



Collaborating from the regional level to the national geospatial information management processes

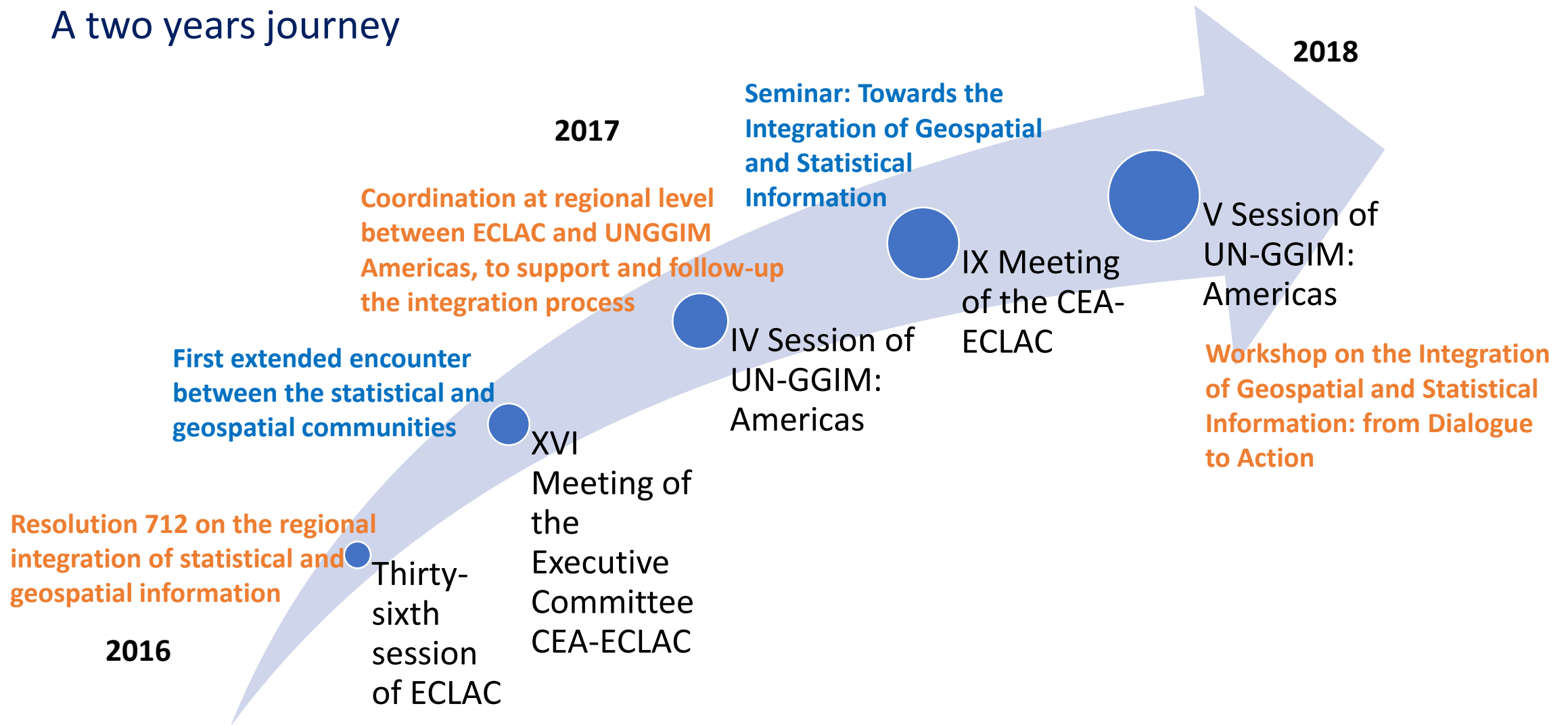
Session “Strengthening National Geospatial Information Management in the Americas”

