Working group on Geospatial Information

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Relevant data to produce SDG indicators in France

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The implementation of SDGs in France

- ☐ Political coordination by two Ministries : Ecology and Foreign affairs.
- □ France reported two times at the High Level Political Forum: in **2016** with a 2030 Agenda **implementation report** and in **2017** with a **progress report**.
- ☐ The government closely associates civil society and stakeholders.
- ☐ Work is underway to **select indicators** to monitor the implementation of the SDGs.



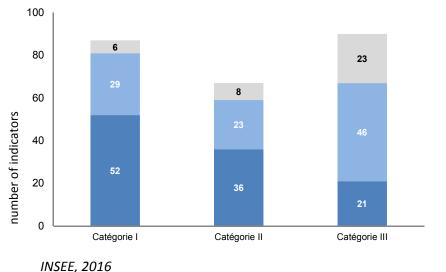




Indicators for SDGs monitoring

The work done:

- 1. Identify the **relevant statistical offices** for each SDG indicator (14 statistical offices identified).
- 2. Identify the indicators that are currently **available** (exact definition or close definition) and those that are **not available**.

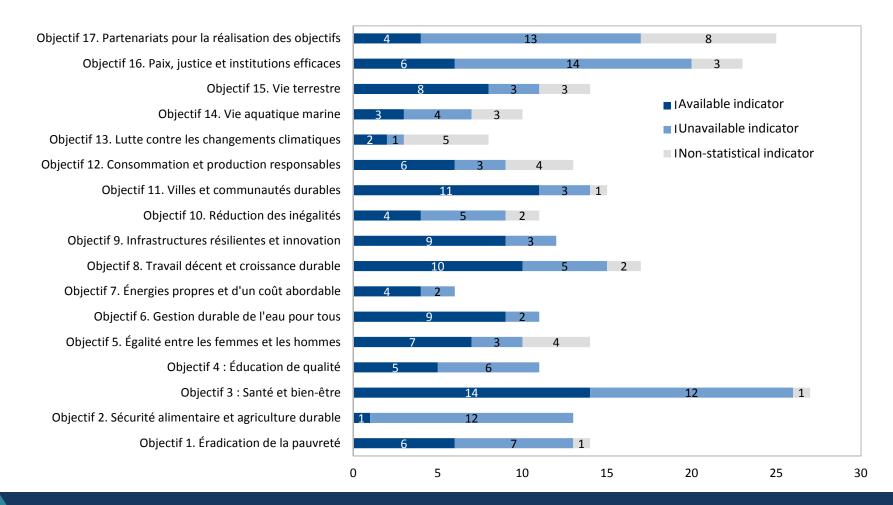


- non-statistical indicators
- unavailable indicators
- available indicators

More than half of the statistical indicators are available (exact or approximate definition)



Availability of SDG indicators in France



Indicators already existing

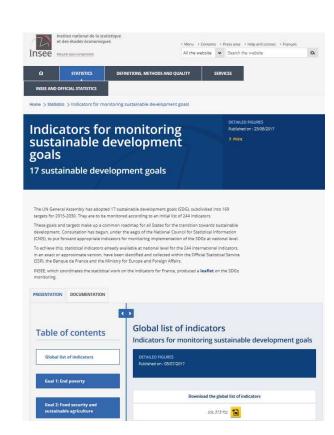
Public policies	Number of the associeted indicators	
National Ecological Transition Strategy for Sustainable Development 2015-2020	72 indicators	
National low-carbon strategy 2015-2028	60 indicators	
National Strategy for Biodiversity 2011-2020	90 indicators	
National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change	24 indicators	



