



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

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United Nations Statistics Division  
Department of Economic and Social Affairs  
United Nations, New York



# 2030 Agenda: 17 SDGs and 169 Targets



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Transforming our world -  
The 2030 Agenda for  
Sustainable Development



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# Statistics



**Big  
Data**

**Geospatial  
Information**



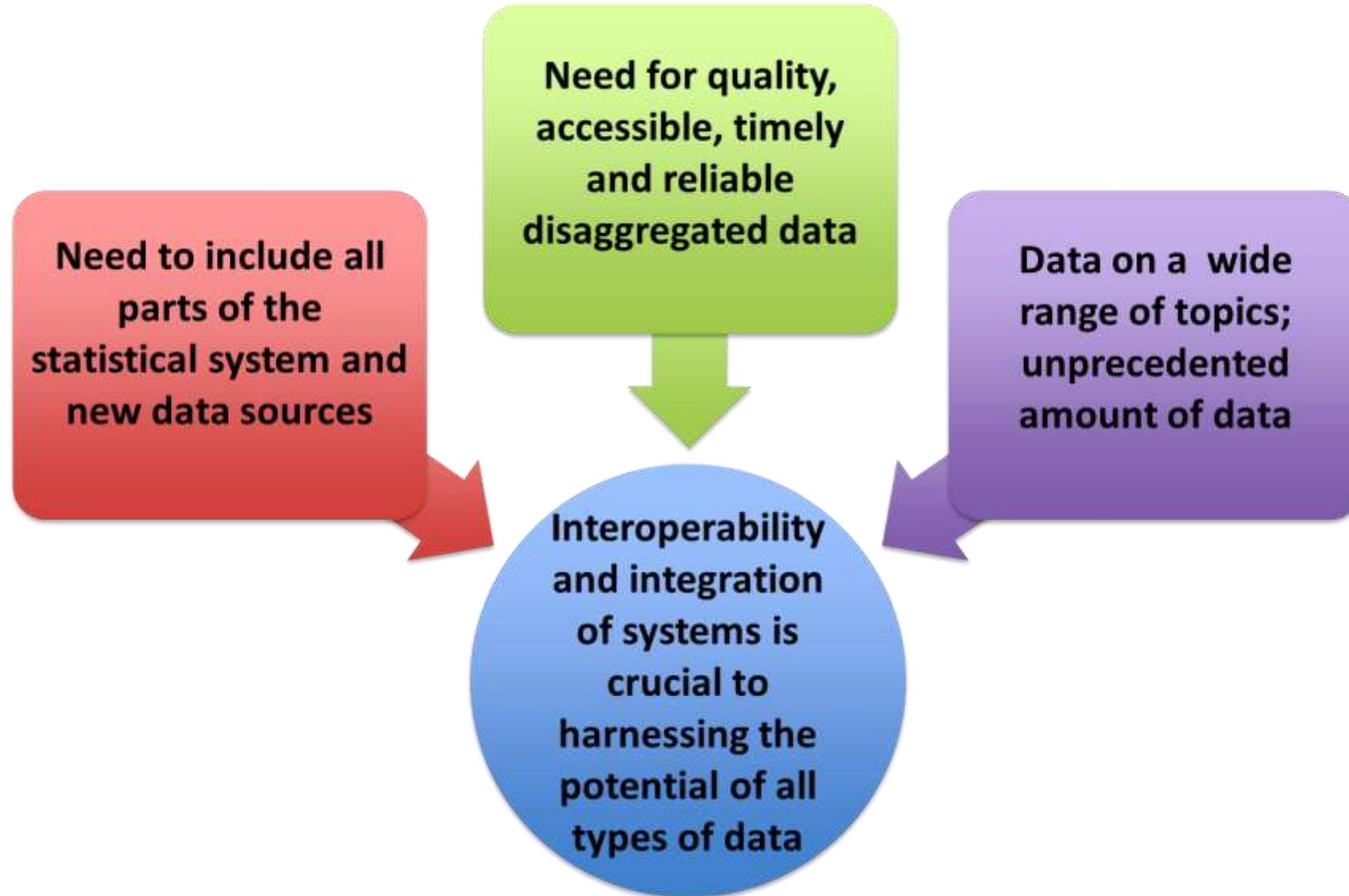
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# Addressing the data needs for the 2030 Agenda

