



Tenth Plenary Meeting of UN-GGIM: Europe  
Brussels, Belgium, 22-23 November 2023

## SESSION 4: ENHANCING THE SDGs WITH AUTHORITATIVE AND INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL DATA

# THE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

**Greg Scott**

**Personal Views and Observations**



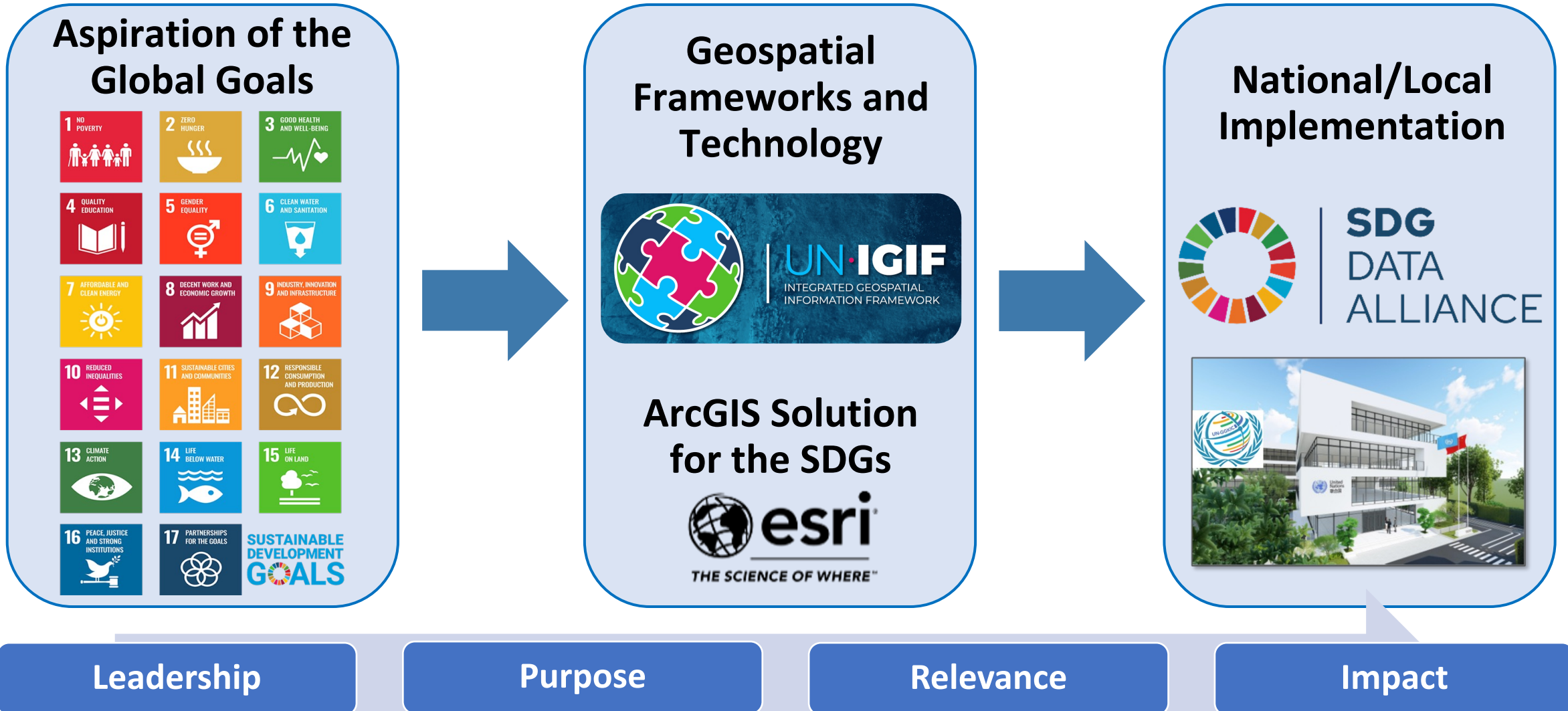
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# UN-GGIM: TRANSITIONING FROM GLOBAL TO LOCAL



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# THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: A RECAP

Adopted in September 2015 by all 193 UN Member States



What is the Development Framework Beyond 2030?

