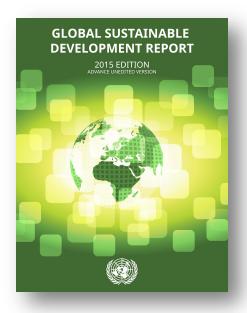
GLOBAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT

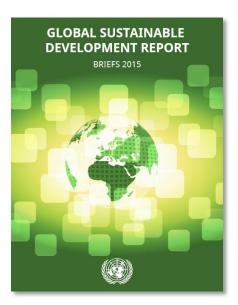
2015 EDITION
ADVANCE UNEDITED VERSION

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UNDESA/DSD

HLPF Side Event, 1 July 2015, CR-1





The GSDR and GSDR Briefs can be found here:

https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/globalsdreport/2015

Possible Roles for the HLPF for Strengthening the Science Policy Interface

HIGHLIGHT TRENDS, PROVIDE POLICY-RELEVANT ANALYSIS

PLATFORM FOR SCIENCE-POLICY DIALOGUE

CONTRIBUTION TO AGENDA SETTING

SCIENCE

- Identify new and emerging issues through sound scientific evidence, assessments and forward-looking projections
- Capture past and future sustainable development trends, lessons learnt and scientific findings, indicating potential areas for policy action
- Provide a repository for recent assessments covering sustainable development goal areas
- Highlight interlinkages among sectors and tools to address them in an intergenerationally equitable way
- Assess the coverage, integration and coherence of international assessments in sustainable development goal areas
- Highlight lessons learnt and best practices from public-private research collaborations

- Provide a platform for two-way interactions between international assessments and regional and national policy-making
- Provide a forum for wide participation through multiple channels and feature a wide range of perspectives
- Provide improved access to the findings of existing assessments and highlight synergies and trade-offs
- Provide a platform for exchange of experience on how the science-policy interface at the national level has worked.
- Bring the work of independent scientific advisory groups and assessment initiatives to the intergovernmental arena
- Involve scientists in specialized fields to engage in the broader science-policy interface through the production of science digests
- Promote in-depth cooperation on integrated sustianable development scenarios

 Identify areas where research, data and science-policy interface mechanisms

would need increased resources for

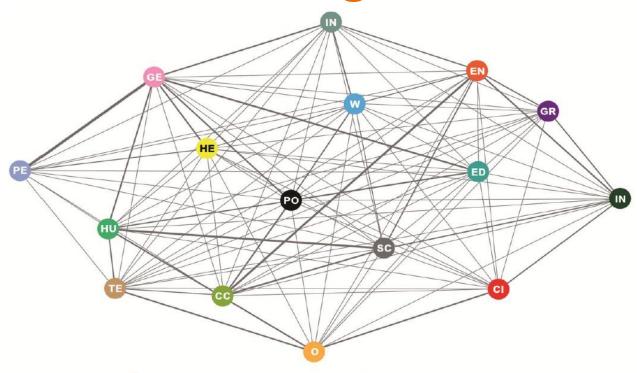
developing countries

based on national priorities

POLICY

- Agree on priority emerging issues that need addressing at the international level,
- Help transpose the outcomes of global science-policy debates into regionally and nationally relevant frameworks for action
- Provide political guidance on research needs of relevance to address sustainable development
- Request independent scientific bodies to carry out studies that address specific needs and questions raised by the forum
- Assess the effectiveness of the international science-policy interface mechanisms in sustainable development goal areas
- Commission reviews on how international law in specific sustainable development areas reflects changes in scientific consensus

