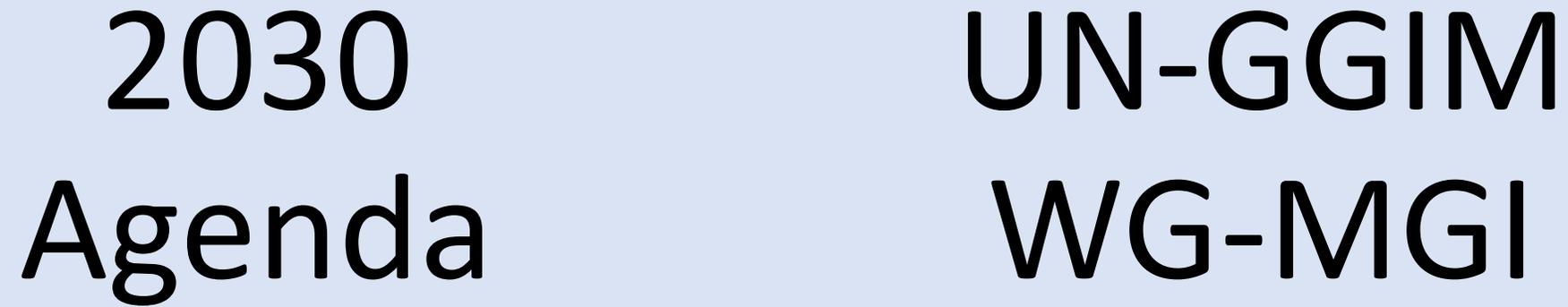


From the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development  
to the  
UN-GGIM Working Group on Marine Geospatial  
Information



2030  
Agenda

UN-GGIM  
WG-MGI

# 2030 Agenda: Goals, targets, indicators, implementation



## Declaration

Vision and shared principles for people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership

