

Status of methodological development for Tier III indicators

**Ninth meeting of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators
(IAEG-SDGs)**

25-28 March 2019

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12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP

- Methodology submitted for reclassification for regional and global aggregates
- Data derived from Global Material Flow and Resource Productivity Database (same as for 8.4.2/12.2.2, Tier I)
- Data available for 180 nations, over a time period of 40 years (1970-2010)

Two-pronged approach:

- Updating Global Material Flow and Resource Productivity Database, using modelling to develop proxies for countries that do not have national material flow accounts
 - Manual and support to countries wishing to develop national material flow accounts
 - OECD is leading, in coordination with partners, work toward improving the material footprint methodology
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12.3.1.b Food Waste

Two sub-indicators agreed at 8th IAEG-SDG Meeting (November 2019):

- 12.3.1.a Global Food Loss Index – FAO (Tier II)
- 12.3.1.b Food Waste – UN Environment (under development)

For Food Waste, propose tiered approach:

- **Level 1:** Food Waste Model being explored (acceptable data quality; feasible for most countries).
- **Level 2:** Food waste as a proportion of municipal solid waste (better data quality; feasible for many countries).
- **Level 3:** Supply chain stage specific studies to build up a picture of food waste in each of the relevant supply chain stages to better inform policy (best data quality; feasible for some countries).

For countries with no food waste data, the model would be used to generate a proxy. Countries would then be encouraged to use the measurement methodologies to work their way up to levels 2 and 3 and generate better quality data with time.

12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment

12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled

- Draft methodology developed in collaboration with UN-Habitat & UNSD
 - Expert Group on Waste SDG Indicators convened January 2018 and a Meeting February 2019 for final review of the draft methodology
 - Definitional alignment with Basel Convention
 - Methodology development process harmonized with waste indicators 11.6.1, 12.3.1, and 12.5.1
 - Pilot testing of draft methodology in 3 countries in 2018 (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, and Costa Rica) – planned in 3 more countries in African region in the first half of 2019 (Ethiopia, Mozambique, Botswana)
 - Data to be collected biennially by the UNSD/UN Environment Questionnaire on Environment Statistics
 - 12.4.2: Waste Electric and Electronic Equipment (WEEE, e-waste) captured as a dedicated sub-indicator, specific data collection questions to be added to UNSD-UN Environment Questionnaire for next biennium (2020)
 - Methodology send to Expert groups Environment Statistics and SEEA
 - Methodology will be submitted for re-classification in Q3 of 2019
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12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports

- UN Environment and UNCTAD are co-custodians
- Draft methodology under development with support of an International Task Force of experts
- The Task Force is developing a “minimum requirement” of sustainability disclosures for inclusion in the indicator, aligned with existing sustainability reporting frameworks
- Potential Global repository for collation and analysis of reports, drawing upon existing global and national repositories (under discussion)

The repository would provide:

- country-level data
 - aggregated data for sub-regional, regional and global levels
 - Disaggregated information by company size and sector
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12.7.1: Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans

- Draft methodology under review by the SPP Programme of the 10YFP and SPP focal points in member states
- Propose government survey to collect information on SPP policies
- Pilot 2017: Global Review of SPP Policies (focal points in 55 countries)

Composite index:

- Existence of an action plan with an estimated budget
 - SPP criteria have been developed for X product groups. Criteria are being periodically revised
 - Percentage of public procurers trained on SPP
 - The legal framework includes SPP provisions
 - SPP support unit with at least 2 dedicated civil servants established
 - Budget allocated to finance the implementation of the SPP action plan
 - Existence of an SPP monitoring system
 - Percentage of SPP for the prioritized categories
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14.1.1.a: Index of coastal eutrophication

Manual on oceans which includes measuring coastal eutrophication

- Under development through an International Expert Group, the most recent meeting was in September 2018
- There is broad agreement on the methodology for this indicator which includes Chlorophyll-A, nitrogen, phosphate and silica plus an indicator of potential modelled based on land based activities (similar to SDG 6.3.2).
- The manual has been tested in Fiji and Colombia and many other countries have experiences with this indicator.

Two stream approach:

1. Chlorophyll-A and the Index of Potential can be modelled at the global level
2. Country level data will be collected through the Regional Seas Programmes

~~- Will be submitted for reclassification within the next 6 months.~~



14.1.1: Floating plastic debris density

Manual on oceans which includes marine litter

- Under development through an International Expert Group, the most recent meeting was in September 2018
- In the final stages of publication of the manual, but were waiting to align with the extensive GESAMP methodology on marine plastics which was launched in March 2019.
- UN Environment proposes that floating plastic debris is not the most appropriate measure and that plastic in the sea column, on the sea floor and on beaches are needed to get a more complete picture.
- There is a need for additional data collection on this indicator and UN Environment is currently testing the application of this methodology and the use of citizen science to collect data in Kenya and Mauritius.

- Will be submitted for reclassification within the next 6 months.



14.1.2 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches

Included in the **Manual on oceans**

- Under development in collaboration with the formal Regional Seas Programmes
- Brings together existing indicators on marine spatial planning, inter coastal zone management and EEZ management from the Regional Seas' core set of indicators and harmonize this information for reporting to the SDGs
- Part of the discussions at the Convention of the Parties meeting for the Regional Seas Programmes

We are in the process of finalizing the manual and the indicator will be submitted for reclassification within the next 6 months.

17.7.1: Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies (ESTs)

- Draft methodology under development through an International Expert Group
- Note submitted to the IAEG-SDG presenting proposal for feedback

Exploring two-pronged approach:

- Proxy for funding for ESTs in developing countries either : a) using OECD International Development Assistant Database, equating specific project codes to ESTs or b) trade data
- Set of criteria and tool for the identification of ESTs, which could be applied by national governments, taking into account their national context – to be used by national governments to report on their own investment in ESTs.



17.14.1: Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development

- International Expert Group Established
- Draft methodology being tested with a sample of member states

Composite indicator framework outlining 8 types of policy coherence mechanisms that can exist at the national level.

1. Institutionalization of Political Commitment

2. Long-term considerations in decision-making

3. Inter-ministerial and cross-sectoral coordination

4. Participatory processes

5. Policy linkages

6. Alignment across government levels

7. Monitoring and reporting for policy coherence

8. Financing for policy coherence

- Guidance notes with definition, contribution to policy coherence for sustainable development and examples from countries to accompany the methodology
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Thank you



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