



## Optimizing the Science-Policy Interface for Monitoring Sustainable Development Results

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Department of Environmental Sciences and Policy

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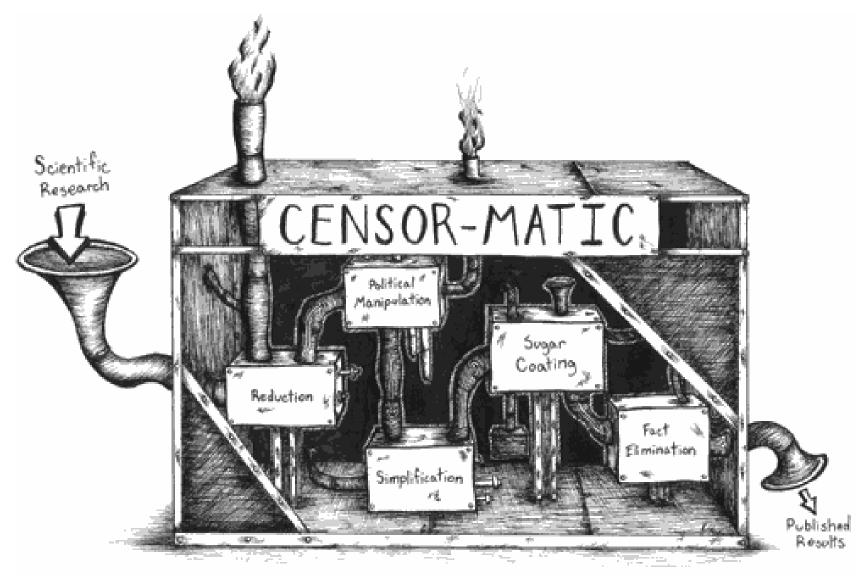
The facts are coming! The facts are coming!





**CEU** : Department of Environmental Sciences and Policy

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- 1. Learning from the MDG experience (MDG-7)
- 2. Establish indicators and baselines early in the process
- Build on existing goals, indicators and data systems, but also invest in capacity and institution building
- 4. Get ready to integrate multiple types of data from multiple sources
- Understand decision-maker information needs and address them throughout the policy cycle
- Develop integrated assessment capacity that can make sense of SDGs as a system of targets
- 7. Make access to up-to-date indicators, progress reviews and projections easy, free, relevant, interactive, user friendly, attractive...







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# Lessons from MDG-7 progress monitoring and review

- Representation of environmental issues in the MDGs (through MDG-7) was symbolic and fragmentary, not based on a whole-system sustainable development framework
- There's been no resource mobilization in support of the institutional foundations of monitoring and reporting at the scale needed
- Consequently, consistent reporting is constrained by weaknesses in statistical monitoring and Earth observation systems – and data