Preceded by Agenda 21 (1992 Earth Summit) and the MDGs (2000)



We are in the 'Decade of Action' 2024: Summit of the Future



17 Goals  
169 Targets  
230+ Indicators

3 Development Pillars: Social, Economic, Environment

Integrated Universal Inclusive 'Leave No One Behind'

Reviewed Every Year at the UN High-Level Political Forum (July)



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# THE SDGs: INCLUSIVE, INTERLINKED AND INTERCONNECTED

- For sustainable development to be achieved, it is crucial to harmonize the 3 core elements: Economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection.
- These elements are interconnected, and all are needed for the well-being of individuals and societies.
- Interlinkages can be positive (synergies) or negative (trade-offs).



# 2015: THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



“By 2020, 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 income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics...”

“We will support developing countries, particularly African countries, LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs, in strengthening the capacity of national statistical offices and data systems to ensure access to high quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data. We will promote transparent and accountable scaling-up of appropriate public-private cooperation to exploit the contribution to be made by a wide range of data, including Earth observation and geospatial information, while ensuring national ownership in supporting and tracking progress”

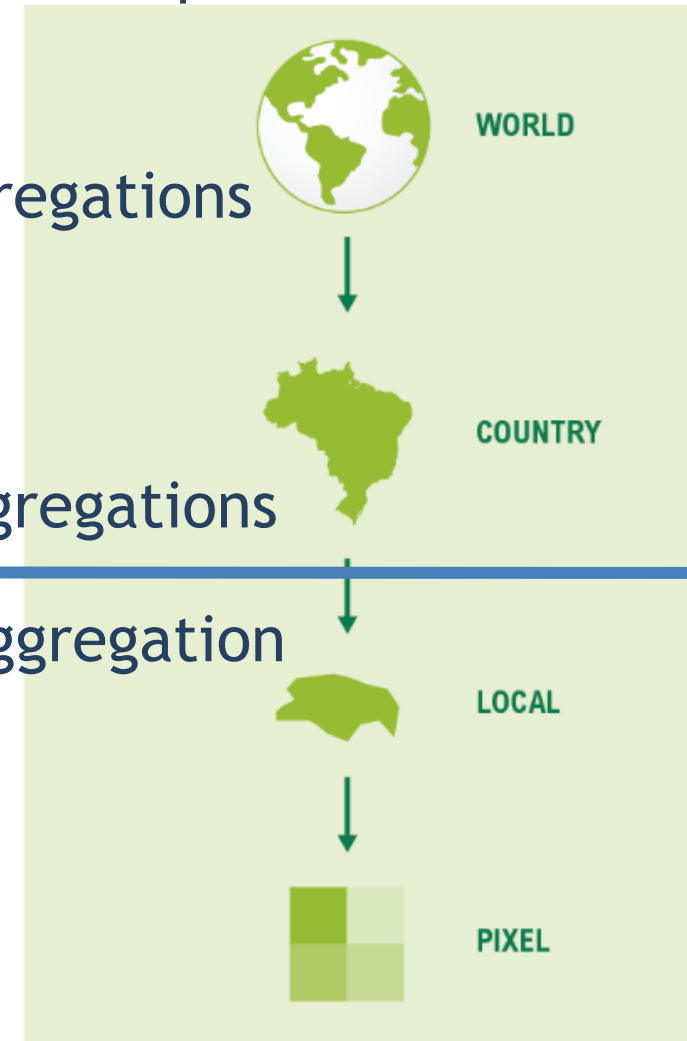


# DISAGGREGATION BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

## Statistics



## Geospatial information



# 2023: WHAT IS OUR GLOBAL SDG REALITY?

*“ .....we are leaving more than half the world behind. Progress on **more than 50% of the SDG targets is weak and insufficient**; on **30%**, it has stalled or gone into reverse. These include key targets on poverty, hunger and climate. Unless we act now, the 2030 Agenda could become an epitaph for a world that might have been.*

