

Enabling SDGs with Geo-Spatial Intelligence: From Tech Systems to Multi-Scenario Empowerment

Jixian Zhang

Moganshan Geospatial Information Laboratory
National Geomatics Center of China



CONTENTS



- SDGs Rely on Geo-Spatial Technologies
- Geo-Spatial Intelligence Accelerates SDG Solutions
- Towards a Smarter, Sustainable Future

1. SDGs Progress and Challenges: The Data and **Methods Gap**



Progress Overview



















14 Life Below Water



15 Life On Land













SDGs Defined:

17 global goals launched by the UN in 2015

Milestone:

10 years on, with 5 years to 2030 deadline

Current Status:

- 1. Only 35% of targets are on track or making moderate progress;
- 2. Nearly 50% are progressing too slowly;
- 3. Alarmingly, 18% are in reverse...

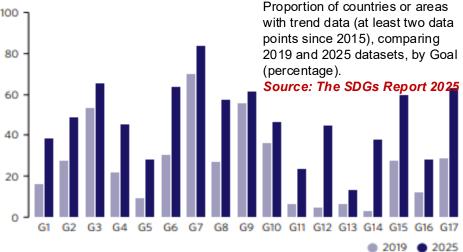
Accelerated action and innovation are needed to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

1. SDGs Progress and Challenges: The Data and Methods Gap



Persistent Challenges





Data Timeliness Gaps:

- 1. Nearly one-third of SDG indicators lack recent or sufficient data;
- 2. For Goals 5, 11, 13, 16, trend data coverage remains below 30%, constraining timely assessment ...

Data spatial Coverage Gaps:

- 1. Significant disparities across countries and goals;
- 2. Some regions have limited or no trend data, undermining spatial analysis and policy formulation ...

Methodological Limitations:

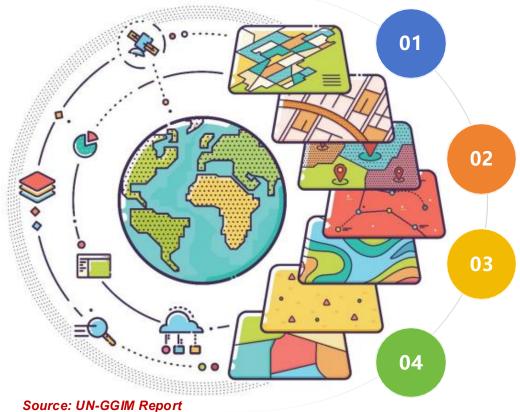
- 1. Challenges in integrating cross-sector and cross-scale data;
- 2. Difficulty in capturing complex, interconnected SDG dynamics ...

How to harness the power of data for SDGs?

2. Geo-Spatial Technologies: The core Enabler of SDGs



Geo-Information as Core Data:



Universal Relevance:

Spatial context is fundamental to almost every SDG – poverty, health, cities, climate, environment, and more

Integration Power:

Serves as the common reference layer, enabling integration of diverse datasets and cross-sectoral analysis

Unified Standards & Interoperability:

Built on standardized frameworks, ensuring consistency, comparability, and scalability

Broad Acceptance...

Why GeoSpatial

Geo-information delivers the reliable, spatially explicit data needed to turn SDGs ambitions into evidence-based strategies.

2. Geo-Spatial Technologies: The core Enabler of SDGs



Geo-Spatial Technologies: Driving Solutions

Tools platforms for capturing, managing, analyzing, and visualizing location-based data: GIS, remote sensing, GPS, mapping, and spatial analytics...

Provide a common framework for integrating diverse data

Enable dynamic monitoring and evaluation for evidence-based SDG progress tracking



Support spatial modeling, scenario analysis, and hotspot detection to reveal patterns and trends

.....

Geo-spatial technologies elevate SDG implementation from fragmented data to integrated, actionable intelligence—making sustainable development truly measurable and achievable.

3. Need for Intelligent Transformation



Current geo-spatial information technologies and service paradigms suffer from low overall efficiency and limited levels of intelligence, falling short of the demands for modern complex data processing and real-time decision-making.

