



Statistical & Geospatial data for SDGs

Knowledge-based policy research for change

Centre for Science and Environment

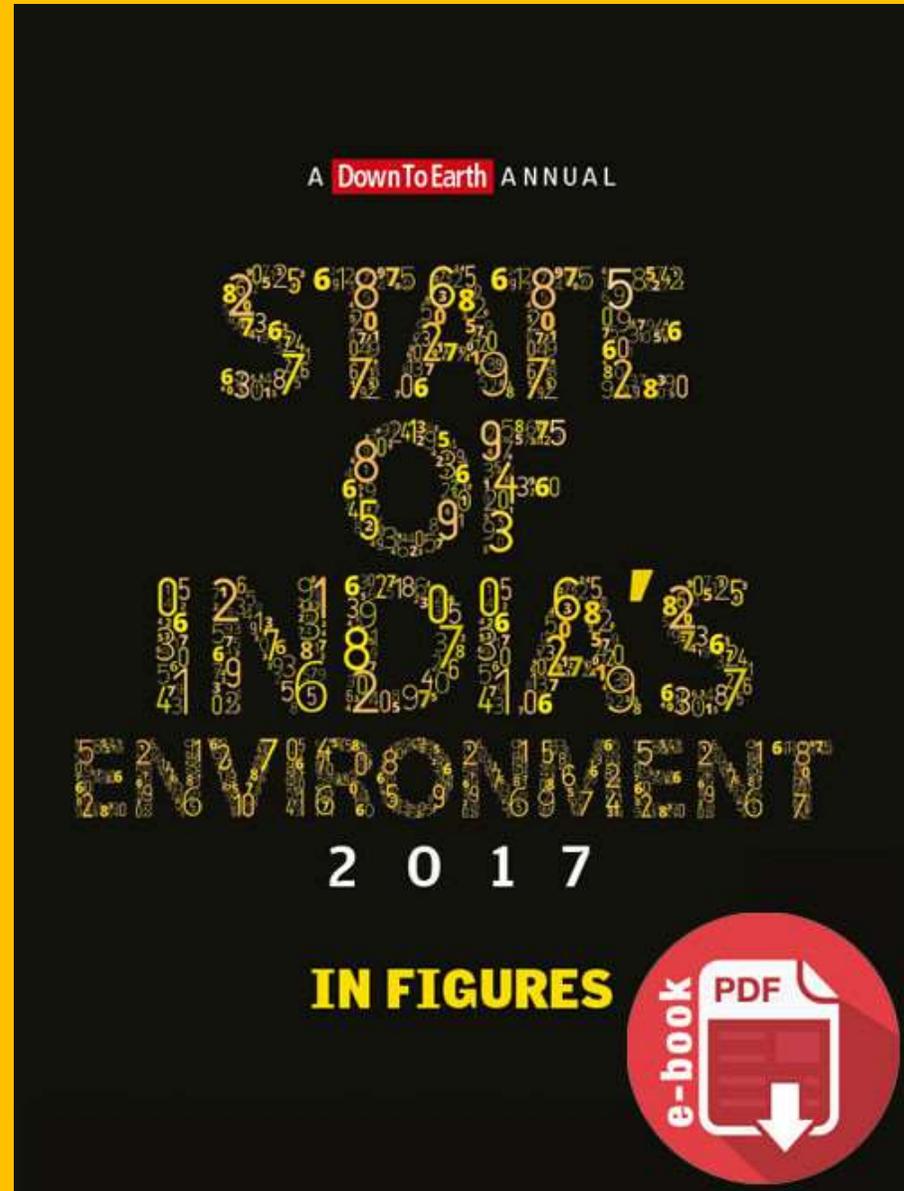
“A global think tank from the South for research and advocacy on inclusive green growth”

1. Intervene in **global processes** and regional forums with research and information
2. Intervene at **country-level** to push for better policy and practice working with key stakeholders
3. **Build capacity** of regulators, media, civil society as engagement with **multipliers**
4. Strongly **communicate research and perspectives** to build perspective to broad-base support for **action**

