



PILOT TESTING OF THE OECD SET OF GREEN GROWTH INDICATORS IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

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MEASURING PROGRESS TOWARDS GREEN GROWTH

OECD approach



Principles

- At the core of the OECD Green Growth Strategy
- Balanced coverage of “green” and “growth”, and of their elements
- Multi-disciplinary inter-governmental process

Basis and selection criteria

- No composite indicator, rather a set of internationally comparable indicators
- A list of 25 indicators, about 20 measurable today
- Qualifier for each indicator: Policy relevance, analytical soundness, measurability
- Broad coverage: From resource productivity to innovation and employment
- Selected from existing indicator sets and refined

Measurement agenda

- Environment-economy accounting framework
- Headline indicators
- Extended accounting framework



OECD MEASUREMENT FRAMEWORK

Four dimensions



Low-carbon, resource-efficient economy

- Indicators of **① Environmental and resource productivity**
→ *IS GROWTH BECOMING GREENER?*

Rising productivity is not enough. Often, an absolute decline in environmental pressures is needed to keep **② The natural asset base** intact

→ *IS THERE A RISK OF FUTURE SHOCK TO GROWTH?*

Capturing the direct interaction between people and the environment

- Indicators of **③ Environmental quality of life**
→ *DO PEOPLE BENEFIT FROM GREENER GROWTH?*

④ Economic opportunities from env. considerations and **policy responses**

- E.g., indicators of prices, innovation, financial flows, skills and training
→ *IS GREENING THE ECONOMY OPENING UP NEW SOURCES OF GROWTH?*



MEASUREMENT FRAMEWORK

Indicator groups and topics

1 The environmental and resource productivity of the economy

- Carbon and energy productivity
- Resource productivity: materials, nutrients, water
- Multi-factor productivity

2 The natural asset base

- Renewable stocks: water, forest, fish resources
- Non-renewable stocks: mineral resources
- Biodiversity and ecosystems

3 The environmental dimension of quality of life

- Environmental health and risks
- Environmental services and amenities

4 Economic opportunities and policy responses

- Technology and innovation
- Environmental goods & services
- International financial flows
- Prices and transfers
- Skills and training
- Regulations and management approaches

Socio-economic context and characteristics of growth

- Economic growth and structure
- Productivity and trade
- Labour markets, education and income
- Socio-demographic patterns

OECD PUBLICATION ON GREEN GROWTH INDICATORS



- Provides the methodological framework, as well as some contextual and qualitative information
 - **Issues**
 - E.g. climate change
 - **Main challenges**
 - E.g. limit GHG emissions
 - **Interpreting progress towards GG**
 - E.g. CO2 productivity improvement
 - **Measurability and data quality**
 - Selection criteria and data
- To be updated in 2013

