

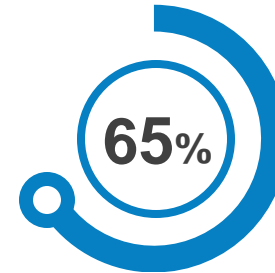
AFRICA.GSGF | THE AFRICAN GEOSPATIAL AND STATISTICAL FRAMEWORK

- UN-GGIM.XII
- EG-ISG | GSFG
- NY, 2nd August 2022
- Andre Nonguierma
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- United Nations
- Economic Commission for Africa
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AFRICA.GSGF | WHERE WE ARE....

- The question is no longer about the ingestion of geospatial technology, but what are some of challenges and commonalities in Africa.
- Survey Findings | Adoption and application of GIS, Remote Sensing and other geospatial solutions, tools and techniques (including standard and interoperability) in the creation, analysis and presentation of statistical data



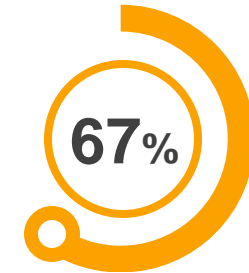
Satellite Imagery

VHR images to identify housing units.



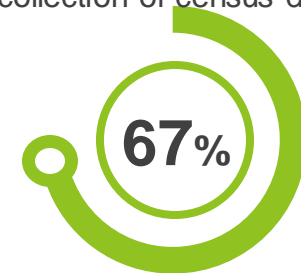
Aerial Photograph

Seamless mosaic coverage for census cartography .



GIS

Creation of Enumeration Area (EA) maps for a seamless collection of census data.

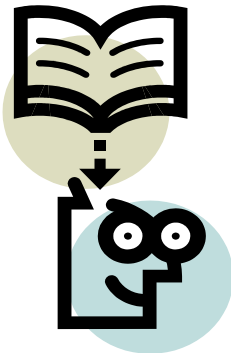


GPS

Tabulations and spatial aggregations to be referenced to any small geographic population grids

AFRICA.GSGF | ONGOING EFFORTS

Policy and Governance



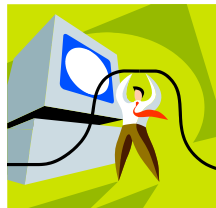
Geo-enabling NSDS
Ensuring effective collaboration
between statistical and
geospatial community

Common Geographies



SALB | Updating
and sharing
common
administrative
boundaries

Partnership



IGIF_CLAP
EG-ISGI
Ensuring linkages and
cooperation with
various initiatives

Capacities



Making geospatial analysis
a core competency in NSOs
Geospatially-enabled
censuses.
Building geo-referenced
dwelling frames



▣ Leveraging the enabling capabilities of geospatial information technologies in statistical data collection, processing, analysis and dissemination. While ensuring that spatial information infrastructures are harmonized with national statistical development strategies.

▣ Mainstreaming the enabling capabilities of geospatial technology into National Statistics Offices activities (all the way through training, data and processes)

▣ Linking NSDs and NSDI: National statistical, planning and cartographic authorities have effective collaboration between them in the development of respective data infrastructures

AFRICA.GSGF | CURRENT ACHIEVEMENTS

1. Strategy's development for the integration of geospatial and statistical information

Design of the African Spatial Statistical Framework

Endorsement by UN-GGIM: Africa constituencies and StatCom-Africa

2. Advocacy for policy level engagement with WAEMU, a regional institutions for downscaling the framework at the regional level. Further advocacy at StatCom-Africa

3. Assessment of countries preparedness for the 2020 Round of Census in Africa. To ensuring that the 2020 round of censuses collect spatially-enabled data that are relevant to national, regional and international policy, planning and reporting requirements. To also determine the level of incorporation of Remote Sensing, GIS and geospatial tools in the NSOs in Africa.

