PAGE PARTNERSHIP FOR ACTION ON GREEN ECONOMY

Module 2 – Identifying indicators for IGE modelling

Course: Inclusive Green Economy (IGE) modelling

Date / Place / Name

UN environment United Nations Environment Programme

ILO

UNDP

UNIDO

unitar United Nations Institute for Training and Research

PAGE PARTNERSHIP FOR ACTION ON GREEN ECONOMY

OVERVIEW

1 Introduction to IGE indicators

2 Issue identification

3 Policy formulation

4 Policy assessment

5 Policy monitoring and evaluation

6 The GEP Measurement Framework

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1 Introduction to IGE indicators


Why are indicators important for an inclusive green economy?
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INTRODUCTION

The definition of IGE includes:

Increased human well-being and social equity;

Reduced environmental risks and ecological scarcities.

These factors need to be measured in a comprehensive manner:

The state of a green economy and how it is reached;

The way a green economy is applied in policymaking processes to deliver on this global agenda.

POLICYMAKING AND INDICATORS

Indicators are needed in all phases of the policy cycle, in particular:

1. **Issue Identification**

   Environmental issues and targets

2. **Policy Formulation**

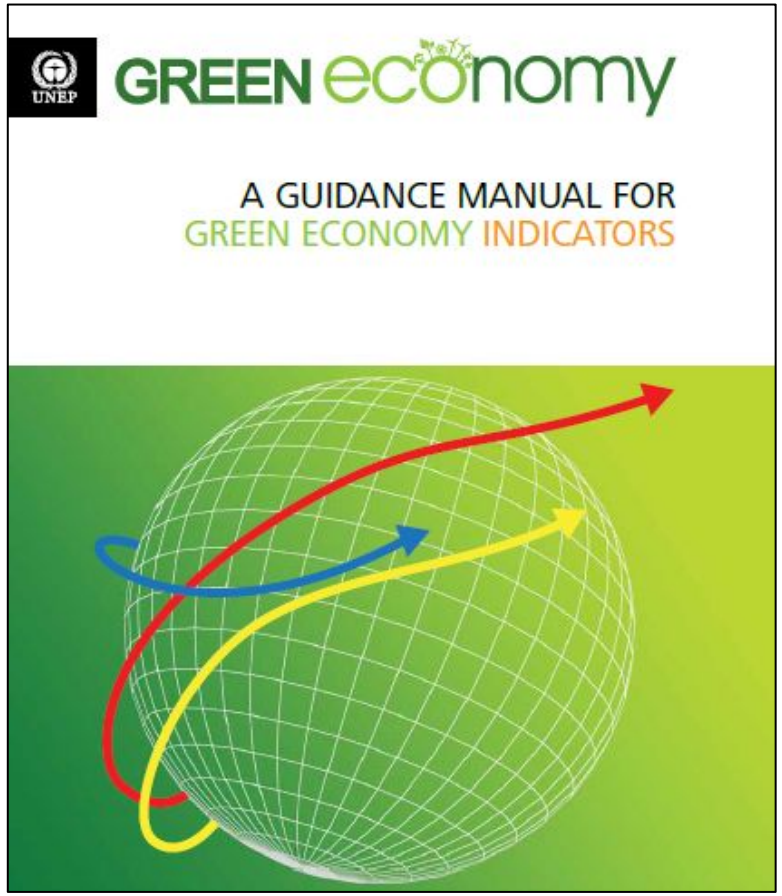
   Policy interventions, costs and effectiveness

3. **Policy Assessment**

   Expected policy impacts across sectors and actors

4. **Policy Monitoring & Evaluation**

   Actual impacts on well-being and equity



Source: UNEP, 2014

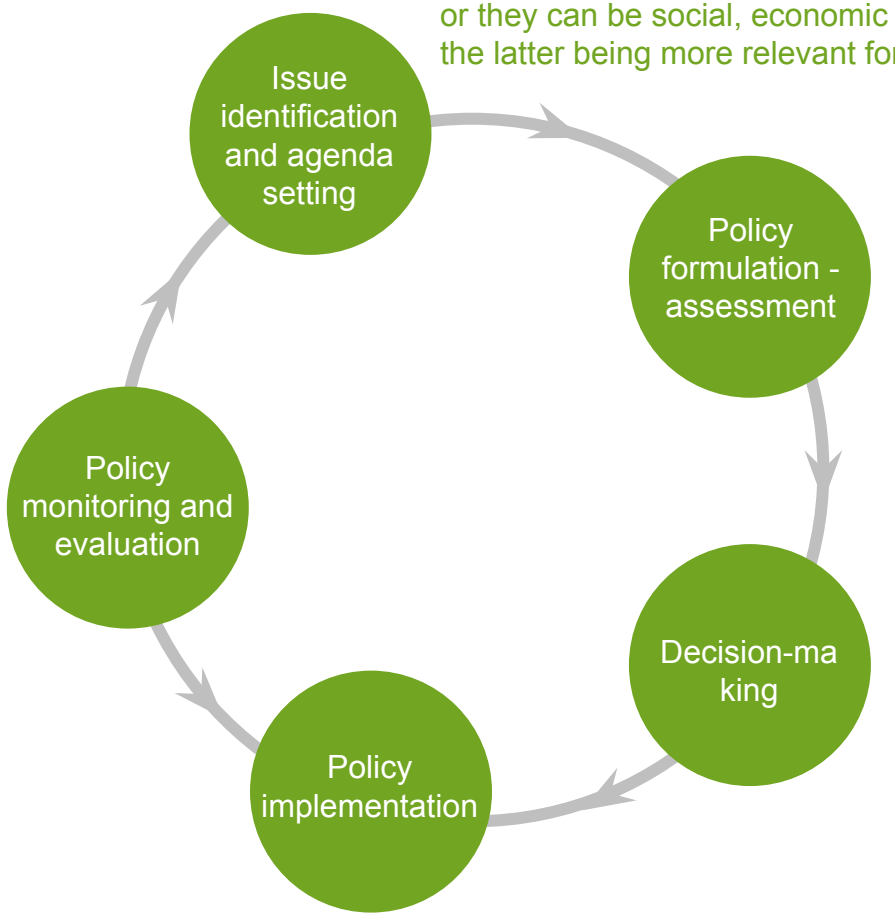
REFLECTION POINT

What type of indicators have you primarily used so far?

POLICYMAKING AND INDICATORS

Overview of the 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).



Polity formulation analysis focuses on issues and opportunities, and on the broader advantages and disavantages 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.

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.

Source: UNEP, 2014

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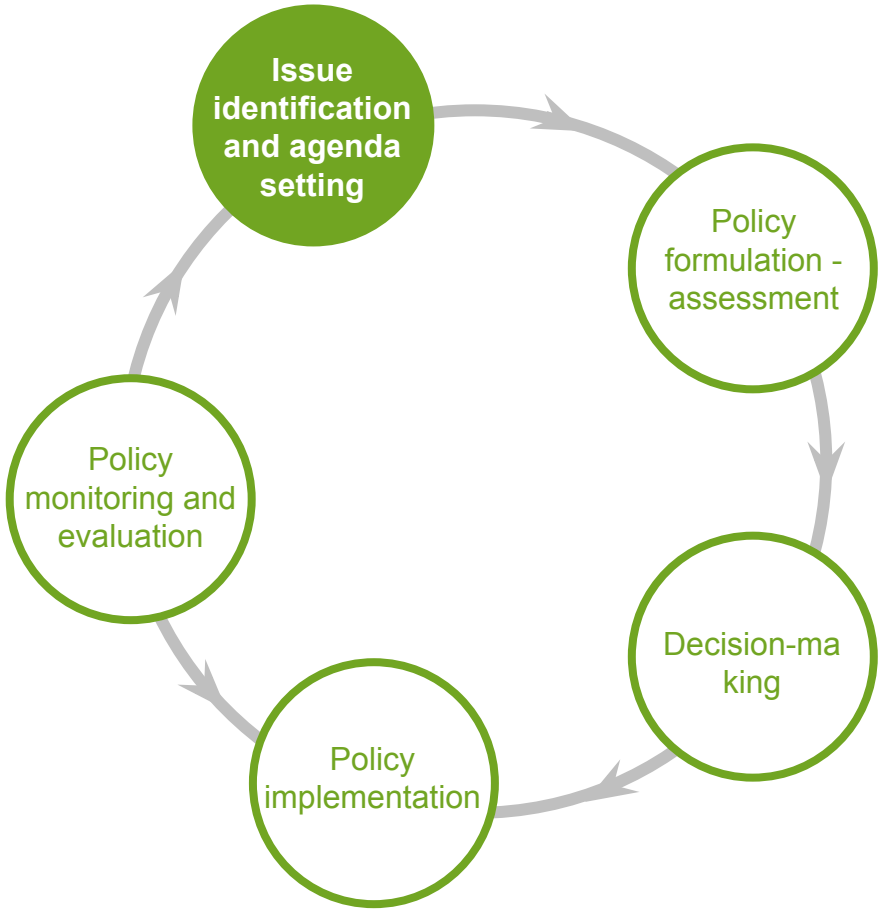
2 Issue Identification

INDICATORS FOR ISSUE IDENTIFICATION



- Support decision makers in identifying and prioritising problems.
- IGE issues require combining indicators for environmental, social and economic trends.

EXAMPLES OF INDICATORS FOR ISSUE IDENTIFICATION

Issues	Examples
Climate Change	• Carbon emissions (ton/year) • Renewable energy (share of power supply) (%) • Energy consumption per capita (Btu/person)
Ecosystem Management	• Forestland (ha) • Water stress (%) • Land and marine conservation area (ha)
Resource Efficiency	• Energy productivity (Btu/$) • Material productivity (ton/$) • Water productivity ($m^3$/$) • CO_2 productivity (ton/$)
Chemicals and Waste Management	• Waste collection (%) • Waste recycling and reuse (%) • Waste generation (ton/year) or landfill area (ha)

INDICATORS FOR ISSUE IDENTIFICATION - STEPS

1. Identify potentially worrying trends.
2. Assess the issue and its relation to the natural environment.
3. Analyze more fully the underlying causes of the issue of concern.
4. Analyze more fully how the issue impacts society, the economy and the environment.

STEP 1
Identify potential worrying trends - Tasks

Identify indicators of sectoral performance related to the problem.

