

# Second Administrative Level Boundaries



Geospatial Information Management Section  
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

# Second Administrative Level Boundaries



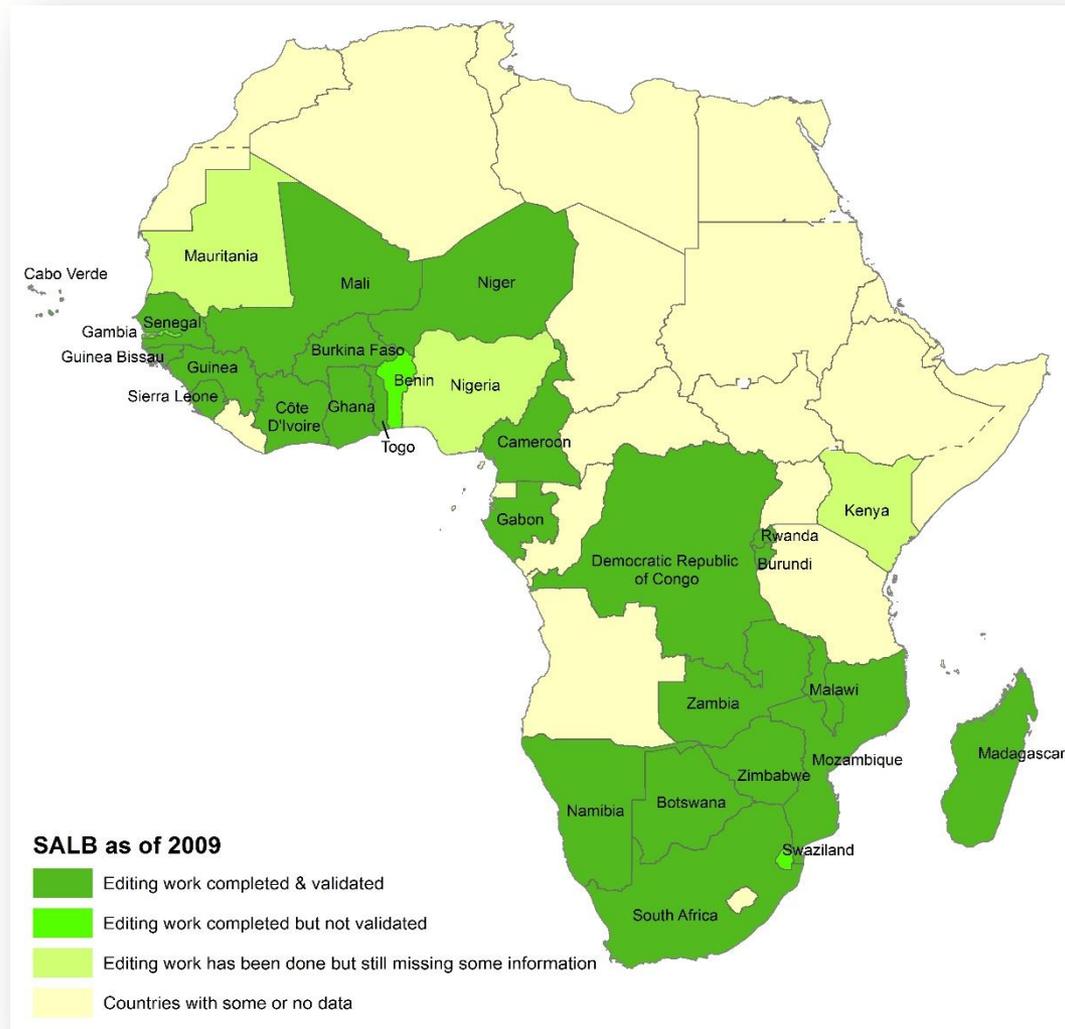
- Past Efforts
- Current Status of Progress
- Challenges
- Way Forward

# Second Administrative Level Boundaries



## ■ Past Efforts (as of 2010)

The Second Administrative Level Boundaries (SALB) database is needed immediately to support a consistent mapping of intra-country variations of indicators for monitoring, evaluation and planning of socio-economic activities, particularly the sustainable development agenda.



