

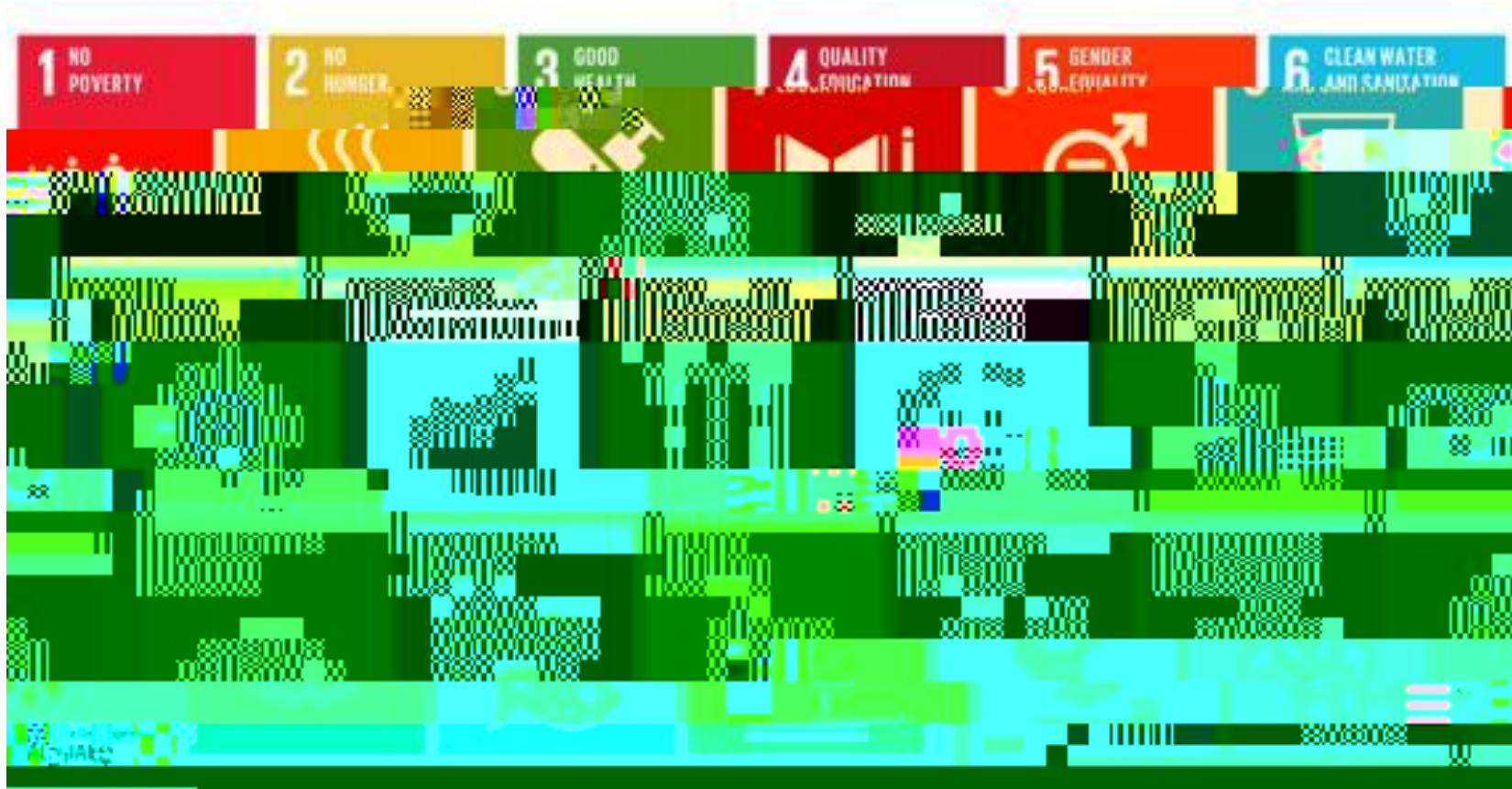


Strengthening Statistical Capacity in LDCs

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SDGs: 17 Goals and 169 Targets





Resolution on data and statistics for the 2030 Agenda , including the global indicator framework, was adopted by the Statistical Commission in March 2017, then by ECOSOC in 7 June and the General Assembly in 6 July 2017.

