

How will the 2030 Agenda be monitored?

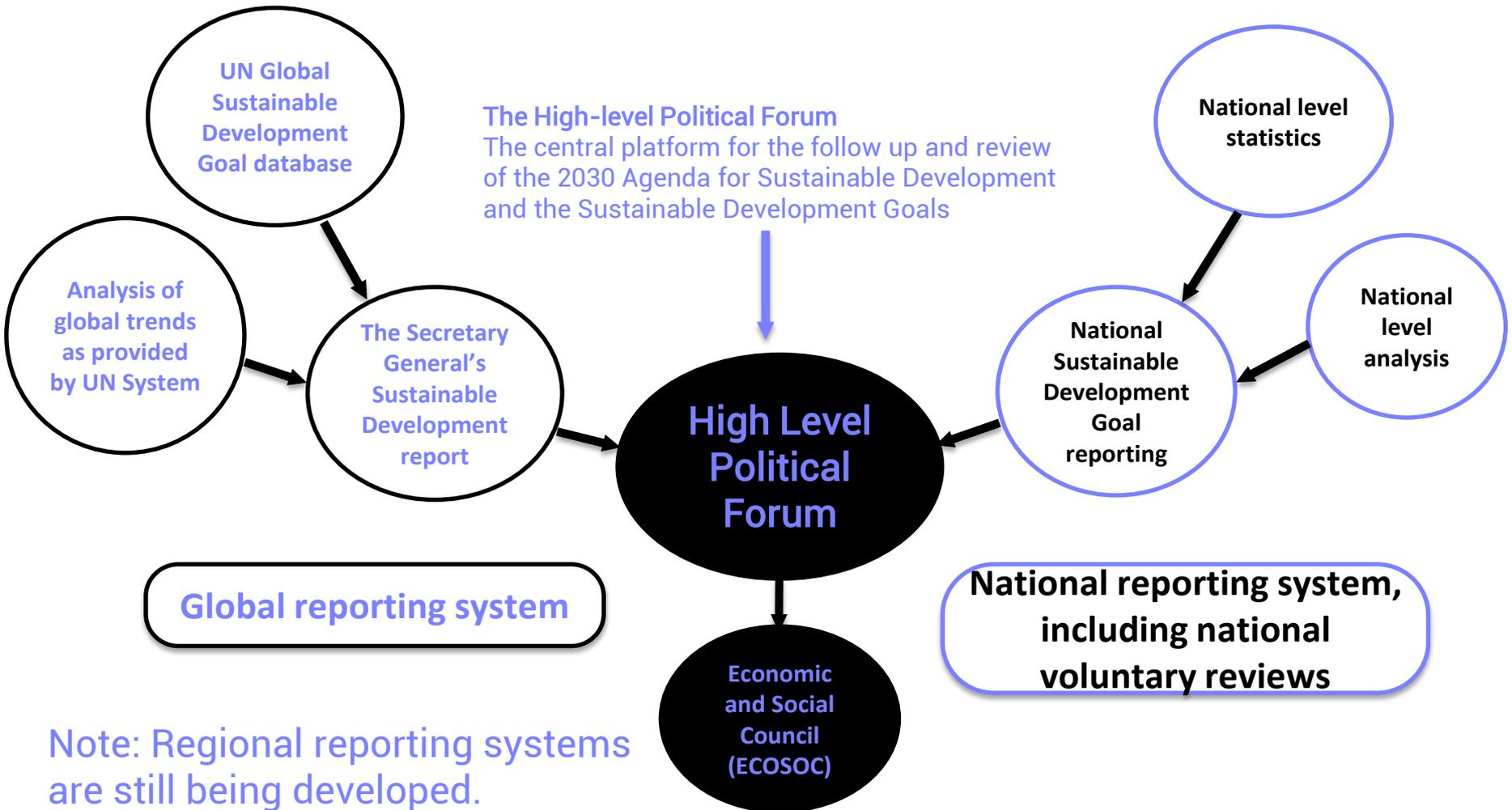
The link between Environment Statistics and the SDGs

Jillian Campbell, UN Environment Statistician

Saving our planet, lifting people out of poverty, advancing economic growth... these are one and the same fight. We must connect the dots between climate change, water scarcity, energy shortages, global health, food security and women's empowerment. Solutions to one problem must be solutions for all.

