Implementing the SDGs: The relevance of geography and "Where"

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Implementing the SDGs

- Quality
- Accessible
- Timely
- reliable disaggregated data

needed to help with the measurement of progress in implementing the SDGs

Such data is key to decision-making.
Where

Geodesy provides a coordinate reference frame for the whole planet, fundamental for:

• Monitoring changes to the Earth
• Geospatial information
• Mapping
• navigation

The coordinate system allows us to know where people and features are on the Earth.

Location: is a vital component for effective decision making
ARABREF

• Establishing ARABREF

Define two phases for building the ARABREF:
➢ Phase 1: GNSS data analysis of ARABREF CORS network
➢ Phase 2: physical geodesy data analysis of ARABREF vertical network (e.g. Geoid, gravity, leveling, tide gauges)

Adopt and start with Phase 1
• Data and Analysis Centers Implementation
• Organizing training schools in geodesy
Fundamental Data and Geo-Standards

- Develop the Geospatial Information Infrastructure components according to best practices
- Agree to start with 11 Themes by the members to be used as Fundamental Data Themes
- Adopt and implement international standards to develop the national fundamental data infrastructure
Integration of Geographic and Statistical Information

- Exchange of statistical data and geographic information among the Member States
- Develop plans for the improvement of the use of geographic information systems and technology in the field of spatial statistical information to support various statistical sectors and benefit from the available data
- Develop the human resources and expertise in the use of statistical data and geographic information in different sectors
- Encourage all Member States to have assessment report for their current status regarding integration of statistical and geospatial information against the global Statistical Geospatial Framework
Thank You