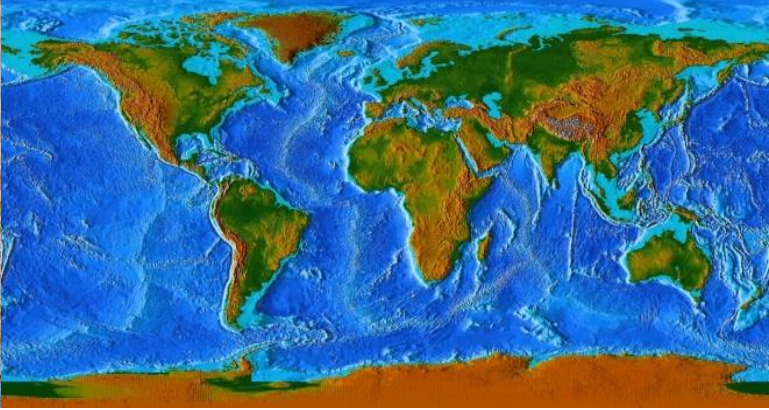


Transforming our world -
The 2030 Agenda for
Sustainable Development



International Workshop and Seminar on United Nations Global Geospatial Information Management
The Data Ecosystem for Sustainable Development

Deqing, Zhejiang Province, China
17-19 October 2019

Stefan Schweinfest,
Director, Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs
United Nations