3. Publish the values of the available indicators :

Goal 3: Good health and well-being Scope - Note To learn more about the national indicator 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 8.5 6.1 6.3 5.5 5.1 3.2 by 2030, end preventable deaths of neaborn and children under 5 years of aga, with all countries are imply to selution encentaal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births. 0.27 0.27(a) 0.27(a) 0.27(b) aa fe Taro da monalitá nous 1000 nacennace Ensemble - De 1 à 4 ans - France hors Mayotti see.tr : Taux de mortalité infantile en 2016 Per 1,000 live VS - Base de données VIH 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS. 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 Discovery of HIV seropositivity by sex and Metropolitain France and Oversea tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical uninfected processes and combat heoatitis, water-borne populations departments ; p: provisional 4 718 4 783 (p) 3 449 (p) 1 491 1 489 (p) 1 067 (p) 3 227 3 294 (p) 2 382 (p) diseases and other communicable disease 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 departments, including Mayotte since 2011 3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1.000 populatio 3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 3.3.5 Number of people requiring intervent 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature | 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular Death rate due to Per 100 000 Metropolitain France and Diverse as DépiDo : Interrogation des données sur les causes Per 100,000 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol substance and advances services) for substance use disorders 3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined 11,9 Metropolitain France and Diverse as according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pur

dashboard published on the internet



page on SDGs



Indicators for SDGs monitoring

Work in progress:

4. Develop a national list of indicators for monitoring the SDGs → working group (The National Council for Statistical Information).





Selection of the most relevant SDG indicators for France



Proposal of alternative or complementary indicators



Consultation of civil society





The work to be done:

5. Publish the indicators **dashboard** for monitoring France's commitment to SDGs







Geospatial information and monitoring of the SDGs in France

<u>List of AVAILABLE indicators using geospatial information:</u>

in an EXACT definition

UN Indicator		
6.3.2 - Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality		
6.5.2 -Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation		
9.c.1 - Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology		
11.3.1 - Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate		
15.1.1 - Forest area as a proportion of total land area		



Geospatial information and monitoring of the SDGs in France

<u>List of AVAILABLE indicators using geospatial information:</u>

in an CLOSE definition

UN Indicator		
2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture		
11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities		
14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches		
14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas		
15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type		
15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area		



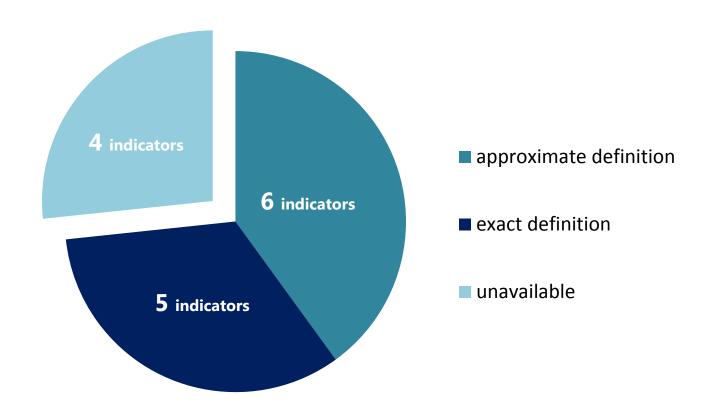
<u>List of UNAVAILABLE indicators using geospatial information:</u>

UN Indicator	
6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	
9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	
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	
15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	

MATAMANA GOALS

Geospatial information and monitoring of the SDGs in France

Availability of the 15 SDG indicators using geospatial information):





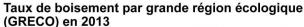


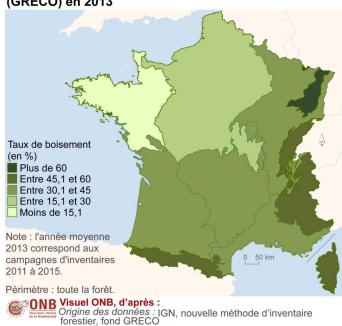
Example of indicator using geospatial information in France



15.1.1 | Tier 1 – Exact definition in France

Forest area as a proportion of total land area





- Method coupling an inventory work carried out by **photo-interpretation** and a **fieldwork** including the verification of the cover and the use of the ground.
- A sub-sample of about 8,500 points in the forest is visited each year.

