



Regional to Global Perspectives

Session 1: Geospatial Information for the Post-2015 Development Agenda

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Key messages

It's **NOW or NEVER**

Policy  **Information**

Measuring  **Monitoring**  **Managing**

Post-2015: post-MDG era

- Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) launched with Millennium Summit in 2000: 8 goals and 21 targets
- First 'accountability framework' – good for data managers
- Tremendous but uneven progress made (global vs. regional vs. national)
- 2015: achievement date for most targets: what comes next? Still much to be done ...

Rio+20 Conference

June 2012: same venue as 1992 Earth Summit

Launched several processes:

- Open Working Group (OWG) on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- Expert Committee on SD financing
- Technology facilitation discussions

Created new high-level forum for SD: High Level Political Forum (HLPF)

- should strengthen science-policy interface
 - Including by producing new Global Sustainable Development Report

Where are we now?

- OWG completed work in July this year; forwarded proposal on SDGs to the General Assembly (GA)
 - In September 2014 GA resolved to make that proposal the main basis for integrating SDGs into the post-2015 development agenda.
- Expert Committee on financing completed its report in August this year
 - Addis conference on Financing for Development (FfD) planned for next July

OWG proposal on SDGs

- 17 goals, 169 targets
- far more comprehensive than MDGs
- Poverty eradication still goal #1
- Like MDGs, goals also cover health, education, gender equality and more....

17 SDGs (1)

- 1. End poverty everywhere
- 2. End hunger, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- 3. Attain healthy lives for all
- 4. Provide quality education and life-long learning opportunities for all
- 5. Attain gender equality, empower women and girls everywhere
- 6. Ensure availability and sustainable use of water and sanitation for all
- 7. Ensure sustainable energy for all
- 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- 9. Promote sustainable infrastructure and industrialization and foster innovation

17 SDGs (2)

- 10. Reduce inequality within and between countries
- 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe and sustainable
- 12. Promote sustainable consumption and production patterns
- 13. Tackle climate change and its impacts
- 14. Conserve and promote sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources
- 15. Protect and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, halt desertification, land degradation and biodiversity loss
- 16. Achieve peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice for all, and effective and capable institutions
- 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and the global partnership for sustainable development

ZOOM IN (1)

- Preamble:

In order to monitor the implementation of the SDGs, it will be important to improve the availability of and access to data and statistics disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts to support the support the monitoring of the implementation of the SDGs. There is a need to take urgent steps to improve the quality, coverage and availability of disaggregated data to ensure that no one is left behind.

ZOOM IN (2)

- Hunger

2.4 by 2030 ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters, and that progressively improve land and soil quality

ZOOM IN (3)

- Resilience of cities/human settlements

11.5 by 2030 significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of affected people and decrease by $y\%$ the economic losses relative to GDP caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with the focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

ZOOM IN (4)

- Sustainable terrestrial ecosystems

15.3 by 2020, combat desertification, and restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation neutral world

ZOOM IN (5)

- **Data, monitoring and accountability**

17.18 by 2020, enhance capacity building support to developing countries, including for LDCs and SIDS, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

What is new in SDGs?

- Universal: goals speak to all countries
 - address not just extreme poverty but relative poverty, also inequalities
 - promote inclusive growth with decent jobs
 - change unsustainable consumption and production patterns
 - tackle climate change and build resilience
- Balance and integration among economic, social and environmental spheres
- Means to achieve goals addressed throughout

Post-2015 development agenda

- Early Sept: two days' stock-taking of all that happened over the past year
- United Nations Secretary General is preparing his synthesis report of all that work and the various outputs, expected in December.
 - One input: report of Independent Expert and Advisory Group on Data Revolution for Development
- Negotiation of outcome of September 2015 Summit to commence early next year

What might that outcome contain?

- Vision of the future we want: world free from want; shared prosperity on a healthy planet
- Sustainable development goals and targets (for 2030)
- Revitalized global partnership among governments, backed by multi-stakeholder partnerships
- Initiatives on financing, technology, capacity building
- Framework for monitoring progress

How to measure progress?

- Indicators: still to be identified
 - Ongoing process in Statistics Division of DESA
 - working with members of Statistical Commission and UN GGIM
 - also with UN entities that have own statistical and geospatial capacities
 - Building on mechanisms established to track MDGs

***Example: Where 'politicians' look for
Geospatial data: land use change;
large-scale ecosystem alteration***

- **Global Forest Watch**

- <http://www.globalforestwatch.org/map/3/15.00/27.00/ALL/grayscale/loss,forestgain?begin=2001-01-01&end=2012-12-01&threshold=10>

- **Google Earth Engine: growth of Las Vegas, NV**

- <https://earthengine.google.org/#intro/LasVegas>

- **Google Earth Engine: drying of Aral Sea**

- <https://earthengine.google.org/#intro/AralSea>

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