Stream 6: Digital Silk Road and International Partnerships

Wednesday, 21 November 2018

Promoting the encounter of geospatial and statistical communities

A two years journey



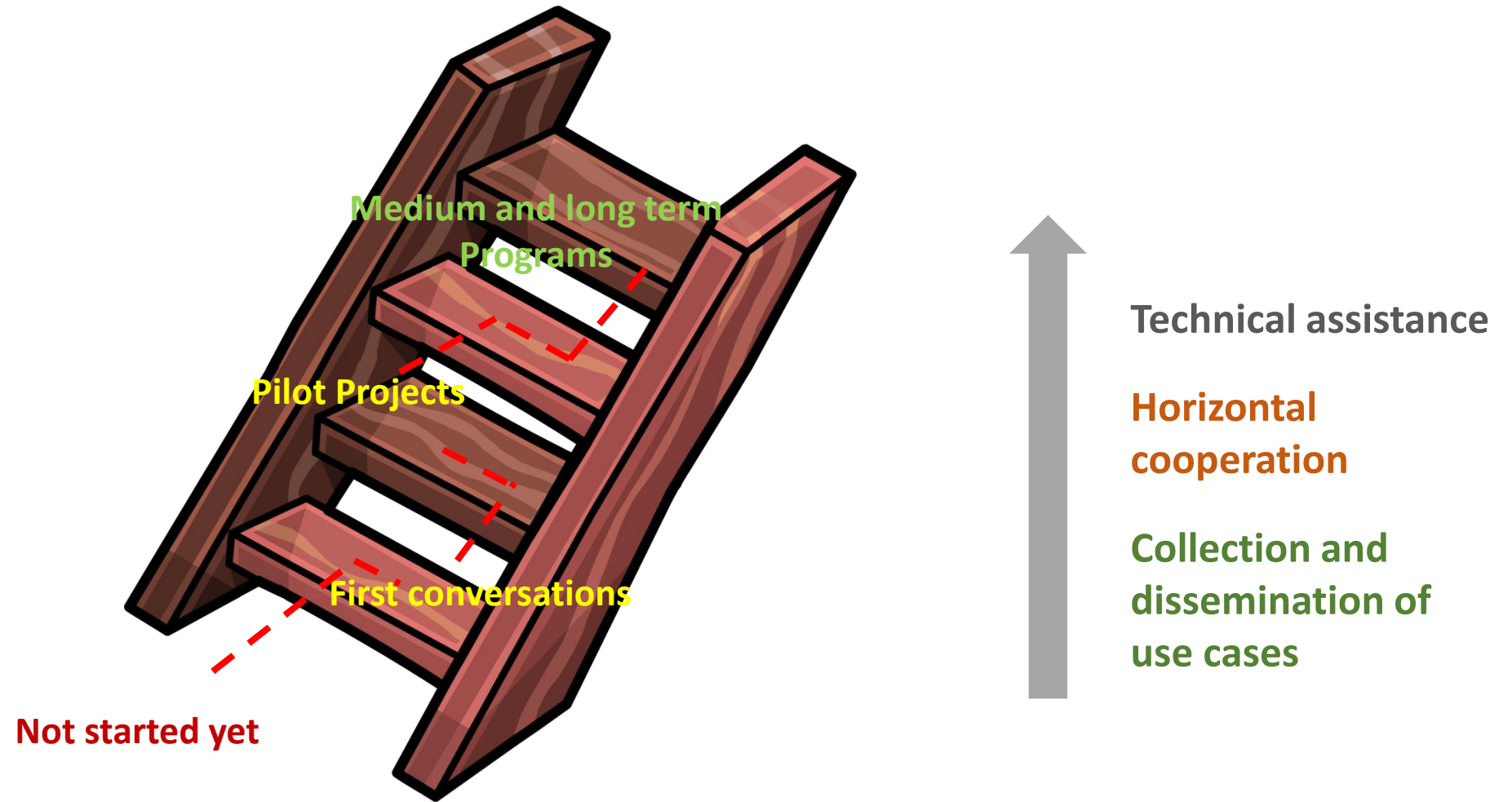
UNITED NATIONS

WORLD GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION CONGRESS

Quinta Sesión UN-GGIM: Américas / Taller Regional en integración de información estadística y geoespacial, Ciudad de México, 06 a 08 de noviembre 2018