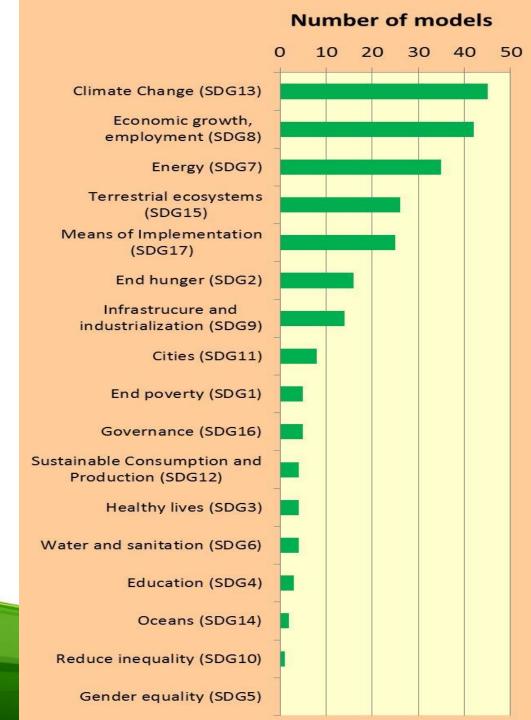
SDGs as Integrated Web



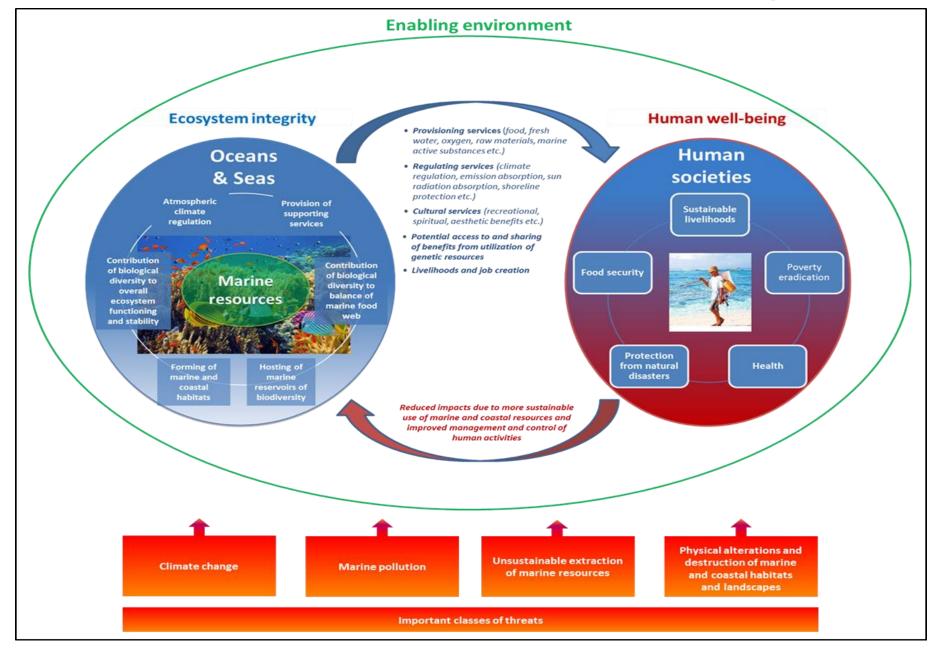
- CITIES
- CLIMATE CHANGE
- **EDUCATION**
- **ENERGY**
- GENDER
- GROWTH & EMPLOYMENT
- HE HEALTH
- HUNGER

- INEQUALITY
- IN INFRASTRUCTURE & INDUSTRY
- OCEANS
- PE PEACEFUL & INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES
- PO POVERTY
- SC SCP
- **TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS**
- WATER