4. Technical assistance to develop a digital census cartographic framework for Population and Housing Censuses for Burkina Faso, Mali, Cameroon

1. Training on census cartography
2. Sub-regional workshops on the technics for data disaggregation by location : Togo, Seychelles

AFRICA.GSGF | NEXT STEPS | PLANNED DELIVERABLES



Convening

United Nations Global Geospatial Information Management in Africa

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Workshop on the Integration of GIS and Stats



Operations

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Technical Assistance:
Geocoding schemes
Data Dissemination
Strategy

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Think Tank

Guidelines on Geocoding

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Strategy on integration of GIS & Stats for SDGs



Partnership

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EG - ISGI

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Capacities

IGIF | National Action Action Plans : CAM, ESW, MOZ, RWA, SEN, TUN

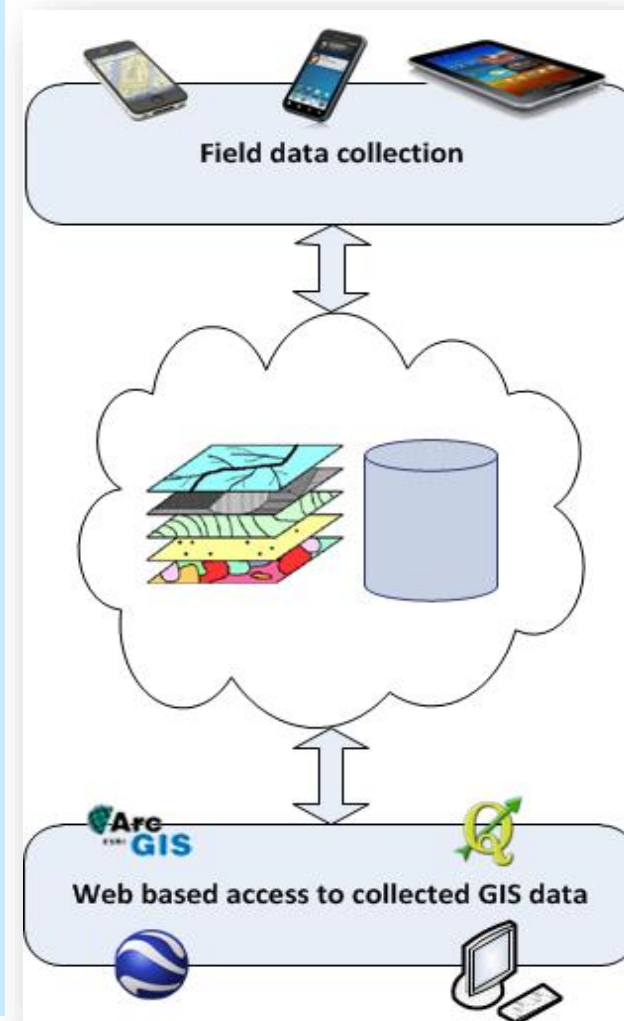
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African Geospatial Development Index

AFRICA.GSGF | CONCLUSION | GLOBAL NEED FOR SPATIALLY-ENABLED COMPLEX INFORMATION

- There is a constant need for better access and capacity for applying geospatial information to national priorities, and census takings.
- A successful integration of geospatial information and Statistical Information requires to look at the following dimensions: (1) Scale; (2) Policy; (3) Institutional; (4)

- innovation is key to Development Information | Africa need to adopt innovative approaches to census taking and increasingly using emerging technologies, including GIS, GPS, and other geospatial tool.
- The SDGS are both statistical and geospatial | Geography as key to statistics, providing a structure for collecting, processing, storing, aggregating and disseminating data, and significantly improving the quality of official statistics.
- New data frontier and digital transformation | Many countries in the region are building digital census geographic databases, recognizing that their development are fundamental for a full digital census geography programme.
- Coordination and institutional integration | between the statistical and geospatial agencies within a country is vitally important. NSOs are often not custodians of base maps which may be difficult to acquire, but much needed for census cartographic operations.
- Common tools and applications | Standardization and data interoperability are arguably one of today's central development challenges, since any progress in geospatial information management and sharing of authoritative geospatial data will depend on them.



REFERENCE

The African Action Plan :

English:

www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/PublicationFiles/un-ggim_-_geospatial_information_for_sustainable_development_in_africa-20171115.pdf

French :

www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/PublicationFiles/geospatial_information_for_sustainable_development_in_africa_fre-20171115.pdf

