

SDG INDEX AND DASHBOARDS FOR EUROPEAN CITIES



John Dagevos
Director
TELOS

Guillaume Lafortune
Manager
SDSN

JRC Community of Practice, Ispra, November 2019



telos brabant centre for
sustainable development



**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
SOLUTIONS NETWORK**
A GLOBAL INITIATIVE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS

Why tracking the SDGs in EU cities?

Over **two-thirds of EU citizens** live in urban areas and about **85% of the EU's GDP** is generated in cities

The **EU is not on track for achieving the SDGs**. Calls for further action at all levels of government.

Regions and cities in the European Union **enforce environmental legislation and manage about 43% of public investments** in the EU including a large proportion of the European Structural and Investment Funds

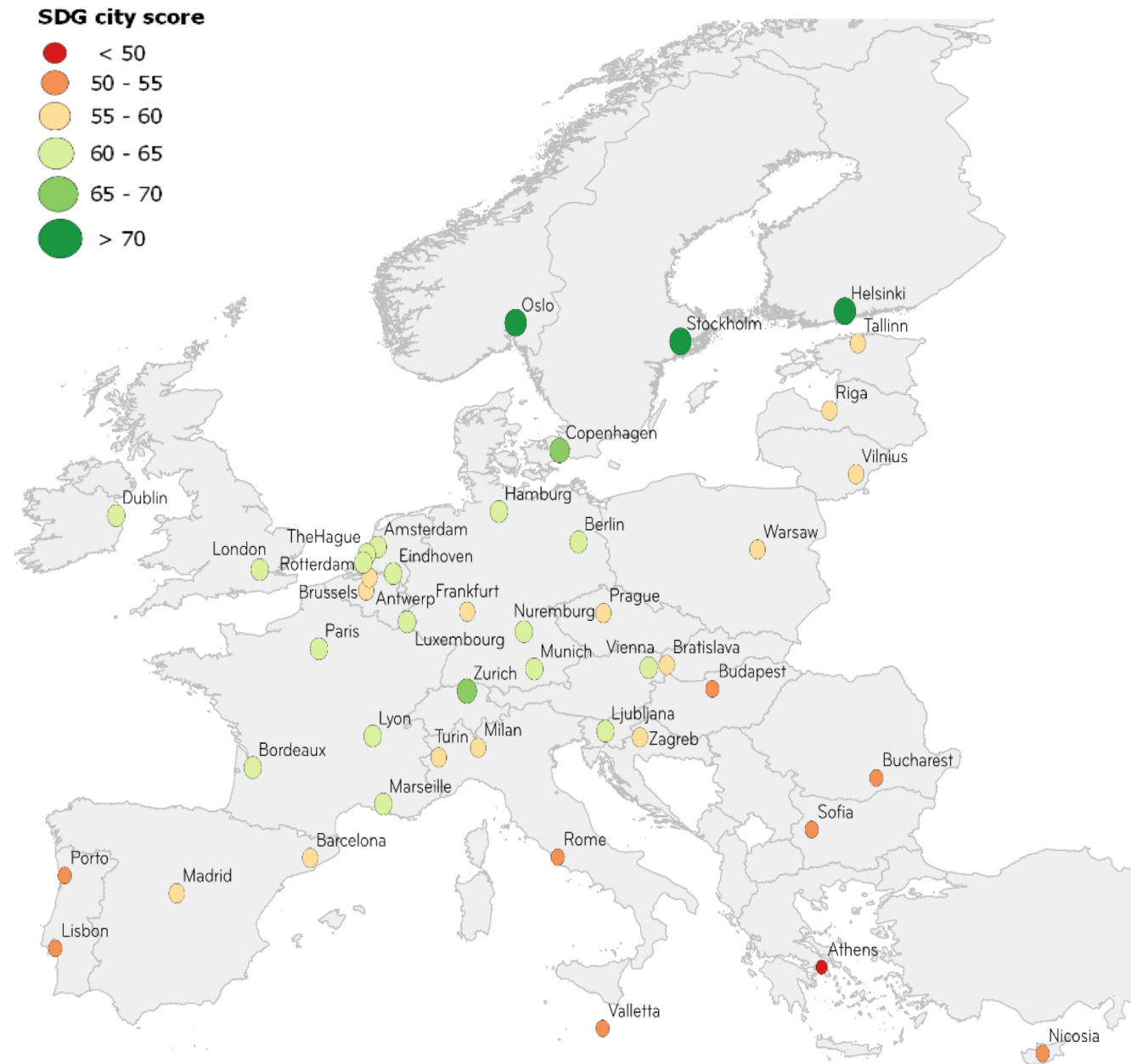
65% of the 169 SDG targets underlying the 17 SDGs can only be reached with the engagement of, and coordination with, **local and regional governments** (SDSN 2015).

