



**UN-GGIM-AP**

REGIONAL COMMITTEE OF  
UNITED NATIONS  
GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL  
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT  
FOR ASIA & THE PACIFIC



UNITED NATIONS  
**ESCAP**

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

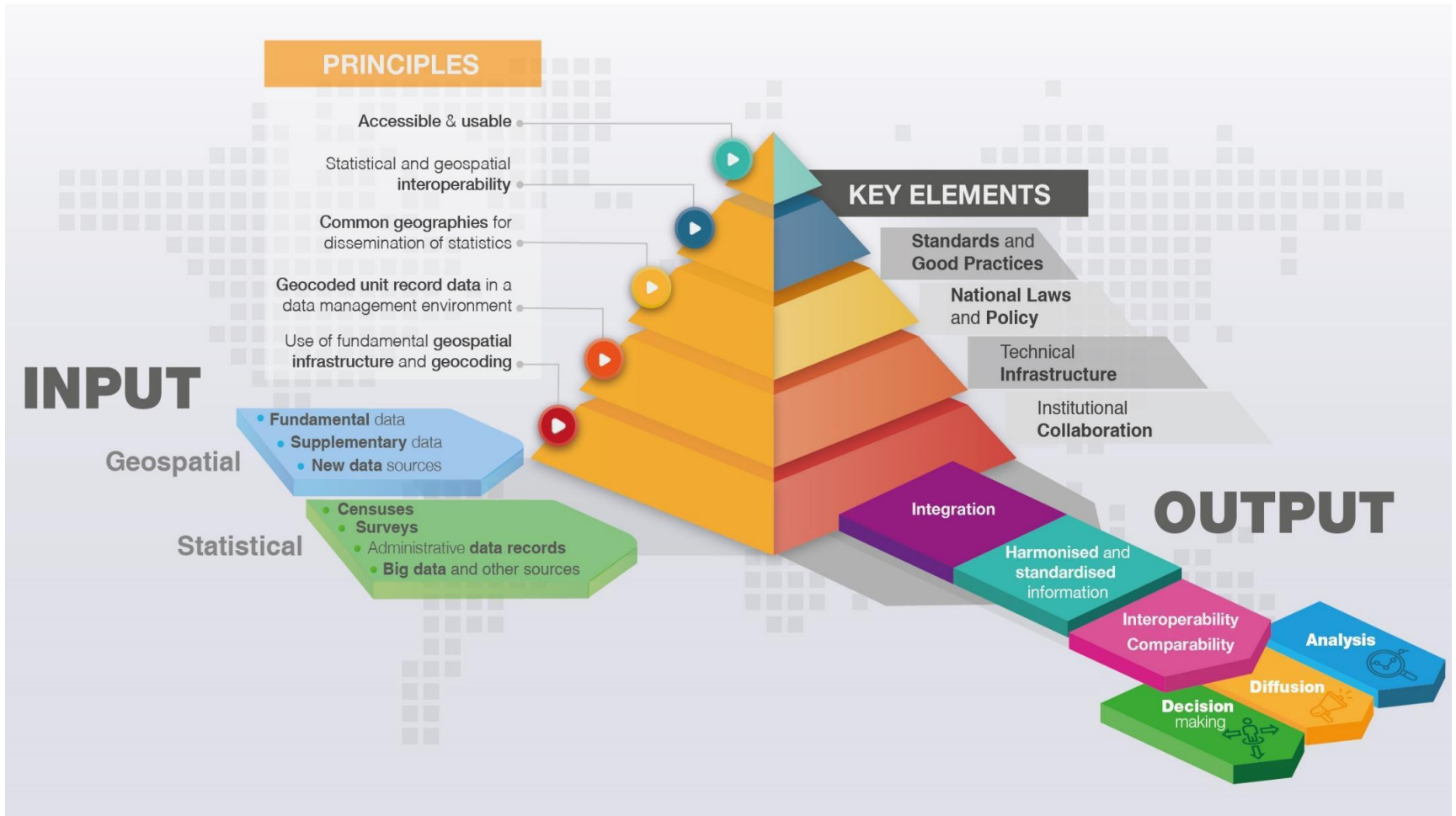
**12th Plenary meeting of the  
United Nations Global Geospatial Information Management  
for Asia and the Pacific**