19 – 21 November 2018
Deqing, Zhejiang Province
China

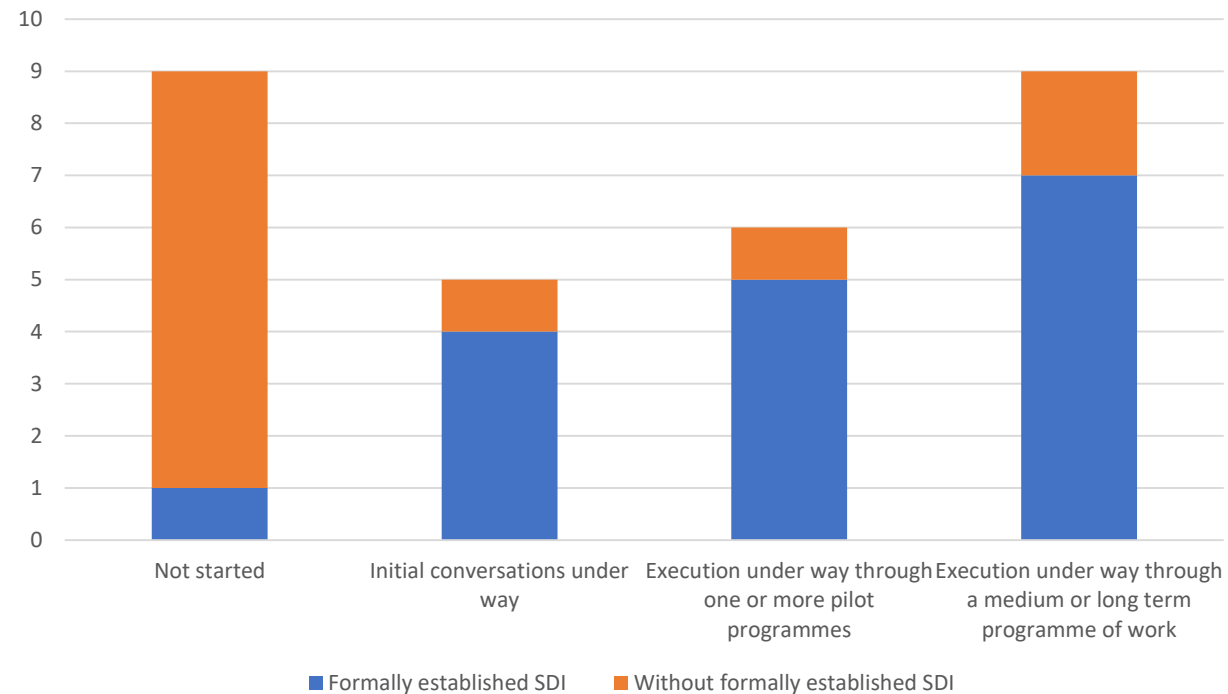
Integration of statistical and geospatial information: first steps are crucial