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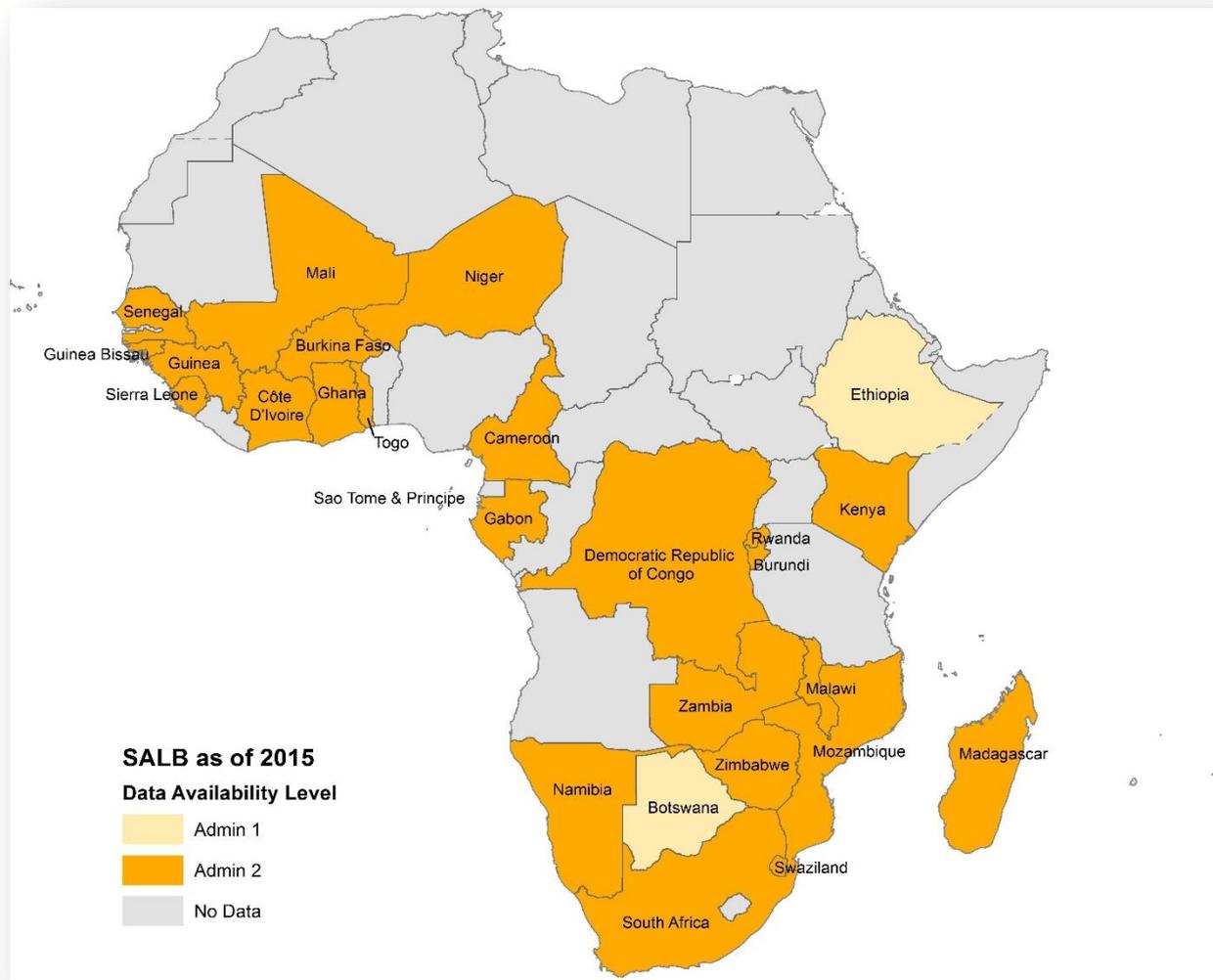
## ■ Status as of August 2015

### A slow process...

Although the SALB project has been going on since 2001, progress has been slow.

So far, 18 countries have been completed and their data available for use. Another 6 countries are at various stages.

Information is still missing partially or wholly for the remaining countries. Now that a specific need has been identified for the sub national framework dataset, it is necessary to expedite its development by adopting the consistent activities.



