Although significant progress has been made in the availability of internationally comparable data for SDG monitoring, during the first half of 2030 Agenda. Nevertheless, it is challenging to fully understand the pace of progress towards the realization of the 2030 Agenda, because significant data gaps remain in terms of geographic coverage, timeliness and level of disaggregation. The need for timely, disaggregated and high-quality data is greater than ever as the world slowly recovers from the COVID-19 crisis.

If we work together on big data, we can overcome the hesitation some may have in water development projects. We can monitor all the river and lake levels from the space, we can evaluate how land develops, we can start to deduct water quality issues with data. We have possibilities that allow for cooperation.

Big Earth Data refers to big data associated with the Earth sciences, derived from but not limited to Earth observation. Big Earth Data is characterized as being massive, multi-source, heterogeneous, multi-temporal, multi-scalar, highly dimensional, highly complex, nonstationary, and unstructured. It consists of all data related to the Earth, including the Earth's interior, surface, atmosphere, and near-space environment.

How the data can be used for monitoring water resources changes. Nowadays the water cycle is extremely important. The global water cycle is not just the regional scale, we need to do more at a global scale across the boundary.

Real data reflects social and real conditions. The analysis tools are really important. If we have good tools, then we can use the data in the correct way.

Capacity building is necessary. In order to make data available to the end users, we need the science within the UN agencies. Monitoring is not an priporiy issue.