## Results Framework

17 integrated and indivisible goals and 169 aspirational targets

**2030 Agenda  
for Sustainable  
Development**

## Means of Implementation

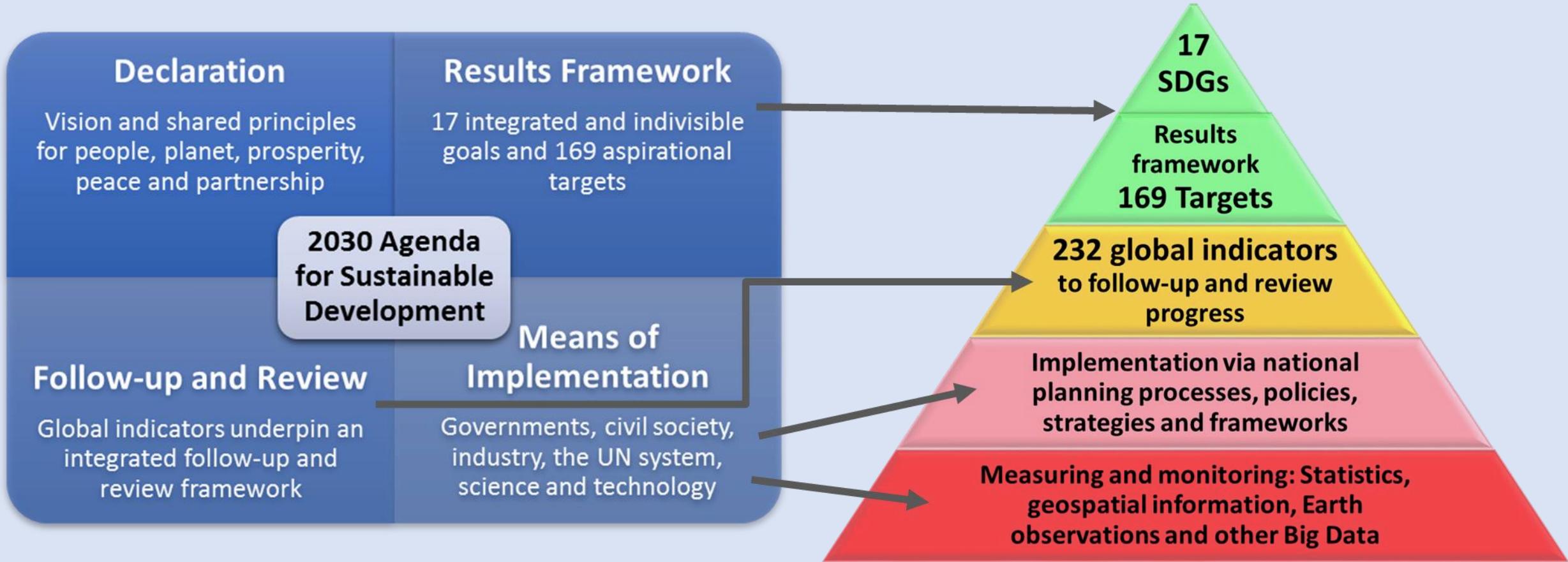
## Follow-up and Review

Global indicators underpin an integrated follow-up and review framework

Governments, civil society, industry, the UN system, science and technology

The 2030 Agenda is an Integrated Plan of Action structured in four main parts: (i) Vision and principles for transforming our world as set out in the Declaration; (ii) Results framework of 17 SDGs and 169 targets; (iii) Means of implementation through governments, society and global partnership; and (iv) Follow-up and review framework of global indicators.

# 2030 Agenda: Goals, targets, indicators... and data!!



Any national SDG implementations will be sub-optimal without strategies and frameworks to integrate statistics, geospatial information, Earth observations, and other new data into the measuring, monitoring and reporting processes.

# Global Development Agendas



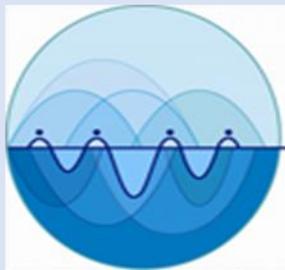
United Nations  
Framework Convention on  
Climate Change

UNITED NATIONS  
**PARIS CLIMATE  
AGREEMENT**  
SIGNING CEREMONY  
— 22 APRIL 2016 —



THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE  
FINANCING FOR  
DEVELOPMENT  
13-16 JULY 2015 - ADDIS ABABA - ETHIOPIA

Addis Ababa Action Agenda  
of the Third International Conference on  
Financing for Development  
(Addis Ababa Action Agenda)



ISLAND  
VOICES  
GLOBAL  
CHOICES

UN Conference on  
Small Island  
Developing States  
Apia, Samoa | 2014



Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

2015 - 2030

TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD:



THE 2030 AGENDA FOR  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

HABITAT III



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

# “Everything happens somewhere...”

Nancy Tosta, June 2001



Everything that happens...happens somewhere.

We can locate, view, relate, record, collect, measure, analyze, model and monitor what happens where, when, why, and how.

We can do this more today than ever before....which is far less than what we will do tomorrow.



UN-GGIM

United Nations Secretariat  
Global Geospatial Information Management

*Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges*

[ggim.un.org](http://ggim.un.org)

# Integrated Geospatial Information Framework



Strengthening geospatial information management will assist countries in bridging the geospatial digital divide, secure socio-economic prosperity, and leave no one behind.

The **Integrated Geospatial Information Framework** is a reference guide for developing and strengthening arrangements in national geospatial information management. It has been designed specifically for low to middle income countries and small island developing States. But, it is also being used to improve and coordinate activities to achieve alignment between and across existing national agency capabilities and infrastructures in developed countries.



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# Overarching Strategic Framework: Vision and Mission

The **Vision** recognizes the responsibility for countries to plan for and provide better outcomes for future generations, and our collective aspiration to ‘leave no one behind’.

The **Mission** is designed to stimulate action towards bridging the geospatial digital divide; to find sustainable solutions for social, economic and environmental development; and to influence inclusive and transformative societal change for all citizens according to national priorities and circumstances.

## Vision

The efficient use of geospatial information by all countries to effectively measure, monitor and achieve sustainable social, economic and environmental development - leaving no one behind.

## Mission

To promote and support innovation and provide the leadership, coordination and standards necessary to deliver integrated geospatial information that can be leveraged to find sustainable solutions for social economic and environmental development.



Integrated Geospatial  
Information Framework

## Overarching Strategic Framework

Why?

Part 1

National  
Implementation Guide

## Implementation Guide

What?

Part 2

National (or sub-national)  
Action Plans/Delivery System

## Country-level Action Plans

How, when, who?

