AGENDA 21

Přibližný počet výsledků: 131 000 000 (0,42 s)

Výsledky hledání dne 6.10.2015

Agenda 21
Webové definice

Agenda 21 je programový dokument OSN schválený na konferenci v Rio de Janeiro v roce 1992 a jeden ze základních textů udržitelného rozvoje. Je to komplexní dokument, který schválila Organizace spojených národů na Konferenci OSN o životním prostředí a rozvoji (zvanou též Summit Země), 3. až 14. června 1992 v Rio de Janeiro.

U zrodu Agendy 21 stál za tehdejší Československo federální ministr životního prostředí Josef Vavroušek, který vedl československou delegaci.

Dokument je rozdělen na čtyři sekce (I až IV) .

http://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agenda_21

I. Sociální a ekonomické rozměry

(společenská a ekonomická sekce - témata: chudoba, zdraví, demografie, lidská sídla).

Tato část je rozdělena do **šesti** podčástí.
Témata a oblasti:
mezinárodní spolupráce v oblasti boje proti chudobě, změna vzorců spotřeby, demografická problematika a integrace životního prostředí a rozvoje do politického rozhodování.

II. Uchování a šetrné využívání zdrojů a hospodaření s nimi ve prospěch rozvoje (ochrana a správa přírodních zdrojů - ***témata:*** atmosféra, deštné pralesy, oceány, radioaktivní odpad, biodiverzita).
Nejdelší část - 13 kapitol - ekosystémové služby.
Důraz na:- ochranu atmosféry, problematiku hospodaření s územními zdroji (deforestace a desertifikace), uchování biodiverzity, ochranu vodních zdrojů,environmentálně šetrnější nakládání s odpady a chemickými látkami, envi. šetrnější využívání biotechnologií a podporu udržitelného rozvoje zemědělství a venkova.

III. **Posilování úlohy důležitých skupin** (témata: ženská hnutí, ochrana dětí, dělníci a zemědělci v rozvojových zemích). Deset podčástí – potřeba podpory stakeholderů a identifikuje 9 *hlavních skupin*, na které je třeba zaměřit pozornost.

Následuje popis úlohy jednotlivých aktérů v udržitelném rozvoji (tedy žen, dětí a mládeže, domorodých obyvatel, nevládních organizací, pracujících a jejich odborů, podnikatelského sektoru, vědecké a technické sféry a úlohu zemědělců).

V rámci dvacáté osmé kapitoly (Iniciativy místních úřadů na podporu Agendy 21) deklaruje nezbytnost řešení lokálních problémů na lokální úrovni (Místní Agenda 21).

IV. Prostředky implementace

(témata: financování projektů, právní mechanismy, veřejná informovanost). Zaměřuje se na praktické možnosti ***podpory prosazování jednotlivých aspektů udržitelného rozvoje.*** V osmi kapitolách apeluje na klíčové oblasti, které je třeba využít (jsou to především finanční zdroje, vědecká kooperace, podpora vzdělávání a výměny informací, mezinárodní spolupráce).

V České republice se daří aplikovat principy Místní Agendy 21 např. v rámci asociace místních správ Národní sítě Zdravých měst ČR.

Místní Agenda 21 (MA21) je program snažící se uplatnit principy udržitelného rozvoje na regionální úrovni. Věnuje se místnímu rozvoji, povzbuzení ekologické aktivity obyvatel a zájmu o kulturní život měst a obcí

Jde zejména o aktivity: obnova památek, oživování tradičních zvyklostí a řemesel, udržitelná turistika, péče o krajinu, výsadba stromů, údržba parků, akce pro veřejnost (slavnosti, jarmarky, poutě), vlastní práce místních orgánů - zapracování principů udržitelného rozvoje do koncepcí, plánů i každodenní agendy, ekologické vytápění, třídění komunálního odpadu, nákupy respektující udržitelnost spotřeby aj. Předpokladem pro uskutečňování místní Agendy 21 je ***zapojení místních občanů a veřejných činitelů.***

Na Agendu 21 volně navazuje Deklarace tisíciletí a program Rozvojové cíle tisíciletí (oba z roku 2000).

