

Monitoring the SDGs: how and why

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The challenge



 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

How can we provide food, water, energy for 9,4 billion people, avoid dangerous climate change, and protect our planet's biodiversity?

MDGs to SDGs

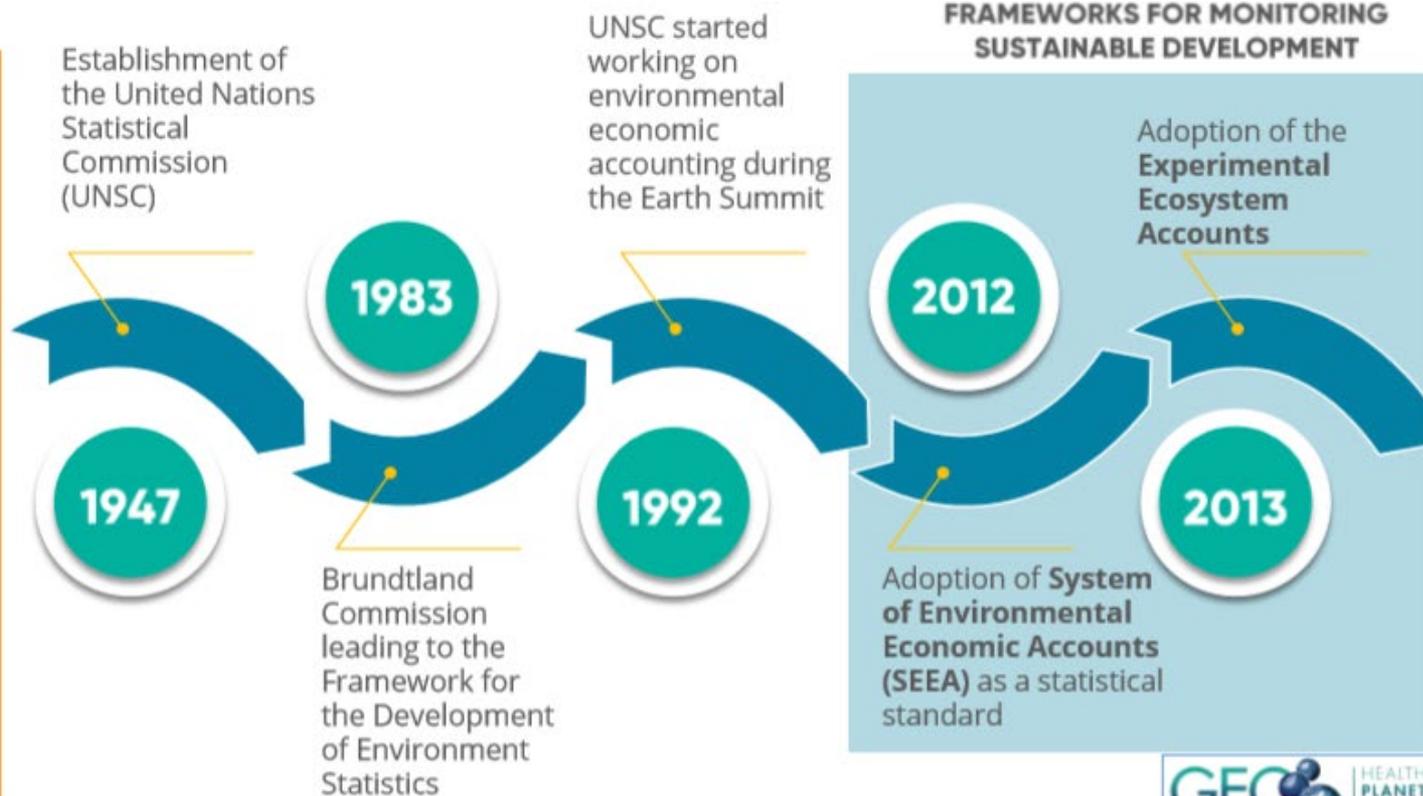
MDGs

Resulted to increased capacity of countries to use **statistics on social development** – poverty, education, health, gender, environment and governance

vs.