SDG Coverage of the 72 Selected Global Scenario Models

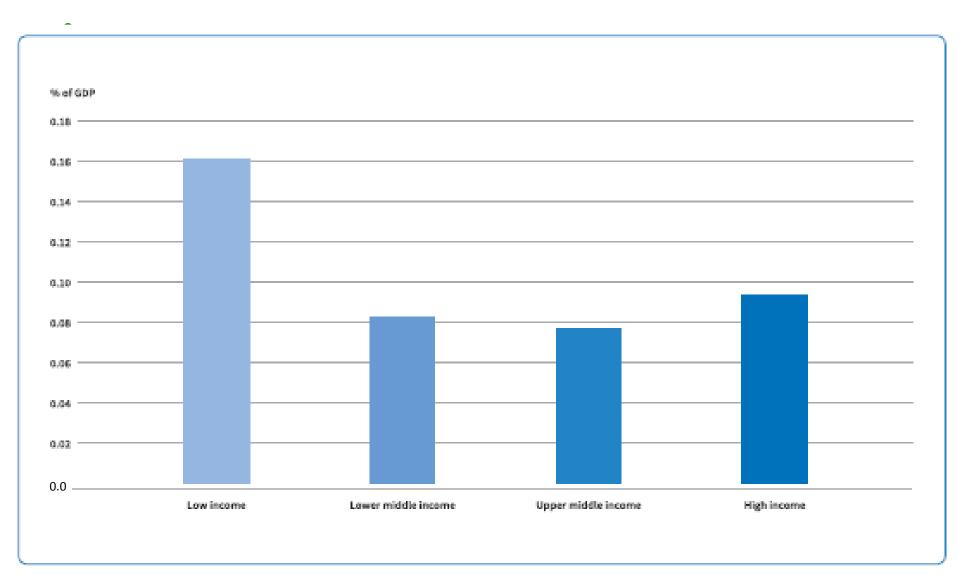


Oceans, Seas, Marine Resources & Human Well-being Nexus

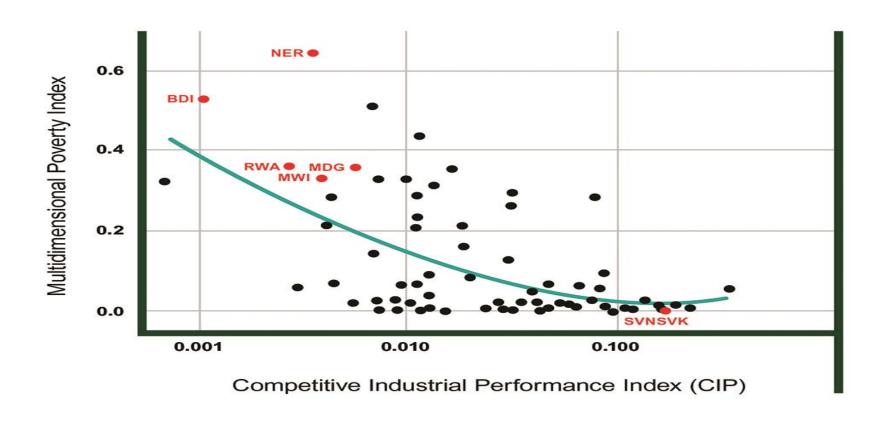


Economic Losses Relative to the Size of the Economy

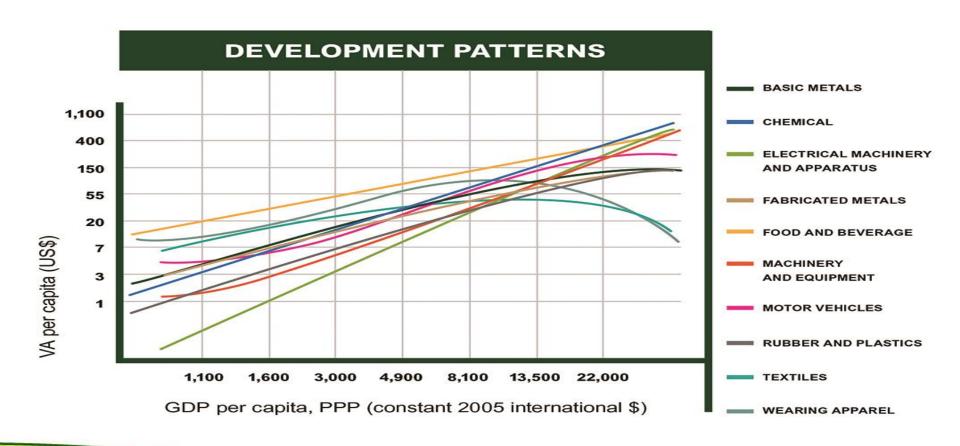
By income group 1990-2013



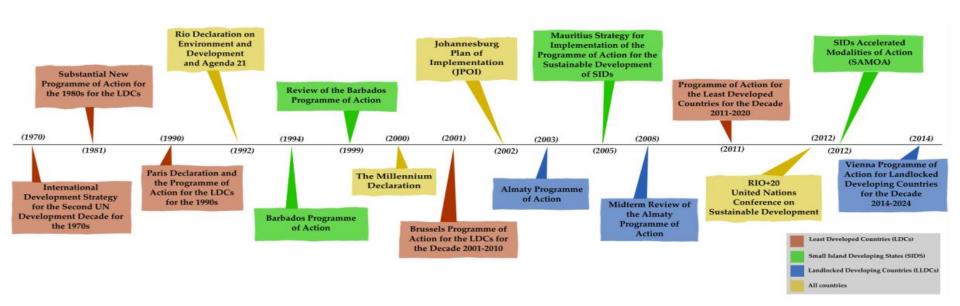
Multidimensional Poverty Index



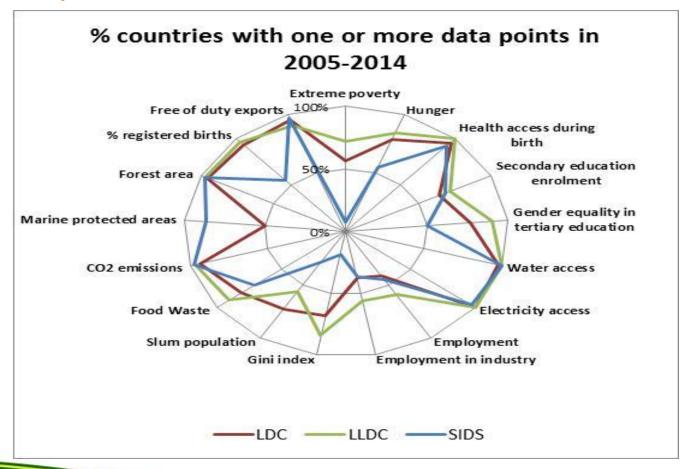
Patterns of Manufacturing Development



Timeline of International Commitments for countries in Special Situations



