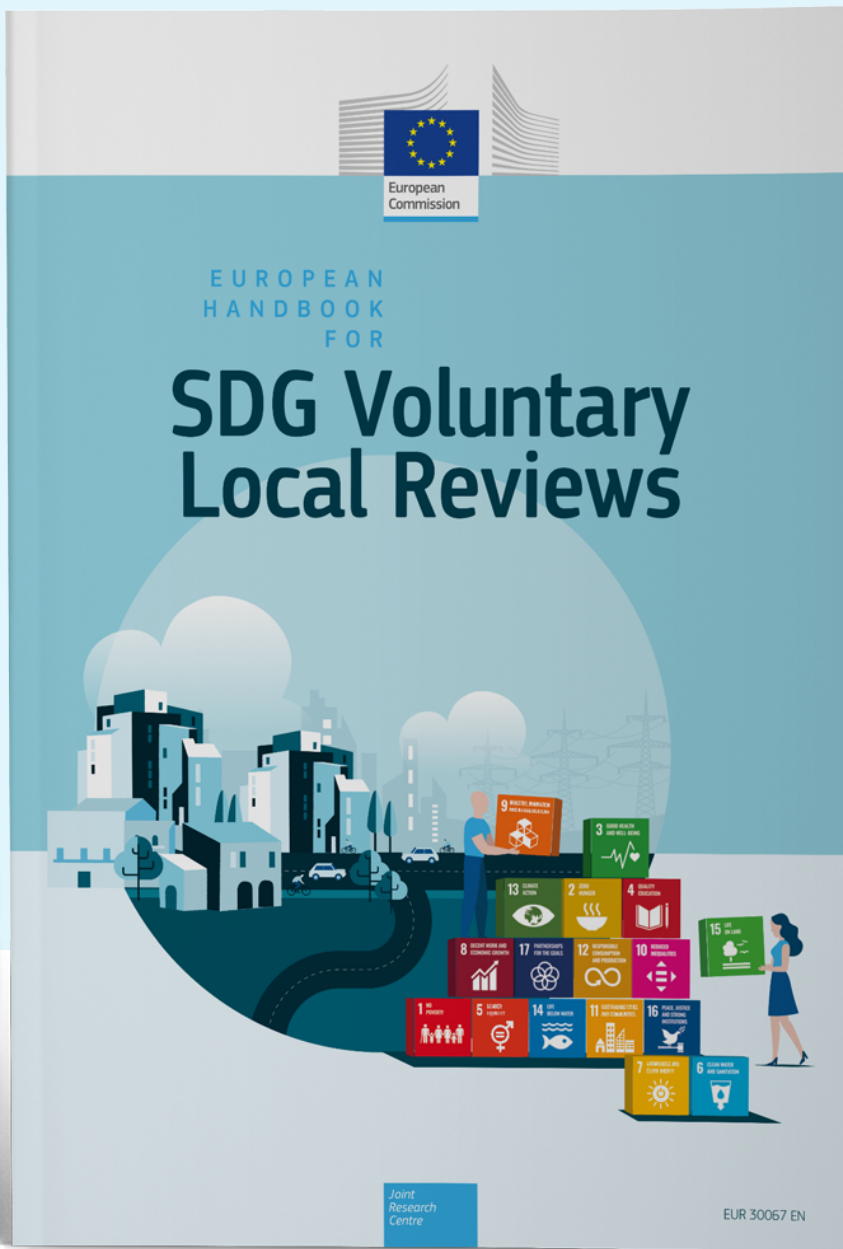
- Barcelona
- Espoo
- Euskadi
- Helsinki
- Jaen
- Malaga
- Mannheim
- Niort
- Turku

Consultazione con i portatori di interesse locali

- Bristol
- Canterbury
- Wallonia

Ghent – call for submission for 2021

European Handbook for SDG Voluntary Local Reviews



Supporta **le città europee** che desiderano preparare le loro **revisioni volontarie locali sugli SDG**

Offre un metodo per la **selezione di indicatori appropriati** per adattare le revisioni al **contesto locale** e per garantire la **comparabilità** tra le città.

