AGENDA

1. **Introduction** by co-chairs

2. **Presentation #1**: The latest discussion of SDG Indicators and the expectation for EO (MIC/Japan)

3. **Presentation #2**: SDGs progress report by Asia Pacific countries (ESCAP)

4. **Presentation #3**: The latest activities of EO4SDG Initiative (EO4SDG)

5. **Q&A** on the 3 presentations

6. **Panel Discussion** on country cases (Malaysia, Mongolia and Fiji) in applying EO data, moderated by the co-chairs

7. **Wrap-up and closing** by co-chairs

**Ms. Bolortuya Jambaldorj**, Statistician, National Accounts and Statistical Research Department, National Statistical Office of Mongolia
EARTH OBSERVATION DATA
IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF
OFFICIAL STATISTICS FOR
SDGS IN MONGOLIA

Presenter:
Bolortuya Jambaldorj
Statistician
National Statistics Office of Mongolia

“Linking Earth Observations with Statistical Community for SDGs”
SDGs session in Asia-Oceania GEO (AOGEO) symposium
March 3, 2021
Geospatial statistical development at the NSO Mongolia

- GIS was first introduced at the NSO Mongolia for the 2010 Population and Housing Census: used throughout all stages.
- Before 2010, use of geographic information in statistical mainly served as planning and monitoring tools in forms of rough drawing of basic cartography.
- The development of GIS at the NSO Mongolia brought the inter-agency government collaboration to next level.
- Developing “Geographic information system” through Smart Government Project.

ArcGIS server

https://maps.1212.mn/arcgis/home/
9.1.1. Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road

Used: ArcGIS desktop

Data source:
- Road data -> road which is used in all season
- Population and household database -> Location and distribution of rural population

How:
- Selected road which is used in all season
- Estimated 2kms buffer zone from road -> 2kms away from rural and central road network
- Showed Location of household by points
- Identified households located in 2kms buffer zone
- Estimated total number of rural population located in 2kms buffer zone
- Total population divided by total number of rural population located in 2kms buffer zone and multiplied by 100.

Challenge: Missing road data
Using the integrated databases of geospatial and statistics for SDGs implementation

Integrating the geospatial information and statistics databases is crucial for SDG implementation more than evaluation.

Example of using integrated geospatial statistical database for informed decision making:
7.1.1. Proportion of population with access to electricity
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

Please visit:
www.nso.mn for general information
www.1212.mn for statistics
www.maps.1212.mn for maps
http://sdg.gov.mn/ for SDGs dashboard