Data Availability for Illustrative Indicators: % of LDC, LLDC & SIDS with 1 or More Data Points Since 2005



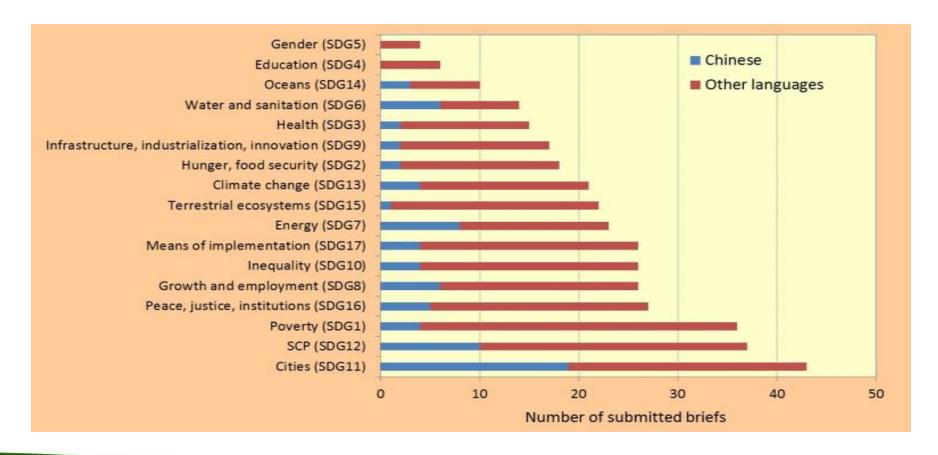
UNEP Foresight Criteria for "Emerging Issues"

Indicative criteria	Illustrative issue
Global significance - is critical to achieving sustainable development in many parts of the world	Climate change
Affects one or more of the dimensions of sustainable development	Disaster risk reduction
Evidence-based, including scientific and traditional sources of knowledge	Biotechnology, GMOs
Newness - the result of new knowledge	Ocean acidification