Global indicator framework contains at this moment 244 indicators, addressing each and every one of the Goals and Targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The global indicators will be yearly refined and comprehensively reviewed in 2020 and in 2025.



Cape Town Global Action Plan

- Implementation of country-led statistical capacity building activities necessary to achieve the 2030 Agenda
- Consists of key actions under six strategic areas:
 1. Coordination and strategic leadership
 2. Innovation and modernization of NSS
 - 3.



10th Tranche Development Account Programme on Statistics and Data (DA10)

Objective:

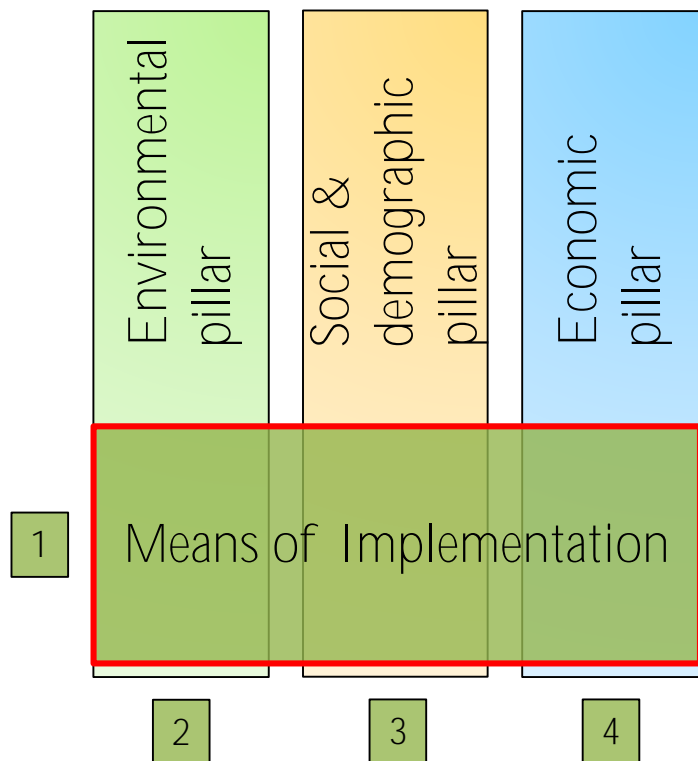
To strengthen the statistical capacity of developing countries to measure, monitor and report on the sustainable development goals in an accurate, reliable and timely manner for evidence-based policymaking

Principles:

- Adapt to the needs of the countries and the evolving agenda
- Build on comparative advantages of and close cooperation between the Development Account implementing entities
- Build on existing initiatives and programmes (coordination)
- Encourage external participation and funding (partnership)



DA10 Structure and related initiatives and tools



Cape Town Global Action Plan
 Framework for reflection, planning, and
 implementation of statistical building
 programmes to achieve the scope and intent of
 the 2030 Agenda.
Transformative Agenda for Official Statistics

