

Geospatial and GNSS CORS Infrastructure Forum

Why Geospatial / Geodetic Infrastructure?

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Why geospatial / geodetic information and infrastructure are so fundamentally important to global development!!



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A global geodetic reference frame for sustainable development



Ambassador Peter Thomson, Fiji, 26 February 2015



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General Assembly

Distr.: General
11 March 2015

Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 9

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 26 February 2015

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/69/L.53 and Add.1)]

69/266. A global geodetic reference frame for sustainable development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also its resolution 54/68 of 6 December 1999, in which it endorsed the resolution entitled “The Space Millennium: Vienna Declaration on Space and Human Development”,¹ which included, inter alia, key actions to improve the efficiency and security of transport, search and rescue, geodesy and other activities by promoting the enhancement of, universal access to and compatibility of space-based navigation and positioning systems, including Global Navigation Satellite systems,

Acknowledging that the global geodetic reference frame depends upon the participation of countries all around the globe, and the need to take action to strengthen international cooperation,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the establishment of a working group by the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management to develop a global geodetic road map that addresses key elements relating to the development and sustainability of the global geodetic reference frame;

2. *Encourages* Member States and relevant international organizations to enhance global cooperation in providing technical assistance, especially for capacity development in geodesy for developing countries, with the aim of ensuring the development, sustainability and advancement of the global geodetic reference frame;

3. *Urges* Member States to implement open sharing of geodetic data, standards and conventions, on a voluntary basis, to contribute to the global reference frame and regional densifications through relevant national mechanisms and intergovernmental cooperation, and in coordination with the International Association of Geodesy;

4. *Invites* Member States to commit to improving and maintaining appropriate national geodetic infrastructure as an essential means to enhance the global geodetic reference frame;

5. *Also invites* Member States to engage in multilateral cooperation that addresses infrastructure gaps and duplications towards the development of a more sustainable global geodetic reference frame;

6. *Further invites* Member States to develop outreach programmes that make the global geodetic reference frame more visible and understandable to society.

Wu Hongbo, United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, praised Member States' efforts to “discuss, deliberate and decide on issues relevant to positioning geospatial information” and, noting that geodesy is fundamental for monitoring changes to the Earth, “stressed the significance of the global geodetic reference frame in supporting sustainable development”

A unique opportunity for geodesy

“The momentum the adoption of the UN resolution has created will position the global geodetic community well for the complex task ahead, developing a roadmap for GGRF enhancement”

Gary Johnston, Co-Chair, GGRF Working Group



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Global Development Agenda



TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD:

THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



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Global Development Agenda



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

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



**Sendai Framework
for Disaster Risk Reduction
2015 - 2030**



TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD:

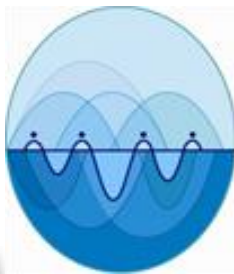


**THE 2030 AGENDA FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**



FINANCING FOR
DEVELOPMENT
15-16 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



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2030 Agenda: Unlocking the power, but how?

The global geospatial community, particularly through national geospatial information agencies, has a unique opportunity to integrate geospatial information into the global development agenda in a more holistic and sustainable manner, specifically in measuring and monitoring the targets and indicators of the SDGs.



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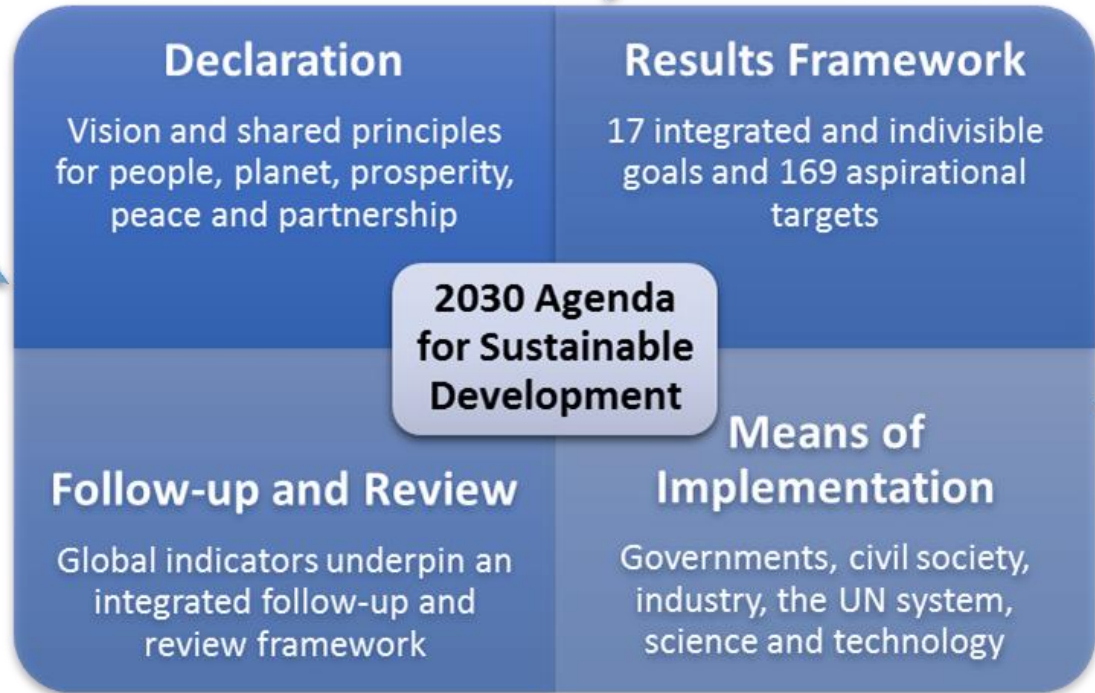
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2030 Agenda: Global to local in context