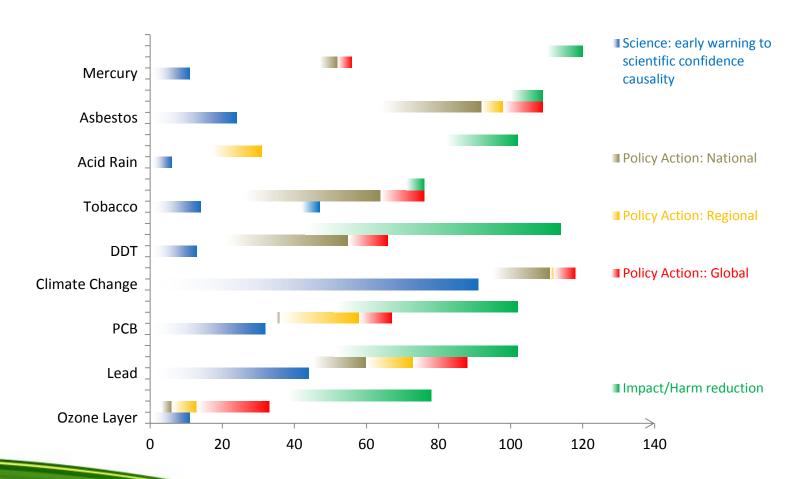
Criteria Used in the Review of the Science Briefs

Criteria	Question
Scientific basis	Is the brief factual and based on peer- reviewed literature?
Balanced approach	Does it consider a wider range of scientific perspectives? Does it reflect economic, social and environmental aspects?
Novelty	Does it present an issue that is typically not adequately considered in the global SD policy debate?
Accessibility	Is the brief well-written and easily understandable?

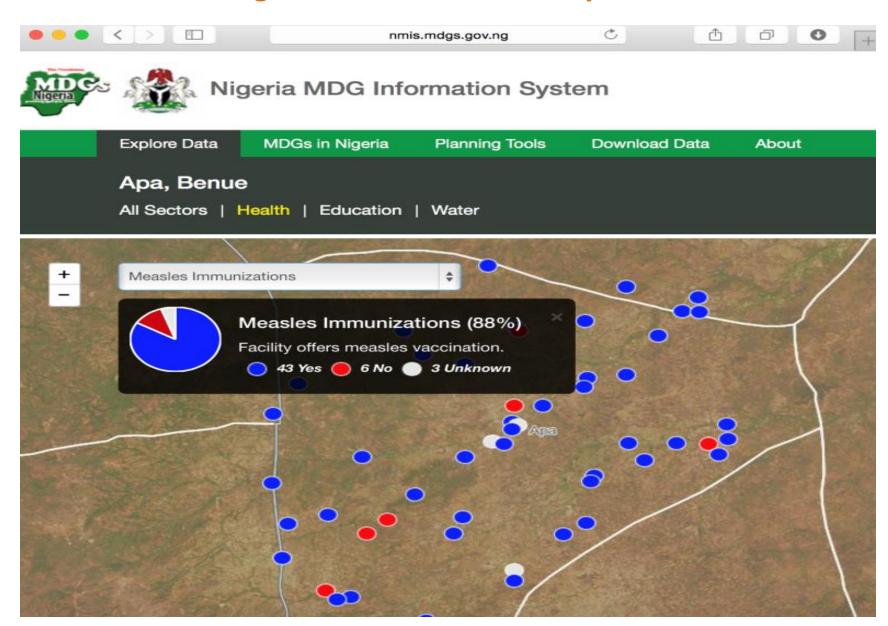
Coverage pf SDGs by all Submitted Briefs vs. those in Chinese Language



