The Cambridge Conference 2017
Mapping Nations: The Next Decades

UN Sustainable Development Goals:
Transforming Our World

Stefan Schweinfest, Director
and
Greg Scott, Inter-Regional Advisor
United Nations Statistics Division
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
United Nations, New York
UN Sustainable Development Goals: Transforming Our World

Presentation Considerations

1. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development - the basics!
2. What do we hope to achieve with the SDGs by 2030?
3. How do we report progress ‘globally’ while countries measure/monitor ‘locally’?
4. What data will be needed?
5. Where will we get it from?
6. How will we deliver it?
7. What is our role?
Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges

The 2030 Agenda: Goals, Targets, Indicators

17 SDGs

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

United Nations Secretariat
Global Geospatial Information Management

ggim.un.org
The 2030 Agenda: What do we hope to achieve?

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

**Declaration**
Vision and shared principles for people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership

**Results Framework**
17 integrated and indivisible goals and 169 aspirational targets

Follow-up and Review
Global indicators underpin an integrated follow-up and review framework

Means of Implementation
Governments, civil society, industry, the UN system, science and technology

- **PEOPLE**
  End poverty and hunger in all forms and ensure dignity and equality

- **PLANET**
  Protect our planet’s natural resources and climate for future generations

- **PROSPERITY**
  Ensure prosperous and fulfilling lives in harmony with nature

- **PARTNERSHIP**
  Implement the agenda through a solid global partnership

- **PEACE**
  Foster peaceful, just, and inclusive societies

Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges

UN-GGIM United Nations Secretariat Global Geospatial Information Management

ggim.un.org
Improving data quality and availability

143. Data of good quality are vital in order to make informed decisions and to ensure accountability for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Tracking progress on the SDGs requires the collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of an unprecedented amount of data and statistics at the subnational, national, regional and global levels, including those derived from official statistical systems and from new and innovative data sources.

147. New data sources and technologies for data collection will need to be explored, including through partnerships with civil society, the private sector and academia. The integration of geospatial information and statistical data will also be essential for the production of a number of indicators.
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

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

Data on a wide range of topics; unprecedented amount of data
Disaggregation by geographic location

Statistics

- World (WORLD)
- Country (COUNTRY)

Geospatial information

- World (WORLD)
- Country (COUNTRY)
- Local
- Pixel

Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges

UN-GGIM
United Nations Secretariat
Global Geospatial Information Management

ggim.un.org
Addressing the data needs for the 2030 Agenda

- The scope of the 2030 Agenda requires high-quality and disaggregated data that are timely, open, accessible, understandable and easy to use for a large range of users, including for decision making at all levels.

- There is a need for a reporting system on the SDGs that would have benefit from the sub-national (local) to the national level; and allow for global reporting that builds directly on the data shared by countries.

- Important to create an opportunity for countries to directly contribute to the global reporting. While the challenges are immense, the digital technology that is available today allows the necessary transformation.

- An aspiration is to strengthen countries’ national geospatial and statistical information systems to facilitate and enable a ‘data ecosystem’ that leverages an accessible, integrative and interoperable local to global system-of-systems.
Leveraging the ‘data ecosystem’ as a conduit to enable integrated national information systems, ....particularly for developing countries.

How do we evolve this local to global ‘data ecosystem’ over the next decade?
UN-GGIM: Strengthening the Global Data Ecosystem

The activities and efforts that contribute to the unique local-to-global value of UN-GGIM for Member States

- Frameworks, guides, norms, standards and methodological development
- Contribution of regional committees, thematic groups and networks
- Legal and policy frameworks and issues related to authoritative data
- Trends in national institutional arrangements
- Adoption of standards and technical specifications
- Strengthening collaboration with UNGEGN
- United Nations activities in geospatial information management
- Secretariat programme management
- Global geodetic reference frame
- Global fundamental geospatial data themes
- Integration of geospatial, statistical and other information
- Geospatial information and services for disasters
- Land administration and management
- Geospatial information for sustainable development
- National geospatial data and information systems
- Marine geospatial information

Normative strengthening, capacity building and implementation of GGIM in support of the 2030 Agenda