We are **end users of data** and our core function is to use it, analyse and communicate it to bring change both in terms of **peoples perception** and at **policy change**

We use data to provide the insight and tell the story

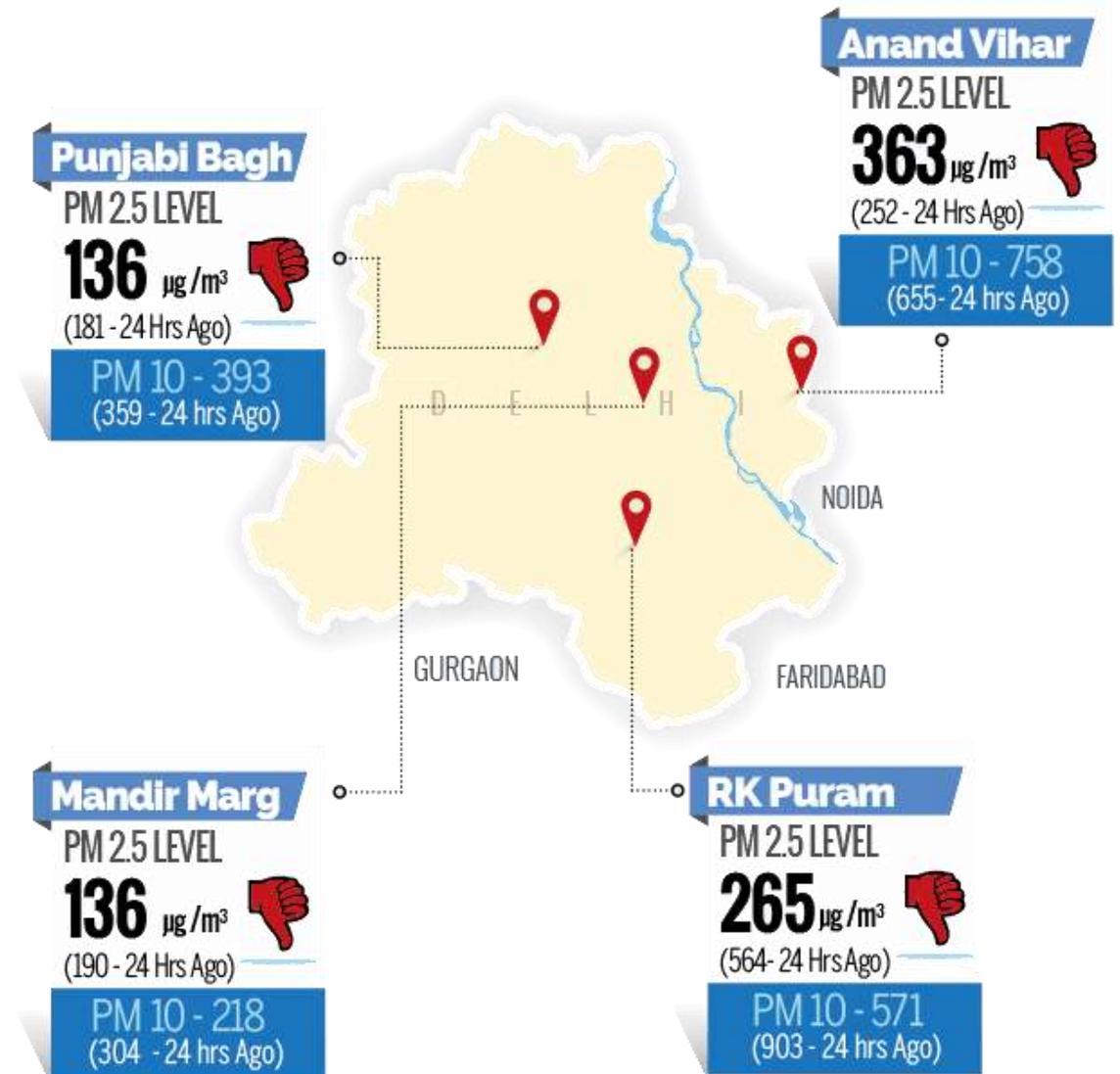