SDIs are relevant to support geospatial and statistics integration

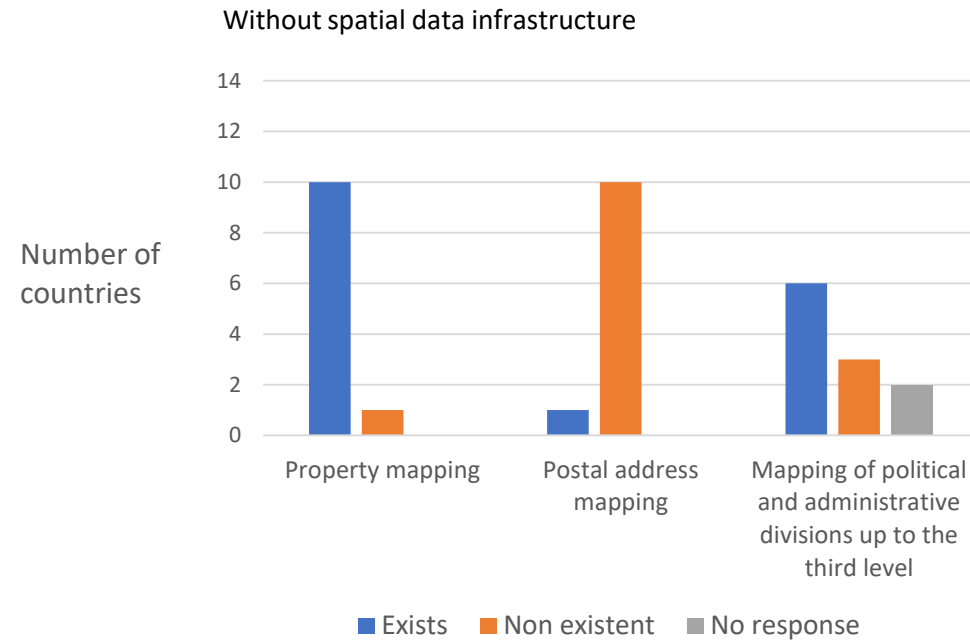
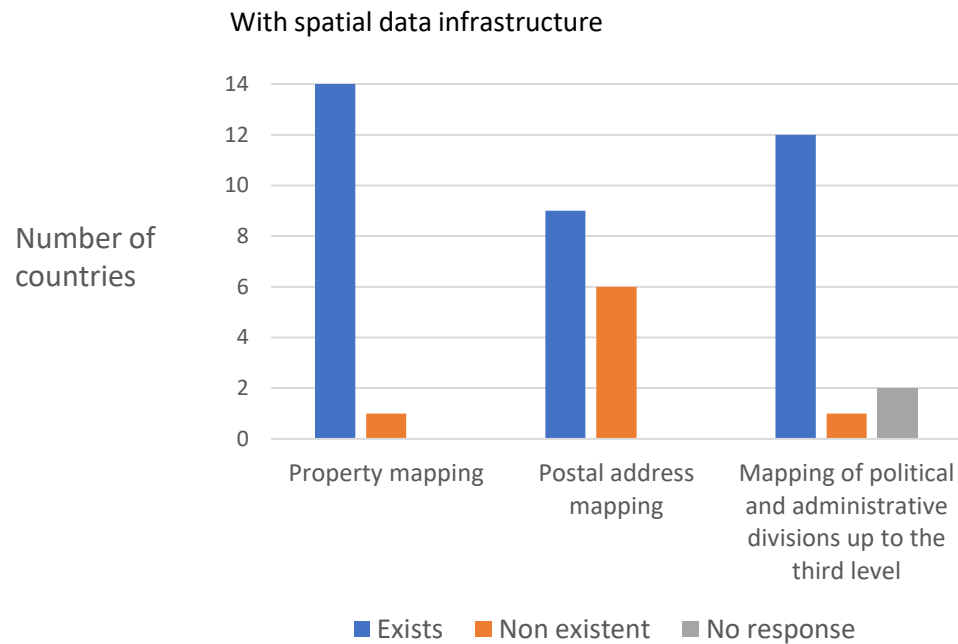
Latin America and the Caribbean (29 countries): status of statistical and geospatial information integration with respect to the existence of Spatial Data Infrastructures (SDIs)

Number of countries



SDIs are relevant to support geospatial and statistics integration

Latin America and the Caribbean (26 countries): availability of basic data for statistical and geospatial information integration, with respect to the existence of national spatial data infrastructure



Towards the integration: the process of integration has not started yet (Step I)

Conformation of the **Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI)** still at the **project level**.

There is no coordination between the National Statistics Office and the National Cartographic Agency.

The production of cartography is analog and is in the process of digitalization. **Agreements for the dissemination** of digital geospatial information are required before starting the integration.

Limited use of geospatial technologies in the National Statistics Office.



Towards the integration: initial conversations under way (Step II)



Conversations and initial approach between the National Statistics Office and the National Cartographic Agency.