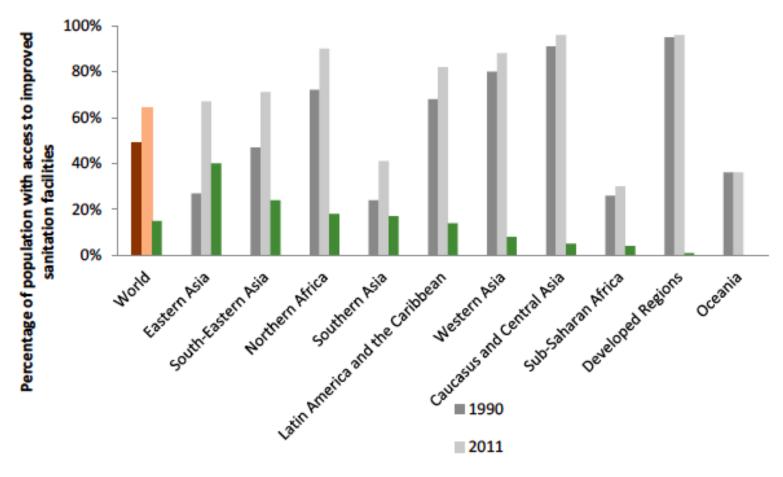


## However...





9



■ Absolute improvement between 1990-2010

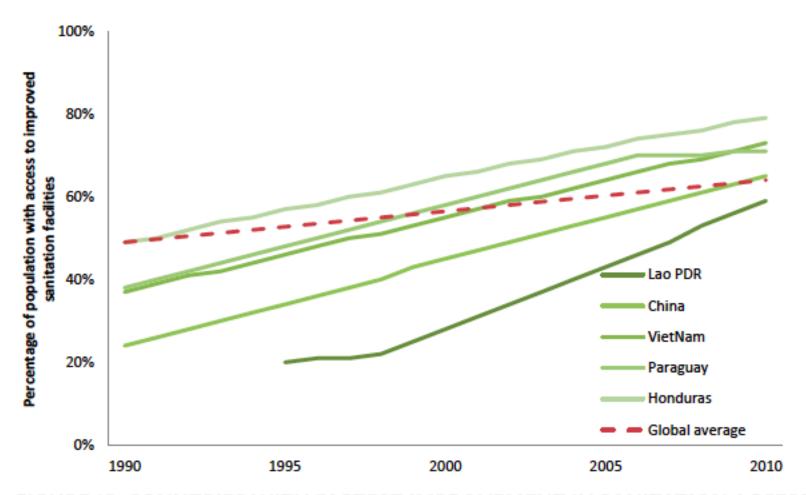
### FIGURE 17. PERCENT OF POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION FACILITIES

Data source: United Nations Statistics Division. (n.d.) Millennium Development Goals Indicators. Data Tables.





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### FIGURE 18. COUNTRIES WITH FASTEST IMPROVEMENT IN SANITATION ACCESS

Data source: United Nations Statistics Division. (n.d.) Millennium Development Goals Indicators. Data Tables.





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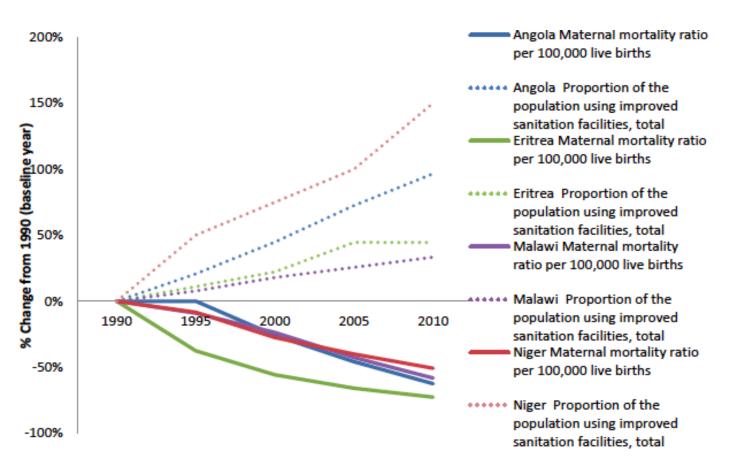


FIGURE 23. HIGHEST REDUCTIONS IN PERCENTAGE MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE VS. PERCENTAGE IMPROVED SANITATION FACILITIES (SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN COUNTRIES WITH A POPULATION HIGHER THAN 1 MILLION)

Data source: United Nations Statistical Division



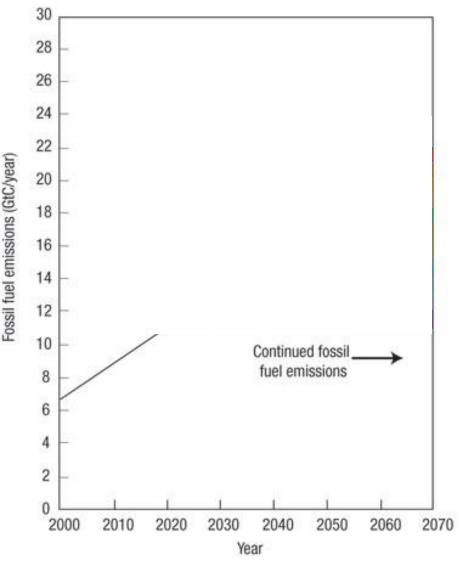


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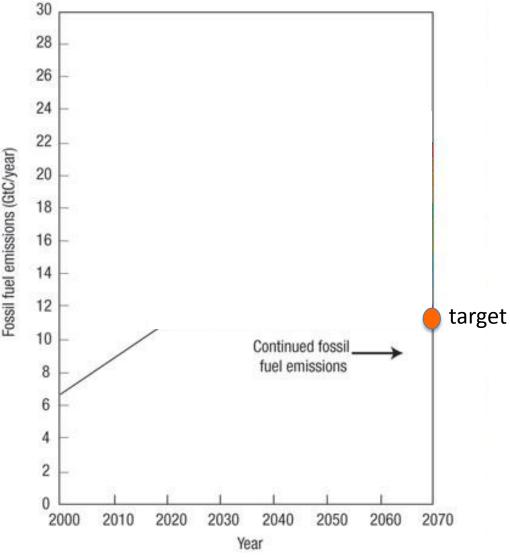


