



Mobile Phone Data for SDG Monitoring

GEORGIA



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Georgia and Sustainable Development Goals



In 2015, Georgia has undertaken active measures to adjust SDG agenda and its targets to the national circumstances.

The government of Georgia declared all 17 SDGs as national priorities. Georgia currently has all 17 goals, 94 targets, and 202 indicators nationalized (201 unique indicators).

Nationalized Goals, Targets and Indicators

➤ Goals – 17

➤ Targets – 94

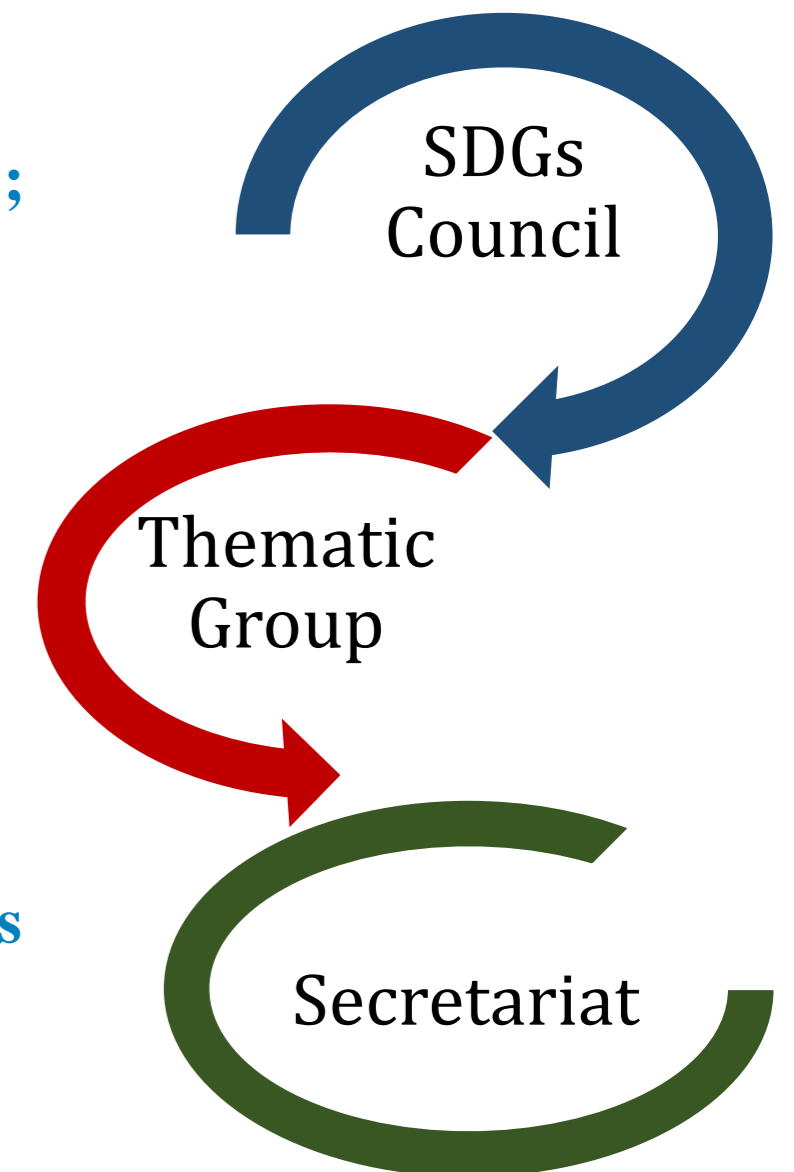
➤ Indicators – 202 (201 unique)



Architecture and Institutional Setting of SDG in Georgia



- ❖ In 2015, the Administration of Government of Georgia was assigned to lead nationalization and coordination process of the SDGs at the highest political level;
- ❖ Sustainable Development Goals Inter-Agency Council has been established To facilitate the implementation and monitoring of the SDG goals;
- ❖ The Council has 4 thematic working groups:
 - ✓ Social Inclusion;
 - ✓ Economic development;
 - ✓ Sustainable Energy and Environmental Protection;
 - ✓ Democratic Governance.
- ❖ All stakeholders from the public, civil, international, academic and private sectors are involved in the work of the Council and working groups.



The Role and Status of Geostat



- ❖ Geostat serves as the primary data source for SDG indicators (The data source of 61 out of 201 nationalized unique indicators is Geostat).
- ❖ Geostat alongside the Administration of Government plays the key role in coordinating the production of the SDG indicators;
- ❖ Geostat is a member of the council coordinating the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs goals;
- ❖ Geostat assists the Government Administration in assessing the country's progress towards SDG achievement;
- ❖ Geostat determines the directions for strengthening national statistical capabilities for SDG.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



SDG and Mobile Phone Data



How Mobile Phone Data (MPD) can contribute to sustainable development?