Tyto projekty měly (stejně jako Agenda 21) dílčí úspěchy, ale zlepšení, není dostačující.

Úkoly vědy a výzkumu po SD Summit v Johannesburku (2002).

V současnosti proběhla jednání, která se snaží o nový dokument, který by navázal na předchozí a zároveň navrhl koncepci

Rozvojové agendy po roce 2015

a Cílů udržitelného rozvoje *(Post 2015 Agenda & The Sustainable Development Goals)*.[2]

The Millennium Development Goals Report

2015

Geospatial data can support monitoring in many aspects of development, from health care to natural resource management

Knowing where people and things are and their relationship to each other is essential for informed decision-making.

Comprehensive location-based information is helping Governments to develop strategic priorities, make decisions, and measure and monitor outcomes. Once the geospatial data are created, they can be used many times to support a multiplicity of applications.

A geodetic reference frame allows precise observations and ‘positioning’ of anything on the Earth and can be used for many social, economic and environmental purposes, such as precision agriculture and monitoring changes in sea level rise.

For example, geospatial information was used to support health care and design social intervention measures during the chikungunya virus (chick-V) outbreak across the Caribbean.

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In Trinidad and Tobago, geospatial applications for smart phones assisted the Ministry of Health to identify the location of infected persons and use the information to contain the outbreak

United Nations A/69/L.85General Assembly
Distr.: Limited
12 August 2015 Original: English

Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Sustainable Development Goals

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable (cenově dostupné, spolehlivé a udržitelné) and modern energy for all