NATIONAL LEVEL IMPLEMENTATION

Frontrunners in OECD countries

- The Netherlands
- Czech Republic
- South Korea



OECD WORK IN KYRGYZSTAN: GENERAL INFORMATION

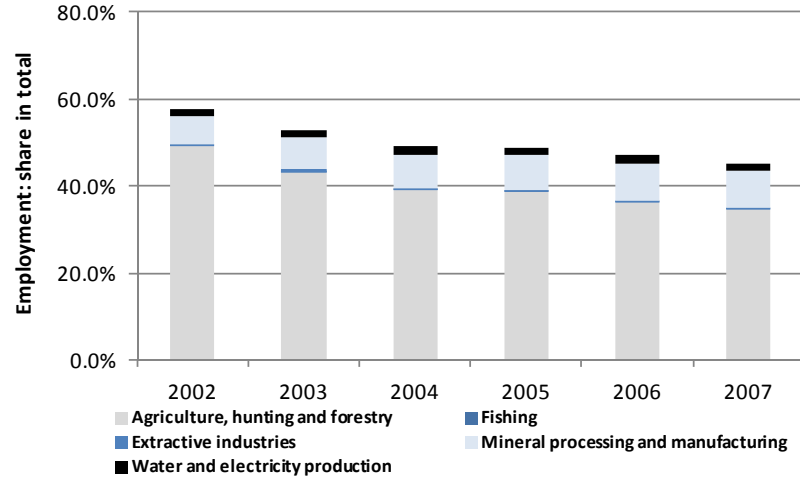
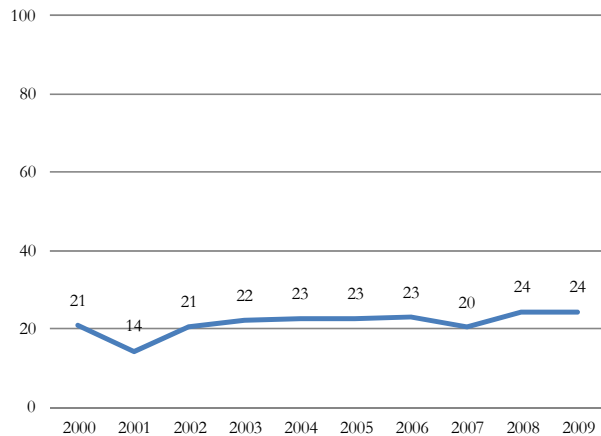
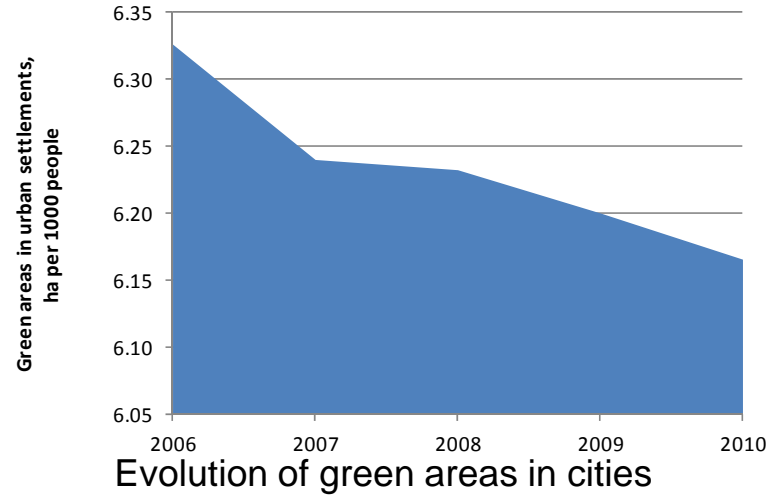
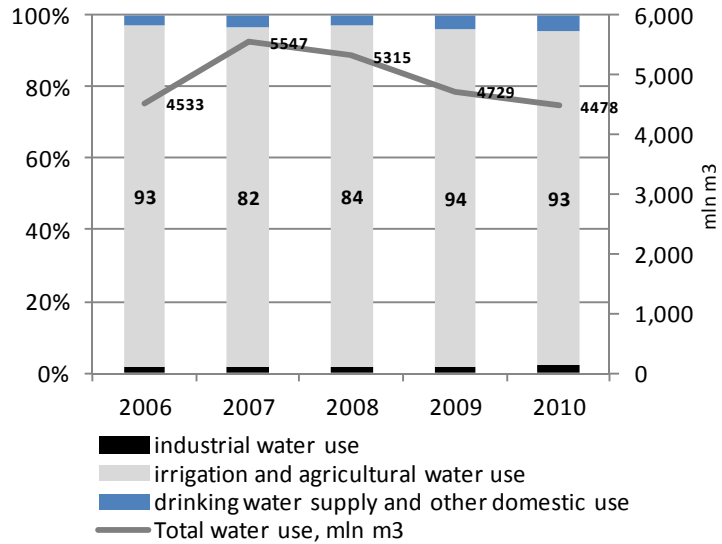
- Within its programme of cooperation with countries of Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia (EAP Task Force), OECD supports the Kyrgyz Government to prepare the ground for a regular application of green growth indicators
- Counterparts in Kyrgyzstan include:
 - The Ministry of Economy and Antimonopoly Policy - main counterpart
 - National Statistical Committee
 - Environmental authorities
 - UNDP UNEP "Poverty and Environment" Initiative.
- Project activities were launched in May 2012
- A group of national experts was established to perform the technical work
- A steering group of high level officials supervises the work
- Two reports will be produced within the project: a capacity assessment paper and a report with indicators as such

OECD WORK IN KYRGYZSTAN – PROGRESS



- An assessment matrix was prepared
 - some 70 per of proposed OECD Green Growth indicators are available, at least to some extent.
 - only one indicator was judged irrelevant (related to fisheries - Kyrgyzstan being a landlocked country).
 - many problems of data quality.
- Economic statistics are most developed, good progress on social statistics
- A lot of gaps exist in natural assets indicators, indicators of productivity, and the monitoring of policy responses
- Innovation indicators are totally absent in the environmental sector
- There is demand for methodological support, both in terms of indicator definitions, and data collection and use.

