

Joint UN-GGIM: Europe – ESS meeting on the integration of statistical and geospatial information

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IAEG-SDGs Working Group on Geospatial Information

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UN-GGIM

United Nations Secretariat
Global Geospatial Information Management

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IAEG-SDG

- Develop the global indicator framework and a list of indicators
- Provide technical support for the implementation
- Review methodological developments, the indicators and their metadata
- Review capacity-building activities
- Report on progress at the global level

Three working groups:

- Interlinkages
- ***Geospatial information***
- Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX)

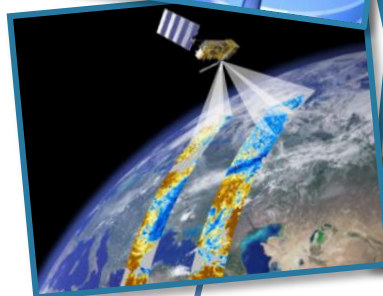




2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Requires Integration of Information Systems

Statistics

Geospatial



Observations

Other data



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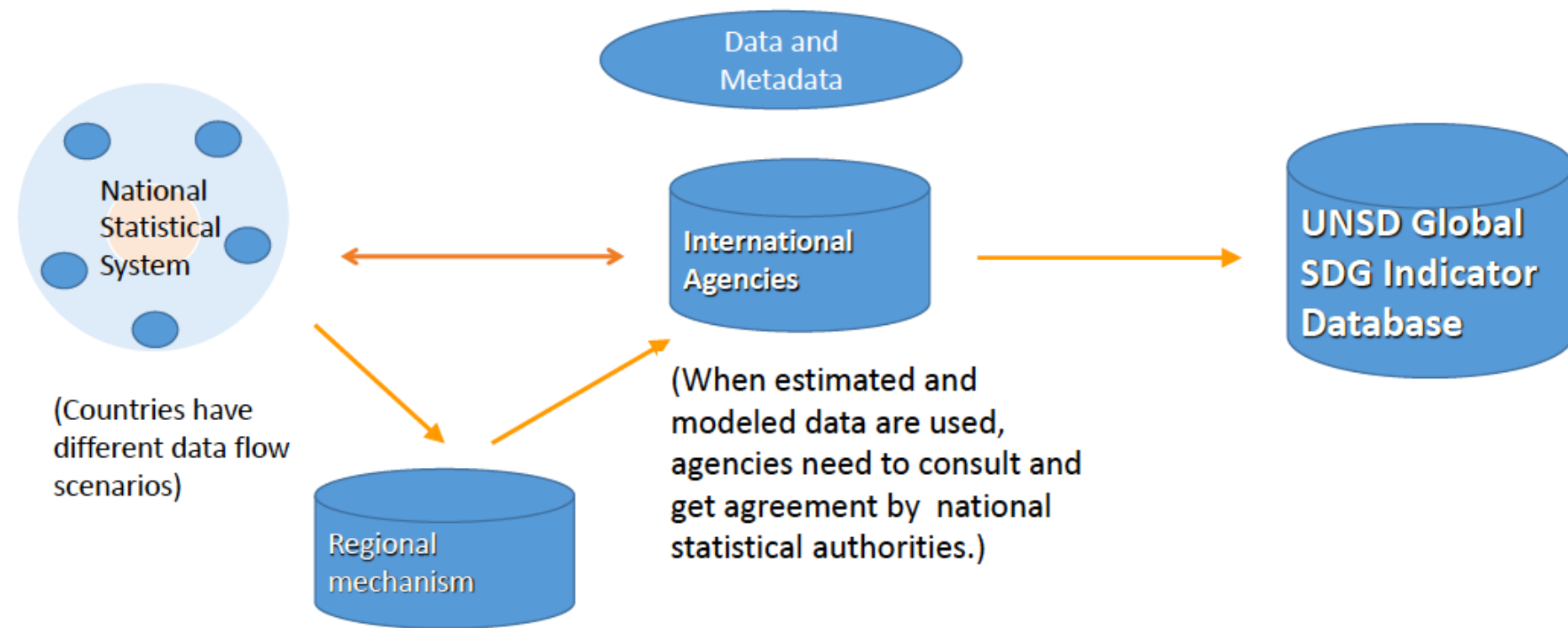
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Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges

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Global Reporting Mechanism

Data flow from national to global level



How geospatial information can contribute to the indicators and metadata:

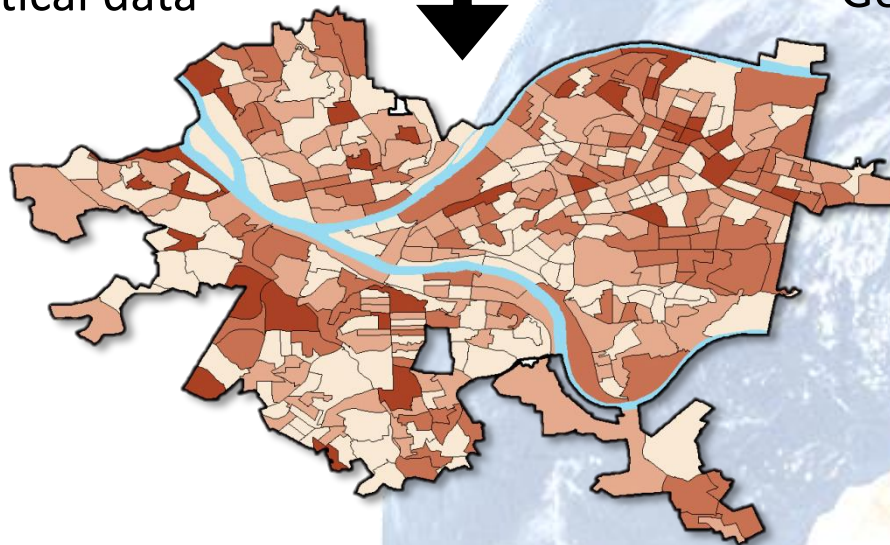
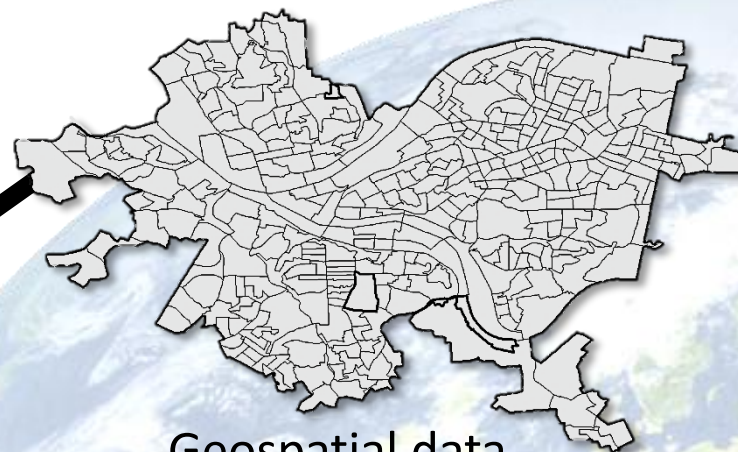
- a) as a direct indicator in itself;
- b) to support and augment statistical data;
- c) to improve the production process of statistical data;
- d) to validate national statistical data inputs;
- e) to communicate and visualize the geographic dimensions and context of the indicators where appropriate; and
- f) to provide granularity and disaggregation of the indicators where appropriate.



Integration and disaggregation by geographic location

2987	1353	40301945	120383	15.560669	0.0464
4965	2042	50779330	14126	19.606010	0.0054
723	339	9101325	0	3.514041	0.0000
521	239	1436797	0	0.554750	0.0000
22619	8594	53023800	141711	20.472605	0.0547
17247	7090	67212867	258738	25.951034	0.0998
15008	6855	100534344	433413	38.816529	0.1673
3692	1467	28736198	0	11.095109	0.0000
2567	1092	11645143	0	4.496215	0.0000
629	198	2685621	1451	1.036924	0.0009
984	437	9851874	28111	3.803830	0.0108
8794	4279	48884652	242897	18.874470	0.0937
354	174	3345099	0	1.291550	0.0000
24276	12787	117651320	85700	45.425431	0.0330
7174	3223	33070427	211423	12.768564	0.0816
1034	506	5284061	0	2.040187	0.0000
1780	726	31519227	252950	12.169642	0.0976
772	335	13129325	0	5.069261	0.0000

Statistical data



GIWGG 2016/2017 Work Plan

Focus: Consider how geospatial information can contribute to the global indicators and metadata

- Review the global indicators incl. metadata through a 'geographic location' lens
- Identify existing geospatial data gaps, geospatial methodological and measurement issues
- Propose means of addressing these data gaps and issues