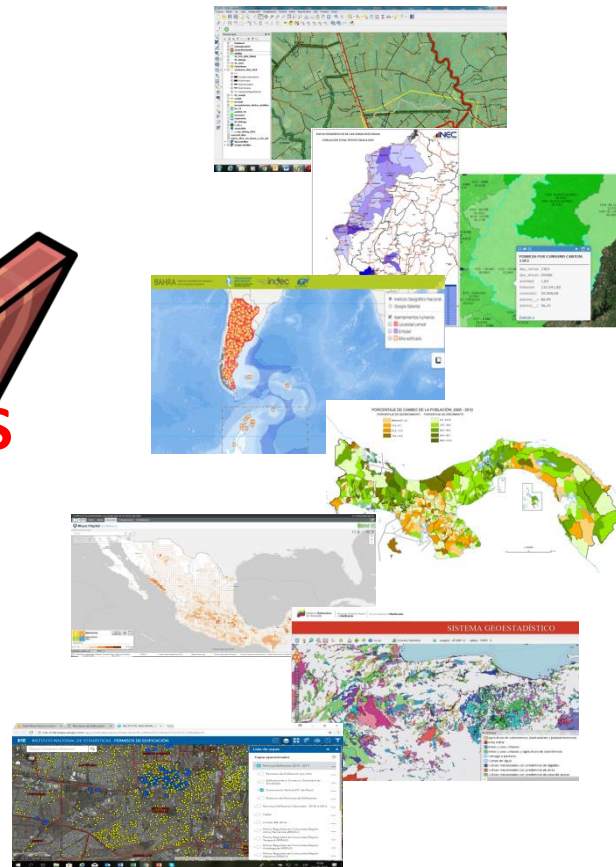
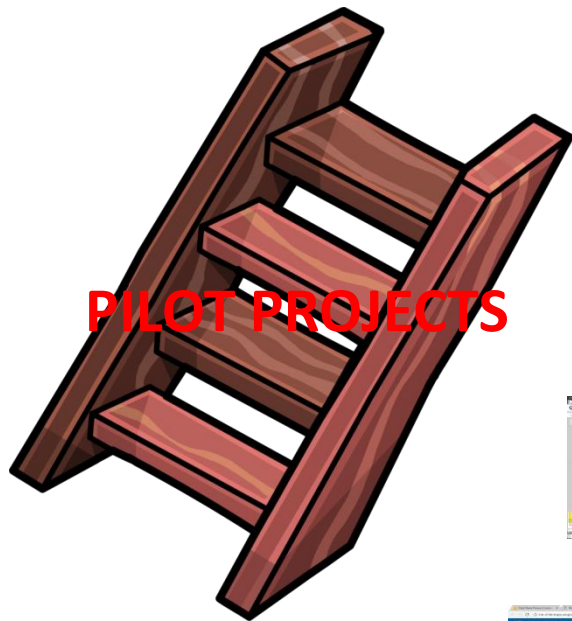
National geospatial information policy **in process**, including the National Statistical Office as stakeholder

Conformation of a working group to address the challenge in an inter-sectoral manner, under the leadership of the National Statistics Office and the National Cartographic Agency.

Delivery of geospatial information from the National Cartographic Agency to the National Statistical Office, but **without a formal process or a specific project**.

Projects in the planning phase, for example use of geostatistical information to support the implementation of the 2030 agenda.

Towards the integration: Execution under way through one or more pilot projects (Step III)



In most cases, as a result of **inter-institutional coordination**.

Based on **Geographic Information Systems** tools, with map visualization services.

Application of **methods for the homologation** of census units and administrative geographies.

Geocoding of statistical databases, using **unique fundamental geospatial data**.

Elaboration of **Statistical Atlas** related to a wide range of topics.

Towards the integration: Execution under way through a medium or long term work programme (Step IV)



Most of the cases are denominated as **National Geostatistical Framework**.

