

Integrating Geospatial Information into the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

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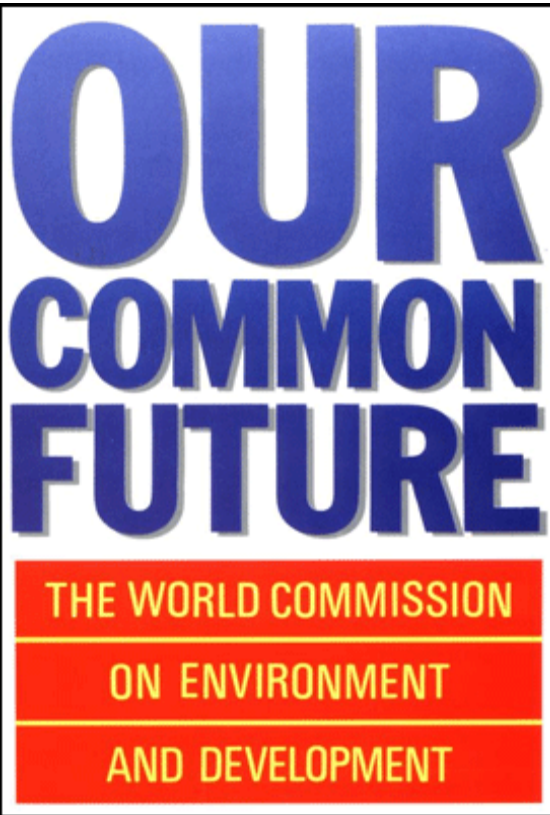
Our world is facing serious challenges...

Collectively we need to create the future we want...



Brundtland Report 'Our Common Future' 1987

- *Our Common Future* aimed to discuss the *environment & development as one single issue*
- The Brundtland report (*Our Common Future*) defined sustainable development as “**development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.**”



UN Millennium Summit, New York, 2000



Millennium Development Goals



WE CAN
END POVERTY
2015 MILLENNIUM
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS



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“We recognize the importance of space-technology-based data, in situ monitoring and reliable geospatial information for sustainable development policymaking, programming and project operations....”

Para. 274

“We further recognize the importance of comprehensive hazard and risk assessments, and knowledge- and information-sharing, including reliable geospatial information”

Para. 187



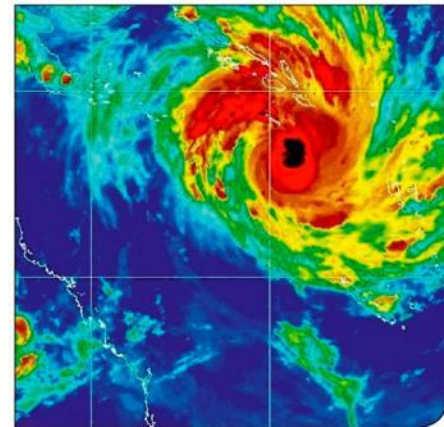
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How can you measure and monitor sustainable development...



...without geography, place, and location



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Sustainable Development Goals



- 17 goals accompanied by 169 targets. To be further elaborated through a global indicator framework.
- How many of these goals capture or include elements of geography, place, and location?
- What is the role of mapping and land related agencies?
- Where does geospatial information fit?
- Those negotiating the goals and targets, and Outcome Document, have no real idea of what role we can play in the next 15 or so years.



Sustainable data for sustainable development

The monitoring of the MDGs taught us that data are an indispensable element of the development agenda:

- Despite improvement, critical data for development policymaking are still lacking.
- Real-time data are needed to deliver better decisions faster.
- Geospatial data can support monitoring in many aspects of development, from health care to natural resource management.
- New technology is changing the way data are collected and disseminated.
- Global standards and an integrated statistics system are key elements for effective monitoring.
- Data should be open, easily accessible and effective for decision-making.

The Millennium Development Goals Report
2015



<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/>



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Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



- An agreed global and united policy to manage and transform the social, economic and environmental dimensions of humanity and our planet.
- The blueprint to guide us for the next 15 years, and contains much more accountability than the MDGs with 17 goals, 169 targets, and at least as many indicators.
- Implementation will require good policy, science, technology and data.
- Measuring and monitoring, from local to global, requires ‘data’....but where does the data come from, and is it’s provision sustainable?



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Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



Follow up and review:

76. We will support developing countries, particularly African countries, LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs, in strengthening the capacity of national statistical offices and data systems to ensure access to high quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data.

We will promote transparent and accountable scaling-up of appropriate public-private cooperation to exploit the contribution to be made by a wide range of data, *including earth observation and geospatial information*, while ensuring national ownership in supporting and tracking progress.



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Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



Data, monitoring and accountability:

17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, *geographic location* and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.



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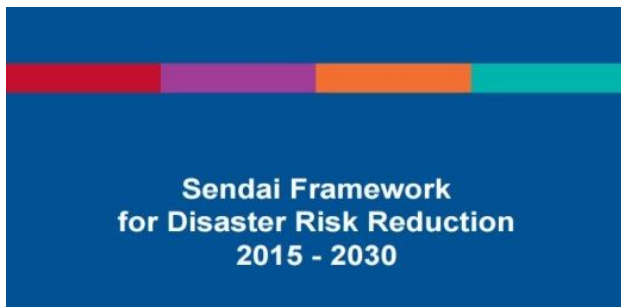
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Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, Sendai, Japan, March 2015

- Over 6500 participants including delegates from 187 countries.
- Sendai Declaration and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: Importance of developing, updating and disseminating location-based disaster risk information.
- First major agreement of the post-2015 development agenda, with 7 targets and 4 priorities of action.



