Developing indicators for environmental, social and economic sustainability Tom Kuhlman





brought to you by T CORE

### **Contents**

The rationale for impact assessment
The concept of sustainability
DPSIR: Drivers-State-Pressure-Impact-Response
Criteria for identifying indicators
The indicators in the SENSOR project
Application to land use



### The rationale for impact assessment

Prediction of policy effects
In relation to objectives
Side effects
Can that be done?
IA vs. CBA:

Quantification of impact
Valuation
Transparency of decision-making



#### The concept of sustainability

#### Brundtland (1987):

 meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs

#### The Triple Bottom Line

- Environmental, social, economic
- Adopted in EC Guidelines for Impact Assessment
- Intergenerational sustainability:
  - What will the needs of future generations be?
  - What technology will they have to fulfil them?
- Weak & strong sustainability:
  - Substitution
  - Sustainability & welfare



# Causality: the DPSIR approach



Indicators: impact

But sometimes not practicable: pressure or state



## Criteria for identifying indicators

Political relevance: stakeholder involvement
Scientific validity
Practicality: capable of being modelled
Responsiveness to policies being assessed
As few as possible!



## Sustainability indicators (1)

- Air quality (NH<sub>3</sub>)
- Water quality (N & P surpluses)
- Water quantity (abstraction rate, water balance)
- Soil erosion
- Soil sealing
- Greenhouse gas emissions (CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O)
- Carbon sequestration & carbon stocks



## Sustainability indicators (2)

Habitats at risk from eutrophication Populations of farmland birds Area of High Nature Value farmland Volume of dead wood in forests Consumption of pesticides in agriculture Spatial cohesion of nature areas **Diversity of landscapes** Landscapes as cultural heritage



### Welfare indicators

#### **GDP**

- Employment by sector
- Administrative costs
- Exposure to toxic chemicals (NO<sub>x</sub>, pesticides)
- Exposure to disasters (floods, forest fires)
- Tourism pressure
- Visual attractivity of landscapes
- Interregional migration



# Application to land use





# Thank you

© Wageningen UR