SOME EXAMPLES OF INDICATORS BASED ON EXISTING DATA



Water losses, share of total (%)

Employment in natural resource dependent sectors, share of total (%)



PLANNED REGIONAL WORK ON GREEN GROWTH INDICATORS IN EECCA



- An expert meeting involving EECCA countries is planned for the end of January 2013
 - Czech Republic kindly agreed to host it and present their experience
- The programme will be rolled out to another 3 countries in EECCA
- Headline indicators will be discussed, closely involving the NGO community
- A toolkit to help EECCA governments and their NGO partners monitor progress towards green growth will be produced in 2013-2014

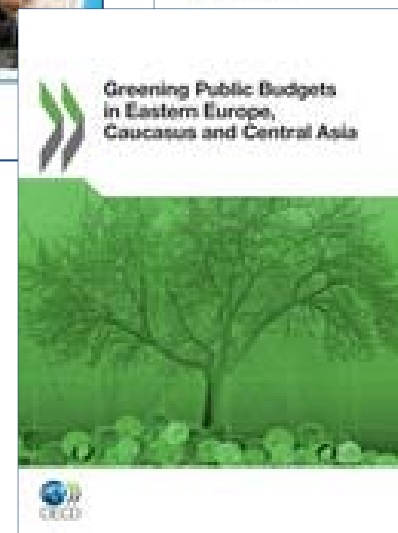
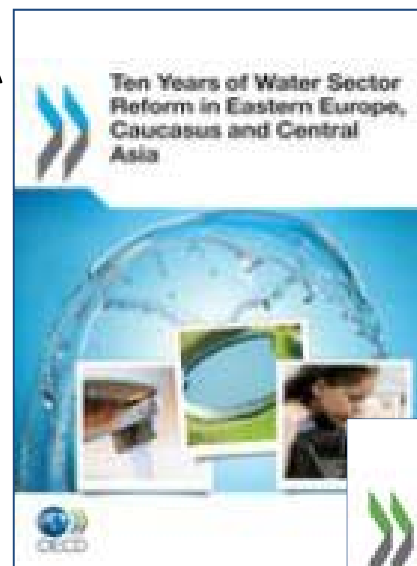
RELATED ACTIVITIES IN EECCA (2013-2015)



- Green growth pillar
 - Use of economic instruments of environmental management
 - Identification and removal of environmentally-harmful subsidies
 - Support to SMEs greening
 - Improving access to finance, including climate finance
 - Raising institutional capacity, including for multi-year budget planning and management
- Water pillar
 - Economic aspects of water resource management
 - Water supply and sanitation
 - Adaptation to climate change
 - Strategic financial planning
- A combination of regional policy dialogue with country-level support to design and conduct reforms

RECENT FLAGSHIP REPORTS

- Ten Years of Water Sector Reform in EECCA
- Green Growth and Environmental Governance in EECCA
- Greening Public Budgets in EECCA



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- » [Green Growth and Environmental Governance in EECCA](#)
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Focus

» [Designing policies for greener growth](#)

» [Reforming water policies](#)

» [Facilitating access to space](#)

Promoting a transparent and effective use of public environmentally-related spending in EECCA, examining how public policies could be designed to better catalyse and leverage private flows to low-carbon, green investments.

» [Read more](#)

Task Force for the Implementation of the Environmental Action Programme (the EAP Task Force)



Since the 1990s, the OECD has supported countries of Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA) to reconcile their environment and economic goals thus addressing the heavy environmental legacy of the Soviet model of development. This support has been provided within the framework of the Task Force for the Implementation of the Environmental Action Programme (the EAP Task Force). Ministers attending the 7th "Environment for Europe" Ministerial Conference (2011) have invited OECD to continue facilitate policy reforms in EECCA.

Read [more](#) on Task Force's mission, substantive focus, working methods, members and the governance structure.

Green Growth Strategy