Part 3

The **Integrated Geospatial Information Framework (IGIF)** comprises 3 separate, but connected, documents. The **Overarching Strategic Framework** was completed and adopted by UN-GGIM in August 2018. The structure and main elements of the **Implementation Guide** were provided for discussion, and had ‘in-principle’ approval by UN-GGIM. The **Country-level Action Plans** were acknowledged as ‘work in progress’ and to be developed through case studies.



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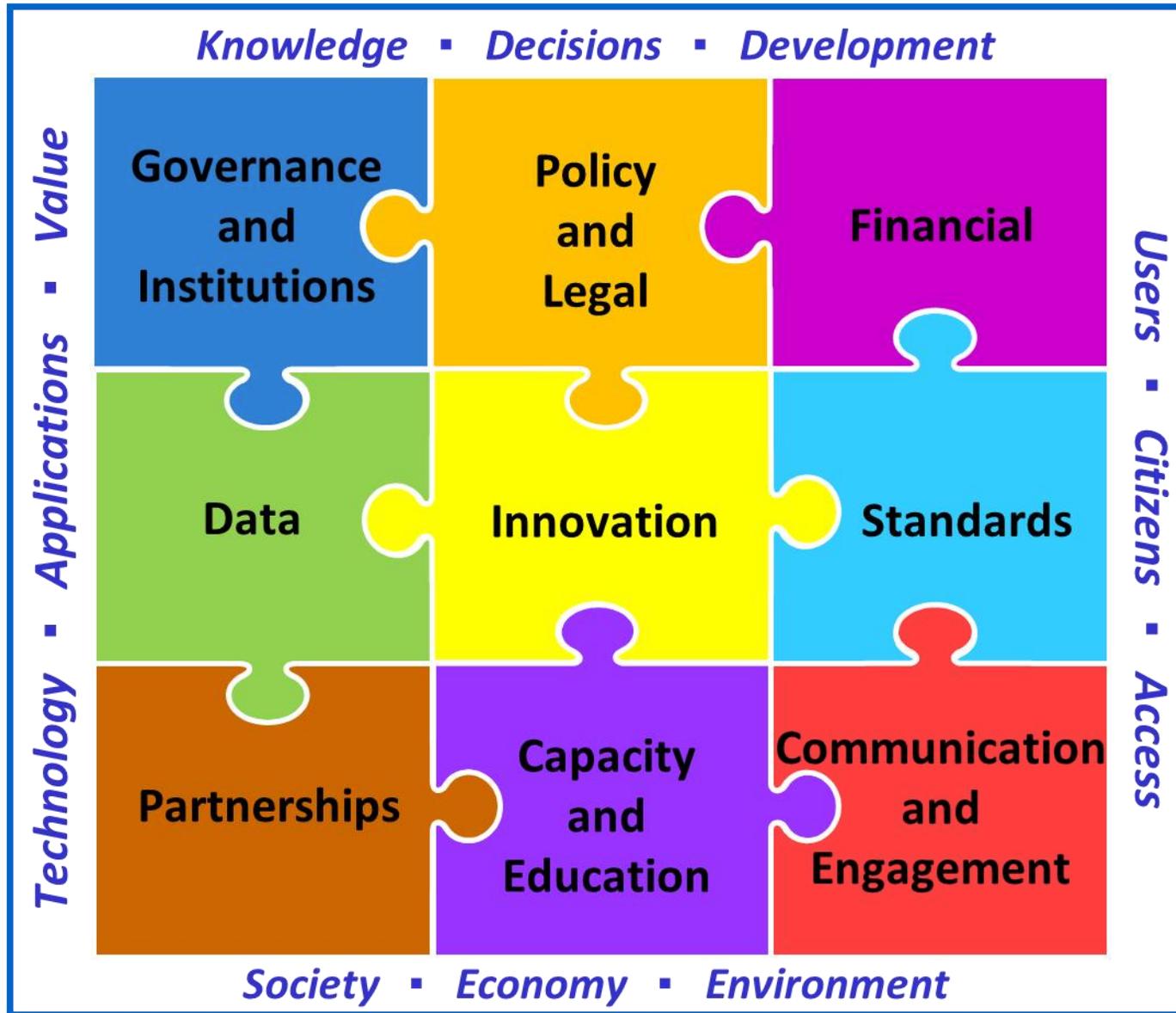
ggim.un.org

# 9 Strategic Pathways

Governance →

Technology →

People →



Anchored by 9 Strategic Pathways, the Framework is a mechanism for articulating and demonstrating national leadership in geospatial information, and the capacity to take positive steps.