Global  **National**



National  **Local**



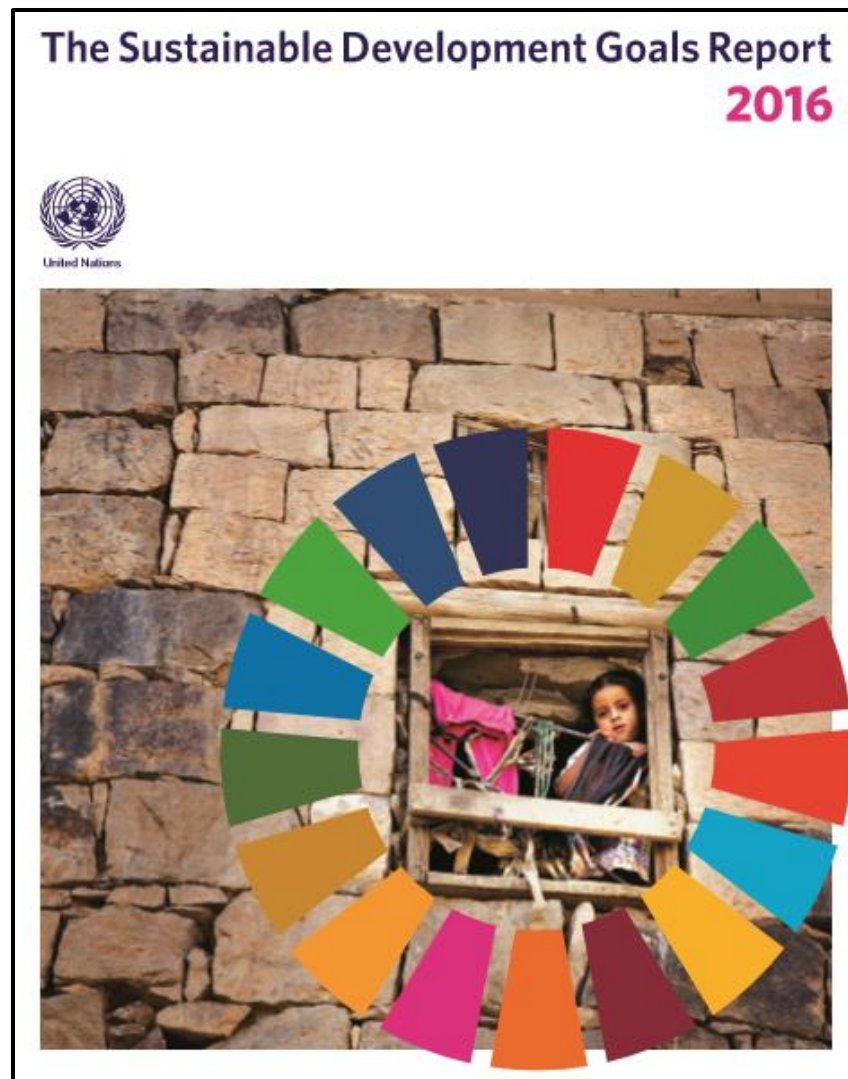
2030 Agenda: Goals, Targets, Indicators

How does the 2030 Agenda data ecosystem operate?

- What do the SDGs mean? Where do they apply? What data is needed? How do we get it? Is it sustainable?
- How do we realize the data ecosystem in the SDGs?
- Unlike the MDGs, with the SDGs we are all developing countries.
- Rich v Poor: Not just nations. Also data, technology, capacity, governance, institutional, methodologies, etc.
- Data disaggregation - what does it mean and at what level of geography?
- How do we report on annual SDGs progress?