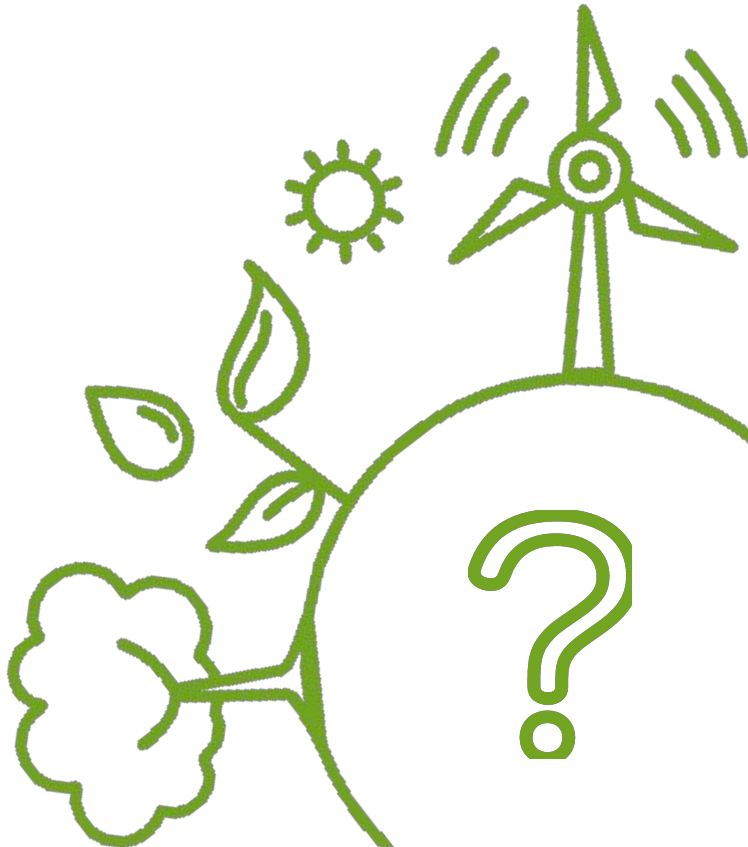
Collect data relevant to the issue under consideration.

Identify national trends and compare them with existing national, regional and global targets.

Compare trends with the performance of comparable countries and/or regions.

KEY QUESTIONS

- *Has the trend worsened in recent years?*
- *Is the trend in line with national, regional or global targets?*
- *Is the trend in line with the performance of similar countries?*



STEP 2
Assess the issue and its relation to the natural environment - Tasks

Identify indicators of environmental performance related to the problem.

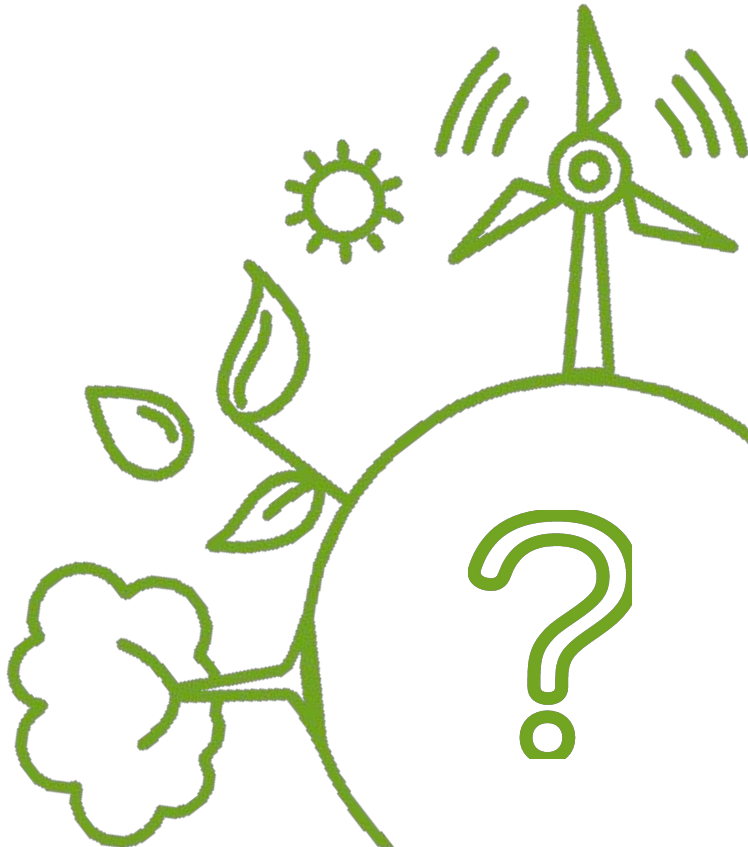
Collect data relevant to the issue under consideration.

Identify national trends and compare them with existing national, regional and global targets.

Compare trends with comparable countries and regions.

KEY QUESTIONS

- *Is the issue influenced by the environment?*
- *Is the issue influenced by natural resource depletion or degradation, erosion of ecosystem services or the reduced provision of ecosystem services?*



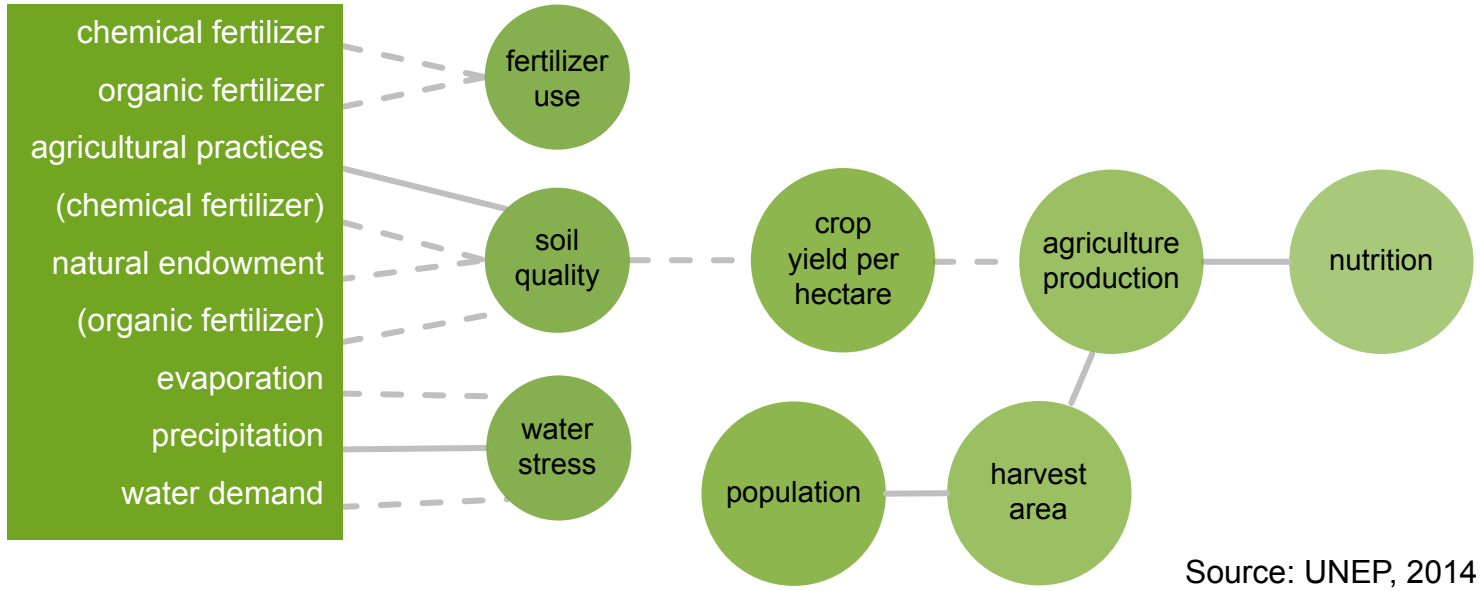
STEP 3
Analyze more fully the underlying causes of the issue - Tasks

Identify causal relations and map them systemically.

Evaluate whether multiple causes act simultaneously and are also causally linked with each other.

Evaluate their respective strength.

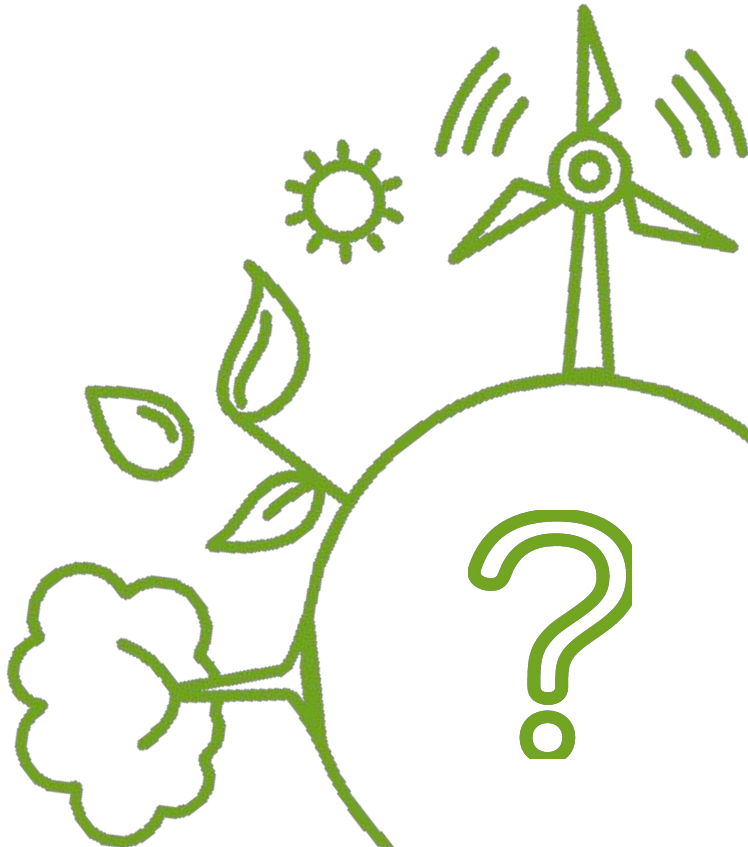
Simplified (and partial) causal tree diagram for the issue of nutrition and possible key drivers, where indicators are linked to each other, representing the causal chain leading to the problem.