— Ban Ki-moon

SDG Progress



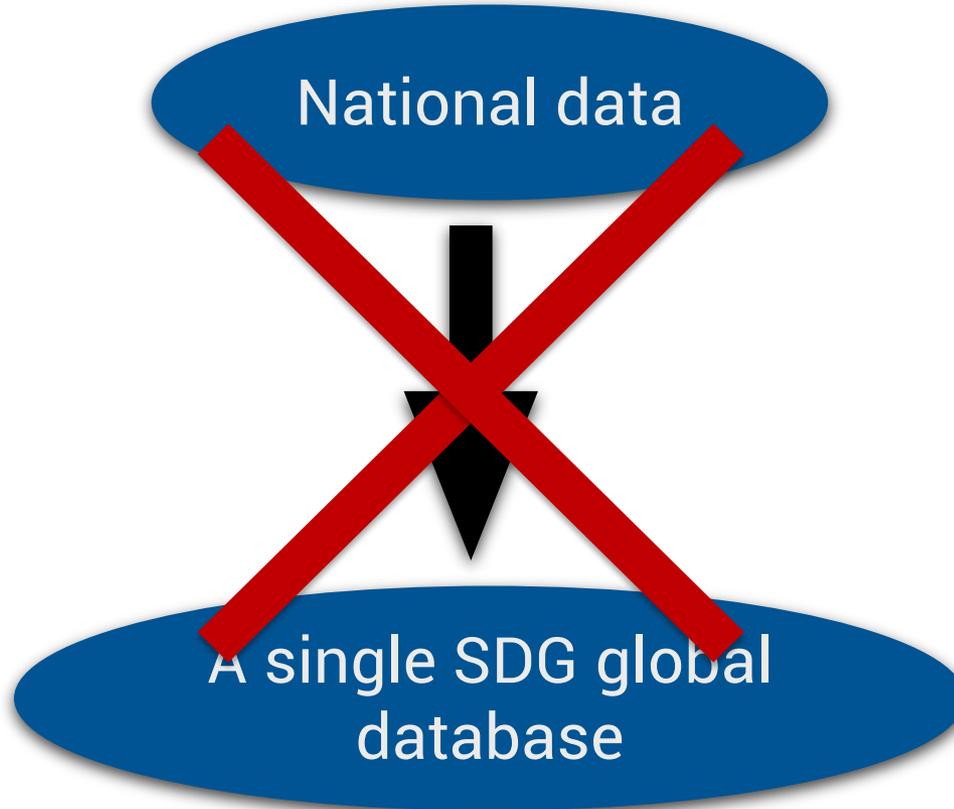
SDG indicator framework

- The SDG Goals and Targets were set with the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2015.
- The General Assembly tasked the UN Statistical Commission, which is made up of the Chief Statistician from all UN Member States, with developing a monitoring framework.
- The UN Statistical Commission established a working group, the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on the SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDG), to establish an indicator framework and report back.

