



# Workshop 3: Connecting the existing evaluation and monitoring mechanisms within the revision of the NSDS and towards the PCSD Action Plan

## Session 1: Mapping and connecting sustainability indicator frameworks in the context of the NSDS revision process



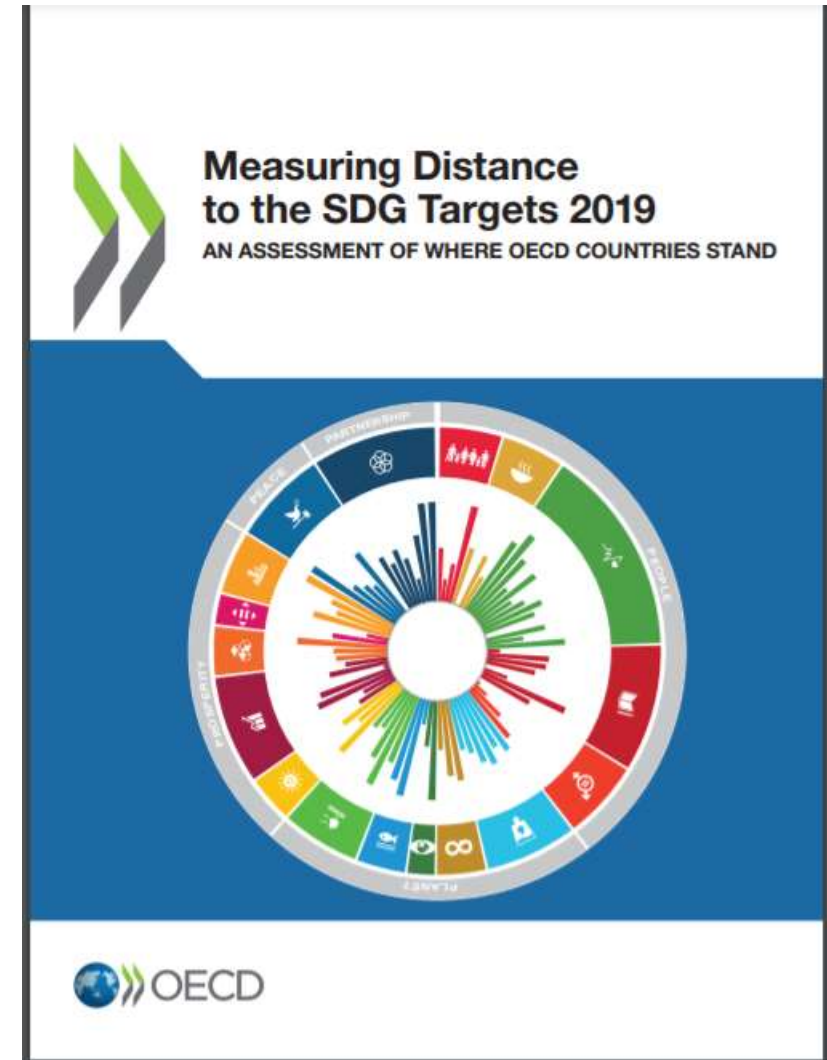
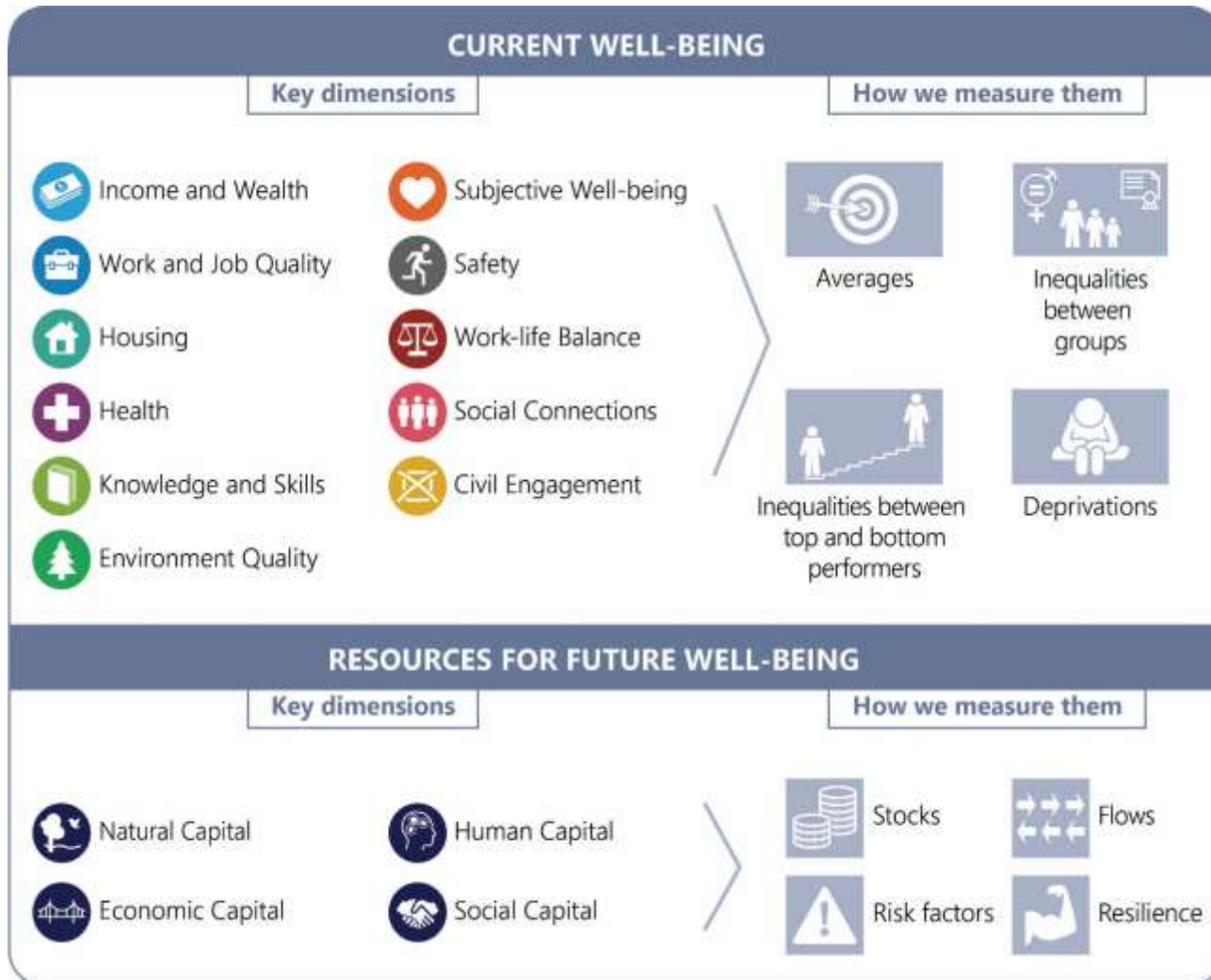
## The policy need for well-being and sustainability approaches