# UN-GGIM

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Working Group on Marine  
Geospatial Information



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# 10 Targets and 10 Indicators



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## Protected marine areas

**Definition:** Indicator 14.5.1 is the “*coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas*”.

Particular marine areas — specifically those of special scientific interest and high biodiversity — are often reserved and protected within national and international law. This indicator measures the share of territorial waters which are reserved for this protection.

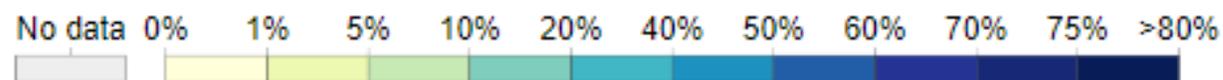
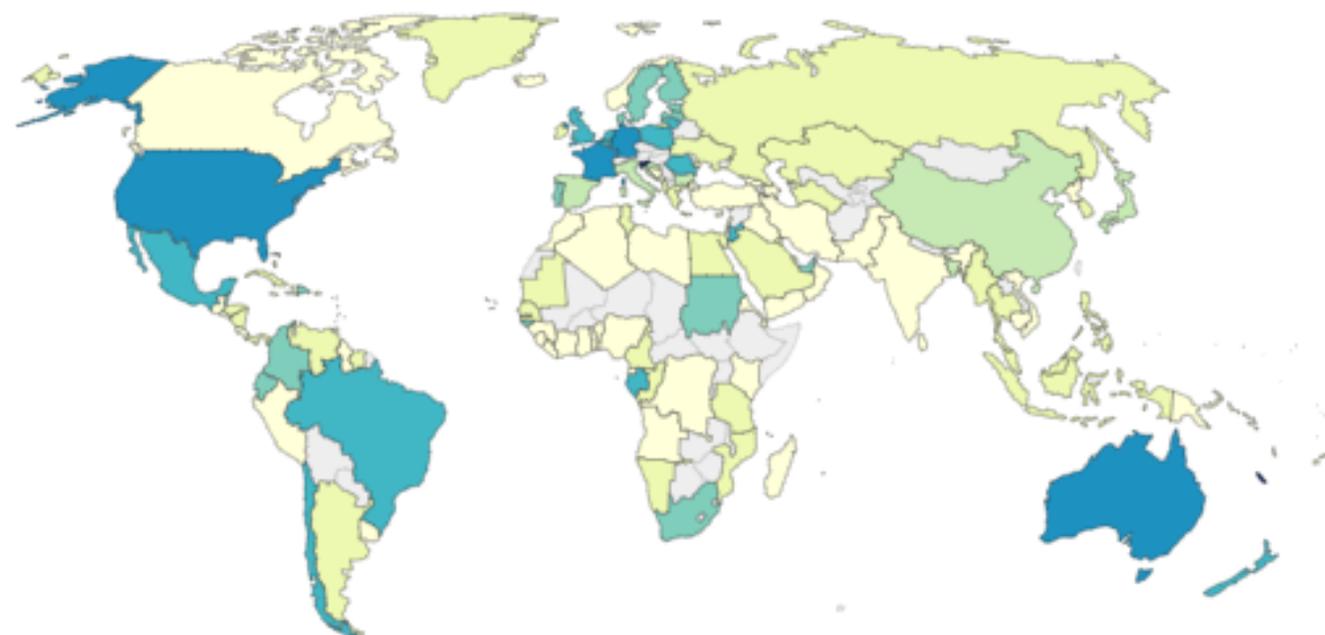
**Goal:** “*By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law*”.

Unlike most SDG targets, which have a target year of 2030, this indicator is set to be achieved by 2020.

# Share of marine territorial waters that are protected, 2017

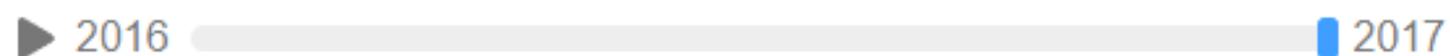
Our World  
in Data

Marine protected areas are areas of intertidal or subtidal terrain - and overlying water and associated flora and fauna and historical and cultural features - that have been reserved by law or other effective means to protect part or all of the enclosed environment.



