Group 3
Tier 3 Findings

2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

- Move to Tier II
- Achievable. Candidate for low-hanging fruit
- Requires further refinement of a definition for "sustainable" for statistical reporting

1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

Can significantly enhance the statistical information

Can calculate several indicators by linking information from households

GI contributes to this process and the census

Not easily attainable

Not low hanging fruit

6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

- Possible low hanging fruit
- Requires field work
- Bodies of water can be defined by satellite imagery for suspended sediment
- Long term ground observation is required

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

- Move to Tier II
- Low hanging fruit
- GI is crucial
- Precise definitions are required

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

- Doable, but lack of data is a challenge
- GI is critical
- Household location data is required
- Full street/waterways networks are required for complete coverage
  - Distance along transportation network
- Candidate to move to Tier II with appropriate amount of data

14.1.1 Index of Coastal Eutrophication (ICEP) and Floating Plastic debris Density

- There is methodology for the index
- There is partial data (remote sensing)
- Requires labor for interactive review
- Water sample for chemical analysis required
  - In Situ
- Potential candidate for Tier II

15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area

- Move to Tier II (depending on agreed definitions)
- Possibly move to Tier I – there is methodology
  - History of topic-related projects
- Need definition for “degraded land”
- Timelines are needed
- GI is crucial
- Ground observations are required
- Could be a demonstration project

Discussion Point 6 Who do we need to partner with to achieve them?

- Landsat data
- Sentinel data
- Space agency data
- Custodian agency data
  - Responsible for definitions and processes
  - UNCCD is an example
- National Mapping Agencies
- Local Agencies
- Information from civil societies and VGI

Discussion Point 7 Do we consider levels of data aggregation and disaggregation? How?

- Need general statement and guidance on data aggregation and disaggregation
- Disaggregation of statistical data is only made viable by use of GI/data
- Recommend adoption of principles of integration of geospatial and statistical data

Discussion Point 8 Periodicity of data – baselines, synthesis, refresh rates, annual, biennial, etc.

- Depends on requirements
  - Periodicity varies according to:
    - Reporting requirements
    - Event-driven data collection/capture
    - Depends on the level of precision/accuracy required of each indicator
- Irregular schedule of censuses and surveys
- Synchronization of data may be required
- Preferable to have the most current data

Discussion Point 9 Do we have the data? Is it consistent – national, global, a mix?

- Data are available at some levels
- There's a need for measurement for global data
  - Aggregating from national levels results in inconsistent accuracy etc.
- Each level needs clear definition
  - Globally compiled
  - Globally aggregated (comparable)
  - National
  - Local

Discussion Point 10 What data resolution, accuracy, currency is required?

- This information is indicator specific
- Data Quality such as resolution, accuracy and currency, should be specified for each indicator

Discussion Point 12 Are we able to provide more rigor to the process?

- Current process is not consistent
- Consistency needs to be addressed

Required Actions

- Need to create acceptable definition for urban/ rural
  - Modify existing definitions
  - Develop a comparable definition
  - Create a new definition
- Clarify the term “access”
  - Access to location
  - Frequency of service
  - Functionality/modes of service