Current technologies and service paradigms

VS

Intelligent technologies and service paradigms



Insufficient provision of high-quality geospatial information

Lack of advanced spatiotemporal analysis methods

Absence of efficient spatiotemporal empowerment paradigms

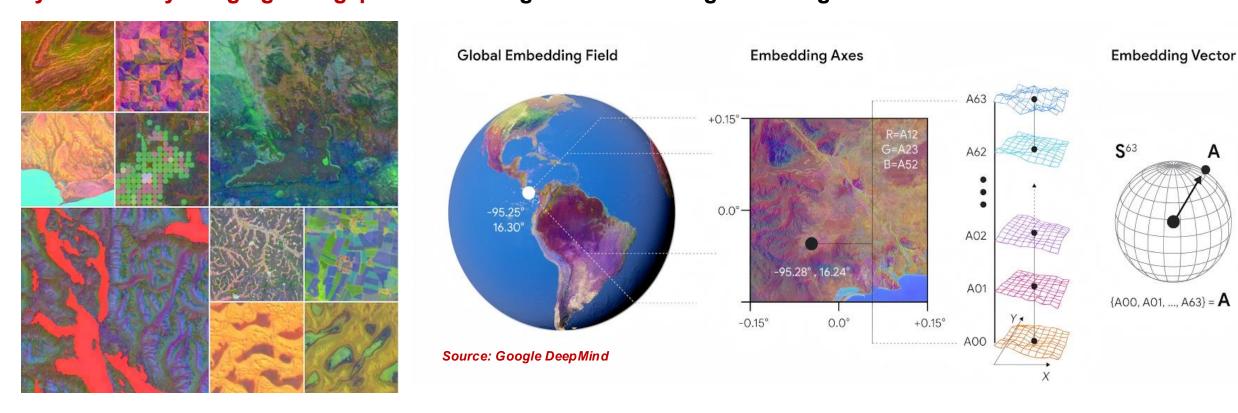


Intelligent transformation is essential to unlock the full value of geo-spatial information, enabling integrated data, advanced analyses, and empowered, adaptive decision-making for the SDGs.

4. An Example from AlphaEarth



In July 2025, Google launched AlphaEarth Foundations, an Al model that integrates diverse Earth observation data into unified 10-meter grids. Its 64-dimensional embeddings deliver consistent, information-rich monitoring systematically bridging data gaps and enabling transformative global insight.



AlphaEarth exemplifies how geo-spatial intelligence can systematically bridge critical data gaps, empowering integrated, evidence-based SDG assessment and accelerating progress towards global sustainability goals.



CONTENTS

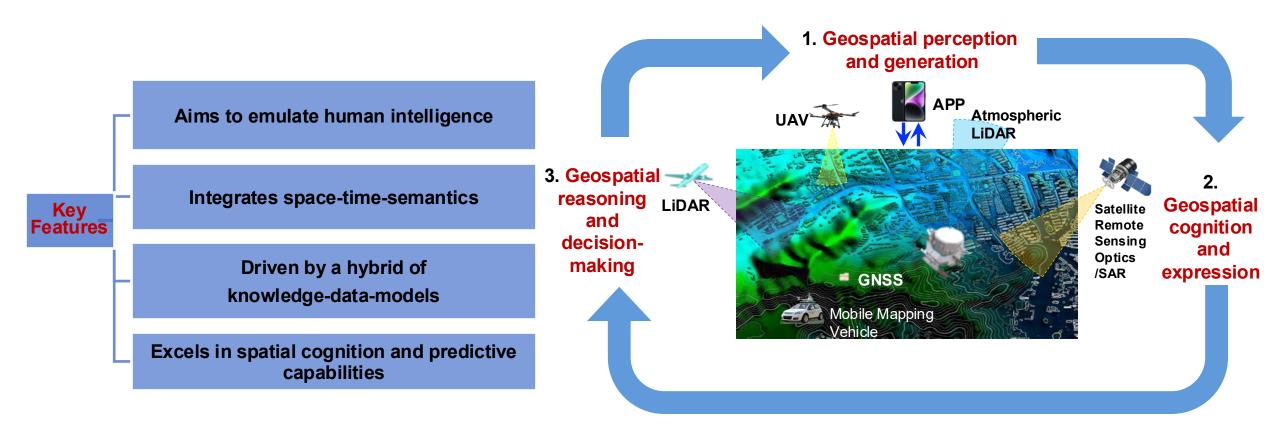


- SDGs Rely on Geo-Spatial Technologies
- Geo-Spatial Intelligence Accelerates SDG Solutions
- Towards a Smarter, Sustainable Future

1. Geo-Spatial Intelligence



Geo-spatial intelligence, rooted in artificial intelligence and centered on geospatial information, aims to emulate human intelligence, and is the engine for geo-spatial information supply and service transformation.