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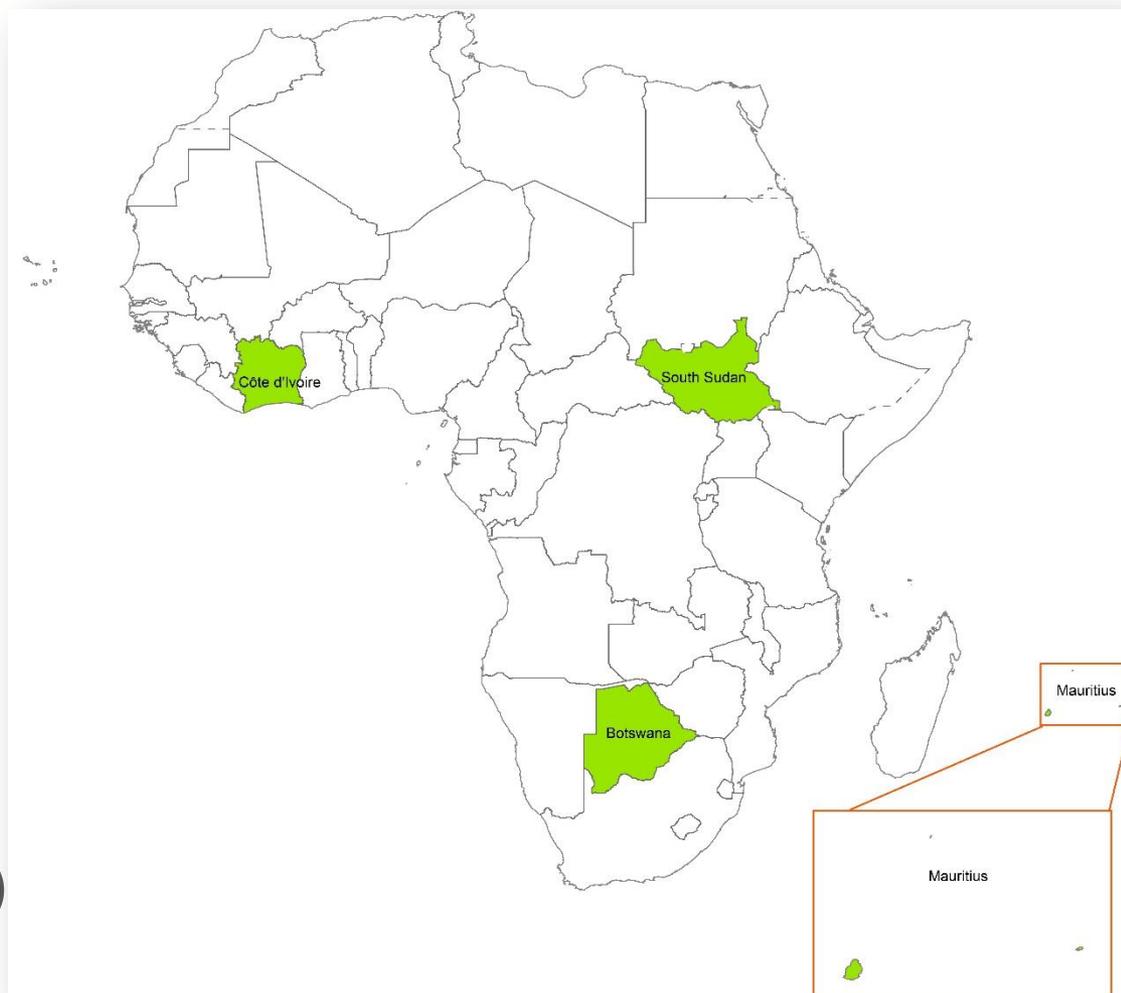


## ■ New Datasets

Recently new datasets received from countries

So far, data collection has been on an ad-hoc and voluntary basis. Requests are sent to National Mapping Agencies of member States for the relevant tables and maps in any form. This has not resulted in substantial progress.