# **Report of the UN-GGIM-AP Working Group 3 (2022-2024)**

*the activities carried out in the field of GSGF*

9 November 2023  
Bali, Indonesia

# General Overview of Global Spatial Statistical Framework (GSSF)



# YOU ARE HERE!

UNGGIM



UNGGIM AP  
WG 4

STATCOM



UNGGIM AP  
WG 3

# ***The objectives of WG 3 in 2019 - 2021***

- ***Integration of data to support the measuring and monitoring of the targets and global indicator framework for the SDG 2030;***
- ***Comparisons at local, sub-national, national, regional, and global levels for decision-making processes;***
- ***Data sharing between institutions, through interoperability of geospatial and statistical information;***
- ***Unlocking of new insights and data relationships that would not have been possible in isolation;***
- ***Increased information on smaller geographical areas;***
- ***Increased awareness of methods and tools to manage risks;***
- ***Conditions for investment and capability building in geospatial and statistical information;***
- ***Integration of new sources of data to inform the production of high-quality geospatial information;***
- ***Strengthening of institutional collaboration between the geospatial and statistical communities;***

# WG3 plan in 2019-2021

WG3 Detailed Work Plan				
Objective	1	2	3	4
		Identify common interest and expectation of member country in The Global Statistical Geospatial Framework (GSGF) in the context of UN-GGIM-AP	Promote and assist in the application of Global Statistical Geospatial Framework, working with UN-GGIM Expert Group on Integration of Statistical and Geospatial Information	Conduct pilot projects on Global Statistical Geospatial Framework to enhance the capabilities of National Geospatial Information Agencies
<b>2019</b>				
1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	-	-	-	-
2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	Conduct a survey (questionnaire) on common interest and expectation of member country in The Global Statistical Geospatial Framework (GSGF), with focus on Challenges and Solutions for Creating Geospatial Statistical Outputs and institutional arrangement	Collect Best Practices of the application of Global Statistical Geospatial Framework in Asia and the Pacific region	Drafting a pilot project proposal (work plan) with BPS. Proposed Project: Disaggregation of statistical unit and mapping unit from village level to household level	
3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	Draw up a report based on analysis results of the answers	Collect Best Practices of the application of Global Statistical Geospatial Framework in another region	Identify the common data standards, including data specifications and metadata catalogue	Workshop/Training: Introduction to Statistical and Geospatial Standards and Models (in a side event in planery meeting)
<b>2020</b>				
1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	1 <sup>st</sup> draft report	Compile a guideline to encourage collaboration of NGIAs and National Statistics Agency in the application of Global Statistical Geospatial Framework	Data collection	
2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	Final report at Planery Meeting	Invite expert group to share information on global guidelines with member countries at Planery Meeting		Workshop/Training: Exploring the role and application of Discrete Global Grid Systems to integrate statistical and geospatial information (in a side event in planery meeting)
3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter		Published a guideline in the application of Global Statistical Geospatial Framework	System development	
<b>2021</b>				
1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter		Provide technical assistance for member country with the support of expert group	Review work by expert group and other organizations	
2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter			1 <sup>st</sup> draft report	Workshop/Training: Future Work relevant to Statistical and Geospatial Standards for Overcoming technical challenges
3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter			Final report	Final report

# Members of WG3

## 2023-2025



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# ***Main tasks of WG3***

## ***2022-2024***

- 1. Promoting use of standards and sharing common literatures for integration of geospatial information and statistics***
- 2. Strengthening the collaborative national arrangement between Geospatial and Statistical Agencies in the AP Region***
- 3. Advancing adoption of GSGF principles in AP Region***
- 4. Contribution to SDGs with help of integrating geospatial statistics***
- 5. Sharing case studies of integrating geospatial and statistical information for effective Natural Disaster Management***
- 6. Capacity Development***
- 7. Strengthening ties with the United Nations Expert Group on the Integration of Statistical and Geospatial Information (joint meeting the EG-ISGI and WG3)***
- 8. Studying possible ways of collaboration with the Global Geospatial Knowledge and Innovation Center in Deqing.***

