

Quick Assessment of the Readiness of African Countries in utilizing Fundamental Geospatial Data for Monitoring the SDGs

Workshop on Global Fundamental Data Themes for Africa

25-27 April, 2018

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Aster Denekew Yilma

African Center for Statistics

Economic Commission for Africa



United Nations
Economic Commission for Africa

Background

- Fundamental datasets are the basic layers, upon which other thematic and core datasets are developed/ mapped.
- These datasets are foundation data for Sustainable Development
- To monitor the SDGs , data need to be up-to-date, and reliable
- ECA, in an effort to support the implementation of the SDGs: Identified Geospatial datasets for the SDGs by targets and indicators;
- Conducted survey on Fundamental datasets for monitoring SDGs



Questionnaire

- Questionnaire sent to all our Member States (National Mapping/Geospatial Agencies)
- Questionnaire aims to collect information about the countries readiness in the use of geospatial information in the implementation of the sustainable development goals (SDGs), targets and indicators.
- Qualitative survey and assess on:
 - relevance of geospatial data for the SDGs
 - availability of data for measuring the targets and indicators, SDGs
 - level of difficulty in collecting relevant data
 - level of disaggregation
 - readiness of countries on the utilization of fundamental geospatial datasets
 - steps taken so far to incorporate geospatial information towards the implementation of the SDGs
 - what policies and strategies, action plans available to link goals and targets

Questionnaire ...

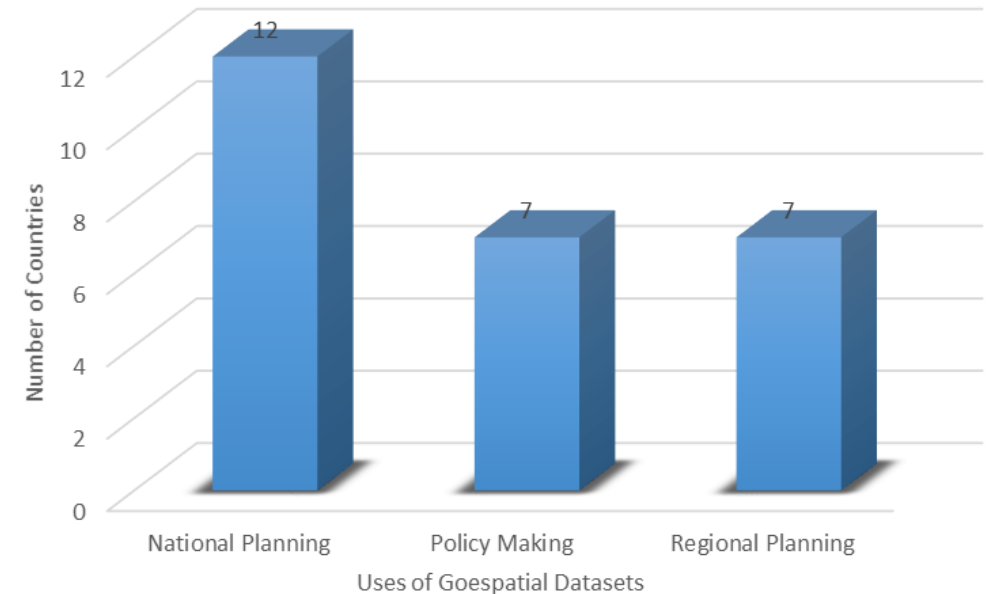
- Received response from: 13 countries
 - Botswana,
 - Namibia,
 - South Sudan
 - Zambia
 - Niger
 - Uganda
 - Burkina Faso
 - Mozambique
 - Madagascar
 - Seychelles
 - South Africa
 - Cote D'ivoire
 - Cameroon



Result

- Utilization/Relevance of Geospatial:
 - National Planning, (12 countries out of 13 utilize geospatial data for national planning)
 - Policy making; Regional Planning (7 out of 13)
- SDG Goals which requires utilization of Geospatial information/data:
 - **(1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17)**
 - Each Goals potentially need Geoinformation
 - **All SDG indicators** need Geoinformation

