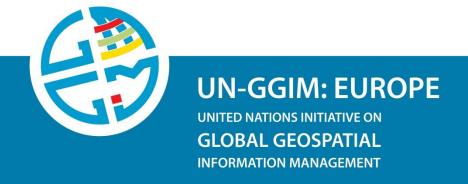
JOINT UN-GGIM: EUROPE – ESS - UNECE MEETING ON THE INTEGRATION OF STATISTICAL AND GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION LUXEMBOURG, 29 MARCH 2019

# UN-GGIM: Europe Working Group on Core Data Report and update



#### **General State of Play**





#### **Annex III** Reminder Statistical units Buildings Soil Selected Core Data Themes Land use Human health and safety Utility and governmental services Environmental monitoring facilities Annex I Production and industrial facilities Agricultural and aquaculture facilities Coordinate Reference Systems Population distribution - demography Geographical Grid Systems Area management/restriction/regulation Natural risk zones **Geographical Names** Atmospheric conditions Administrative Units Meteorological geographical features Oceanographic geographical features Addresses Annex II Sea regions Cadastral Parcels Elevation Bio-geographical regions **Transport Networks** Habitats and biotopes Land Cover Species distribution Hydrography Ortholmagery **Energy resources Protected Sites** Geology Mineral resources

#### **Overview**

- Recommendations for Content:
   Status on previous meeting (April 2018)
  - Finalised: theme Cadastral Parcels
  - Draft available: themes
    - Addresses
    - Geographical Names
    - Administrative Units

- Buildings
- Basic Services
- Statistical units



#### **Overview**

- Progress since previous meeting (April 2018)
  - Focus on "new" themes
    - Initial draft ready for themes
      - Area Management

- Ortho-imagery

Elevation

- Transport Network

- Hydrography (coming soon)
- review soon open to the geostatistical community



#### **Overview**

- Progress since last meeting (April 2018)
  - Difficulties for themes Land Cover and Land Use
    - Many modelling options, various existing practices
    - → hard to find minimum **common** content
  - Progress in comment resolution but final deliverable still to be written for themes
    - Addresses
    - Geographical Names
    - Administrative Units

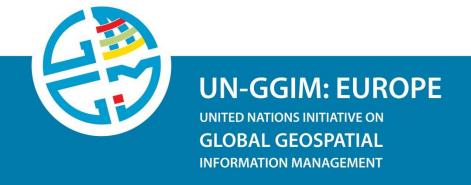
- Buildings
- Basic Services
- Statistical units



#### **Global State of Progress**

Theme	Analysis	Decision making			Draft Deliverable		Consolidated Draft  After WG A Review		Final Deliverable  After General Review			
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### Recommendation for Content Core Theme 'Elevation'

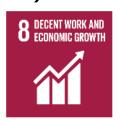




# Core Theme 'Elevation' Why is it required?

- It is source data for orthoimage
- It influences
  - physical phenomena : propagation of air, water, light, waves, ....
  - biological phenomena
  - human activities (agriculture, forestry, construction, ...)





















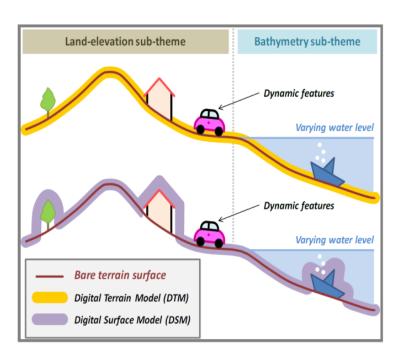


#### Core theme 'Elevation '

- A multi-scale approach
- For the land part, interest for both
  - Digital Terrain Model
  - Digital Surface Model

DSM – DTM may be used for forestry applications (biomass)



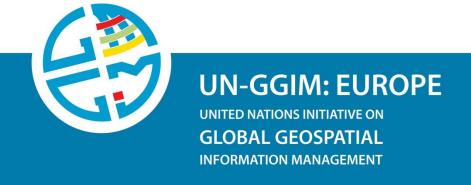


#### Core theme 'Elevation'

Level of detail	Geographic Extent	DTM	DSM
Master level 0	Hot spots (urban areas, areas	V	V
(very large	prone to floods)		(on land part)
resolution)			
Master level 1	Whole land territory	V	V
(high resolution)			
	Whole land territory	V	V
Master level 2			
(medium resolution)	Coastal sea	V	