DISPONIBILE

<https://urban.jrc.ec.europa.eu/sdgs>



La struttura



La logica per la selezione





71

INDICATORI

TIPI DI INDICATORI

45 ufficiali

26 sperimentali

ALIGNMENT

6 indicatori coincidono sia con la lista di EUROSTAT che con il UN Global Framework

4 indicatori coincidono con il UN Global Framework

10 indicatori coincidono con la lista di EUROSTAT 2019

DISPONIBILE

<https://urban.jrc.ec.europa.eu/sdgs>



European
Commission

Part 2

URBAN INDICATORS
FOR THE SDGs
IN EUROPE

71

INDICATORI

FONTI PRINCIPALI

- 11** indicatori JRC
- 10** indicatori Eurostat
- 3** indicatori OECD
- 3** indicatori EEA
- 2** indicatori DG REGIO

ALTRE FONTI

Sistemi Nazionali Statistici (NSS),
Amministrazioni locali, ONG, Università

DISPONIBILE

<https://urban.jrc.ec.europa.eu/sdgs>European
Commission

1 NO POVERTY



GOAL 1 END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE



Description of the Goal

Eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions is recognised as the greatest challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. For instance, poverty limits people's opportunities to achieve their full potential, with consequences both in terms of social cohesion and sustainable growth. Poverty is a multidimensional concept and relates to economic, social, environmental, cultural and political aspects.

Targets of this goal focus on: eradicating extreme poverty, eventually counteracting the existence of poverty traps (Kraay and McKenzie 2014; Duflo and Banerjee 2011); halving poverty in all its forms; ensuring all people enjoy a basic standard of living and social protection benefits; and building the resilience of the poor, also in the face of natural disasters (Hallenatte et al. 2017).

European Dimension

Although extreme poverty is less relevant in the EU context than in other world regions, one of the five headline targets of the Europe 2020 Strategy is to reduce poverty by lifting at least 20 million people out of the risk of poverty and social exclusion by 2020 (compared with the 2008). This includes people affected by at least one of the following forms of poverty: income poverty, low work intensity and material deprivation.

The 2020 target remains an important challenge although, after the 2012 peak in poverty, there has been a continuous downward trend. For instance, in 2018 about 22% of the EU population was still at risk of poverty or social exclusion.

To tackle these challenges the Urban Agenda for the EU Partnership on Urban Poverty (EC 2018) has established four priorities of action: child poverty, deprived neighbourhoods and urban regeneration, homelessness, and vulnerability of Roma people (Urban Poverty Partnership (UPP) 2018), whereas the European pillar of social rights focuses, among other priorities, on the prevention of the misuse of precarious employment relationships.

Local dimension

Local authorities are the most appropriate actors to identify vulnerable groups, especially for what concerns hard-to-measure populations like homeless (James D. Wright 1992). For this reason, the municipal level could also be the most informed to alleviate the condition of poverty experienced by individuals, with the coordination and support of higher governance levels.



In particular, local authorities can counteract poverty acting on two typologies of constraints to the development of individuals: external constraints like institutional or governmental failures (Bardhan 1997), and internal constraints, such as behavioural and aspirational biases (Dalton, Ghosal, & Mani, 2016; Walto, 2004).

Municipalities can target both these determinants of poverty avoiding that people remain poor for much or all of their lives in which case their children also become more likely to experience poverty.





LEGEND

- 1 SDG icon
- 2 Type
 -  experimental
 -  official
- 3 This box includes the **interlinkages** of the indicators with other Goals.
- 4 **Alignment** with the UN's Global Indicator Framework
- 5 **Alignment** with the EU SDG Indicator Set 2019
- 6 **Geographical coverage**
- 7 Suggested level of **aggregation** for the VLRs
- 8 Number of units for which indicator is **available** (entry points). For some indicators, the number of entry points varies over time.
- 9 **Data sources** (e.g. national statistical offices, research centres, international institutions, etc.)
- 10 **Indicator name**
- 11 **Definition of the indicator**; the main concepts used; input data and method of calculation; relevance; relation to SDG targets; correspondence with official SDG indicators.
- 12 **Specificity of the EU context**; time trends; best performers; EU policies and actions.
- 13 **Key elements of the data collection**; possible limitations due to formulation and interpretation; potential improvement or integration of the indicator; use and development of the indicator; relation with other factors, as identified in literature; key references; similar/related indicators.
- 14 This section includes the essential **metadata**: source (table, variable code, etc.); availability and geographical coverage; unit of measurement; level of aggregation; time coverage and frequency.



5

GENDER EQUALITY



TYPE



Links to other SDGs

8



10



ALIGNMENT

UN list
EU list

COVERAGE

EU-28

AGGREGATION

CITIES AND
GREATER CITIES

600

CITIES AND
GREATER CITIESSOURCE
Eurostat,
City statistics
database

GOAL 5

GENDER EMPLOYMENT GAP

Description of the indicator

The gender employment gap (according to the Eurostat 2018) is defined as the difference between the employment rates of men and women. The employment rate is calculated by dividing the number of employed people aged 20-64 by the total population of the same age group.