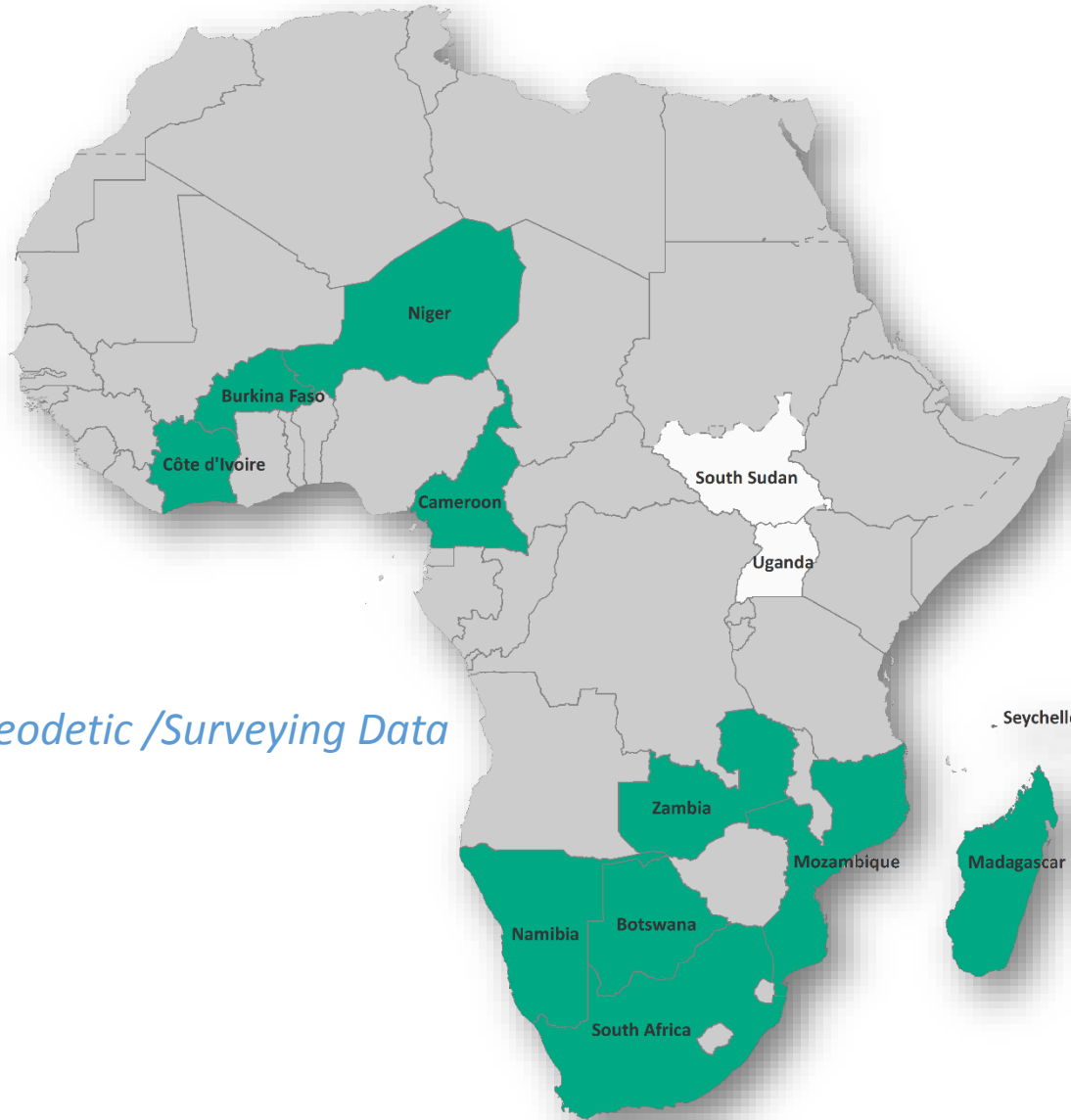
Major Uses of Available data Sets



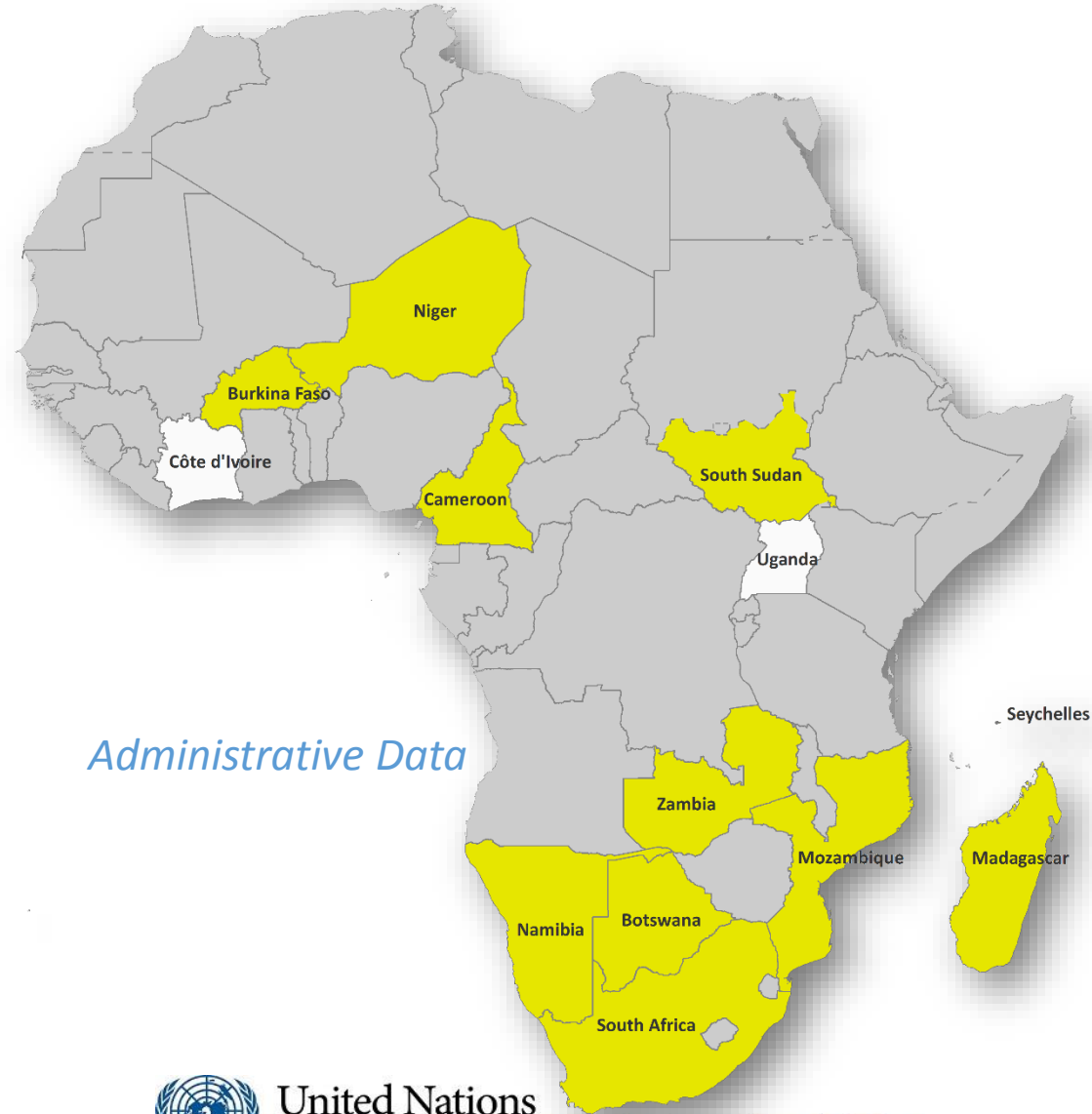
Result . . .

- Countries have available fundamental geospatial datasets
- Fundamental Data themes readily available:
 - Geodetic/Surveying data
 - Elevation/Bathymetry
 - Hydrography
 - Land Cover/Use
 - Administrative Data
 - Land Management Units
 - Imagery
 - Population Data
 - Infrastructure Data
- ❖ Infrastructure data and land management units are missing in most cases

