USING DATA AND GIS TECHNOLOGY TO ACCELERATE THE **ACHIEVEMENT OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**



Partnerships: Accelerating the **Achievement of the SDGs**

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DATA

ALLIANCE

What?

Based on the foundational principle of reducing inequalities of all kinds, the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, Esri, PVBLIC Foundation, and Global Geospatial Information Management of the United Nations joined forces in 2021 to form the **SDG** Data Alliance, an open, community-driven, **multistakeholder partnership**.

The **SDG** Data Alliance **brings GIS technology capabilities**, **resources and training** to developing countries (especially LDCs and SIDS) with the goal of <u>accelerating</u> the **achievement of the SDGs**.





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Why?

Despite significant advances in **data** collection and geospatial and Earth observations technologies across the world, many developing countries still lack the resources, tools and technology to track progress toward the SDGs.



These gaps make it challenging for countries to make **informed development decisions** that lead to **better policies and economic investments**.

Developing countries continue to face a series of **unique impediments** that exacerbate their ability and '**opportunity**' to participate fully in the implementation of the SDGs, to support national development, economic prosperity and a **global and thriving information and entrepreneurial economy** and are at risk of being left out of the **data revolution and digital ecosystem**.











Why?

In 2014, the **SAMOA Pathway** committed to "strengthen the availability and accessibility of SIDS data and statistical systems, in accordance with national priorities and circumstances, and enhance their management of complex data systems, including geospatial data platforms, by launching new partnership initiatives or scaling up existing initiatives."

In 2015, the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** identified the urgent need, **by 2020**, to **"enhance capacity-building support to developing countries**,



including for LDCs and SIDS, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data <u>disaggregated</u> by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts"



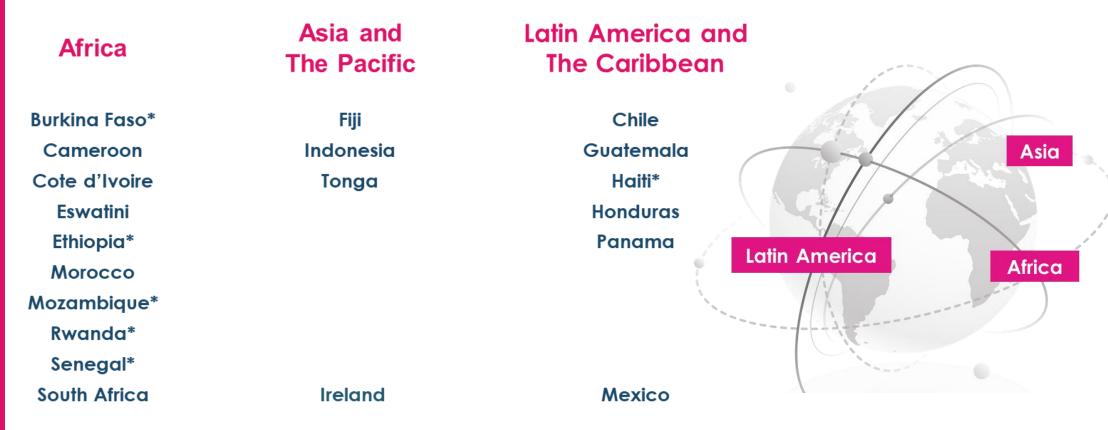








Where?



* Least Developed Countries (LDCs)











How?

Countries develop and implement:

- 1. UN-IGIF Country-level Action Plans to improve national geospatial information management, an essential element of the national digital infrastructure.
- 2. SDG Data Hubs to enable monitoring achievement of the SDGs by goal, target, and indicator.

Together, these actions help a country to:

- Leverage and strengthen in-country expertise.
- Address national and global SDG reporting requirements.
- Accelerate achievement of the SDGs.
- Develop national capacity and capability!