Source: UNEP, 2014

KEY QUESTIONS

- *Is there a causal relation between the trend observed and economic, social or environmental variables?*
- *What are the key drivers and pressures?*
- *Are there multiple and simultaneous causes?*



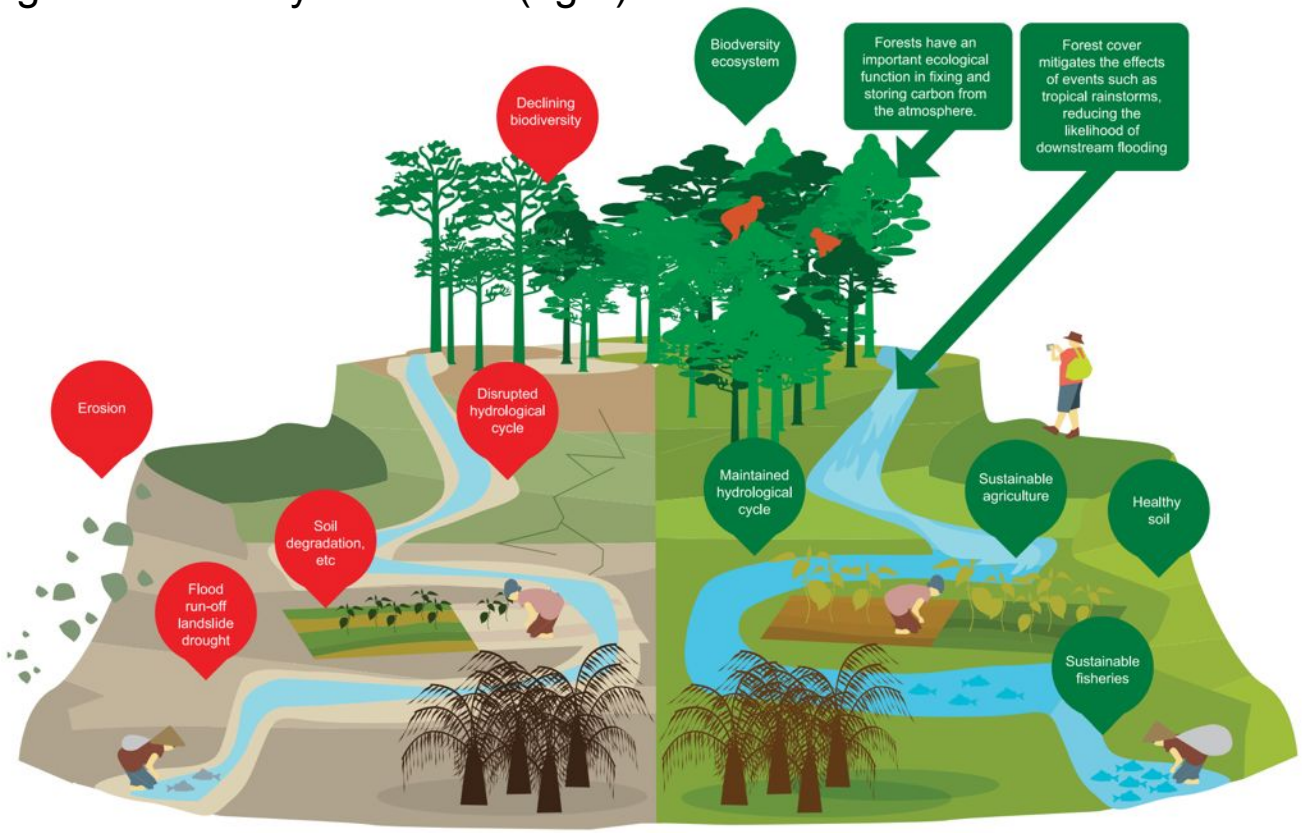
STEP 4
Analyze impacts on society, economy and the environment - Tasks

Identify impacts of the issue on society, the economy and the environment.

Identify indicators relevant to the issue analyzed, considering its social, economic and environmental impacts.

Relate causes to sectoral impacts using the causal relations identified in step 3.

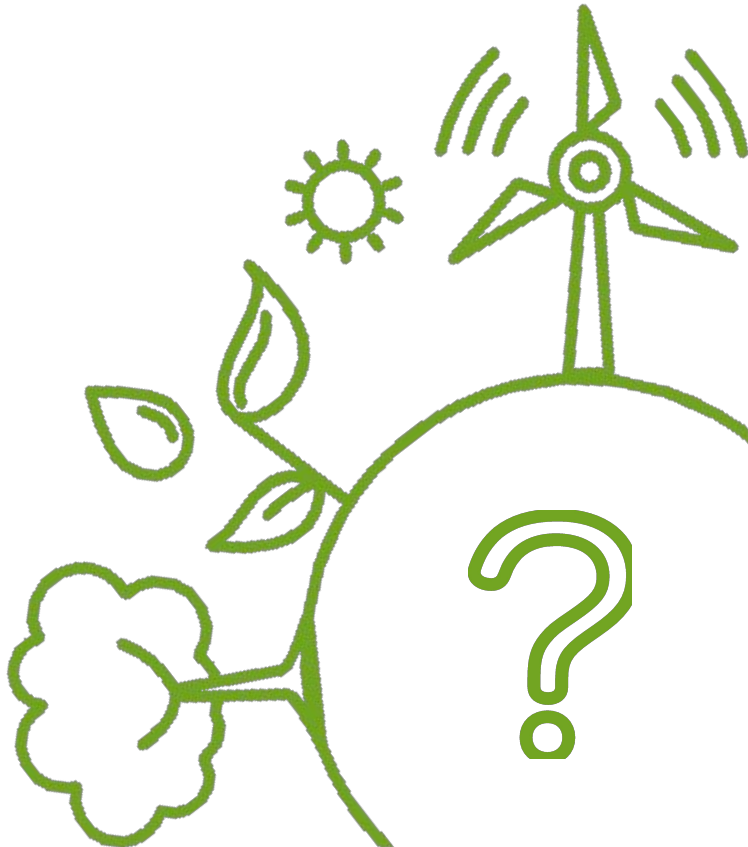
Diagram illustrating the impacts of business as usual (left) and green economy scenarios (right).



Source: WWF, 2012

KEY QUESTIONS

- *How does the problem affect the system and its socio-economic and environmental performance?*
- *Are the impacts of the problem immediate or emerging slowly, and do they last for a long time?*

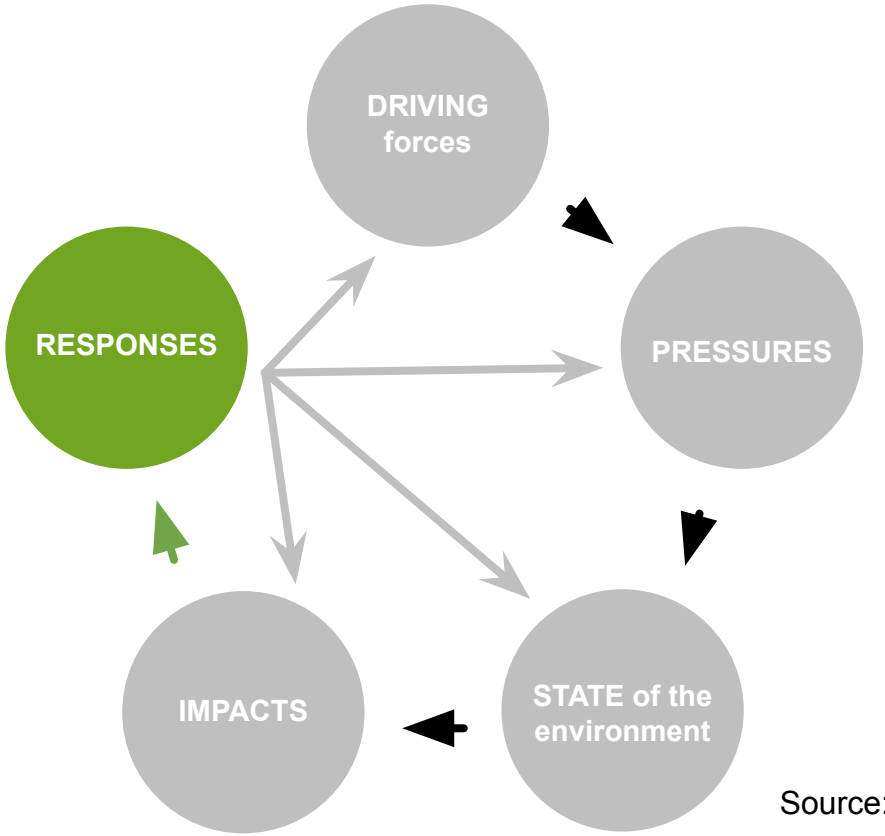


THE DRIVERS, PRESSURES, STATE, IMPACT AND RESPONSE MODEL OF INTERVENTION

Indicators are a tool to identify, prioritise and track issues, as well as their causes and **cross-sectoral** effects.

The **DPSIR** provides a step-by-step description of the causal chain between economic activity and impacts, such as loss of biodiversity, ecosystem degradation and diminished human welfare or well-being.

A schematic representation of the DPSIR Framework.



Source: UNEP, 2014

EXAMPLE: SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Strengths	Weaknesses	Challenges	GE Opportunities
• 42% of the total land is mountain area. • 62% of agricultural soil in mountain areas. • Sheep and goat rearing (dairy products, meat, skins). • Growing organic honey production.	• Only 0.03% of total agriculture area is under organic cultivation (UNEP et al., 2007; FIBL and IFOAM, 2013). • Sheep milk yield amounted to only 18,774 tons in 2008 (FAO, 2009). • Dairy products, meat and skins are mainly used for subsistence.	• Unsustainable expansion of agriculture production may lead to land use changes and deforestation. • Increase in the exposure of mountain areas to floods, landslides and erosion. • Climate change effects (e.g. increased rainfall) could deplete mountain resources.	• The expansion of ecological agriculture and organic farming, to avoid damage to the ecosystem while increasing food production and creating employment and income. • Incentivize the survival of mountain traditions, creating wealth for shepherds and farmers.

REFLECTION POINT

What indicators would you consider to be relevant for GHG emissions?