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

And what we can do

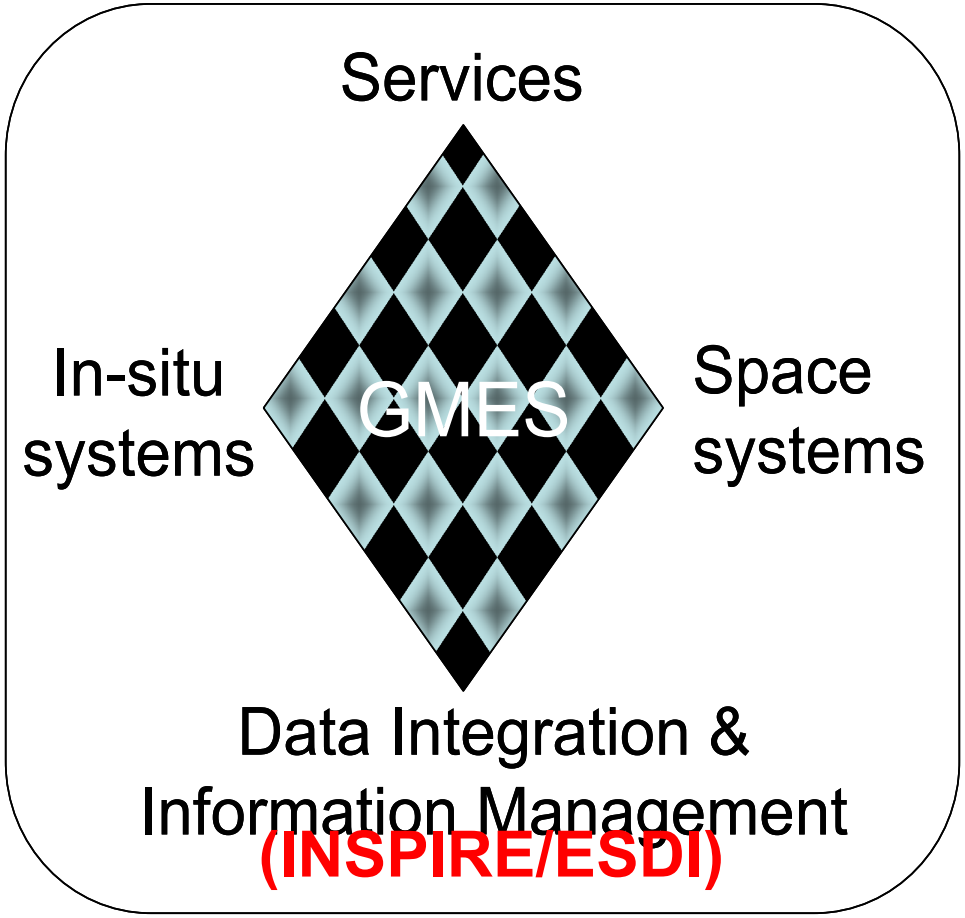
in Geography,

Geoinformatics

and Cartography?

COPERNICUS

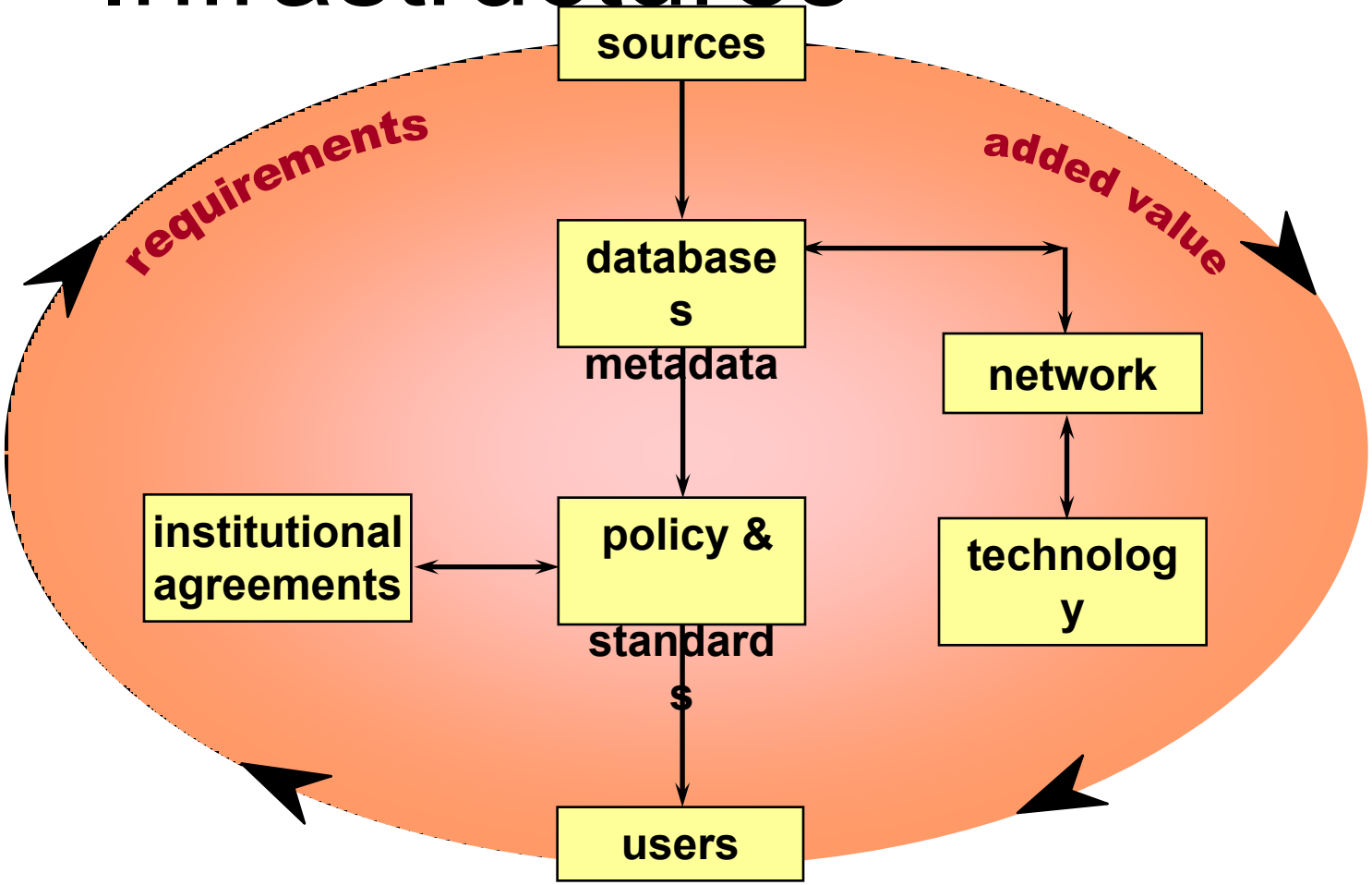
Global Monitoring for Environment and Security



