

GEO WEEK

2018

19th to the 25th of November 2018

Geography and the
Sustainable
Development Goals



Geographical Society of Ireland

An Cumann Tíreolaíochta na hÉireann



**Roinn Cumarsáide, Gníomhaithe
ar son na hAeráide & Comhshaoil**
Department of Communications,
Climate Action & Environment

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Overview

Agenda

What is
GeoWeek?

What are
the SDGs?

Geography
and the
SDGs

Example –
My work
and
Research

What
Next?

Hopes for
today

Today's Agenda

10.00 - 10.20	Joe Gallagher - Overview of DCCAE work of the Department in relation to the National Implementation Plan
10.20 -10.40	Kevin McCormack from the CSO - Overview of CSO work in relation to monitoring of the SDG's in Ireland
10.40 -11.00	Tony Murphy from OSI - Overview of OSI work in relation to mapping of the SDG Indicators through GeoHive
11.00 -11.20	Tea/Coffee – Katie – demonstration of GeoHive
11.20 -11.40	Enda Murphy, School of Architecture, Planning and Environmental Policy, UCD
11.40 - 12.00	Paul Hickey - Breadboard Labs
12.00 - 12.20	Anita McKeown, UCD CoDesRes: CoDesigning for Resilience in Rural Development
12.20 - 12.40	Elaine Nevin EcoUnesco
12.40 - 13.00	Final Discussion - Chaired by the GSI
13.00	Conference Closes



What is GeoWeek?



GeoWeek was established by National Geographic over 25 years ago as a public awareness campaign to encourage citizens young and old to think and learn about the significance of place and how we affect and are affected by it.

The Geography Society of Ireland run an annual GeoWeek (Geography Awareness Week) as an opportunity to help raise awareness of the importance of geography.

This year the society chose the SDG's as the key theme for the week

www.geographicalsocietyireland.ie/

What are the Sustainable Development Goals?

- In 2015, 193 world leaders committed to 17 Sustainable Development Goals (169 targets)
- This was a unique agreement – a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity
- The goals are interconnected – often the key to success on one will involve tackling issues more commonly associated with another



12.1	Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	12.1.1	Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies
12.2	By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.1	Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
		12.2.2	Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
12.3	By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	12.3.1	Global food loss index
12.4	By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.4.1	Number of parties to international agreements on hazardous waste, and which meet their commitments and provide for transparency of information as required by those agreements
		12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated, and hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment
12.5	By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1	National recycling rate, tons of material recycled
12.6	Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	12.6.1	Number of companies publishing sustainability reports
12.7	Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	12.7.1	Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- Seminal Agreement – sets out the key principles for a sustainable world
- All countries have agreed the rights of their citizens and acknowledge their own responsibilities towards their citizens and their environments.
- Not just developing world – all nations have work to do
- One stop shop – a signal / gives direction to all citizens, organisations, businesses and public bodies how they can make better choices for a better world.
- Not just a talking shop – measurement and reporting - accountability



Geography and the SDGs

However

- Need significant behaviour/cultural change.
- It requires people to take action to achieve the goals
- Measurement/targets/indicators are not definitive and could be contested
- Impact and effects of the issues at core of the 17 goals are experienced differently across space

What is geography?

Geography is the study of places and the relationships between people and their environments. Geographers explore both the physical properties of Earth's surface and the human societies spread across it. They also examine how human culture interacts with the natural environment and the way locations and places can have an impact on people. Geography seeks to understand where things are found, why they are there, and how they develop and change over time.

(National Geographic, 2018)



The work of geographers has significant links to the core themes of the SDGs

- SDGs and the map of global development
- SDG 3: Bloodlines of citizenship: putting equality at the heart of sustainable blood transfusion
- SDG 4: Geography, education and Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
- SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation – WISDOM
- SDG 11: SHARECITY: investigating the role of shared urban growing initiatives
- SDG 12 Bio-the-economy: Killing multiple birds with one bio based stone: development of diverse global bio economies

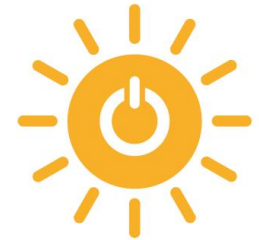


My Research

- ▶ Energy Efficiency of the housing stock
 - ▶ Energy Consumption
 - ▶ GHG Emissions
 - ▶ Fuel Poverty
 - ▶ Energy Security
 - ▶ Air Quality
 - ▶ Sustainable Housing



