



# REGIONAL INDICATORS FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

An analysis based on the cases of the Basque Country, Navarre and Flanders

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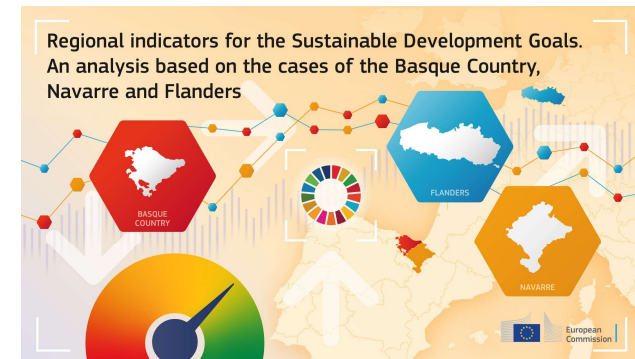
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# 1. OBJECTIVE



# 1. OBJECTIVE

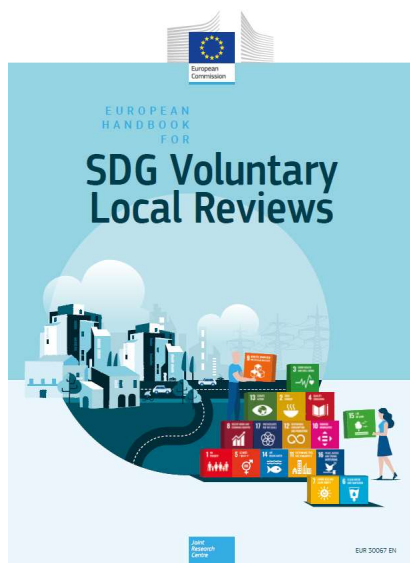
The main objective is to provide a set of indicators for European regional governments that want to monitor how their policies contribute to the SDGs.



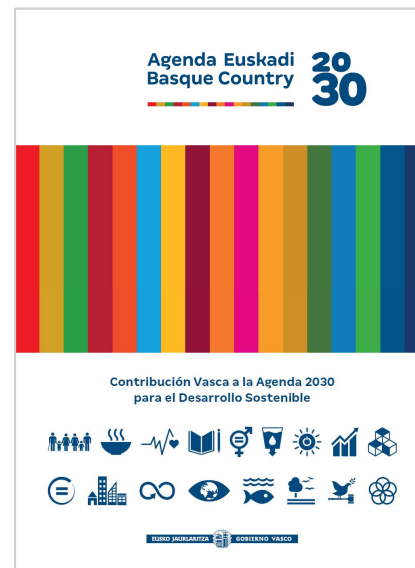
For the development of this indicator proposal, we analysed four European SDG sub-national indicator sets