SDGs

Focused on **environmental statistical disaggregation** by location, age, gender, age, poverty and other factors



Knowledge Products: measuring the SDGs



Environment-related indicators in the SDGs



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

169 TARGETS

93 INDICATORS
ENVIRONMENT-RELATED

NATIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

SDG METRICS



Satellite Imagery
Water/Ocean
Observations
In Situ Monitoring
Air/Pollution
Ecosystems
Forest/Agriculture
Climate
Land Use and
Cover
Cadaver/Parcels



Citizen Science
Community
Programs
Crowd Sourcing
Research Data
Indigenous Local
Knowledge
Ground Truthing



Population
Demographics
Poverty
Trade/Business
Environment
Labour/Economics
Agriculture
Disability/Gender
CRVS



Mobile Phones
Social Media
Automated
Devices
VGI
Web Analytics
Transactional
Data

EXISTING AND EMERGING TOOLS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

DATA AND KNOWLEDGE

Environment-related indicators in the SDGs: what we need to know

GENDER

- Environmental relationships, including drivers and impacts, are based on **the social construction of gender roles** - men and women.
- UNEP produced the Global Gender and Environmental Outlook (GGEO), but there **is less information on gender-disaggregated environmental assessment**.
- Knowledge base should be able to **reflect the human-environment interactions** – Who pays, Who is serve, and Whose knowledge counts?
- Significantly **less investment** on environment- and resource-related social science and equity-related research.
- **Disaggregated data** are **vital to address issues of equity**, as well as information on the politics of data and knowledge.
- Researchers mostly come from “developed countries”, with 87% from the G20 countries (UNESCO 2015). More should be obtained from developing countries.

EQUITY

ENVIRONMENT and its social nexus and intersectionality

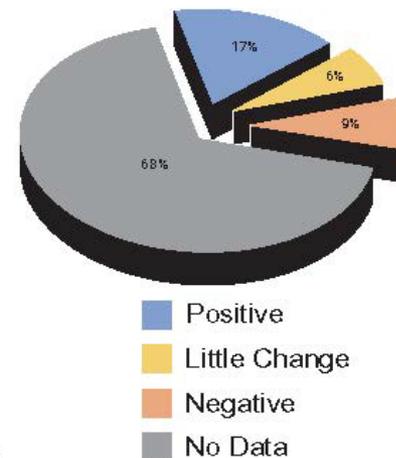
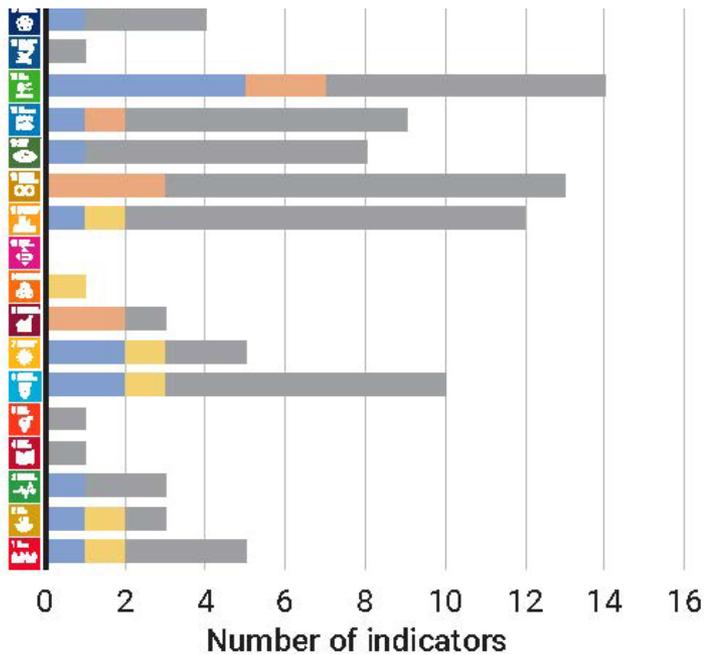
ECONOMY

- SDGs and **environmental economics accounting** provide insight into the value of **‘nature’s contributions to people’** and **cost of residuals**, helping policy makers plan and decide on resource allocation.
- **Need for a diverse methodology** involving insights from ecology, economics, social and cultural studies, and recognizing their dynamic evolution.
- **Social environment** has a **strong influence on health and well-being**.
- **Health-environment nexus** entails the measurement of **‘exposure’** to environmental factors and the **‘outcome’** of health and/or well-being.

HEALTH

Data underpins good decisions

- 68% of environment-related SDG indicators do not have enough data to assess global progress.
- There is even less data availability that is disaggregated by vulnerable population or geospatially.



Where do we want to go?

