UN-GGIM: Europe

Report from UN-GGIM: Europe Working Group on Data Integration

UN-GGIM EUROPE | UNITED NATIONS COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

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UN-GGIM: Europe Plenary meeting, Geneva

20 June 2022

Work Plan 2019-2022

Task 1 Analysing further SDG indicators
→ Subgroup I, led by NSI Portugal

Task 2 Analysing future trends in data integration (methods)
→ Subgroup II, led by NMCA Belgium & Austria

Task 3 Advisory group for data integration issues

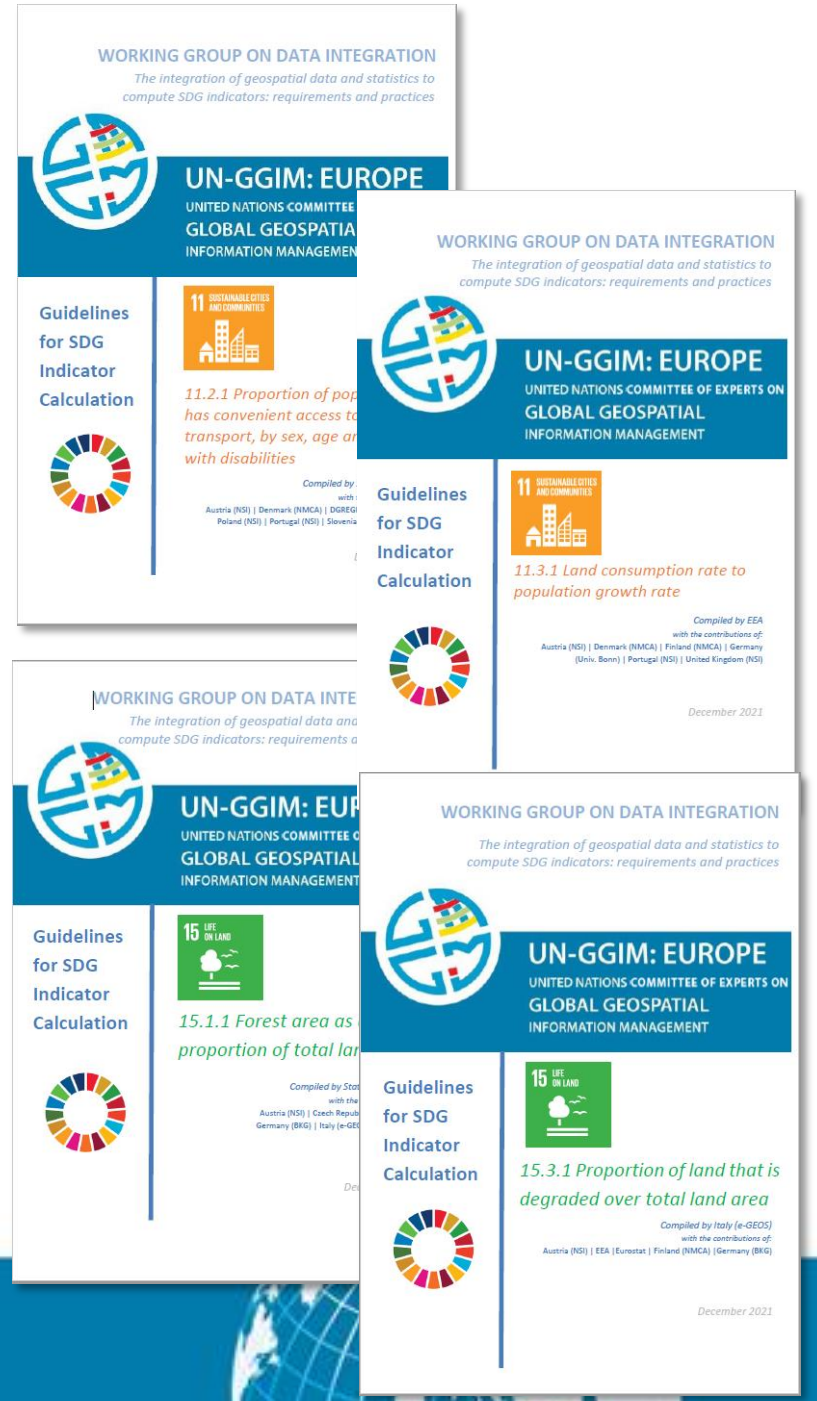
Task 1 SDG indicator analysis (Subgroup I)