3 regional cases studies

European Handbook  
for SDG Voluntary  
Local Reviews



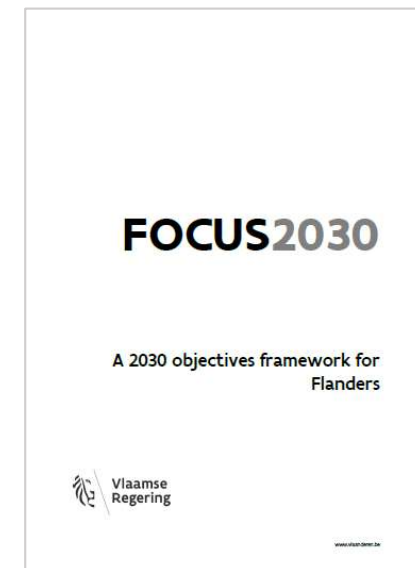
Basque Country



Navarre

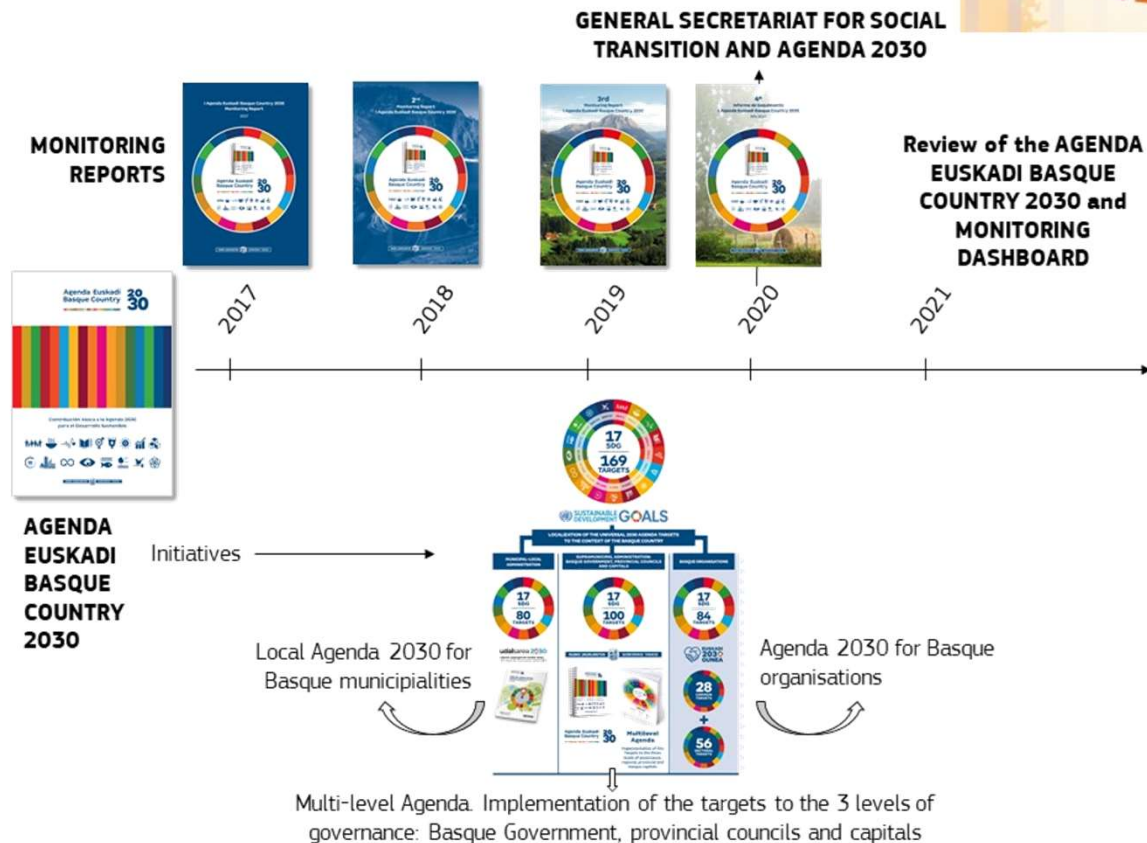


Flanders



# 1. OBJECTIVE

## BASQUE COUNTRY



- 100 regional targets
- 80 planning instruments
- 19 legislative initiatives
- An indicator dashboard including 50 regional indicators



# 1. OBJECTIVE

## NAVARRRE



### INDICATOR SYSTEM

Web Viewer:

<http://ods-agenda2030.navarra.es/>

General Management of Spatial Planning and Navarre Statistics Institute (Nastat).