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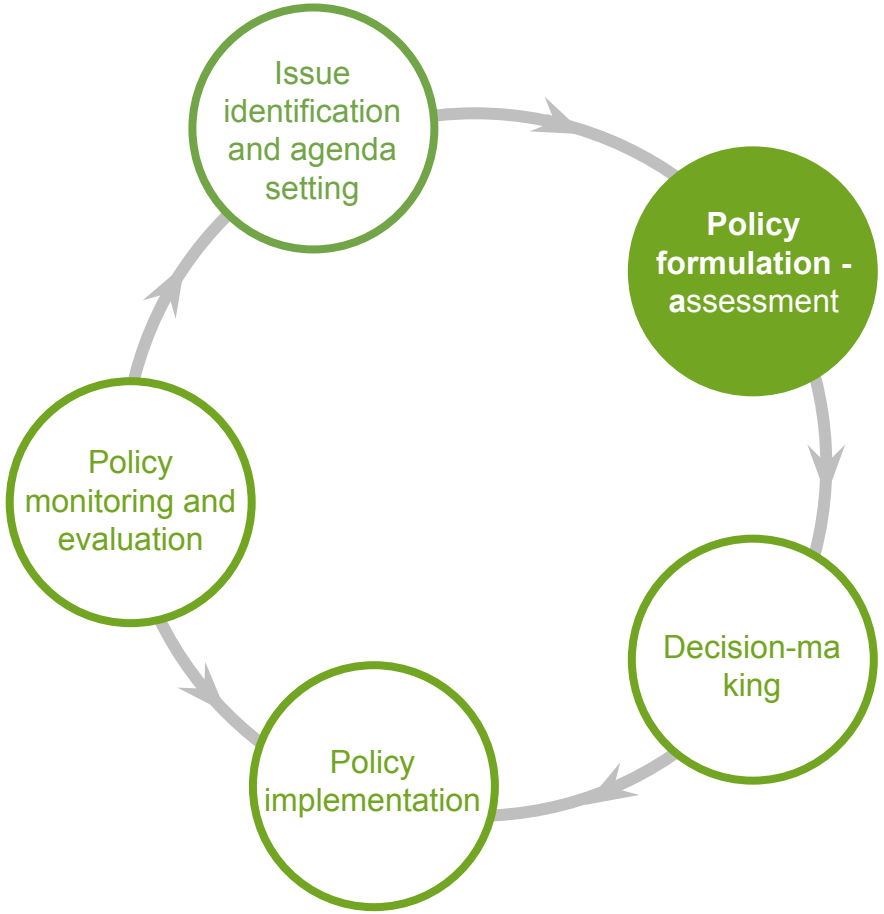
3 Policy Formulation

INDICATORS FOR POLICY FORMULATION



- While indicators for problem identification help to frame the issue, indicators for policy formulation help to design solutions.

EXAMPLES OF INDICATORS FOR POLICY FORMULATION

POLICY	EXAMPLES
Green investment	• R&D Investment (% of GDP) • EGSS Investment ($/year)
Fiscal reform	• Fossil fuel, water and fishery subsidies ($ or %) • Fossil fuel taxation ($ or %) • Renewable energy incentive ($ or %)
Pricing	• Carbon price ($/ton) • Value of ecosystem services (e.g. water provision)
Green procurement	• Expenditure in sustainable procurement ($/year and %) • CO_2 and material productivity of government operations (ton/$)
Green job skills training	• Training expenditure ($/year and % of GDP) • Number of people trained (people/year)

INDICATORS FOR POLICY IDENTIFICATION - STEPS

1

Establish targeted, measurable, ambitious, while achievable or realistic, and time-bound (SMART) objectives.

2

Analyze costs and benefits of available options, such as investments, and enabling conditions, including incentives or disincentives, regulations and social interventions.

STEP 1
Identify desired outcomes: define policy objectives - Tasks

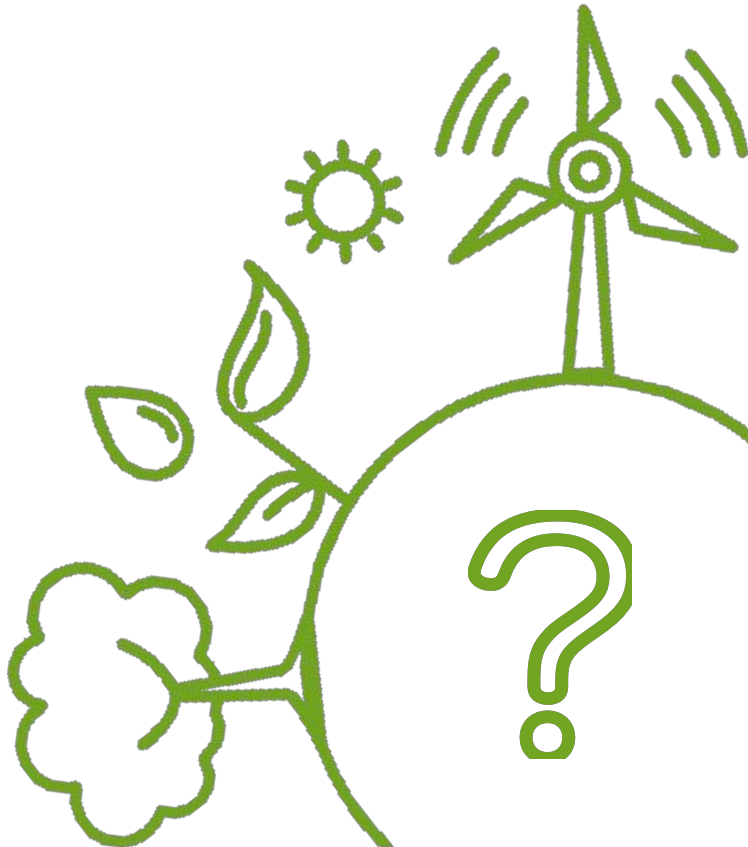
Analyze indicators of sectoral and environmental issues.

Select target indicators tailored to the national context, with the help of existing global and regional targets:

- Set specific targets to address the causes of the problem.
- Set specific targets to reduce the impacts of the problem.

KEY QUESTIONS

- *What is the desired outcome that can be reached through investment and enabling policies?*
- *What is the key target to be reached?*



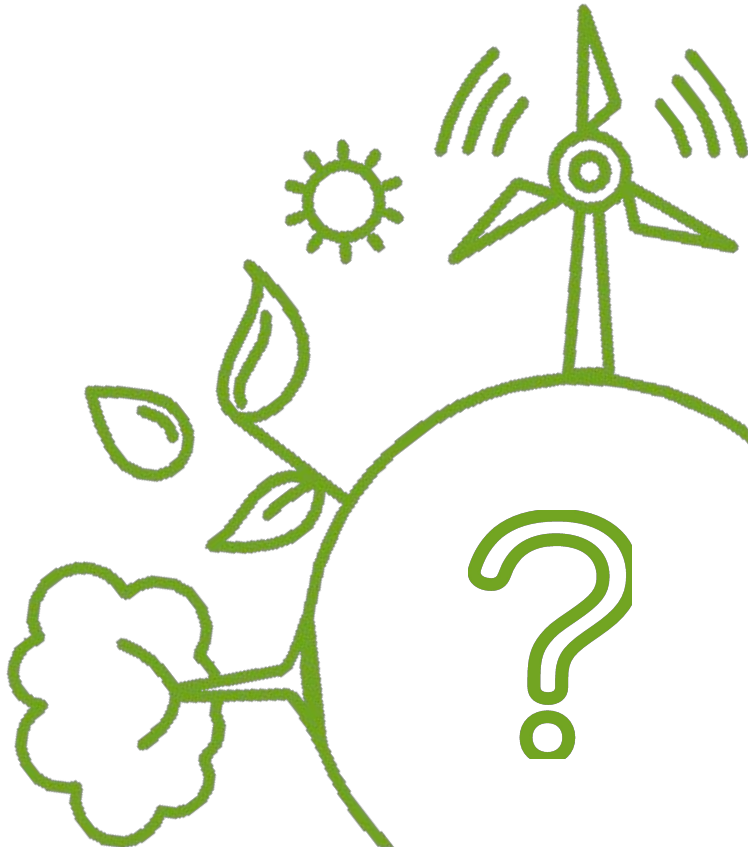
STEP 2
Identify intervention options and output indicators - Tasks

Identify indicators representing and measuring the main investment and the policy enabling conditions considered.

Identify indicators representing and measuring the sectoral effectiveness of the intervention considered.

KEY QUESTIONS

- *What is the level of investment required to achieve stated targets?*
- *What are the policy instruments available to address the negative environmental trends?*
- *What are current and past policies adopted for the same objective?*
- *What should be changed?*



EXAMPLE: RENEWABLE ENERGY IN TUNISIA

- Subsidy: 20% of the cost of Solar Water Heaters (SWH) served by the National Agency for Energy Conservation (ANME) through the National Fund for Energy.
- Credit from commercial banks for financing the residual cost of an SWH for the consumer, granted over a period of five years.
- Three types of commercialized SWH in the residential sector: 200L, 300L and 500L.

REFLECTION POINT

What indicators would you use if you were to analyze the introduction of incentives for electric cars?