## Main task:

### AA\_Promoting use of standards and sharing common literatures for integration of geospatial information and statistics

Sub task	Priority
AA1-Promoting the use of spatial and statistical standards: By promoting the use of spatial and statistical standards, we facilitate the exchange of information between different organizations and ensure that the data are understandable and usable.	7 <sup>th</sup> –12 <sup>th</sup> month
AA2-Providing necessary training: Individuals working in this field should receive the necessary training. This training can include training in the use of spatial and statistical software and tools, the use of standards, and the data integration process.	10 <sup>th</sup> –15 <sup>th</sup> month
AA3-Developing and sharing common resources: Developing and sharing common resources such as libraries, data collections, software frameworks, etc. for shared use in various projects can accelerate the data integration process.	13 <sup>th</sup> –33 <sup>th</sup> month
AA4-Developing and using automation systems: Automation systems such as GIS (Geographic Information System) can automatically collect, analyze, and display data, improving efficiency and quality in integrating spatial and statistical information.	28 <sup>th</sup> –36 <sup>th</sup> month



## Main task:

# BB\_Strengthening the collaborative national arrangement between Geospatial and Statistical Agencies in the AP Region

Sub task	Priority
BB1-Encouraging collaboration between geospatial and statistical agencies: In this regard, joint training programs and campaigns to improve collaboration should be developed. Additionally, improving communication and collaboration systems (such as joint websites) should also be considered.	13th–15th month
BB2-Developing common technologies: Given the importance of geospatial and statistical data in analyzing and predicting climate change, it is necessary for geospatial and statistical agencies in the AP region to develop common technologies such as geographic information system software, common databases, and more.	13th–18th month
BB3- Sharing geospatial and statistical data: To achieve UNGGIM's objective in integrating geospatial information and statistics for climate resilience, geospatial and statistical agencies in the AP region need to plan for sharing geospatial and statistical data with each other. This planning includes identifying common needs, geospatial and statistical data related to climate change, and determining common products like analytical maps and joint reports.	16th–33th month
BB4- Creating coordination structures: To improve collaboration between geospatial and statistical agencies, appropriate coordination structures (such as joint working groups) need to be established to address common needs in the geospatial and statistical data field.	10th–12th month
BB5- Conducting joint research: Given the importance of geospatial and statistical data in analyzing climate change, conducting joint research can help improve integration efforts between geospatial and statistical agencies. Overall, these initiatives can strengthen collaboration in producing and using geospatial and statistical data for climate resilience in the AP region.	16th–24th month
BB1-Encouraging collaboration between geospatial and statistical agencies: In this regard, joint training programs and campaigns to improve collaboration should be developed. Additionally, improving communication and collaboration systems (such as joint websites) should also be considered.	13th–15th month

## Main task:

### CC\_Advancing adoption of GSGF principles in AP Region

Sub task	priority
CC1-Developing and offering training courses for government and private sector employees who deal with geospatial data and related statistical methods. These programs should include GSGF principles as one of their main topics.	13 <sup>th</sup> –18 <sup>th</sup> month
CC2-Creating a space for exchanging knowledge and experience among geospatial and statistical experts. This space can include discussion groups, conferences, webinars, and other similar activities.	4 <sup>th</sup> –9 <sup>th</sup> month
CC3-Establishing joint teams between government and private sector organizations to implement collaborative projects in the field of geospatial and statistical analysis. These teams should serve as an opportunity for developing networks of cooperation and interaction among various organizations and institutions in the AP region.	13 <sup>th</sup> –27 <sup>th</sup> month
CC4-Encouraging government and private sector organizations to use GSGF principles in their projects. For this purpose, better practical approaches should be provided for presenting and implementing these principles in projects.	25 <sup>th</sup> –33 <sup>th</sup> month
CC5-Encouraging research and development in the field of geospatial and statistical analysis with the aim of improving the efficiency and quality of geospatial data and statistical information related to climate change and its mitigation.	13 <sup>th</sup> –15 <sup>th</sup> month