In the past decade, **more than half of OECD countries** with **Italy being among the pioneers**, have developed well-being and sustainability frameworks to:

- provide a **more complete and balanced picture** of societal progress and its sustainability
- **highlight inequalities** across a wide range of outcomes and opportunities – showing the diversity of people's experiences
- foster **public debate** and engagement about what matters the most to people
- support the **strategic alignment** of goals across government, priority-setting and accountability
- promote better **appraisal and evaluation** of the impact of policy on people's lives (incl. more clearly identifying **trade offs and synergies**)

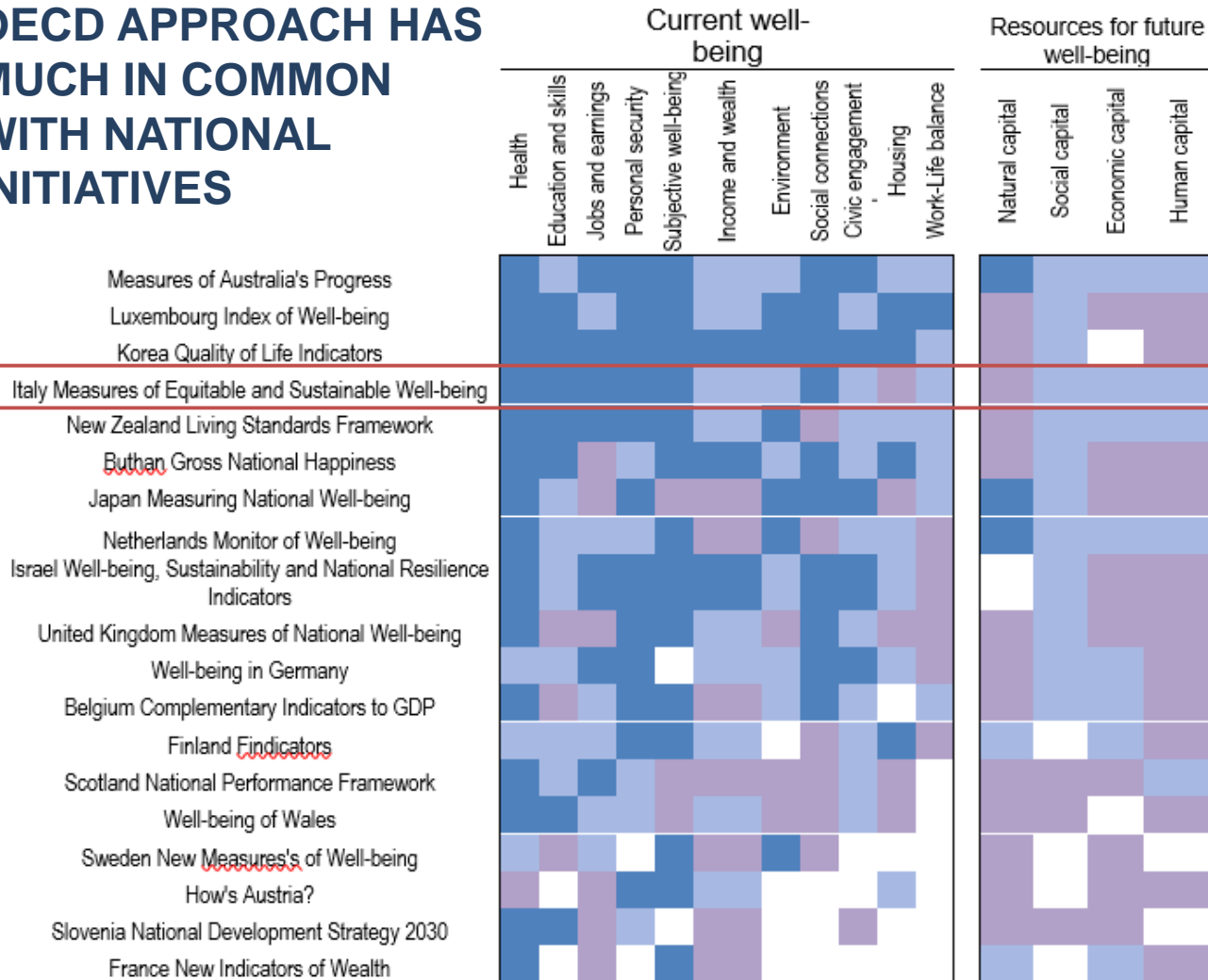


# OECD response and work on Well-being and SDGs monitoring





## OECD APPROACH HAS MUCH IN COMMON WITH NATIONAL INITIATIVES



## Comparison at the indicator level per OECD Well-being Framework dimension

- **dark blue** = 50% or more of the indicators included in the respective OECD dimensions are contained in the other well-being dashboard.
- **light blue** = less than 50% (and more than 0) of the indicators included in the respective OECD dimension are contained in the other well-being dashboard.
- **purple shade** = a dashboard includes the concept envisioned by the respective OECD dimension, but covers it in a very different way and with no comparable indicators.
- **white shade** = that the OECD dimension is not covered.

