



11th United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names

Conference Room 3, UNHQ, New York
10 August 2017

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Special Presentation:
Positioning Geospatial Information to address Global Challenges



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Global Geospatial Information Management

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How can we better understand the nature of these challenges at the local level?
What are the causes? From do they impact? Where are they?
Recognizing that all events and activities have a temporal and geographical context



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1 ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER

2 ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

3 PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN

4 REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

5 IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

6 COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES

7 ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

8 GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

“Knowing where people and things are and their relationship to each other is essential for informed decision-making. Comprehensive location-based information is helping Governments to develop strategic priorities, make decisions, and measure and monitor outcomes.”

The Millennium Development Goals Report 2015




Extreme poverty rate in developing countries

Year	Rate
1990	47%
2015	14%

Global number of extreme poor

Year	Number (million)
1990	1,926
1999	1,751
2015	838

Global out-of-school children of primary school age

Year	Number (million)
1990	100
2015	57

Primary school net enrolment rate in sub-Saharan Africa

Year	Rate (%)
1990	52%
2000	60%
2015	80%

Number and proportion of undernourished people in the developing regions, from 1990–1992 to 2014–2016

Year	Millions	Percentage
1990-92	991	23.3
1995-97	991	22.1
1998-00	936	19.7
2001-03	902	18.3
2004-06	940	18.3
2007-09	927	17.3
2010-12	843	15.0
2013-15	793	13.7
2014-16 (Estimate)	780	12.9



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... disseminate risk information with the best use of geospatial information technology; provide guidance on methodologies and standards for risk assessments, disaster risk modelling and the use of data; ..
(Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2015 – 2030)

... to enhance effective urban planning and management, efficiency, and transparency through e-governance, information and communications technologies assisted approaches, and geospatial information management.
(New Urban Agenda, 2016)

... and to dedicate greater resources to the collection and sharing of data and knowledge, including traditional knowledge, in order to increase our knowledge of the ocean, ..
(UN Ocean Conference, 2017)

Global Development Agendas



United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change



Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030



UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SUMMIT 2015
25 - 27 SEPTEMBER



UNITED NATIONS PARIS CLIMATE AGREEMENT SIGNING CEREMONY
22 APRIL 2016



ADDIS ABABA ACTION AGENDA OF THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT
[Addis Ababa Action Agenda]



HABITAT III 2016



THE OCEAN CONFERENCE
UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK, 5-9 JUNE 2017



ISLAND VOICES GLOBAL CHOICES
UN Conference on Small Island Developing States
Apia, Samoa | 2014



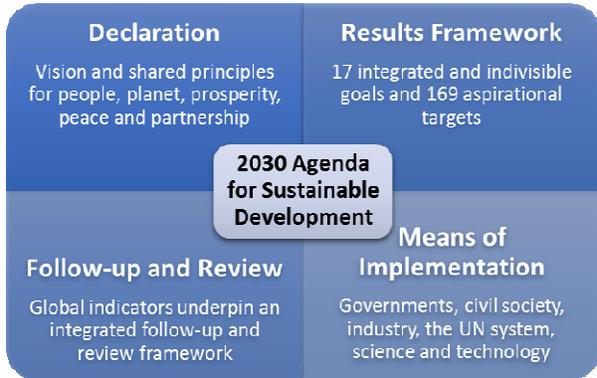
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



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The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



... 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.

(Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, paragraph 76)

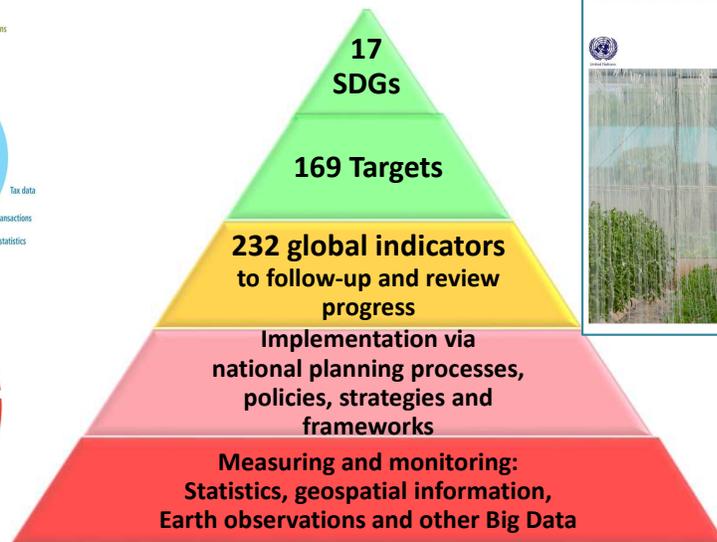
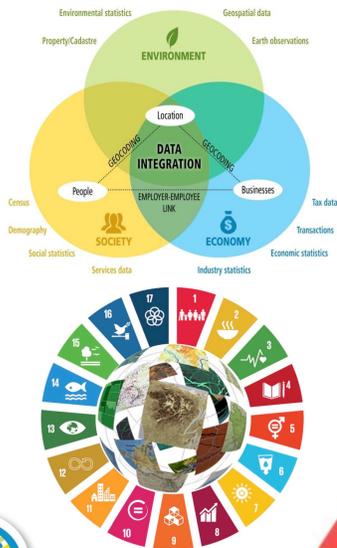