Statistical + location data – the best of both worlds, an eye opener

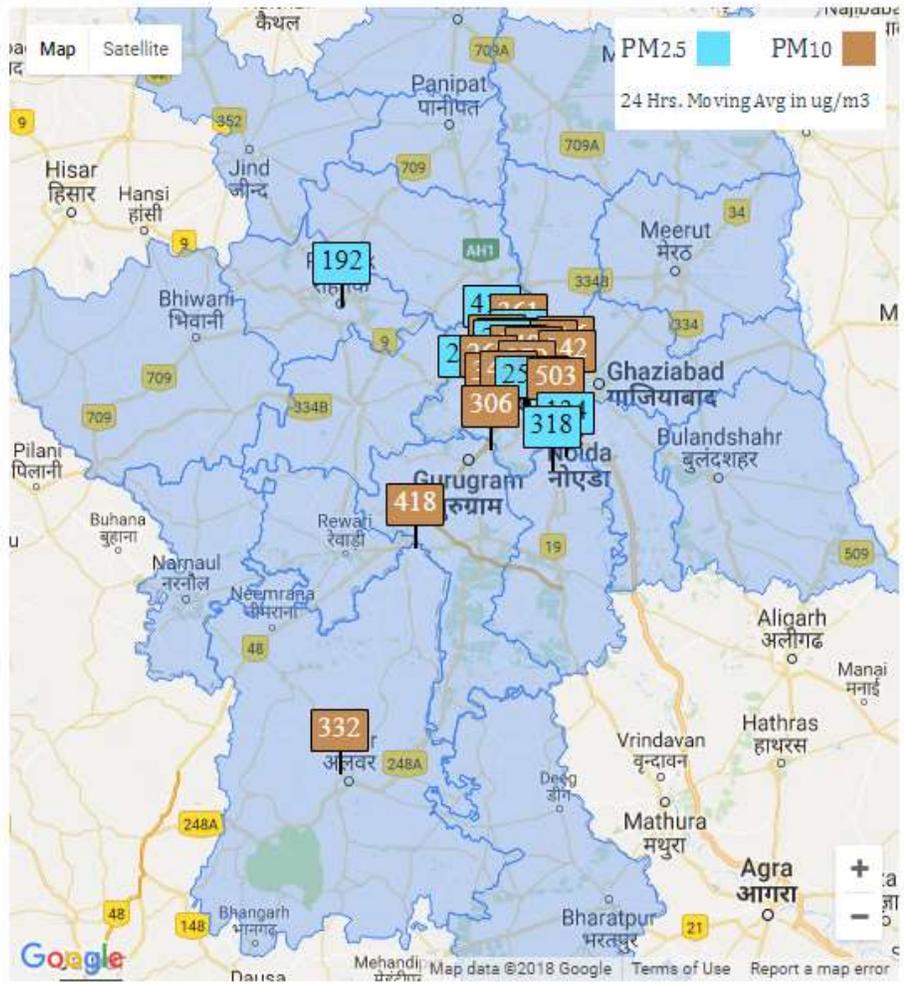
An example - Air pollution in Delhi, India's capital city

A mix of statistical and location data, gave a better idea of the situation on ground