Only fully developed and available indicators as of December 2018 have been considered.

Source: Exton, C. and L. Fleischer (2019), "The Future of the OECD Well-being Dashboard", Discussion paper for consultation, <https://www.oecd.org/statistics/The-Future-of-the-OECD-Well-being-Dashboard.pdf>



## Rationale for looking at commonalities and differences between indicator frameworks that monitor sustainability and well-being in Italy

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- **Measuring consistently:** A coherent approach to measurement is essential for evidence-based policy making in the context of complex, multidimensional agendas such as the SDGs
- **Agreeing on priorities:** A core-set of well-being and sustainability priorities, supported by relevant targets and indicators, facilitates consistency between ministries and government agencies, and across levels of government.
- **Assessing achievement of priorities:** Measurable outcome indicators can be mapped with policy drivers to assess the contribution of policies towards sustainability and well-being priorities.



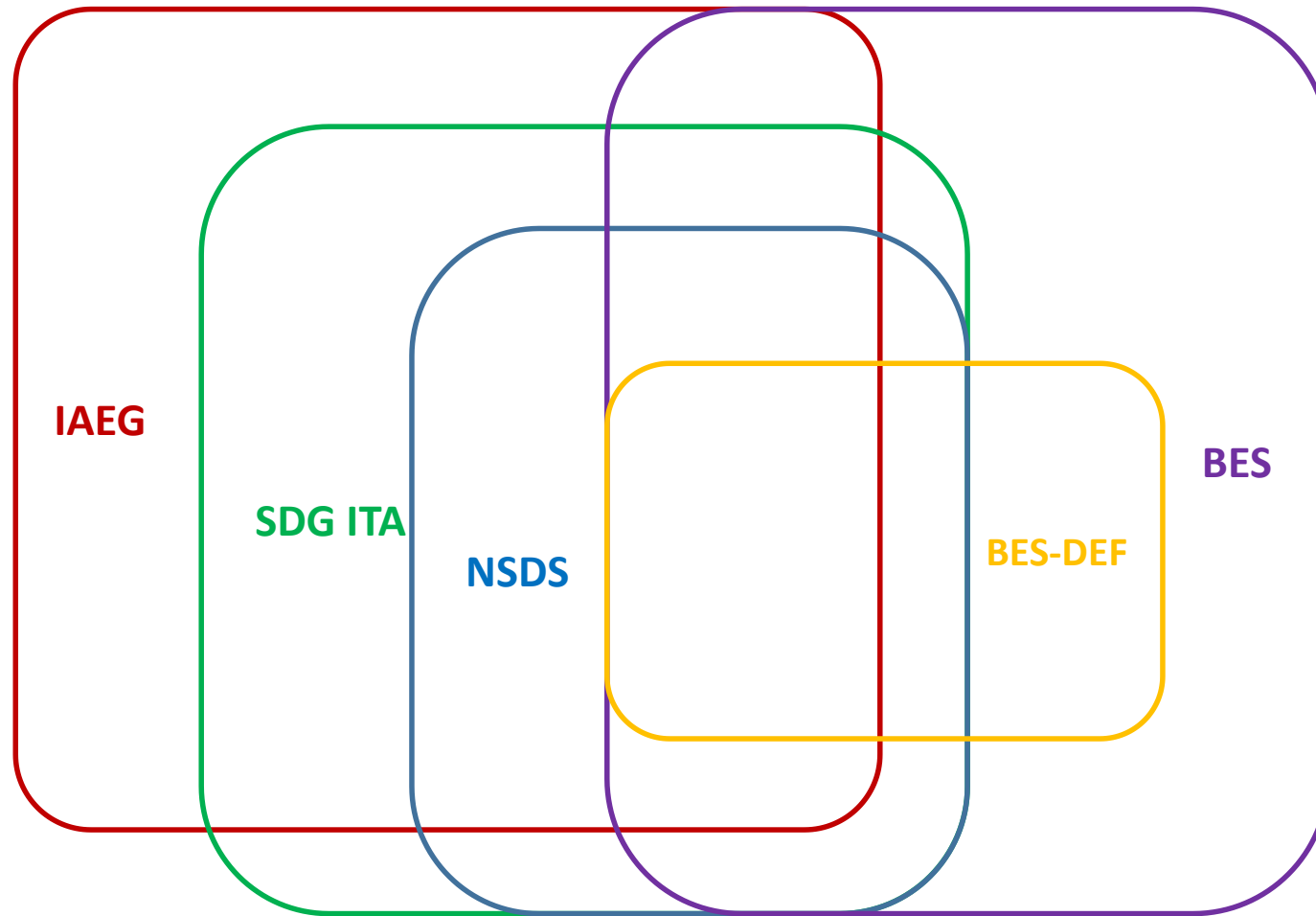
## Four main indicator frameworks for sustainability and well-being measurement in Italy

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- **ISTAT indicators** for the UN Sustainable Development goals, provided by the National Statistical System (SISTAN), updated twice a year.
- The 43 National Sustainable Development Strategy (**NSDS**) indicators mapped with strategic priority areas.
- Equitable and Sustainable Well-being (**ESW/BES**) indicators, updated in 2020 to include 152 indicators.
- Subset of **12 ESW/BES indicators** that are systematically embedded in the budgetary process.

