Addressing the Data Demands of the 2030 Agenda: Some perspectives!

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2030 Agenda: 17 SDGs and 169 Targets

Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges
Transforming our world – The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges

Harnessing Sustainable Data for Sustainable Development

Disaggregation by Geographic Location

Ensuring no one is left behind

UN-GGIM United Nations Secretariat
Global Geospatial Information Management

17 SDGs

Results framework
169 Targets

232 global indicators to follow-up and review progress

Implementation via national planning processes, policies, strategies and frameworks

Measuring and monitoring: Statistics, geospatial information, Earth observations and other Big Data
SD4SD
Sustainable Data for Sustainable Development

Statistics

Big Data
Geospatial Information

Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges
Addressing the data needs for the 2030 Agenda

- Need to include all parts of the statistical system and new data sources
- Need for quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data
- Data on a wide range of topics; unprecedented amount of data

Interoperability and integration of systems is crucial to harnessing the potential of all types of data
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.

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 and Justice, Strong Institutions
17. Partnerships for the Goals
Fundamental data to make better decisions and policy

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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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Accessible and useable geospatially enabled statistics
Identification and development of policies, standards and guidelines to support the release and use of geospatially enabled information.

Statistical and geospatial interoperability
Greater interoperability to enhance the efficiency of creation, discovery, access and use of data

Common geographies for dissemination of statistics
A common set of geographies for the display, reporting and analysis of statistics to enable comparisons across datasets – statistical and geospatial.

Geocoded unit record data in a data management environment
Storage of the unit record statistical data linked to a geocode within a data management environment will ensure flexibility over time and protect privacy and confidentiality.

Use of fundamental geospatial infrastructure and geocoding
A common and consistent approach to establishing a location and temporal description of each unit in a dataset, using national fundamental datasets.

Foundational for the integration of statistical and geospatial information
**National Coordination**

National data is adjusted, estimated, modelled.

**Global SDG Database - UNSD**

Access to Visualization, Data and Reports

Global Indicators

Global SDG Indicator Database (UNSD)

**National Information Systems and Data Resources**

Provision of relevant Data for Goals, Targets and Indicators

Policy initiatives aligned to National Development Strategies

New sources of data from private sector, academia, community and civil society

**Regional & Partner Organizations**

**Custodian Agencies**

Global Indicators

**National Statistical System**

Federated Information System for the SDGs
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Nearly a billion people have escaped extreme poverty since 1999; three quarters of a billion remain in its grasp.

In signing Agenda 2030, governments around the world committed to ending poverty in all its manifestations, including its most extreme forms, over the next 15 years. They resolved that all people, everywhere, should enjoy a basic standard of living. This includes social protection benefits for the poor and most vulnerable and ensuring that people harmed by conflict and natural hazards receive adequate support, including access to basic services.

Working poverty has decreased, but it is still pervasive in many regions and disproportionately affects the young.

Many of the world’s workers live in extreme poverty due to a lack of decent work opportunities. Almost 10 per cent of the employed population globally lived with their families on less than 1.90 US dollars per person per day in 2016.

While the percentage of the “working poor” has been cut by more than half since 2000—when it stood at 28 per cent—it remains pervasive in a few regions. In sub-Saharan Africa, 34 per cent of workers and their families continued to live in extreme poverty in 2016. Working poverty affects youth at a much higher rate than adults: in 2016, 15 per cent of youth lived in extreme poverty, compared to 10 per cent of adults.
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

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Photo Credit: © The World Bank/Dominic Chavez

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Interactive Map: Proportion of population below the International poverty line of US$1.90 per day - 2013

Interactive Map: Proportion of population below the International poverty line of US$1.90 per day - 1999

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Many of the world’s workers live in extreme poverty due to a lack of decent work. Many of the world’s workers live in extreme poverty due to a lack of decent work.
Example of indicator using geospatial information in France

15.1.1 Tier 1 – Exact definition in France

Forest area as a proportion of total land area

- Method coupling an inventory work carried out by **photo-interpretation** and a **fieldwork** including the verification of the cover and the use of the ground.

- A sub-sample of about **8,500 points** in the forest is visited each year.
“Implementation has begun, but the clock is ticking. This report shows that the rate of progress in many areas is far slower than needed to meet the targets by 2030”

“This report provides a snapshot of our efforts to date. It stresses that high-level political leadership and new partnerships will be essential for sustaining momentum. It also underscores the need for reliable, timely, accessible and disaggregated data to measure progress, inform decision-making and ensure that everyone is counted”

António Guterres
Secretary-General, United Nations
Key messages:

• The UN Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 is a unique opportunity to build strong national information systems;
• Geospatial information plays a critical role;
• Private-public-partnerships are essential for effective data production, data management and data use.