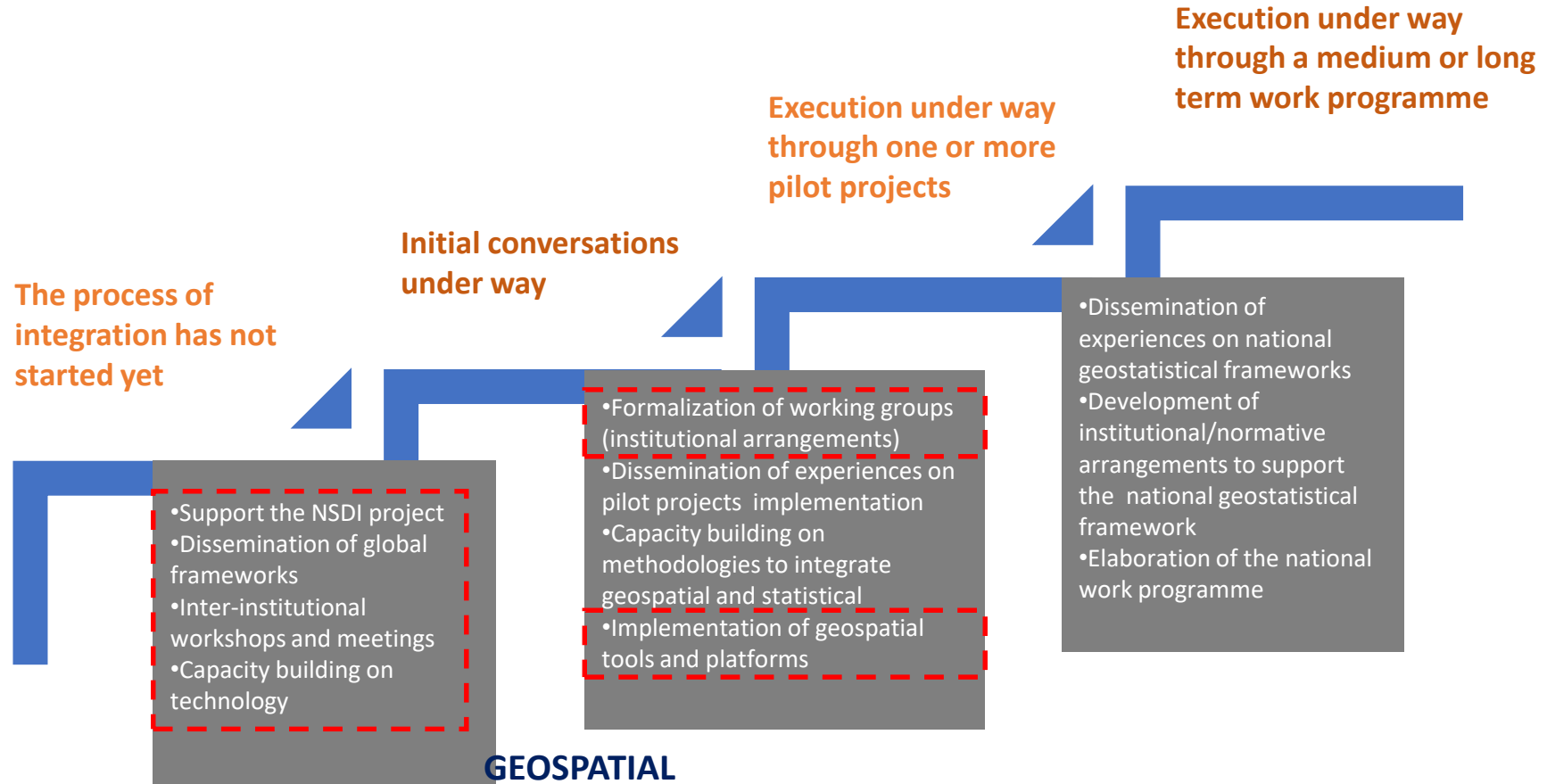
They are coordinated by the **National Statistical Offices** or the organizations that lead the **National Geospatial Data Infrastructures**.

They are supported by **institutional regulations (NSO)** and **inter-institutional agreements**.

They have **services for viewing and downloading** (in some cases) geostatistical data.

They are focused on the implementation of the five components of the **Global Statistical Geospatial Framework**.