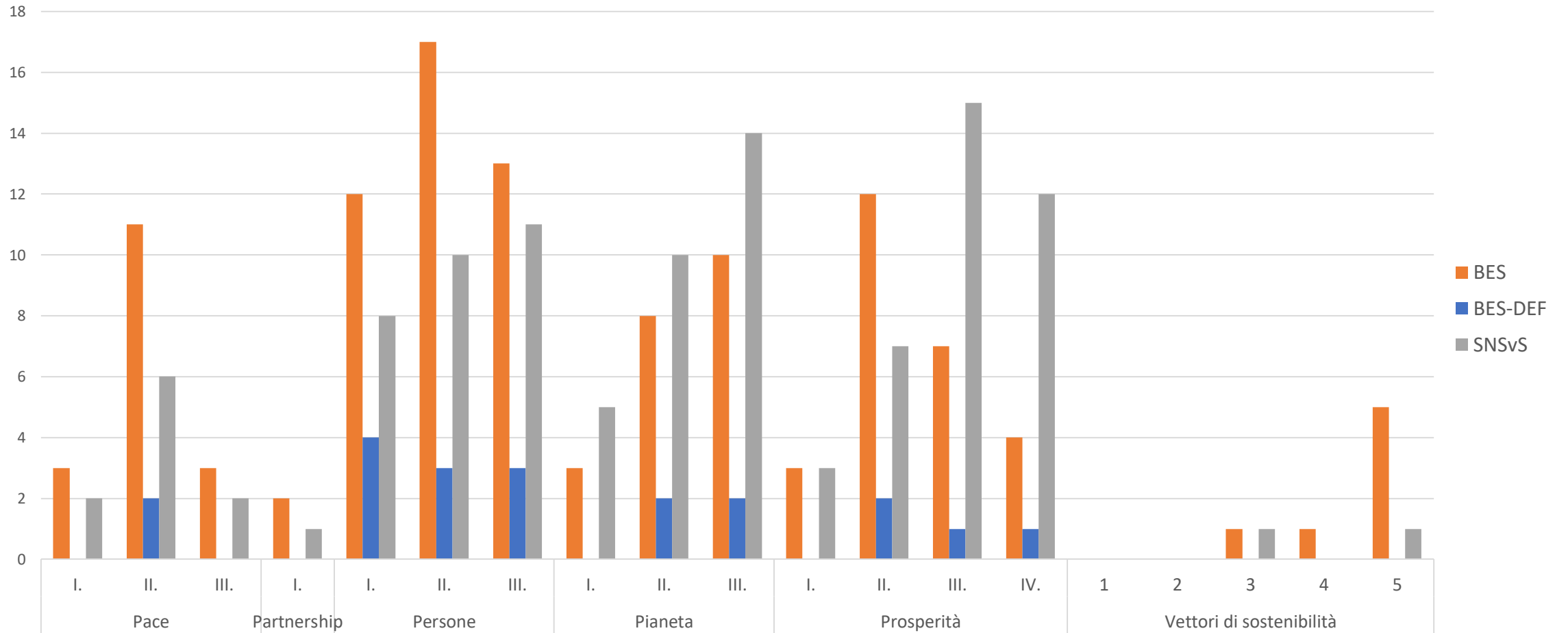


# Overlaps between the indicator frameworks (IAEG, SDGs in Italy, NSDS, BES and BES-EDF)





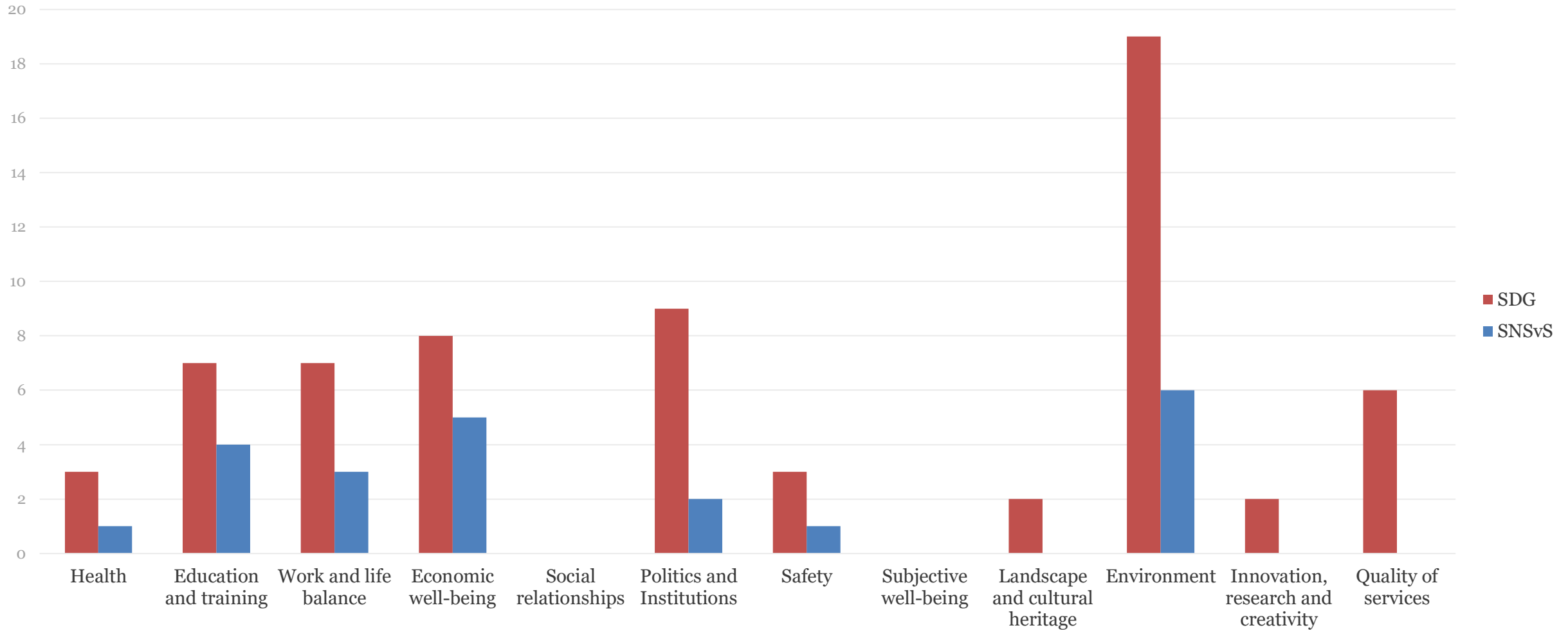
# Distribution of BES, BES-EDF and NSDS along the Strategic Objectives of the NSDS