Source: <a href="http://www.nature.com/">http://www.nature.com/</a>





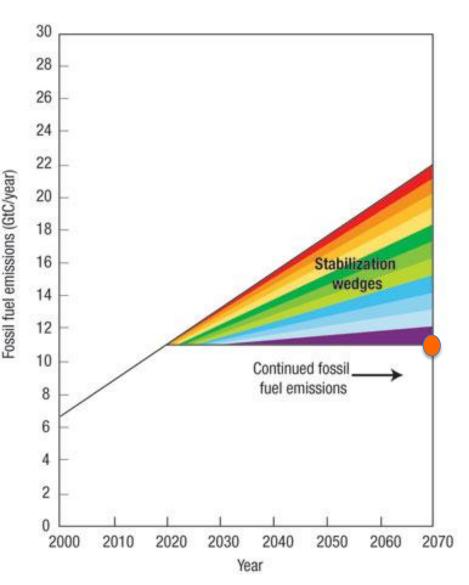








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- Coal: 800 gigawatt-sized plants with all the carbon captured and permanently sequestered
- Nuclear: 700 new gigawatt-sized plants (plus replacement plants)
- Concentrated solar thermal electric: 1,600 gigawatts peak power
- Solar photovoltaics: 3,000 gigawatts peak power
- Efficient buildings: savings totalling 5 million gigawatt-hours
- Efficient industry: savings totalling 5 million gigawatt-hours, including co-generation and heat recovery
- Wind power: 1 million large wind turbines (2 megawatts peak power)
- Vehicle efficiency: all cars 60 miles per US gallon
- Wind for vehicles: 2,000 gigawatts wind, with most cars plug-in hybrid electric vehicles or pure electric vehicles
- Cellulosic biofuels: using up to one-sixth of the world's cropland
- Forestry: end all tropical deforestation





