

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON UNITED NATIONS GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT
“Geospatial Information for Sustainable Development”
Tribe Hotel, Nairobi, Kenya

Annotated Agenda

Thursday,
6 December 2018

08:00 a.m. – 09:00 a.m.
Registration of Participants

09:00 a.m. – 09:45 a.m.

Joint Official Opening Session

Joint official opening session of the International Seminar on United Nations Global Geospatial Information Management with the theme “Geospatial Information for Sustainable Development” and the fifth expert meeting of the Working Group on Geospatial Information of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goals Indicators (IAEG-SDGs)

Moderator:

Mr. CheeHai Teo

UN-GGIM Secretariat, Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Welcome remarks

- ☐ Mr. Robert Ndugwa,
Global Urban Observatory/Data and Statistics Unit, UN-Habitat
- ☐ Ms. Marie Haldorson
Co-Chair, Working Group on Geospatial Information of the IAEG-SDGs & Statistics Sweden

Opening statement

- ☐ Mr. Eduardo Moreno
Head, Research and Capacity Development, United Nations Human Settlement Programme
- ☐ Mr. Zachary Mwangi (represented)
Chair, Statistical Commission & Director General, National Bureau of Statistics, Kenya

Keynote presentations

- ☐ Disaggregation according to geographic location- the need and the challenges
Mr. Robert Ndugwa, Chief, Global Urban Observatory/Data and Statistics Unit, UN-Habitat

09:45 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.
Group Photograph and Break



10:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.

Session #1 – Availing and communicating data for SDGs

The Federated Information System for the SDGs (FIS4SDGs) is part of the overall efforts to strengthen national statistical systems, calling for collaborative efforts with national statistical offices and national geospatial information agencies to strengthen statistical and geospatial capacities at the country level, leveraging synergies, complementarities and appropriate up-to-date technologies. The Federated Information System for the SDGs (FIS4SDGs) is a system of systems approach that allows national statistical offices and national geospatial information agencies to collaborate in collecting, collating and communicating policy-relevant, actionable SDG data and information at the global, national and sub-national levels in a standardized and consistent manner. The session includes presentations on the technologies and country level experiences, and the launch of Kenya's Open Data Hub that will allow diverse users to search, visualize and download key datasets from Kenya's National Statistical System.

Moderator:

Ms. Marie Haldorson
Statistics Sweden

Presentations

- 📄 Powering the FIS4SDGs
Mr. Clifford Okembo, Esri Eastern Africa

- 📄 The Mexican SDG Data Hub
Ms. Olivia Jimena Juarez Carrillo, National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), Mexico

- 📄 Federated Information System for SDGs (FIG4SDGs) – Rationale and vision
Mr. TEO CheeHai, Statistics Division, UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Moderated Discussion

12:30 p.m. – 14:00 p.m.

Lunch

14:00 p.m. – 15:30 p.m.

Session #2 – Methodologies and data for urban SDGs

More than half of the targets under the global SDG indicators framework have an urban component, and many indicators are to be measured at the local level, using alternative/non-conventional data sources. While monitoring urban trends at the local level will play a significant role in promoting sustainable development in today's urban world, available data has largely been collected at the country level, making monitoring processes for the urban SDGs an uphill task. The integration of geospatial technologies and satellite data are however proving a valuable resource for fast tracking this process. For example, over the last two years, the integration of geospatial technologies into SDG 11 methodologies has resulted in the reclassification of the three spatial-data reliant indicators from Tier III to Tier II; particularly because of the ability of these technologies to produce reliable, up to date data at reduced costs to countries.

This not only places geospatial information at the core of the urban SDGs monitoring processes, but also calls for their integration into the national statistical structures. The presentations in this session seek to inform and discuss the scope, challenges and progress (and maturity) in the development of methodologies, identification of data needs and types, and the application of geospatial information and earth observations for production of accurate and up to date data on the urban SDGs.

Moderator:

Mr. Claudio Stenner

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

Presentations

- 📄 Geospatial information, earth observations and the urban SDGs: Overview of methodologies and data needs for “spatial” SDG 11 indicators
Mr. Dennis Mwaniki, Global Urban Observatory/Data and Statistics Unit, UN-Habitat

- 📄 Monitoring urban land consumption rate using geospatial technologies: The Colombia experience
Ms. Diana Rocio Galindo Gonzalez, National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE), Colombia

- 📄 Application of geospatial science in public space monitoring: methodological advances, challenges and opportunities
Ms. Laura Petrella, Global Public Space Programme, UN-Habitat

- 📄 Experiences in the Application of Geospatial Technologies in Securing Land Tenure
Mr. John Gitau, Land and Global Land Tool Unit, UN-Habitat

Moderated Discussion

15: 30 p.m. – 16:00 p.m.

Break

16:00 p.m. – 17:30 p.m.

Session #3 – Availability and accessibility of satellite earth observations data streams

The Digital Earth Africa programme seeks to make available and accessible Earth observations products to improve decision making and action in Africa through measuring and monitoring progress in SDGs. A precursor to the programme is the Africa Regional Data Cube and this will be described in relation to Digital Earth Africa. This session seeks to discuss and understand how Data Cubes, be they national or regional, can efficiently address the demands for actionable data for evidence-based policy and decision making, notably the uptake by national statistical and geospatial information systems for the production of indicators.