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5th Session of UN-GGIM Committee of Experts

August 2015

A bold new development agenda “The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” was agreed upon last Sunday and will be adopted at the UN Summit next month. It will include 17 SDGs with 169 associated targets and will guide the decisions we take over the next 15 years.

Efforts to increase the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data, disaggregated by geographic location, will be critical.

The Inter-agency and Expert Advisory Group on SDGs is currently preparing a global indicator framework under the guidance of the Statistical Commission. They will need to consider geospatial information in their work. I call upon this Committee of Experts to provide your technical expertise and support to this process.



*Wu Hongbo
Under-Secretary-General for
Economic and Social Affairs
5 August 2015*



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5th Session of UN-GGIM Committee of Experts

August 2015

The Committee of Experts committed to:

- Nominating 1-2 Member State geospatial experts to the IAEG-SDGs in order to provide inputs into the development of the indicator framework.
- Establish a small task team of relevant geospatial experts to assist in developing the geospatial data inputs into the global indicator framework.
- Establish a working group, led by UN-GGIM: Europe, to develop a minimum set of global fundamental geospatial data themes in order to be able to measure and monitor sustainable development.
- Establish 2 new working group to address ‘Geospatial information and services for disasters’ and ‘the application of geospatial information related to land administration and management’.



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Policy Need: Dynamic information over space and time



Food Security

Poverty

Biodiversity

Oceans and Coasts

Water Resources

Industry

Health and Education

Urbanization

Climate Change

Forests

... how much of it is readily able to be consumed by an indicator framework?

All of these variables can be integrated into consolidated indicators....
if the data is consistently available over space and time

Population
Human settlement
Infrastructure
Rainfall
Temperature
Land use/cover
Topography
Vegetation
Surface water
Groundwater
Soils
Elevation
Imagery
Earth observations





Statistics



**Earth
Observations**

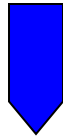
**Geospatial
Information**

Informed by science, technology and policy



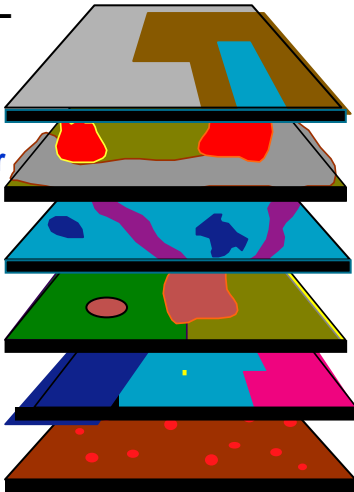
Fundamental data to make better decisions and policy

Data over space and time



FUNDAMENTAL

Geodetic
Elevation
Water/Ocean
Land use/cover
Transport
Cadastre
Population
Infrastructure
Settlements
Admin. Bdys.
Imagery
Geology/soils
etc.



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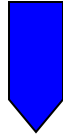
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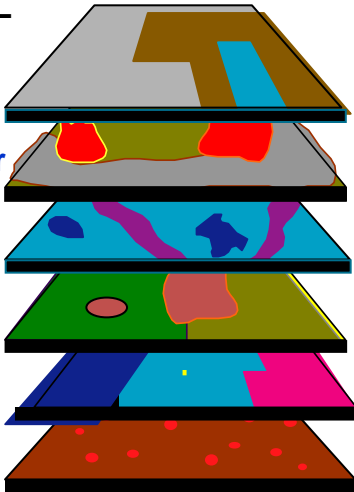
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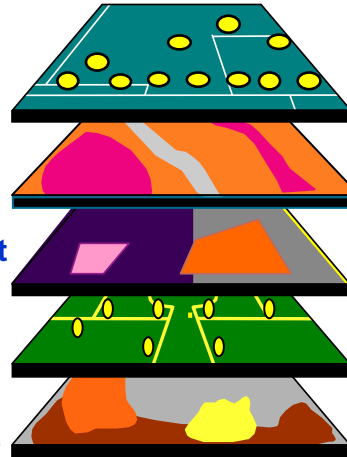
FUNDAMENTAL

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Elevation
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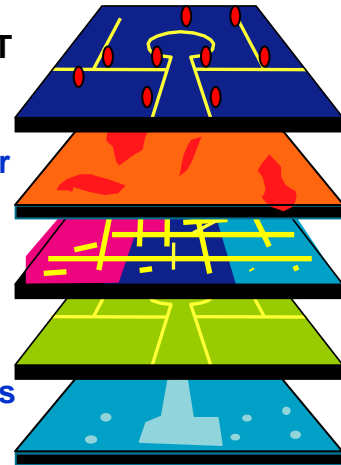
SOCIAL

Society
Poverty
Education
Health
Population
Employment
Water
Sanitation
Equality
Gender
Governance



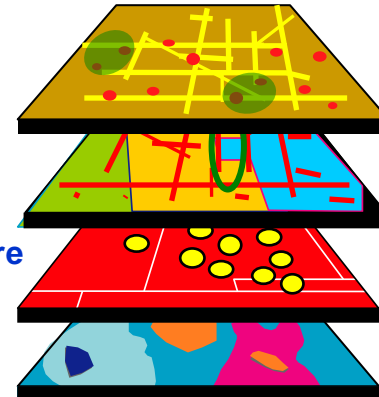
ENVIRONMENT

Water
Seas/oceans
Land use/cover
Ecosystems
Forests
Agriculture
Climate
Biodiversity
Natural hazards
Pollution



ECONOMIC

Well-being
Cities
Water
Energy
Infrastructure
Industry
Sanitation
Economy



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“Everything happens somewhere...”

Nancy Tosta, June 2001



We can measure and monitor what happens where...



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UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT
GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Thank you for listening



Every journey begins with the first step.



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