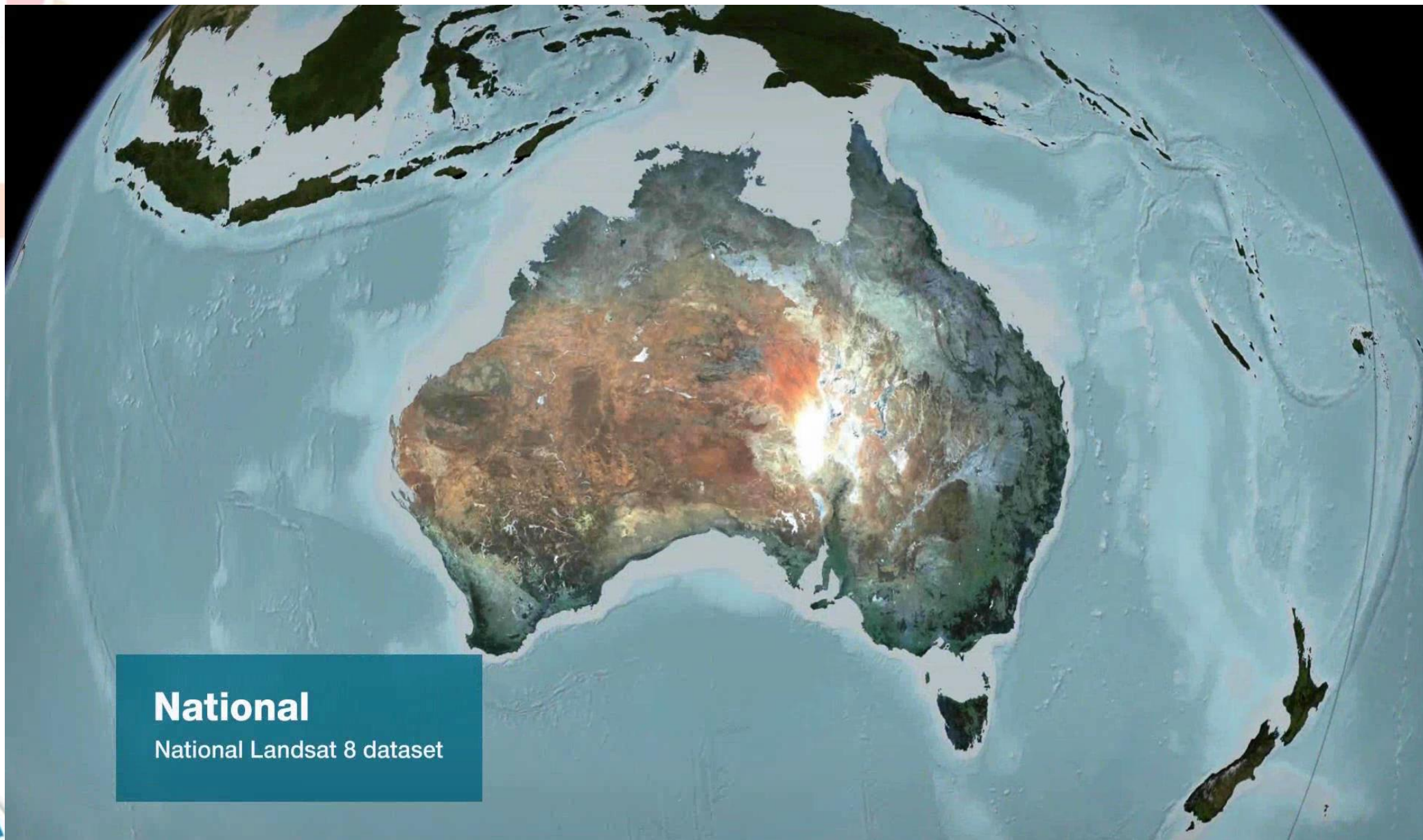


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Global Geospatial Information Management

Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges

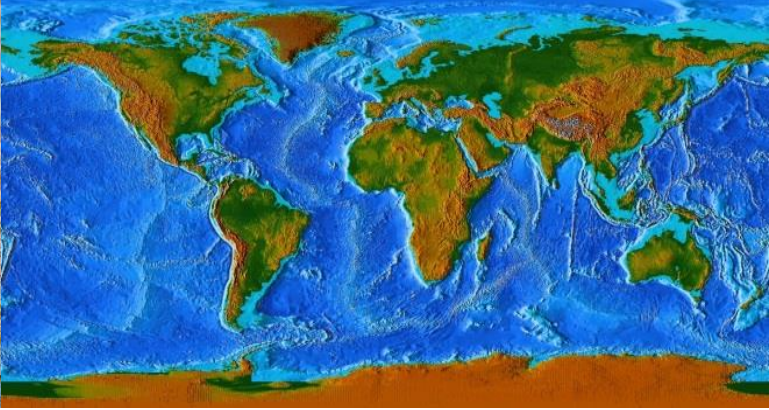
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National
National Landsat 8 dataset