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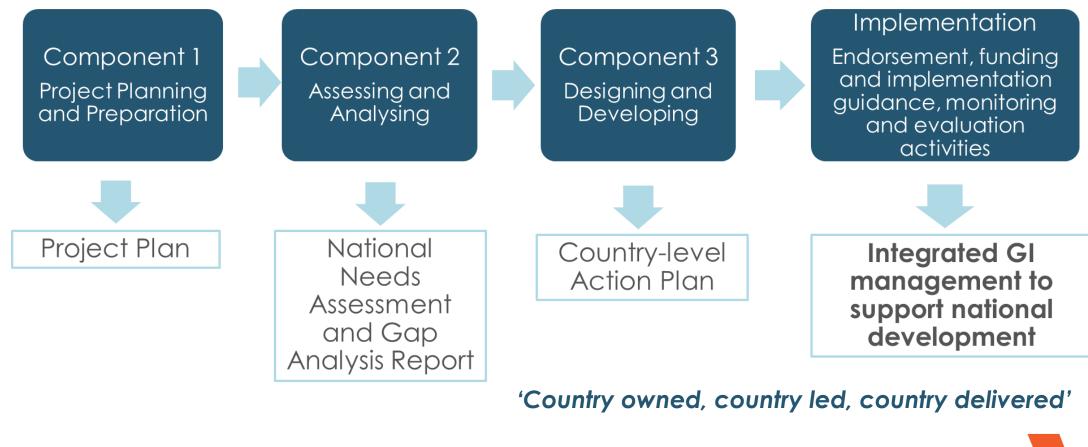




THE SCIENCE OF WHERE

Governance and · Decision Institutions Financial **Policy and Legal** Innovation Standards rechnology Envitonme Capacity and Partnerships Education ADDIICOTIONS +cono. Communication and Engagement \bigcirc **ArcGIS Solution for** https://ggim.un.org/IGIF, the SDGs

How? Approach for implementing UN-IGIF Country-level Action Plans













Who? Launch of Tonga National Geospatial Action Plan

Tonga is a highly disaster-prone country. Due to its geographical, geological, and socio-economic characteristics, climate change induced disaster risks are increasing in the land and marine environments.

Today is a digital era; geospatial information is a digital fuel for government and services. Data from many sources. We need to act with knowledge and evidence.

The private sector can strengthen our economy and grow technical jobs across established industries; tourism, fisheries, food security, logistics, construction industries, energy transition.

The implementation of this Action Plan will provide Tonga with a truly national collaborative approach to improving the management and use of this valuable digital asset. D Strengthen government at all levels and strengthen industry.





Deputy Prime Minister of Tonga Hon. Samiu Vaipulu 14 September 2023







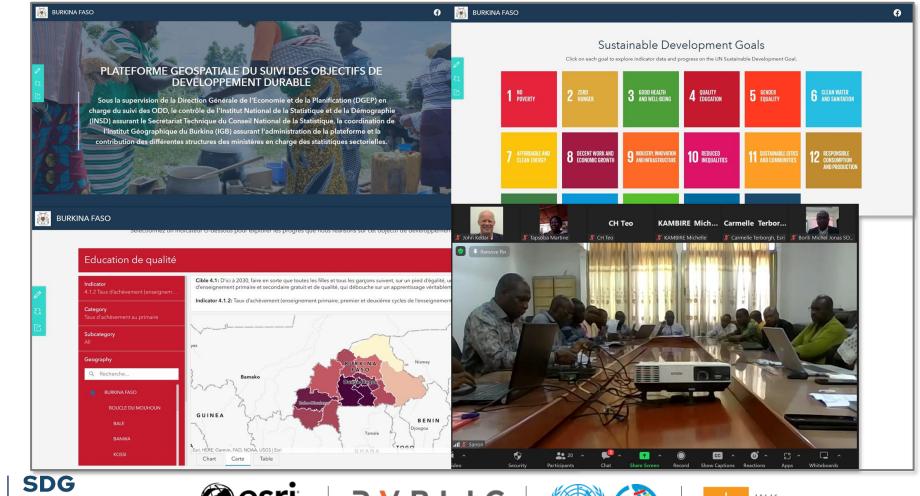






Who?

Burkina Faso, SDG Data Hub technical launch, August 2023















Who? Burkina Faso, SDG Data Hub technical launch, August 2023













Who? Why is the SDG Data Hub important to Burkina Faso?