Fundamental geospatial datasets readily available

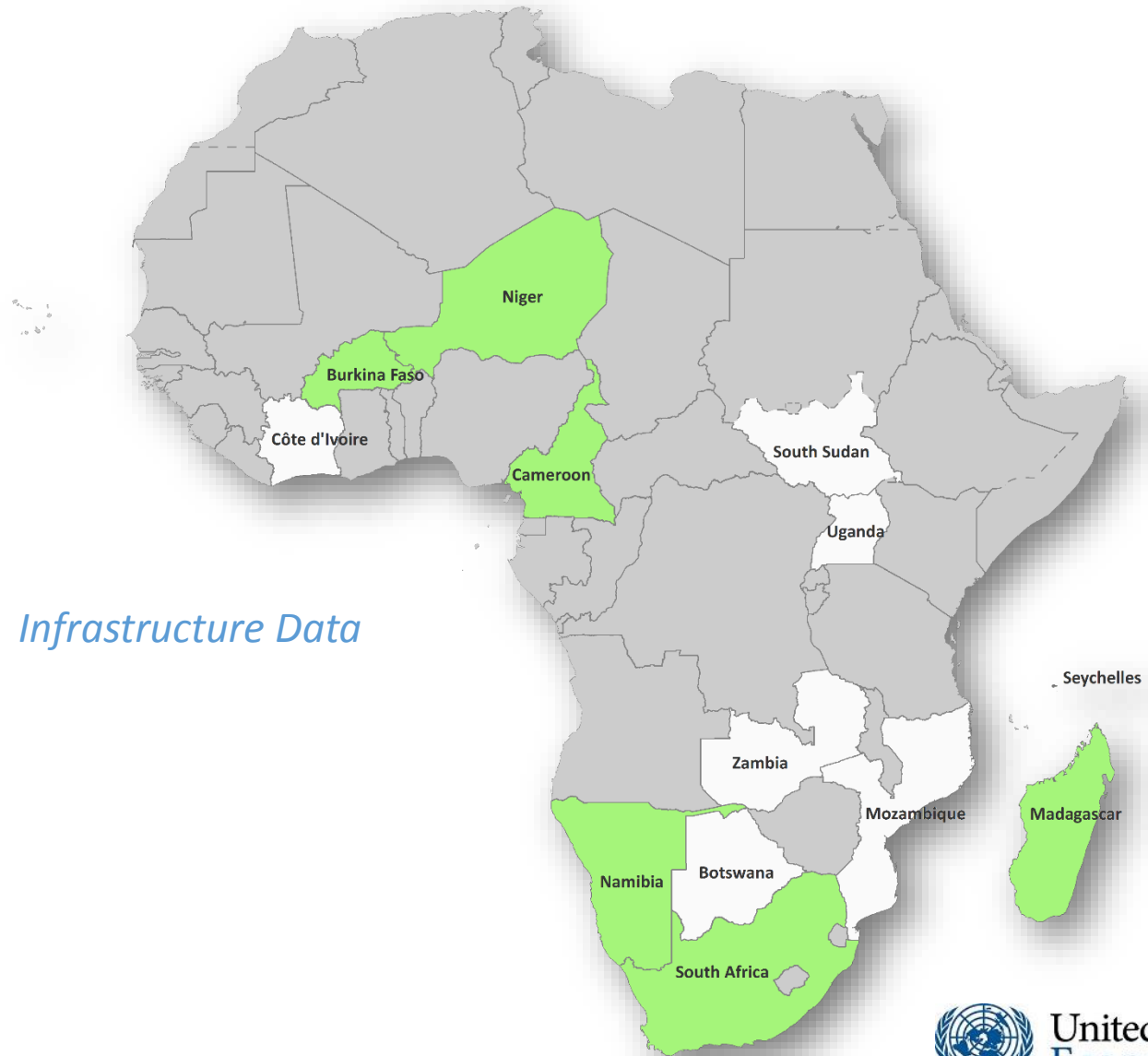