### MONITORING REPORT

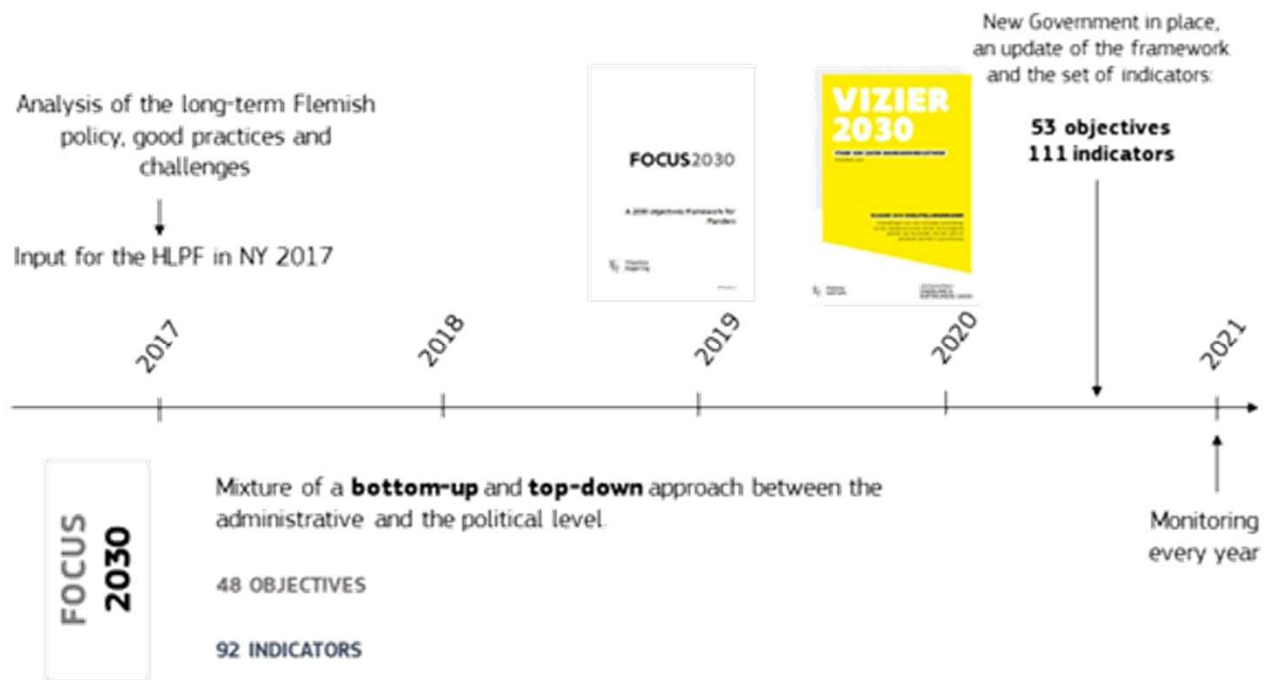


In addition, the Government developed an **ONLINE PLATFORM** available for all citizens to check and monitor progress towards the achievement of SDGs at an autonomic and sub-regional level:  
<https://ods-agenda2030.navarra.es/>

# 1. OBJECTIVE



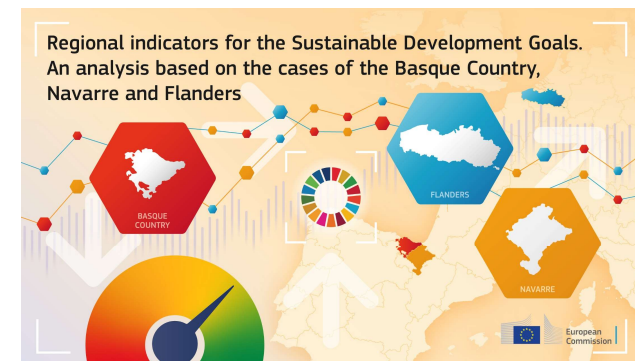
## FLANDERS



The Focus 2030 framework did not yet include all SDGs because some topics were set out in separate long-term strategic sectoral plans.

Now that some of these have been adopted, more related information has been collected and incorporated in the new version of the Flanders' Focus 2030 framework.

# 2. METHODOLOGY

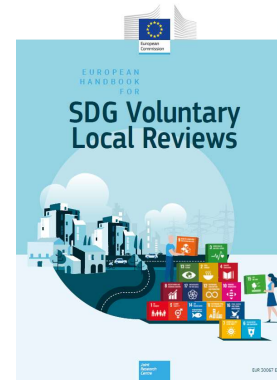




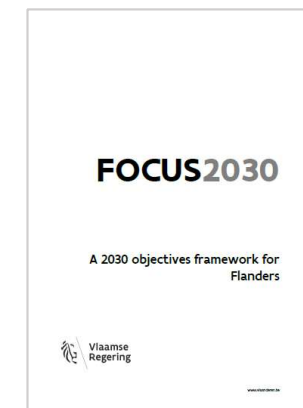
# 2. METHODOLOGY

The procedure consisted of four main steps:

**Step 1** – Selection of indicators, from the **European Handbook**



**Step 2** – Selection of the most relevant indicators, from the 3 cases studies



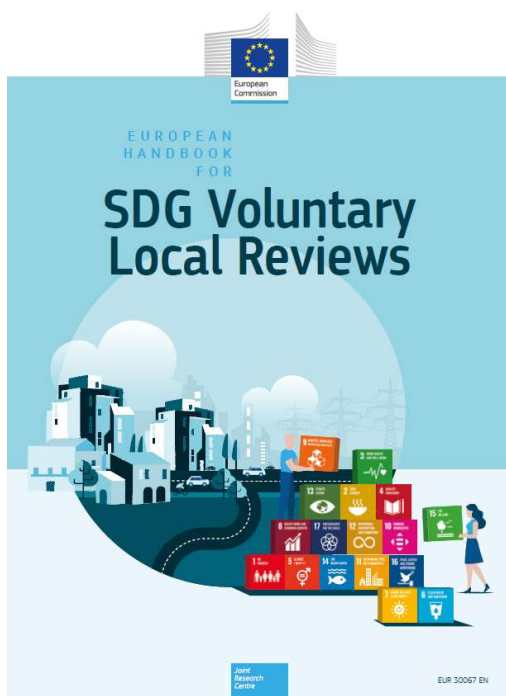
**Step 3** – Identification of gaps.