INSPIRE

Infrastructure for Spatial Information in Europe

Spatial Data Infrastructures



The term *Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI)* is used to *encapsulate the technologies, policies, institutional arrangements, financial and human resources that facilitate the availability, access and effective usage of geographic data.*

The SDI provides the means for *discovery, access and application* of spatial data for policy-makers, planners and managers, citizens and their organizations.

SDI technologies consist of *a set of data services* that provide geographic data and their attributes.

Services and data are documented with *meta-data* which that subsequently offer the means

to discover, visualise and evaluate the data through the Web. Additionally, methods are provided to access the data. Applications are built to solve specific needs on the data service layer.

The INSPIRE de facto begun in September 2001, than the first INSPIRE, or at that time the E-ESDI Expert group, was convened in Brussels.

The most important step: on 11 April 2002 Memorandum of Understanding between Commissioners Wallstróm, Solbes, Busquin titled *Infrastructure for Spatial Information in Europe (INSPIRE)* has been signed

Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2007 establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (INSPIRE) was published in the official Journal on the 25th April 2007.

…into force on the 15th May 2007, implemented in various stages, fully by 2019.
Appendixes 1-3 with obligatory Data Themes for all EU Member States (MS).

INSPIRE is based on common principles:

- Data should be collected only once and kept where it can be maintained most effectively.

- It should be possible to combine seamless spatial information from different sources across Europe and share it with many users and applications.

- It should be possible for information collected at one level/scale to be shared with all levels/scales; detailed for thorough investigations, general for strategic purposes.

- Geographic information needed for good governance at all levels should be readily and transparently available.

- Easy to find what geographic information is available, how it can be used to meet a particular need, and under which conditions it can be acquired and used.

The INSPIRE concept:

Availability

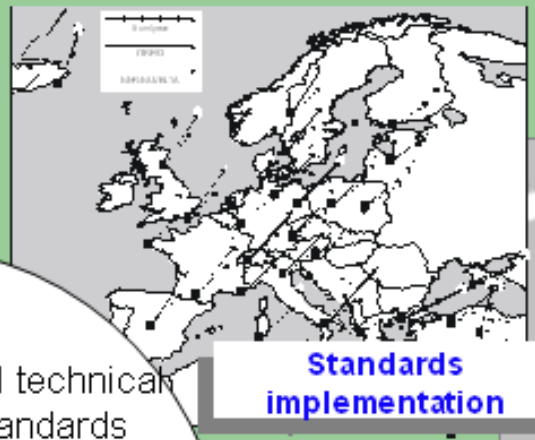
Accessibility

Legislation rules.