Reporting Annual SDGs Progress



<http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2016/secretary-general-sdg-report-2016--EN.pdf>



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Sustainable Development Goals Report 2016



Ensuring that no one is left behind

127. As a starting point, it requires an understanding of which population groups are the most disadvantaged, in what way and to what extent. This is only discovered through accurate information that is broken down by age, sex, location of residence and other group characteristics. As stated in the 2030 Agenda: “Quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind. Such data is key to decision-making”.

128. The data demands relating to the SDGs are unprecedented, and will require coordinated efforts at the global, regional and national levels. However, even from the data currently available, it is abundantly clear that the benefits of development are not equally shared.



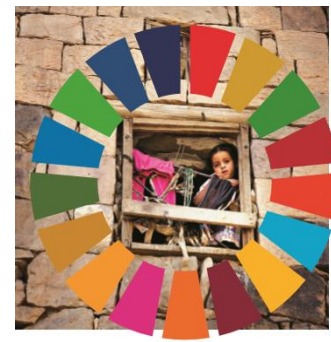
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Sustainable Development Goals Report 2016



Improving data quality and availability

143. Data of good quality are vital in order to make informed decisions and to ensure accountability for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Tracking progress on the SDGs requires the collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of an unprecedented amount of data and statistics at the subnational, national, regional and global levels, including those derived from official statistical systems and from new and innovative data sources.

147. 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.



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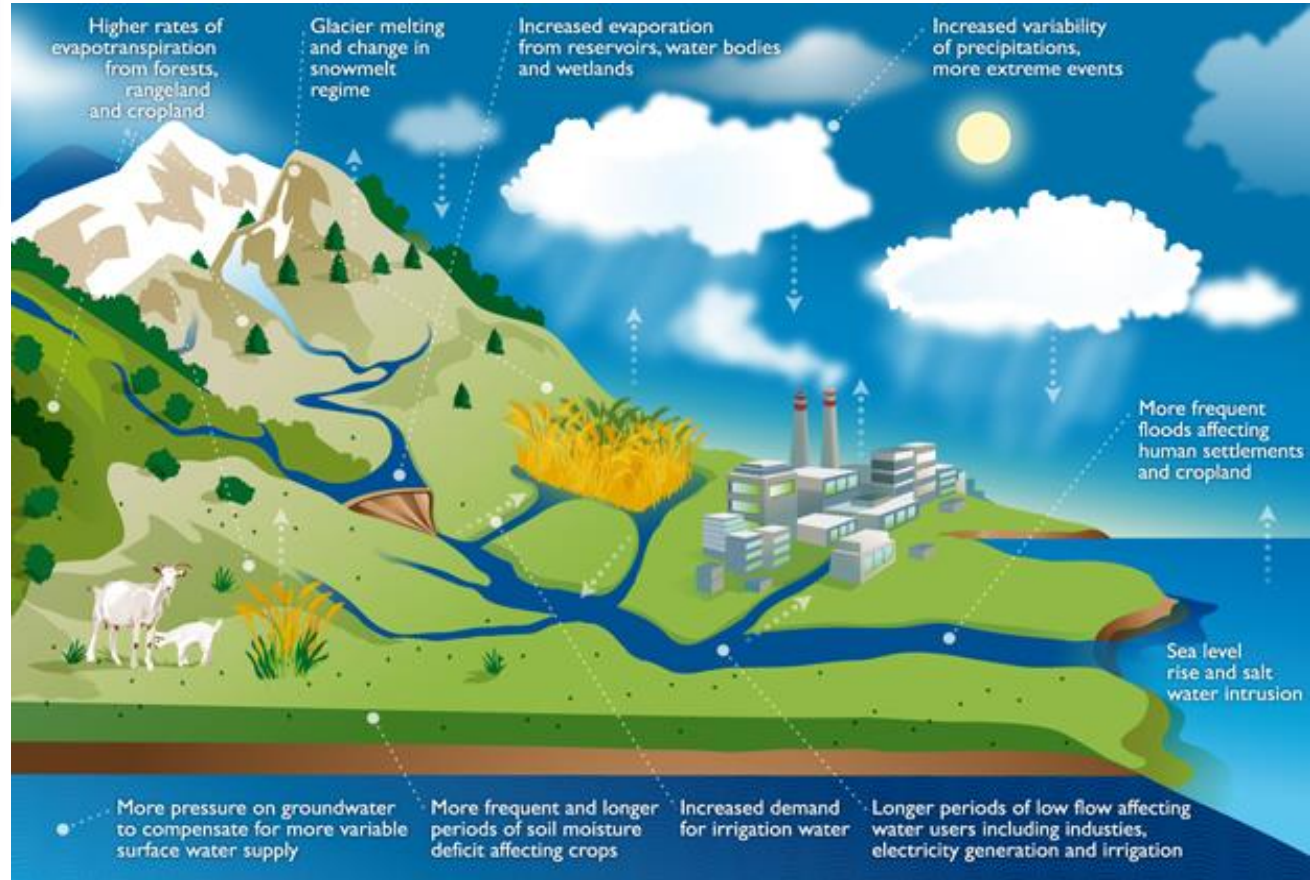
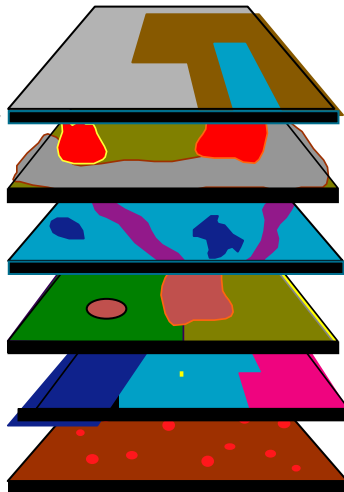
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National Spatial Data Infrastructure



