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

UN-GGIM
WG-MGI
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.
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.
“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.
Integrated Geospatial Information Framework

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.
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.
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.
9 Strategic Pathways

Governance and Institutions | Policy and Legal | Financial

Data | Innovation | Standards

Partnerships | Capacity and Education | Communication and Engagement

Society • Economy • Environment

Knowledge • Decisions • Development

Users • Citizens • Access

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

Working Group on Marine Geospatial Information
10 Targets and 10 Indicators
SDG INDICATOR 14.5.1

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

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)

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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 Marine Geospatial Infrastructure → 2030 Agenda - Sustainable Development Goals – Targets and Indicators

WG – Marine Geospatial Information → Global Development Agendas

GGIM Integrated Geospatial Information Framework
Thank You!