Infrastructure for Spatial Information in Europe

Different Policies and standards

Technical Support to GI policy development



Standards implementation

Europe is moving 3cm/ year

Different sea level in Europe

GI Institutional framework

GI technical standards

Spatial Data Infrastructure

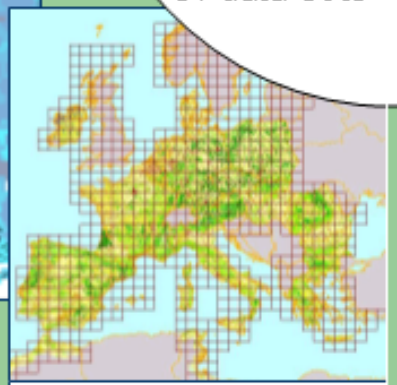
Fundamental GI data sets

Spatial Information Services

Catchments

Technical Support To data set creation

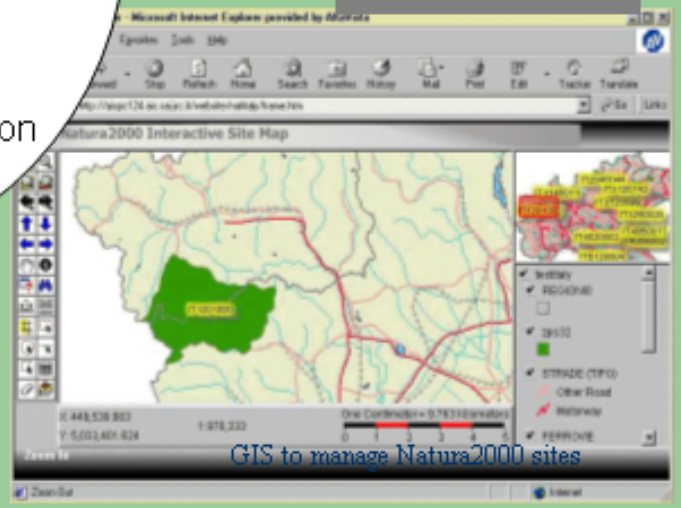
Meteo data



Land Cover

Needs to create european spatial data sets

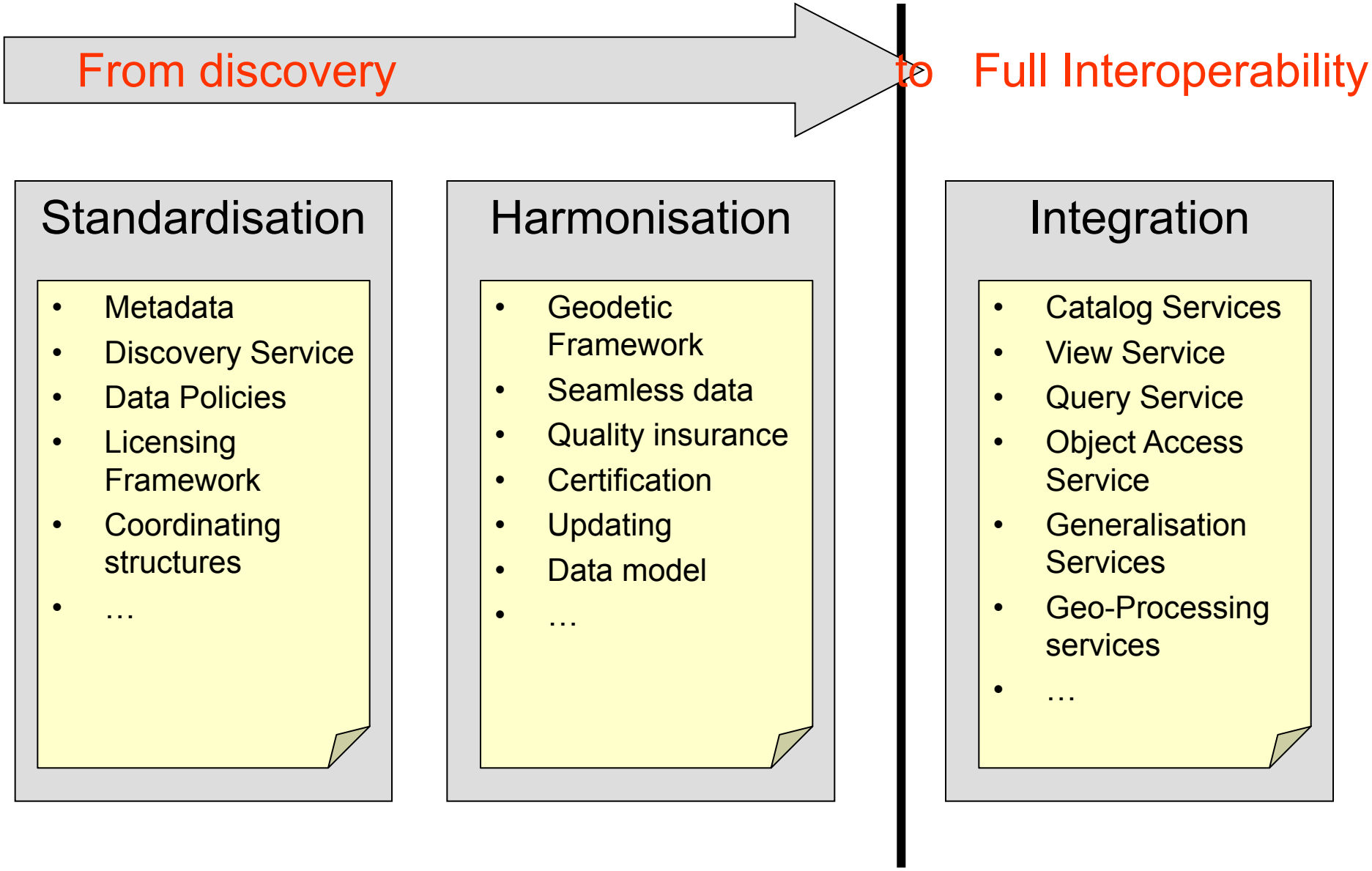
GIS for Natura 2000



GIS to manage Natura2000 sites

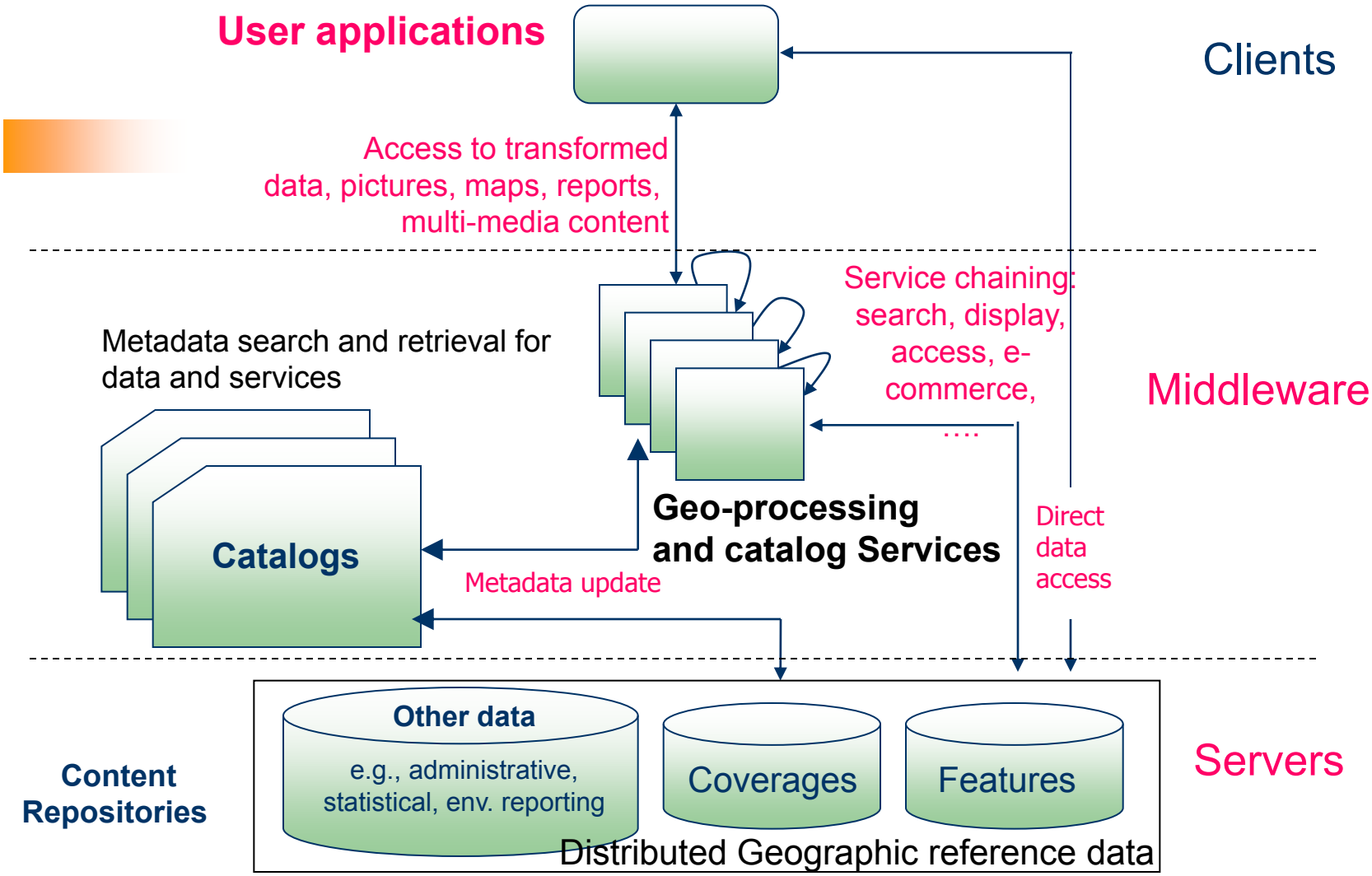
eEurope : eGovernement on line

Towards an Infrastructure for Spatial Information



Current status

Architecture model



After the Digital Earth Reference Model

- KONEC

FROM Millenial Goals (September 2000) to Sustainable Development Goals (July 2015)

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are an urgent call for action by all countries - developed and developing - in a global partnership. They recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth – all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests.

The SDGs build on decades of work by countries and the UN, including the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs
In June 1992, at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, more than 178 countries adopted Agenda 21, a comprehensive plan of action to build a global partnership for sustainable development to improve human lives and protect the environment.