**Step 4** – Proposal of additional indicators

# 2. METHODOLOGY



**Step 1 – Selection of indicators**, among those included in the European Handbook and proposed for the local level, which were meaningful and available also at the regional level.



COLOR-CODE (concordance analysis)	
High level of concordance	
Medium level of concordance (requires adaptation)	
Low level of concordance (not to be considered)	

11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	Population exposed to NO2 concentration
11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Built-up area per capita
	Population without green urban areas in their neighbourhood

# 2. METHODOLOGY

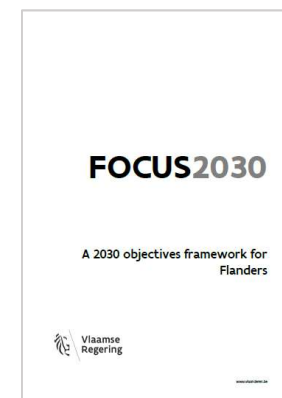
**Step 2 – Selection of the most relevant indicators**, among those included in the **reviews of the regions** of Basque Country, Navarre and Flanders.



Basque Country



Navarre



Flanders

COMPARISON WITH EXISTING REGIONAL INDICATORS. Case studies.			
	Analysis of regional indicators - autonomic level The case of BASQUE COUNTRY (AEB2030)	NAVARRA <a href="https://ods-agenda2030.navarra.es/">https://ods-agenda2030.navarra.es/</a>	FLANDERS <a href="https://cifal-flanders.org/">https://cifal-flanders.org/</a>
3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	Life expectancy at birth	Life expectancy at birth	Share of the population in (very) good health
	% Population covered by cancer screening (breast, colon and cervix)	Chronic disease mortality rate	Share of the population that perceives its well-being as (very) good.
3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate		Suicide rate	Proposal from Flanders Statistics Authority to base life satisfaction, community life and volunteering on EU-SILC: internationally comparable

## 2. METHODOLOGY

### Step 3 – Identification of gaps in the considered monitoring frameworks



After identifying those **targets and indicators that were not covered**, different casuistry was found:

- a) Targets and indicators that due to their own nature, are **not adaptable to a regional level**
- b) Targets and indicators that have a local nature, and that can be **adapted to a regional level**
- c) Targets and indicators that are meaningful at a regional level, but that **were not present in any of the case studies**

# 2. METHODOLOGY

## Step 4 – Proposal of **additional indicators**



**Additional indicators are suggested** to cover the gaps identified in Step 3:

- 1** type b) those that have a **local nature**, but with an **aggregated view** can be useful at **the regional level**
- 20** type c) those that are **significant at regional level** but were **not present** in the case studies

# 2. METHODOLOGY

## Proposal of indicators for European regions

92 indicators



**22** are included in the **European Handbook** for SDG Voluntary Local Reviews

**38** are mentioned in the regional indicator system of the **Basque Country**

**51** are considered in the regional indicator system of **Navarra**

**24** are enclosed in the regional indicator system of **Flanders**

**Table 4 Summary of selected Indicators for regional level**

GOAL	INDICATORS
1.NO POVERTY	1.1 At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate (AROPE indicator)
	1.1.1 Percentage of people at risk of income poverty after social transfers
	1.1.2 Percentage of people with severe material deprivation
	1.1.3 Percentage of people living in households with low work intensity
	1.2 Housing cost overburden rate
	1.3 Number of deaths, missing persons and people directly affected attributed to disasters per 100,000 inhabitants
	1.4 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to regional gross domestic product (GDP)
	1.5 Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies
	1.6 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national or regional disaster risk reduction strategies
	1.7 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health, and social protection)



# 2. METHODOLOGY



The proposed set of indicators is complemented **in three different tables**:

**Table 5 (Annex 1):** Complements the proposed regional indicators for European regions with the following details: **origin, definition, unit, source, frequency, and comments (only for additional indicators).**

