

UN-GGIM: Europe Line of Work Sustainable Development Goals

Earth Observation and SDGs: uses cases and workflows



Webinar #2

UN-GGIM EUROPE

UNITED NATIONS
COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON
GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Francisco Vala, NSI Portugal

Contributions from the UN-GGIM Europe group on SDGs

23 May 2023



Working Group on Data Integration → Line of Work DI & SDG

Integrated Geospatial Information Framework

• Activity lead – United Kingdom. ExCom lead – Sweden

Global Geodetic Reference Frames

Activity lead – Belgium. ExCom lead – Germany

Data Integration

Activity Lead – Germany Belgium, Austria. ExCom lead – Germany

Sustainable Development Goals

• Activity lead – Germany, Portugal. ExCom lead – Portugal

Data Strategy and Policy

Activity lead – Poland. ExCom lead – Slovenia





Line of Work ,SDG' – Work plan





- To compile and put together use cases/operational examples and produce recommendations/guidelines on the calculation of SDG indicators
- To evaluate and assess the use of relevant national geospatial data as open data
- To provide national show cases for the presentation of relevant SDG indicators
- To promote and conduct webinars / guided discussions on specific SDG indicators and/or cross-cutting methodological issues and solutions
- To support and promote capacity building and development initiatives on SDG indicator calculations





Line of Work ,SDG' – Webinar series

	Webinar	Contributors	Date	Coordinator			
	Line of Work SDGs						
# 1	Showcasing the added value of geospatial and statistical data integration to compute SDG indicators	UN-GGIM: Europe	25 April, 1 pm	Francisco Vala (Statistics Portugal)			
# 2	Earth Observation and SDG: uses cases and workflows	EEA, EuroGeographics, EuroGEO	23 May, 1 pm	Stefan Jensen (EEA)			
# 3	Open Geospatial Data for cross-country comparable statistics as a contribution to a territorial approach to the SDGs	DG REGIO	4 October, 1 pm	Hugo Poelman, Joachim Maes (DG REGIO)			
# 4	United Nations Geospatial Network Data Hub: "One UN Geospatial Situation Room"	UN Geospatial Network, UNECE, Eurostat, EFGS	15 Nov, 1 pm	Ekkehard Petri (Eurostat)			





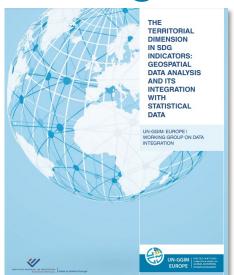
Line of Work, SDG' – next steps





- To evaluate the outcome of the webinars → separate evaluation reports
- To find gaps and requirements of SDG calculation issues worth to be tackled by UN-GGIM: Europe in the future
- To use synergies and establish a substantial and fruitful cooperation with UN ESGI
- To **strengthen the link** to the global initiatives on SDG calculation issues

Working Group on Data Integration



Work Plan 2017 – 2019 deliverables on SDG indicator analysis



Address the **contribution of geospatial data analysis** and its integration with statistical data at a **Global, European and National** perspective based on the analysis of selected SDG indicators





Coord: e-GEOS, Italy

Work Plan 2019 – 2022 deliverables on computing SDG indicators

Provide methodological, operational and technical guidance in the use of geospatial data and statistics to compute SDG indicators, with a **European and National perspective**, and reflecting on solutions which may increase disaggregation





→ Harmonised guidelines on the computation of four SDG indicators



SDG calculation | Overarching conclusions Work plan 2020 - 2022

	MENTS	PAN-EUROPEAN PRODUCTS MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO COMPUTE SDG INDICATORS	detailed computation a and comparability of do 15.3.1
GEOSPATIAL	REQUIREMENTS	DATA SOURCES SERVE MORE THAN ONE SDG INDICATOR	Pan-European geospati land monitoring can ser Copernicus Impervious indicators 11.3.1 and 15
	STANDARDS, INC. STATS	AUTHORITATIVE DATA ON TRANSPORT NETWORKS IS CRUCIAL	Working towards having and public transport time available for the use of accessibility as propose.
AUTHORATIVE		ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES ARE CORE FOR COMPARABLE CROSS- COUNTRY RESULTS	It is important to have used definition of local, region the European level, European level, European geospatial and land info
	STANI	HARMONISED TERRITORIAL TYPOLOGIES GUARANTEE COMPARABILITY	The Degree of Urbanisa Areas (FUA) capture the European/Global compo

Pan-European geospatial datasets are a first step allowing for a at EU level with a good degree of homogeneity lata for SDG indicators 11.3.1, 15.1.1 and

tial products capturing relevant dimensions on erve more than one SDG indictors - the ness Layer (IMD) provides data both for SDG 15.3.1

ng authoritative data on transport networks metables or making EC shared services MS is crucial to capture and measure ed for SDG indicator 11.2.1

updated authoritative geographies for the onal, and national territorial boundaries. At roGeographics is working towards providing opean open data created using official map, formation.

ation (DEGURBA) and the Functional Urban e urban dimension guarantying parability for SDG indicators 11.2.1 and 11.3.1

SDG calculation | Overarching conclusions Work plan 2020 - 2022

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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.





Working Group Lead / Chair:

Pier-Giorgio Zaccheddu, Germany

Federal Agency for Cartography and Geodesy (BKG)

pier-giorgio.zaccheddu@bkg.bund.de

Working Group Leads / Co-Chairs:

Francisco Vala & Célia Ferreira, Portugal

Statistics Portugal

francisco.vala@ine.pt & celia.ferreira@ine.pt

Sabine Afflerbach-Thom, Germany

Federal Agency for Cartography and Geodesy (BKG)

sabine.afflerbach-thom@bkg.bund.de







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