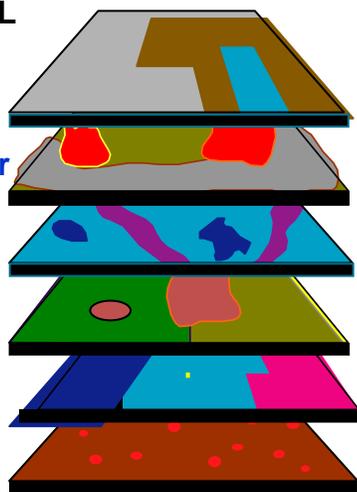


# Fundamental data to make better decisions and policy

## 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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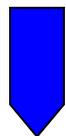
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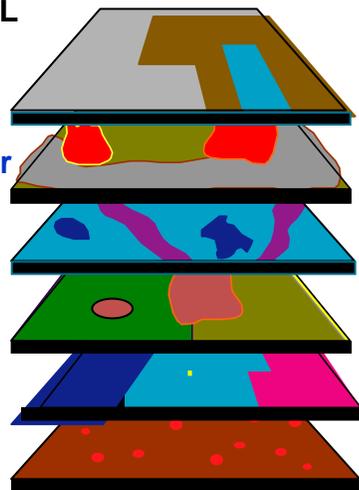
# Fundamental data to make better decisions and policy

## Data over space and time



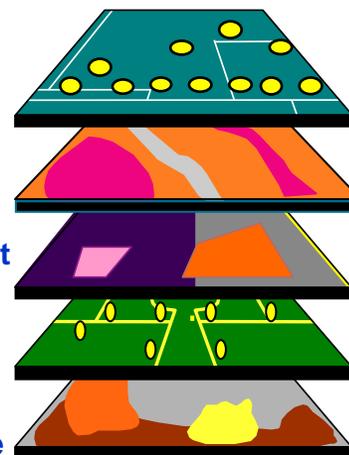
### FUNDAMENTAL

- Geodetic
- Elevation
- Water/Ocean
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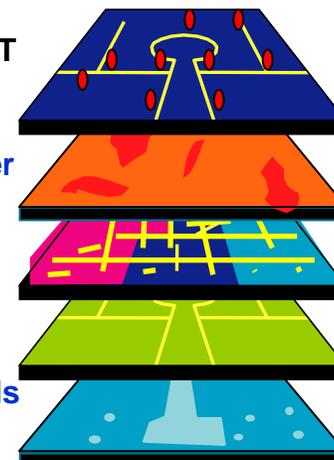
### SOCIAL

- Society
- Poverty
- Education
- Health
- Population
- Employment
- Water
- Sanitation
- Equality
- Gender
- Governance



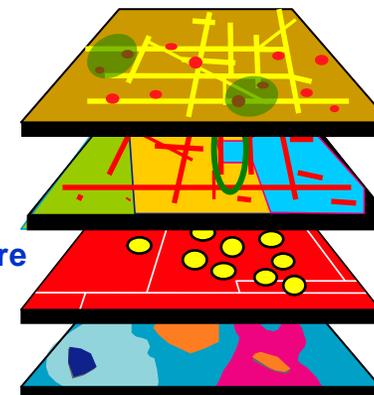
### ENVIRONMENT

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



### ECONOMIC

- Well-being
- Cities
- Water
- Energy
- Infrastructure
- Industry
- Sanitation
- Economy