A person can be considered to be employed if, during the reference week period of the data collection, they performed work for pay or profit for at least an hour, or was not working but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent (for example due to illness, holidays, industrial dispute, or education and training).

This indicator addresses aspects of Target of 5.1 (end gender discrimination) of the UN SDGs. This indicator matches to the indicator "Gender employment gap" proposed in the EU SDGs indicator set.

European context

As for time trends, the gender employment gap in the EU-28 has been continuously decreasing in the 2002-2017 period (EUROSTAT 2018).

On average, the employment rate of men is higher than that of women (73% for men compared with 62% for women in 2017). However, it is interesting to note that the employment rates of both women and men increase with the number of children and then, after a certain threshold, decrease.

In the EU in 2017, the employment rate for women without children was 66%, while it was 74% for men.

For women with two children, the rate increases to 72% for women and up to 90% for men. For those with three or more children, the employment rate then decreases to 57% for women and to 85% for men (EUROSTAT 2018).

GENDER EQUALITY

Metadata

Comments / Limitations

- > The number of missing values changes from year to year.
- > The gender employment gap is smaller in cities than in rural areas. However, reducing the gender gap further would increase the resilience of families to shocks (e.g. during economic crisis) (EUROSTAT, *Statistical on rural areas in the EU*).
- > The gender employment gap does not include information about part-time and full-time jobs.
- > The literature emphasises that poor women are the most vulnerable to violence. Therefore promoting policies and initiatives to increase the participation of women in the labour market as well as reducing gender wage gaps (Alzer 2010), might also be favourable to reduce the episodes of violence.

Source: Eurostat, City Statistics database (data collected from national statistics), table urb_clma, variable EC1178V (Persons employed, 20-64, male) and EC1179V (Persons employed, 20-64, female). For population data by age and gender, refer to variables from DE1049V to DE1027V).

Availability and geographical coverage: more than 600 European cities and greater cities in 2016.

Unit of measurement: Difference between the employment rates of men and women.

Level of aggregation: Cities and Greater Cities.

Time coverage and frequency: 2008-2018. Data is collected every year.

GENDER EQUALITY

GOAL 5

GOAL 5



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES **TYPE**

ACCESS TO PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Links to other SDGs

Description of the indicator

The indicator estimates the share of population living within the administrative boundaries of a city or an urban centre having access to specific level of public transport service. It is based on the frequency and the mode of transport and it establishes five levels of service. The proposed indicator is calculated with the method elaborated by Poelman and Dijkstra (Poelman and Dijkstra 2015).

This indicator measures access to public transport by combining the frequency of public transport services available, with the ease of walking the stops. The frequency of public transport stops considers both the location of stops and the frequency of departures.

This indicator addresses aspects of Target 11.2 of the UN SDGs that aims at reducing the use of private means of transportation, improving the access to areas with a high proportion of transport disadvantaged groups (i.e. elderly citizens, physically challenged individuals, and low income earners), or areas with specific dwelling types (i.e. high occupancy buildings or public housing). This indicator relates to the indicator "difficulties in accessing public transport" proposed in the EU SDGs indicator set.

European context

To encourage a modal shift towards collective transport mode, easy access to public transport is a prerequisite. However, data collected in 2012 show that one in five European citizens reported 'high' or 'very high' levels of difficulty in accessing public transport (20.4%), indicating that convenient public transport is not universally accessible to EU citizens. Disadvantaged groups such as the elderly, those at risk of poverty and those with disabilities are likely to be most affected by barriers to accessing public transport. Access is also particularly important for people with low incomes because they are less likely to be able to afford a car (EUROSTAT 2019b, 220).

ALIGNMENT
UN list
EU list

COVERAGE
EU-28

AGGREGATION
CITIES AND GREATER CITIES

AVAILABILITY
409 CITIES AND GREATER CITIES

SOURCE DG REGIO

Metadata

Comments / Limitations

- Walking distance is calculated for metro and train stops (833 metres) and for bus or tram stops (417 metres) according to estimated willingness to walk. Residential population distribution is provided as input data at the highest resolution available.
- In the upcoming review of the Working Paper (Poelman and Dijkstra 2015), these thresholds will be updated to 500 metres for bus and tram stops and 1,000 metres for metro and train stops, to be in line with UN-Habitat recommendations for the related SDG indicator.
- The combination of data about access to public transport with share of trips to work by different means other than public transport would provide relevant information on additional parameters that may influence the mode of transport.
- UN-HABITAT published the suggested method for the calculation of this indicator (UN-Habitat 2018c).