Here is examples showing how MPD could be used to help achieve the SDGs:

- ❖ **Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere**
 - ✓ Spending patterns on mobile phone services can provide proxy indicators of income levels
- ❖ **Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**
 - ✓ Mapping the movement of mobile phone users can help predict the spread of infectious diseases
- ❖ **Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development**
 - ✓ Partnerships to enable the combining of statistics, mobile and internet data can provide a better and real-time understanding of today's hyper-connected world



Advantage and Limitations of MPD



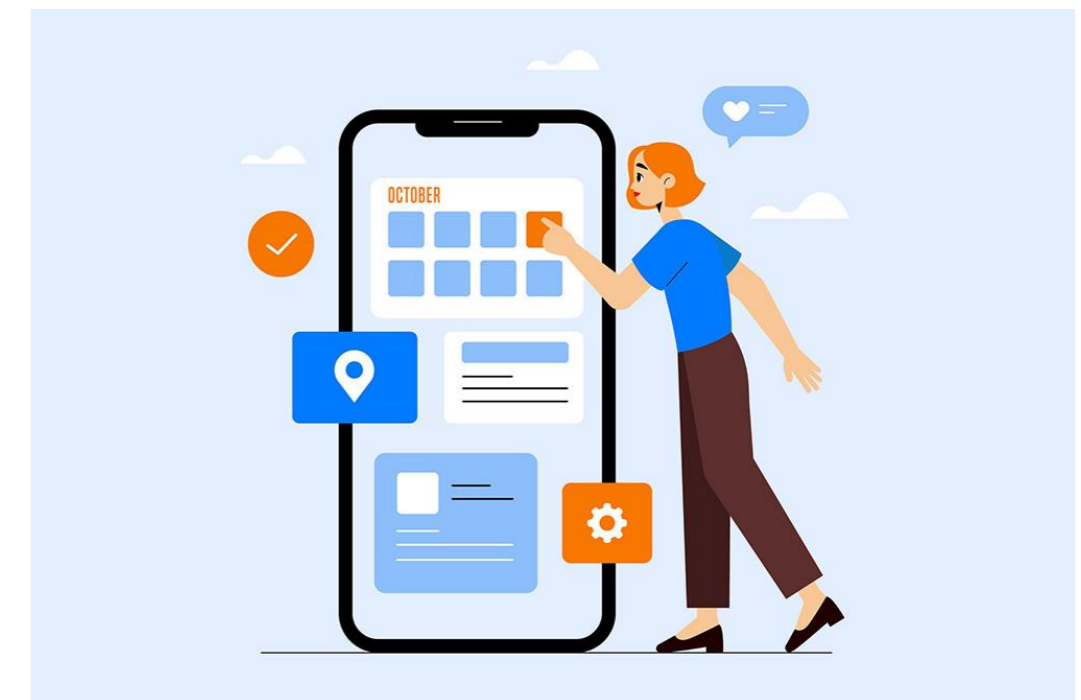
Advantage of MPD sources:

- Timeliness
- Access to statistical information previously not available
- More frequent data
- Accuracy
- Relatively low costs
- Less burden
- Granularity



Limitations of MPD sources:

- Data access
- MPD might include noise and erroneous records
- Special skills and infrastructure needed



Geostat and MPD (Migration and Tourism Statistics)



Cooperation with the UNSD/DESA and other involved parties:

- Meetings/Workshops and other activities are in place;
- Member of Mobile Phone Data Task Team of the UN Global Working Group on Big Data for Official Statistics (starting from 2019);
 - ✓ Member of subgroup on tourism statistics;
 - ✓ Lead of the subgroup on migration statistics.
- The thematic handbook has been prepared and published (methodological document) on the use of Mobile Phone Data for official statistics.



United Nations
Statistics Division

Geostat and MPD (Migration and Tourism Statistics)



Cooperation with the Georgian National Communications Commission (GNCC):

- Several meetings held with the representatives of GNCC to assess production of migration and tourism statistics;
- Methodology have been sent to the GNCC for further pilot processing of the data (2019);
- GNCC conducted pilot processing of the data (roamers and non-roamers data) using Call Detail Records (CDR) and Internet Protocol Detail Record (IPDR) data events from the for assessing tourism and migration;
- GNCC presented the preliminary results on the platform in the interactive format.