Lead: Statistics Portugal (INE)

- Provide **methodological**, **operational** and **technical guidance** in the use of geospatial data and statistics to compute SDG indicators
- Take into account **European and national perspective**
- **Reduce statistical burden** and increase the level of detail of SDG indicators

- **Analyze SDG indicators** 11.2.1, 11.3.1, 15.1.1 and 15.3.1
- Compile and review **solutions**
- **Summarize the outcomes for guidance**
- Consider the production of a **flyer/leaflets**

- **All tasks according to Workplan**
- **Deliverable** on SDG analysis with outcomes and findings has been finalized **end of 2021, published in early 2022**



Task 1 Overarching conclusions

Pan-European products make it possible to compute SDG indicators	*Pan-European geospatial datasets are a first step allowing for a detailed computation at EU level with a good degree of homogeneity and comparability of data for SDG indicators 11.3.1, 15.1.1 and 15.3.1*
Data sources serve more than one SDG indicator	*Pan-European geospatial products capturing relevant dimensions on land monitoring can serve more than one SDG indictors - the Copernicus Imperviousness Layer (IMD) provides data both for SDG indicators 11.3.1 and 15.3.1*
Administrative boundaries are core for comparable cross-country results	*It is important to have updated authoritative geographies for the definition of local, regional, and national territorial boundaries. At the European level, EuroGeographics is working towards providing easy access to pan-European open data created using official map, geospatial and land information.*
Harmonised territorial typologies guarantee comparability	*The Degree of Urbanisation (DEGURBA) and the Functional Urban Areas (FUA) capture the urban dimension guarantying European/Global comparability for SDG indicators 11.2.1 and 11.3.1*
Authoritative data on transport networks is crucial	*Working towards having authoritative data on transport networks and public transport timetables or making EC shared services available for the use of MS is crucial to capture and measure accessibility as proposed for SDG indicator 11.2.1*

Stability is key for EO derived products	*Geospatial data sources evolve rapidly, and innovation and new products are relevant and necessary. Nevertheless, for statistical indicators continuity, periodicity and comparability of data sources is key to meet the standard criteria of statistical information production to guarantee a coherent process of SDG monitoring.*
Accounting for bias should be considered when deriving statistics from EO	*For statistical indicators resulting from earth observation classified data, accounting for bias should be considered. This point is particularly relevant to cope with statistical standards and as the level of territorial detail and segmentation of data increases.*
Coordinate shared knowledge and resources to deal with EO	*Dealing with EO based data presents increased levels of complexity in terms of data volume and machine data processing. At the European level, it is important to invest in shared knowledge and resources on processing workflows, coding, and data processing solutions, allowing the automatic or semi-automatic extraction of information from satellite images, as well on tools to derive statistics with quality measures.*
National data sources can provide additional meaningful insights	*National data sources can complementarily provide other segmentations at national and sub-national level relevant for policy monitoring and spatial planning policies at the local level. For SDG indicator 15.1.1, national data sources can be used to depict data by types of forest to increase insight on forest monitoring.*

Guidelines for all 4 indicators have been uploaded to the UN-GGIM: Europe website!

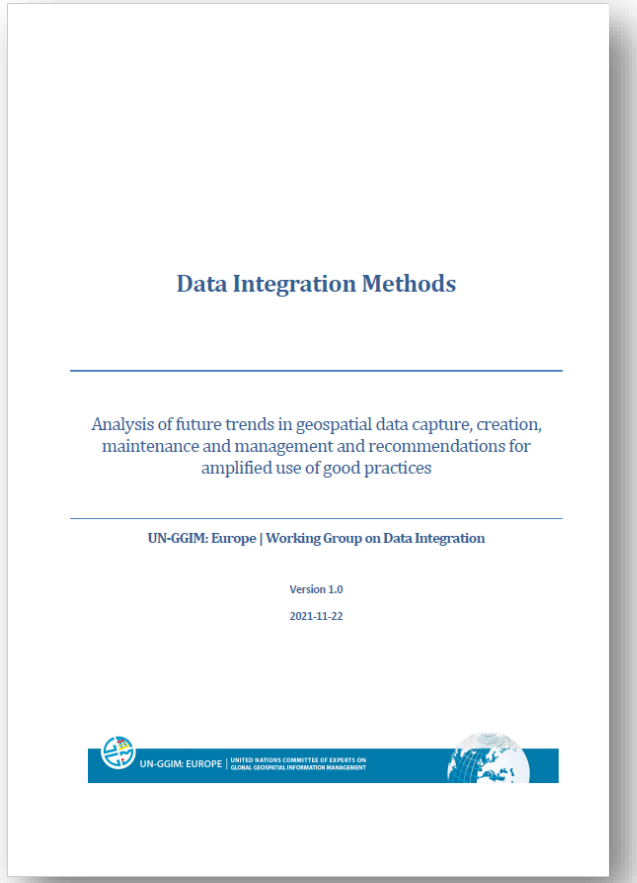
Task 2 Data Integration Methods (Subgroup II)