Courtesy of Geoscience Australia



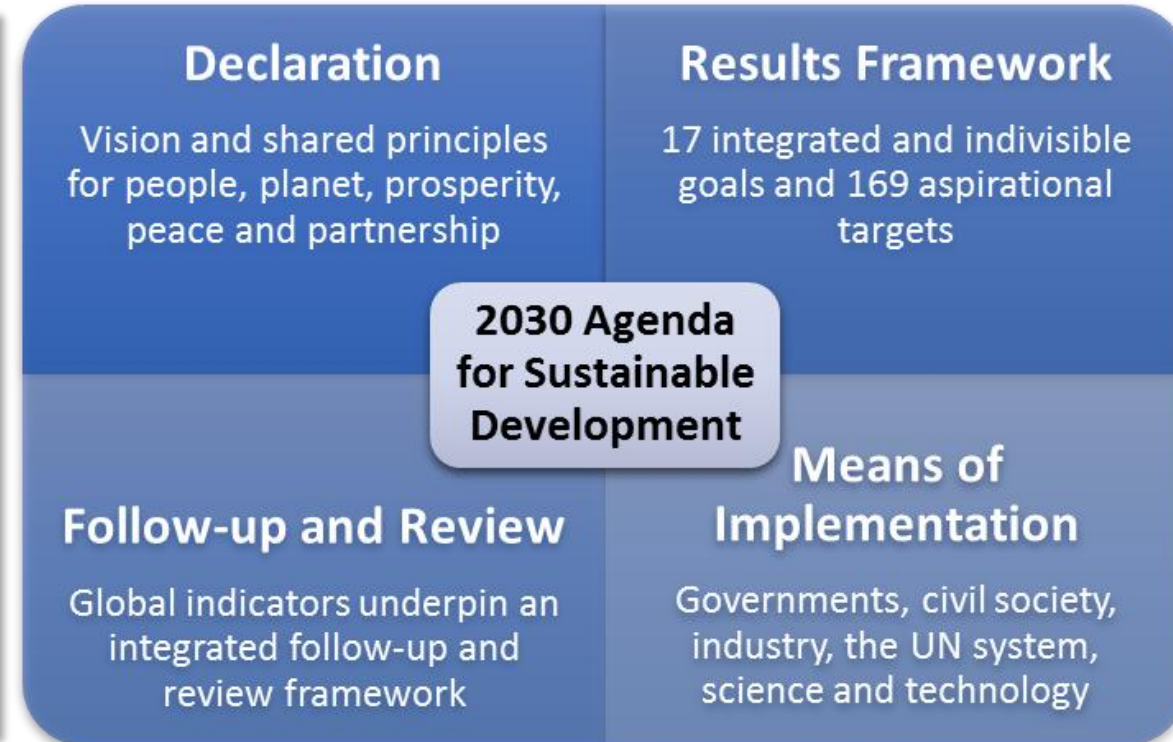


It's ALL about INTEGRATION

- Policies – SDG Framework
- Data domains (economic, social, environment)
- Data types (statistics, geospatial data, big data)
- From local to global



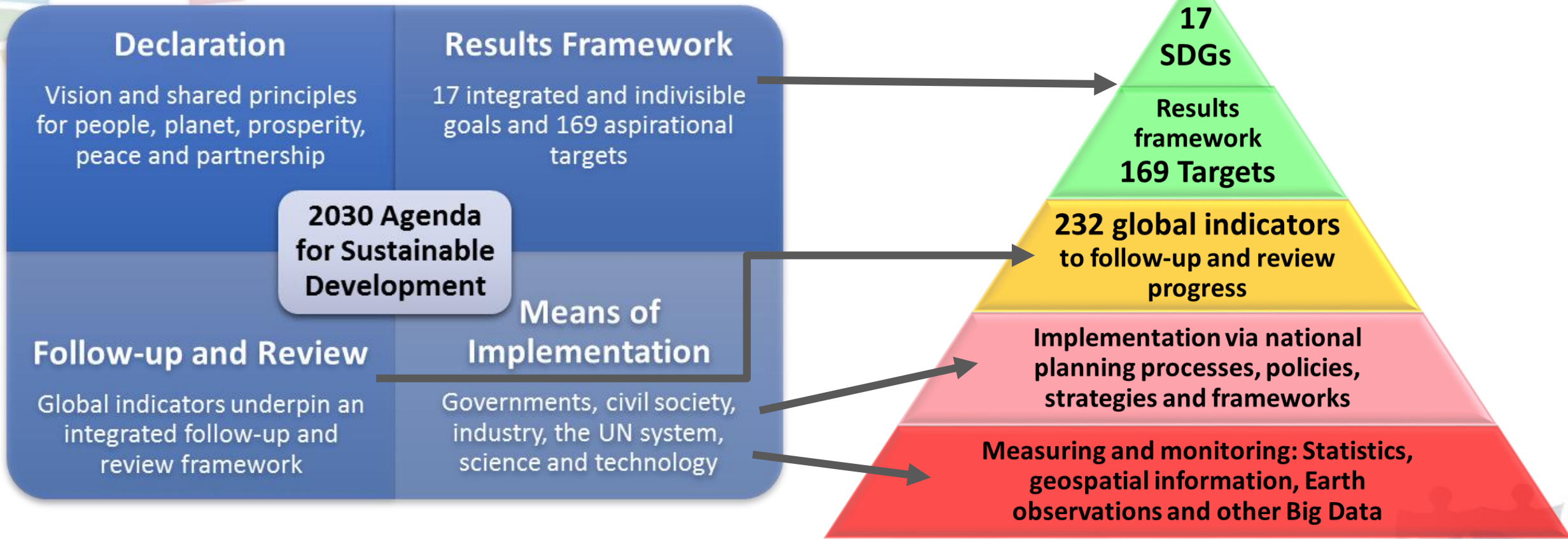
2030 Agenda: Goals, targets, indicators, implementation



The 2030 Agenda is an Integrated Plan of Action structured in four main parts: (i) Vision and principles for transforming our world as set out in the Declaration; (ii) Results framework of 17 SDGs and 169 targets; (iii) Means of implementation through governments, society and global partnership; and (iv) Follow-up and review framework of global indicators.