Moderator:

Mr. Fabio Volpe

UN-GGIM: Europe & e-Geos, Italy

Presentations

- 📄 The Mexican Geospatial Data Cube
Ms. Olivia Jimena Juarez Carrillo, National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), Mexico

- 📄 Building on the Demand for EO Data at Scale in Africa
Mr. Aditya Agrawal, Digital Earth Africa

- 📄 From Digital Earth Australia to Digital Earth Africa
Mr. Stuart Minchin, Geoscience Australia

- 📄 Global EO data for the production of indicators
Mr. Steven Ramage, Group on Earth Observations Secretariat, Switzerland

Moderated Discussion

Friday,
7 December 2018

08:30 a.m. –09:00 a.m.

Arrival of Participants

09:00 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.

Session #4 – Methodologies and data availability for Tier I and Tier II Indicators

As of 11 May 2018, the Global Indicator Framework contains 93 Tier I indicators, 72 Tier II indicators and 62 Tier III indicators. In addition to these, there are 5 indicators that have multiple tiers (different components of the indicator are classified into different tiers). Tier III classification means there is no internationally established methodology or standards yet available for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested. Tier II indicators are conceptually clear, have an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries. This session seeks to engage custodian agencies, national or sub-national agencies to better understand and discuss on the need, the application of geospatial information and earth observations for these Tier II and III indicators including for disaggregation by geographic location.

Moderator:

Ms. Olivia Jimena Juarez Carrilo
National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), Mexico

Presentations

- 📄 Perspective on Global Monitoring – the SDG 6.6.1 experience
Ms. Ludgarde Coppens, SDG and Environment Statistics Unit, UN-Environment

- 📄 Producing indicators 11.2.1, 11.3.1 and 11.7.1 in Sweden
Ms. Marie Haldorson, Statistics Sweden

- 📄 Localizing urban SDGs methodologies: Experiences from Tunisia
Ms. Samira Ouadday, Central Director, National Institute of Statistics, Tunisia

- 📄 Data collection and urban indicators (oral statement)
Mr. Abdulhakim Abdullah Alreshoodi, Qassim Urban Observatory, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Moderated Discussion

10: 30 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Break

11:00 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.

Session #5 – Disaggregation by geographic location

The need for quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left cannot be over emphasized. Sustainable Development Goal indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics. This session seeks to discuss issues, methodologies and practices of disaggregating data by geographic location, and the application of geospatial information and processes in support of disaggregation by geographic location.

Moderator:

Ms. Diana Rocio Galindo Gonzalez

National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE), Colombia

Presentations

- 📄 Disaggregation by geographic location – the guidance needed
Mr. Dennis Mwaniki & Mr. Robert Ndugwa, Global Urban Observatory/Data and Statistics Unit, UN-Habitat

- 📄 Role of Earth observations for disaggregation by geographical lens
Mr. Chu Ishida, Japan Space Exploration Agency & GEO-EO4SDGs

- 📄 The Global Statistical Geospatial Framework and the aggregation of geocoded unit level data
Mr. Tim Trainor, United States of America

- 📄 Training and validating Earth Observation models for slum mapping
Ms. Dana R. Thomson, Flowminder foundation

Moderated Discussion

12:30 p.m. – 14:00 p.m.

Lunch

14:00 p.m. – 15:30 p.m.

Session #6 – Data for the production of indicators

With only 93 indicators classified as Tier I (as of 11 May 2018) there is an urgency to address both methodological and data availability challenges for the production of indicators, and in particular, those indicators where geospatial information has a significant contribution in the production of indicators. The presentations in the session engages stakeholders to highlight and discuss the issues, challenges and initiatives to ensure the availability and accessibility of geospatial information and earth observations for the production of indicators from varying perspectives.

Moderator:

Mr. Robert Ndugwa,
Global Urban Observatory/Data and Statistics Unit, UN-Habitat

Presentations

- 📄 Information for SDGs and Kenya’s Development Priorities
Mr. Philip Thigo, Office of the Deputy President, Kenya

- 📄 Open access tools for spatial data generation: Experiences from Trends Earth
Mr. Mariano Gonzalez-Roglich, Conservation International

- 📄 City sampling for data production: Experiences from the global sample of cities
Mr. Patrick Lamson-Hall, New York University

- 📄 UN-GGIM: Europe - The Combination of Geospatial Data with Statistical Data for SDG Indicators
Mr. Fabio Volpe, UN-GGIM: Europe

- 📄 Application of Geospatial Technologies in Sampling Frames
Ms. Umikaltuma Ibrahim, UNFPA Somalia

Moderated Discussion

15: 30 p.m. – 16:00 p.m.

Break

16:00 p.m. – 17:00 p.m.

Closing Session

This is the wrap up and closing session for the International Seminar on United Nations Global Geospatial Information Management with the theme “Geospatial Information for Sustainable Development”

Closing summaries and remarks

- 📄 Mr. Robert Ndugwa
Global Urban Observatory/Data and Statistics Unit, UN-Habitat

- 📄 Ms. Marie Haldorson
Co-Chair, Working Group on Geospatial Information of the IAEG-SDGs