Lead: NMCAs Belgium & Austria

- Analysis of **data integration methods** used across Europe like “Linked Data” or “geocoding”.
- Investigate on **impact assessment** at economic and organization level

- Evaluate links to the **GSGF and GSGF-Europe** and connect with **GEOSTAT-4**
- Collect **national best practice examples** for data integration
- Describe methods in the **context of the European strategies and developments** (Data spaces, Geospatial Knowledge Infrastructure)

- **All tasks according to Workplan**
- **Deliverable** on data integration methods for senior adviser/managers has been finalized and published **end of 2021**
- Promotion: **Webinar** in February 2022



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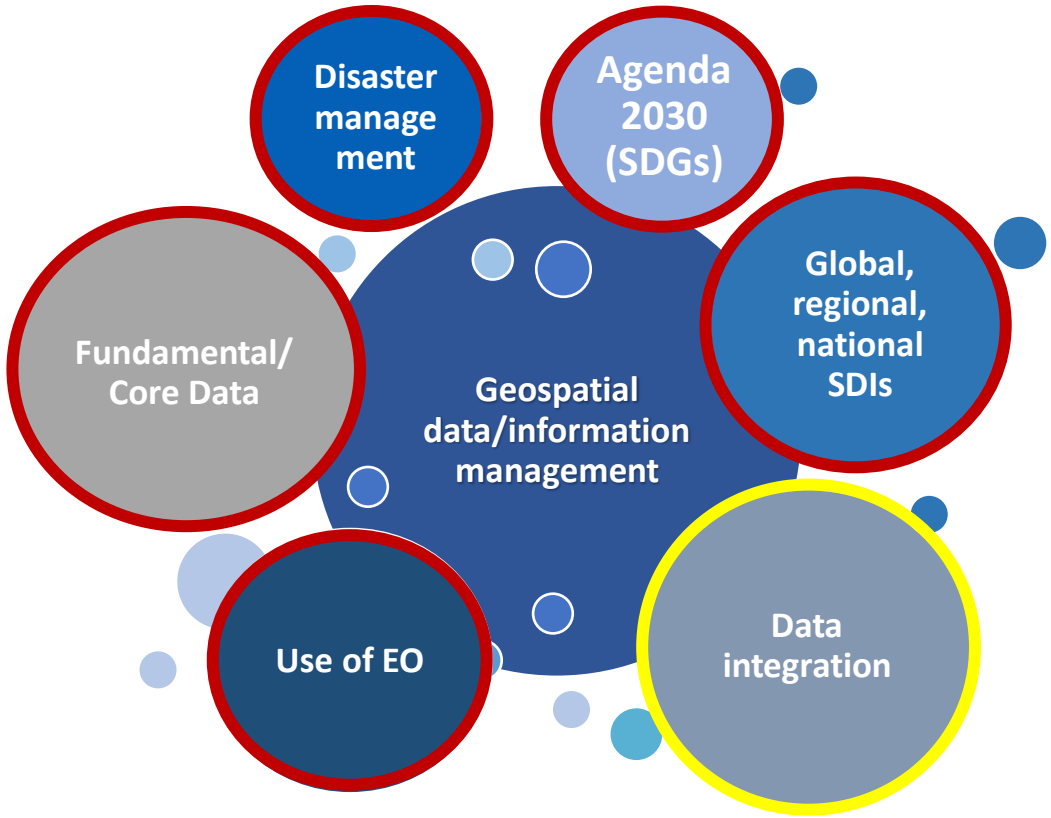
Key recommendations on Data Integration Methods