- Citizens of Burkina Faso can visualize the efforts of Government in its struggle for the sustainable development of the country, noting the spatial distribution of these efforts.
- The Hub provides central Government a sense of equity (or lack of it) in its economic and social policy, based on the spatial distribution of progress against the indicators.
- Local governments are better placed to take local action, accessing data at levels previously denied, right down to "communes" level.
- At all levels, planners can **analyze deeply**, **SDG by SDG**, the efficiency of the Government's policy, and to make policy and **plan adjustments** to make each of the concerned **policies more effective**.
- It opens the eyes of government to the benefits of geospatial data, geo-statistical integration and associated technology.











Who? Burkina Faso: Implementation Challenges and Lessons

- <u>Common interest for all stakeholders:</u> A solution that is adapted to national context and solves national issues and the most pressing needs of individual institutions and society.
- **Existing platforms:** Considerable engagement and communication was necessary to help owners/users of 'non-geospatial' solutions see value in a geospatial solution.
- Initial policy level support: Difficult to attain broader national change amplifying the issue. Identified key policy-makers and targeted stakeholder engagement until interest became more widespread.
- Lack of funding for Data Hub Team: Operational activities are not supported. Team has relied on SDG Data Alliance and UNECA to fund critical events.
- <u>Governance</u>: Requires multiple partners under the principle of shared responsibilities. Despite existing agreements, found access to authoritative, releasable data difficult.
- **Disaggregation:** Requires indicator data at the local level and regular collection. Lowerlevel data can be derived at times from statistical techniques but is best planned into data collection. Disaggregation is under study, along with use of proxy indicator data.



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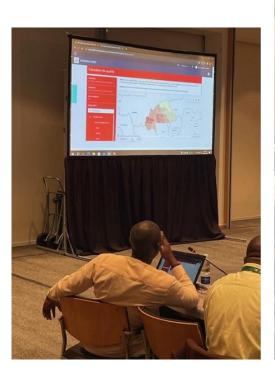






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Who? UN-GGIM Africa Plenary Meeting, Cape Town, 14-18 August 2023









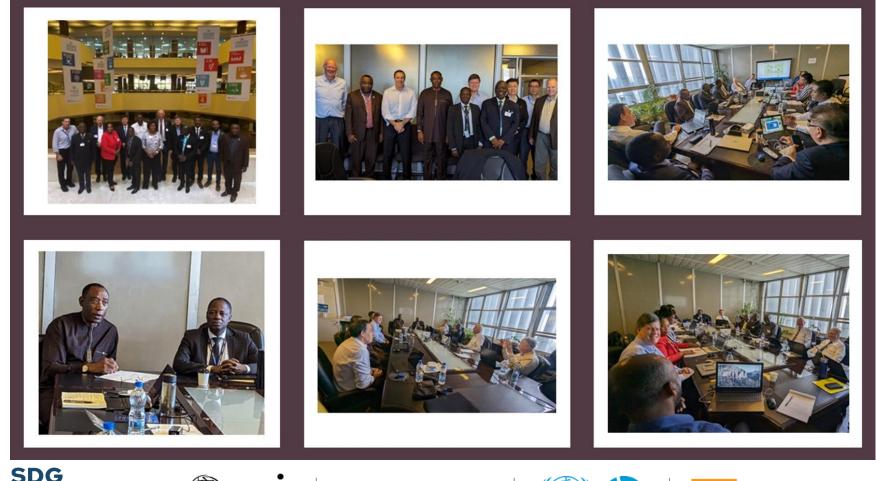








Who? African Perspectives, UNECA, Ethiopia, 23-25 October 2023













Who? African Perspectives: Key Messages

- Challenges engaging and working across government, including with statistical agencies, to integrate geospatial information, statistics, and other relevant data to produce 'geospatially disaggregated' indicators for visualizing and 'story telling' national development priorities and the SDGs.
- Frustrations in trying to improve the visibility and impact of national geospatial programs and agencies, and their contribution to national development priorities.
- Importance of leadership including personal commitment and passion and strategies that can be employed to grow geospatial leadership in organizations and across government.
- A key element for success is **good governance structures and institutional arrangements**, including government mandates and resources to ensure the sustainability of the UN-IGIF.
- Importance of effective communication, and engagement, within their organizations, but also across government and amongst partners and stakeholders. Need to provide key messages and build multi-agency collaboration and integration.









