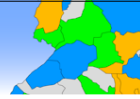




SALB

Second Administrative Level Boundaries



Global Spatial Data Infrastructure (GSDI): From the national to the global level using the example of the SALB project

Lorant Czaran
on behalf of
Steeve Ebener

GSDI 11
Rotterdam, 18 June 2009

Addressing Regional or Global challenges

Several of the challenges that the World has to face today or those to come do not stop at country borders:

- Climate changes,
- Natural disasters (tsunami, earthquakes,...),
- Health threats (i.e. flu pandemic),
- ...

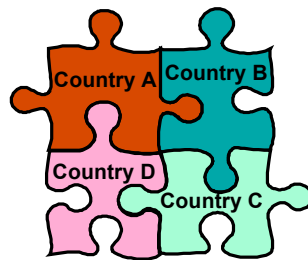


Need a regional or even a global approach



Addressing Regional or Global challenges

Being able to address these regional and/or global challenges from a geographic perspective requires National Spatial Data Infrastructures (NSDI) to be compatible between countries

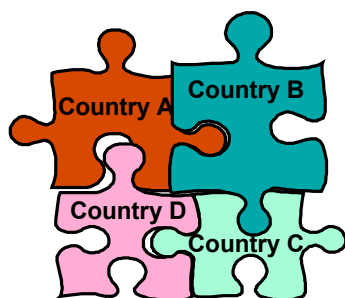


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Addressing Regional or Global challenges

Being country centered by nature, NSDIs are only very seldom compatible among neighboring countries



regional initiatives



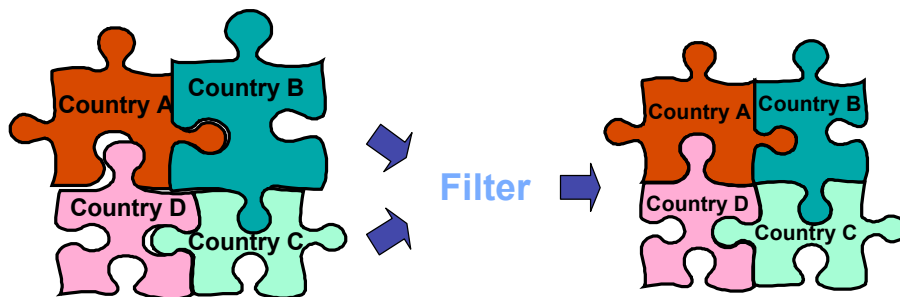
but the problem remain at the border of the region

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Using a filter

One way to get compatibility at the global level without putting too much additional burden on countries is to use a "filter"



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Using a filter

By filter we mean a process which builds on the data developed by the country and which works with the country to obtain a consistent regional/global picture



The Second Administrative Level Boundaries dataset project (SALB) is one example of such process

http://www.who.int/whosis/database/gis/salb/salb_home.htm

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The SALB project

SALB has been launched in 2001 in the context of the activities of the UN Geographic Information Working Group (UNGIWG).



and has for objective to provide free access, for non-commercial use, to a working platform for the collection, management, visualization and sharing of sub national data/information.

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The SALB project

This platform...

- 1) Covers all the UN Member States
- 2) Freely redistributable (under copyright)
- 3) Validated by the National Mapping Agencies
- 4) Standardized (international border, Metadata, spelling, coding scheme, editing protocols)

...and results in a database which contains:

- 1) National Mapping Agencies contact information (167 countries)
- 2) Coded historic changes starting from 1990 for the 1st level and from 2000 for the 2nd level (136 countries)
- 3) GIS maps corresponding to the situations observed since January 2000 (48 countries)

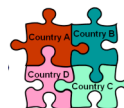
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The SALB project

... providing, among other things:

1. an up-to-date, validated and standardized data set for the international community developed in collaboration with the countries
2. a collaborative process which aims at reducing duplication of efforts within, and possibly outside, the UN providing support to countries at the same time
3. an added value to other initiative such as Global Mapping and a key element for building the content of the Global Spatial Data Infrastructure (GSDI) by:
 - being already seamless (codes, boundaries)
 - integrating the time dimension



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Thank you for your
attention