Guidelines to support SDG country reporting

Global Indicator Framework - Tiers I / II / III [



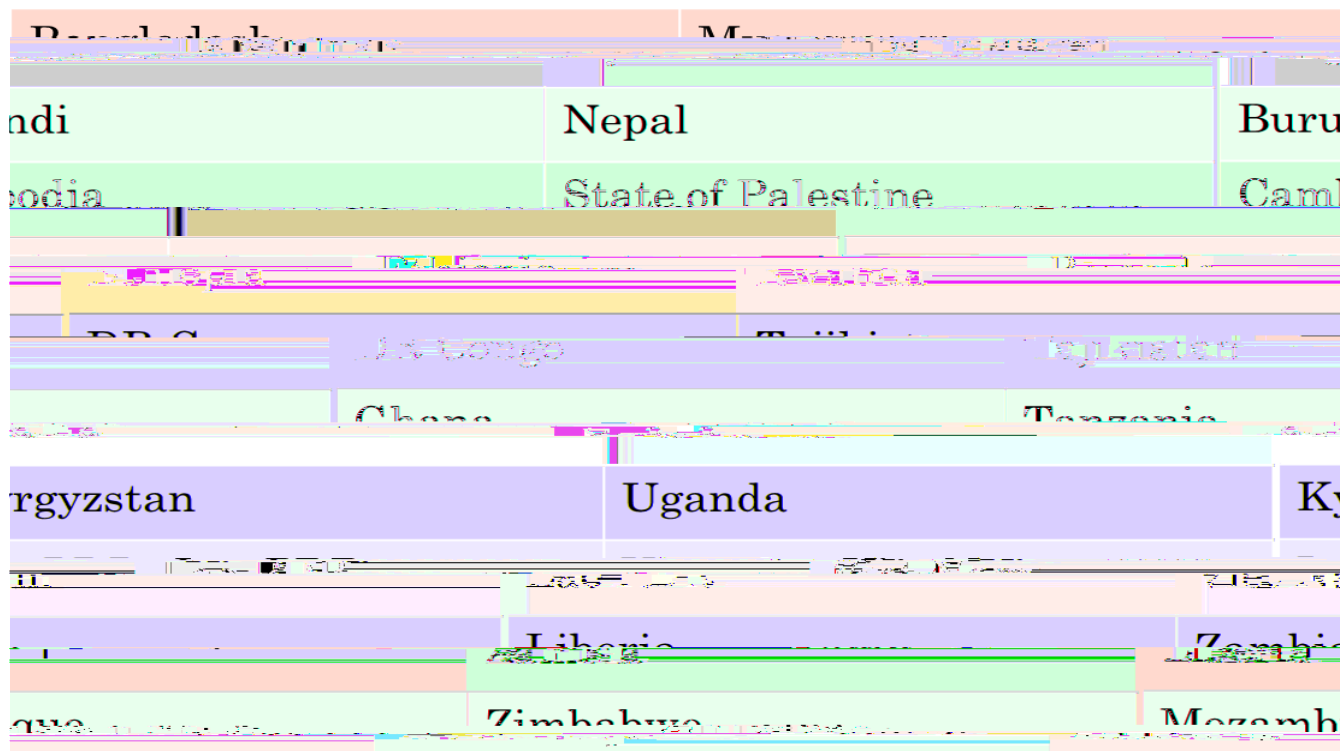
DA10 on Statistics and Data

USD 10 million, 2016 – 2019



UNSD-DFID project on Monitoring the SDG

Project countries and areas:







Can we use new data sources and new technologies in LDCs?



What are “Big Data” sources?

- Automatically generated data (in electronic format), such as mobile phone data, social media data, electronic commercial transactions, sensor networks, smart meters, GPS tracking device, or satellite images
- High frequency and high granularity
- Very large volumes of data and data streams



Internet of Things (Machine-generated data)



UN Global Working Group (GWG) on Big Data for Official Statistics

Created in March 2014 by the UN Statistical Commission to give direction to the use of Big Data for Official Statistics

Based on: Trusted Data , Trusted Methods (algorithms, tools, APIs), Trusted Partners, Trusted Learning

Projects on Statistics and SDG indicators with Satellite, Mobile Phone, Social Media and Scanner data