- Define and implement valid **Persistent Identifier (PID)**
- Have the **European political program** and the **European Green deal** and its impact on the further data integration methods in mind
- Be aware of new developments like **Data Spaces**
- Develop and implement **standardized Open APIs** for a smart geospatial data provision
- Agree upon **common definitions** and enforcement of **fundamental geographies** and **linked data**
- Make geospatial and statistical data interoperable and of **good quality**
- Develop and implement sustainable and **automated data integration processes**
- Invest resources and capacity building into a cross-domain **'Geospatial knowledge infrastructure (GKI)'**
- **Modernize National Spatial Data Infrastructures** towards GKIs

Deliverable and Outcome of the webinar have been uploaded to the UN-GGIM: Europe website

Task 3 Working Group as "Advisory Group" – a thematic view…

Level	Stakeholder	Topics (keywords)
Global	UN-GGIM, StatCom (→ UN EG ISGI), UN DRR, Group on Earth Observation (GEO), (UN) IAEG SDG, …	IGIF (GSGF), Sendai, SDGs,…
Europe	UN-GGIM: Europe, Eurostat (GEOSTAT-projects) Other EC-DG, EEA,… UNECE, EuroGeographics, …	GKI/Data spaces, INSPIRE, Copernicus/ EuroGEO,…
National	NSOs, NMCAs,…	National SDIs,…



→ **Many stakeholders and activities! It's hard to "keep on track"…**

UN-GGIM: Europe & other initiatives – What can be done better together?

- Establish a **regular exchanges on activities**
- Continue to participate at and provide information through **workshops, conferences and plenary sessions**

Find synergies, avoid duplication of work!

Questions?

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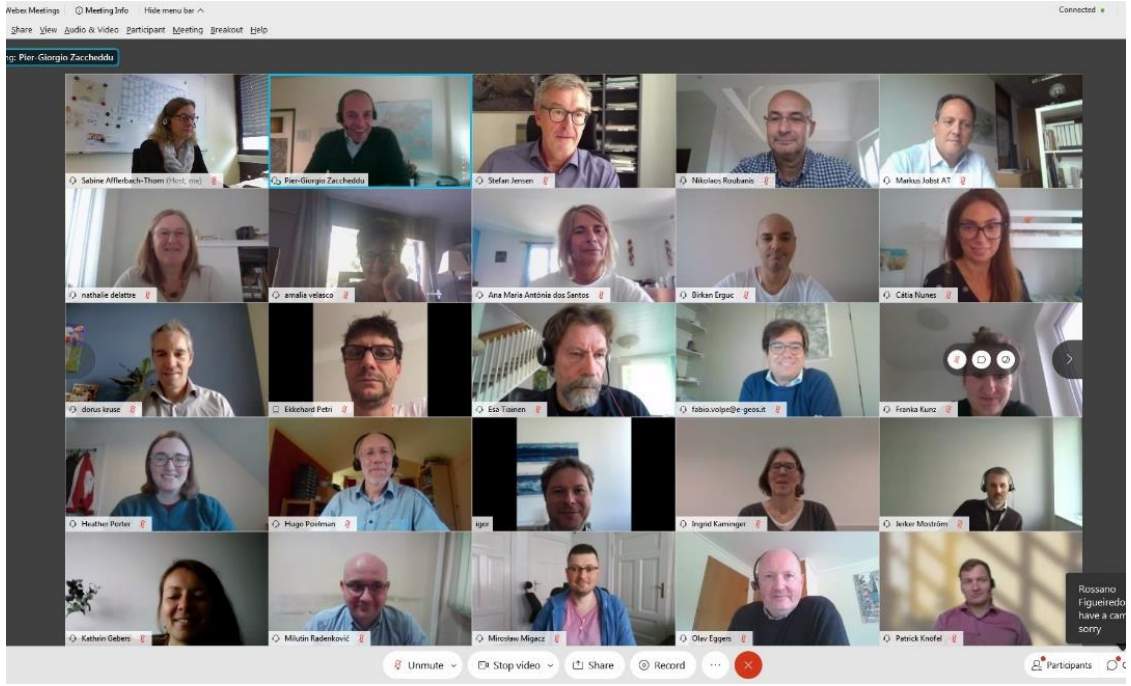

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https://un-ggim-europe.org/