7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY

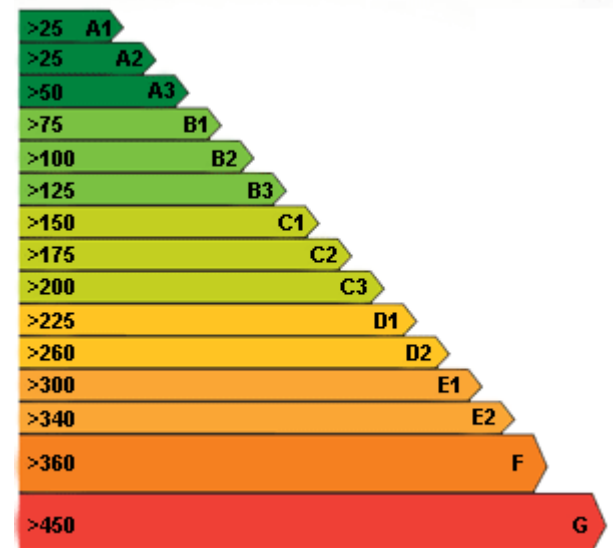


13 CLIMATE
ACTION

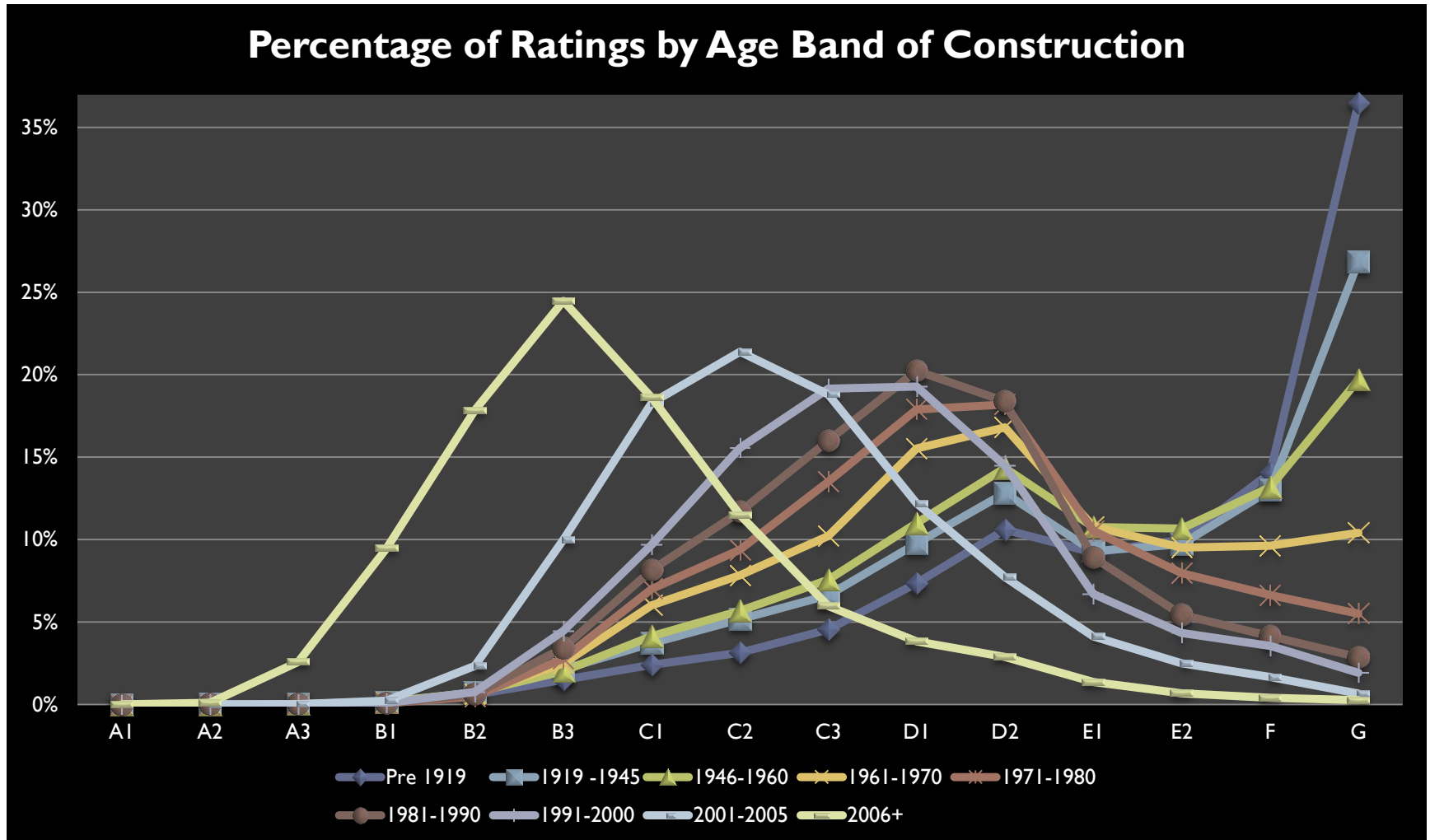


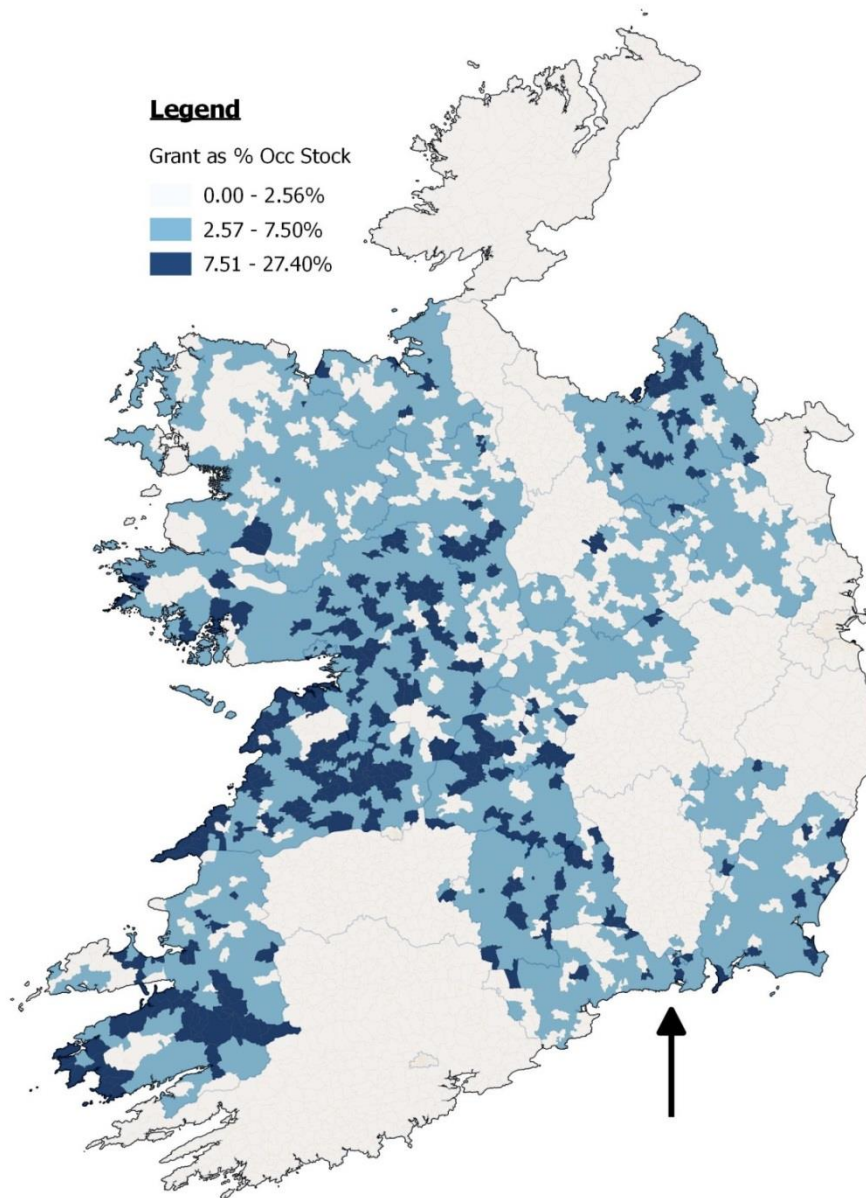
Focus on Policy Evaluation

- ▶ No profile of the energy efficiency of the national housing stock
- ▶ Impact of years of policy on energy efficiency levels
- ▶ Spatial impact of policy – not just national evaluation
- ▶ Role of localised intervention in changing the energy efficiency landscape
- ▶ Brought together BER/Pobal/CSO/DHPLG data
- ▶ Created an evidence base