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## **The Small Planet**

Australia Bangladesh China

France Germany

Hungary

India

Indonesia

Japan

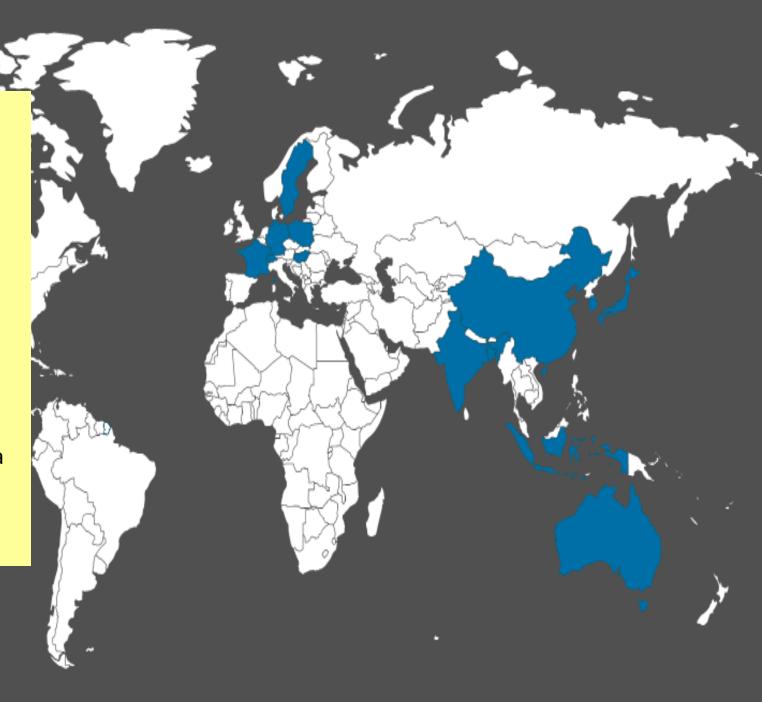
Poland

Republic of Korea

Singapore

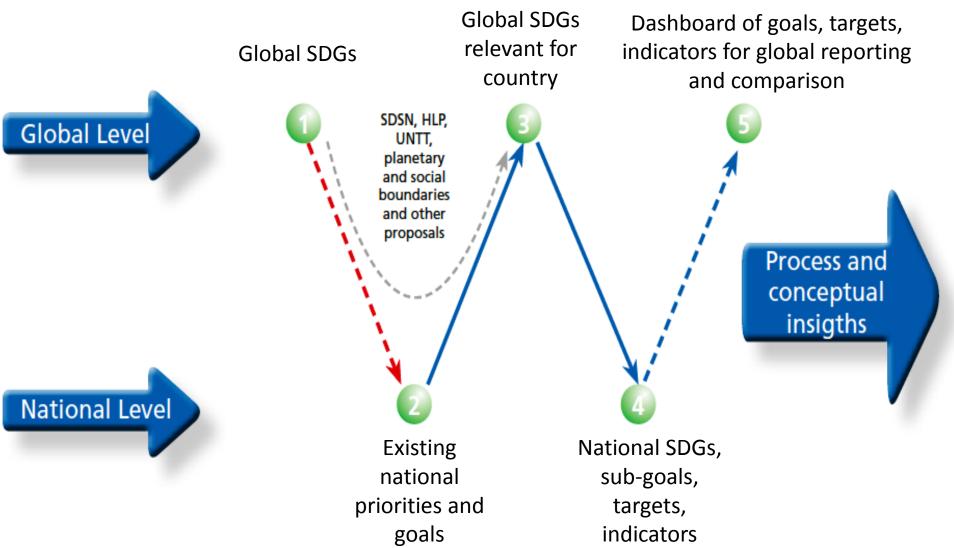
Sweden

Switzerland









Source: ASEF

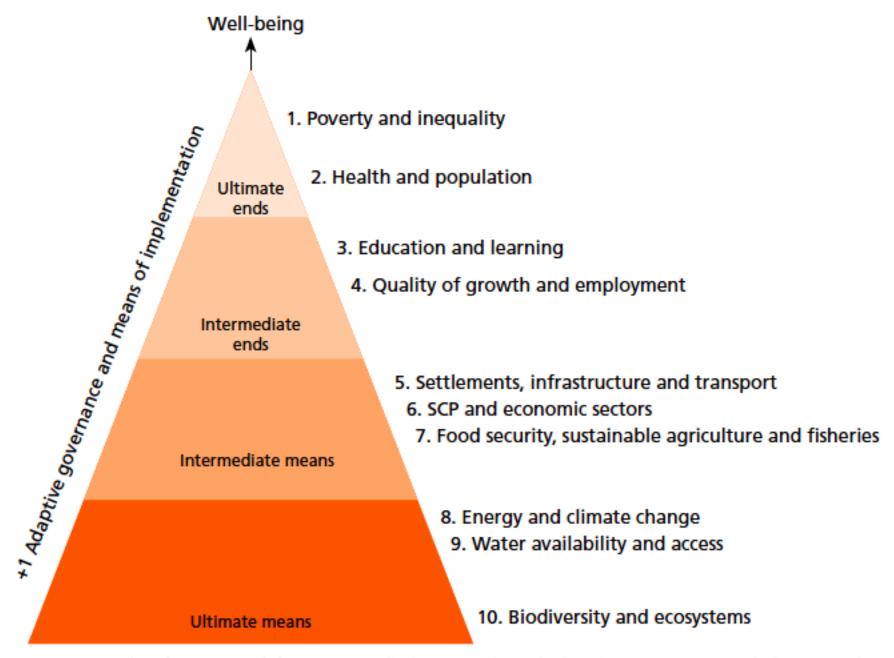


Figure 3.1: The alignment of the 10+1 Small Planet goals with the ultimate means-ends framework