*The SDGs are the universally-agreed road map to bridge economic and geopolitical divides, restore trust and rebuild solidarity. Failure to make progress means inequalities will continue to deepen, increasing the risk of a fragmented, two-speed world. No country can afford to see the 2030 Agenda fail. This report sounds the alarm, calling for a **Rescue Plan for People and Planet.**”*

António Guterres  
Secretary-General, United Nations



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2023

The Sustainable Development Goals Report  
**Special edition**



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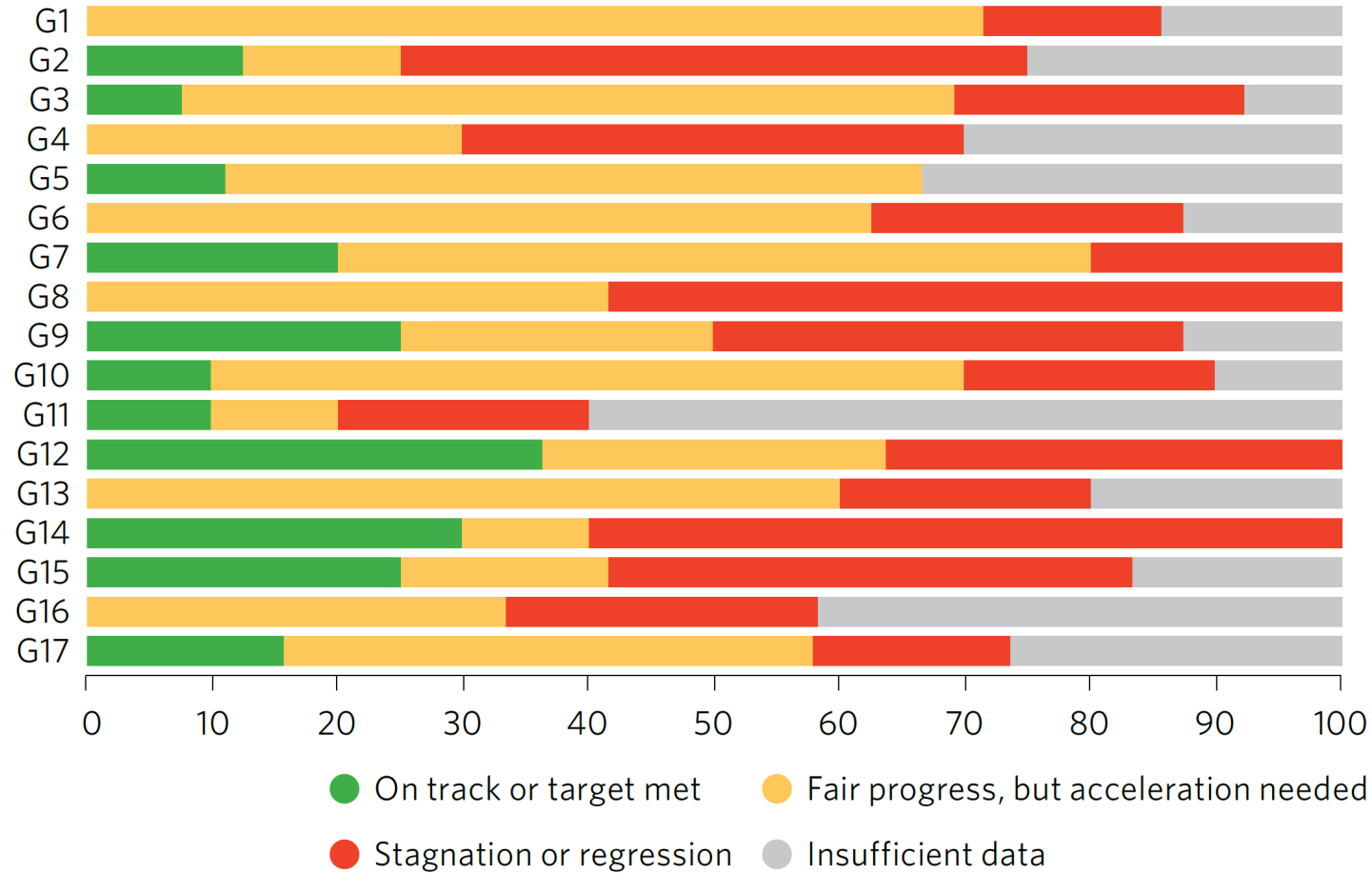
# 2023: WHAT IS OUR GLOBAL SDG REALITY?