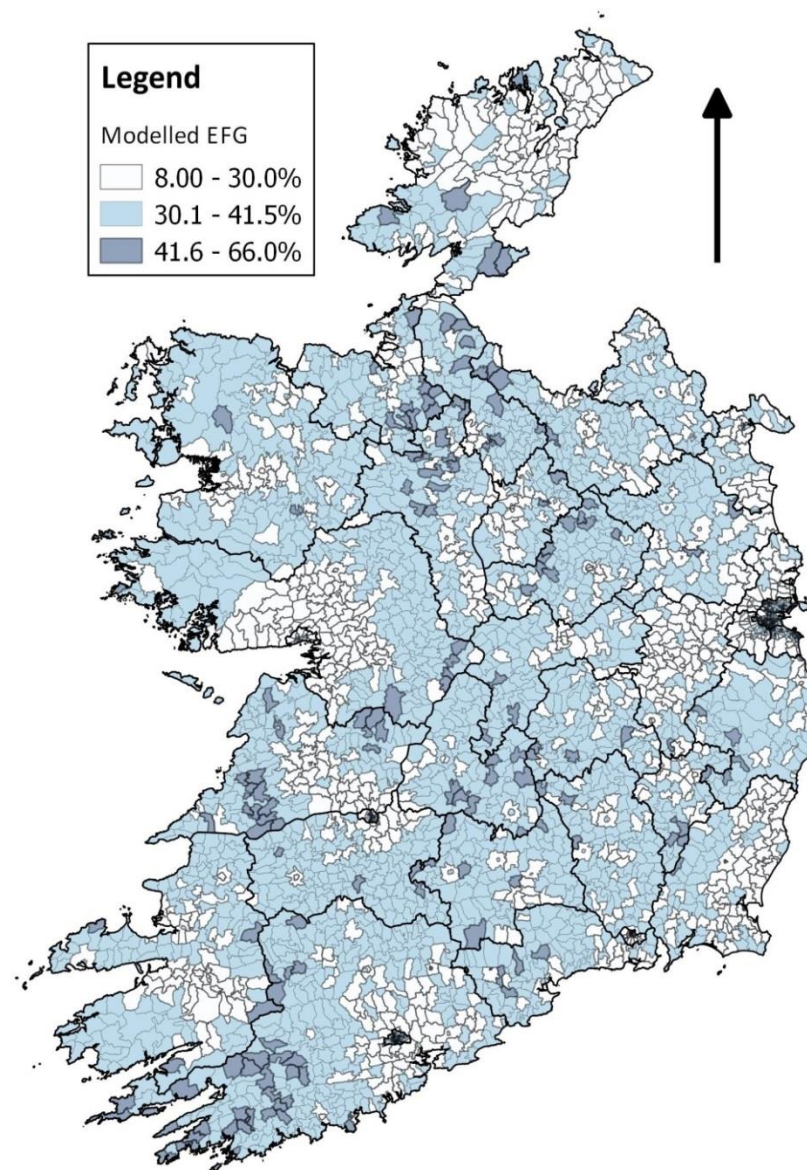


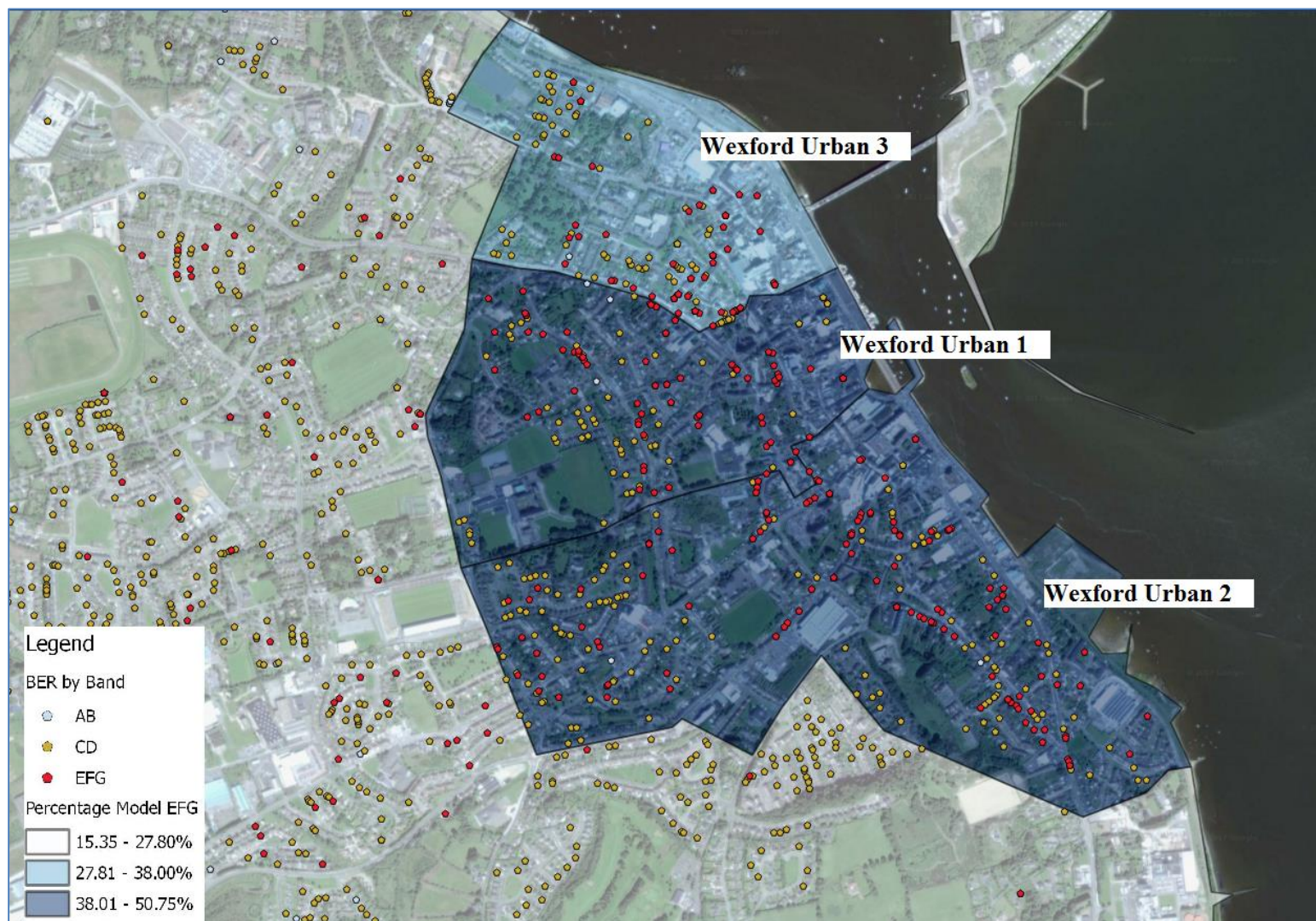
Building Regulation and Policy - Impact on Ratings over time





Map of Model C results : Electoral District Scale





Variables	Wexford Urban 1	Wexford Urban 2
Modelled EFG	42.60%	46.33%
HP Deprivation Classification	Marginally Above Average	Disadvantaged
% of Families with Pre-schoolers	12.39%	6.95%
% of Apartments	27.25%	11.00%
% of Pre 1945 dwellings	34.26%	54.36%
% of Dwellings Owner Occupied with Mortgage	13.69%	21.10%
% of Dwellings Owner Occupied with no Mortgage	34.4%	38.8%
% of Stock Rented	42.75%	35.01%
% heated with Electricity	30.82%	14.07%
% heated with Coal	11.71%	27.00%





- ▶ All policy is designed to change behaviour
- ▶ We tend to design and implement policy at a national level, often looking to the market to deliver results but this has significant limitations
- ▶ Localised/community based approach could help increase the transition to energy efficient housing
- ▶ Need to be mindful of local conditions and design responses taking them into consideration
- ▶ Geography can help



What Next?



Hope for today

- We all learn something new
- Connections are made
- Suggestions/ Recommendations for Government
- Someone is inspired
- Action is taken
- Local Group is established?



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Thank you
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