Membership of the Working Group

Co-Chair:	Sweden	Co-Chair:	Mexico		
<i>Members:</i>	Botswana	<i>Members:</i>	Brazil	<i>Members:</i>	UN-GGIM: Africa (Ethiopia)
	Cabo Verde		Colombia		UN-GGIM: Americas (USA)
	France		Germany		UN-GGIM: Arab States (tba)
	Jamaica		Uganda		UN-GGIM-Asia Pacific (China)
	Denmark		GWG-Big Data (tba)		UN-GGIM: Europe (Germany)
	WHO		UN-GGIM EG-ISGI (United Kingdom)		UN-GGIM: Europe (Italy)
	EuroStat		OECD		GEO



Highlights from the Mexico City Expert Group Meeting

☐ Reviewed global indicators through a ‘geographic location’ lens.

☐ Consensus around a short-list of 15 indicators (4 Tier I; 3 Tier II; and 8 Tier III) where geospatial information together with statistical data can contribute directly to the production of the identified indicators

☐ Tier I	9.c.1	14.5.1	15.1.1	15.1.2				
☐ Tier II	11.2.1	11.3.1	15.4.1					
☐ Tier III	2.4.1	6.3.2	6.5.2	6.6.1	9.1.1	11.7.1	14.2.1	15.3.1

☐ An additional short-list of 9 indicators (1 Tier I; 3 Tier II; 4 Tier III and with multiple classifications) where geospatial information can significantly support the production of these indicators

☐ Tier I	1.1.1	(4.5.1)				
☐ Tier II	5.2.2	5.4.1	15.4.2	(4.5.1)		
☐ Tier III	1.4.2	5.a.1	5.a.2	11.7.2	(4.5.1)	

6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time

9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road

15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area

Agreed to the formation of 6 Task Teams

- ❑ 3 Task Teams focused on working through 3 agreed indicators, namely 6.6.1, 9.1.1 and 15.3.1
- ❑ 3 Task Teams sought to address three identified cross-cutting issues, namely data disaggregation by geographic location, alternative data sources and international geospatial (global) dataset and sources

Some considerations from the Task Teams:

- ❑ *Task Team TT-2* on Indicator 9.1.1, considered a country-level case study (*through a national level workshop*) that observed the following –
 - ❑ Considered that, for the purpose and reliability of this indicator, peri-urban, other urban areas and towns that are not officially gazetted as urban areas should be excluded from the rural population.
 - ❑ Household questionnaire could not produce reliable information on the “2 kilometres distance” as respondents did not know how to estimate distances.
 - ❑ Geospatial information is needed to provide unbiased “2 kilometres distance” determination and the location of existing all-season road.
 - ❑ Geospatial information together with geo-coded population data will improve the production of this indicator.



- ❑ *Task Team TT-C3* addressed a cross-cutting issue, the role and utilisation of geospatial data from international sources, and observed the following –
 - ❑ Possible to integrate national and international data sets, consider:
 - ❑ Data conversion/ augmentation issue: International (global) data sets and national data sets may have different geo-referencing systems. Another issue is the data format – different raster and vector formats
 - ❑ Data quality issue: it is important to consider relevant accuracy issues – geometric, temporal etc. This will enable a better understanding of their strengths and weakness, and help the selection of the most appropriate data sets
 - ❑ Scale and integration issue: The available international (global) data sets may vary widely in terms of scales/resolution, thematic details and periodicity. It is likely that some of them might not be in the appropriate scale for a particular SDG indicator.
 - ❑ Securing national ownership: To secure the progress towards the goals of the SDG's, it is essential that national governments also are involved in the processes surrounding the implementation and use of global data sources

The Working Group suggests

- ❑ **Undertake surveys regarding the status of geospatial data useful for SDGs.** Focus on land cover and EO
- ❑ **Promote a collaborative geospatial information service in support of the SDGs.** Help the users to find and access the appropriate geospatial data sets



Kunming meeting

This meeting will:

- ☐ Review its progress to date;
- ☐ Review the outputs of the six task teams and determine any next steps;
- ☐ Consider modality and process to engage indicator custodian agencies to better understand and to support the process and progress in development of definition/classification, methodological approaches and data sources - particularly for identified Tier III indicators within the shortlist;
- ☐ Review work plans, set priorities and develop a mechanism, including milestones, to ensure completion of work



Working Group on Geospatial Information

More information:

http://ggim.un.org/UN_GGIM_wg6.html

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