2030 Agenda: Goals, targets, indicators... and data!!

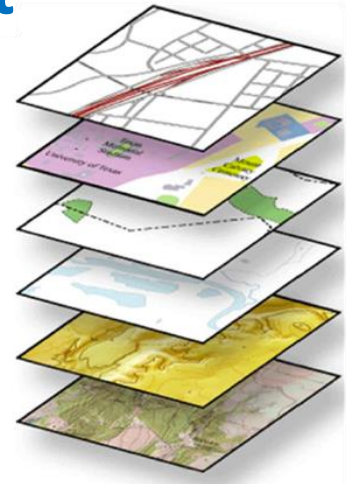
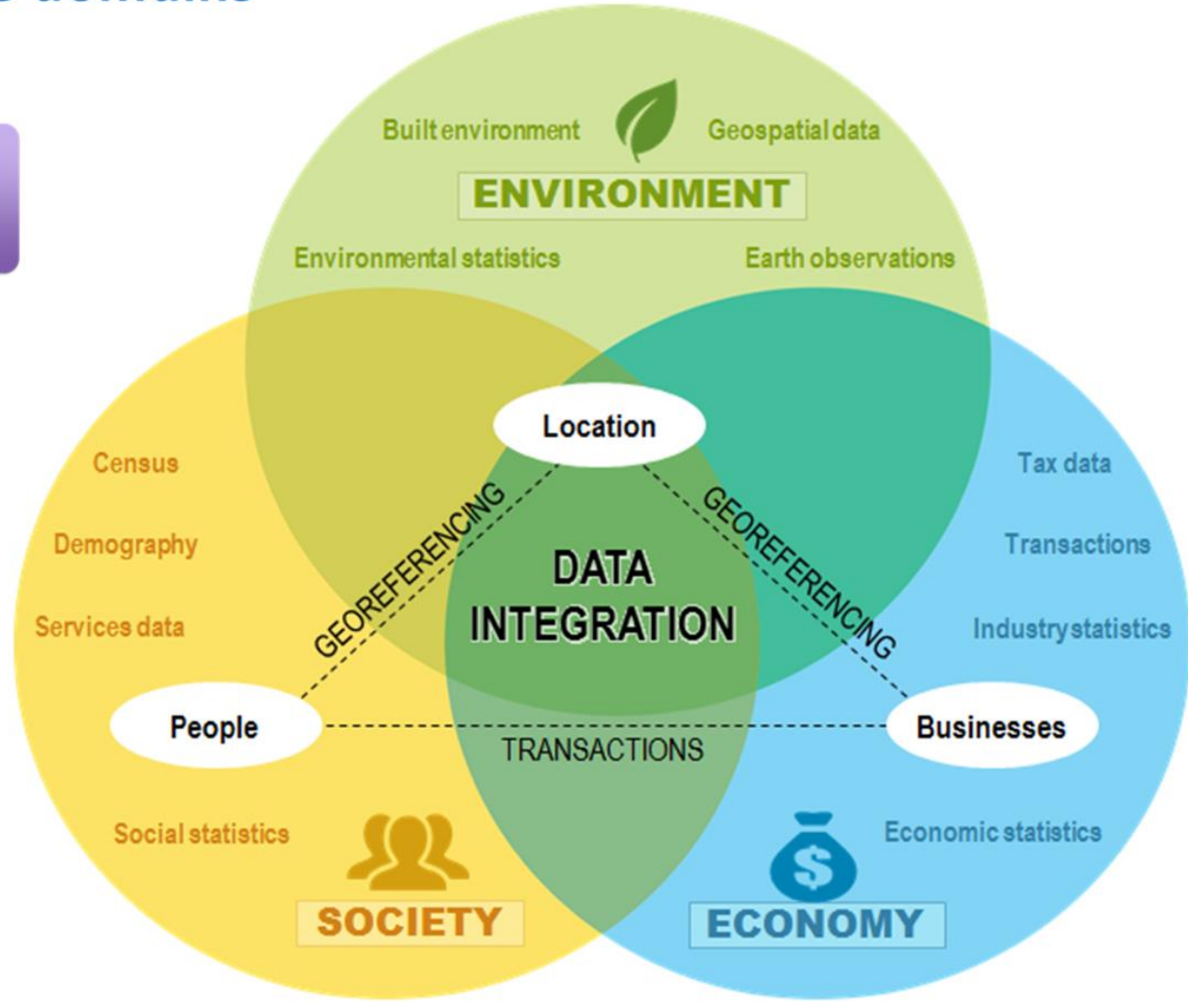
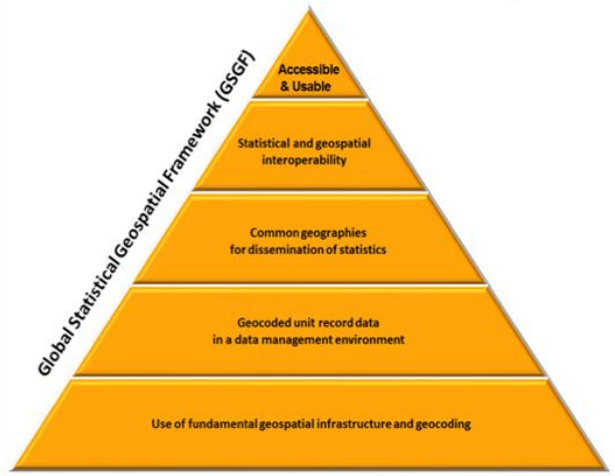
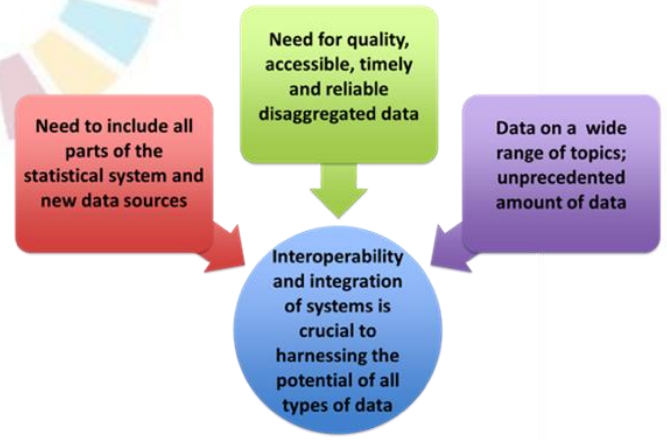


