

Executive Panel on Sustainable Development Goals Geospatial World Forum

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Outline of the presentation

- The United Nations Sustainable Development Agenda 2030
- Defining the Indicators
- The Geospatial Dimension



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2030 Global Development Agenda



TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD:



THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



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2030 Agenda: 17 SDGs and 169 Targets



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IAEG-SDGs: Global Indicators

TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD: THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

General Assembly Resolution A/RES/70/1

MANDATE FOR UNSC AND IAEG-SDGs (Para. 75):

- The global indicator framework, to be developed by the Inter Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators, will be agreed by the UN Statistical Commission by March 2016 and adopted thereafter by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, in line with existing mandates.

MANDATE FOR Annual SDG progress report (Para. 83):

- Follow-up and review at the high-level political forum will be informed by an annual progress report on the Sustainable Development Goals to be prepared by the Secretary-General in cooperation with the United Nations system, based on the global indicator framework and data produced by national statistical systems and information collected at the regional level.



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2030 Agenda: Goals, Targets, Indicators



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2030 Agenda: Requires Integration of Information Systems

Statistics

Geospatial



Observations

Other data



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Working Group Tasks

- Review and enhance the agreed global indicators through a ‘geographic location’ lens.
- Identify existing geospatial data gaps, methodological and measurement issues to augment and improve the production process of statistical data.
- Communicate and visualize the geographic dimensions and context of the indicators
- Provide granularity and disaggregation of the indicators.

“Geospatial information and Earth observations provide enabling methodologies and processes for disaggregation, strengthening national statistical data and the global indicators through the power of location”



Disaggregation by geographic location

Statistics



Geospatial information



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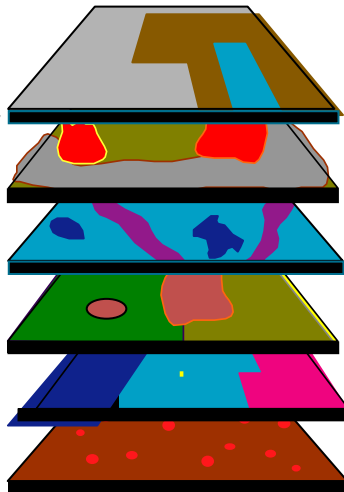
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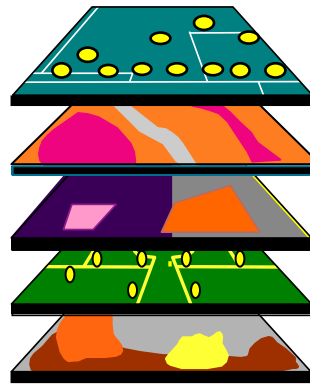
**High quality, timely
and reliable data**

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



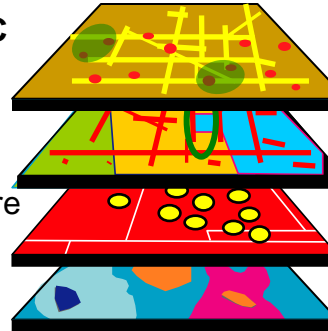
SOCIAL

Society
Poverty
Education
Health
Population
Employment
Water
Sanitation
Equality
Gender
Governance