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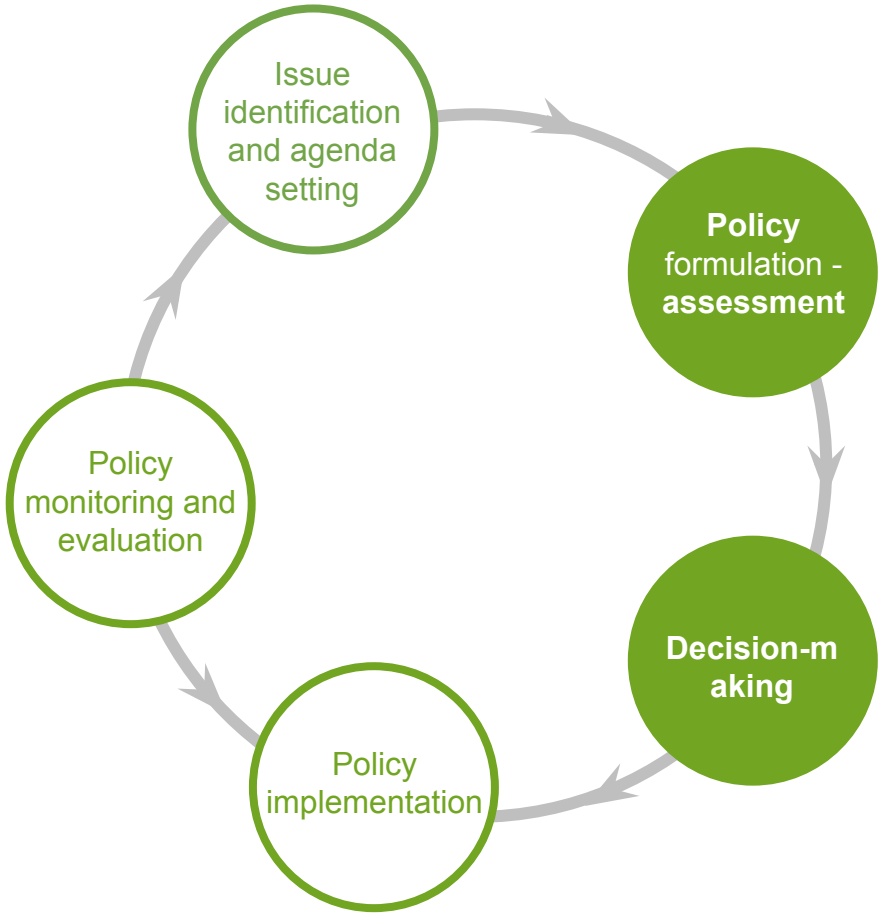
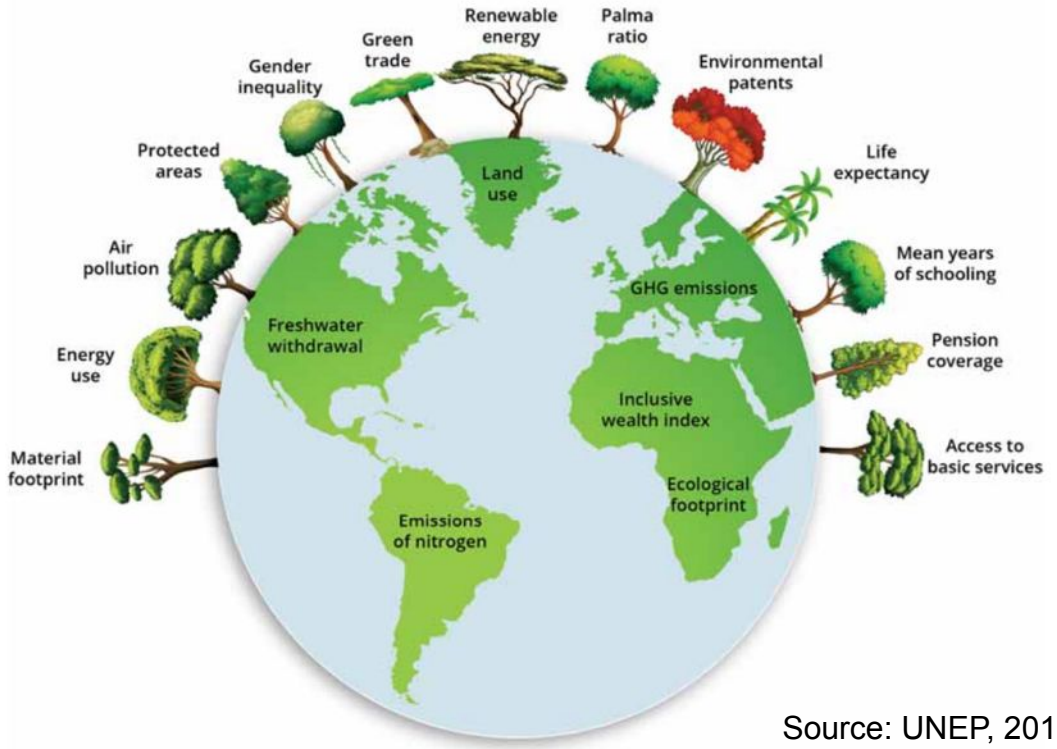
4 Policy Assessment

INDICATORS FOR POLICY ASSESSMENT





Source: UNEP, 2016

- Support the estimation and evaluation of policy impacts across sectors, with a focus on indicators for socio-economic impacts and well-being.

INDICATORS FOR POLICY ASSESSMENT - STEPS

1

Estimate policy impacts across sectors.

2

Analyze impacts on the overall well-being of the population.

3

Analyze advantages and disadvantages, and inform decision-making.

STEP 1
Estimate policy impacts across sectors - Tasks

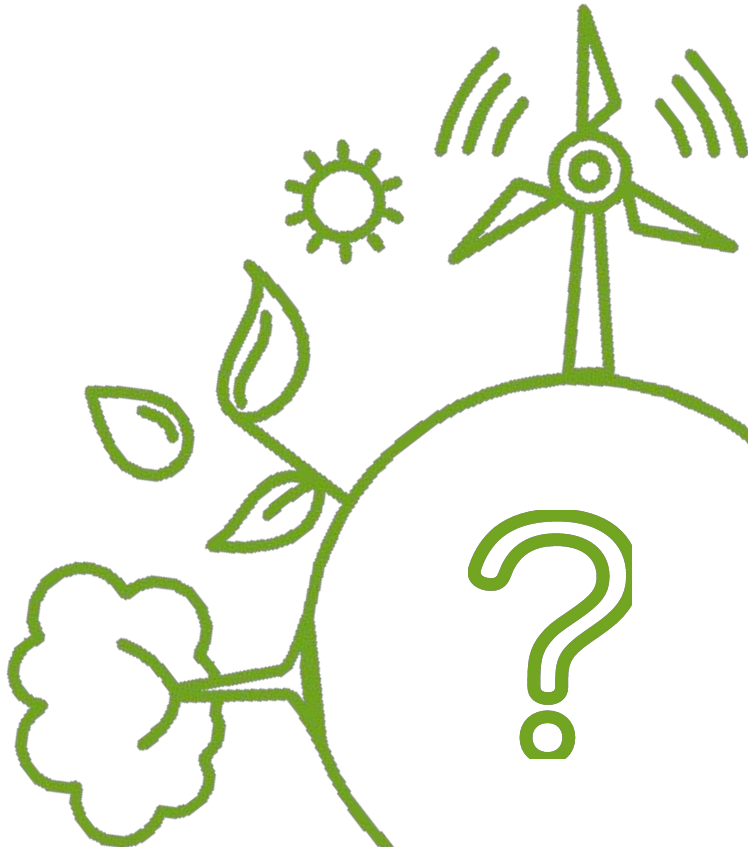
Select and analyze indicators of investment realized and policy impacts on other sectors.

Impacts of climate change

Source: UNCCD, 2017

KEY QUESTION

- *Is the policy having positive/negative impacts on other sectors?*



EXAMPLE: FEED-IN TARIFFS IN KENYA

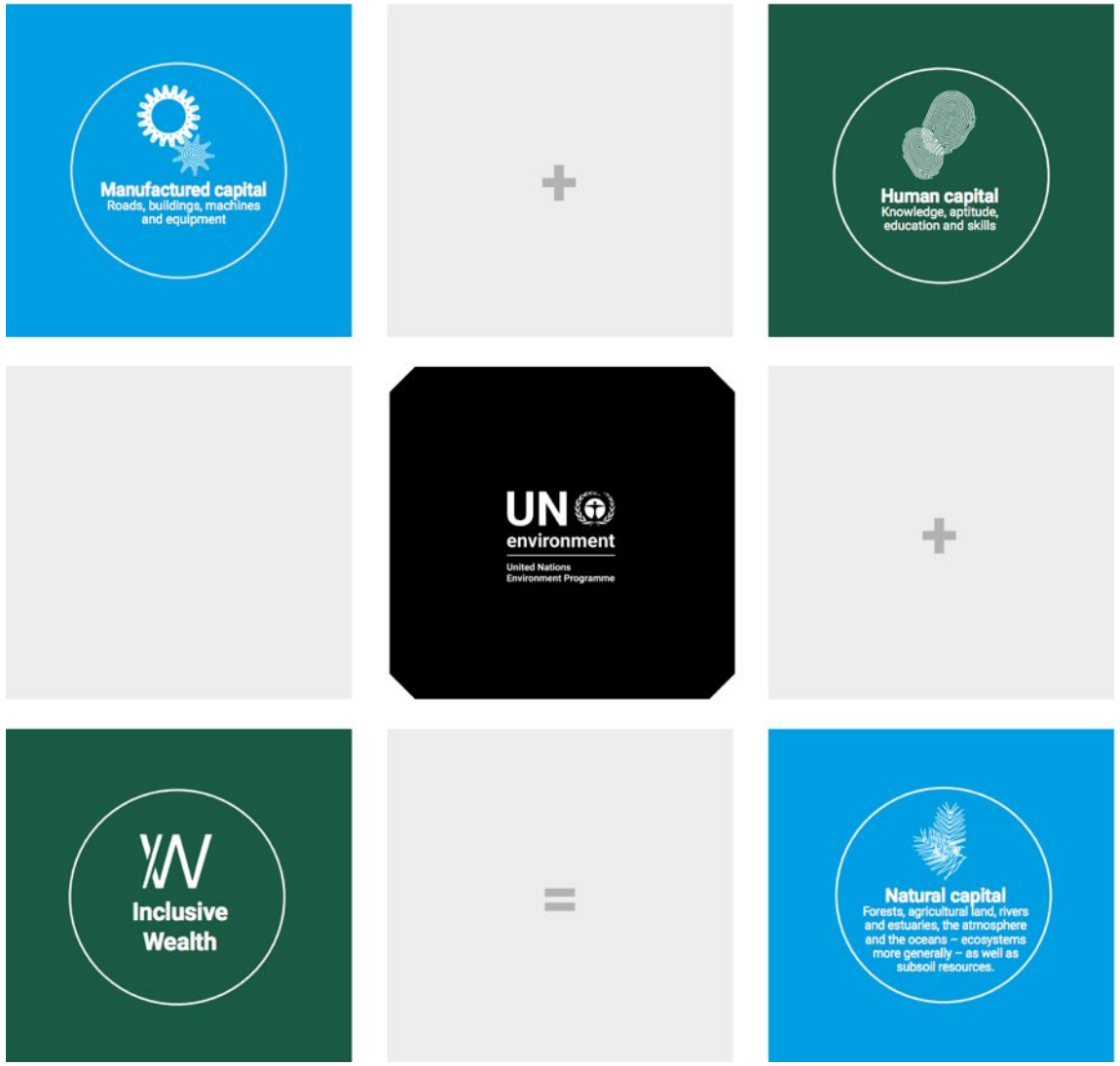
- Estimated electricity generation capacity: 1300 MW.
- Increased economic competitiveness.
- Reduced greenhouse gas emissions.

STEP 2
Analyze impacts on the overall well-being of the population - Tasks

Select and analyze indicators of policy impacts on investment, employment, total wealth, access to resources, etc.

Select and analyze composite indicators of well-being, such as Inclusive Wealth, Human Development Index (HDI), Gender-related Development Index (GDI) and Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI).