UN-Habitat estimates that around **one-third of all SDGs indicators have a local or urban component**

The SDGs: A useful **planning and monitoring framework for cities** (Nilda Mesa, ONE NYC)

The SDG Index for European Cities

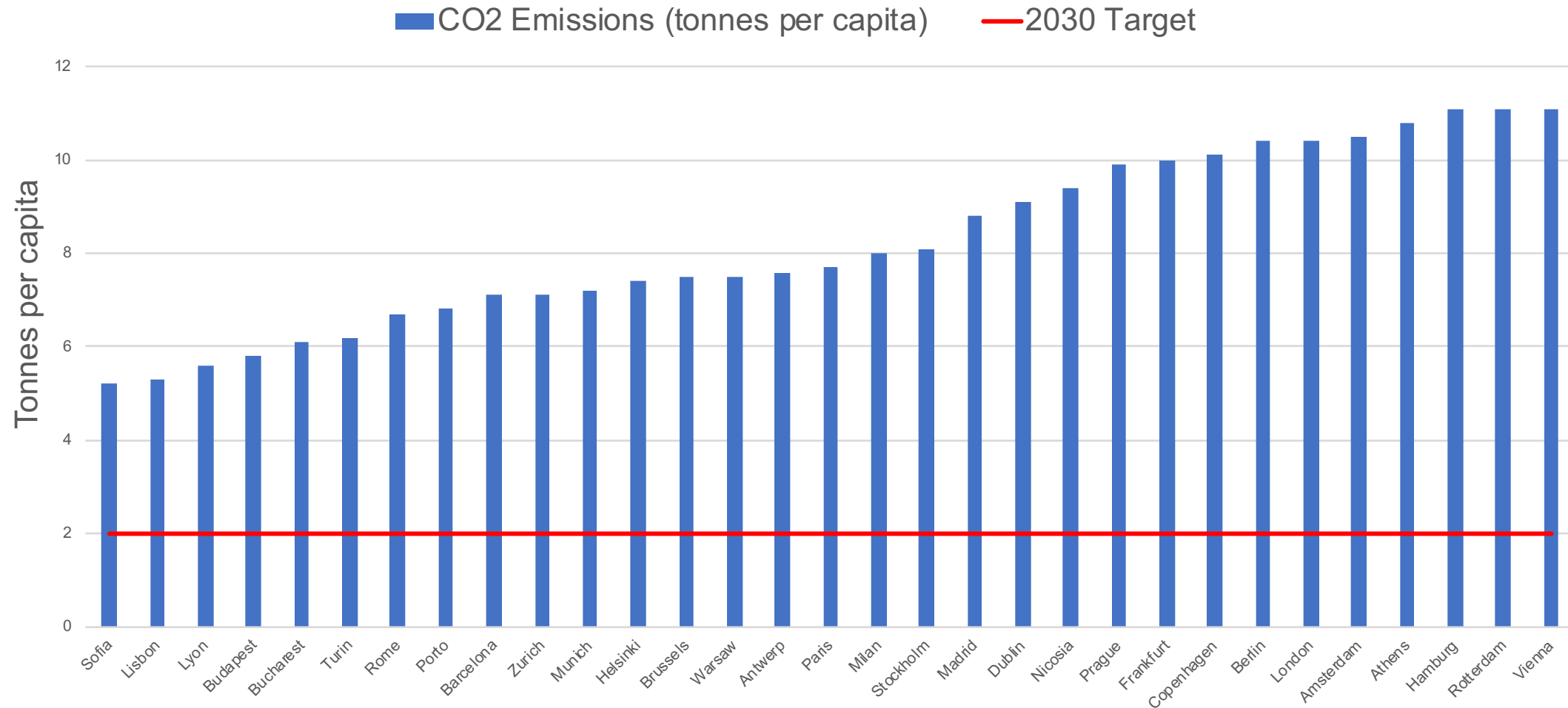
- SDSN and the Brabant Centre for Sustainable Development (TELOS)
- Covers **45 capital cities** and large metropolitan areas in EU and EFTA countries
- **56 indicators** (official and non-official data sources)
- Contributions by:
 - Jeffrey D. Sachs
 - The OECD
 - The European Commission (JRC)
 - Nilda Mesa (One NYC)