Member States unanimously adopted the Millennium Declaration at the Millennium Summit in September 2000 at UN Headquarters in New York. The Summit led to the elaboration of eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to reduce extreme poverty by 2015.

The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation, adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in South Africa in 2002, reaffirmed the global community's commitments to poverty eradication and the environment, and built on Agenda 21 and the Millennium Declaration by including more emphasis on multilateral partnerships.
At the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 2012, Member States adopted the outcome document "The Future We Want" in which they decided, inter alia, to launch a process to develop a set of SDGs to build upon the MDGs and to establish the UN High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. The Rio +20 outcome also contained other measures for implementing sustainable development, including mandates for future programmes of work in development financing, small island developing states and more.

In 2013, the General Assembly set up a 30-member Open Working Group to develop a proposal on the SDGs.
In January 2015, the General Assembly began the negotiation process on the post-2015 development agenda. The process culminated in the subsequent adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with 17 SDGs at its core, at the UN Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015.
2015 was a landmark year for multilateralism and international policy shaping, with the adoption of several major agreements:

- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (March 2015)
- Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development (July 2015)
- Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with its 17 SDGs was adopted at the UN Sustainable Development Summit in New York in September 2015.
- Paris Agreement on Climate Change (December 2015)

Now, the annual High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development serves as the central UN platform for the follow-up and review of the SDGs.
Today, the Division for Sustainable Development Goals (DSDG) in the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) provides substantive support and capacity-building for the SDGs and their related thematic issues, including water, energy, climate, oceans, urbanization, transport, science and technology, the Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR), partnerships and Small Island Developing States. DSDG plays a key role in the evaluation of UN systém wide implementation of the 2030 Agenda and on advocacy and outreach activities relating to the SDGs. In order to make the 2030 Agenda a reality, broad ownership of the SDGs must translate into a strong commitment by all stakeholders to implement the global goals. DSDG aims to help facilitate this engagement.