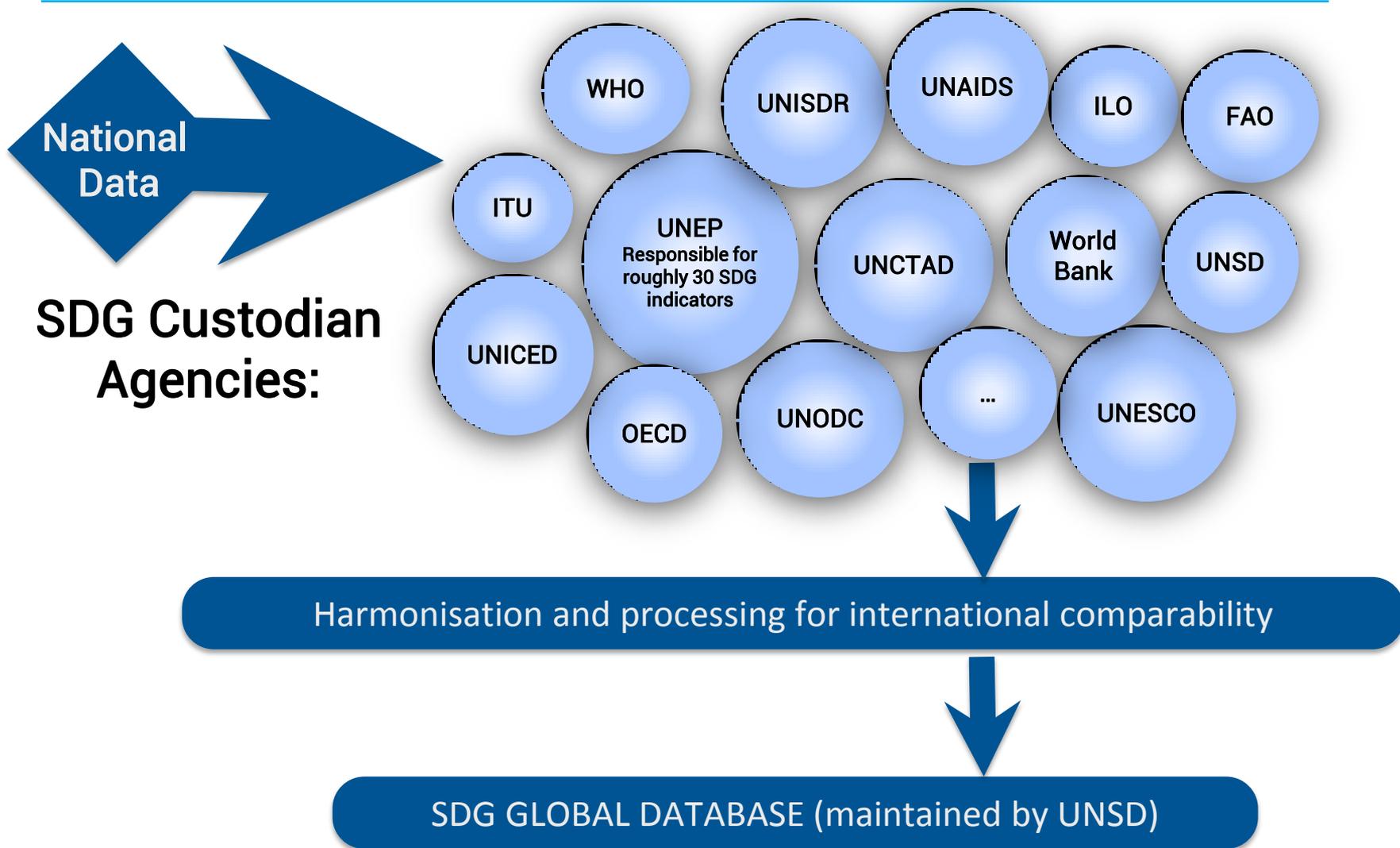
SDG indicator framework

- The IAEG-SDG is comprised of 30 countries which were chosen to represent their region.
 - The IAEG-SDG agreed to a framework of 241 SDG indicators. The full list of 241 indicators was subsequently adopted by the UN Statistical Commission, ECOSOC and finally by the UN General Assembly (in 2017).
 - Each indicator was assigned to a custodian agency to lead methodological developments and reporting.
 - Reporting by countries on these indicators is voluntary.
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Indicator Reporting on the SDGs



Indicator Reporting on the SDGs



The role of UN Environment

- UN Environment is the custodian for 26 indicators.
- The custodian is responsible for leading all methodological development and for designing a data collection and reporting system for the indicators
- Supporting improved data use and analysis is expected to be part of the mandate of the custodian agency
- For more information go to: uneplive.unep.org/projects

UN Environment Indicators



6.3.2, 6.5.1, 6.6.1, 6.a.1, 6.b.1

Water quality, water resource management, freshwater ecosystems and water and sanitation



8.4.1, 8.4.2, 12.1.1, 12.2.1, 12.2.2, 12.3.1, 12.4.1, 12.4.2, 12.5.1, 12.6.1, 12.7.1, 12.a.1, 12.c.1

Sustainable consumption and production, including material flow accounts, chemicals and wastes, environmental policy, food waste and fossil fuels.