Any national SDG implementations will be sub-optimal without strategies and frameworks to integrate statistics, geospatial information, Earth observations, and other new data into the measuring, monitoring and reporting processes.



Addressing the data needs for national development priorities, and national implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

.. .. bridging the three domains



Geospatial information is a critical component of the national infrastructure and knowledge economy; a blueprint of what happens where, and the means to integrate a wide variety of government services.



Global Statistical Geospatial Framework



PRINCIPLES

Accessible & usable

Statistical and geospatial interoperability

Common geographies for dissemination of statistics

Geocoded unit record data in a data management environment

Use of fundamental geospatial infrastructure and geocoding

KEY ELEMENTS

Standards and Good Practices

National Laws and Policy

Technical Infrastructure

Institutional Collaboration

INPUT

Geospatial

- Fundamental data
- Supplementary data
- New data sources

Statistical

- Censuses
- Surveys
- Administrative data records
- Big data and other sources

OUTPUT

Integration

Harmonised and standardised information

Interoperability Comparability

Analysis

Diffusion

Decision making



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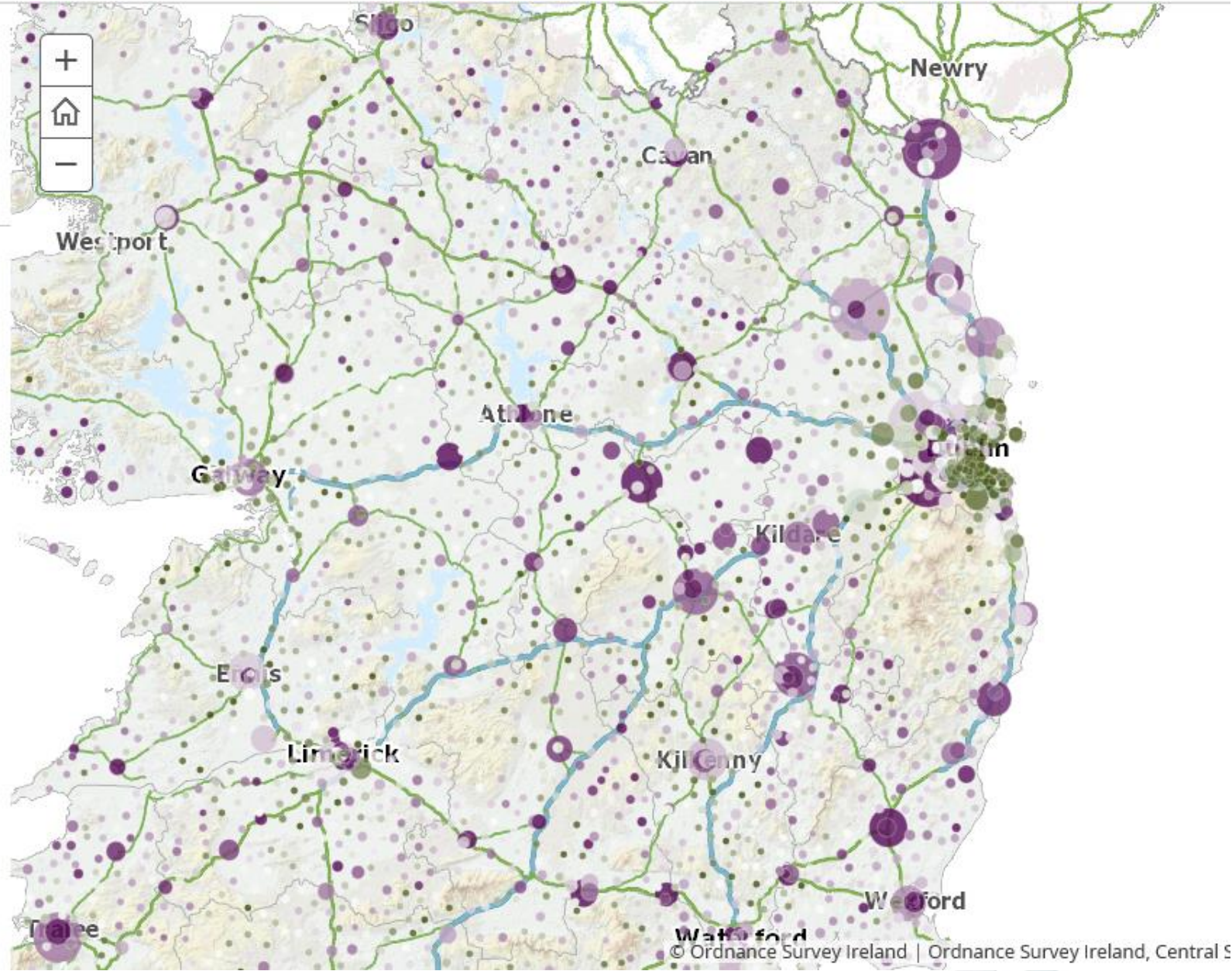
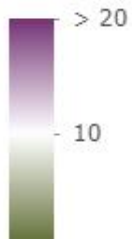


The Changing Patterns of Unemployment and Poverty in Ireland, 2011-

A focus on cities

The map displays unemployment rate and total unemployed population from the Census 2016 at ED level. A closer look at Dublin illustrates varying unemployment rates within the area.

Data at this level provide a detailed representation of unemployment trends. This visualisation highlights the divide (North East, South West divide) in high and low levels of unemployment.





Harnessing the power of data for sustainable development

Leave no one behind

National averages, even city averages, often mask wide disparities among population groups. The identification of people suffering from deprivation therefore requires sufficiently detailed data across multiple dimensions, including age, sex, geography and disability status, among others. Any global or national statistical system must ensure that the coverage and level of data disaggregation for the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda leaves no one behind.