Source: European Commission, DG REGIO (DG REGIO 2015).

Availability and geographical coverage: 409 EU-28 cities and greater cities, and 318 urban centres in 2018. The indicator can also be visualized on interactive maps (DG REGIO 2019)

Unit of measurement: share

Level of aggregation: Percentage of total population in cities, urban centres or countries.

Time coverage and frequency: 2018. An update is foreseen in 2020.



GOAL 11

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

TYPE



Links to other SDGs



ALIGNMENT

UN list
EU list



COVERAGE

PORTUGAL

AGGREGATION

MUNICIPALITIES

AVAILABILITY

ALL
PORTUGUESE
MUNICIPALITIES



SOURCE PORDATA

LOCAL RECYCLING RATES

Description of the indicator

This indicator describes the recycling rate at local level. It is calculated as the share of the Recycled Waste (in tonnes) over the total waste. In most EU countries, different agencies or institutions (environmental agencies, regions, ministries, etc.) collect this indicator, depending on the governance system. Data is then aggregated by the National Statistical Office.

The case of Portugal is similar to most of the EU countries, with the difference that data about this indicator is collected on a single platform for different level of aggregation (municipality, region, country), whereas in other Member States the information, at municipal level, is usually available in single municipalities platforms.

The indicator relates to Target 12.5 (reduce waste) of the UN SDGs.

European context

The EU waste legislation has driven improvements in waste management since the '70s. The EU waste hierarchy ranks waste management as follows: prevention, preparing for reuse, recycling and recovery – with disposal as the last option. The new rules aim at supporting Member States to become top performers in recycling.

- > By 2030, at least 70% of all packaging waste in each EU country should be recycled.
- > By 2035, all EU countries should recycle at least 65% and landfill should be less than 10% of municipal waste (Directive-General for Environment (European Commission) 2018).

Since 2000, the recycling rate in Europe has continuously increased (+21.1%). In 2017, almost half of the municipal waste generated in the EU was recycled (46.4%). EU and national strategies prioritising efficient waste management have largely contributed to these results (EUROSTAT 2019b). In 2017, the EU country with the highest recycling rate was Germany (67.6%).

Metadata

Comments / Limitations

- > In the same datasets other useful information is available at different levels of aggregation: total waste, landfill, energy and organic valorisation (NUTS3).
- > This dataset presents data in several formats: tables, graphs and maps.
- > The recycling rate depends both on the waste collection (behaviours of the citizens) and on the capacity of the waste management system (managing authorities). Depending on the country, the waste management authorities can be at city, sub-regional or regional level.

Source: Official data collected by IACSB (until 2001) | Estatísticas dos Resíduos Municipais (since 2002) from responsible agencies or administrations. The variable Resíduos urbanos total e por tipo de operação de destino (total urban waste per type of use or destination) is available at: [https://www.pordata.pt/Municipios/Res%
c3%ad%u00f9os+urbanos+total+e+por+tipo+de+operacao%
c3%a0%7bc3%a03o+de+destino-67](https://www.pordata.pt/Municipios/Res%c3%ad%u00f9os+urbanos+total+e+por+tipo+de+operacao%c3%a0%7bc3%a03o+de+destino-67)

Availability and geographical coverage: all Portuguese municipalities.

Unit of Measurement: Absolute number. Calculating the variation over time is recommended for the share of the Recycled Waste (tonnes) over the total waste and the variation over time.

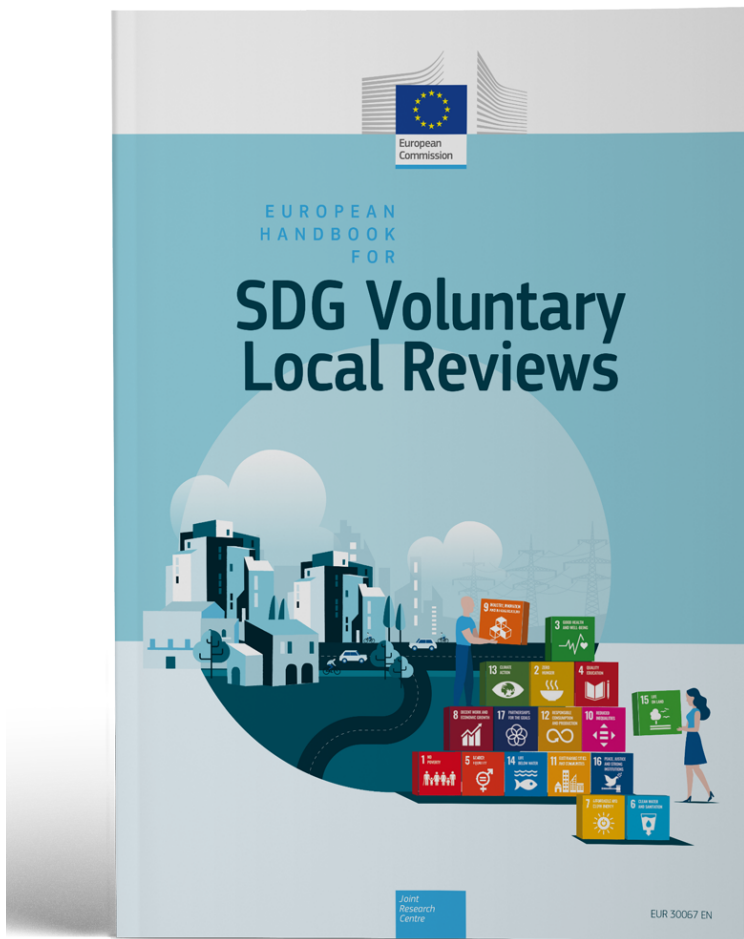
Level of aggregation: Municipalities, regions, country

