

4A Green Growth Index

Definition and scope

The Green Growth Index measures a country's performance in meeting sustainability targets including the SDGs, the Paris Agreement and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, in four dimensions of green growth: efficient and sustainable resource use, natural capital protection, green economic opportunities and social inclusion. The Index was published for the first time in 2019.

4B Green Economy Progress Measurement - GEP Index

Definition and scope

The GEP Index measures the progress made in improving the well-being of current generations in relation to economic opportunities, social inclusiveness and environmental protection. It is composed of 13 indicators related to the critical issues involved in achieving a transition to an inclusive green economy, such as material footprint and inequality. The GEP Index focuses on the progress achieved by each country with respect to a target set for each individual indicator. The GEP Index utilizes a weighting system able to assess how far each country is currently situated from the global threshold on a specific component of an inclusive green economy (an indicator), and evaluate the relative importance of one component (an indicator) with respect to the others from each country's perspective. This GEP Index is the result of the UN PAGE initiative (UN Partnership for Action on Green Economy). A new update is expected for 2021.

Factsheet rationale

4a: Through its Green Growth Performance Measurement (GGPM) programme, the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) in 2019 developed the first benchmarked Green Growth Index in 2019 to provide policymakers with a metric they could use to measure green growth performance and inform their policy decisions. 4b: UN PAGE released a key tool to assist policymakers, analysts and other stakeholders in understanding how the green economy is progressing. PAGE developed the Green Economy Progress (GEP) Measurement Framework to help countries evaluate their overall progress towards an inclusive green economy and enable a cross-border comparison of progress. The GEP Measurement Framework complements the UN Environment Programme's previously developed green economy indicators framework (UNEP, 2012; UNEP, 2014; and UNEP, 2015), which uses several types of indicators at different stages of a typical policymaking cycle.

Current situation and progress in the Mediterranean region

The countries of the Mediterranean region show a gradient of Green Growth Index values with varying potential to achieve economic, social and environmental sustainability through efficient and sustainable resource use, natural capital protection, green economic opportunities and social inclusion. Notably, the countries of the northern subregion, with larger and more stable economies and greater overall well-being are capable of initiating green transitions embedded in new global policy trends.

Sources

4a: GGGI.org
4b: UNEP

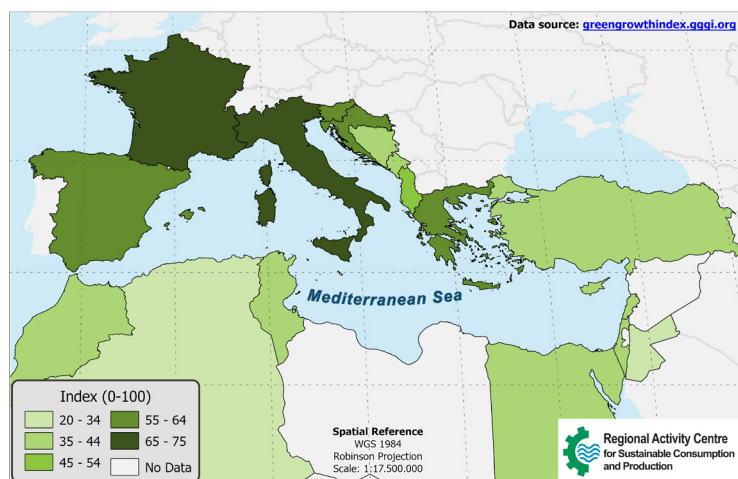
Links

<http://greengrowthindex.gggi.org/>
<https://www.un-page.org/green-economy-progress-measurement-framework>

Key message

The larger economies among the Mediterranean region countries have a higher Green Growth Index value, reflecting a capacity to promote transitions towards newer consumption and production models.

Green Growth Index (2019)



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