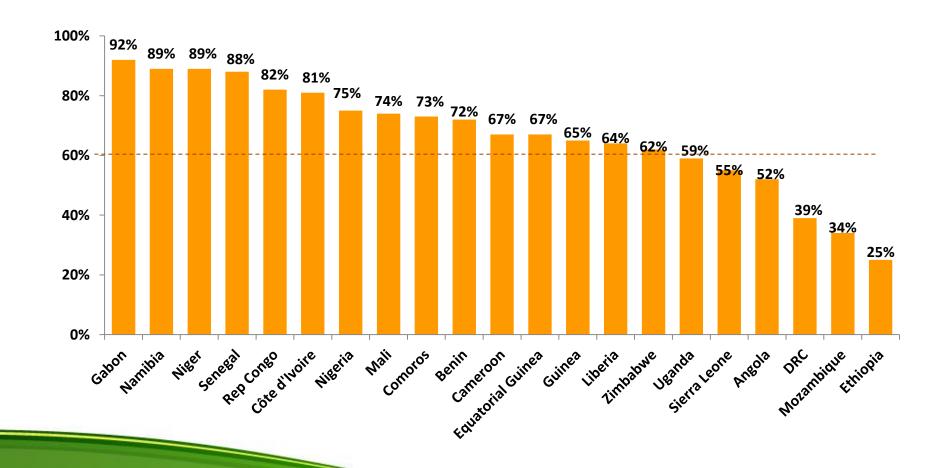
Time Lags (in years) Between Science and Policy for Selected Environmental Issues



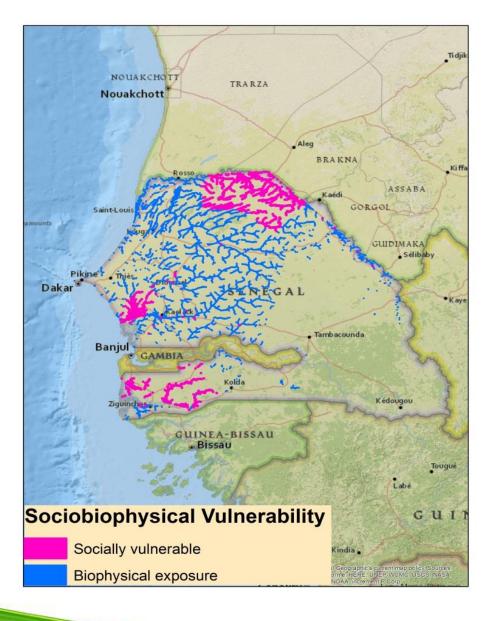
Nigeria MDG Information System



Percentage of Households with Mobile Phones (2011-14)



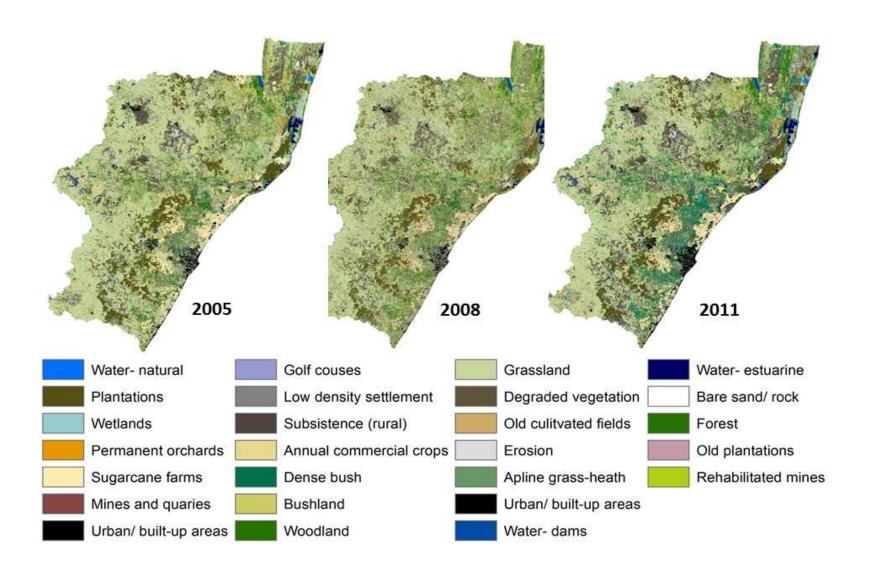
Combined Socio-physical Vulnerability to flooding in Senegal



Mobility patterns in West-Africa according to Cell Phone Records



Land Cover Data, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa



Key Summary Points