**Table 5 Selected Indicators for regional level**

GOAL	INDICATORS	ORIGIN	DEFINITION	UNIT	SOURCE	FREQUENCY	Comments only for additional indicators
1.NO POVERTY	1.1 At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate (AROPE indicator)	Case studies	Percentage of individuals affected by at least one of the following three forms of poverty or social exclusion: income poverty, severe material deprivation and very low employment intensity	%	Eurostat	yearly	
1.NO POVERTY	1.1.1 Percentage of people at risk of income poverty after social transfers	Case studies	Percentage of people living in households whose total equivalized disposable income is below the risk-of-poverty threshold (60% of the national median equivalized income) after social transfers.	%	Eurostat	yearly	
1.NO POVERTY	1.1.2 Percentage of people with severe material deprivation	Case studies	Percentage of people have living conditions that are greatly constrained by a lack of resources, which means they cannot afford at least four of the following items: to pay their rent or utility bills, to keep their home warm, to pay unexpected expenses, to eat meat, fish or a vegetarian equivalent every second day, a week's holiday away from home, a car, a washing machine, a colour TV or a telephone	%	Eurostat	yearly	

# 2. METHODOLOGY



**Table 6 (Annex 2)** shows the **coincidence** of the proposed indicators with those included in the sets of the three case studies (Basque Country, Navarre and Flanders) and the European Handbook.

**Table 6 Matching with the analysed systems**

GOAL	INDICATORS	MATCHING WITH THE ANALYSED INDICATOR SYSTEMS				COMMENTS
		EUROPEAN HANDBOOK	BASQUE COUNTRY	NAVARRRE	FLANDERS	
1.NO POVERTY	1.1 At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate (AROPE indicator)			X	X	
	1.1.1 Percentage of population at risk of income poverty after social transfers	X	X	X	X	
	1.1.2 Percentage of population with severe material deprivation		X	X	X	
	1.1.3 Percentage of people living in households with low work intensity	X	X	X	X	
	1.2 Housing cost overburden rate	X In SDG 11		X		
	1.3 Number of deaths, missing persons and people directly affected attributed to disasters per 100,000 inhabitants	X In SDG 13				
	1.4 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to regional gross domestic product (GDP)					Additional
	1.5 Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies					Additional
	1.6 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national or regional disaster risk reduction strategies					Additional

# 2. METHODOLOGY

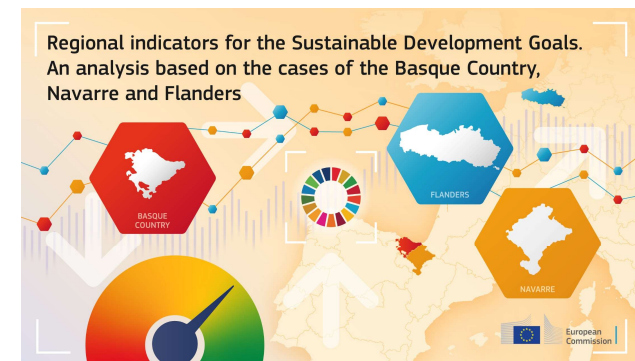


**Table 7 (Annex 3)** the suggested indicator system is compared with the **Global Indicator Framework for the SDGs**, and also present the **links and interrelations with targets and other SDGs**.

**Table 7 Matching with UN Indicators, targets and interrelation with other SDG**

GOAL	REGIONAL INDICATOR	UN INDICATOR/S	TARGET/S	LINKS WITH OTHER SDG	COMMENTS
1.NO POVERTY	1.1 At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate (AROPE indicator)		1.2	10	For Goal 1, the monitoring system of regional governments might focus on measuring the level of poverty in a comparable manner between regions, measuring the human and material costs due to disasters, mostly associated with extreme weather events (link with SDG 13) and along the same lines, identifying the existence of risk reduction plans and more specifically, plans for adaptation to climate change. On the other hand, in the case of regional governments with jurisdiction over education, health and social protection, the monitoring of Goal 1 might also include information on the amount of the regional budget dedicated to these areas.
	1.1.1 Population at risk of income poverty after social transfers	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	1.2	10, 11	
	1.1.2 Population with severe material deprivation	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions			
	1.1.3 People living in households with low work intensity				
	1.2 Housing cost overburden rate				
	1.3 Number of deaths, missing persons and people directly affected attributed to disasters per 100,000 inhabitants	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	1.5	13	
	1.4 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to regional gross domestic product (GDP)	1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)			
	1.5 Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies	1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030			
	1.6 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national or regional disaster risk reduction strategies	1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies			
	1.7 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health, and social protection)	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health, and social protection)	1.a	3, 4, 10	

# 3. KEY FINDINGS



# 3. KEY FINDINGS



- 1 Is the system itself, composed by 92 indicators, that covers all the SDGs, and that **could be a reference** for potential Regional Voluntary Reports.