Healthy People, Healthy Planet

Future Data Needs



Big data is one of the world's emerging valuable resources **changing environmental assessment processes**



More **inclusive and open access** to data will assist in achieving equity, transparency and best use of data for sustainability and development



Citizen Science is engaging the public in collecting and analysing big amounts of environmental data



As **women and men** have different rights over the environment, measuring the **gender-environment nexus** is a high priority



Traditional knowledge can complement science-based knowledge



Innovative methods of data collection are required to transform the provisioning of environmental data and statistics



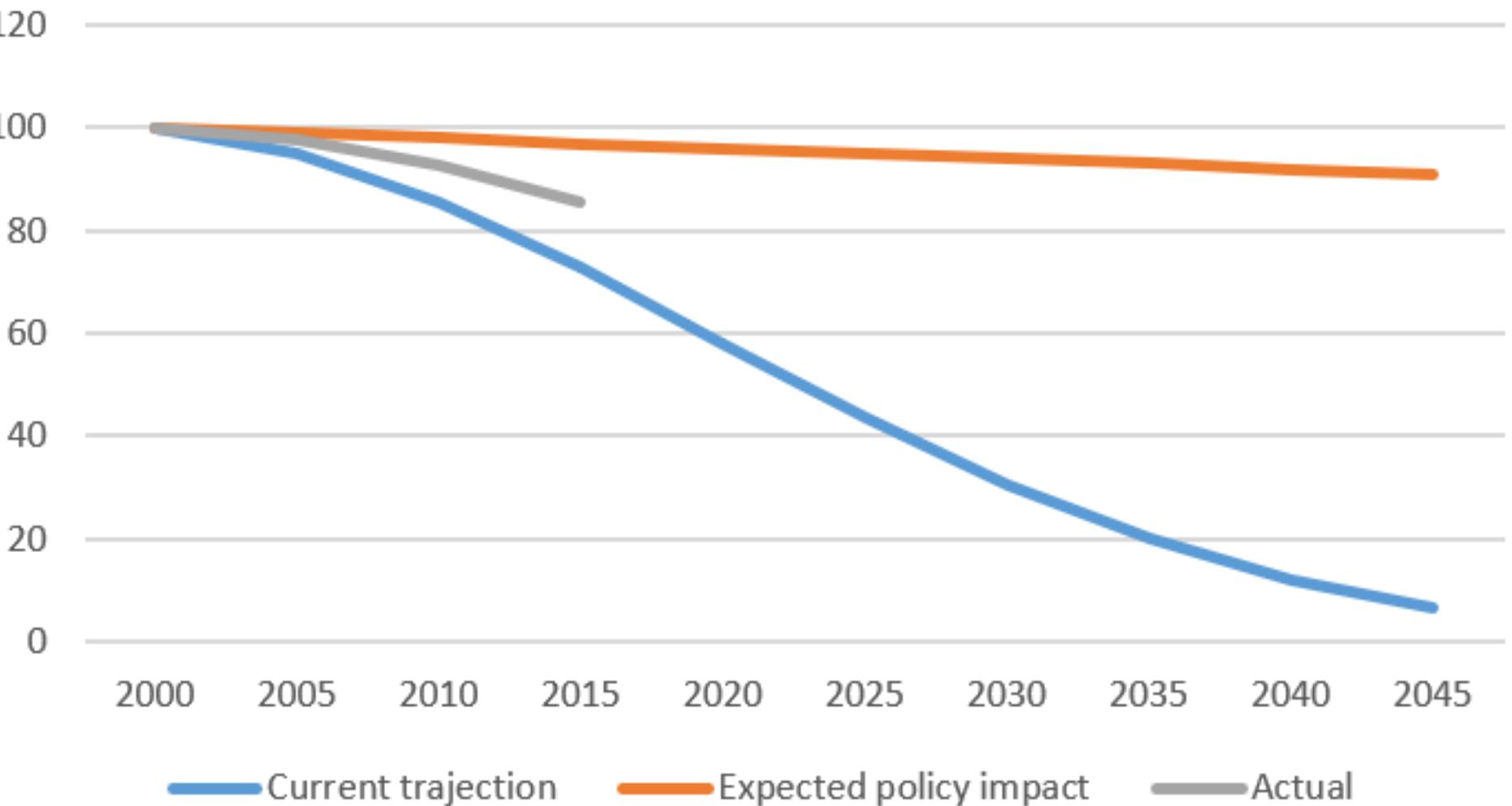
More **environmental data** are needed, focused mostly on the **interlinkages** between **environment, society** and **economy**



Current State of Data and Knowledge

Course correction

Example of policy tracking



Biodiversity Loss

Between 1970 and 2010, the planet has lost 52% of its biodiversity. Currently, 1 million species face extinction.



“The global environmental governance framework is simply not keeping pace with the rate of change that is driving environmental degradation, biodiversity loss and climate change”

– Dr. Jian Liu, UN Environment Chief Scientist

We need better data and science in order to better manage natural resources, target investments and technologies and develop policy.