## Key Messages:

- We must enact a Rescue Plan for People and Planet.
- Data drive effective solutions for SDG achievement.
- The 2030 Agenda remains the clearest blueprint of humanity's highest aspirations.



Progress assessment for the 17 Goals based on assessed targets, 2023 or latest data (percentage)

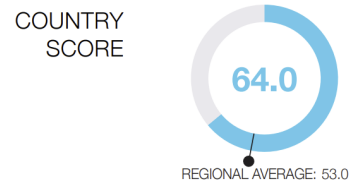


# THE SDGs: HOW DO COUNTRIES COMPARE GLOBALLY?

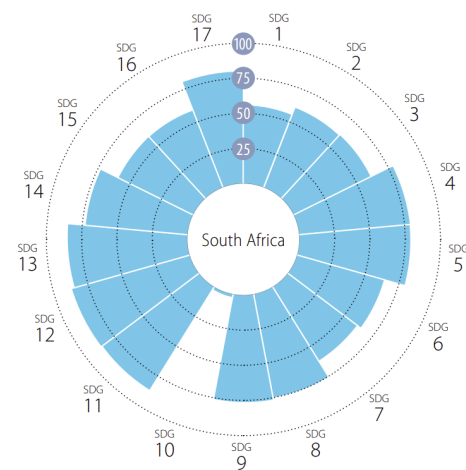
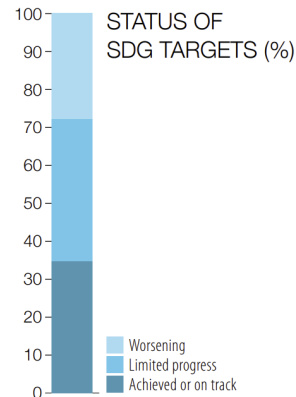
## SOUTH AFRICA

Sub-Saharan Africa

### OVERALL PERFORMANCE



### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



■ Major challenges   
 ■ Significant challenges   
 ■ Challenges remain   
 ■ SDG achieved   
 ■ Information unavailable  
↘ Decreasing   
 → Stagnating   
 ↗ Moderately improving   
 ↗ On track or maintaining SDG achievement   
 ● Information unavailable



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[Sustainable Development Report 2023 \(sdindex.org\)](https://sdindex.org)

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# GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION CONNECTS THE GLOBAL SDGs TO LOCAL IMPLEMENTATION



1. The SDGs are inclusive, universal, cross-cutting, transformative, and integrated. They capture every element of humanity's social, economic, and environmental development.
2. Geospatial information is also inclusive, universal, cross-cutting, transformative, and integrated. Geospatial data and technologies anchor 'location' to everything we do. They tell us **what** is happening **where**, **when**, **why** and **how**.



# COLLECTIVELY, WE CAN DRIVE EFFECTIVE SDG SOLUTIONS!

 Global Geodetic Reference Frame	 Addresses	 Buildings and Settlements	 Elevation and Depth	 1 NO POVERTY	 2 ZERO HUNGER	 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	 Agriculture	 Marine	 Public Safety & Security	 Resilience & Emergency Management
 Land Cover and Use	 Land Parcels	 Orthoimagery	 Physical Infrastructure	 4 QUALITY EDUCATION	 5 GENDER EQUALITY	 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	 Transportation	 Health	 Logistics & Supply Chains	 Water
 Functional Areas	 Geographical Names	 Geology and Soils	 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	 Climate Adaption	 Construction & Infrastructure	 Sustainable Energy	 Mining & Extractives	
 Population Distribution	 Transport Networks	 Water	 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	 Biodiversity	 Land Administration	 Smart Cities	 Industry	
			 13 CLIMATE ACTION	 14 LIFE BELOW WATER	 15 LIFE ON LAND					
			 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS					



# CITIES OF THE FUTURE: WHAT IMPACT WILL THEY HAVE?



Since 2007 more than half the world's population live in cities, where 80% of global GDP is now generated. By 2050, 2 out of 3 people will live in cities, with 90% of that growth in Asia and Africa.