Road map to advance in the integration process



Strengthening geospatial information management



Strengthening geospatial information management

Contents of the workshops

- Self assessment on geospatial information management
- Exchange of experiences / challenges of the NSO and the NGO
- Global Geospatial Statistics Framework
- Use of geospatial information to support the 2030 Agenda
- Census Mapping Update



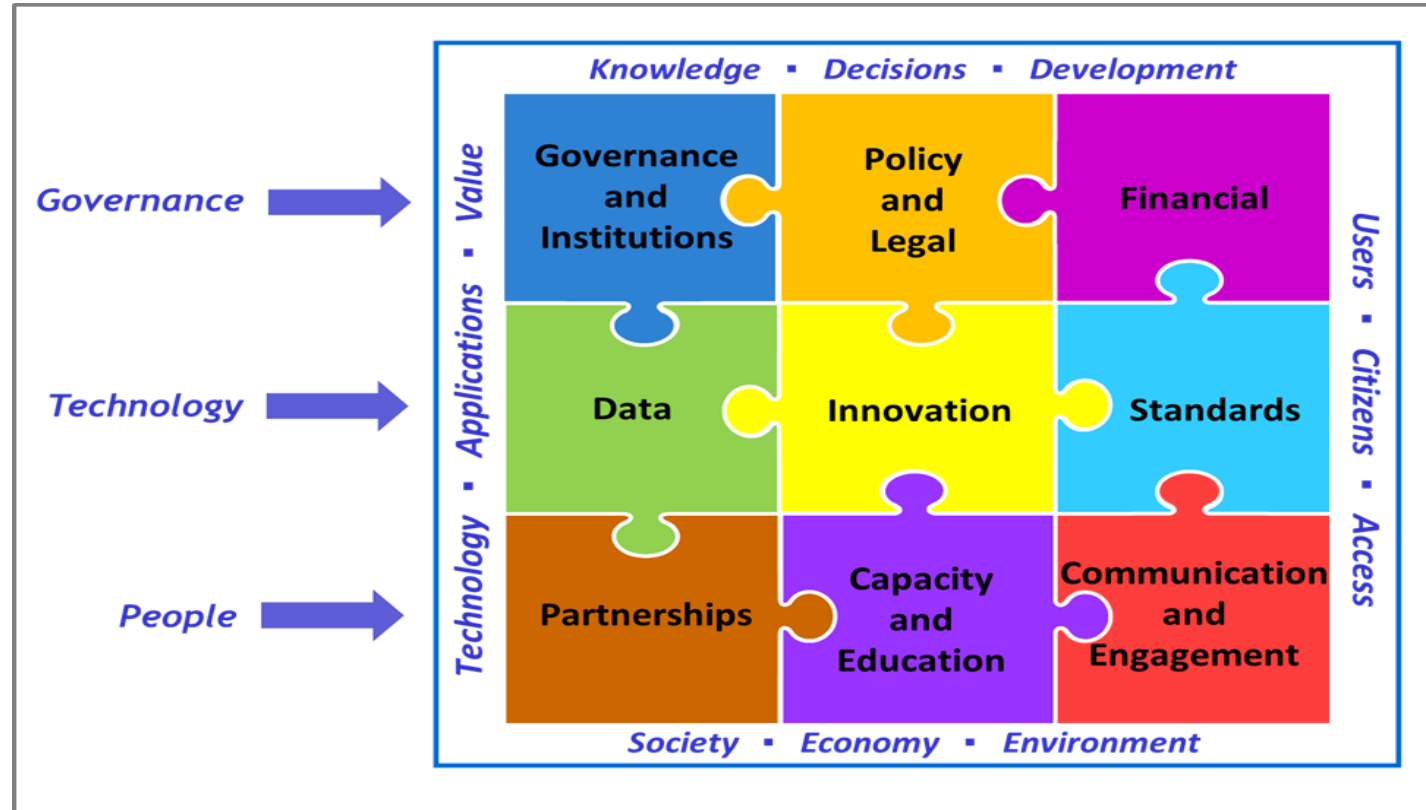
Strengthening geospatial information management

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Self assessment on the Integrated Geospatial Information Framework



Self assessment on the Integrated Geospatial Information Framework

Topic	Current situation (gaps, opportunities)	Proposed actions
Governance and institutions		
Policy and legal		
Financial		
Geospatial data and infrastructure		
Innovation		
Standards		
Partnerships		
Capacity and Education		
Communication and engagement		