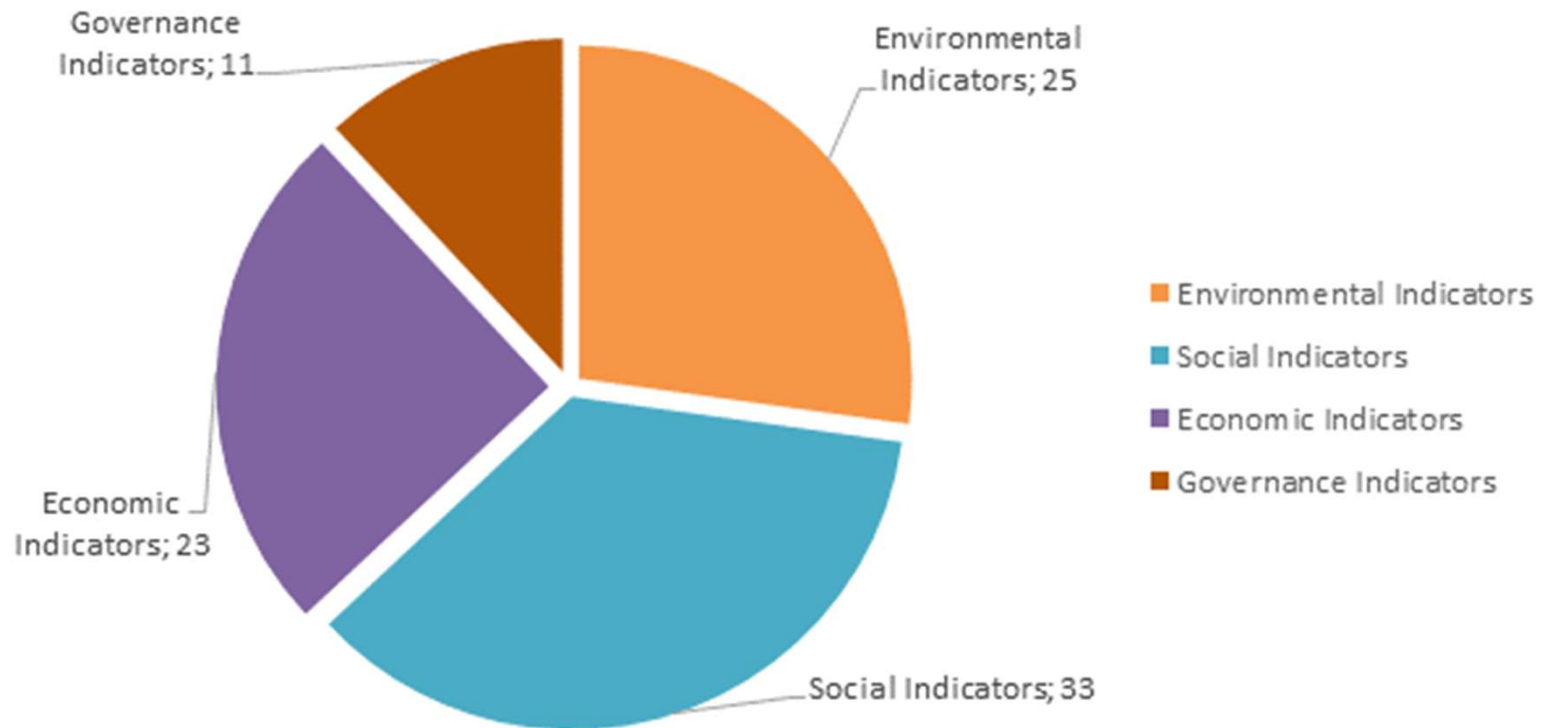




# 3. KEY FINDINGS



2 Is the fact that this system is quite well balanced between **governance, economic, environmental and social affairs.**





# 3. KEY FINDINGS



## 3 Some conclusions

The process let us draw **some conclusions**, as an example we can say that:

-The 2030 Agenda is a significant **common starting point** and allows to speak a “**common language**” between different regions.