By embedding intelligent thought processes into the representation and understanding of geo-spatial phenomena, it strives to enable deep perception, cognition, reasoning, and decision-making, effectively addressing complex geo-spatial challenges.

1. Geo-Spatial Intelligence



The inherent complexity of geo-spatial intelligence—spanning heterogeneous data, critical technologies, and multi-layered objectives — presents challenges beyond the direct reach of large language models (LLMs).

LLM Strengths













Difficult to comprehend massive, spatiotemporal datasets.

Difficult to understand spatiotemporal dynamics, topological structures, geometric relationships, and semantic logic.

Difficult to simulate physical spatiotemporal laws and perform efficient spatiotemporal computation and reasoning.

Core Tenets of Geo-Spatial Intelligence

Multi-layer Dynamic Synergy



Unified Spatiotemporal Representation



Spatiotempor al Simulation, Prediction, and Services



Features of Geo-Information

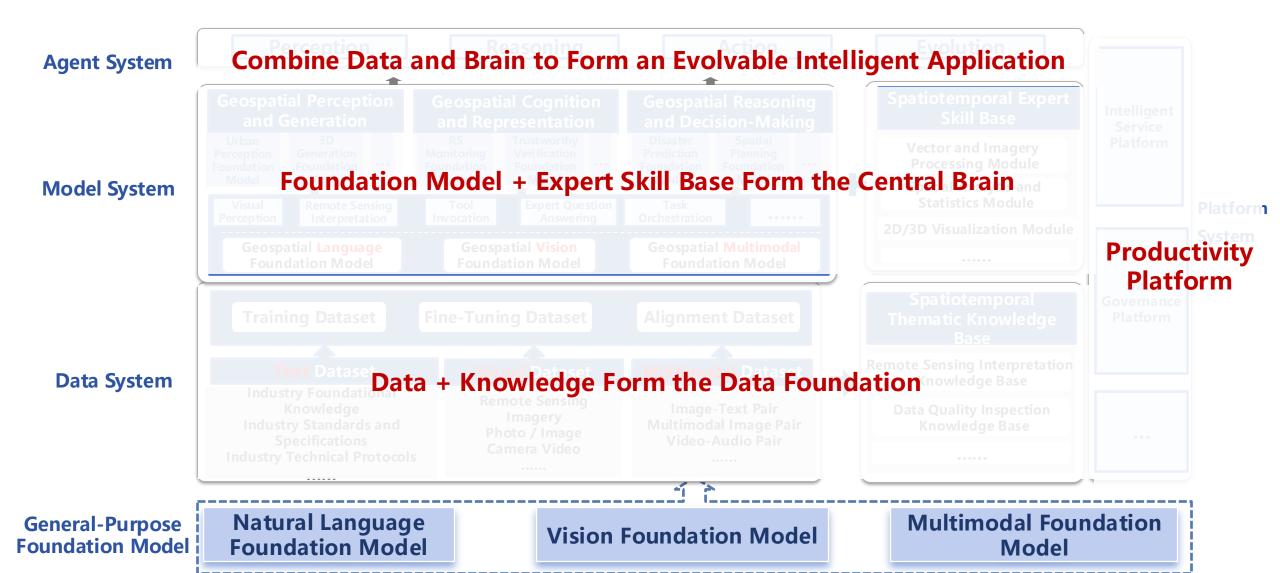






2. Building the Geo-Spatial Intelligence Tech System





3. Our Work: Developing the Mogan•Xuanyan GFM





The Mogan.Xuanyan Geospatial Foundation Model comprises a Geospatial Language Model, a Geospatial Vision Model, and a Geospatial Multimodal Model, by systematically modeling geospatial domain knowledge and data, it achieves a deep integration of Industry knowledge pre-training and scenario-based fine-tuning, to ensure model generality while allowing for optimization and adjustment for specific application scenarios.