Time coverage and frequency: 2002 and 2009-2017 period. Data is collected every year.

GOAL 12

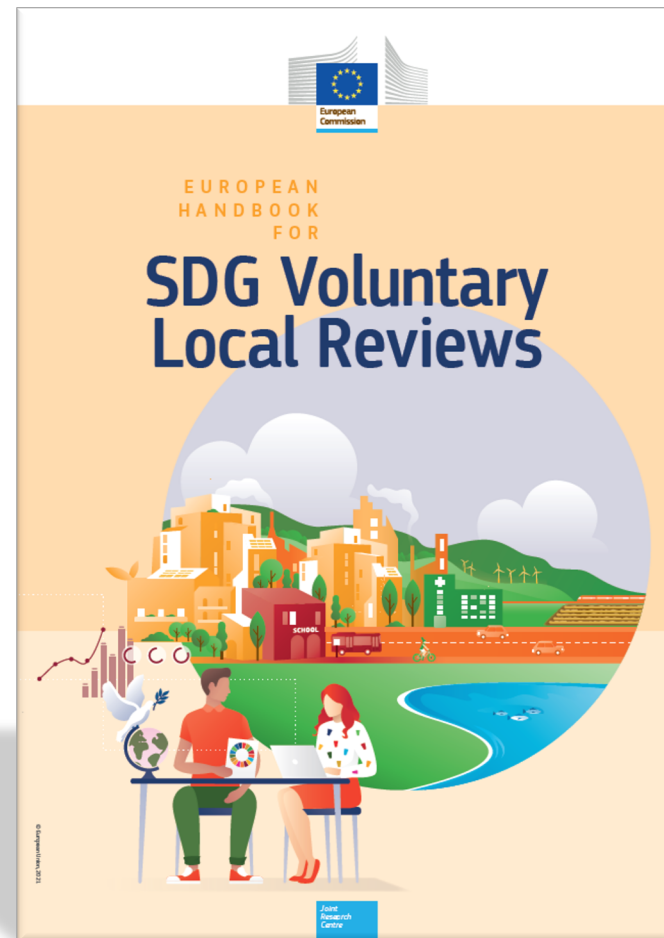


Questioni metodologiche e prossimi passi



**World Urban Forum 10
Abu Dhabi, EAU 2020**

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**World Urban Forum 11
Katowice, Poland 2022**

Studi metodologici



Ciambra, Andrea
European SDG Voluntary Local Reviews: A comparative analysis of local indicators and data, Siragusa, A. and Proietti, P. editor(s)



Hidalgo Simón, Andoni
Multilevel governance in the SDG localisation: Lessons from the Basque Region, Siragusa, A., Proietti, P., editor(s) (Forthcoming)



Gea Aranoa, Ainhoa
Analysis of regional indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals, Siragusa, A. & Proietti, P., editor(s) (Forthcoming)

Progetto URBAN 2030 - II

- Città pilota URBAN 2030 - II
- Individuazione delle principali lacune nei dati e integrazione di fonti non tradizionali
- Inclusione degli shock nelle VLR
- Indicatori sulla percezione (qualità della vita, accesso ai servizi, fiducia nelle istituzioni)
- Analisi dei nuovi cluster
- Posizionare le VLR come uno strumento orientato all'azione che promuove lo sviluppo sostenibile e resiliente e allinea le finanze agli SDGs

Grazie

alice.siragusa@ec.europa.eu



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