Our Recent History

In **2014** the **SAMOA Pathway** reaffirmed the commitment of small island developing States (SIDS) to:

- Strengthen the availability and accessibility of data and statistical systems, and to
- Enhance the management of complex data systems, including geospatial data platforms, by launching new partnerships or scaling up existing initiatives.

In **2015** the **United Nations 2030 Agenda** (in launching the 17 SDGs) committed to:

• Exploit the contribution to be made by a wide range of data, including Earth observations and geospatial information.

And 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 disaggregated by geographic location and other characteristics.







The Problem

It hasn't happened ⊗

These ambitions and **commitments remain largely unfulfilled**, not just in the developing world, but globally.

Despite the significant advances in data acquisition and geospatial technologies across the world in the past decade, many developing countries still lack the resources, tools and technology to track progress toward their sustainability and climate goals.

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

Countries continue to face **impediments** that limit their ability to address the adverse impacts of **climate change**, **inequality**, **limited resources**, **vulnerability to external shocks**, **geographic remoteness**, and **institutional challenges**.

And..... as a global community we **never really tried hard enough to disaggregate data** by **geographic location** and other characteristics.







Looking to the Future

Adoption of the ABAS



In listing concrete priorities and actions across 10 thematic areas, the ABAS provides a high degree of mandate and action for the PGSC and Pacific SIDS. Particularly relating to the thematic area '**Improving data collection**, **analysis**', and use' in the following areas:

- Investing in States' ability to ensure quality, accessible, timely and reliable, disaggregated data, according to national contexts.
- Strengthening and modernizing national data infrastructure and systems.
- Enhancing science-based and innovative approaches for the collection, storage, analysis, disaggregation, dissemination and use of demographic data in SIDS, including the use of geospatial technologies.
- **Enhancing partnerships** to facilitate **peer-to-peer learning**, including through the SIDS Centre of Excellence and existing statistical initiatives, including through regional organizations.
- Providing high-quality spatial data and working to downscale global datasets to provide accurate information for SIDS.



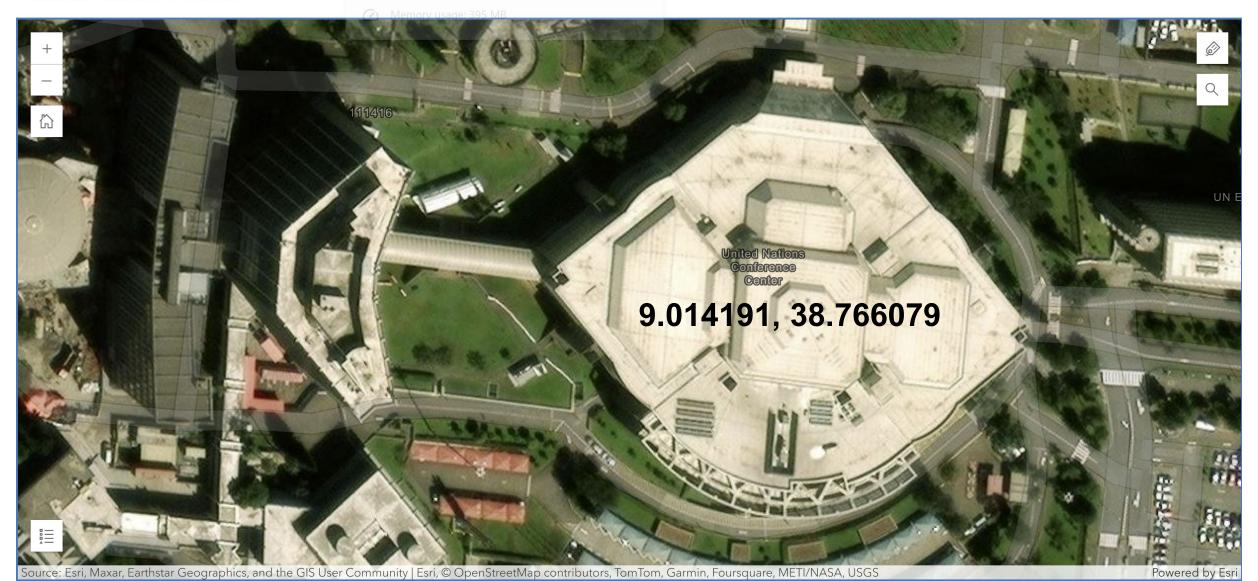




arcgis.com/apps/instant/basic/index.html?appid=e45f6a6b08c144d08ec14fe46b9b7e0f



Global Sea Level Trends



What is Data?

Data: Raw information that consists of basic facts, statistics and figures.

The digital 'data' definition then includes any raw information that is stored digitally, such as numerical data, images, coding, notes, and financial data, etc.

Think of data as the building blocks of information. It's a collection of unorganized facts and figures, like numbers, letters, symbols, or characters.

On its own, data has no inherent meaning. It's like a pile of bricks – you can't tell what they represent without arranging them.