### Recommendation for Content Core Theme 'Orthoimagery'

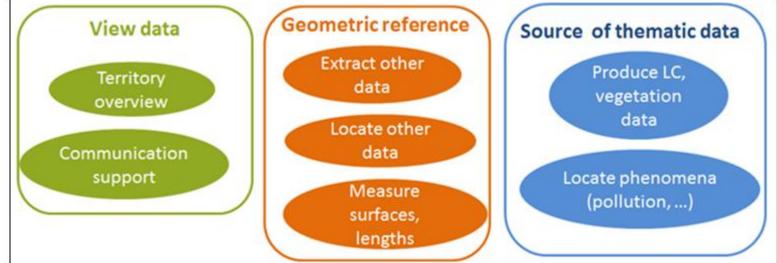




## Core Theme 'Orthoimage' Why is it required?

- Ortho-images have:
  - information richness of an image
  - geo-referencing

NFORMATION MANAGEMENT





#### **Core Theme 'Orthoimage'**

- An ideal ortho-image should have:
  - Good geometric resolution (pixel size)
  - Good spectral resolution (number of bands)
  - High frequency

Impossible to achieve at reasonable price



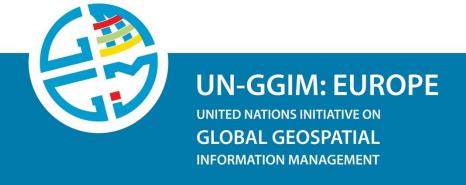


#### **Core Theme 'Orthoimage'**

Туре	Status	Geometric resolution	Spectral resolution	Frequency
Reference ortho-image (Master level 1)	Core recommendation	<b>Good</b> (< 1m)	Good (RVB + IR)	Medium (3 years)
High frequency ortho- image (Master level 2)	Gc Might be	achieved from Sentinel-2 images		
Very high resolution orthoimage (Master level 0)	orthoimage (urban areas)		Good	Medium
Historical orthoimage	Good practice (delivery) Consideration for	Any	Any	Any
	future (production)			



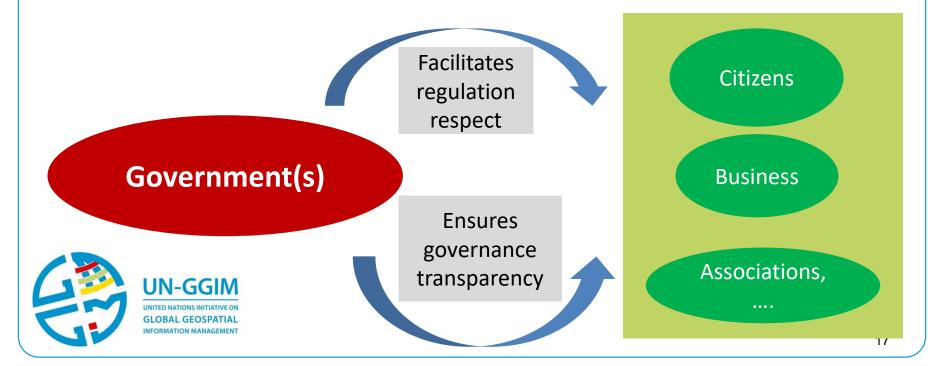
#### Recommendation for Content Core Theme 'Regulated or Managed Areas'





# Core Theme 'Regulated or Managed Areas' Why is it required?

- Spatial Regulation and Management are powerful tools to achieve SDG
- Benefits of publishing geographic data:



#### **Comparison with INSPIRE**

planned LU

**AM** 

Reporting Units

Zoning Element

Spatial Plan

Area Management,
Restriction and
Regulation Zones
(related to
environment)

PS

Protected Sites

Supplementary Regulation

Regulated or managed areas (related to other sustainable development components)



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#### **Core Theme 'Regulated or Managed Areas'**

 Core content based on the common elements of INSPIRE data model:

Geometry

- Classification

Identifier

- Validity period

Name (if any)

- Link to legal text

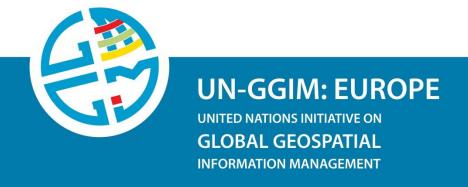


#### **Core Theme 'Regulated or Managed Areas'**

- Wide range of regulated or managed areas
  - Main issues
    - Classification
    - Priorities for (spatial) data capture
  - Some general recommendations
  - But most of the standardisation work to be done at national level



#### **Core Theme 'Transport Network'**

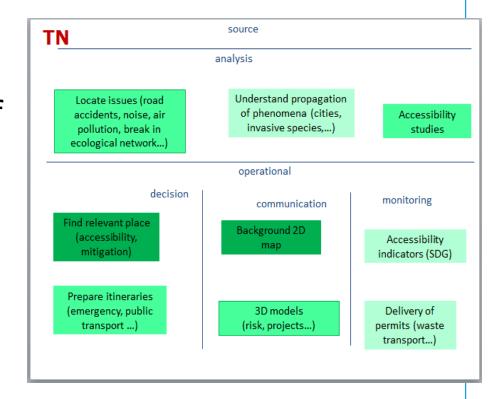




# Core Theme 'Transport Network' Why is it required?

- Positive side: mean of accessibility
- Negative side: source of pollution, accidents, noise, pressure on environment, energy consumption, soil sealing....

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### Core Theme 'Transport Network' Comparison with INSPIRE

INSPIRE	Core data geometry	Core data - semantics
Road	Whole <b>network</b>	Most INSPIRE attributes
Railway	Whole <b>network</b>	Few INSPIRE attributes
Air	Only infrastructures (airport, runway)	Most INSPIRE attributes
Water	Only <b>Ports and Ferry Crossings</b>	Most INSPIRE attributes
Cable		



Navigability of watercourses: considered under theme Hydrography

#### **Core Theme 'Transport Network'**

Close to ERM and EGM

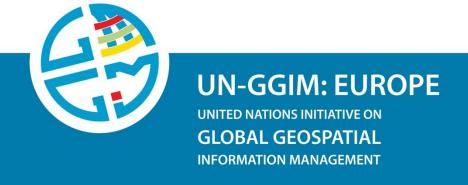
- Multi-scale approach
  - Master Level 1

-Regional

-Global

- Main quality requirement: respect the real-world network topology
- Modelling choice:
  - Properties as direct attributes on road or railway objects
  - Mechanisms to facilitate linear referencing offered for road network