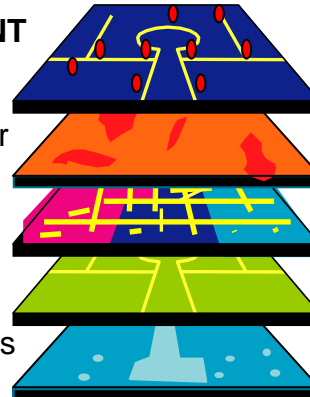
ECONOMIC

Well-being
Cities
Water
Energy
Infrastructure
Industry
Sanitation
Economy



ENVIRONMENT

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



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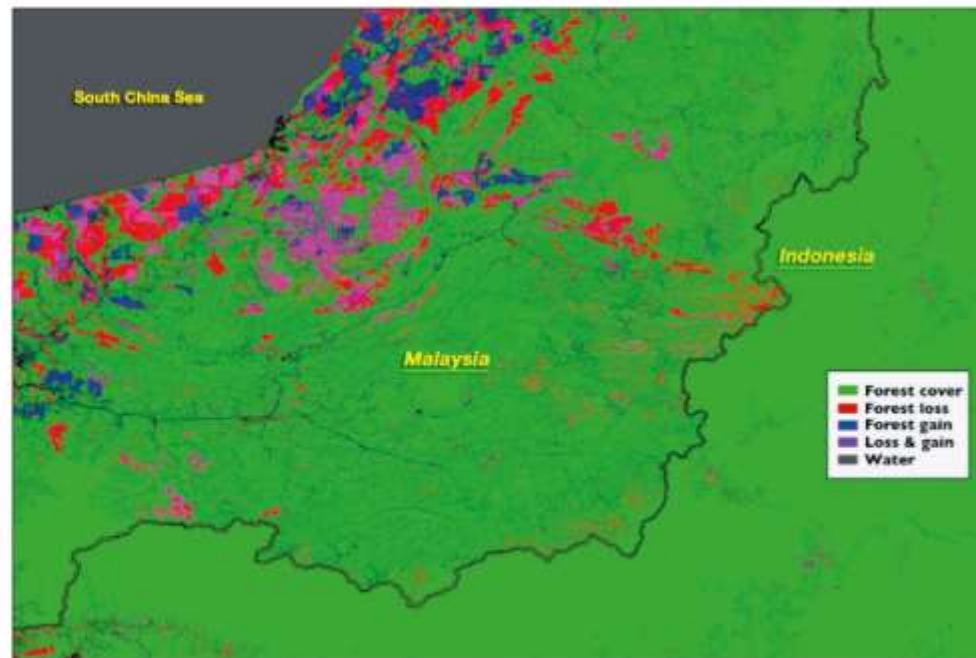
	Population distribution	Cities and infrastructure mapping	Elevation and topography	Land cover and use mapping	Oceanographic observations	Hydrological and water quality observations	Atmospheric and air quality monitoring	Biodiversity and ecosystem observations	Agricultural monitoring	Hazards, disasters and environmental impact monitoring
1 No poverty										
2 Zero hunger										
3 Good health and well-being										
4 Quality education										
5 Gender equality										
6 Clean water and sanitation										
7 Affordable and clean energy										
8 Decent work and economic growth										
9 Industry, innovation and infrastructure										
10 Reduced inequalities										
11 Sustainable cities and communities										
12 Responsible consumption and production										
13 Climate action										
14 Life below water										
15 Life on land										
16 Peace, justice and strong institutions										
17 Partnerships for the goals										



Target 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.

EARTH-OBSERVING SATELLITES CAN TRACK TREE COVER EXTENT AND FOREST LOSS AND GAIN OVER TIME

The border between Malaysia and Indonesia on the island of Borneo stands out in the Landsat-based map of forest disturbance. Red pixels represent forest loss between 2000 and 2012.



NASA Goddard, based on data from Hansen et al., 2013.

"Mapping SDG-related data will improve measuring and monitoring of progress toward the SDG Indicators."

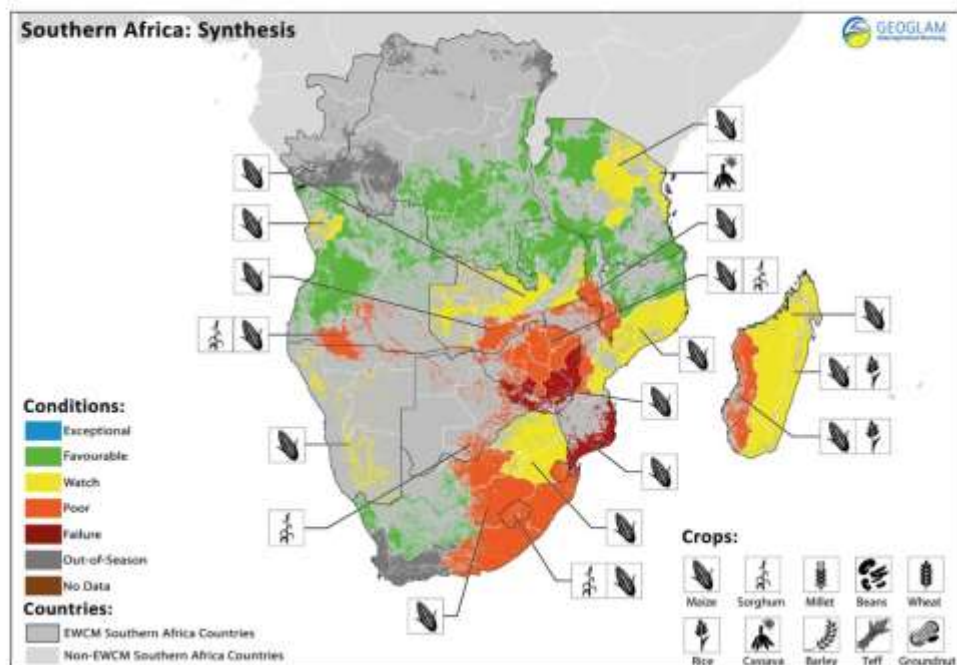


Target 2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility.