Trained via pre-training and full fine-tuning on massive, high-quality industry datasets, including a 100M+ token corpus, ~10M remote sensing images, and hundreds of thousands of 3D samples.

3. Our Work: Developing the Mogan•Xuanyan GFM

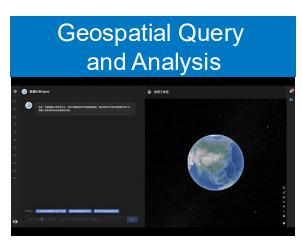


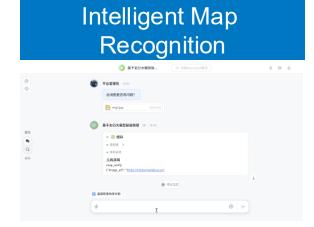
Capable of understanding geo-spatial semantics and widely adapting to multiple scenarios, with 8 distinctive features to effectively support the intelligent development of geo-spatial services.

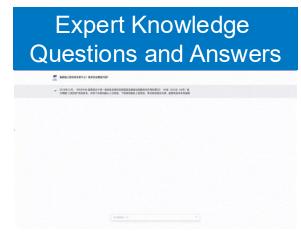














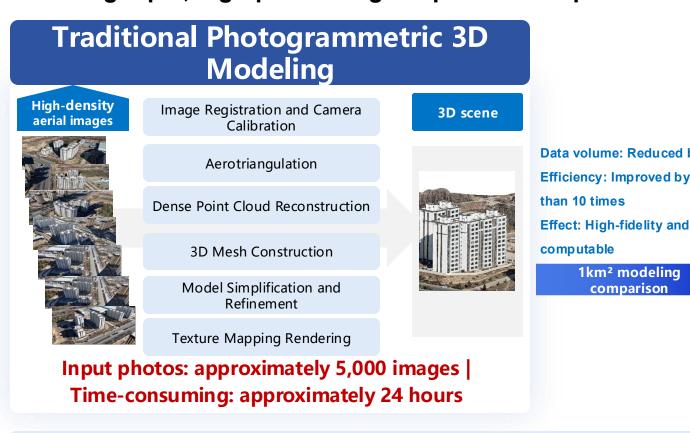
Task Orchestration and Tool Scheduling

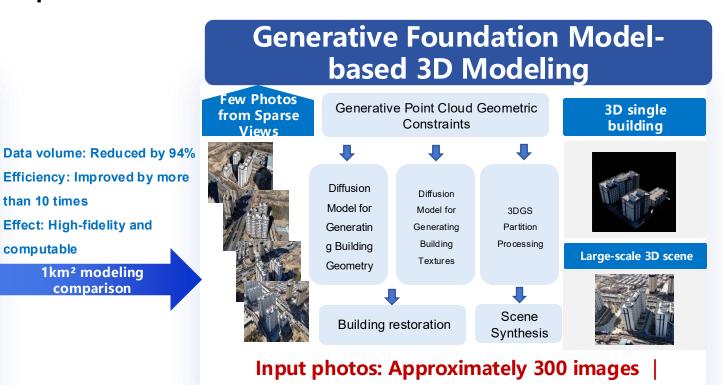
3. Our Work: Multi-Scenario Empowerment

E1: Generative 3D Modeling



Revolutionizing large-scale 3D scene reconstruction: dramatically boosting efficiency, reducing costs, and enabling rapid, high-precision geo-spatial data updates.





Time - consuming: Approximately 2 hours

Traditional photogrammetric 3D modeling is data- and time-intensive. Generative large models **reduce photo** input by 90% and boost efficiency tenfold, enabling scalable, cost-effective 3D applications.