Central Pollution Control Board - Delhi NCR

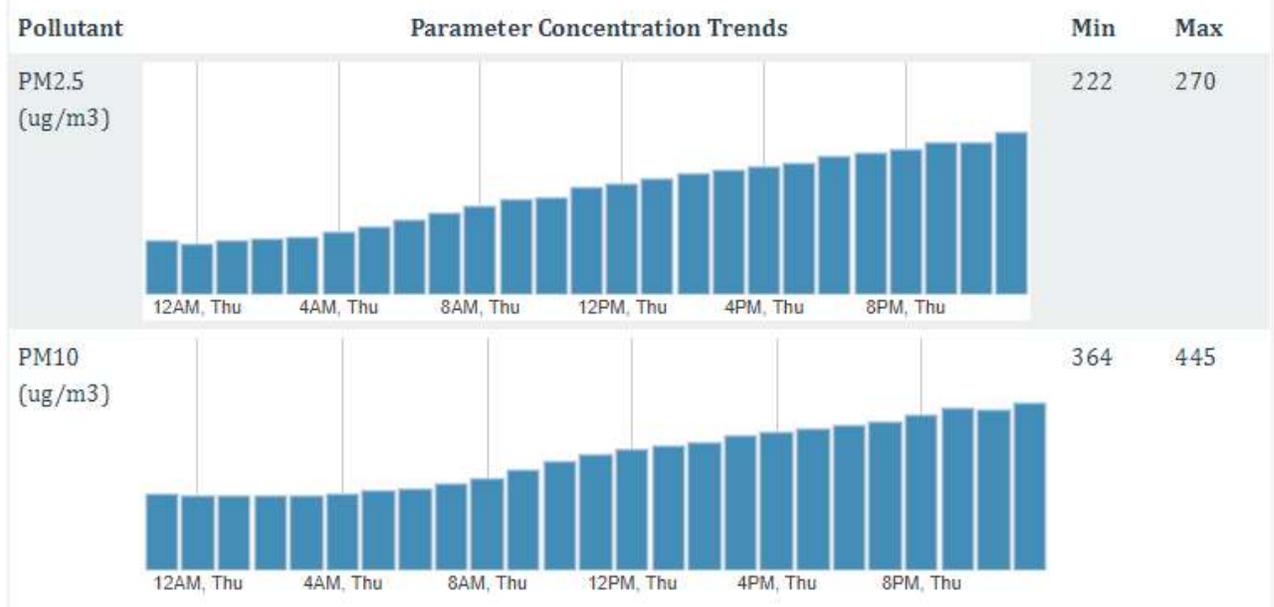


Station: Delhi NCR
 Concentrations Trend based on PM10 and PM2.5
Air Quality status for severe + conditions
Active Stations: 25
InActive Stations: 0

Delhi NCR

Category: Severe (PM2.5: 250 - 300 or PM10: 430 - 500)