No capital cities and large metropolitan areas in Europe has achieved the SDGs

	SDG1: No poverty	SDG2: No Hunger	SDG3: Good Health and Well-Being	SDG4: Quality Education	SDG5: Gender Equality	SDG6: Clean Water and Sanitation	SDG7: Affordable and Clean Energy	SDG8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	SDG9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	SDG10: Reduced inequalities	SDG11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	SDG12: Responsible consumption and production	SDG13: Climate Action	SDG15: Life on Land	SDG16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
Amsterdam	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Antwerp	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Athens	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Barcelona	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Berlin	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Bordeaux	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Bratislava	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Brussels	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Bucharest	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Budapest	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Copenhagen	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Dublin	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Eindhoven	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Frankfurt	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Hamburg	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Helsinki	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Lisbon	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Ljubljana	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
London	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Luxembourg	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Lyon	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Madrid	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Marseille	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Milan	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Munich	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Nicosia	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Nuremburg	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Oslo	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Paris	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Porto	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Prague	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Riga	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Rome	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Rotterdam	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Sofia	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Stockholm	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Tallinn	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
The Hague	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Turin	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Valetta	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Vienna	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Vilnius	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Warsaw	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Zagreb	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Zurich	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O

CO2 emissions in European cities



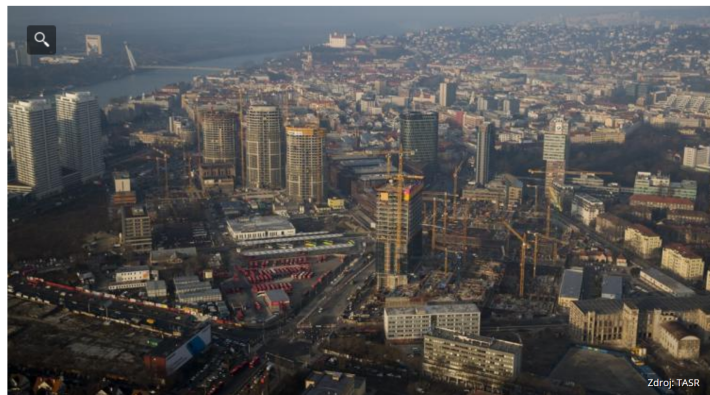
Note: Data not available for Bordeaux, Bratislava, Eindhoven, Ljubljana, Luxembourg, Marseille, Nuremburg, Oslo, Riga, Tallinn, The Hague, Valletta, Vilnius, Zagreb.
Source: Global Gridded Model of Carbon Footprints (Moran et al, 2018)

Uptake

Bratislava predbehla Prahu v oblasti udržateľného rozvoja

26.05.2019, 16:33 | TASR

V stredu (22. 5.) vydala organizácia Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) v spolupráci so Sustainable Development Report a Brabant Center for Sustainable Development prvú správu "SDG Index and Dashboards Report" pre európske mestá. Správa porovnáva hlavné mestá a vybrané metropolitné oblasti z krajín Európskej únie (EÚ) a Európskeho združenia voľného obchodu (EFTA) z hľadiska 17 cieľov udržateľného rozvoja (Sustainable Development Goals, SDGs).



Towards achieving sustainable cities in Europe

JUNE 12TH, 19 1 MIN READING TIME



Photo: SDGs banner displayed across Dublin's Rosie Hackett Bridge over the River Liffey, 26th September 2018, Dublin, Shutterstock



per dare un futuro alla vita
e valore al futuro



Nessuna capitale europea raggiunge pienamente gli SDGs



Le 45 città esaminate dal Rapporto sugli SDGs nelle città europee sono indietro sugli Obiettivi di sviluppo sostenibile, soprattutto sui Goal 12 (consumo e produzione responsabili), 13 (cambiamento climatico) e 15 (vita sulla terra). 19/6/2019



Nessuna grande area metropolitana o capitale europea ha realizzato i 17 Obiettivi di sviluppo sostenibile, il 65% dei quali non sarà raggiunto entro il 2030 senza un adeguato coinvolgimento e coordinamento tra governi locali e regionali.

Ad affermarlo è il 2019 SDG Index and Dashboards Report. European Cities (prototype version), il primo Rapporto sugli SDGs nelle città europee, redatto dal Sustainable Development Solutions Network (Sdsn) e da Telos, Brabant Center for Sustainable Development dell'Università di Tilburg.

