Monitoring of Environment related Sustainable Development Goals in India

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Flow of the presentation

- Background
- Environment related SDG indicators
- National Indicators
- Challenges
- Way Forward
1. SDG - BACKGROUND INDIA
Implementation of SDGs in India

- India has been closely associated with development of the SDG framework;
- There is a convergence of vision underlying the priorities set in the SDGs and those in India's development planning. India is always committed to a sustainable path to prosperity. The SDGs reflect India's evolving understanding of socio-economic and environmental inter-linkages and also a global vision towards a sustainable future.
National Implementation and Monitoring of SDGs.

NITI Aayog
❖ National Implementation and Monitoring of SDGs.
❖ Overall supervision in alignment of schemes and programmes of the Govt.
❖ Each of the 17 Goals/169 targets assigned/mapped to a Ministry along with relevant Govt schemes/Programmes.

MoSPI
❖ Development of National Indicator Framework.
❖ Identification of Indicators, data sources and periodicity.
❖ Data reporting of SDG Indicators.
❖ Identifying new data sources and new Indicators.
❖ Periodic reports and Dashboards.
❖ Refinement of Indicators.
❖ SDG global data flow coordination.

MEA
❖ International commitments.
2. Environment related SDG Indicators
**Mapping of Goals and Targets**

- Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MOEFCC), Govt. of India is the nodal ministry for implementing and monitoring environment related Goals/targets in India.

- Many of the Goals and Targets in the SDGs have environmental impact. However, 25 environmental targets are identified in MoEF&CC for priority implementation.

- India has developed a National Indicator Framework consisting of about 300 indicators for National monitoring of SDGs.

- There are 43 indicators for monitoring the 25 environmental Targets.

- Additionally, there are targets for which no indicators are identified in the NIF; and targets for which lead implementers are other Ministries, but MoEF&CC need to implement some components. These will be addressed later.
Implementation of SDGs in the Ministry

- Most of the identified targets are being implemented in the Ministry through various schemes/programmes. There are also international agreements related to some targets.
- Ministry is mapping Schemes/Programmes/ international agreements of the Government which are related to respective targets.
- An implementation plan for each target is being prepared based on the identified Schemes/Programmes/ international agreements.
- Goals and targets are aspirational. Voluntary periodical targets are being framed.
- While implementation of SDGs a pragmatic approach towards new areas, where international standards are just recently developed or under development will be adopted. This would allow for testing and developing the standards in the country.
3. Challenges
Of the 232 indicators under Sustainable Development Goals many global indicators are yet to be developed (Tier 3). Many environment indicators fall under this category.

For many environment indicators which are recently upgraded as Tier 2 after an agreement on the methodology, data are not produced in countries on a regular basis.

Data requirements for the global indicators are unprecedented and constitute a challenge for many countries.

SDG requires a regular flow of environmental data. However, many indicators are either under development or data are not regularly produced in countries/developing countries.

There are some one time studies conducted by research organisations. However, time series data may not be available.
4. Way Forward
Custodian Agencies of the global indicators need to take initiative to build capacity in the countries to produce regular data for monitoring SDGs.

Additional resources required to initiate new data collection programs, especially for Tier II and Tier III indicators.

Implementation of SDGs will be adversely affected due to lack of funds meant to set up infrastructure for data management and monitoring.
Thanks!
SDG National Indicator Framework (NIF) & an attempt to create linkages with SEEA

Government of India
Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation
Central Statistics Office
Social Statistics Division

By: Krishna Kumar Tiwari
Deputy Director
Present Status regarding compilation of Environmental Statistics

FDES is an organising framework whereas SEEA is an accounting Framework. SEEA is a platform to integrate environment related statistics (e.g. water, energy, land, ecosystems) into account.

Based on FDES

Based on SEEA-CF

March

September
In concordance with FDES-2013, a revision was mandated in the way environment statistics was being presented by CSO. The publication “EnviStats-India” is a step in this direction, which is targeted to capture/cover the indicators of FDES-2013. Out of proposed 100 Tier-I Indicators, data is available for 84 Indicators, which are already been published in the Report of the Ministry.

The work related to compilation of Environment Statistics & compilation of data for Environmental Accounting has been planned in a phase-wise manner. Enough time (almost 6 months) has been spared for the work related to compilation of data for Environmental Accounting.

The work related to Natural Capital Accounting & Valuation of Ecosystem Services (NCAVES) is also carried out by the country. It is EU-funded Project launched by UNSD on pilot basis in five countries. India is one among the five countries selected.
• Theme: Asset Accounts
• Coverage of the publication
  – Land Cover
  – Water
  – Forests – Area, Cover, Growing Stock and Carbon
  – Minerals- Proved, probable and remaining resources
Progress on Indicators for SDG Reporting

A National Indicator Framework (NIF) has been finalized for monitoring/reporting of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

**National Indicator Framework (NIF) : Highlights**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG Goal</th>
<th>Total National Indicators</th>
<th>Environment Related Indicators</th>
<th>SDG Goal</th>
<th>Total National Indicators</th>
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Linkage B/w SDG Indicators & SEEA

Out of 17 SDGs, some of the indicators of following 10 SDGs may be compiled using SEEA:

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- Agriculture
- Water
- Energy
- Economic growth
- Industrialization
- Cities
- Consumption and production
- Climate change
- Marine and coastal
- Ecosystems

- Link created between SDG- NIF & SEEA to maximize the utility of information received for SEEA-CF for monitoring of SDGs. A set of 46 Indicators (44 Unique indicators) related to various SDGs have been identified which are relevant under SEEA.
- Link helps reduce the efforts to compile data for SEEA & SDG as the source Ministries on various natural resources are generally same.
- The work related to preparation of metadata for SDGs Indicators have already been assigned to the concerned Nodal Ministry. The metadata consists of:
  - Description/definition, calculation method, frequency, unit of measurement, data source agency etc.
- This information to aid compilation of data under SEEA-CF.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>SDG Goal</th>
<th>SEEA LAND COVER- USE ACCOUNT</th>
<th>SEEA-ENERGY</th>
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<th>SEEA-ECOSYSTEM</th>
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An Illustration: Issues in compilation of data

Land Resources

SDG Indicator: 15.3.1 : Percentage of degraded area restored.
This is a Input Indicator of SEEA- Land Cover/ Use Account which may be used for monitoring/ reporting of SDG NIF.

Data Source Agencies:
1. Department of Land Resources (Wasteland)
2. Department of agriculture (Land Use Statistics) – Administrative Data
3. NRSC – Land Use land cover map

Different definition, different classification ➔ Unique data with the common methodology accepted to all stakeholders.

Water Quality

SDG Indicator: 6.6.3 : Biological assessment information of surface water bodies
This is a Input Indicator of SEEA- Water Account which may be used for monitoring/ reporting of SDG NIF.

Data Source Agencies:
1. CPCB : 2500 monitoring Stations
2. CWC : 878 monitoring Stations
3. CGWB: 23125 monitoring stations

Different definition, different location of monitoring stations ➔ Unique data with the common methodology accepted to all stakeholders.
An Illustration: Issues in compilation of data

Energy Resources
MoS&PI brings out an annual publication – “Energy Statistics in India”. Energy indicators are being brought out by CSO as part of Energy Statistics for the use of policy makers as well as for comprehensive reporting to International Energy Association (IEA).

➡ There is need to modify the existing system as per reporting standard of SDG/SEEA.
Thanks