24 Hrs. Moving Avg PM 2.5 : 270 PM10 : 445 Thursday, 18 Jan 2018, 11:00 PM

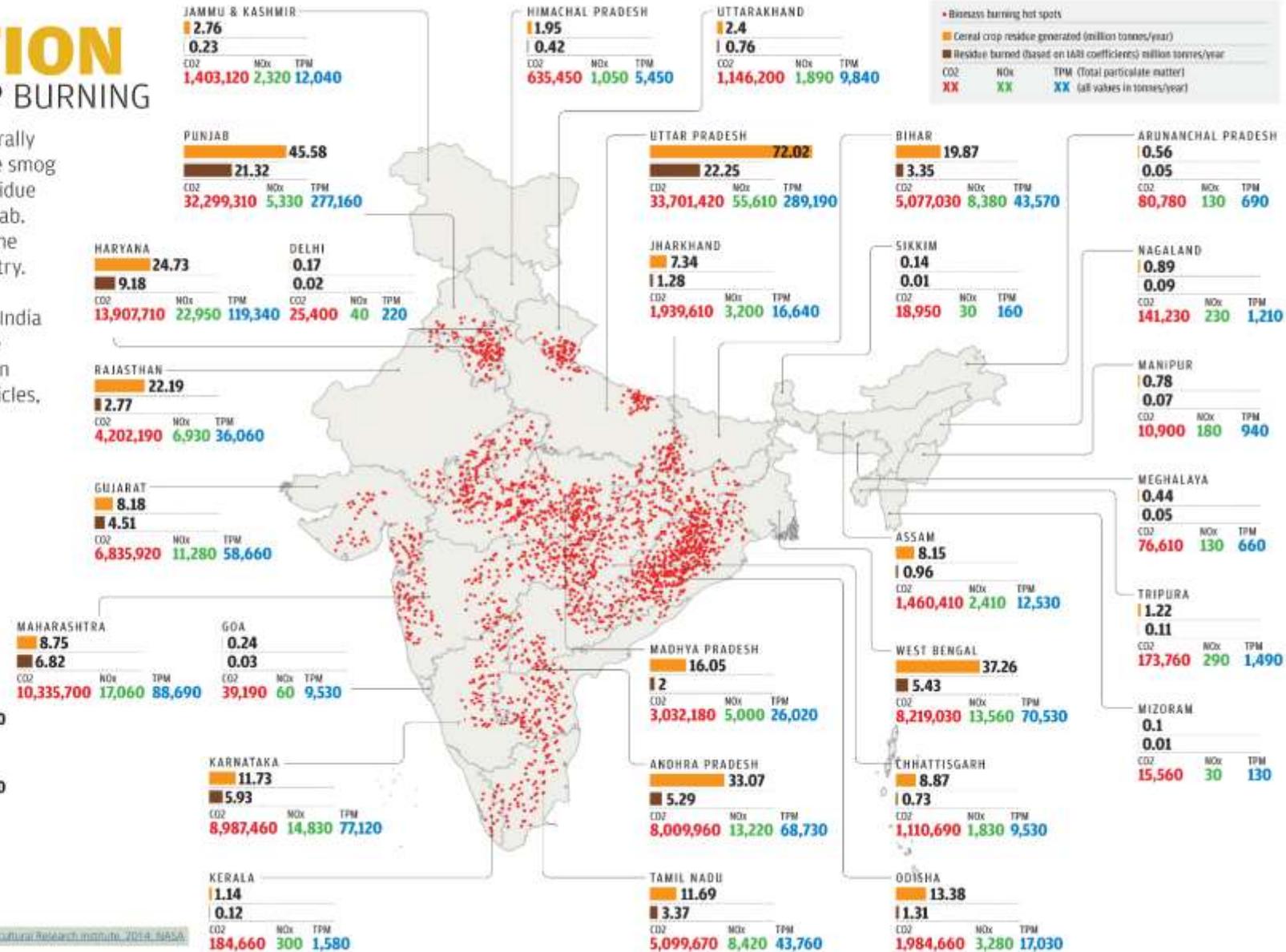
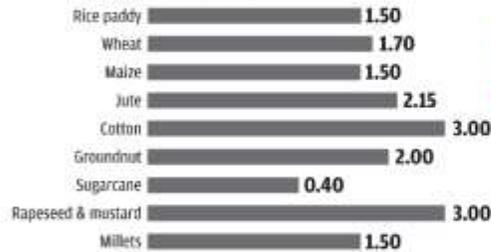


STATE OF AIR POLLUTION CROP BURNING

In November 2016, the Capital literally came to a standstill because of the smog created by the burning of crop residue in neighbouring Haryana and Punjab. Worryingly, the practice has become popular in other parts of the country. And today, the particulate matter emitted from crop burning across India in a year is more than 17 times the total annual particulate pollution in Delhi from all sources such as vehicles, garbage burning and industries

Residue to crop ratio

Ratio of waste generated to crop output. The smaller the figure, the lesser the waste



The Sanitation Reality

The stark reality of sanitation in the country challenges the SDG goals, world has set for its self