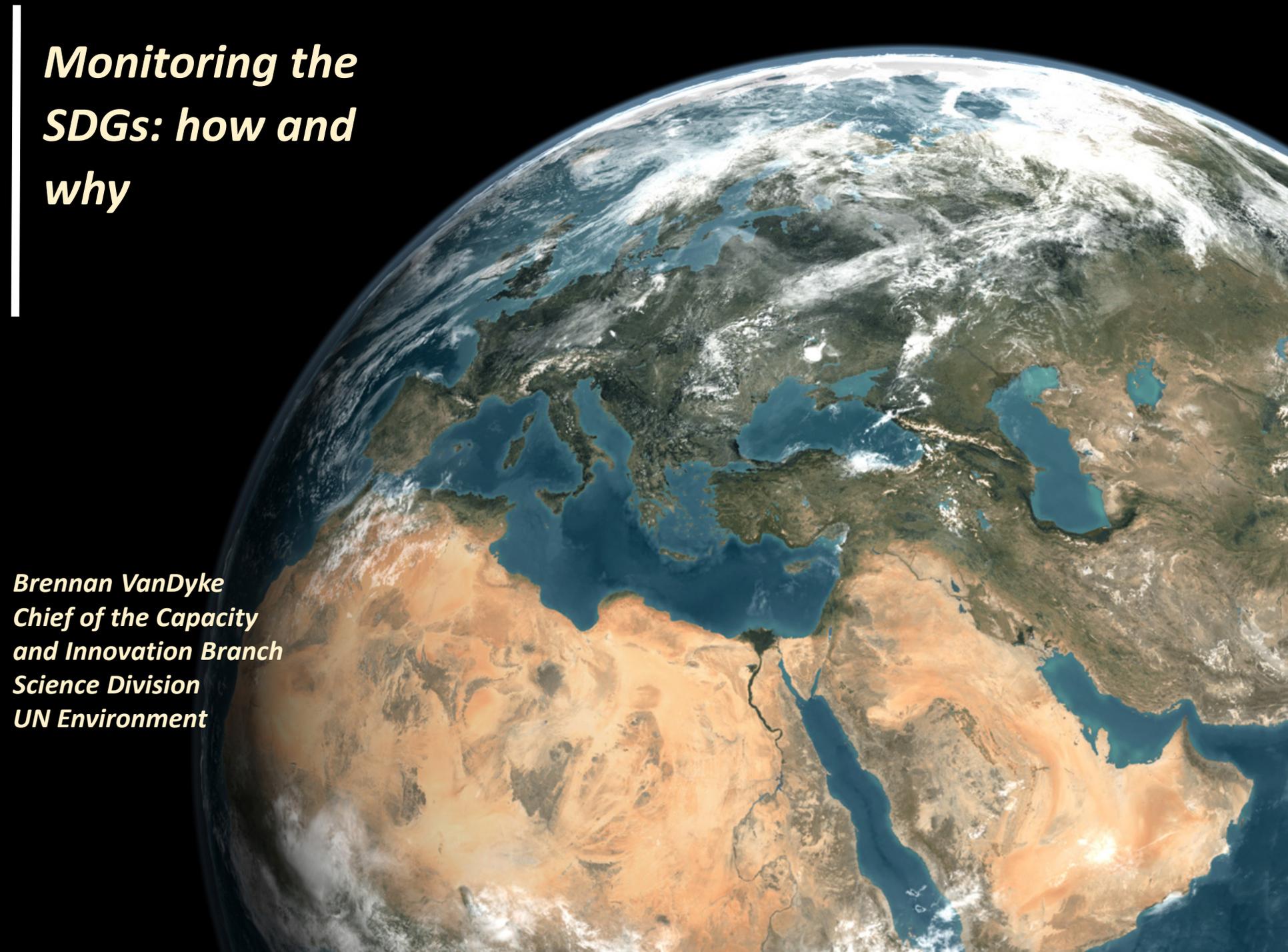


Moving forward

- We need better, faster data so that we can identify problems as they happen.
- We need data to be used
 - Capacity development on data and data use
 - Systems for sharing and finding data
- We need to find ways to not only create information but action
 - Integrated analysis
 - Citizen engagement



@Isha
2015

A satellite view of Earth showing the Middle East, Europe, and parts of Africa. The image is a high-resolution satellite photograph of the Earth, showing the curvature of the planet. The Middle East is the central focus, with the Red Sea, Persian Gulf, and Mediterranean Sea visible. The surrounding landmasses of Europe, Africa, and Asia are also visible, showing various geographical features like mountains, rivers, and coastlines. The image is taken from a high angle, looking down at the Earth's surface.

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