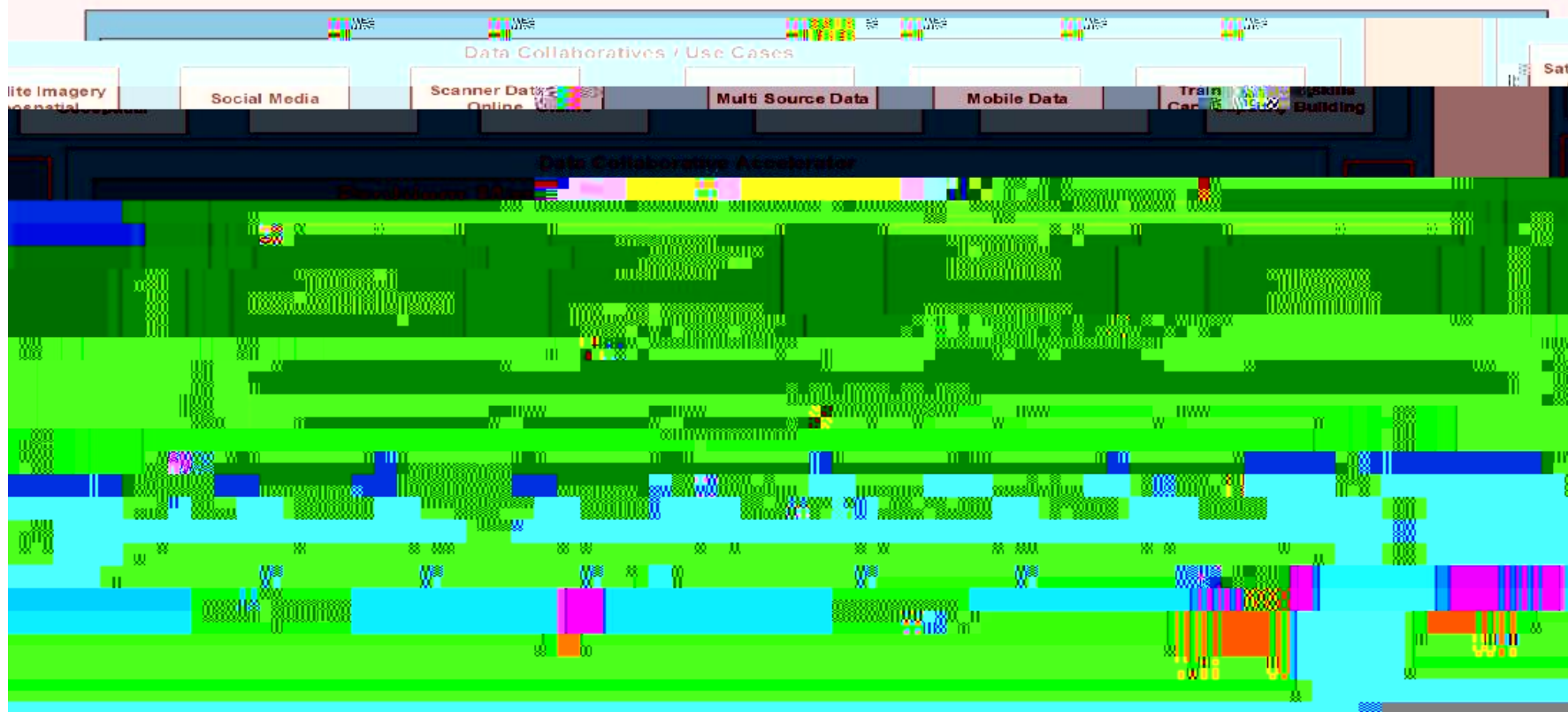
Created a Global Platform as a Research & Development center for the statistical community