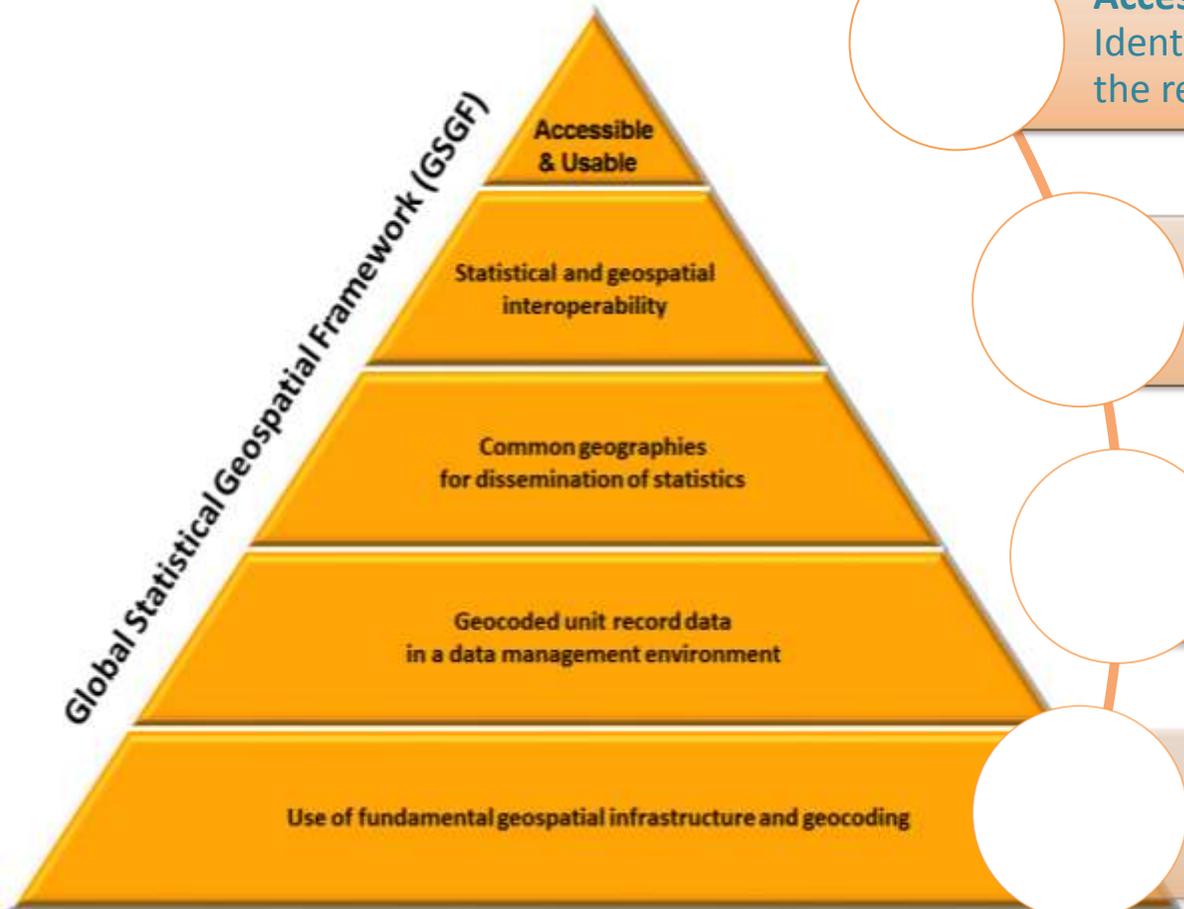
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**Global Statistical Geospatial Framework (GSGF)**