## Main task:

### DD\_Contribution to SDGs with help of integrating geospatial statistics

Sub task	Priority
DD1-Develop a comprehensive plan for integrating geospatial statistics into all relevant sectors and departments.	4 <sup>th</sup> –9 <sup>th</sup> month
DD2-Invest in the necessary technology and infrastructure to collect, store, and analyze geospatial data.	7 <sup>th</sup> –15 <sup>th</sup> month
DD3-Build the capacity of staff in government agencies and other relevant organizations to use and interpret geospatial data.	7 <sup>th</sup> –12 <sup>th</sup> month
DD4-Collaborate with academic institutions and research organizations to develop new methods and tools for analyzing and visualizing geospatial data.	13 <sup>th</sup> –36 <sup>th</sup> month
DD5- Engage with stakeholders from different sectors to identify priority areas for using geospatial statistics to achieve sustainable development goals.	13 <sup>th</sup> –15 <sup>th</sup> month
DD6-Establish partnerships with other countries and international organizations to share knowledge and resources on geospatial data collection and analysis.	19 <sup>th</sup> –27 <sup>th</sup> month
DD1-Develop a comprehensive plan for integrating geospatial statistics into all relevant sectors and departments.	4 <sup>th</sup> –9 <sup>th</sup> month
DD2-Invest in the necessary technology and infrastructure to collect, store, and analyze geospatial data.	7 <sup>th</sup> –15 <sup>th</sup> month

## Main task: FF\_Capacity Development

Sub task	Priority
FF1- Develop training programs: It is important to develop training programs for professionals working in the field of geospatial information and statistics. These programs should focus on building technical skills and knowledge related to climate resilience.	13th–24th month
FF2-Encourage collaboration: Collaboration between different organizations and agencies can help to build cross-functional teams that can work together to integrate geospatial information and statistics for climate resilience.	25th–30th month
FF3- Develop guidelines and standards: Developing guidelines and standards for integrating geospatial information and statistics can help to ensure consistency and accuracy in data collection, analysis, and reporting.	10th–15th month
FF4-Invest in technology: Investing in technology such as geographic information systems (GIS) and remote sensing can help to enhance the quality and usefulness of geospatial information for climate resilience.	10th–15th month
FF5-Raise awareness: Raising awareness about the importance of integrating geospatial information and statistics for climate resilience can help to build support and momentum for these efforts at all levels, from local communities to national governments.	31th–36th month
FF1- Develop training programs: It is important to develop training programs for professionals working in the field of geospatial information and statistics. These programs should focus on building technical skills and knowledge related to climate resilience.	13th–24th month

## Other main task:

Main task	Priority
EE_Sharing case studies of integrating geospatial and statistical information for effective Natural Disaster `Management	25 <sup>th</sup> –36 <sup>th</sup> month
GG_Strengthening ties with the United Nations Expert Group on the Integration of Statistical and Geospatial Information (joint meeting the EG-ISGI and WG3)	31 <sup>th</sup> –36 <sup>th</sup> month
HH_Studying possible ways of collaboration with the Global Geospatial Knowledge and Innovation Center in Deqing	31 <sup>th</sup> –36 <sup>th</sup> month




# The 2024 agenda of working group3

- **AA1**-Promoting the use of spatial and statistical standards: By promoting the use of spatial and statistical standards, we facilitate the exchange of information between different organizations and ensure that the data are understandable and usable
- **BB4**- Creating coordination structures: To improve collaboration between geospatial and statistical agencies, appropriate coordination structures (such as joint working groups) need to be established to address common needs in the geospatial and statistical data field
- **CC2**-Creating a space for exchanging knowledge and experience among geospatial and statistical experts. This space can include discussion groups, conferences, webinars, and other similar activities
- **DD1**-Assisting member states to develop a comprehensive plan for integrating geospatial statistics into all relevant sectors and departments.
- **DD3**-Build the capacity of staff in government agencies and other relevant organizations to use and interpret geospatial data