High quality, timely and reliable data

- Geodetic
- Elevation
- Water/Ocean
- Land use/cover
- Transport
- Cadastre
- Population
- Infrastructure
- Settlements
- Admin. Bdys.
- Imagery
- Geology/soils
- Observations etc.

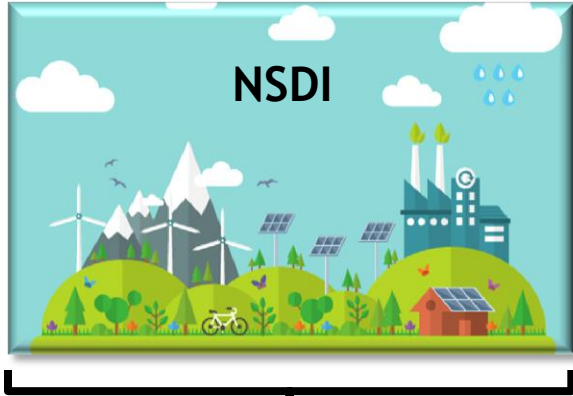


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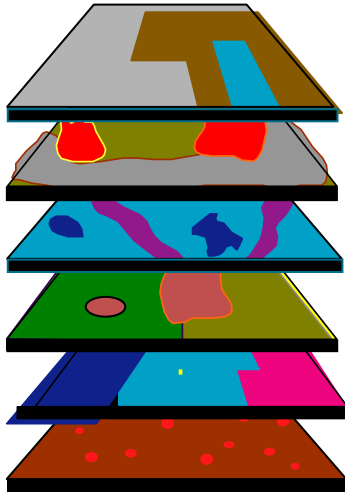
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NSDI

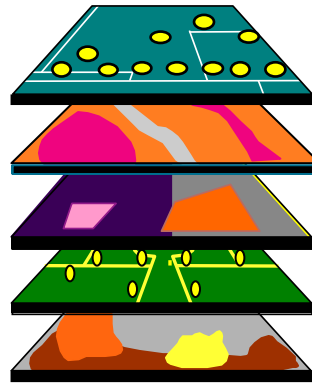
High quality, timely and reliable data

Geodetic
Elevation
Water/Ocean
Land use/cover
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etc.



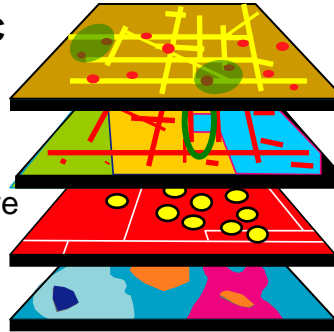
SOCIAL

Society
Poverty
Education
Health
Population
Employment
Water
Sanitation
Equality
Gender
Governance



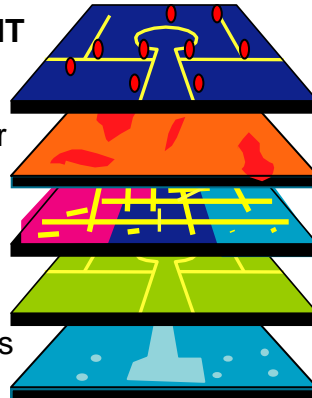
ECONOMIC

Well-being
Cities
Water
Energy
Infrastructure
Industry
Sanitation
Economy



ENVIRONMENT

Water
Seas/oceans
Land use/cover
Ecosystems
Forests
Agriculture
Climate
Biodiversity
Natural hazards
Pollution



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UN Conference on
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Apia, Samoa | 2014



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