Geodetic / Surveying Data

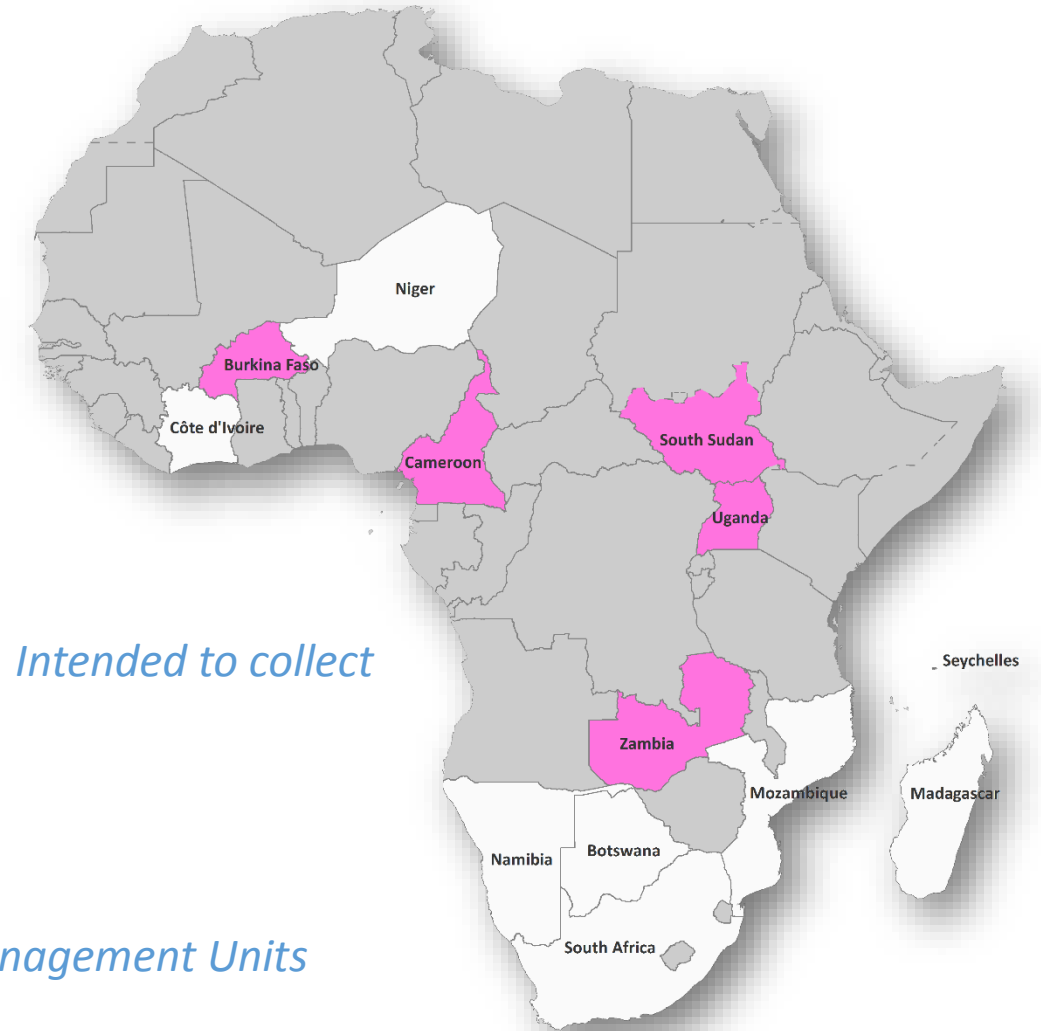
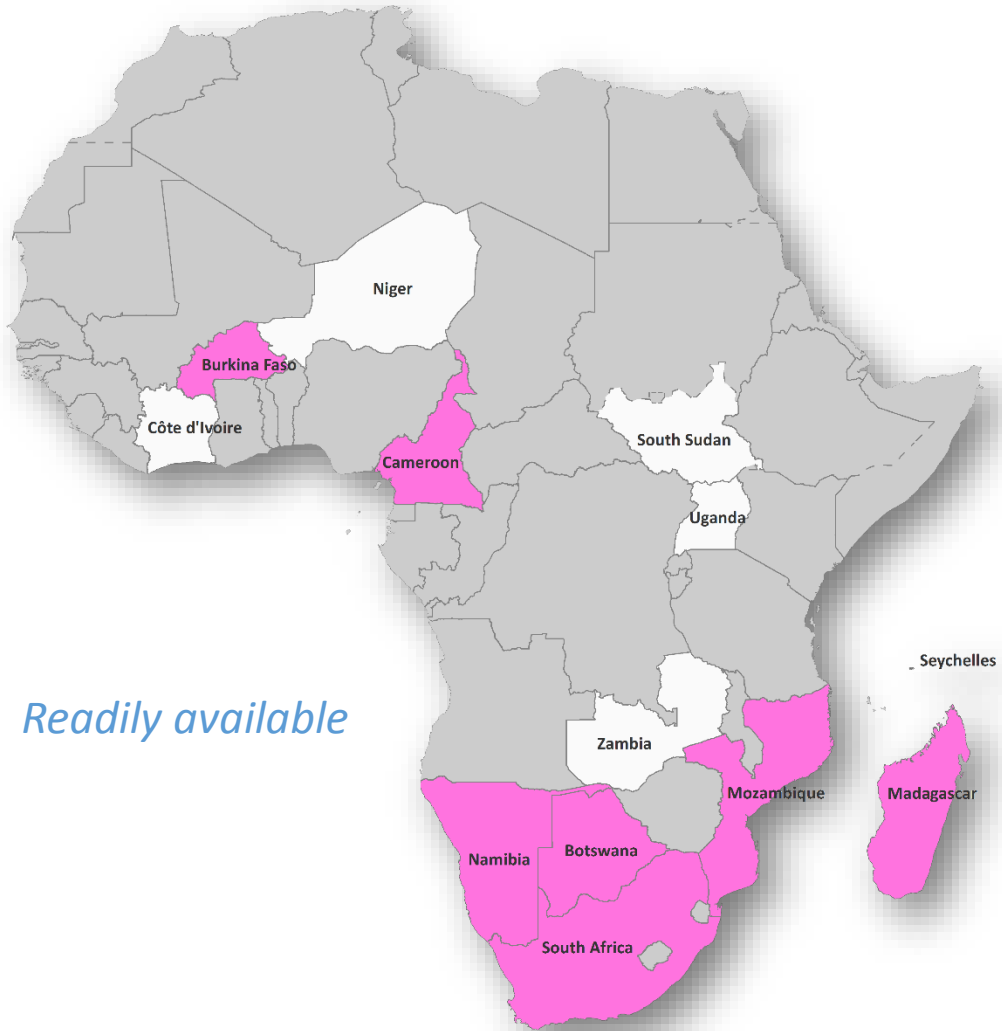