The data value chain:

Data > Information > Knowledge > Insights > Action > Impact



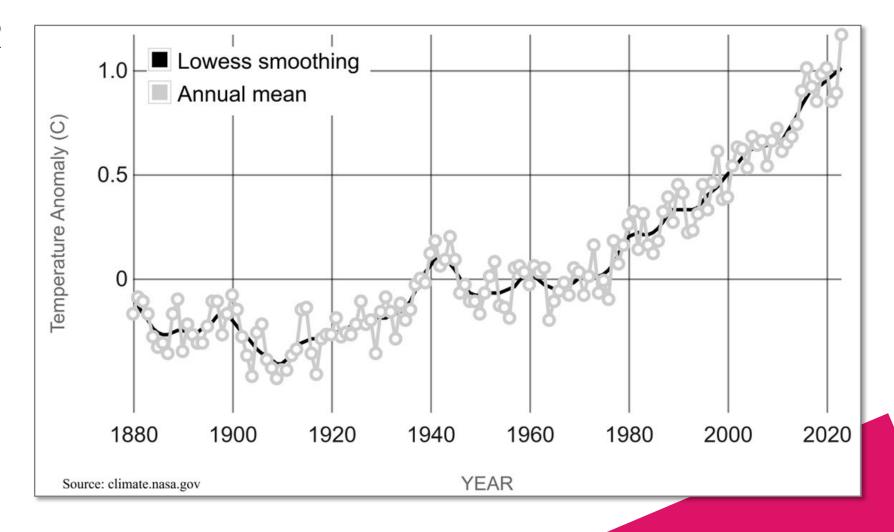




Contextualizing Data

Land-Ocean Temperature Index (C)

Year	No_Smoothing	Lowess(5)
1880	-0.18	-0.10
1881	-0.09	-0.14
1882	-0.11	-0.17
1883	-0.18	-0.21
1884	-0.29	-0.24
1885	-0.33	-0.27
1886	-0.32	-0.28
1887	-0.37	-0.28
1888	-0.18	-0.27
1889	-0.11	-0.26
1890	-0.36	-0.26
1891	-0.23	-0.26
1892	-0.28	-0.27
1893	-0.32	-0.27
1894	-0.31	-0.25
1895	-0.23	-0.23
1896	-0.12	-0.21
1897	-0.12	-0.19
1898	-0.28	-0.17
1899	-0.18	-0.18
1900	-0.09	-0.21



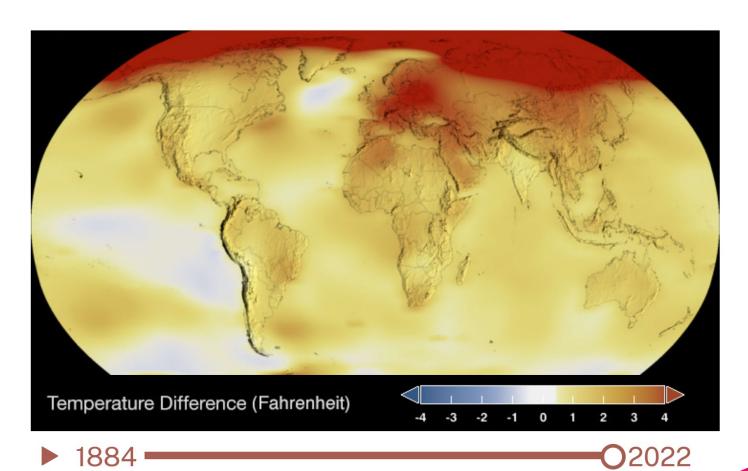




Contextualizing Data

Data source: NASA/GISS

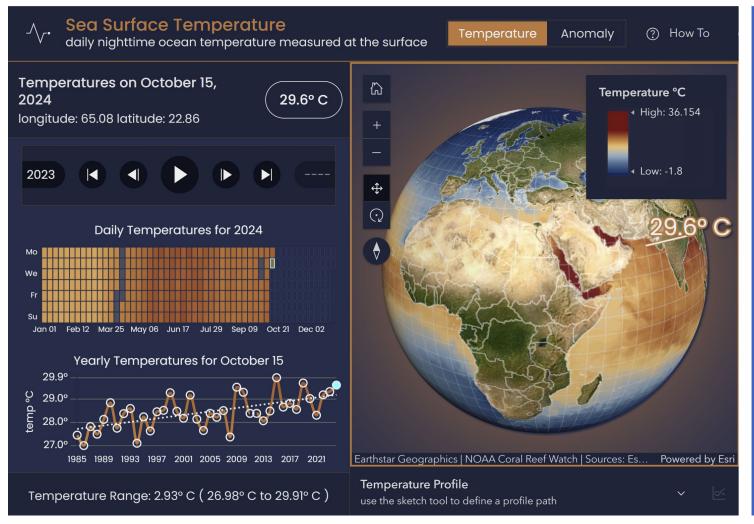
Credit: NASA's Scientific Visualization Studio







Contextualizing Data





CLIMATE

SIDS are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, including, erratic precipitation, increasingly frequent and extreme weather phenomena, more frequent and severe tropical cyclones, floods and drought, diminishing fresh water resources, desertification, coastal erosion, land degradation and sea-level rise, which represent the gravest of threats to the survival and viability of their people, natural ecosystems, and overall sustainable development. The impacts and implications of climate change on SIDS include humanitarian, economic, social, cultural, ecological and, as exacerbated by other factors, security consequences.

Explore Climate





Applying Data to Real Problems

Aligning national data

Parcels
Coastal data
Road assets and conditions
Emergency services
Gas pipelines, oil, power lines
Water networks
Building Layers
Population
Schools and education
Health facilities and services
Statistical values

...to national priorities

Disaster resilience
Oceans and resources
Economic prosperity
Employment
Social well-being
Tourism
Climate mitigation
Health services
Social programs
Rising sea levels
Tourism
Environment







Applying Data to Real Problems

Real Questions:

To increase climate resilience for my Island country.....

How do I better understand my vulnerability to coastal erosion, sea-level rise, storm surge, and other inundation?

Where are my greatest vulnerabilities?

Who may be impacted?

What associated adaptation/mitigation measures do I need to take?

When?









SIDS Global Data Hub



COUNTRIES *

OCEANS

CLIMATE

TOURISM

WELL-BEING

DATA LIBRARY

JOIN US

SIDS GLOBAL DATA HUB

Charting the Course Toward Resilient Prosperity







SIDS.SDG.ORG