# Actions taken in Iran

Establishment of a Joint Committee between Iran National Cartographic Center and Statistical Centre of Iran



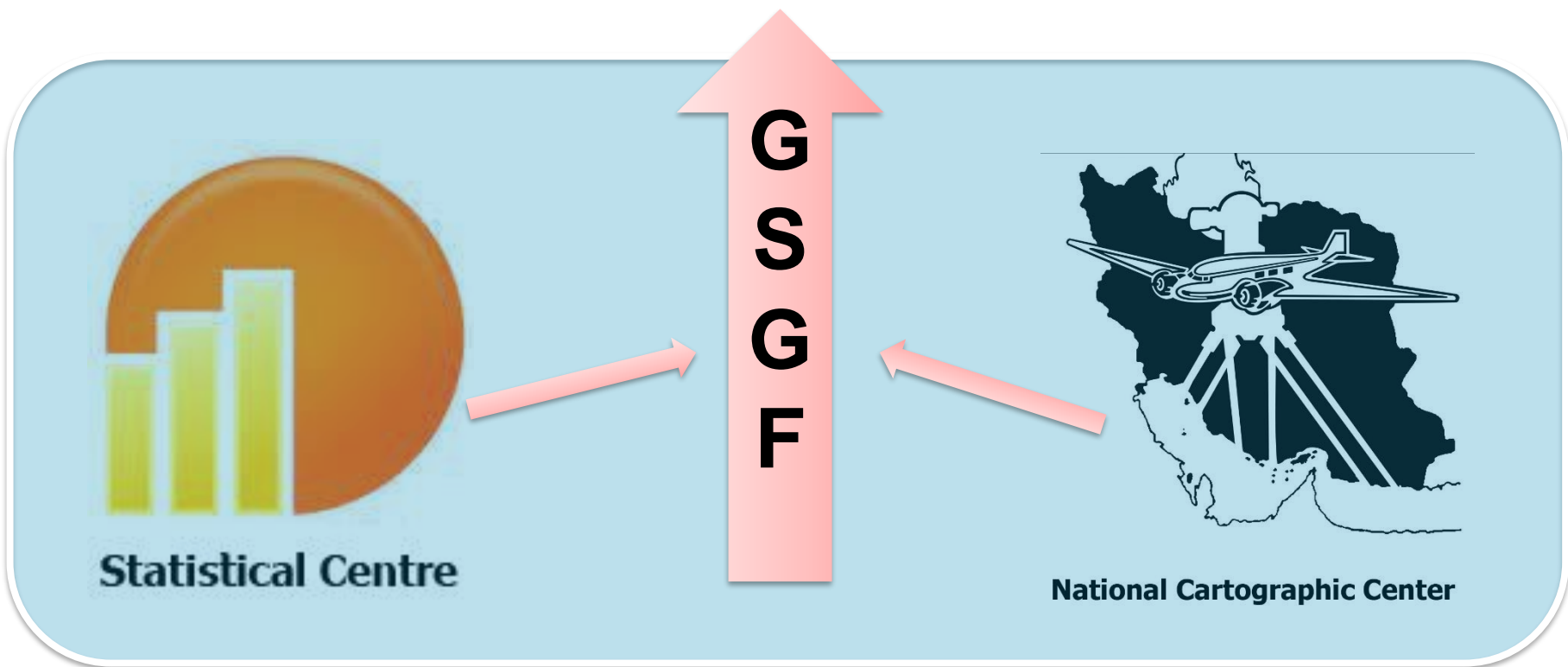
Integrating the spatial layers of NSDI with statistical information by TJS