Administrative Data

Fundamental geospatial datasets readily available



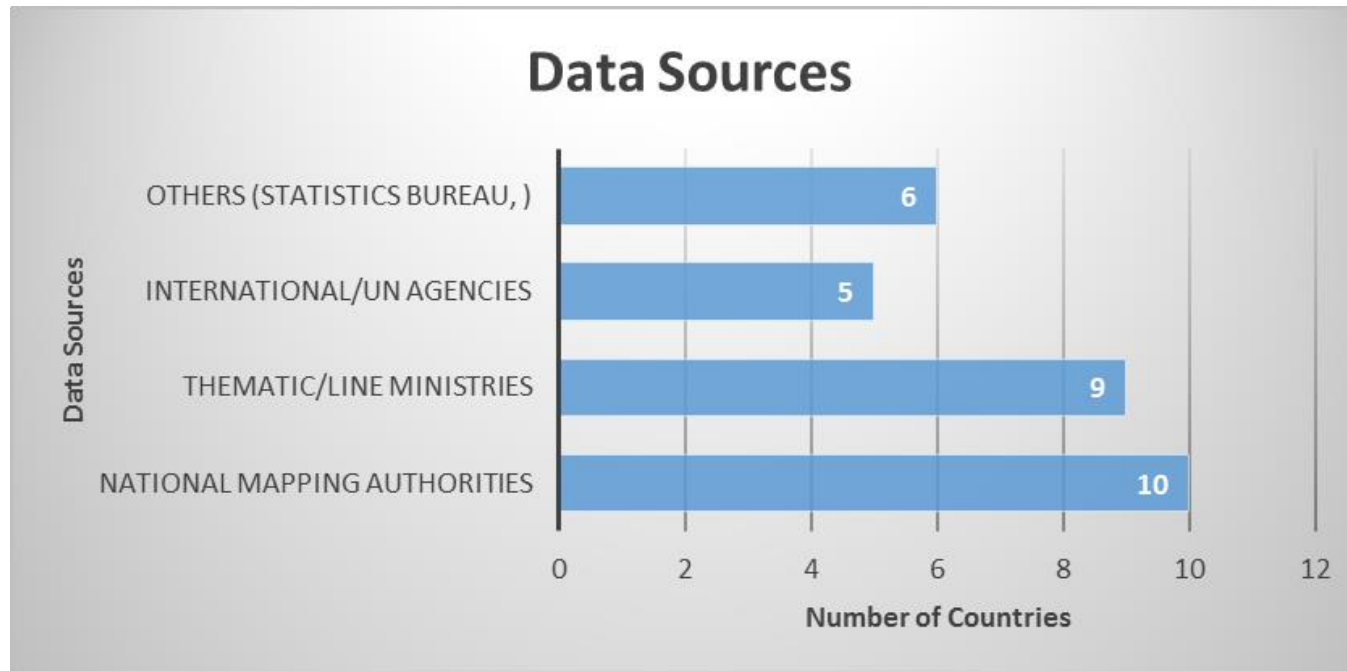
Fundamental geospatial datasets readily available Vs. Intention to collect