Source: World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA)

CC BY



CHART

MAP

DATA

SOURCES



SDG INDICATOR 14.2.1

## Protect and restore ecosystems

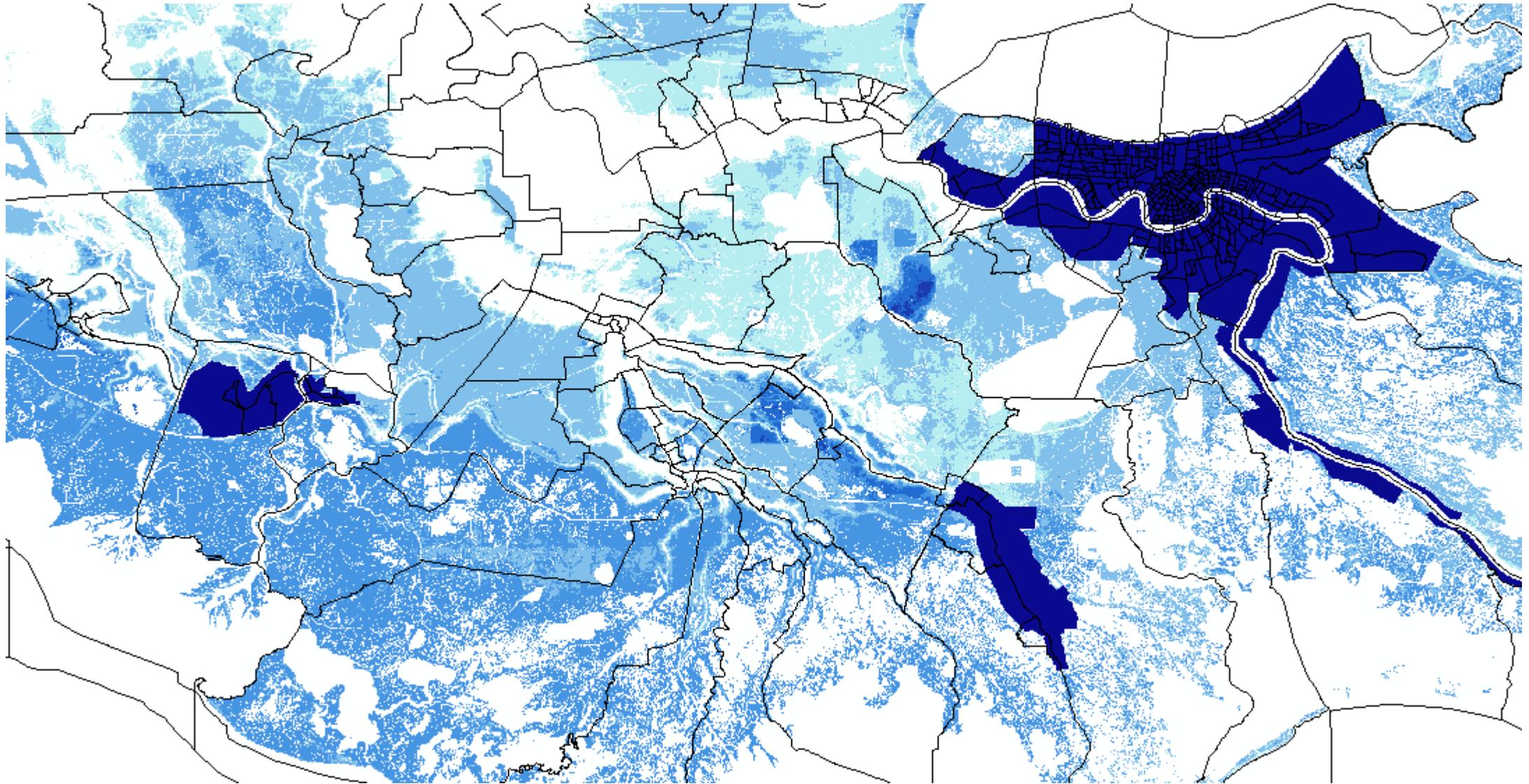
**Definition:** Indicator 14.2.1 is the *“proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches”*.