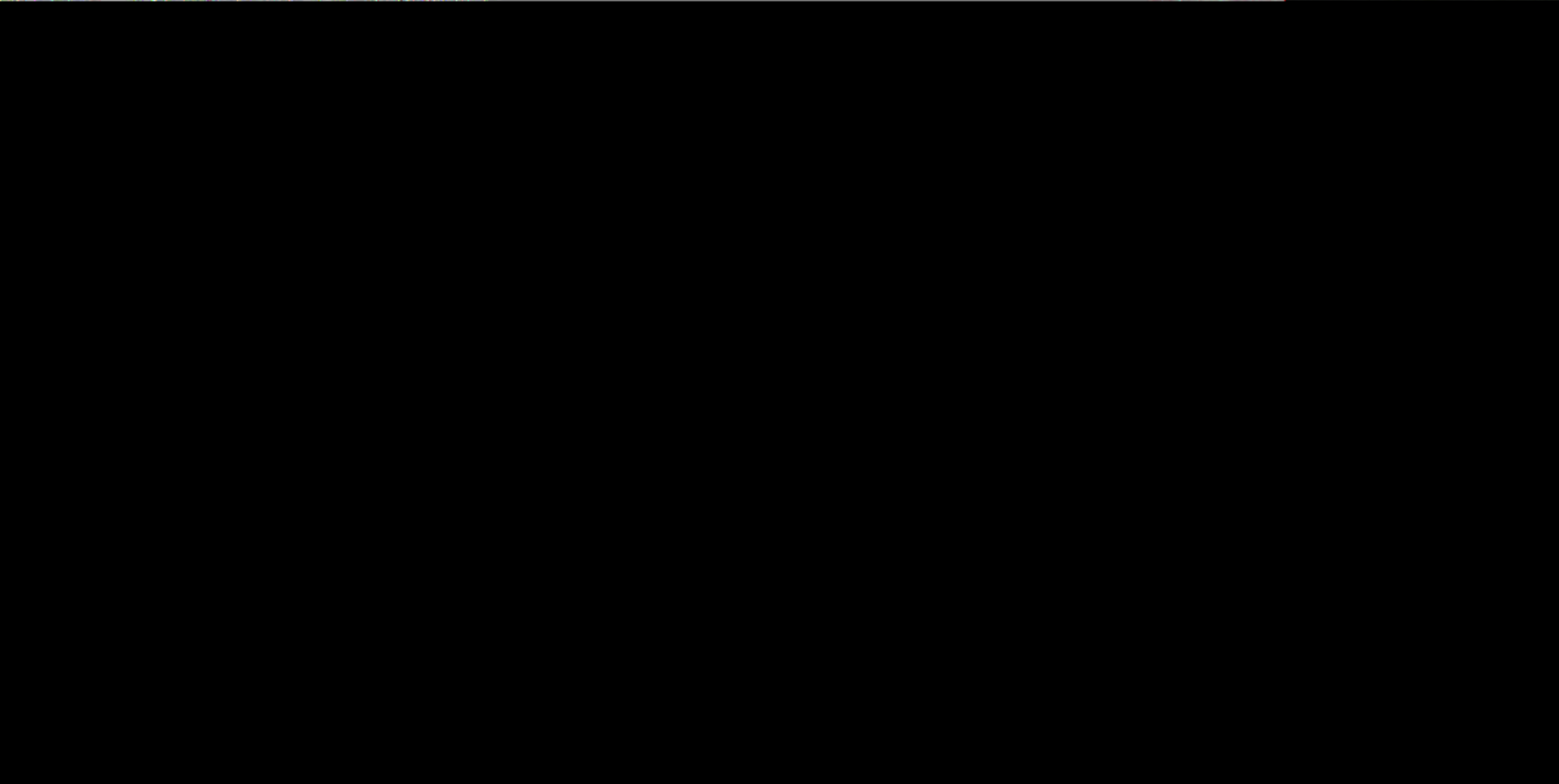
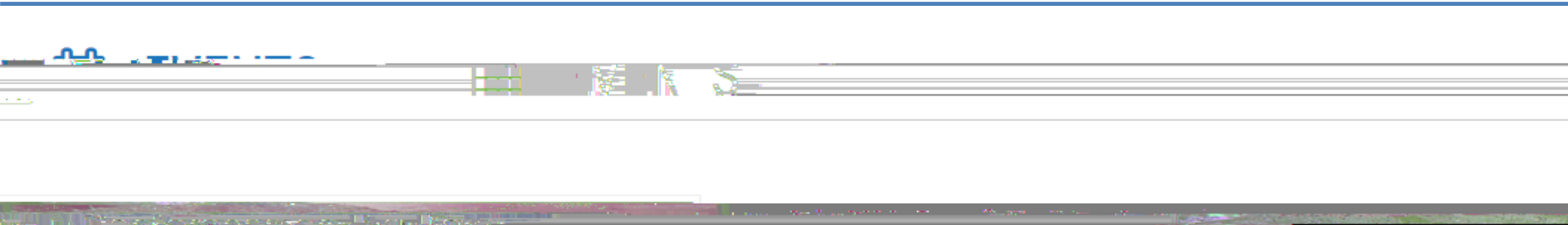