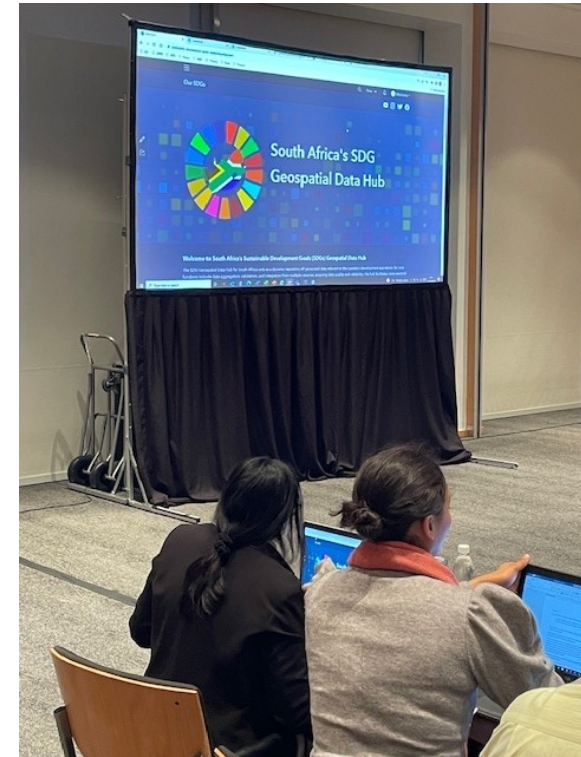
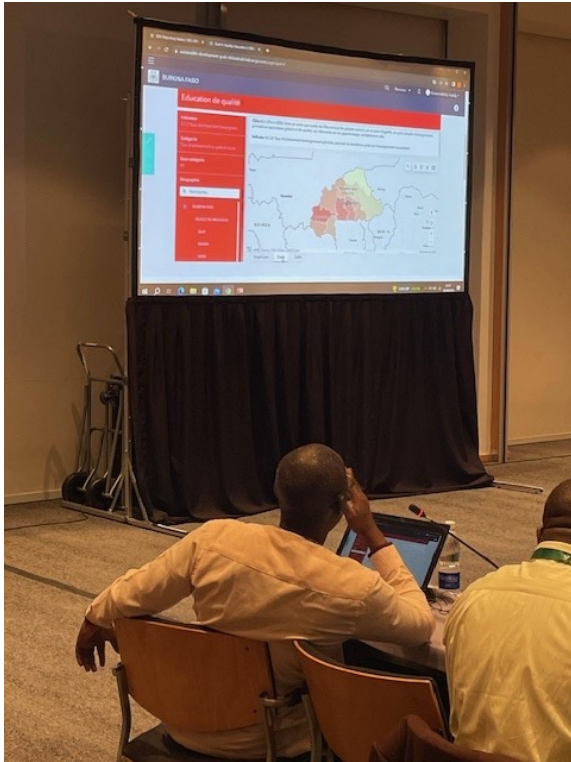
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# UN-GGIM AFRICA PLENARY MEETING, 14-18 AUGUST 2023



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# AFRICAN PERSPECTIVES, UNECA, ETHIOPIA, 23-25 OCTOBER 2023



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# AFRICAN PERSPECTIVES: KEY MESSAGES