Traitements: Ecofor, 2017



Example of indicators using geospatial information in France



15.3.1 | Tier 3 – available in a close definition in France

Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area

The calculation method for indicator 15.3.1 is based on the analysis of available data for the following **three sub-indicators**:

- - ✓ land productivity, and
 - ✓ carbon stocks above and below ground
- and land cover changes in France





Method 1: CORINE Land Cover

- **☐** Geographic database.
- ☐ Service of the **European Copernicus program** (EEA).



- **□** Photo-interpretation of satellite images.
- □ Scale: 1:100 000 Land cover represented by polygons of 25 ha.
- Nomenclature : 44 categories of land cover.

☐ Every 6 years (2000, 2006 and 2012).

Artificalization rate : 5,6 %

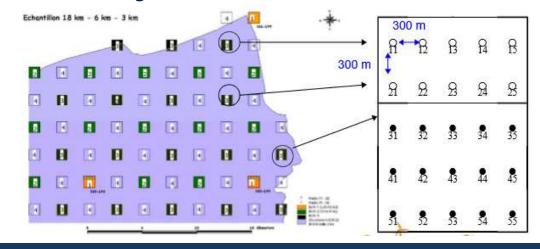




Method 2: Teruti-Lucas survey

- ☐ Annual statistical survey (Ministry in charge of agriculture) and articulated with the European LUCAS survey.
- ☐ Observation in the field of a **sample of points distributed all over the territory** (equidistributed points and systematic draw).
- ☐ Sample of 309 000 location-based measurement points.
- ☐ **Disaggregation at regional** level (loss precision).
- □ Nomenclature : **57 categories** combining land cover and land use.
- ☐ High cost.

Artificalization rate : 9,1 %

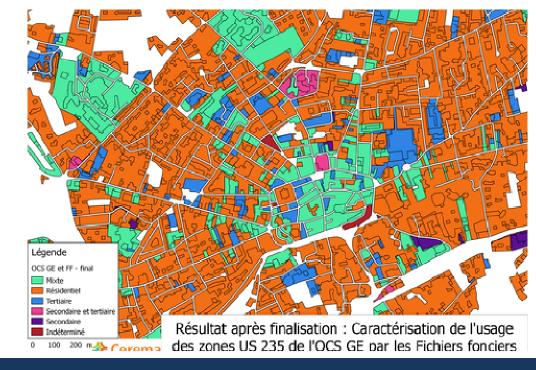




Method 3: Land files (tax databse)

- ☐ Method based on data from **tax declarations** (built and unbuilt properties).
- ☐ Private land properties. Not concern the public domain.
- Evolution of built-up areas (excluding transport infrastructures).
- ☐ Nomenclature : **13 categories** of land cover.

Artificalization rate : 9,4 %





Comparison of the 3 methods

	Corine Land Cover	Teruti-Lucas survey	Land files
Artificialization rate	5,6 %	9,1 %	9,4 %
Positive points	> Completeness > OK for disagreggation at fine level	> Quality of data (field observations)> Precision	Cost independentAvailability of dataAccurate to the plot
Negative Points	 > Data's frequency > High cost > Low resolution (20 m) > Large observation units (25 ha) 	> Angle > High cost > Disagreggation at regional level, but not less	 > Undifferentiated agricultural area / natural area > Not taking into account non-registered areas



What are the issues and challenges for monitoring SDG indicators?

Issues:

- 1. Coordination (national statistical offices) and consultation (civil society...).
- 2. Impact of national indicators lists (alternative and complementary indicators)? It does not replace the reporting requirements on the 232 UN indicators.
- 3. Nomenclatures and classifications of datas (15.3.1).

Challenges:

- 1. Selection of a list of indicators adapted to the national situation.
- 2. Expertise on UN Metadata and Tier reclassification proposals.



Thank you

Website of Ministry ecology and solidarity transition:

www.ecologique-solidaire.gouv.fr

Website of Service of Data and Statistics:

<u>www.statistiques.developpement-durable.gouv.fr</u>

Website of INSEE:

https://www.insee.fr/fr/statistiques/265496