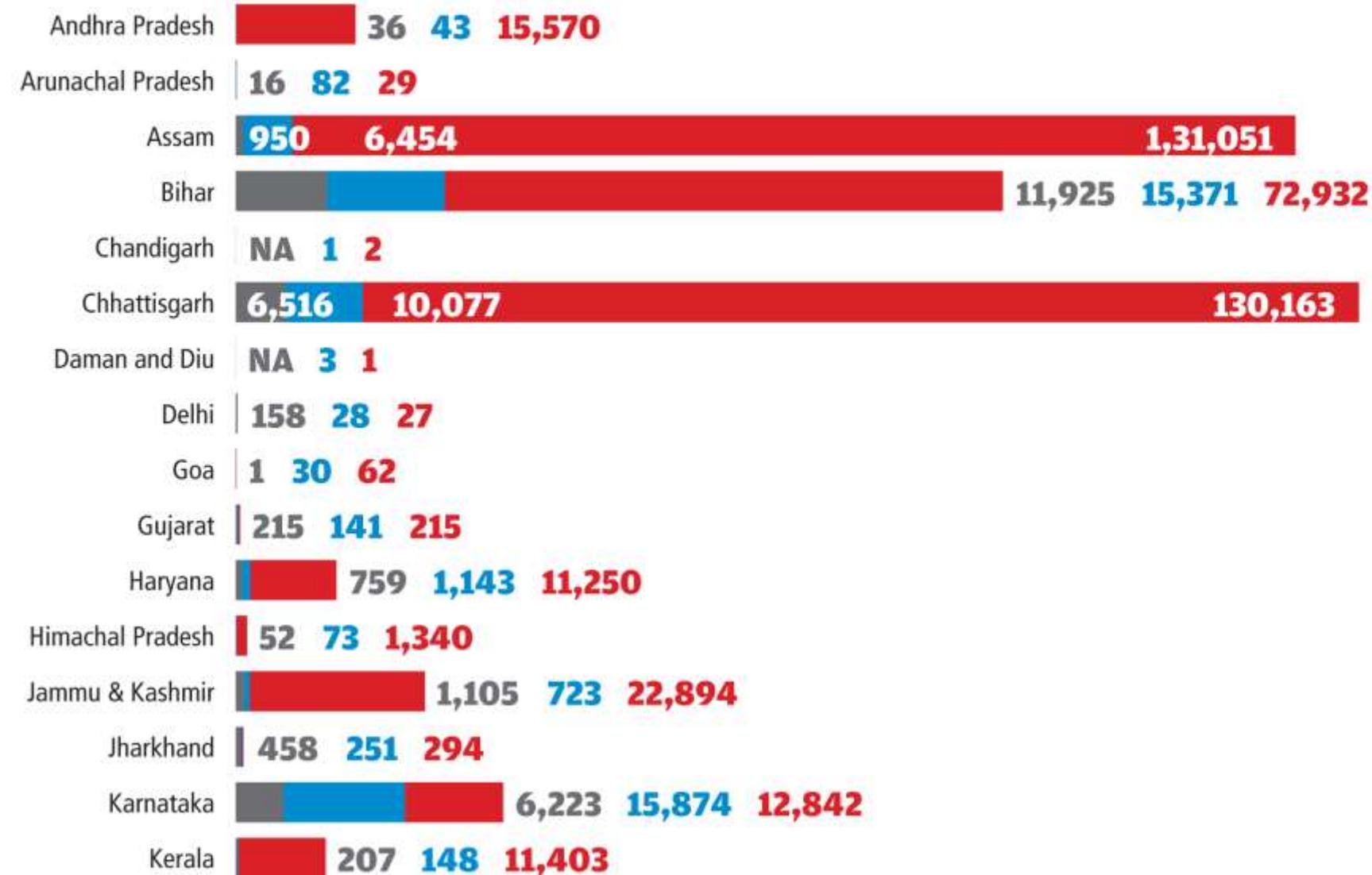
Individual toilets constructed | The rural performance is better than that of the Urban

Gramin % target met for household toilets	States and Union Territories	Urban % target met for household toilets
66.28	Andhra Pradesh	91.22
61.51	Andman & Nicobar Islands	0
94.21	Arunachal Pradesh	76.5
78.37	Assam	0.29
33.84	Bihar	17.62
100	Chandigarh UT	NA
96.81	Chhattisgarh	73.41
100	Daman & Diu	NA
78.68	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	NA
NA	NCT of Delhi	2.37
76.22	Goa	18.66
100	Gujarat	94.23
100	Haryana	34.66
100	Himachal Pradesh	21.34
37.79	Jammu & Kashmir	5.29
63.11	Jharkhand	92.88

Swachh Bharat-Urban

Long wait | Over 1 million applications are pending for approval—97% of them delayed by six months