# Distribution of SDG and NSDS indicators according to BES dimensions





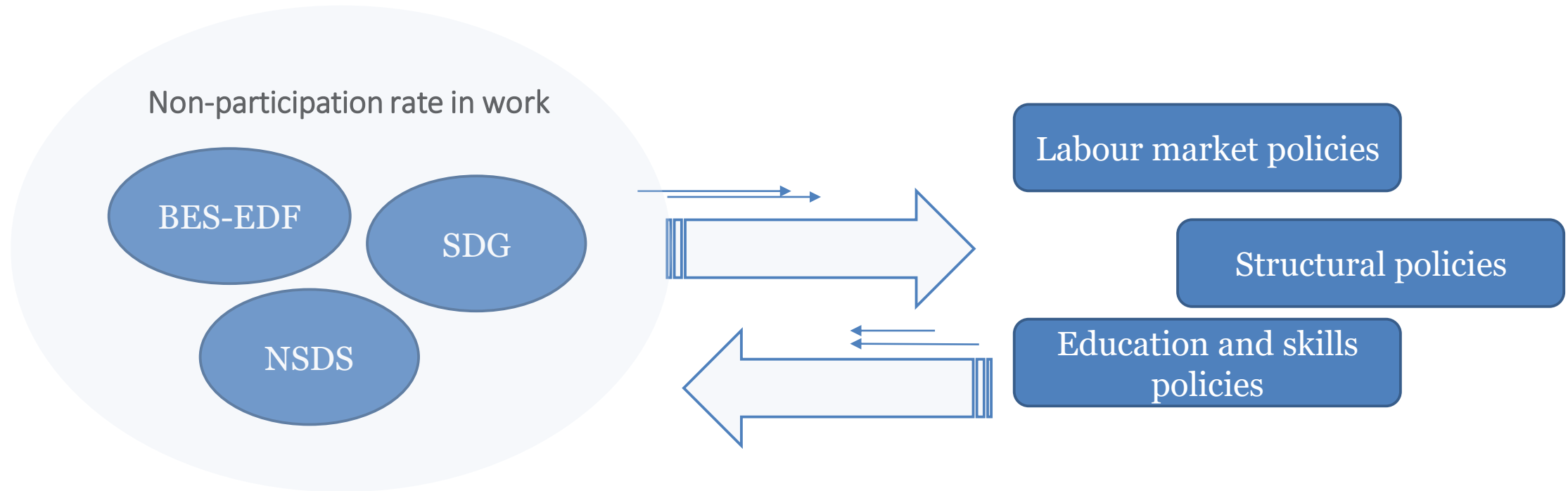
## Measurement challenges and solutions in the context of the revision of the NSDS

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- **Shortage** of relevant high quality indicators to capture all relevant sustainability and well-being dimensions.
- **Absence of measurable targets**, that would allow assessing the performance of Italy in the priority areas agreed upon.
- **Continued progress** towards increasing the coherence between the BES and NSDS frameworks.
- **Extensive engagement** with the sub-national level for data/measurement compatibility across levels of government.



# Connecting indicators to policies





## How do you see the relevance, challenges and solutions of the measurement frameworks discussed?

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- **Relevance:** how can the four indicator frameworks discussed here better support policy-making (for example, in prioritization, monitoring progress and setting targets)?
- **Challenges:** which are some of the main gaps that you have come across at the working level?
- **Solutions:** what has been done to ensure the consistency of the four indicator frameworks? How could a more harmonised framework (with associated numeric targets and indicators) support you in designing policy packages? What other measurement-related solutions do you see?



Thank you and stay in touch with the OECD WISE Centre!

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Key references:

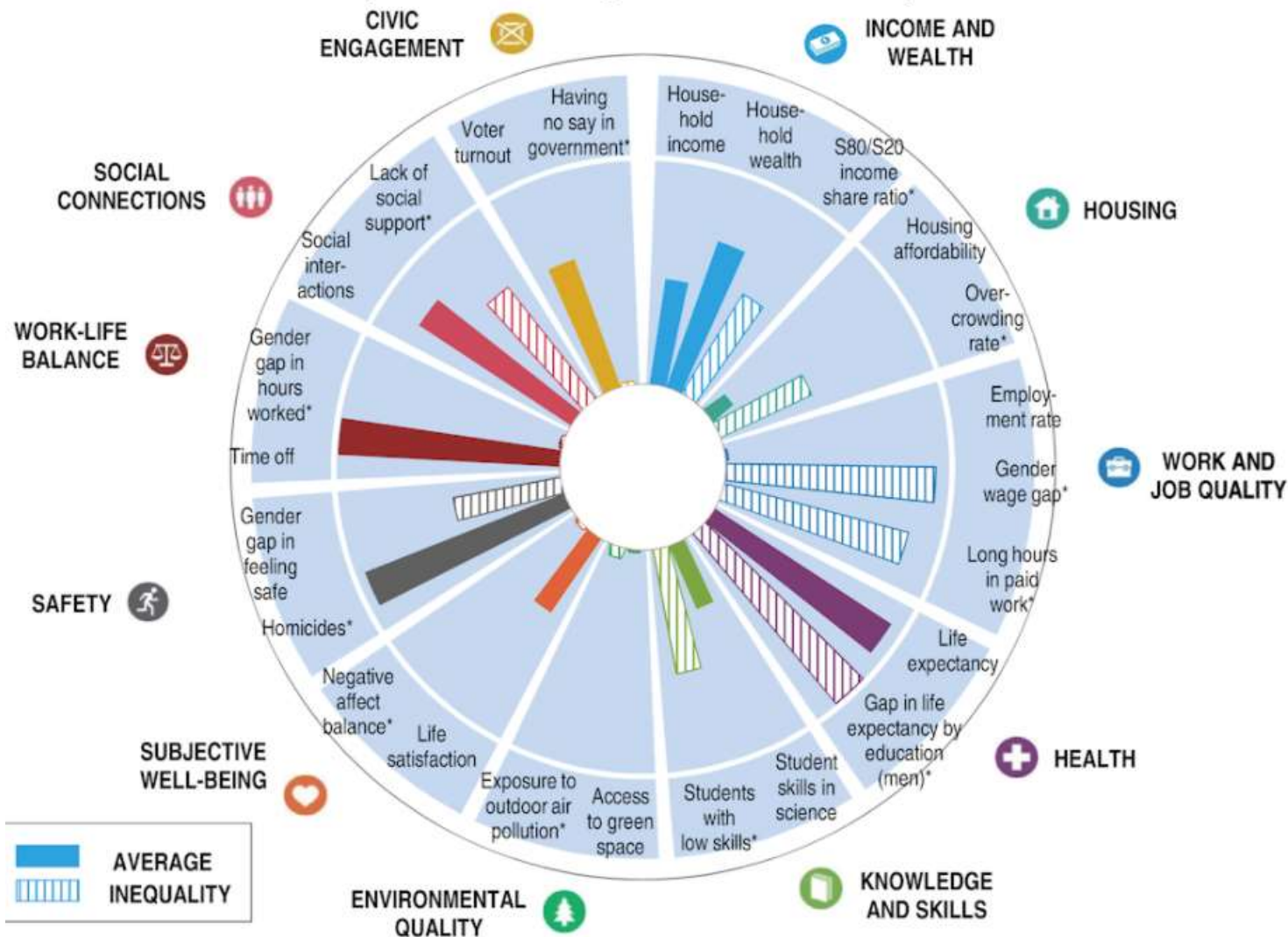
- [How's Life? 2020: Measuring Well-being](#)
- [Measuring Distance to SDG Targets 2019](#)
- [The Inequality-Sustainability Nexus: Towards a People-Centred Green Transition](#)