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The 2030 Agenda: Goals, Targets, Indicators



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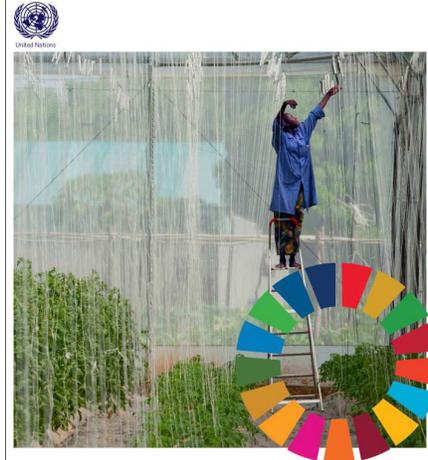
The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017

“Implementation has begun, but the clock is ticking. This report shows that the rate of progress in many areas is far slower than needed to meet the targets by 2030”

“This report provides a snapshot of our efforts to date. It stresses that high-level political leadership and new partnerships will be essential for sustaining momentum. It also underscores the need for reliable, timely, accessible and disaggregated data to measure progress, inform decision-making and ensure that everyone is counted”

António Guterres
Secretary-General, United Nations

The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017



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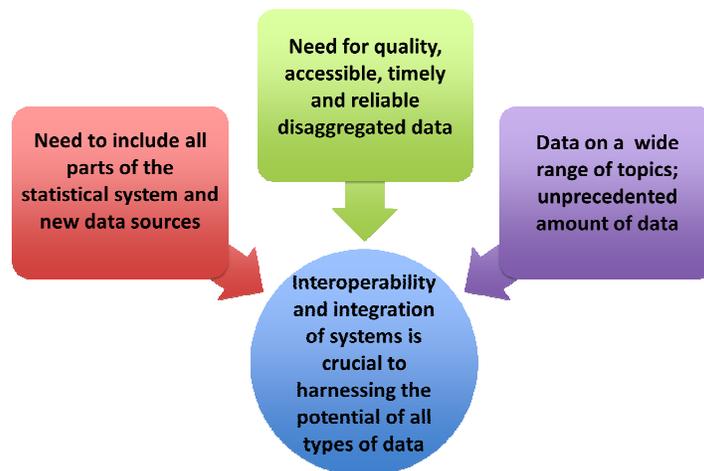
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Addressing the data needs for the 2030 Agenda

New data sources and technologies for data collection will need to be explored, including through partnerships with civil society, the private sector and academia. The integration of geospatial information and statistical data will also be essential for the production of a number of indicators.
(Sustainable Development Goals Report, 2016)

Towards this end, national statistical systems need to invest in the technology and skills necessary to collect and integrate data from multiple sources, including integration of geospatial information with statistics and other data.
(Sustainable Development Goals Report, 2017)



helping Member States to develop strategic priorities, make decisions, and measure and monitor outcomes



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Addressing the data needs for the 2030 Agenda

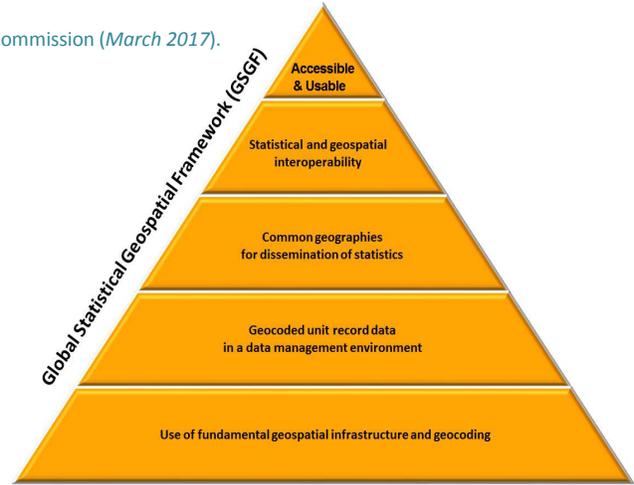
- The five guiding principles of the Global Statistical and Geospatial Framework were –
 - Adopted by the 6th Session of the United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (*August 2016*); and
 - Endorsed by the 48th Session of the United Nations Statistical Commission (*March 2017*).

Principle 1: Use of fundamental geospatial infrastructure and geocoding

A common and consistent approach to establishing a location and temporal description of each unit in a dataset, using national fundamental datasets.

Objectives:

- Accurate and consistent address, property, building and location information
- Accurate and consistent geocoding results, and consistent management of geocoding issues.