1km² modeling

comparison



3. Our Work: Multi-Scenario Empowerment

E2: Al-Driven Urban Governance



Al empowers low-altitude urban governance, enabling an intelligent closed-loop from passive monitoring to active governance, and promoting scientific decision-making and precise services

Small Model Governance Mode (Single Small Scenario) Affected by the environment, Lack of self-learning ability,

High false alarm rate Low recognition precision Low accuracy rate, Single type of recognition



Reduction in annotation requirements: 70% Cost reduction: 70% Coverage extension: 95%

> **Small Models vs Large Models**

Accuracy rate of large models: 90%

Large Model Governance Mode (Strong **Generalization Ability**)

No environmental impact , Strong generalization (multiple categories), High precision (low false alarm rate), Evolvable (strong self-learning ability)







Overcoming the limitations of traditional small models, our city-focused multimodal foundation model achieves real-time recognition of 70+ targets, second-level response to 40+ high-frequency events, 70% cost reduction, and coverage of 100+ governance scenarios.

- 本地视频分析
- 文件管理
- 事件识别
- ≥ 实时监控
- 实时视频分析

事件识别 / 事件详情

城市治理事件检测

事件预览

监测事件



→ 下载事件图片

> 视频分析

【城市视频.mp4】

共分析视频数量: 10

→ 下载视频



城市视频.mp4



城市视频02.mp4





城市视频03.mp4



城市视频04.mp4



城市视频05.mp4



城市视频06.mp4



城市视频07.mp4



城市视频08.mp4



城市视频09.mp4



城市视频10.mp4

告警事件统计 ** 事件统计为任务中视频和图片的全部事件数量



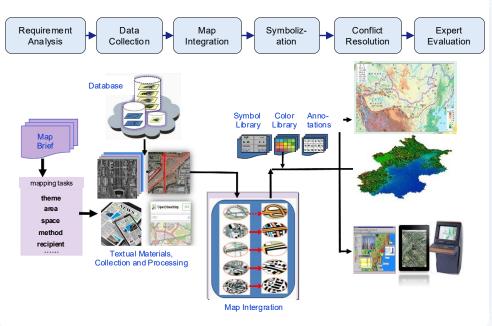
3. Our Work: Multi-Scenario Empowerment

E3: Scenario-Based Intelligent Map Generation



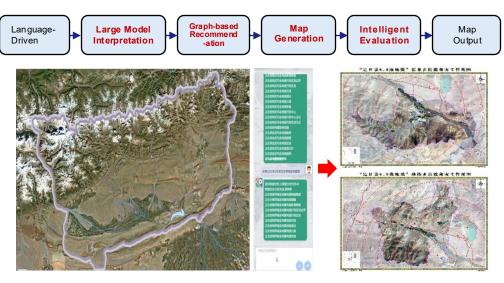
Achieving minute-level map generation through natural language interaction, enabling rapid mapping for emergency response, urban management, mobility, and low-altitude economy.

Traditional manual cartographic production mode (with complex professional workflows)



- Requirement Understanding Accuracy: 95%
- Map Production Efficiency Gain:
 50%+
- Output Time: Minutes

Traditional VS Large Modle Intelligent Map Generation Based on Large Models (Fast, Intelligent, and Flexible)



Boost efficiency in emergency response, public services, and urban mobility

By overcoming the limitations of traditional cartography, our large model increases mapping efficiency by over 50%, reduces production time from hours to minutes, and enables personalized, adaptive map generation.

















CONTENTS



- SDGs Rely on Geo-Spatial Technologies
- Geo-Spatial Intelligence Accelerates SDG Solutions
- Towards a Smarter, Sustainable Future

Geo-Spatial Intelligence for the World



The journey to Beautiful Tomorrow begins with tackling today's challenges. We are committed to delivering geo-spatial intelligence services worldwide, making its benefits accessible to everyone. Efforts are underway to develop the international Global Geospatial Intelligence Framework Platform, powered by Mogan-Xuanyan, to deliver collaborative solutions for the SDGs.











◆ Environmental Crisis

Climate change, resource depletion, biodiversity loss...

◆ Digital Divide

Access inequality, affordability gap, technology benefits...

◆ Economic Inequality

Wealth gap, income disparity, unequal access to opportunities...

◆ Social challenges

Community inclusivity, cultural divides, trust deficit...

••••



Thank you for your attention!