-Also, this system **complements the existing Voluntary Local Reports**, in a regional level.

# 3. KEY FINDINGS

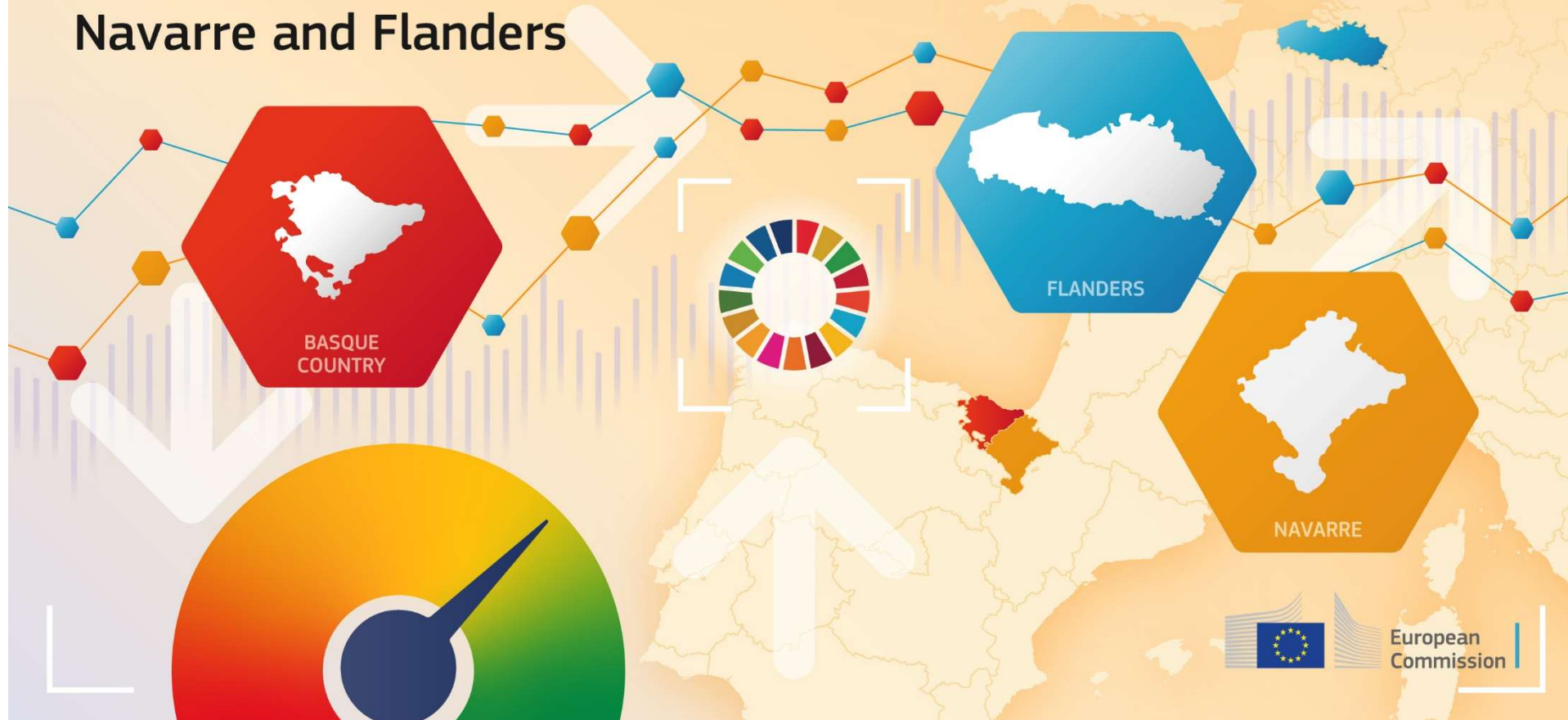


## 4 Recommendations

Finally, we suggested some **recommendations**:

- Each regional government can **adapt** this framework **to its own reality and nature of action**.
- It is important to **complement the system of indicators with information about policies and plans** of each region.
- It also is suggested to present **time series data** that allow trend analysis.
- The regional data can always be complemented with **reference data**, such as legislation or recommendations.

# Regional indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals. An analysis based on the cases of the Basque Country, Navarre and Flanders



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