■ 30-90 days delay ■ 90-180 days delay ■ More than 180 days delay



Sustainable development goals

what does it mean to us

Global goals

Regional, local development



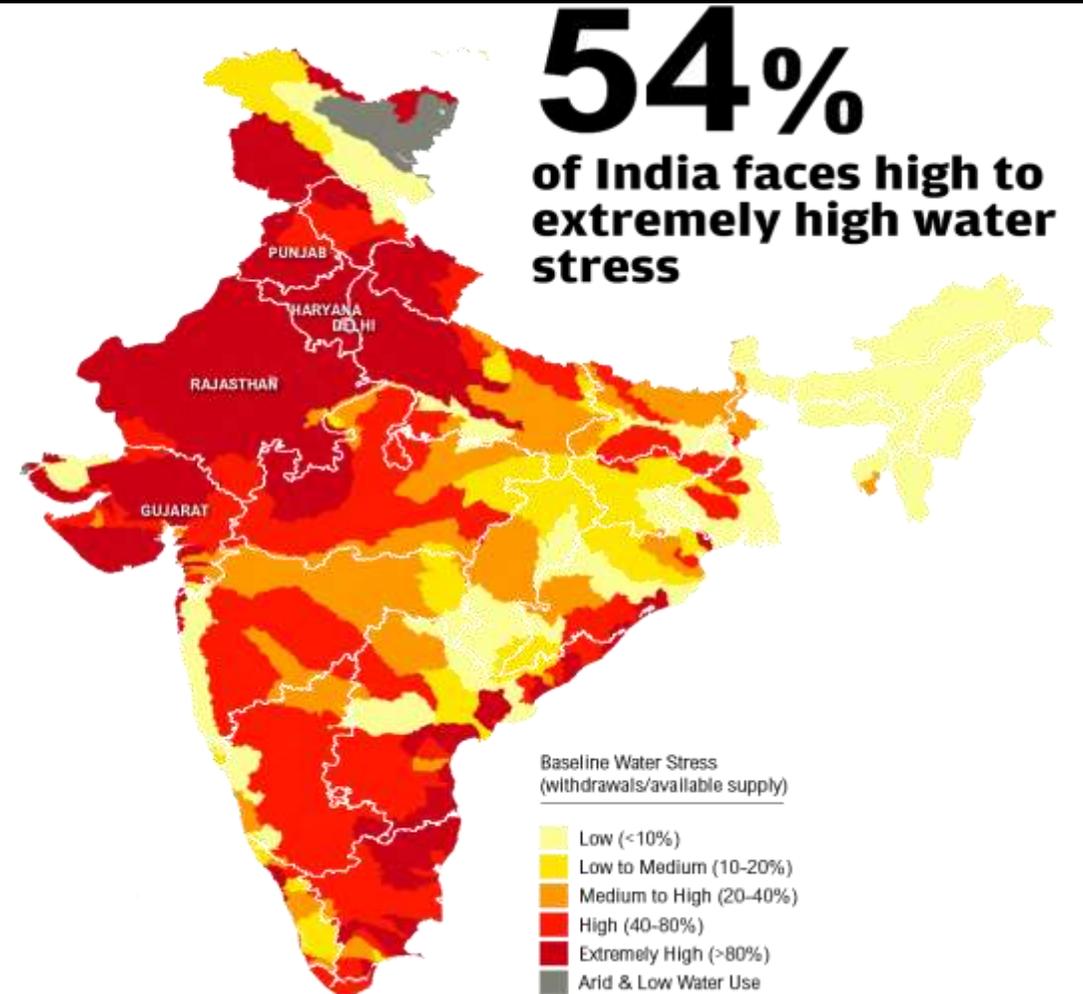
Right data mix crucial to SDG goals

SDG 6 and India,

“Creating data and inter linking of data sets from different government departments is essential if the SDG goals need to be attained”