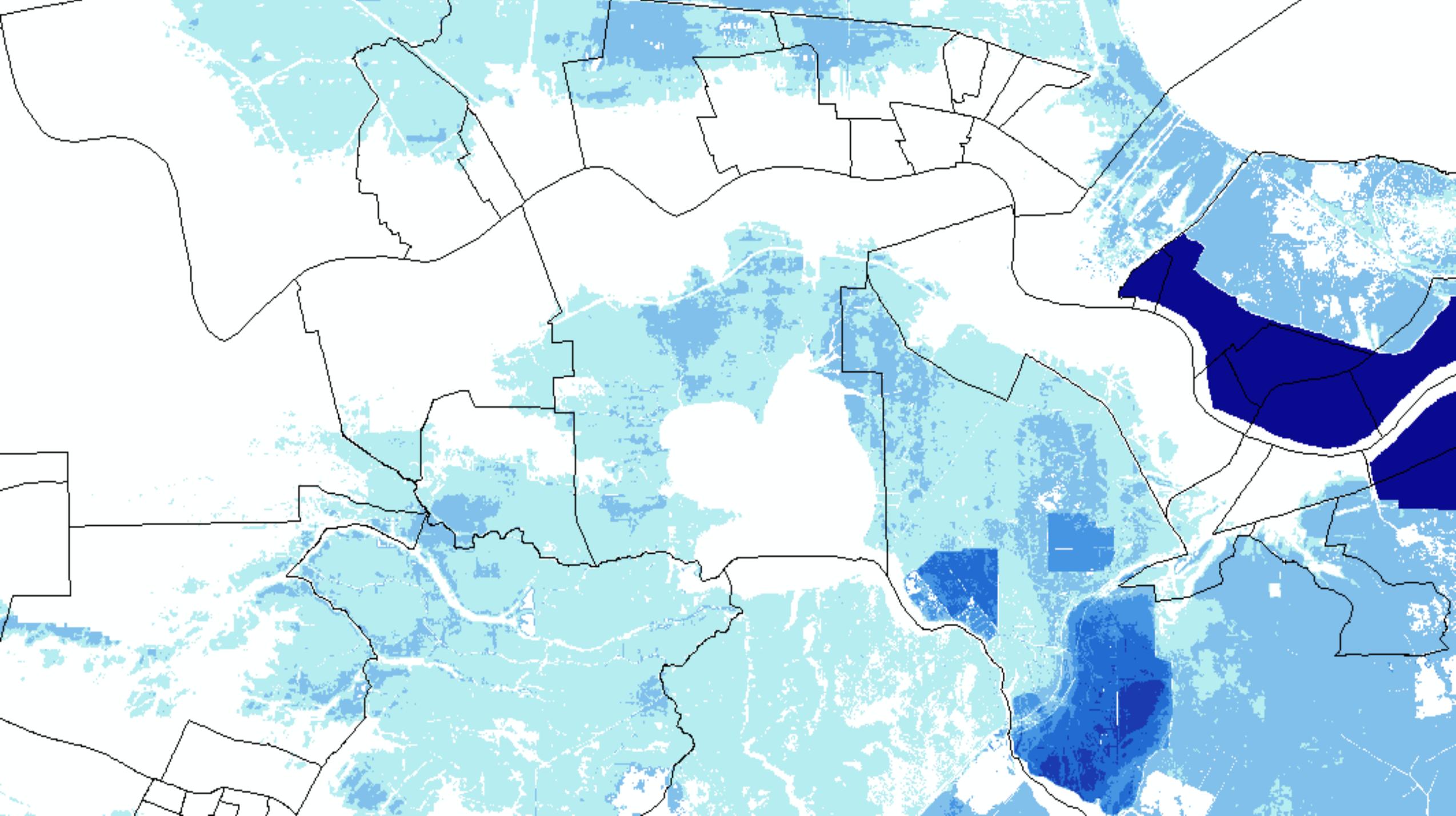
**Goal:** *“Sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts”* by 2020.