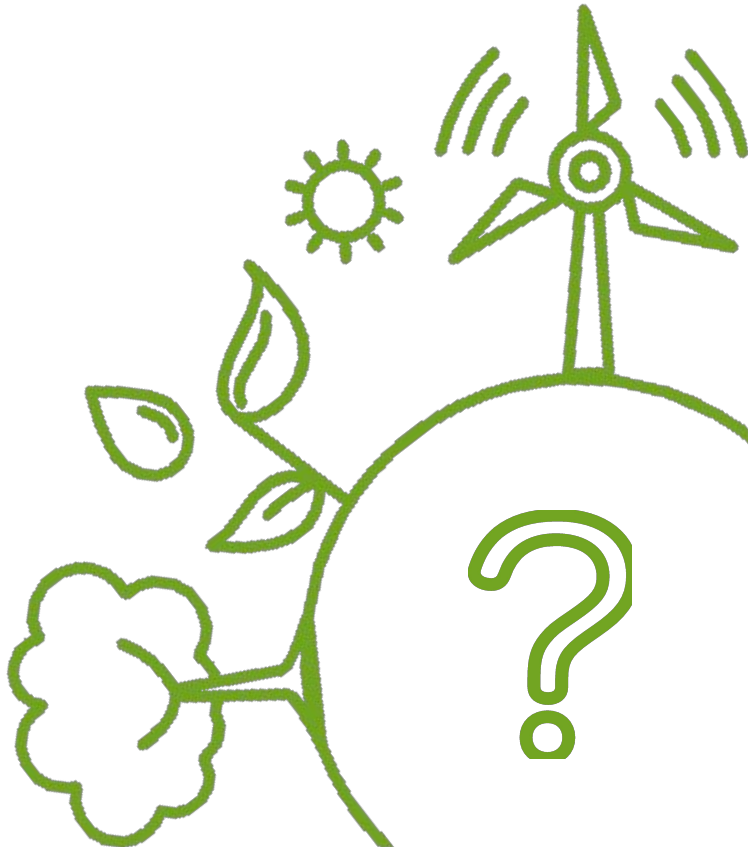
What's inclusive health?



Source: UNEP, 2018

KEY QUESTION

- *What is the impact of the investment or policy on the overall well-being of the population?*



EXAMPLES OF INDICATORS FOR POLICY ASSESSMENT

WELL-BEING & EQUITY	EXAMPLES
Employment	• Construction (person, %) • Operation and management (person, %) • Income generated ($/year) • Gini coefficient
EGSS performance	• Value added ($/year) • Employment (jobs) • CO_2 and material productivity (e.g. $/ton)
Total wealth	• Value of natural resource stocks ($) • Net annual value addition/removal ($/year) • Literacy rate (%)
Access to resources	• Access to modern energy (%) • Access to water (%) • Access to sanitation (%) • Access to health care (%)
Health	• Level of harmful chemicals in drinking water (g/litre) • Number of people hospitalised due to air pollution (person) • Road traffic fatalities per 100,000 inhabitants (transport-related)

STEP 3:
Analyze advantages and disadvantages and inform decision-making - Tasks

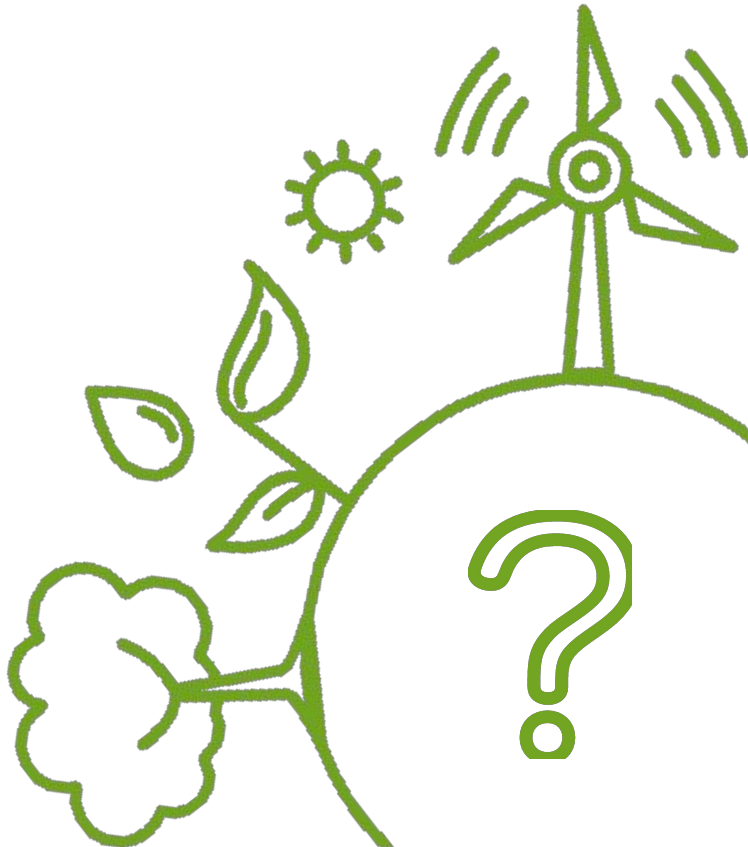
Identify indicators to estimate the cost of reaching selected targets (i.e. required investments).

Identify indicators to evaluate expected benefits and avoided costs of the investment and interventions considered.

Identify and analyze indicators that highlight the presence of possible synergies and/or side effects.

KEY QUESTIONS

- *What is the economic cost of the targets, with the enabling intervention(s) selected?*
- *How does it compare to the cost of inaction?*
- *What are the economic and cross-sectoral benefits of policy options in the short-, medium- and long-term?*
- *Which options are expected to generate the maximum cross-sectoral benefit with the least cost?*



APPLICATION OF INDICATORS FRAMEWORK IN PRIORITY SECTORS AT COUNTRY LEVEL

Ghana

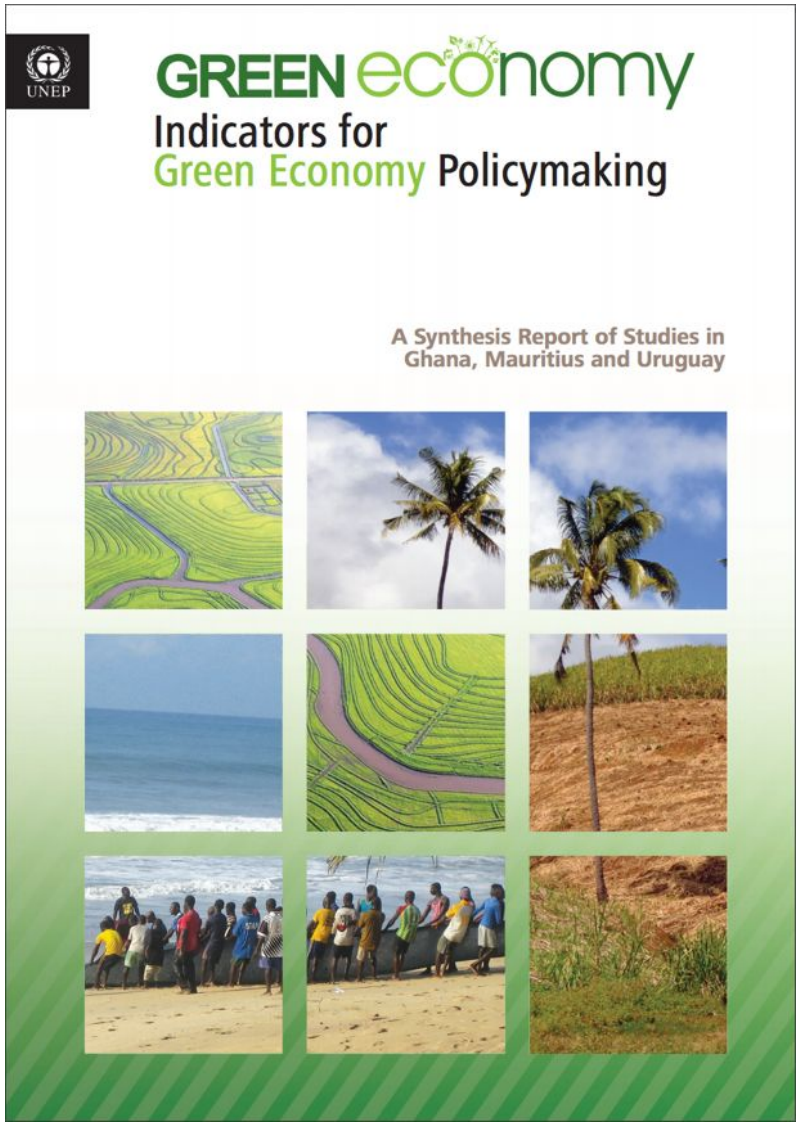
- Agriculture, forestry, water, waste management and sanitation, energy and extractive industries.

Mauritius

- Agriculture, energy, transport, manufacturing, tourism, waste and water sectors.

Uruguay

- Agriculture, industries, livestock and transport sectors.



Source: UNEP, 2015

Indicators for policymaking process: Example from Ghana

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 (%)	

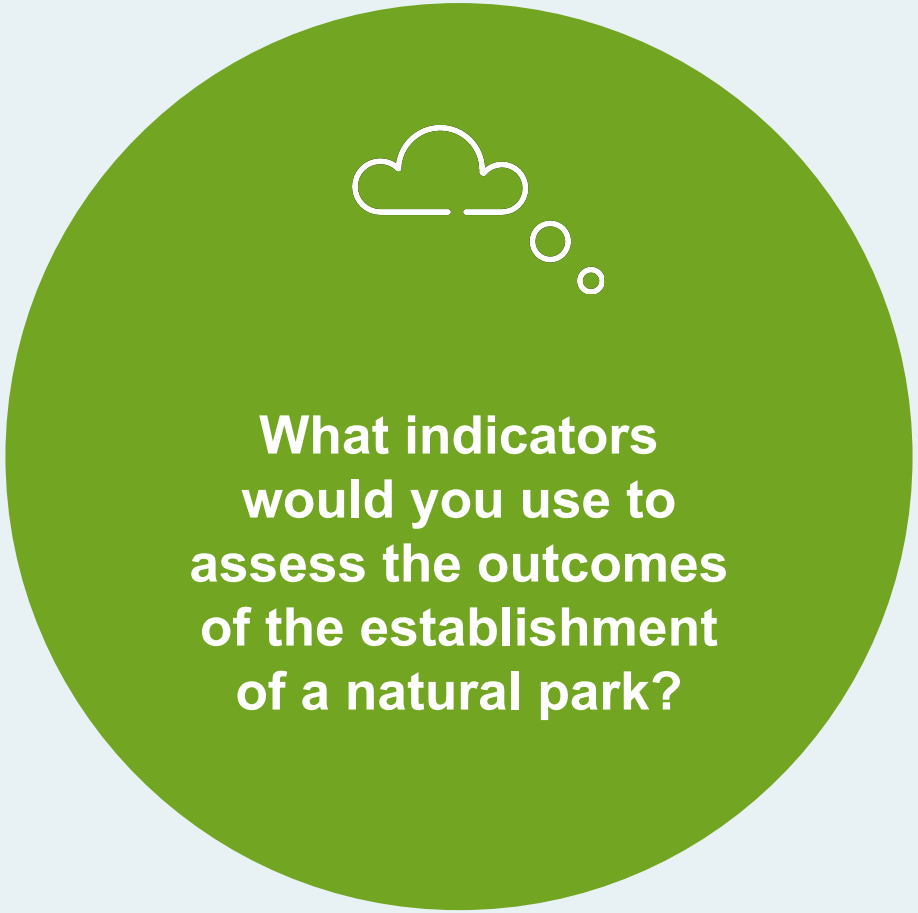
Indicators for policymaking process: Example from Mauritius