Global Platform

BigData UN Global Working Group

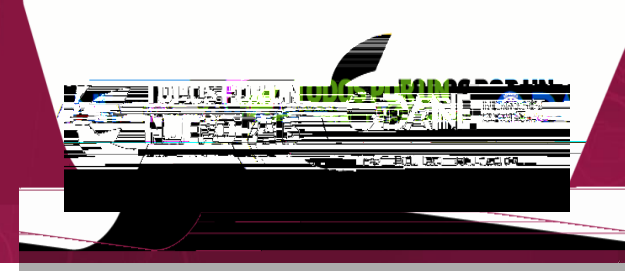
Architecture





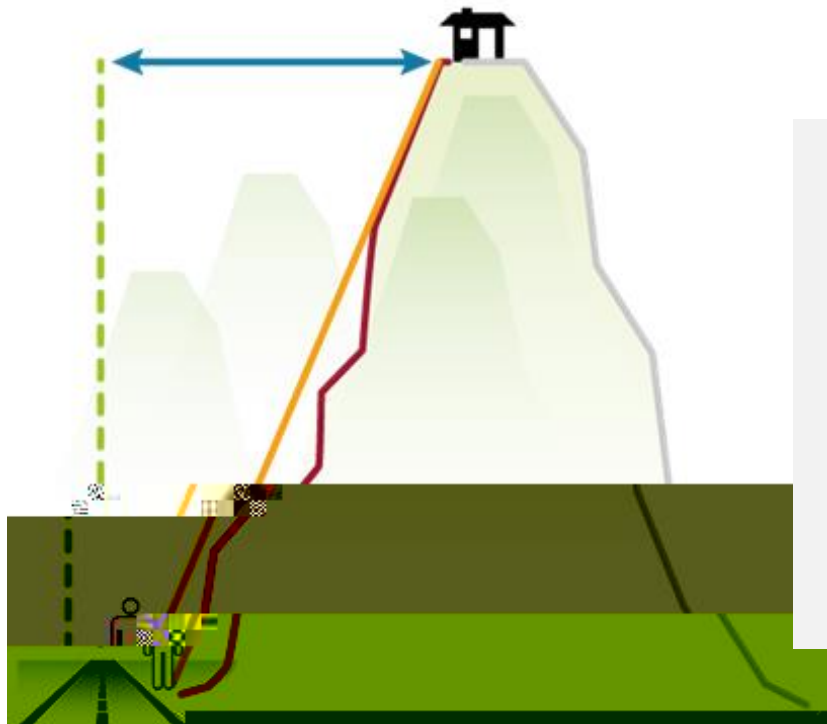
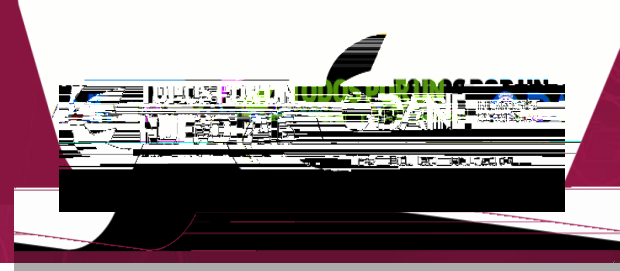