Presidency Islamic Republic of Iran

# Plan and Budget Organization



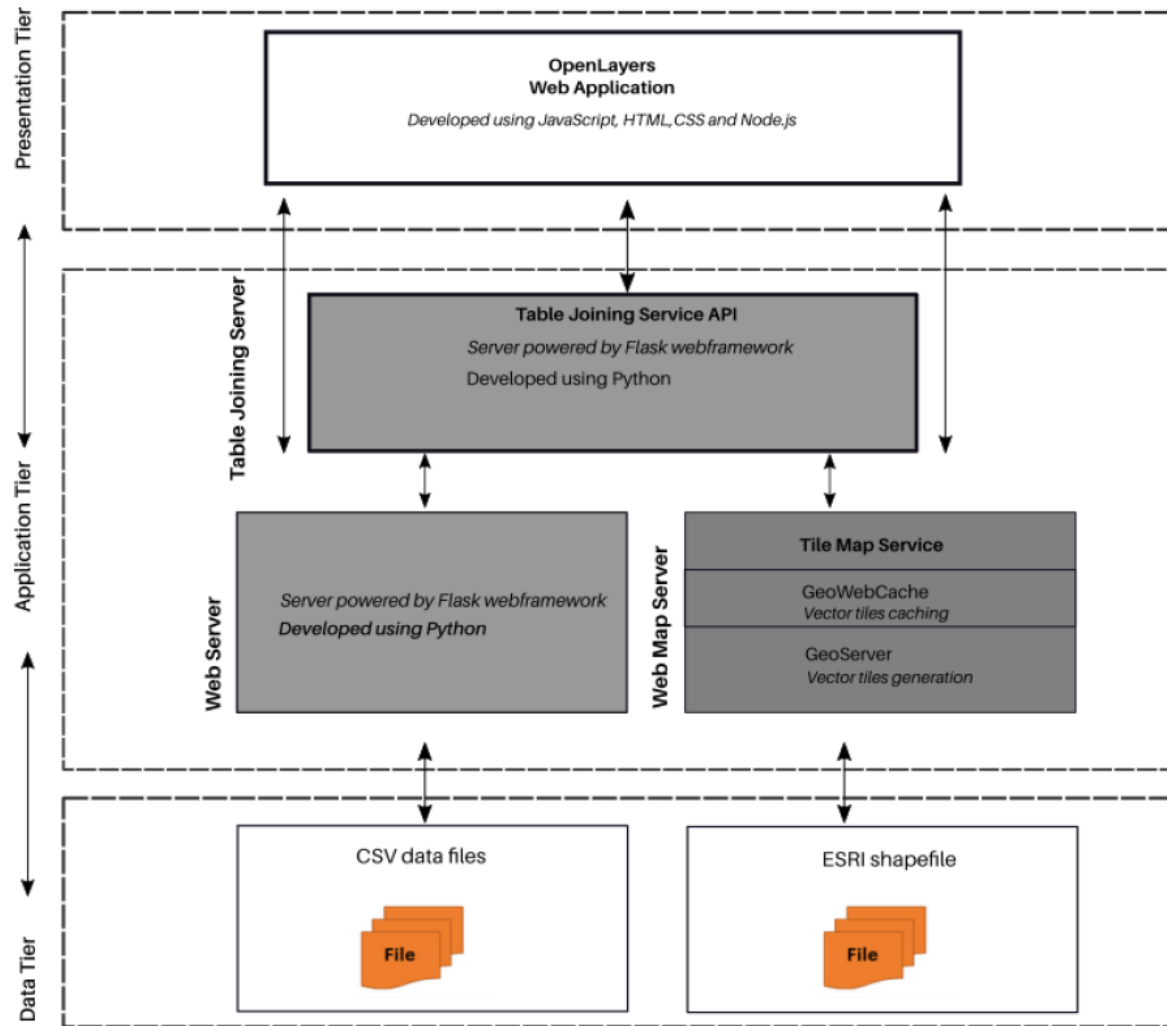
**Statistical Centre**

**National Cartographic Center**

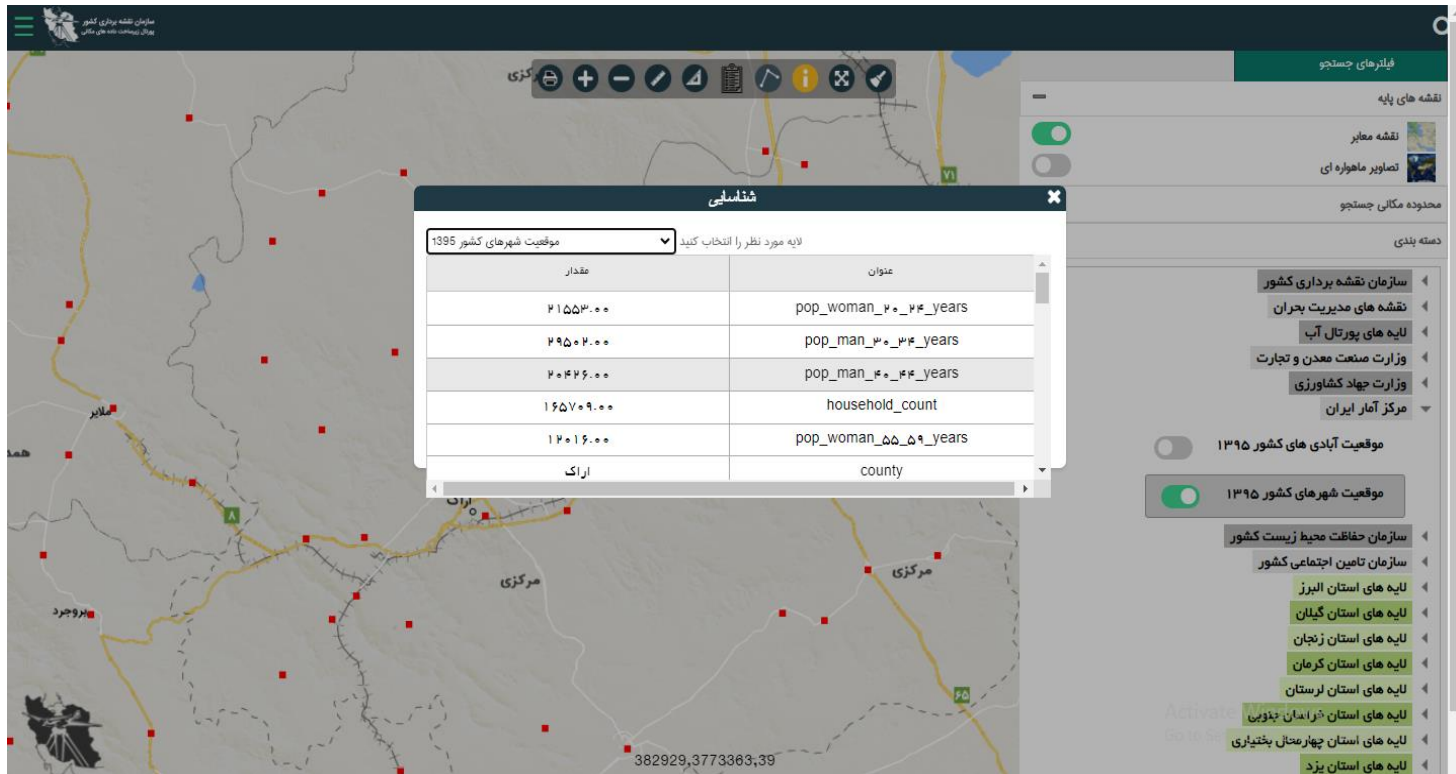
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# TJS architecture

(Sharon Chawanji-2020)



# Integrating the first spatial layer of NSDI with statistical information of the Statistical Center



- Using statistical blocks as statistical units
- Using the TJS standard from the OGC standards
- Connecting the spatial layer “Cities” from NSDI and statistical data of cites from the Statistics Center
- Connecting the statistical information of all settlements, villages, districts, cities and provinces to the corresponding spatial layers in NSDI through a unique 19-digit statistical identifier

Same experience in Indonesia

“one data” policy of Indonesia

Unified code

Spatial data

Statistics

# THANK YOU for your attention



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