NITI AAYOG

The two meet in realizing SDGs

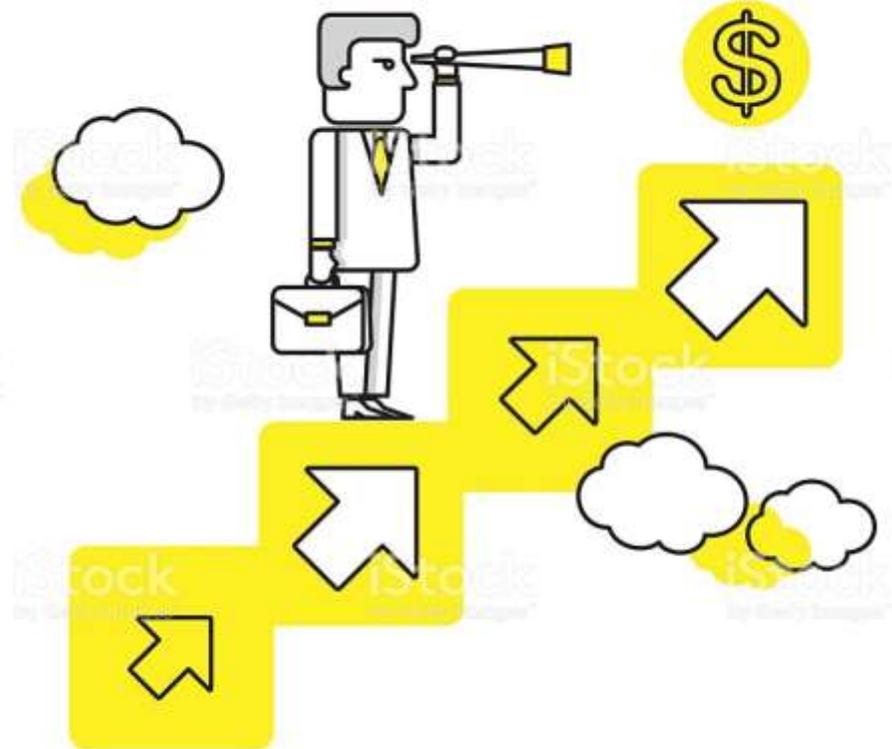


Challenges???

“The 4 billion dollars Indian geospatial industry in India is expected to become a 20 billion dollars by 2025, growing at an annual rate of 12 – 15 percent”

**Opportunities, Opportunities,
Opportunities**

Data stewards, Data scavengers, Data analysts,
Datapreneurs; Geodatapreneurs

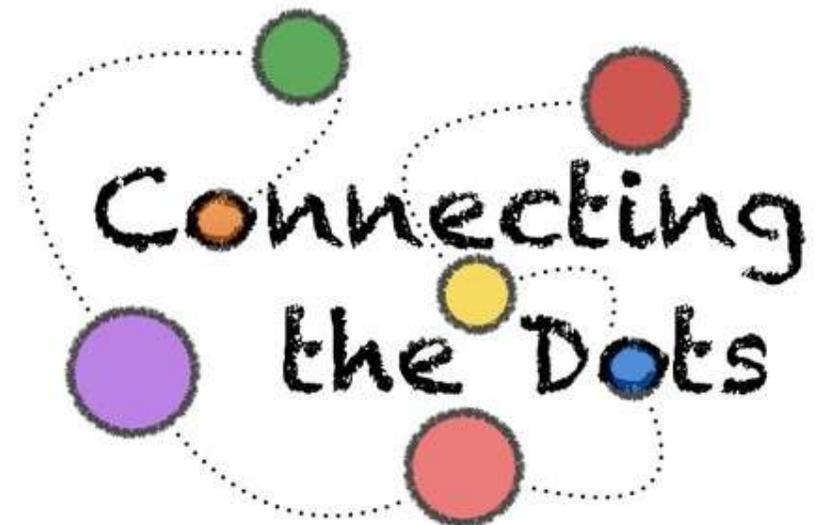


But remember, People – not technologies – should remain at the centre

The better the technologies respond to demands of people, groups and communities,

and the better their design (suitable to local conditions), the bigger will be their contribution to achievement of SDGs.

Thus data will be connecting the dots...



Thank You