14.1.1, 14.2.1, 14.5.1

Ocean related indicators on marine litter, acidification, marine management and coverage of protected areas



15.1.2, 15.4.1, 15.9.1

Protected areas, including mountains, and national targets for the Convention on Biological Diversity



17.7.1, 17.14.1

Environmentally sound technology and sustainable development policy

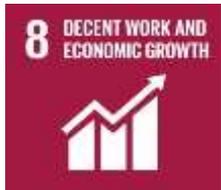
Status of work



Water quality, water resource management, freshwater ecosystems and water and sanitation

- Step-by-step methodologies available from: www.unwater.org/publications/step-step-methodologies-monitoring-sdg-6-global-indicators
- We are promoting a fully geospatial approach toward monitoring water quality and water related ecosystems that would support local and basin level decision making
- We have a partnership with the European Space Agency, NASA and GEO Secretariat to support countries in using existing Earth Observation products

Status of work

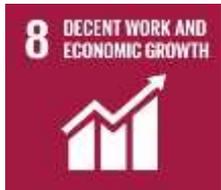


Sustainable consumption and production, including material flow accounts, chemicals and wastes, environmental policy, food waste and fossil fuels.

Methodologies and pilot testing are currently rolling out over the next 6-12 months:

- ***Material flow accounts*** (8.4.1, 8.4.2, 12.2.1, 12.2.2) tell us about the resource extraction and use of an economy. It covers 4 main sub-topics biomass, fossil fuels, metal ores and non-metallic minerals.
- ***Fossil fuel subsidies*** (12.c.1) provide advice to countries on compiling and using information based on the price gap approach or a direct costing of policies.
- ***Corporate Sustainability Reporting*** (12.6.1) currently working to define what are the elements needed for a CSR report depending on company size and how we can provide guidance on compiling reports at the national level.

Status of work



Sustainable consumption and production, including material flow accounts, chemicals and wastes, environmental policy, food waste and fossil fuels.

Methodologies and pilot testing are currently rolling out over the next 6-12 months:

- ***Chemicals and wastes statistics:*** (12.4.1, 12.4.2 and 12.5.1; also linked to 11.6.1): The final methodology on 12.4.1 is based on BRS reporting transmission rates. For the recycling rate and hazardous waste generation and disposal we are just getting started in trying to develop a standardized methodology.
- UN Environment is working with FAO on measuring food waste and loss.
- The other indicators under this goal are policy process indicators.

Status of work



Ocean related indicators on marine litter, acidification, marine management and coverage of protected areas



Protected areas, including mountains, and national targets for the Convention on Biological Diversity

- ***Land accounts and freshwater ecosystem extent and quality*** (14.5.1, 15.1.1, 15.4.1 and linked to 6.6.1 and 15.3.1): Our approach is consistent with the SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounting. Protected areas are widely already established and reported.
- ***Ocean statistics*** (14.1.1 and 14.2.1): Linking monitoring of the SDG indicators on Oceans to the 18 Regional Seas indicators which provide a framework for measuring Oceans.
- ***Environmental Protection Expenditure*** (15.a.1 and 15.b.1): Linked with SEEA and the UNDP Biofin methodology.

Status of work



Environmentally sound technology and sustainable development policy

- ***Investment in EST*** (17.7.1): Focusing currently on looking at investment in EST in the energy and climate change sector through conducting national level analysis of financial transfers.
- ***Policy related statistics*** (17.14.1 and linked to 6.5.1 on water management, 12.1.1 on SCP mainstreaming, and 12.7.1 on sustainable public procurement). The work on 6.5.1, 12.1.1 and 12.7.1 is well developed and based on surveys of national policies. The survey on policy coherence of sustainable development (17.14.1) is at the early stages of development and will focus on a number of different mechanisms including national monitoring systems.

Next steps on measuring fossil fuel subsidies

- The Inter-Agency and Expert Group on the SDG (IAEG-SDG) indicators meets twice per year in Oct/Nov and Mar/Apr.
- Once a methodology for 12.c.1 on fossil fuel subsidies has been agreed then we will submit the methodology (plus pilot testing results to the IAEG-SDG) for their consideration
- The next step will be to devise a reporting system for collecting the information

Questions moving forward

- What should be included in the scope of global reporting versus what should be for national reporting?
- What should be the mechanism(s) for reporting?
- How can we use other initiatives to minimize duplication between the SDG 12.c.1 reporting and other reporting mechanisms?

Thank you



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