Some outputs of the assessment

4. POLICY STATEMENTS

4.1. Data Inventory and Metadata

- 4.1.1. The GLSC shall be responsible for establishing and publishing metadata standards for geographic information.
- 4.1.2. Government agencies will examine their data holdings and prepare a metadata² listing of those that are spatial or that can otherwise be spatially-enabled. The metadata standard will be prescribed by the GLSC in consultation with the Geospatial Advisory Committee (GAC). The proposed metadata standard is detailed in Appendix I.
- 4.1.3. Quality and coverage of datasets will be reported amongst the attributes. This will indicate suitability to task of some data, as well as the need to update/improve some data.
- 4.1.4. The various metadata will be collated into a National metadata database by the GLSC and will be accessible to the general population. This will help to improve access to data and to reduce duplication of effort.
- 4.1.5. Each agency managing a spatial database shall be responsible for the update and maintenance of the metadata database of their spatial datasets. This metadata database shall be regularly uploaded to the National metadata database managed by the GLSC.
- 4.1.6. Metadata shall be available free to all users. Government shall encourage the dissemination of metadata via online portals and standard catalogue search services.
- 4.1.7. Geospatial data creators and providers will facilitate trust, a clear understanding and use of geospatial data through the publication of metadata, including ownership information and technical specifications. This will support informed and fit-for-purpose use and interpretation of data. Data creators and

4.4. Data Quality and Duplication

- 4.4.1. The GLSC shall prepare and approve spatial data standards to be met by government and other agencies. These standards shall be subject to periodic review.
- 4.4.2. Quality control procedures will also be implemented as recommended by the GLSC.

4.5. Data Protection and Privacy

- 4.5.1. An agency shall not divulge confidential data to an unauthorized third party.
- 4.5.2. An agency storing digital spatial data shall implement industry-standard/good-practice data backup procedures. Such backups shall be securely stored off-site.

4.6. Copyright and Intellectual Property Rights

- 4.6.1. The Government will retain ownership of its data and shall promote and enforce full copyright protection and licensing.
- 4.6.2. The Government shall encourage the use of officially released datasets while ensuring that copyrights are not infringed.
- 4.6.3. Each agency managing a spatial domain shall prepare a licence outlining the terms of use of its spatial data.
- 4.6.4. The Government will allow open access to its digital data sets, under licence, to defined users as determined by the Government through the GLSC. Standard Web geoservices can be defined to provide varying degrees of access to different users (e.g. map-as-image view to general public, limited-size geodata access to generic institutional users, etc.).
- 4.6.5. Publication of work utilising such data shall be made only with the appropriate acknowledgement(s) as set out in the licence.
- 4.6.6. Those agencies that may have already transferred paper maps into digital vector or raster data will be granted amnesty from copyright infringement under the rationale that these digital data may be provided to the GLSC as a common contribution to improving the digital data stock in the country.

Updating and improvement of national geospatial information policies



Some outputs of the assessment



Documento de trabajo:
Líneas de acción para avanzar en la implementación de un
Marco Geoespacial Nacional en la República del Paraguay

Asistencia Técnica de la Comisión Económica para América Latina y El Caribe a la
Dirección General de Estadística, Encuestas y Censos (DGEEC) y la Dirección del
Servicio Geográfico Militar (DISERGEMIL)

Asunción, Paraguay, Julio de 2018

Action lines to implement a national geospatial framework

Los miembros de la Comisión Económica para América Latina y El Caribe (CEPAL) y los Estados Miembros para fortalecer la gestión de la información geoespacial, su integración con la información estadística y el uso de ambas para dar un mejor soporte a la implementación de la Agenda 2030, entre el 17 y el 20 de julio, la Dirección General de Estadísticas, Encuestas y Censos (DGEEC) y la Dirección del Servicio Geográfico Militar (DISERGEMIL) solicitaron de

Final remarks

- ✓ Integrating geospatial and statistical information is a key pillar within any regional or national effort to strengthen the geospatial information management.
- ✓ The integration of statistical and geospatial information need as umbrella a nationwide coordination structure that can be provided by the national spatial data infrastructure.
- ✓ A first step in those countries where the integration of geospatial and statistical information has not started yet is to review the status of their SDI process and take action in order to activate these suitable and supportive coordination structures.
- ✓ The Integrated Geospatial Information Framework is a key resource to support the development of geospatial information in the countries of the region.

Thank you !

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