

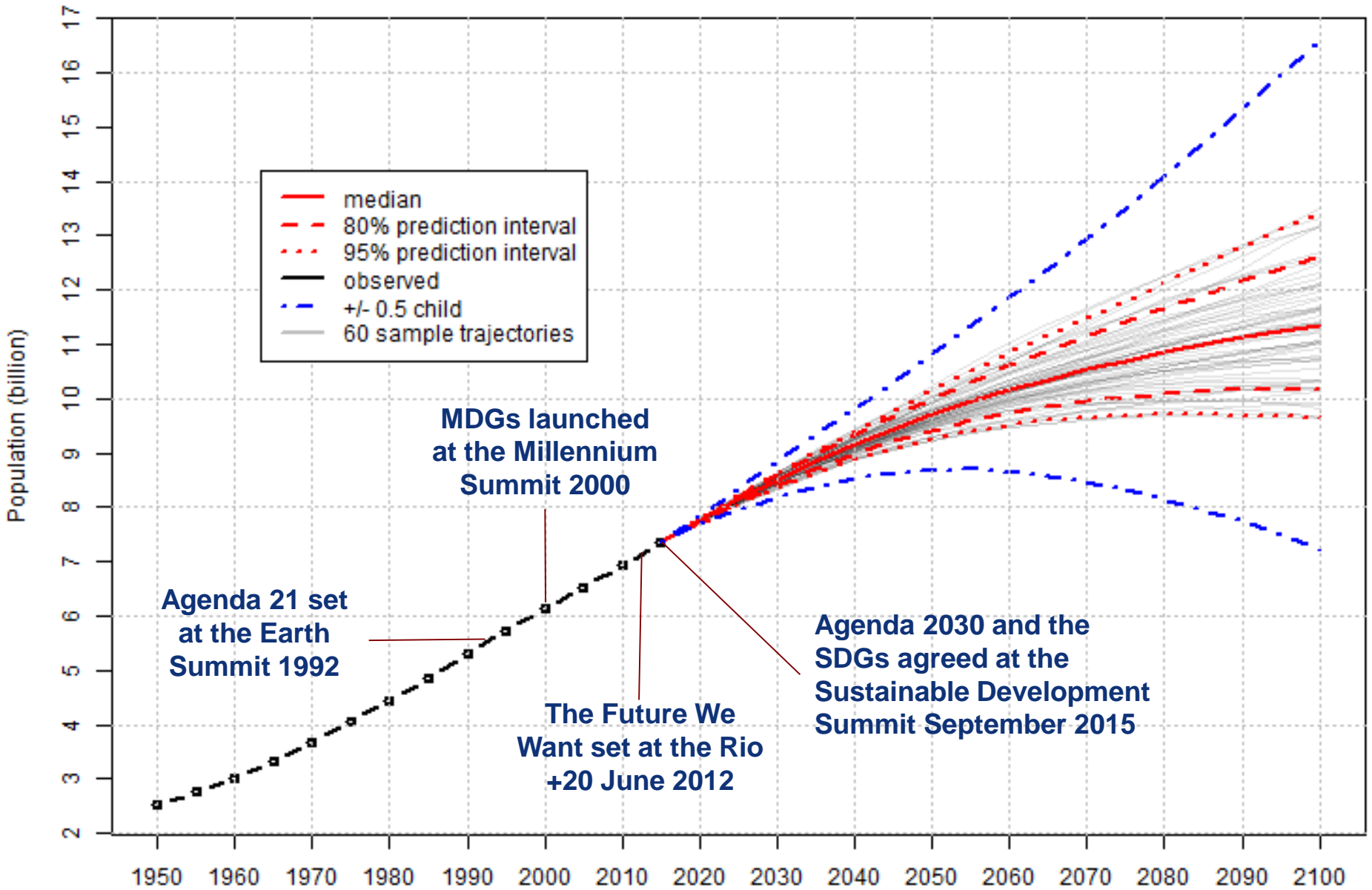


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Building a knowledge base for the SDGs