ISSUE MITIGATE POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACT OF AN INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF TOURISTS, GIVEN THE RELATIVELY POOR RESOURCE EFFICIENCY OF THE SECTOR	
Issue identification indicators	**Most recent value (year)**
Coastal ecosystem degradation (coastal water quality (mg/l))	Nitrate, phosphate and silicate concentrations in underground freshwater seepage water were high, reaching 9 485, 105 and 24 775 mg/l, respectively (2002).
Total waste disposal by hotels and restaurants (tonnes/year)	Total waste in Mauritius amounts to 416 000 tonnes of solid waste in 2009 (2011)
Energy and water consumption in hotels and restaurants (ktoe and m^3/year)	Water consumption from domestic, industrial and tourism accounts for 205 m^3/year or 27% of total water used (2012)
Policy formulation indicator(s)	
Policy objectives	**Intervention options**
Number of marine conservation areas (increased by X% in Y years)	Marine protection fee per year by pleasure crafts (MUR/year)
Number of hotels with waste water treatment facilities (increased by X% in Y years)	Investment in beach protection (MUR/year)
Energy and water consumption in tourism sector (cut by X% in Y years)	Hotels that have carried out energy audits (number of audits)
Policy assessment indicator(s)	
Health of coastal ecosystem	Improvement of coastal water quality (mg/l)
Resource efficiency	Green jobs created by additional investments
Production/sales of locally produced handicrafts in touristic areas (MUR/year)	

Indicators for policymaking process: Example from Uruguay

ISSUE LOW USAGE OF PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION, CONGESTION PROBLEMS AT THE CITY, HIGHER FUEL CONSUMPTION AND RELATED CO_2 EMISSIONS	
Issue identification indicators	Most recent value (year)
Share of public transport in total average daily trips (%)	41% (2009)
Energy consumption (ktoe)	3 688.4 ktoe (2012)
CO_2 emissions (tonne)	3 251.3 tonnes (2012)
Policy formulation indicator(s)	
Policy objectives	Intervention options
Share of public transport in total average daily trips (increased by 80% in 20 years)	Annual budget for improving efficiency and incentives to encourage the use of public transport (US$)
Energy efficiency of passenger transport (improve by 15% in 20 years)	Amount of investments for implementing a vehicle efficiency standard system (US$)
Emissions of transport (cut by X% in Y years)	Number of implemented circulation regulations
Policy assessment indicator(s)	
Average travel time in the public transport system (in minutes)	Energy intensity of transport (toe/US$)
Emissions intensity in transport (tonne CO_2/toe)	Green jobs created by additional investments

REFLECTION POINT



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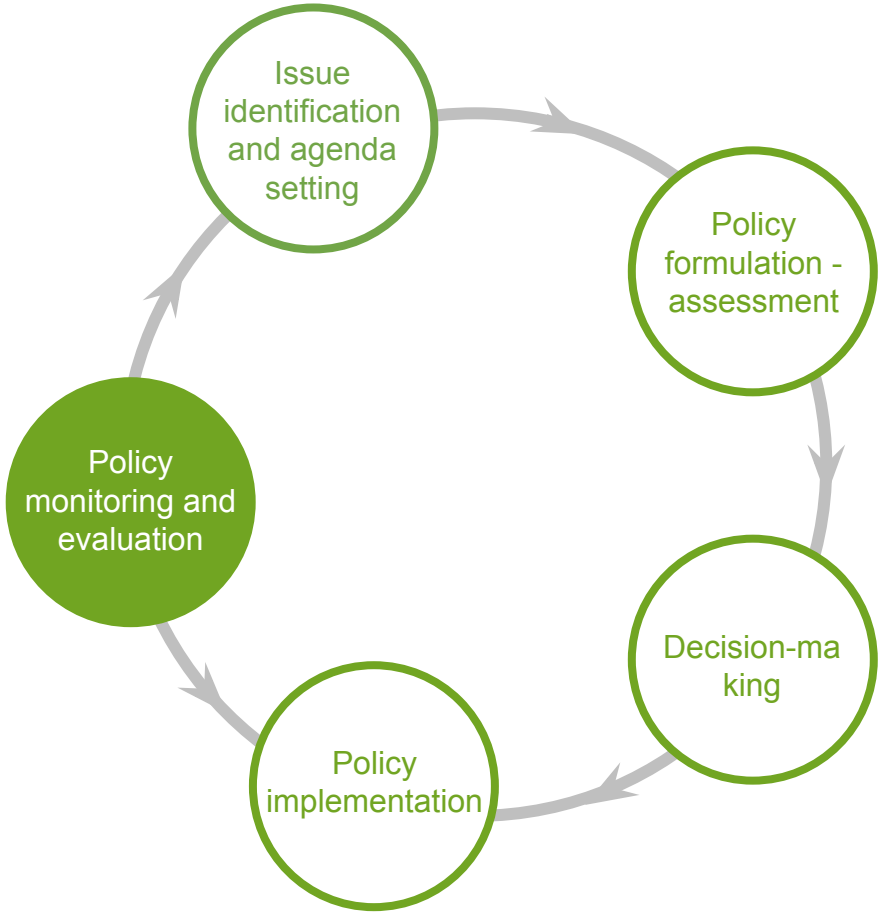
5 Policy Monitoring and Evaluation

INDICATORS FOR POLICY MONITORING & EVALUATION



- Support the assessment of the performance of the intervention implemented.
- Indicators for issue identification are compared to target indicators to evaluate whether the situation is improving.
- Actual policy impacts on the economy and overall well-being of the population are compared to the expectations defined in the policy assessment phase.

INDICATORS FOR POLICY MONITORING & EVALUATION - STEPS

1

Measure policy impacts in relation to the environmental issue (indicators for issue identification).

2

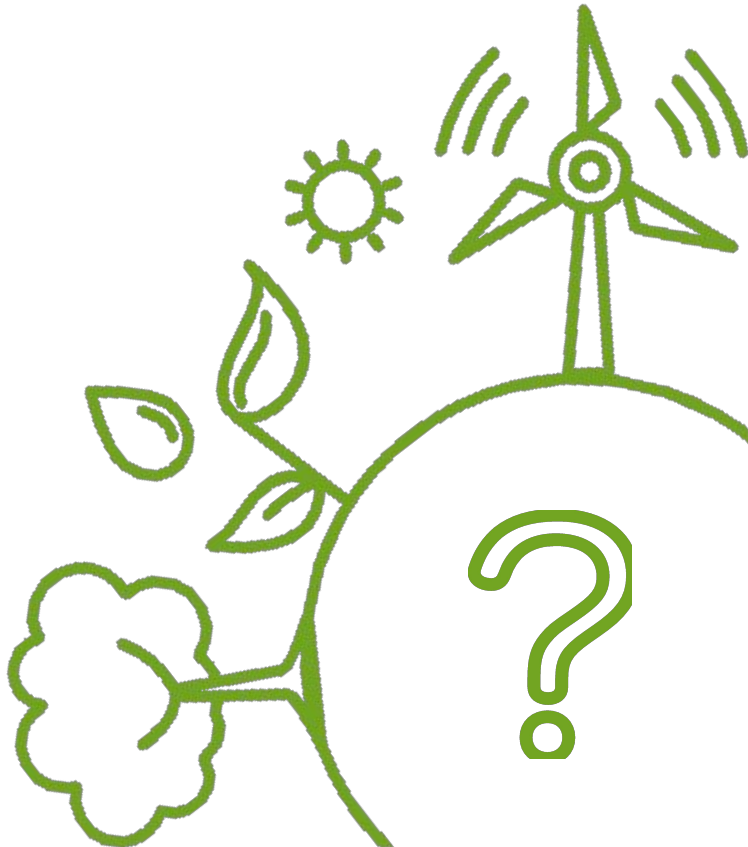
Measure the investment leveraged (indicators for policy formulation).

3

Measure impacts across sectors and on the overall well-being of the population (indicators for policy assessment).

KEY QUESTIONS

- *Is the policy implemented contributing to solving the problem?*
- *Are the costs estimated in line with actual expenditure?*
- *Is implementation progressing as planned?*
- *Is there any cross-sectoral impact as a result of policy implementation?*
- *Is the policy contributing to inclusiveness and well-being?*



QUIZ

Link the indicators on the left-hand side to the following steps of the decision-making cycle:

1. Issue Identification
2. Policy Formulation
3. Policy Assessment
4. Policy Monitoring & Evaluation

- Job creation from recycling
- Water pollution from waste
- Tons of waste landfilled
- Percentage of waste collected
- Ban on single use plastics
- Municipal solid waste tax

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6 The GEP Measurement Framework

GEP MEASUREMENT FRAMEWORK: OBJECTIVES

At the international level:

1. Develop a framework that provides a useful tool for countries to measure their progress towards an IGE.
2. Measure progress in green economy areas, many related to the SDGs, and compare efforts across countries and over time to identify gaps and opportunities.

At the national level:

3. Measure progress in achieving national priorities.

THE GEP MEASUREMENT FRAMEWORK

- *The GEP Index* tracks **progress** in green economy indicators, relative to the desired changes, that impact current well-being.
- *The Dashboard of progress on sustainability indicators* monitors the **sustainability** of well-being, that is, the well-being of future generations.
- *GEP+* **ranking** of progress is carried out by comparing progress on indicators in the *dashboard* with progress measured by the *GEP index*.

GEP Measurement Framework

Source: PAGE, 2017

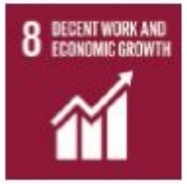
INDICATORS

- GEP index: 13 indicators
- Dashboard: six indicators

The Green Economy Progress Measurement Framework's parts.