Towards this end, national statistical systems need to invest in the technology and skills necessary to collect and integrate data from multiple sources, including integration of geospatial information with statistics and other data. This means making better use of traditional statistical surveys, censuses and administrative records. It also means harnessing the power of technology to leverage new sources of data, such as from cell phone records, Earth observations, other sensors and social media. More citizen-generated data are also being used to monitor the needs and progress of vulnerable groups. However, new methodologies need to be developed to ensure the quality and reliability of such data.

To fully implement and monitor progress on the SDGs, decision makers need data and statistics that are accurate, timely, sufficiently disaggregated, relevant, accessible and easy to use. Data availability and quality have steadily improved over the years. However, statistical capacity still needs strengthening and data literacy must be enhanced at all levels of decision-making. This will require coordinated efforts on the part of data producers and users from multiple data systems. It will also demand innovative ways to produce and apply data and statistics in addressing the multifaceted challenges of sustainable development.



The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2019

“It is abundantly clear that a much deeper, faster and more ambitious response is needed to unleash the social and economic transformation needed to achieve our 2030 goals. From our advances, we know what works. This report therefore highlights areas that can drive progress across all 17 SDGs: financing; resilience; sustainable and inclusive economies; more effective institutions; local action; better use of data; and harnessing science, technology and innovation with a greater focus on digital transformation. In everything we do, we must diligently ensure that policy choices leave no one behind, and that national efforts are supported by effective international cooperation, grounded in a commitment to diplomacy and crisis prevention”

António Guterres
Secretary-General, United Nations

The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2019

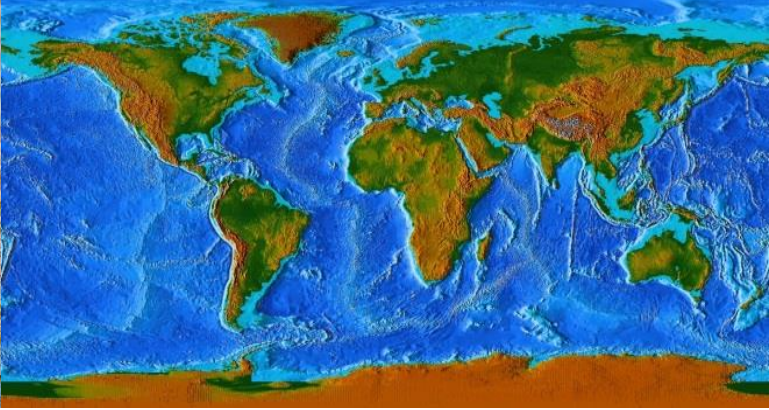


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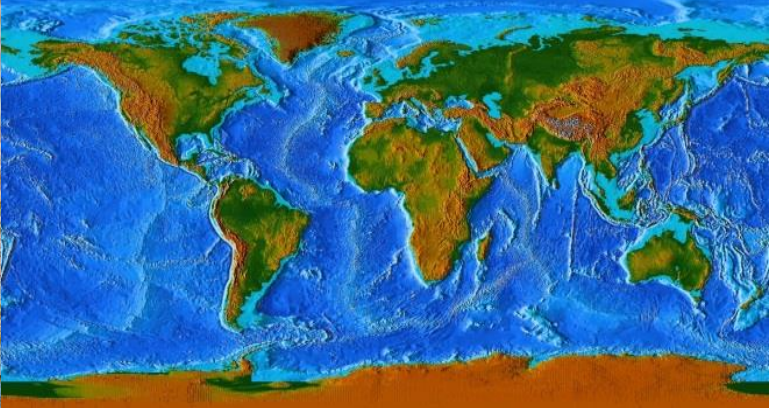
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Conclusions

- We need integrated information systems
- Technical interoperability is possible thanks to the digital transformation
- Human “interoperability” remains a common challenge
- United Nations has an important role to play to bring all relevant data-stakeholders together





谢谢, Thank You

Stefan Schweinfest,
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