**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**

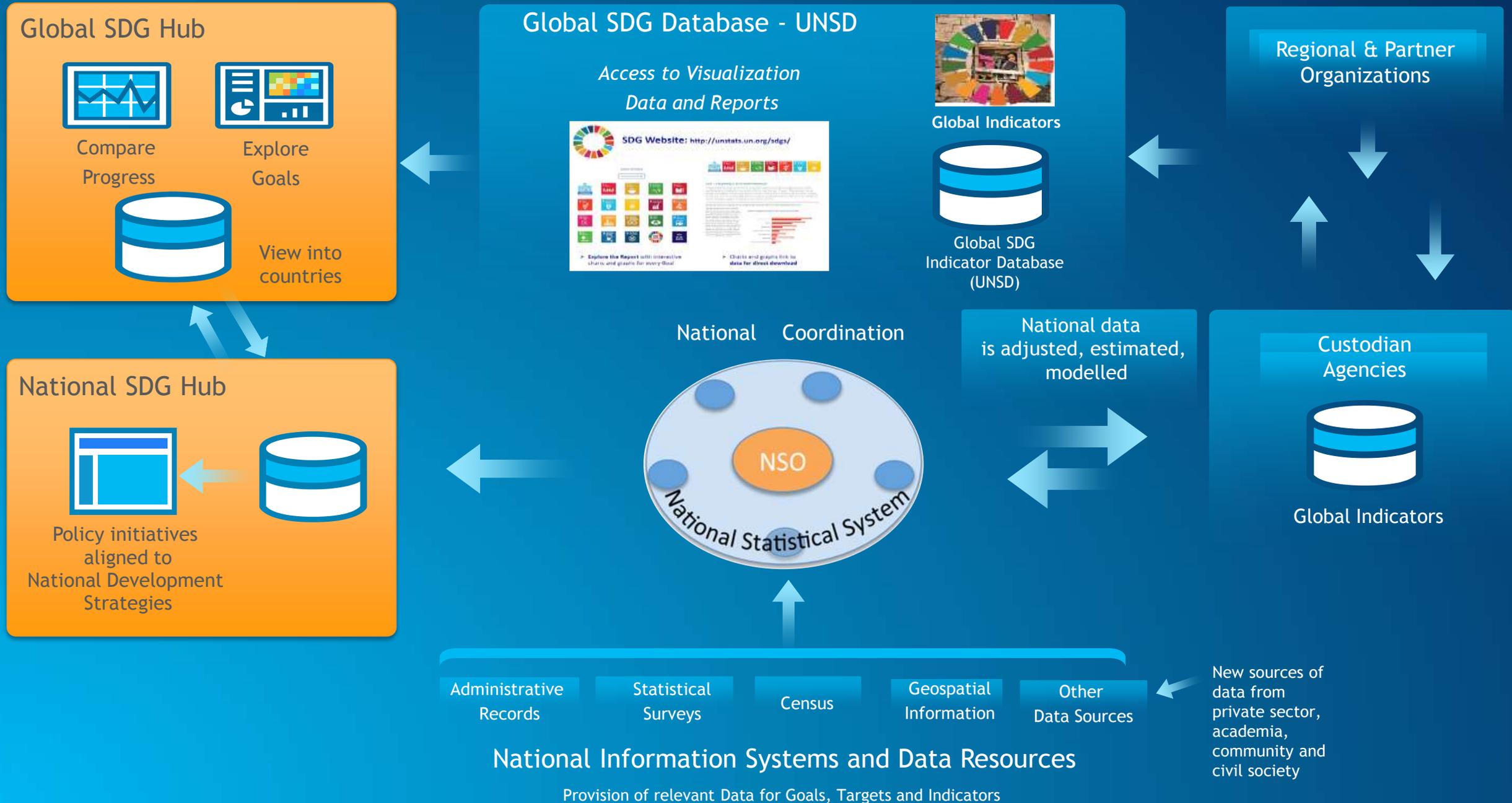
Storage of the unit record statistical data linked to a geocode within a data management environment will ensure flexibility over time and protect privacy and confidentiality.

Foundational for the integration of statistical and geospatial information

**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.

# Federated Information System for the SDGs



# SDG Report 2017

- Overview
- Goal 1**
- Goal 2
- Goal 3
- Goal 4
- Goal 5
- Goal 6
- Goal 7
- Goal 8
- Goal 9
- Goal 10
- Goal 11
- Goal 12
- Goal 13
- Goal 14
- Goal 15
- Goal 16
- Goal 17

SDG Report 2017

## Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Photo Credit: © The World Bank/Dominic Chavez

### 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.

[Interactive Map: Proportion of population below the international poverty line of US\\$1.90 per day - 2013](#)