Sustainable Development Goals - SDGs



Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

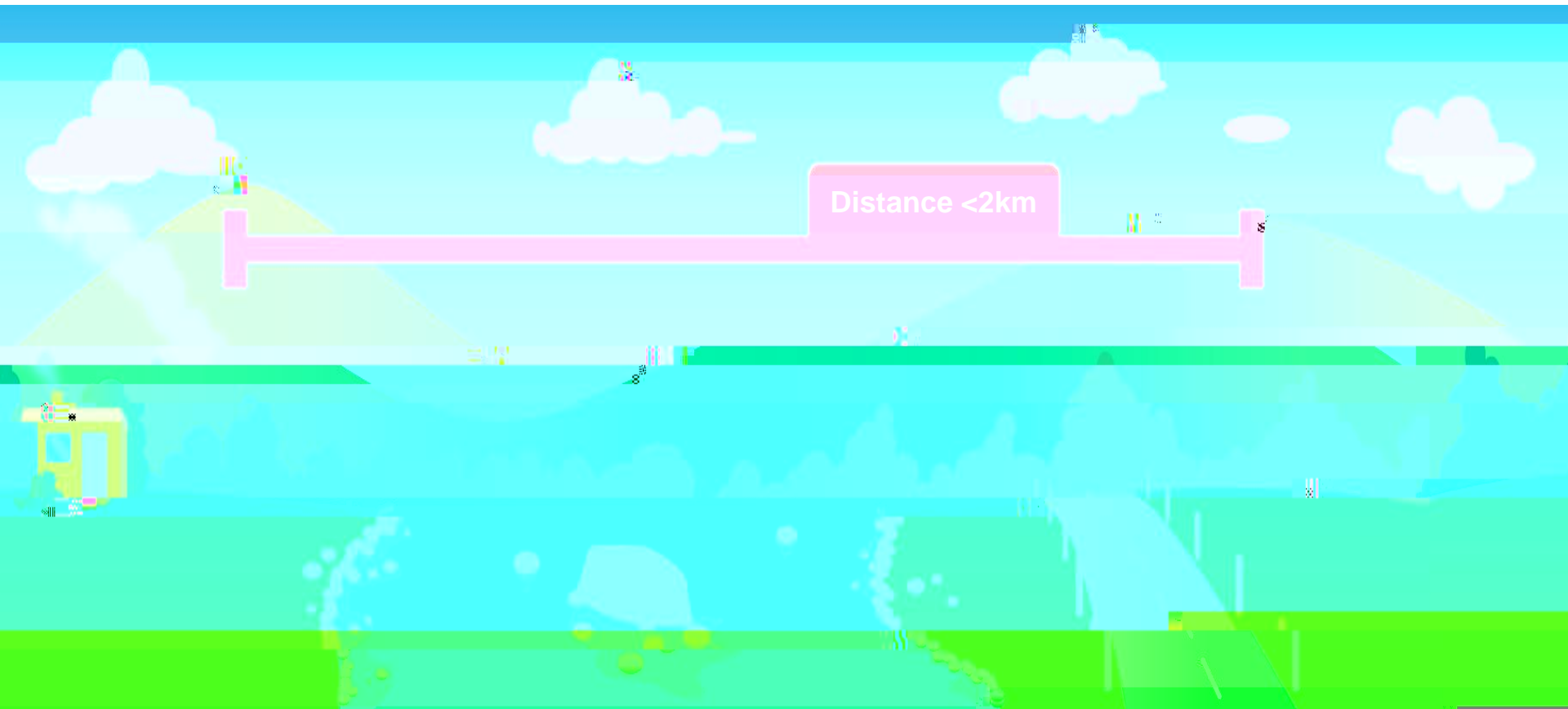
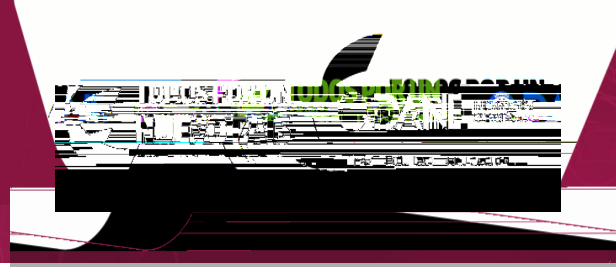
Target 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being



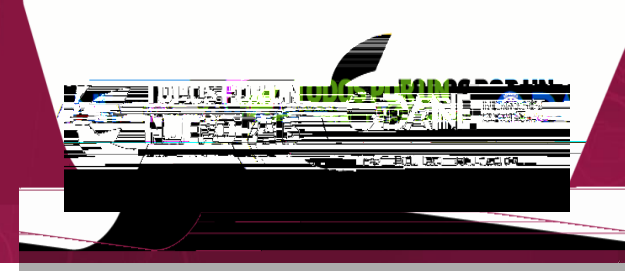
Actual distance on the ground
(natural)

Horizontal distance

Vertical distance (difference in
height)



Overview methodology* Pilot test of the methodology and preliminary results for the Quindío Region



All-season roads



The number of persons residing in the rural area was taken from the National Agriculture and Livestock Census (2014)

The proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road, in the department of Quindío, corresponds to 96.7% of the people

Surface water coverage

Distance

The population is geo-referenced at the property level

Digital Elevation Model - DEM

Calculate the influence area of 2km on each side of the road

The population of the properties that intersect in an area greater than 50% was counted, with the area of influence