Source: ASEF





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### **40 ZETTABYTES**

[ 43 TRILLION GIGABYTES ] of data will be created by 2020, an increase of 300

times from 2005





The New York Stock Exchange

### 1 TB OF TRADE INFORMATION

captures

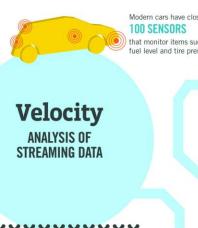
during each trading session



By 2016, it is projected there will be

### 18.9 BILLION NETWORK CONNECTIONS

- almost 2.5 connections per person on earth



**Volume** 

**SCALE OF DATA** 

### It's estimated that 2.5 QUINTILLION BYTES [ 2.3 TRILLION GIGABYTES ] of data are created each day



Most companies in the U.S. have at least

### **100 TERABYTES**

100,000 GIGABYTES ] of data stored

### Modern cars have close to

that monitor items such as fuel level and tire pressure

## The FOUR V's of Big Data

break big data into four dimensions: Volume, Velocity, Variety and Veracity

### 4.4 MILLION IT JOBS



As of 2011, the global size of data in healthcare was estimated to be

[ 161 BILLION GIGABYTES ]



### 30 BILLION PIECES OF CONTENT

are shared on Facebook every month





By 2014, it's anticipated there will be 420 MILLION WEARABLE, WIRELESS **HEALTH MONITORS** 

### 4 BILLION+ **HOURS OF VIDEO** are watched on

YouTube each month



are sent per day by about 200 million monthly active users

### 1 IN 3 BUSINESS LEADERS

don't trust the information they use to make decisions



in one survey were unsure of how much of their data was inaccurate



**Variety** 

DIFFERENT

**FORMS OF DATA** 

Poor data quality costs the US economy around



Veracity UNCERTAINTY OF DATA



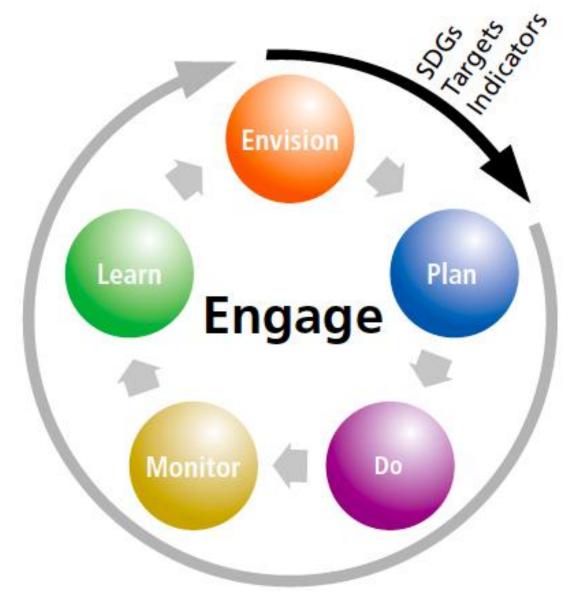


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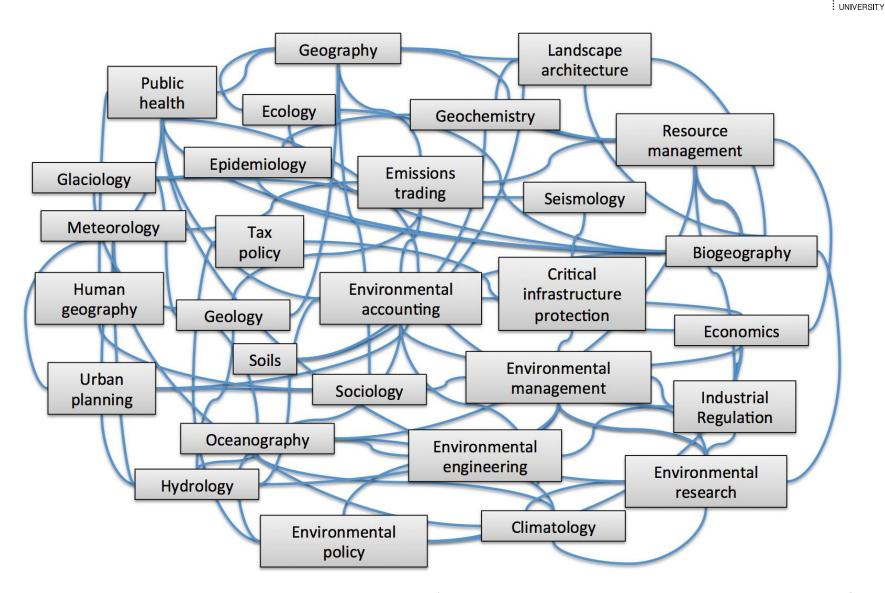




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## THANK YOU

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