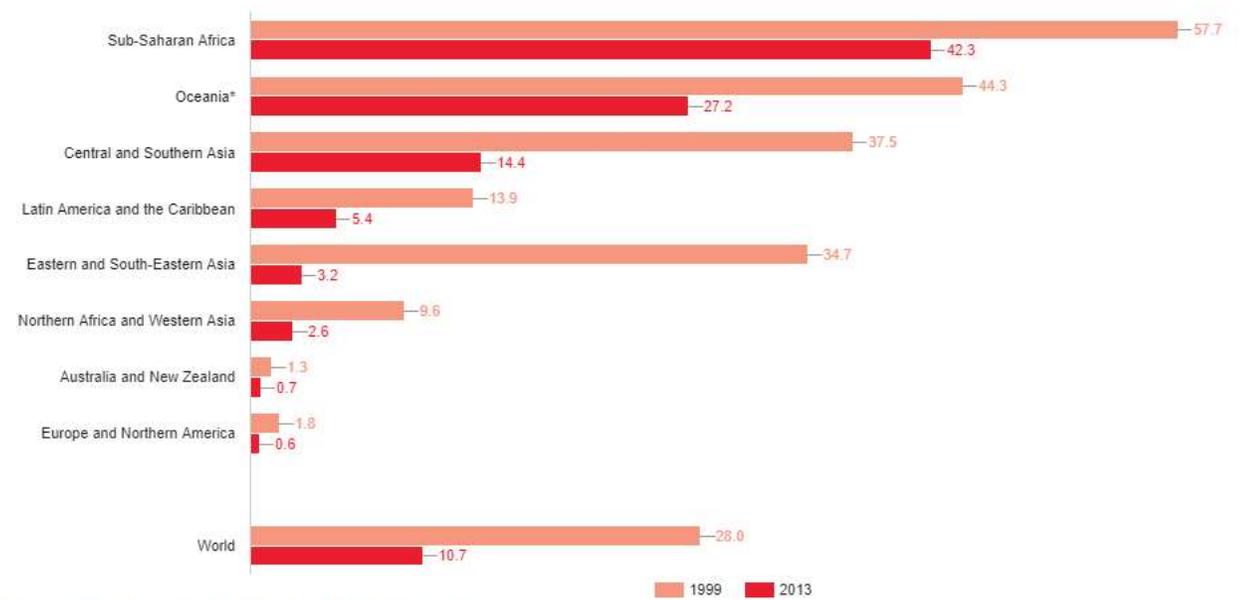
[Interactive Map: Proportion of population below the international poverty line of US\\$1.90 per day - 1999](#)

### 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 young workers worldwide lived under the international poverty line, compared to

Proportion of the population living below 1.90 US dollars a day, 1999 and 2013 (percentage)



Note: Oceania\* refers to Oceania excluding Australia and New Zealand.

[Show Data](#) [Download to CSV](#)

## Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

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.

