FIS4SDGs: Engaging government and citizens with the SDGs

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OUR WORLD
Is Increasingly Challenged

The Evidence Is Clear…
We Need Better Understanding…
…and More Collaboration
…and Action

OUR WORLD
Is Undergoing a Massive
Digital Transformation
GIS Provides a Platform
For Managing, Analyzing, and Applying
Geographic, Statistical & Imagery Information
Integrating People, Processes, Things, and Data About Them
Using the Power of Where to Integrate Everything

Information Systems are Becoming Distributed
A New Architecture Is Emerging
Enabling integrated collaboration and coordination
Dynamic Systems-of-Systems
Enabled by Portals . . .
. . . Abstracting Distributed Data and Analytics
New Types of Data Collaborations Are Emerging
Connecting Individuals, Organizations and Communities

Web GIS Simplifies Working With All Types of Data
Using Web Maps, Scenes, and Layers
Providing the Integrating Framework and Processes
For Enabling a Smarter World

- Data Collection and Development
- Data Integration, Sharing and Management
- Geo-Statistical Analytics and Modeling
- Planning and Decision-Making
- Stakeholder Engagement
- Action and Outcomes

Transforming How We Think and Act... Creating a More Sustainable Future

Integrating Geography and Statistics
To understand our society, economy and environment
GIS Now Provides the Means . . .

For Creating Federated Systems

Web GIS Has Enabled a network of SDG Hubs worldwide

A Global SDG Hub . . .

. . . and a Network of National SDG Hubs
Palestine

Using Web GIS
...Bringing together community focused on goal-target and indicators
Invited those with interest to join
Bring together community focused on gender statistics

Country Led - configuring data and apps
Country Led - configuring data and apps

Story Map Template

In 2016, all Member States of the United Nations adopted 17 Global Goals to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure prosperity for all as part of a new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

This Gender Story Map showcases how the geospatial perspective can enrich the analysis of gender indicators to follow-up and review progress towards achieving the 2030 Agenda.

It highlights challenges and progress towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets, providing insights from global, national and sub-national data on three main pillars of gender, namely:

1. Women's economic empowerment
2. Women's voice
Women's Voice

Women's safety and human rights
Women's participation in public discourse has intrinsic value for social change and progress

Established evidence reveals that when at least 25 percent of members of parliament are women, laws that discriminate against women are more likely to be repealed (Blundo-Drenzeier, Han and Iamu, 2013).

Among developing countries, those with higher shares of women parliamentarians are more likely to pass comprehensive laws on sexual harassment, rape, divorce and domestic violence (Atensua et al., 2014).
Despite advances over several decades, women both in developing and developed regions have limited voice and continue to be significantly underrepresented in formal politics and positions of power.

Worldwide, women account for 24.0 percent of parliamentarians as of September 2018, up from 18.3 percent in and 2000 (IPU). Despite incremental gains in ministerial positions, the majority of women ministers hold social portfolios, while defense, finance or economic portfolios are more likely held by men (IPU). Rates, however, vary across countries and regions.

The following story map has been created by the Republic of Ireland’s Central Statistics Office. To explore the narrative, please press the “explore” button on the bottom right.

Female representation in politics in Ireland
Gender Story Map

Women's Voice
Female representation in politics in Ireland

Men Significantly Out-Number Women in Local Government

This map represents the proportion of women in Local Government at Administrative County level in 2014.

Only two local authorities had less than 10% by 2014.

For example, South Tipperary had just 3.8% of seats held by women in 2004 but this had risen to 27.3% by 2014 while the proportion rose from 8.3% to 10.7% in Clare over the same time period.

Wexford, Donegal and Westmeath, which both had more than 10% of seats held by women in 2004, dropped to below 10% in the 2014 elections.

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Gender Story Map

Breaking the poverty chains and bringing out untapped...

Poverty varies significantly among regions

National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Indicators

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Percentage of population living in poverty by municipality (%) 2010</th>
<th>Percentage of population living in poverty by municipality (%) 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>76 - 100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not available</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Having disaggregated data enables the Social Ministry to implement focused policies such as the fund to support rural women and their micro enterprises as a means to empower them economically.

Plataforma Preventiva
The pieces are fitting into place…

Geospatial Way to a Better Future

Federated Information System for the SDGs