- Challenges in engaging and working with colleagues across government, including national statistical offices, 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.**
- Real frustrations in trying to **improve the visibility and impact of national geospatial programs and agencies,** and their contribution to national development and priorities.
- The importance of leadership – including personal commitment and passion – and strategies that can be employed to **grow geospatial leadership in organizations and across government,** was highlighted.
- A key element for success is having **good governance structures and institutional arrangements in place,** including government mandates and resources to ensure the sustainability of the UN-IGIF.
- The importance of **effective communication, and engagement,** not only within their organizations, but also **across government and amongst partners and stakeholders,** was reiterated. The need to provide **key messages and build multi-agency collaboration** and integration.
- A **geospatial leadership and executive training program** should be established within the program of the UN-GGKIC as a tangible outcome to decision 13/101(h) at thirteenth session of UN-GGIM.





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## Aspiration of the Global Goals



## Aspiration for UN-GGIM:

- Growing geospatial leadership will be fundamental for organizations and agencies across government.
- Geospatial information must be fully embedded into the 2045 Development Framework as an enabling capability to track and report on the Goals.
- Geospatial information, Earth observations, and other relevant location data are mainstreamed in the goals, targets and indicators – along with statistics.
- The UN-IGIF will provide the overarching framework for the ‘geospatial location and geographic disaggregation’ elements of the 2045 Development Framework.

Leadership

Purpose

Relevance

Impact



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## Global Development Frameworks

### 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Paris Agreement on Climate Change

*SAMOA Pathway for SIDS*  
*Addis Ababa Action Agenda*  
*Habitat III New Urban Agenda*  
*Our Ocean, Our Future: Call for Action*



## UN-GGIM Global Geospatial Frameworks

### INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION FRAMEWORK (IGIF)



Strategic Framework on Geospatial Information and Services for Disasters

Global Statistical Geospatial Framework (GSGF)

Framework for Effective Land Administration (FELA)

*Global Fundamental Geospatial Data Themes*  
*Global Geodetic Reference Frame (GGRF)*  
*National Institutional Arrangements in Geospatial Information Management*  
*Role of Standards in Geospatial Information Management*  
*Compendium on Licensing of Geospatial Information*  
*Statement of Shared Guiding Principles for Geospatial Information Management*



# UN-GGIM

United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management

<https://ggim.un.org/>

# UN-GGIM: TRANSITIONING FROM GLOBAL TO LOCAL

## Geospatial Frameworks and Technology



## ArcGIS Solution for the SDGs



## Sustaining the UN-IGIF:

- Apply the Strategic Pathways! Especially SP1: Governance and Institutions, and SP9: Communication and Engagement
- Ensure the UN-IGIF remains relevant, understandable, and implementable – especially for developing countries.
- Ensure the UN-IGIF is able to provide the overarching Framework for the ‘geospatial location and geographic disaggregation’ elements of the 2045 Development Framework.
- The enabling geospatial tools and technology will take care of themselves, but must be accessible and useable for countries.

Leadership

Purpose

Relevance

Impact



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# SDG Data Alliance

## 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!**



FOUNDING PARTNERS



# UN-GGKIC, DEQING, CHINA



**The United Nations Global Geospatial Knowledge and Innovation Centre's (UN-GGKIC) Overarching Goal** is to develop and promote the required innovation, leadership, coordination, and standards to strengthen the adoption of geospatial information to support the implementation of national development priorities and the SDGs.

**Leveraging the United Nations Integrated Geospatial Information Framework (UN-IGIF)**, Member States will have the ability to integrate and deliver national geospatial information policy, data, systems, tools, services and capabilities into national government development policies, strategies, and arrangements.

**What role will the UN-GGKIC play?**



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3. However, in order for 1 and 2 to work, national government agencies also need to be inclusive, universal, cross-cutting, transformative, and integrated. This means reaching across government to collaborate on national priorities and needs – and to share data, knowledge and capability. Requires a shift in data and human interoperability.
4. Through the SDG Data Alliance, National Mapping Agencies are now working with agencies that they have not worked with in the past. Engaging with statistics, health, education, infrastructure, environment, etc. This is a significant change for each country.
5. **How will the UN-GGKIC also support these needs and objectives?**