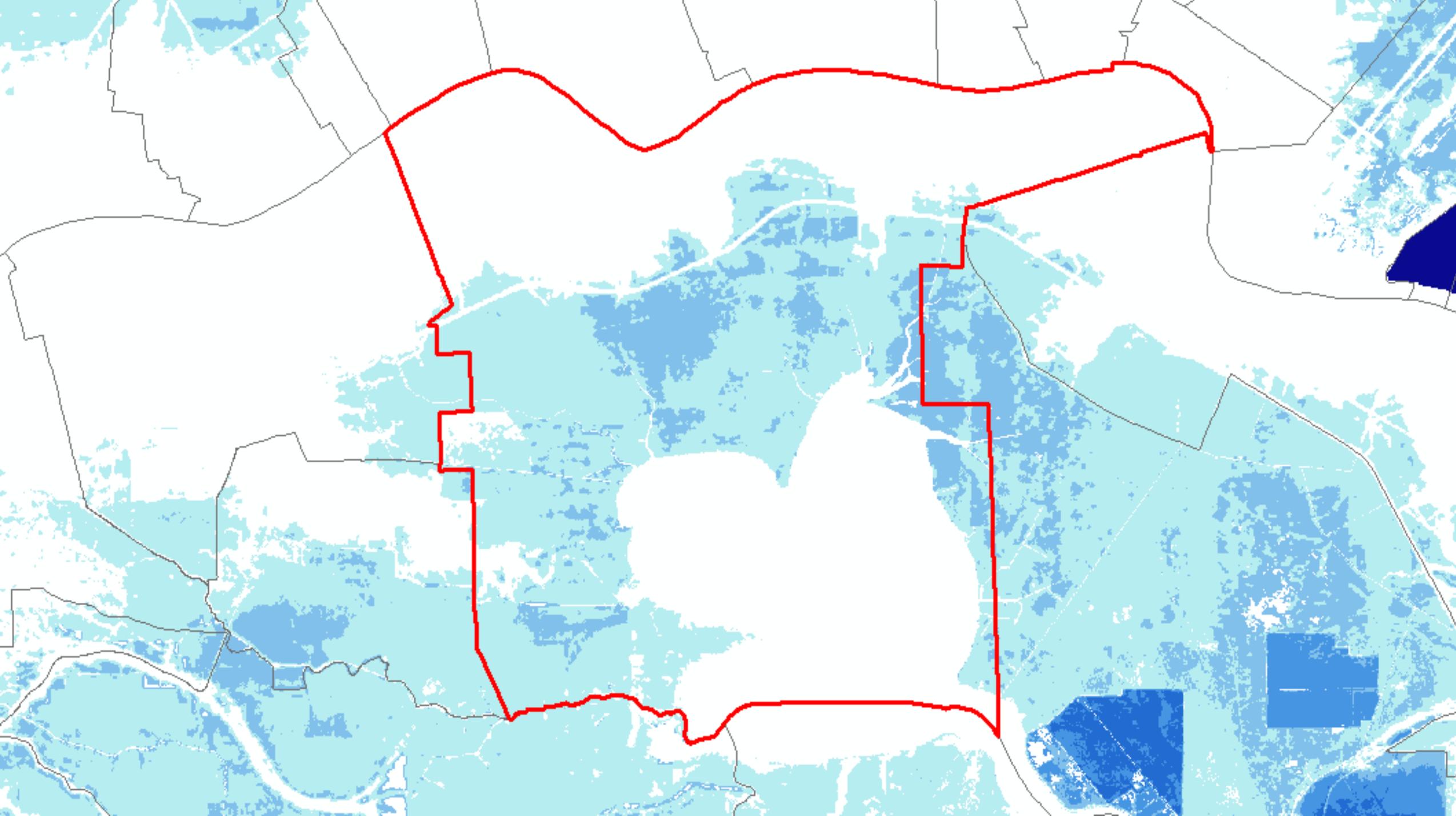
Unlike most SDGs, which are set for the year 2030, this indicator is targeted for 2020.

**We are currently not aware of data for this indicator. You can notify us of available data for this indicator via our [feedback form](#).**

# National Geospatial Infrastructure









# NATIONALS

 **ONE**  
PURSUIT

## NATIONALS PARK

The  
Washington  
Post

*Budweiser*

THIS BUD'S FOR YOU.



 PNC



  
**ALL STAR GAME**  
WASHINGTON, DC 2019

Thank You!