

Chapter 1

International Development Agendas

ABSTRACT

The chapter presents the international development agendas: the agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development Goals (SGD) and related development initiatives: The World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), the Global Land Tools, and the Global Geospatial Information Management (GGIM). It highlights the data needs for planning public policies in the context of the agenda 2030, as the countries are expected to align their planning activities and sectoral strategies with the SGD and others development agendas.

INTRODUCTION

In 2012, at the United Nations Conference held in Rio de Janeiro, the international community decided to set global goals for sustainable development. It was inspired by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which aimed to halve global poverty by 2015 and promote global development. The MDGs translated a common vision into concrete, time-bound objectives and has made it possible to give greater visibility to key issues and to mobilize resources and political support at the global level. Substantial progress has been made in many areas, although much remains to be done around the world to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development, thru the implementation of the the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and the other related international agendas.

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BACKGROUND

The 2030 Agenda, adopted by the UN General Assembly in September 2015 under the title “Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, includes 17 sustainable development goals with 169 targets (United Nation, 2015).

At the continental level, Agenda 2063 was adopted by the African Union in January 2015 as a project and action plan under the theme “The Africa We Want”. Agenda 2063 contains seven aspirations for Africa. The two programs have many points in common, mutually support one another and form a coherent whole, Agenda 2063 more specifically on the needs of Africa. In April 2016, the Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development underscored their importance for the next phase of Africa’s development and noted the links by which they supported each other. African Union, Economic Commission for Africa, African Development Bank and United Nations Development Programme, 2017, 2018).

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda are intended not only to achieve the MDGs and fight poverty, but also to promote sustainable growth and Environmental protection. Lessons from the Millennium Development Goals show the importance of strong and accountable institutions in implementing, monitoring and reporting on the international development agenda. The unfinished achievement of the objectives, as well as the broader scope and interdependence of the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063 call for greater coordination among institutions and partners, exploitation of resources and synergies, and greater policy coherence to improve efficiency and effectiveness. The 2030 agenda has repercussions on other agendas: World Summit on the Information Society, Land and Geospatial Information Management (Rajabifard, A., 2019)

MAIN FOCUS OF THE CHAPTER

On the basis of the MDG achievements, presents the Agenda 2030 and implications on the transversal development agendas (Digital transformation, Geospatial Information Management, and Land Governance.

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