

WG3 report 2024

During our discussion yesterday, in which 10 delegates from 5 member states participated, we addressed the challenges encountered over the past two years and emphasized the importance of becoming more proactive in the upcoming year, which marks the final year of the current Working Group period.

One notable challenge we acknowledged was ensuring the accessibility and availability of our completed reports and outcomes for the next Working Group. We understand that effectively sharing our work will be crucial for the continued progress and success of future collaborations.

Our meeting and discussions were productive, with valuable suggestions made by all participants. It was suggested that a structured framework can be created where members can outline their needs and contributions from two perspectives: demand and supply. By organizing and compiling this information, we can establish a centralized platform that enables us to identify areas of collaboration, share resources, and ultimately support each other in promoting the GSGF framework. This approach will lay the foundation for accelerating GSGF implementation and fostering a supportive environment among members.

Kyrgyzstan, India, China, Republic of Korea, Iran shared Case Studies of Geospatial and Statistical Data in their countries for monitoring Sustainable Development Goals, supporting decision-making, analyzing population data, measuring economic growth, assessing disaster impacts, monitoring climate changes, tracking land cover changes, mapping the COVID-19 pandemic, planning logistics etc.

People's Republic of China shared their initiatives to train the statistical committee staff of few other member countries on utilizing GIS protocols and calculating indicators utilizing data from various ministries. They also informed about two-year roadmap for integration of statistical and geospatial data and a plan for calculating additional indicators necessary for the country's progress, emphasizing the continued collaboration among members in enhancing collective efforts. The presenter from China also shared an update on the country's National Realistic 3D Construction program, which consists of three distinct

levels: the country level, city level, and parcel level. Each level offers unique insights and contributes to a comprehensive understanding of the nation's geospatial landscape.

In agreement with China's proposal, the representative from Kyrgyzstan expressed support for the idea and shared their country's experience in collaborating on a geospatial data project. He stated that Kyrgyzstan's involvement as a national consultant for geospatial data has been instrumental in promoting the integration of statistical and geospatial data.

He further explained, "Our team provided data and trained the statistical committee staff on utilizing GIS protocols, enabling them to effectively calculate indicators using geospatial data. As a result, they are now equipped with the skills to calculate the same indicators next year and can confidently utilize data from various ministries, including cadastral, transport, emergency situations, hydroelectric agencies, and others as required by the country. We've developed a two-year roadmap that outlines the integration of statistical and geospatial data and a plan for calculating additional indicators necessary for the country's progress. Continued collaboration among members will be beneficial in maintaining this momentum and enhancing our collective efforts."

Republic of Korea shared insights into their country's national survey, explaining how they've developed a comprehensive index for the entire nation. By creating a living population geocode with a grid of 500 meters, Korea has successfully established an infrastructure accessibility index for the whole country. This index includes various amenities such as hospitals, schools, police stations, fire stations, and other essential services. Additionally, the index is used to model and plan future infrastructure projects, such as railways and roads, highlighting the practical applications of geospatial data integration in national development.

Islamic Republic of Iran provided an overview of their National Grid and its capabilities for geocoding within the country. The National Grid serves as a valuable tool for geocoding, enabling accurate and efficient spatial referencing of data across various applications, including urban planning, infrastructure development, and resource management. By leveraging the power of the National Grid, the geospatial & statistical data integration efforts can be significantly enhanced to support informed decision-making processes at both local and national levels.

The representatives from Republic of India shared the complexities of geocoding in the country due to the lack of a uniform address structure and provided insights into batch geocoders and their role in addressing these challenges. Representatives from India also

gave insights into use of integrated Geospatial and statistical data for mapping and contact tracing during COVID 19 - for managing the pandemic.

As I mentioned this morning, Recommends the following :

- a) Document use cases and best practices for GSGF implementation in member countries
- b) Facilitate sharing of experiences and knowledge through proper understanding of supply-demand driven dynamics.
- c) Promote frequent interaction amongst member countries, both in-person and virtually, to further accelerate GSGF implementation in the region .
- d) Identify and promote standards for integration of geospatial and statistical data in accordance with GSGF principles.
- e) Support capacity building initiatives at regional and national levels.

Thank You