Foundational for the integration of statistical and geospatial information



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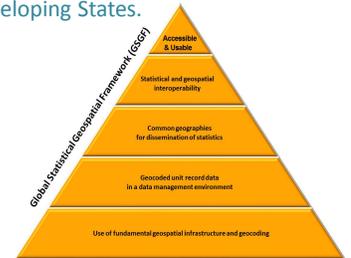
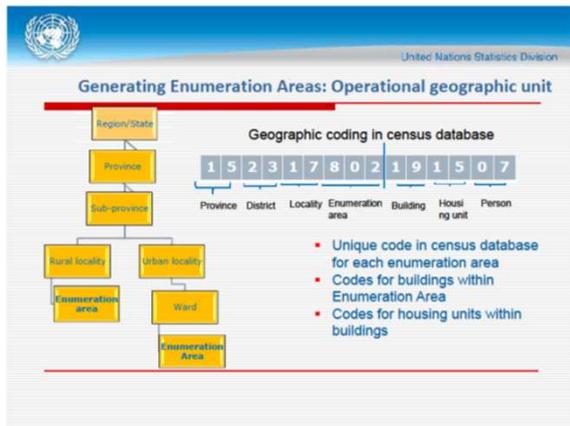
Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges

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Addressing the data needs for the 2030 Agenda

Draft Decision 7/107: Integration of geospatial, statistical and other related information

- (f) Supported the proposal that the Expert Group should actively contribute to the work of the 2020 Population and Housing Census to promote the integration of statistical and geospatial information and the implementation of the Global Statistical Geospatial Framework, and to build and strengthen knowledge management and capacity in developing countries, especially the small island developing States.



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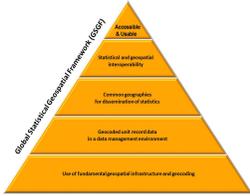
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Addressing the data needs for the 2030 Agenda

Working Group on Geospatial Information



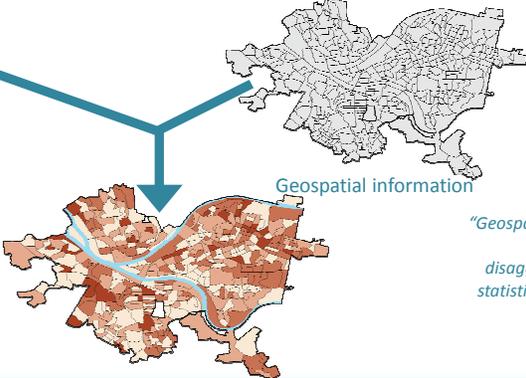
IAEG-SDGs
Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators



Terms of Reference:

The primary objective of the Working Group is to ensure from a statistical and geographic location perspective that the key principle of the 2030 Agenda **to leave no one behind** is reflected in the Global indicator framework.

3007	1330	4819346	12393	15.58969	0.1444
495	3742	3077639	14324	15.48824	0.1654
727	339	1032323	9	3.52484	0.0003
102	229	149797	0	6.54703	0.0001
2263	4794	1032089	14711	25.45248	0.1547
2747	709	6732897	20759	25.93204	0.1694
1080	6103	12216744	42942	38.35153	0.2178
3002	1487	2079208	9	11.98118	0.0001
2067	3792	2148242	9	4.48112	0.0001
429	188	238252	2402	2.281024	0.0001
964	427	916274	2012	3.383338	0.0001
1794	4279	4033432	24297	18.17429	0.1057
574	174	2149489	0	3.123708	0.0001
2425	1275	1271633	8974	45.45143	0.1111
714	323	1037967	11424	12.78824	0.0111
1074	588	158462	9	2.246117	0.0001
1790	729	1632321	22929	12.25945	0.0178
712	338	1032023	9	5.281621	0.0001



Geospatial information

Disaggregated by Geographic Location

Statistical



Geospatial



“Geospatial information provide enabling methodologies and processes for disaggregation, strengthening national statistical data and the global indicators through the power of location”



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Addressing the data needs for the 2030 Agenda



Paper Maps
Large Scale
Small Scale



GIS
Digital Maps
coupled to a
database



Virtual Worlds
Accurate 3D in
the cloud



Draft Decision 7/106:
Legal and policy frameworks, including issues related to authoritative data

(g) Noted the comments to analyze a number of complex issues regarding geospatial information including, definitions on open data personal data, data privacy, data protection, data licensing and the security and misuse of data.



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UNITED NATIONS
COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON
GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Draft Decision 7/114:

Strengthening collaboration with the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names

- (a) Welcomed the report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN) and commended their efforts to engage in a dialogue with the Committee to define an effective and streamlined relationship between UNGEGN and the Committee of Experts;
- (b) Endorsed the proposal to build a stronger relationship between UNGEGN and the Committee, to advance the cause of geographic names and geospatial information management, keeping the process technical and not political in nature, and encouraged an ongoing relationship towards this end;
- (c) Supported the common principles of cooperation as a positive communication tool and a means for closer collaboration, and towards strengthening arrangements on geospatial information management;
- (d) Recognized that the real benefits of cooperation and collaboration will need to be anchored at the national level, and that it will be critical for national delegates from UNGEGN and the Committee to establish and continue their outreach on an ongoing basis.



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UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT
**GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT**



Strengthening national geospatial information systems and capacities; facilitating a 'data ecosystem' that leverages an accessible, integrative and interoperable local to global information system; supporting Member States in developing national strategic priorities, make decisions, and measure and monitor outcomes

THANK YOU