Source: PAGE, 2017

MAPPING INDICATORS WITH SDGS

Green Trade Export of environmental goods (% of total export)	
Environmental Patents Measure of green technology innovation (% of total patents)	
Renewable Energy Share of renewable energy supply (of total energy supply)	
Energy Use Energy use (kg of oil equivalent) per USD 1,000 GPD	

Source: PAGE, 2017

MAPPING INDICATORS WITH SDGS

Palma Ratio
Ratio of the richest 10% of the population income over income of the poorest 40%

Acess to Basic Services
Access to improved water sources, electricity, sanitation (% of total population)

Air Pollution
PM2.5 pollution mean annual exposure (micrograms per cubic meter)

Material Footprint
Raw material consumption of used biotic and abiotic materials (tonnes/person)

Source: PAGE, 2017

MAPPING INDICATORS WITH SDGS

Protected Areas
Sum of terrestrial & marine protected areas
(% of total land area and territorial waters)

Gender Inequality Index
Inequality in genders across reproductive health, empowerment, & the labour market

Pension Coverage
Share of population above statutory pensionable age receiving a pension

Mean Years of Schooling
Avarage number of years of education received by people ages 25 and older

Life Expectancy
Life expectancy by contribution and sex

Source: PAGE, 2017

GEP INDEX

Intended to measure the progress in achieving the transition towards an inclusive green economy (IGE) based on three main ideas:

1. **Identifying key dimensions** to be associated with an **IGE**, each approximated by one or several variables.
2. Focusing on **progress**, i.e. changes rather than levels.
3. Measuring progress relative to targets and thresholds. **Targets** refer to desired changes, whereas **thresholds** define some critical levels.

METHODOLOGY: PROGRESS

- Let y^* be the value of the indicator that we **target** to have in t+1
- $$Progress = \begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dy^*} = \frac{y^1 - y^0}{y^* - y^0} \; for \; goods \\ \frac{d(-y)}{d(-y^*)} = \frac{y^0 - y^1}{y^0 - y^*} \; for \; bads \end{cases}$$
- *Progress*: ratio of actual versus desired (or targeted) increment.
- Target y* is set so as to include the **threshold (t)**.
- For a good: Progress will have a greater valuation if it happens or leads us to be above the threshold.

$$y^* = \max\{t, \lambda y^0\}, \lambda > 1$$

- For a good: Progress will have a greater valuation if it happens or leads us to be above the threshold.

$$y^* = \min\{t, \beta y^0\}, \beta < 1$$

METHODOLOGY: GEP INDEX

- Let $J = G \cup B$ be the set of indicators, consisting of goods, *G*, and bads, *B* (in the understanding that $G \cap B = \emptyset$). Let π_j denote the weight attached to indicator j into the aggregate composite index, with $\sum_{j \in J} \pi_j = 1$.

- Applying now the former model for the case of different weights for different indicators, we get:

- $GEP = \sum_{j \in G} \pi_j \frac{dy_j}{dy_j^*} + \sum_{j \in B} \pi_j \frac{d(-y_j)}{d(-y_j^*)}$, where $\hat{\pi}_j = \begin{cases} \frac{t_j}{y_j^0}, & if\ j \in G \\ \frac{y_j^0}{t_j}, & if\ j \in B \end{cases}$

- Normalising the weights: $\pi_j = \frac{\widehat{\pi_j}}{\sum_{j \in J} \widehat{\pi_j}}$

- Green Economy Progress (GEP) index:

$$GEP = \frac{1}{\sum_{j \in G} \frac{t_j}{y_j^0} + \sum_{j \in B} \frac{y_j^0}{t_j}} \times \left[\sum_{j \in G} \frac{t_j}{y_j^0} \frac{dy_j}{dy_j^*} + \sum_{j \in B} \frac{y_j^0}{t_j} \frac{d(-y_j)}{d(-y_j^*)} \right]$$

OVERALL RANKING

Aggregating information in the GEP index and dashboard

Rank all index-dashboard profiles but do not combine their information into a synthetic index.

When comparing progress based on the GEP index and the dashboard, countries are ranked according to their least-performing progress.

METHODOLOGY: TARGETS AND THRESHOLDS

Targets: Ambitious but feasible (countries characteristics)

- Proportion of country's initial condition. Varies by HDI group (top 10% best performing by group)
- Countries exceeding threshold: reducing gap (threshold and initial condition)
- Assign most stringent between the two

Thresholds: mix data and research driven

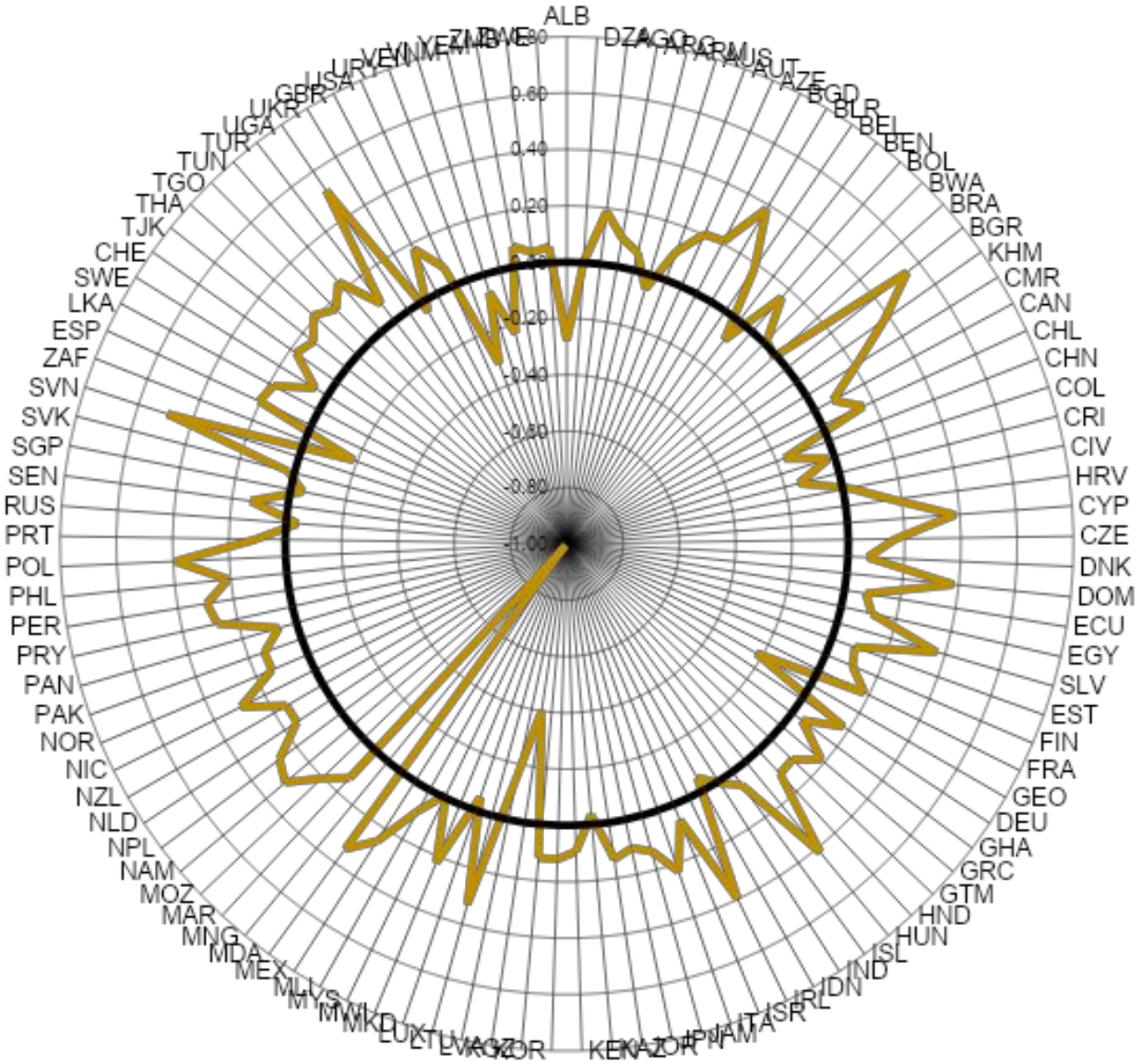
- Goods (bads): value of 25th (75th) percentile of distribution in 2000
- Environment: air pollution (WHO), material footprint per capita (Stefan Bringezu, 2015), protected areas (Aichi Biodiversity Targets)

RESULTS GEP INDEX BY INDICATOR

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
material footprint	104	-1.83	5.57	-52.53	1.43
air pollution	105	-0.13	0.89	-5.70	1.23
protected areas	101	0.15	0.35	-0.04	2.44
energy use	102	0.37	0.46	-1.43	2.03
green trade	93	0.10	0.30	-0.28	1.61
green technology innovation	54	0.13	0.98	-0.92	5.98
renewable energy source	101	0.04	0.36	-0.78	1.11
Palma ratio	96	0.06	0.68	-2.04	1.74
gender inequality index	98	0.39	0.30	-0.28	1.46
access to basic services	71	0.38	0.23	-0.05	1.00
mean years of schooling	103	0.39	0.25	-0.42	1.04
pension coverage	66	0.22	0.96	-4.55	2.19
life expectancy	103	0.39	0.20	-0.32	1.48

Source: PAGE, 2017

RESULTS GEP INDEX
BY COUNTRY



Source: PAGE, 2017

RESULTS DASHBOARD
BY INDICATORS

Indicator	Obs.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Freshwater withdrawal	79	-0.07	1.65	-10.93	1.28
Greenhouse gas emissions	104	-0.31	0.68	-3.74	0.84
Emissions of nitrogen	102	-0.35	1.11	-5.07	1.48
Land use	104	-0.31	1.03	-4.24	1.54
Ecological footprint	92	-0.34	0.82	-4.95	1.02
Inclusive Wealth Index	100	0.31	0.52	-1.11	1.84
Inclusive Wealth Index (Natural Capital)	100	-5.84	7.48	-26.41	5.21

Source: PAGE, 2017

FINAL REMARKS

- The GEP Index shows that in 2014, 83 out of 105 countries (79 per cent) managed to achieve progress in their transition towards an Inclusive Green Economy, as compared to the year 2004.
- Progress on the green economy, as measured by the GEP Index, shows important differences in results across geographical regions and development groups.
- Results from the dashboard show that, on average, countries are making regress in the sustainability indicators.

PAGE PARTNERSHIP FOR ACTION ON GREEN ECONOMY

End of Module 2.

Thank you for your attention!

UN environment United Nations Environment Programme

ILO

UNDP

UNIDO

unitar United Nations Institute for Training and Research