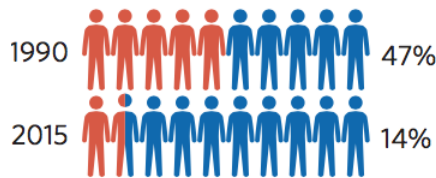
WORLD: Total Population



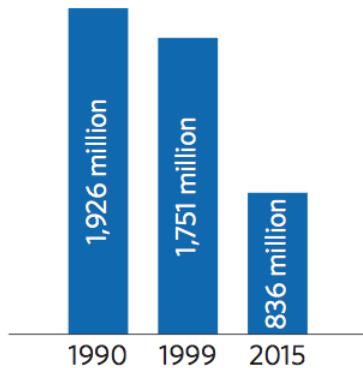
Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015).
World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision. <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/>

GOAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER

Extreme poverty rate in developing countries



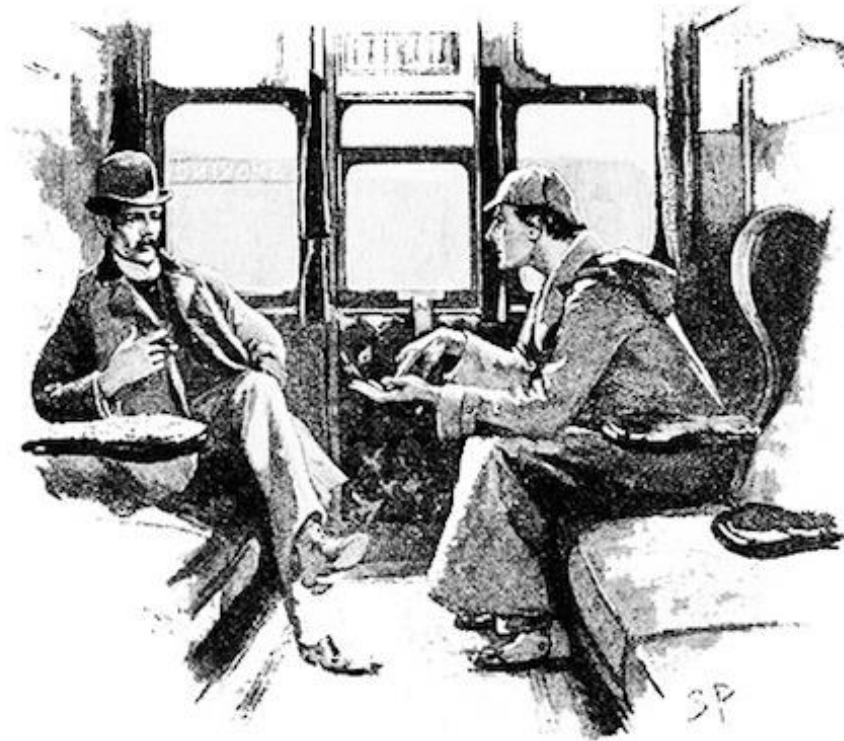
Global number of extreme poor



- Extreme poverty has declined significantly over the last two decades. In 1990, nearly half of the population in the developing world lived on less than \$1.25 a day; that proportion dropped to 14 per cent in 2015.
- Globally, the number of people living in extreme poverty has declined by more than half, falling from 1.9 billion in 1990 to 836 million in 2015. Most progress has occurred since 2000.
- The number of people in the working middle class—living on more than \$4 a day—has almost tripled between 1991 and 2015. This group now makes up half the workforce in the developing regions, up from just 18 per cent in 1991.
- The proportion of undernourished people in the developing regions has fallen by almost half since 1990, from 23.3 per cent in 1990–1992 to 12.9 per cent in 2014–2016.

Source: The Millennium Development Goals Report 2015





Evidence based policy making
Evidence based policy implementation
Evidence based decision making



Models

Geospatial-databases

Monitoring

Capacity building

Web services

Indicators

Reporting tools

Assessments



European
Commission

2 ZERO HUNGER



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE ACTION



15 LIFE ON LAND



PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



274. We recognize the importance of space-technology-based data, in situ monitoring, and reliable geospatial information for sustainable development policy-making, programming and project operations. In this context, we note the relevance of global mapping and recognize the efforts in developing global environmental observing systems, including by the Eye on Earth network and through the Global Earth Observation System of Systems. We recognize the need to support developing countries in their efforts to collect environmental data.