Photo Credit: © The World Bank/Dominic Chavez

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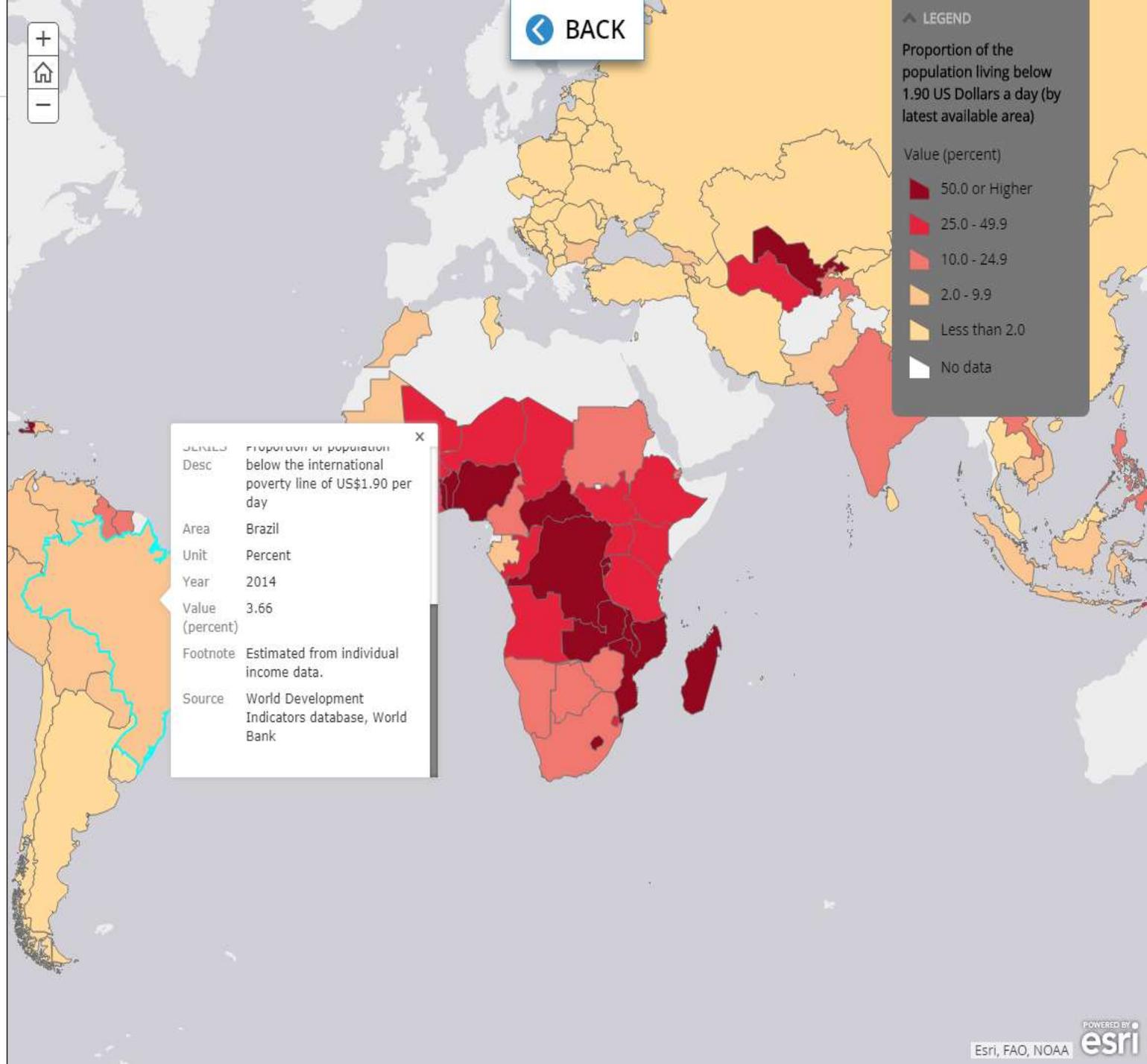
[Interactive Map: Proportion of population below the international poverty line of US\\$1.90 per day - 2013](#)

[Interactive Map: Proportion of population below the international poverty line of US\\$1.90 per day - 1999](#)

[Interactive Map: Proportion of population below the international poverty line of US\\$1.90 per day \(by latest available area\)](#)

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





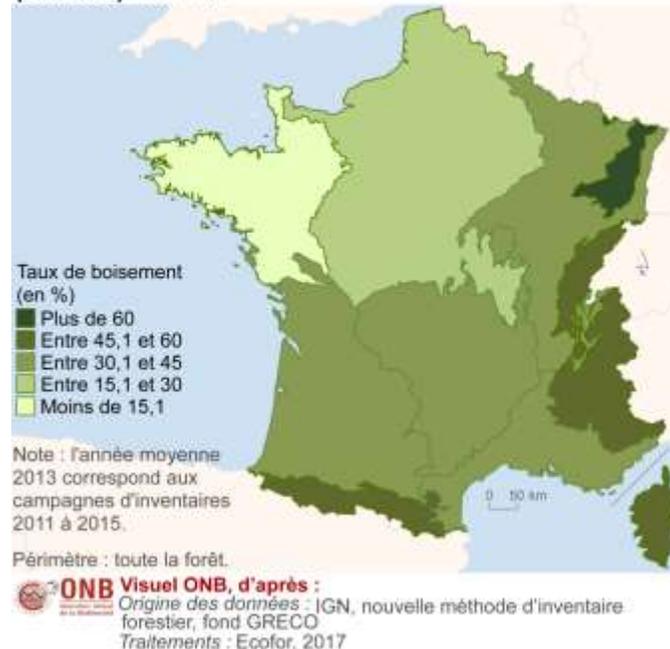
# Example of indicator using geospatial information in France



15.1.1 | Tier 1 – Exact definition in France

## Forest area as a proportion of total land area

Taux de boisement par grande région écologique (GRECO) en 2013



- 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.



# The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017

“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



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# 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.**



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