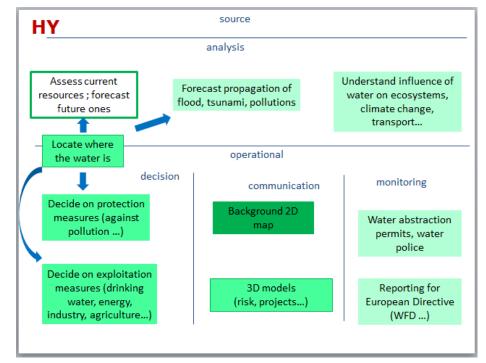
#### **Core Theme 'Hydrography'**



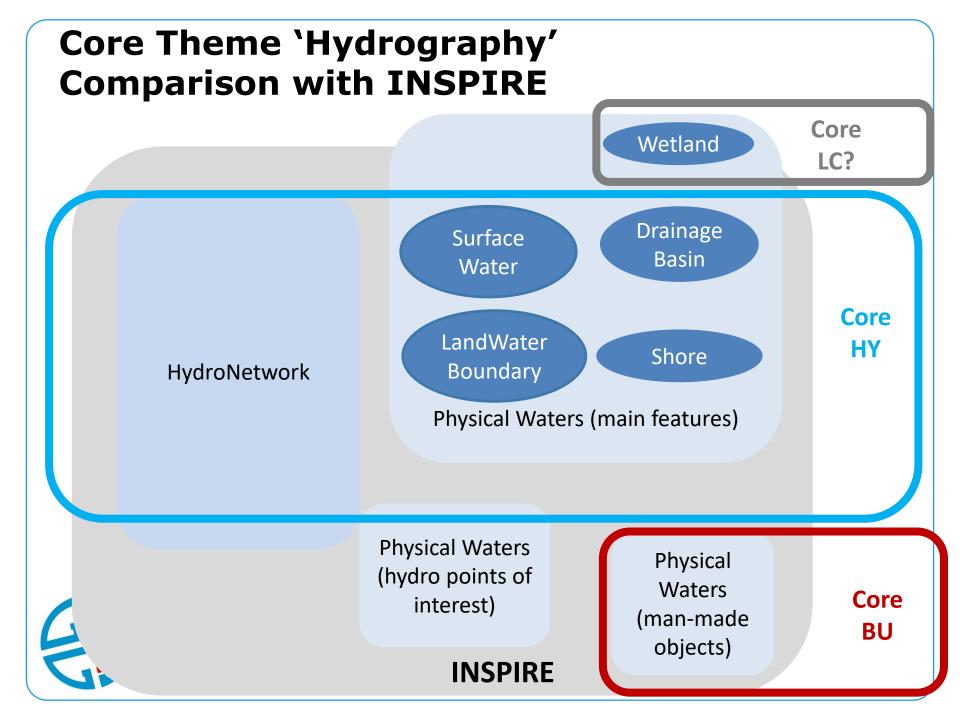


# Core Theme 'Hydrography' Why is it required?

- Water is condition of life
- Water is source of risks (flood, pollution)







#### **Core Theme 'Hydrography'**

Close to **ERM** and **EGM** 

- Multi-scale approach
  - Master Level 1

-Regional

-Global

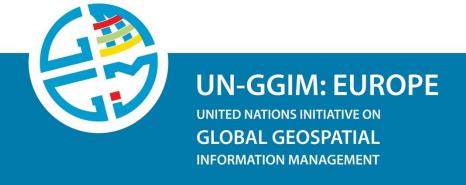
- Ideally, a single production data base for:
  - HydroNetwork

-Physical Waters - Navigability

- Respect of real world topology
- Capture of a reference shoreline is recommended
- Underground water not included in core data ...

to be considered in future

#### **Core Data Implementation**





# What has been done so far to promote core data implementation

Communication (Opportunities) – WG A

Review by geostatistical community – WG A

Outreach

Questionnaire to geo-statistical community – WG B

UNGGIM recommendations for core & fundamental data

European Commission
Interest for core data:
- dedicated sub-website

- INSPIRE-MIG meeting

Provide Political Framework

**Facilitate** 



European initiatives ensuring pan-European core data for some themes and LoD e.g. EuroGeographics, EBM, ERM, EGM, CRD

# What may be envisaged to promote core data implementation

Communication Plan UN-GGIM: Europe

**Outreach** 

Translation into Russian – UNECE

in INSPIRE 2021 revision?

Provide Legal Framework

Collect implementation examples – WG A

Report state-of-the-art in Europe: what exists & main gaps

**Facilitate** 



#### **Expected Benefits of Core Data Implementation**

- Usages: sustainable development policies
  - WGA → in-depth analysis of SDG requirements
  - → Prioritisation of the geospatial data the most useful to analyse, monitor and achieve SDGs
- Reasonable ambition level
  - Progress
    - Go to better common minimum content in Europe
  - Feasible
    - Not from scratch
    - Mainly upgrade existing data
  - Ensured by review by geo-statistical community
    - Balance between ambition and feasibility
  - Various priority levels → Flexibility for countries



### **Expected Benefits of Core Data Implementation** (cont.)

- Integrating national geospatial data into pan-European data
  - → Facilitating European usages
  - → Better collective efficiency between Member States and European data producers
- Comparability of core data between countries
  - → Comparability of policy indicators





#### **Conclusions**





#### **Conclusion**

- Recommendations for content of core data
  - Good progress for most themes

- Core Data Implementation
  - Several avenues to outreach, facilitate, provide legal framework
  - Value to serve sustainable development policies