# ANNEX



# Illustrative headline well-being outcomes for Italy (2018)

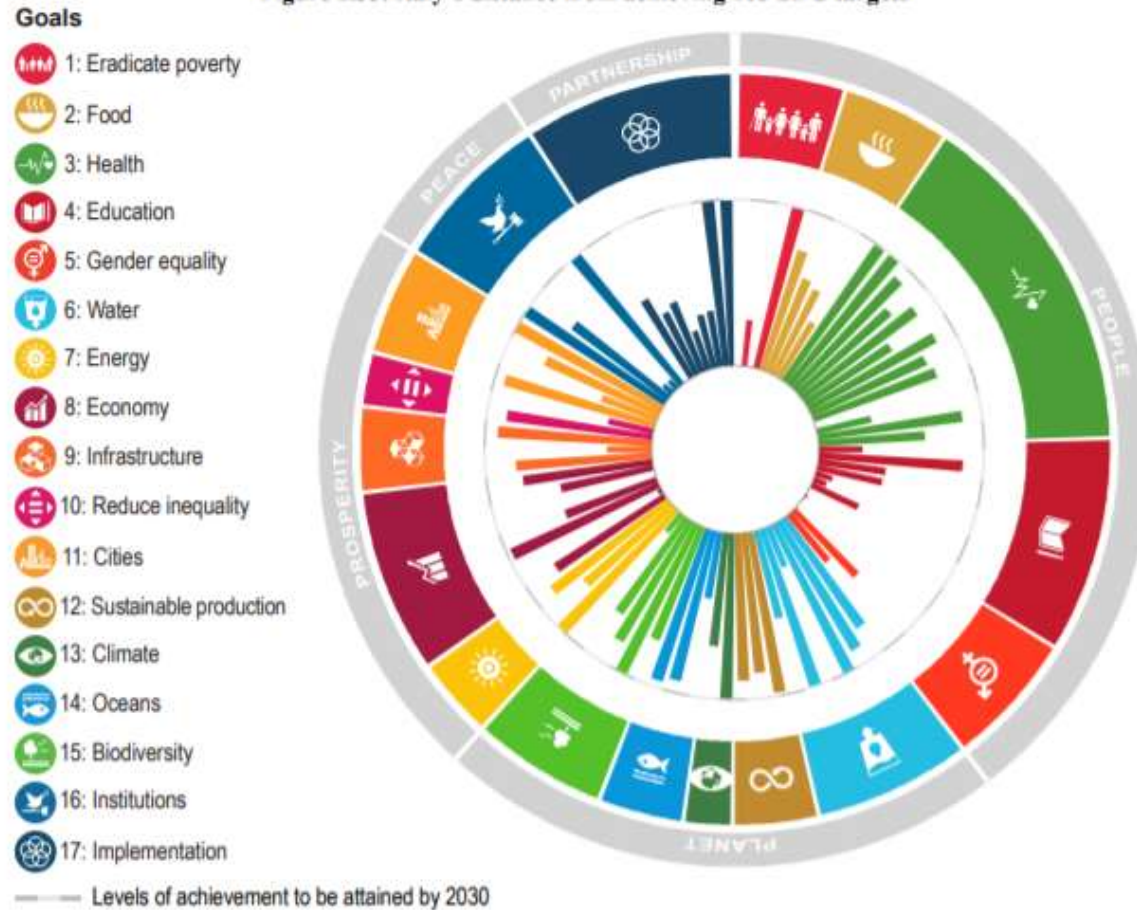


Note: This chart shows Italy's relative strengths and weaknesses in well-being compared to other OECD countries. Longer bars always indicate better outcomes (i.e. higher wellbeing), whereas shorter bars always indicate worse outcomes (lower wellbeing) – including for negative indicators, marked with an \*, which have been reverse-scored. Inequalities are shaded with stripes, and missing data in white. Source: OECD (2020), How's Life? 2020: Measuring Well-being, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/9870c393-en>.



# Measuring Distance to SDG targets – Italy (2019 edition)

Figure 2.33. Italy's distance from achieving 105 SDG targets



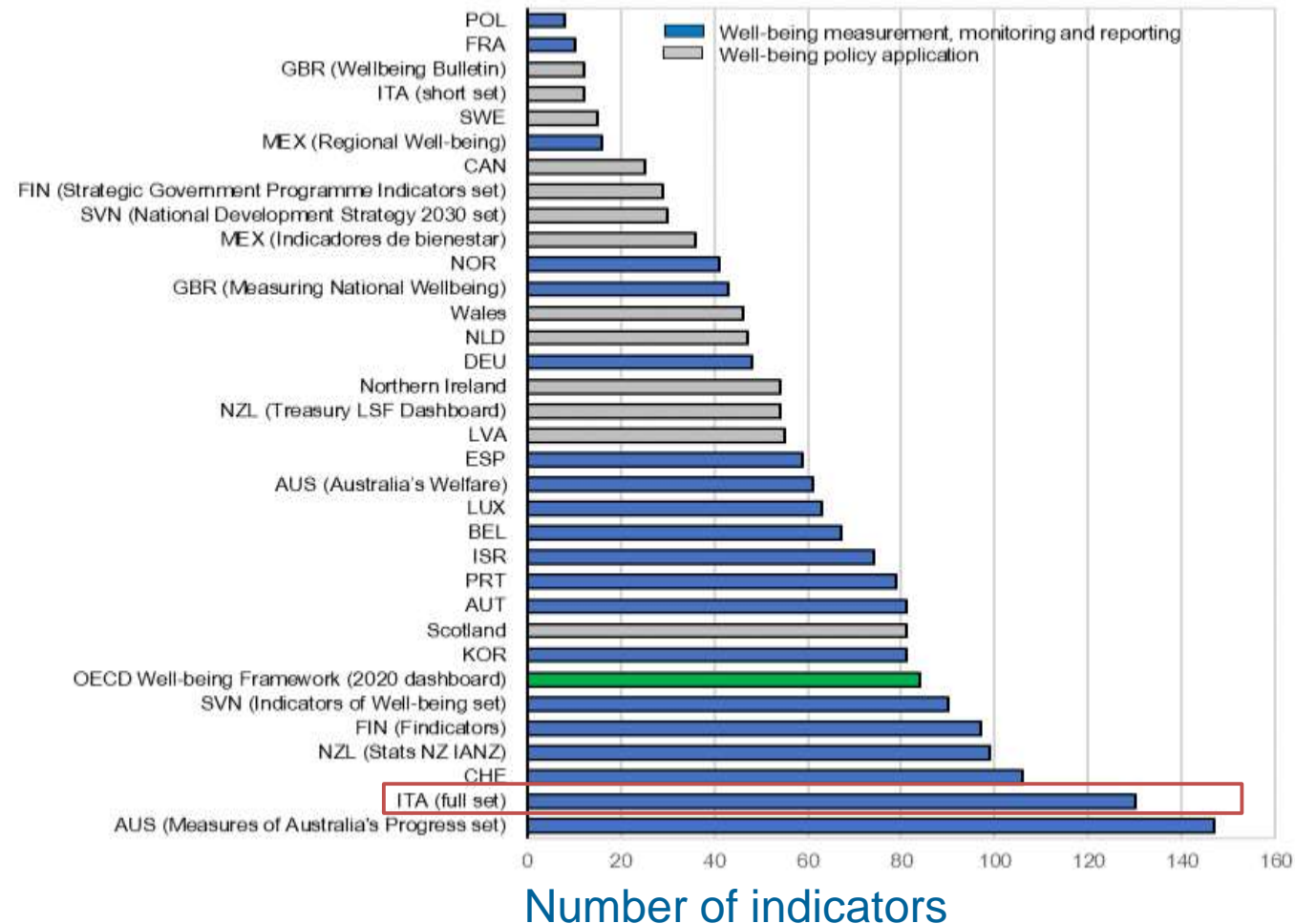
*Note:* The chart shows current level of achievement on each available target. The longer the bar, the shorter the distance still to be travelled to reach 2030 target (dotted circle). Targets are clustered by goal, and goals are clustered by the "5Ps" of the 2030 Agenda (outer circle).

*Source:* See [www.oecd.org/sdd/OECD-Measuring-Distance-to-SDGs-Targets-Metadata.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/sdd/OECD-Measuring-Distance-to-SDGs-Targets-Metadata.pdf) for detailed metadata.