Il dossier mette a confronto l'andamento di 45 capitali e una selezione di aree metropolitane dell'Unione europea e dell'Associazione europea di libero scambio (Aels) sui 17 Obiettivi di sviluppo sostenibile in base a 56 indicatori, usati dall'Sdsn e dalla fondazione Bertelsmann Stiftung per misurare le prestazioni degli SDGs a livello globale, e include i contributi dell'Ocse e del dipartimento di Affari pubblici e internazionali della Columbia University.

L'importanza di analizzare la sostenibilità nelle città - afferma il Rapporto - è determinata dal peso politico delle città e delle regioni europee nelle agende nazionali e dall'elevata densità urbana, dal momento che oltre i due terzi della popolazione europea vive nelle aree metropolitane, dove produce il 65% del Pil dell'Unione europea.

Il quadro europeo riportato nel dossier mostra un'Europa divisa sotto il profilo dello sviluppo sostenibile, con performance elevate nei Paesi del nord, medie nei Paesi occidentali e medio-basse nelle aree meridionali, centrali e orientali.

Oslo risulta la città più performante, con un punteggio di 74,8, seguita da Stoccolma con 72,2 e Helsinki con 71,3, grazie ai bassi livelli di povertà e disparità di reddito registrati, all'elevato accesso ai principali servizi pubblici come sanità e istruzione e all'uso cospicuo di energia rinnovabile. Tranne Oslo, però, tutto il nord Europa ha ottenuto un punteggio basso sulla sostenibilità di città e comunità, sull'accesso ad alloggi economici e di qualità e sulla lotta contro il cambiamento climatico, per gli elevati livelli di



Nederlandse steden goed op weg met behalen Sustainable Development Goals

Moving forward

- Improve data availability and granularity
 - Leave-No-One-Behind
 - Consumption-based indicators (spillovers)
 - Policy tracking
- Integrate more cities
- Support cities' efforts to align policies and monitoring frameworks to the SDGs

THANK YOU!

J.F.L.M.M.Dagevos@uvt.nl

guillaume.lafortune@unsdsn.org

Methodology

City and indicator selection

- **City coverage:** 45 European cities, geographically diverse & representative of the European regions
- **Indicator selection:**
 - *Relevance:* Comparable, benchmarking, measurable with a quantitative performance threshold
 - *Quality:* Up to date, best available data, official sources
 - *Coverage:* Data available for at least 80% cities for inclusion
- **Sources:** Eurostat, European Environmental Agency, Eurobarometer, European Social Survey, OECD, Peer-reviewed papers, Joint research Centre
- **Territorial level:** city level and if not possible closest territorial level (NUTS2 / NUTS3)

The construction of the Index (1)



Aggregate indicator scores into goal scores and an overall SDG Index Score



Rescale the data so that performance is comparable across indicators



Censor extreme values in the distribution of the indicators

The construction of the Index (2)

Establish upper and lower bounds for normalization



X

Transform indicators on a linear scale (0 – 100)



X

Aggregate indicator scores into goal scores



X

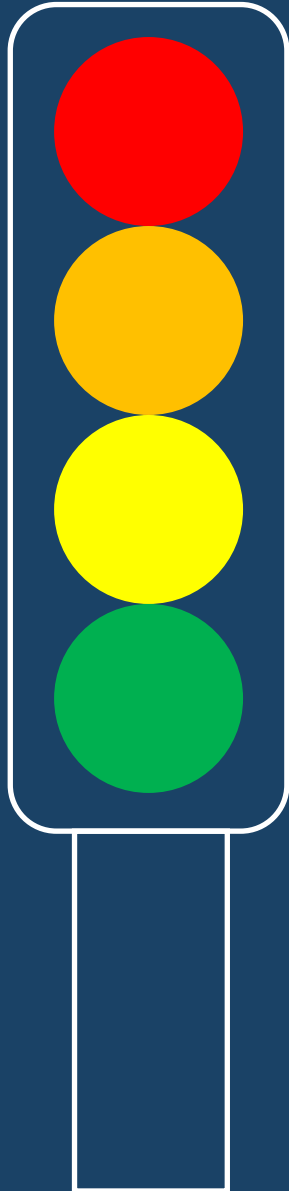
Aggregate goal scores into the index score



X

The construction of the Dashboards

Indicator level



0 – 1

1 – 1.5

1.5 – 2

2 – 3

Rating per SDG

Methodology: Major data gaps and limitations

“One of the major data gaps are the spillover metrics at city-level



“There tends to be poor data coverage on the “Leave no one behind” agenda”