Land Management Units

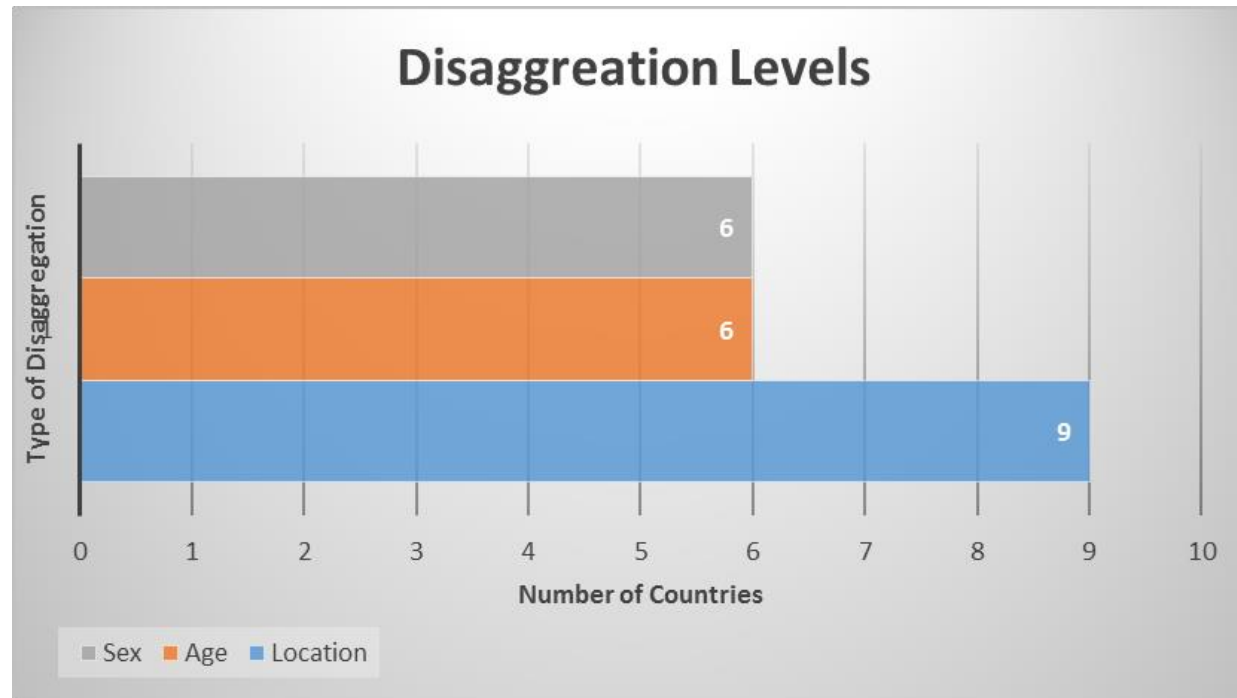
Result ...

- **Availability:** Existing geospatial data (Sources: National Mapping /geospatial Agencies; Thematic Line Ministries & NSO; International Org./UN)