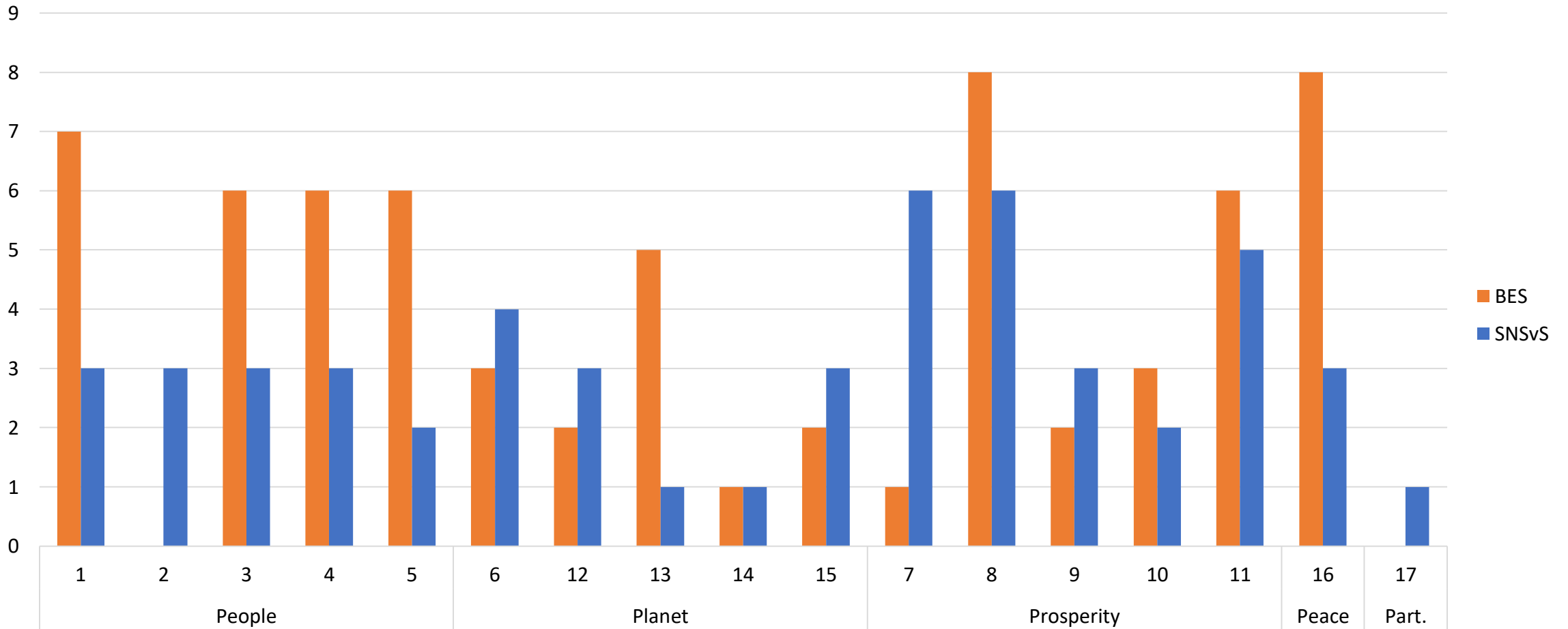


# Well-being initiatives around the OECD





# Distribution of BES and NSDS indicators along the 5Ps and the 17 SDGs





## Connecting indicators to the policy dimension towards a whole-of-government approach to measurement

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- Coherent whole-of-government approach to the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of equitable and sustainable development enables identification of linkages and trade-offs in achievement of common priorities.
- Mapping indicators with policy domains shines a light on the range of sectors and stakeholders who have influence on achievement of the SDGs (spillover effects and unintended consequences).



# Mapping of indicators and high-level policy domains

BES-EDF	Corresponding NSDS indicator	NSDS domain and strategic objective	SDG indicator (global indicator framework)	High-Level mapping of indicators and policy areas (OECD PCSD Report 2019)
7. Non-participation rate	Rate of non-participation in work (by gender)	<p><b>People 2.</b> Guarantee the enabling conditions for the development of people’s potential</p> <p><b>Prosperity 2.</b> Ensure full employment and quality training.</p> <p>3. Affirm models for sustainable production and consumption</p> <p><b>Peace 2.</b> Eliminate all forms of discrimination</p>	SDG 8.5.2 Global Indicator: “Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Structural and regulatory policies</li> <li>- Labour market policies</li> <li>- Education and skills policies.</li> </ul>
8. Ratio of employment rate for women aged 25-49 with at least one child aged 0-5 to the employment rate of women 25-49 years without children	Employment rate ratio of women aged 25-49 with at least one pre-schooler and childless women.	<p><b>People 1.</b> Combatting poverty and social exclusion by eliminating territorial disparities. 2. Guaranteeing the enabling conditions for the development of people’s potential</p> <p><b>Peace 2.</b> Eliminate all forms of discrimination</p>	SDG 5.4.1 Global Indicator: “Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Structural and regulatory policies</li> <li>- Labour market policies</li> <li>- Policies supporting a low-carbon and resource-efficient economy.</li> <li>- Education and skills policies</li> <li>- Taxes and transfers</li> </ul>



# Examples of integrating a sustainability and well-being approach in elements of policy-making

## Example

**Shaping budgetary decisions  
(parliamentary discussions, well-being budgets)**

France (Office of Prime Minister)

Italy (Ministry of the Economy and Finance)

Sweden (Ministry of Finance)

New Zealand (Treasury)

Ireland (Prime Ministers Office)

**Strategic Planning**

Scotland (National Performance Framework)

**Creating new institutional structures**

Wales (Future Generations Act created independent Commissioner)

UK (What Works Centre for Well-being)

**Multi-dimensional policy evaluation  
and civil servant capacity building**

New Zealand (Treasury's cost-benefit analysis based on Living Standards Framework)

UK (Green Book)

Canada (GBA+)