- South Sudan
- Mauritius
- Côte d'Ivoire (updated dataset)
- Botswana (updated dataset)



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## Dissemination

### Recent Datasets Shared

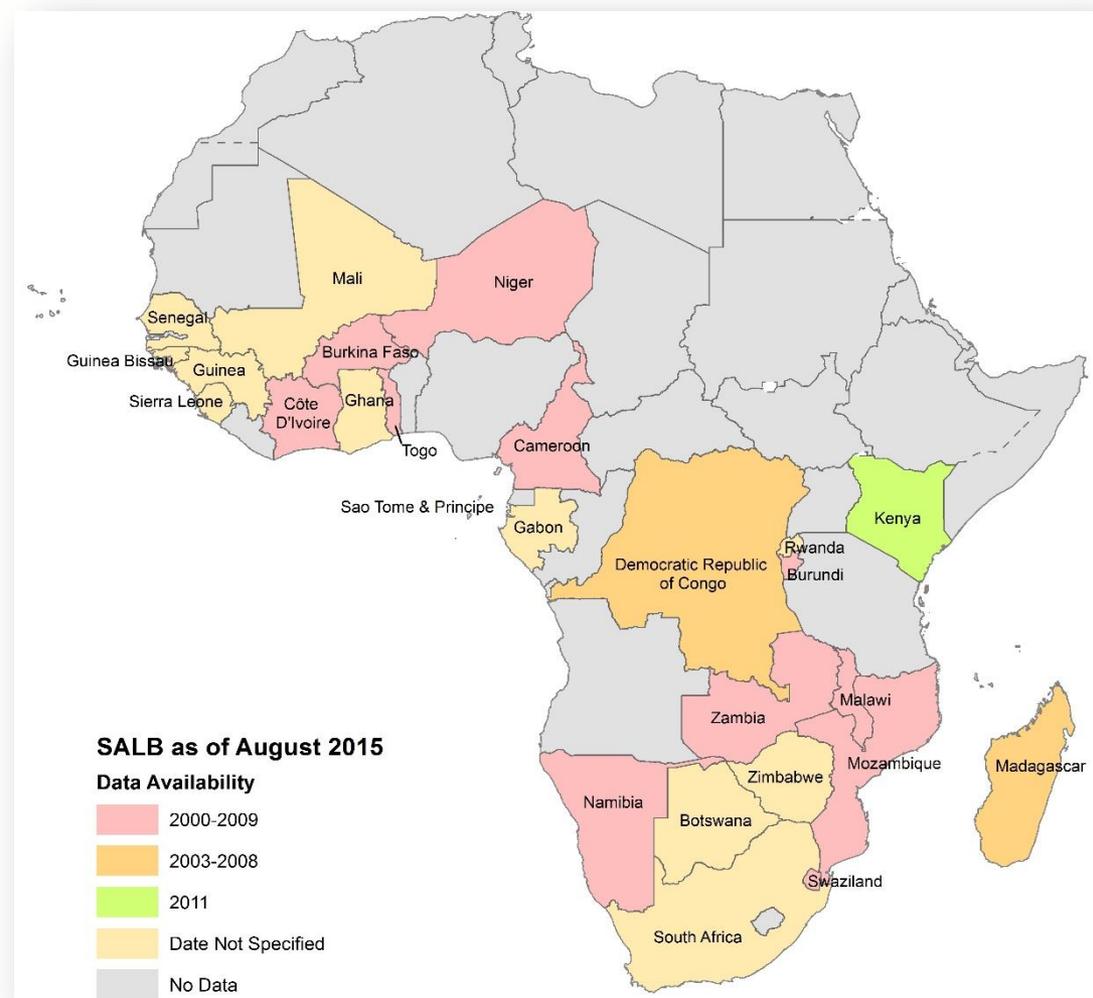
An important aspect of the SALB project is making the validated data available to the community of users.

Uploaded on the FTP site:

- Mauritius
- Côte d'Ivoire (updated dataset)
- Botswana (updated dataset)

Shared with SALB Team:

- South Sudan
- Ethiopia (1st level boundary – Admin 1)



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## ■ Challenges

1. Low response rate from the countries for requests
2. Lack of commitment, Lack of understanding, Lack of willingness to share data
3. Lack of dedicated resources to collect the relevant data.



## ▪ Way Forward



**1.** A data sharing policy is necessary to spell out the type and standards of data required from countries, the comparability between the countries in terms of quality, and how the data will be disseminated to users. This will help reduce, if not remove, reluctance of some national data custodians to contribute data to the continental effort.



**2.** Now that the datasets are required for specific activities, a dedicated data collection activity is proposed whereby sub-regional centres and agencies will be commissioned on time-bound assignments to work with the NMAs and collect the necessary information.



**3.** A user requirements assessment workshop to ensure that the contents of the database meet the usual requirements of officials involved in data collection, resource allocation and national planning.

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