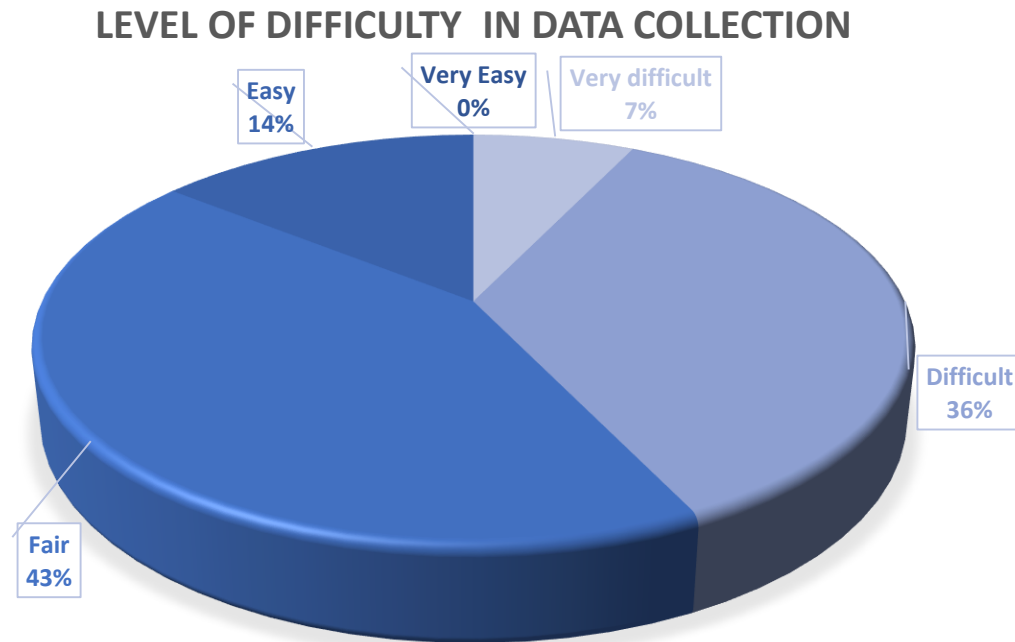
Result ...

- **Disaggregation Level:** Available datasets disaggregated by **Location** and in some cases by **Age, Sex**; 6 countries have data disaggregated by Age and Sex



Result ...

- **Level of difficulty (Data Collection/Acquisition): mostly “Difficult”**



Result ...

- **Readiness of countries: Somehow Ready** (availability of geospatial data/fundamental datasets; capacity to utilize available geospatial data) – 12 out of 13 responses are “3”.

Not ready					Quite ready	
1	2	3	4	5		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Result . . .

Questions		No. of Responses (Countries)
Major uses of available geospatial datasets	National Planning	12
	Policy Making	7
	Regional Planning	7
Data sources	National Mapping Authorities	10
	Thematic/Line Ministries	9
	International/UN agencies	5
	Others (Statistics bureau,)	6
Disaggregation levels	Location	9
	Age	6
	Sex	6
Type of Fundamental datasets	Geodetic /Surveying Data	11
	Elevation/Bathymetry	9
	Administrative Data	11
	Hydrography	10
	Land Management Units	7
	Infrastructure Data	7
	Population Data	10
	Land Cover/Use	10
	Imagery	11
Level of difficulty (Data Collection)	Very difficult – Easy (1-5)	
	1	1
	2	5
	3	6
	4	2
Readiness on availability and capacity to utilize geospatial datasets	Not ready – Quite ready (1-5)	
	3	12
	4	1



Result...

- **Policies and strategies, action plans** are available
 - National Spatial Data Infrastructure is top priority: need to advance and support the establishment of national spatial data infrastructures in Africa
 - Existing policies supporting the implementation of SDGs:
 - NSDI policy;
 - Thematic policies (education, agriculture, national land policy, etc.);
 - Poverty Eradication policies;
 - National development plans

Result...

Steps taken so far to incorporate geospatial information towards the implementation of the SDGs

- Development of Land information systems
- periodic population census
- thematic mapping
- Establishment of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure
- Defined and acquired fundamental geospatial data themes
- Establishment of National Reference Frame
- integrate geospatial information with statistics
- incorporating geospatial information in their projects
- Implementing the Integrated Indicator Framework
- establishing a federated system for SDG reporting (e.g. South Africa)
- geospatial data is being used to measure and monitor certain SDG indicators



Result ...

Some Conclusion:

- Most of the fundamental data will be highly relevant in assessments for SDG reporting. Countries are endeavoring to generate /acquire fundamental datasets
- Efforts on establishment of Spatial data Infrastructure
- Effort on integration of geospatial information with statistics (e.g: Namibia)
- geospatial data has been widely used as a support for population and housing censuses (e.g. Madagascar, Ethiopia, Cameroon)
- These census data will contribute to the implementation of SDGs
- mainstreaming of geospatial data and statistical data need to be improved
- Requires high level support and commitments from governments



THANK YOU!



United Nations
Economic Commission for Africa