MONITORING CROP CONDITIONS WITHIN COUNTRIES AT RISK OF FOOD INSECURITY

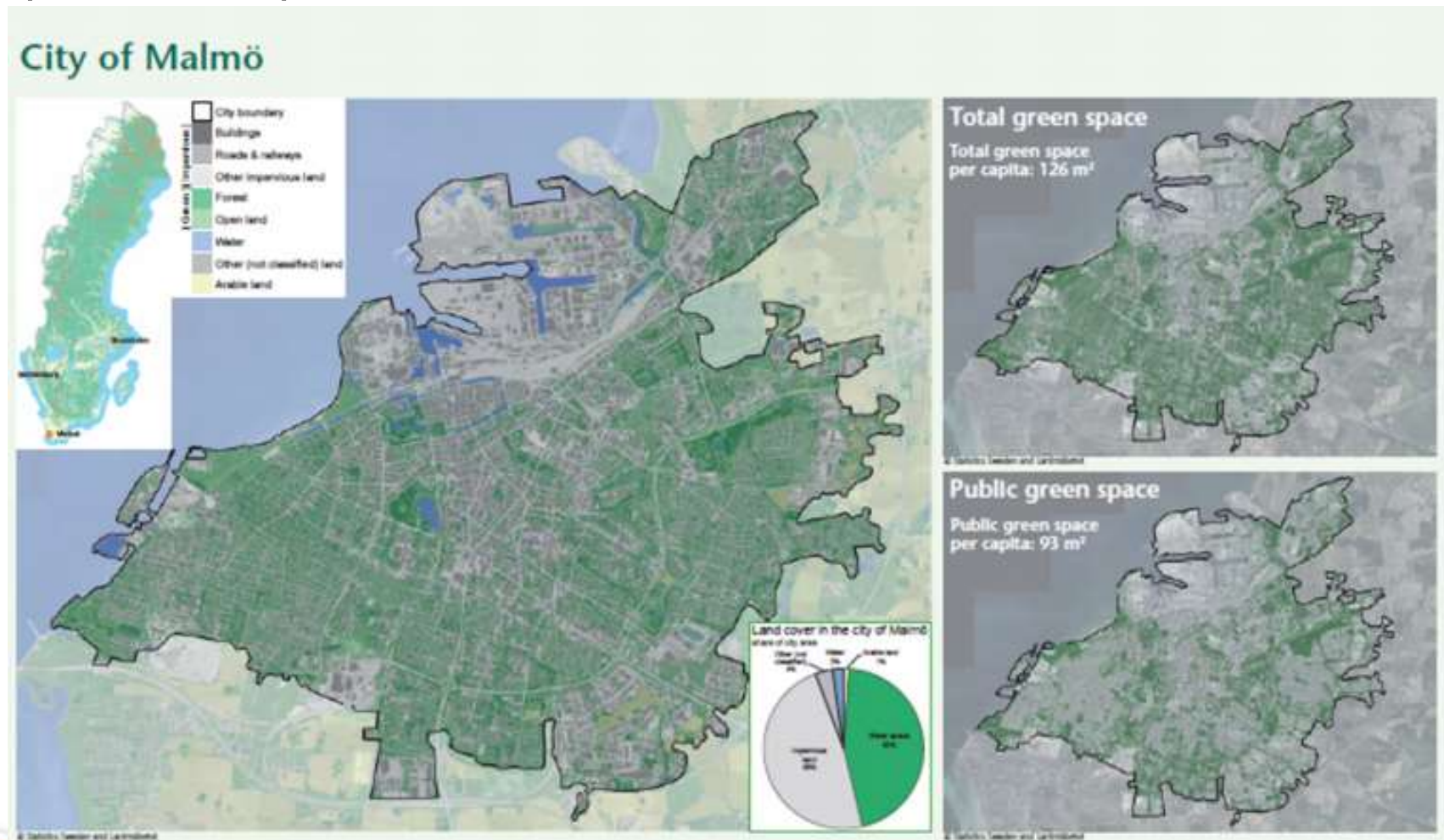
Crop condition map synthesizing information for all Early Warning Crop Monitor (EWCM) crops. Crop conditions over the main growing areas are based on a combination of national and regional crop analyst inputs along with Earth observation data. Crops that are in other than favourable conditions are displayed on the map with their crop symbol.

“Development planning and SDG outcomes can be visualized with maps.” (CIESIN)



GEGLAM Early Warning Crop Monitor

Target 11.7: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities



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THANK YOU!

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