Limitations (Georgia)

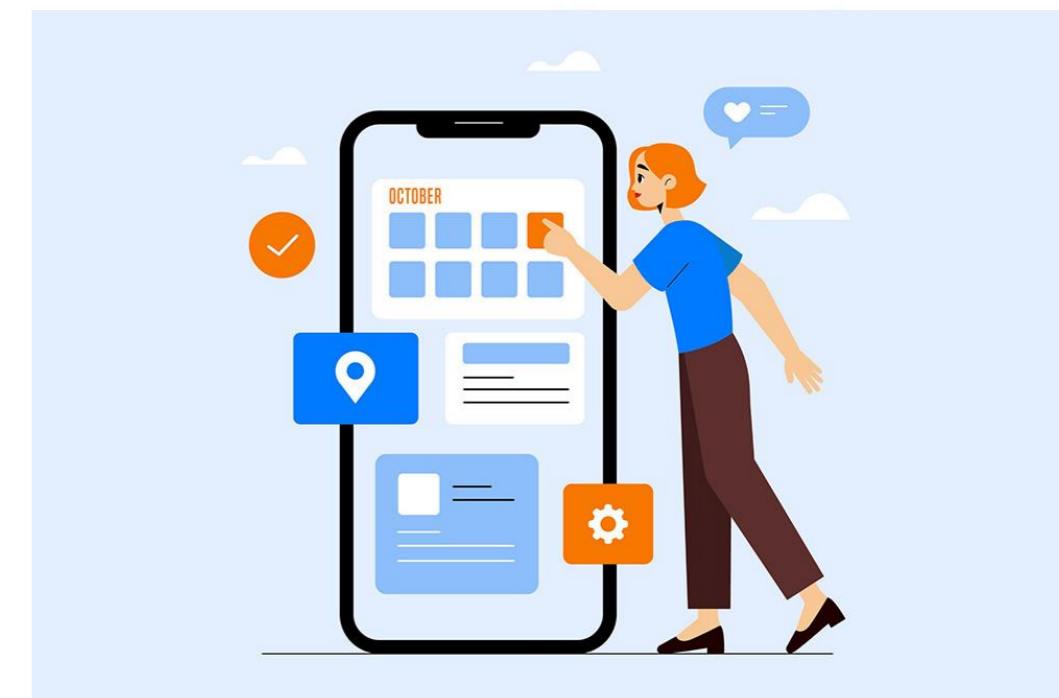


Cooperation with the GNCC – Important factors → Limitations:

- IT infrastructure: Lack of adequate infrastructure, which is required to process huge data (commission request);
- Access to data/Partnership Model - In Georgia, there is no direct collaboration with the MNOs, but rather through GNCC (see the Figure). Due to the current legislation, the Commission has a limited right to provide Geostat (or other third parties) with individual data received from mobile operators.



- Data quality - the data do not include demographic characteristics, which is important for assessing the structure of the population and migrants;
- **Since the project is temporarily on hold the methodology could not be tested on the real data.**

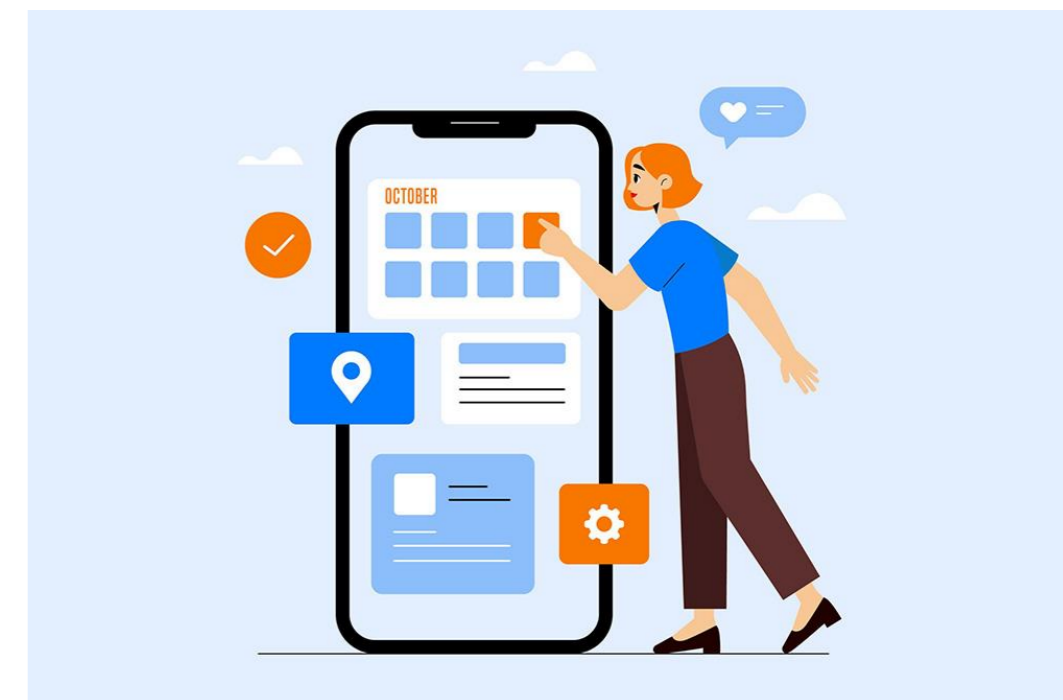


Conclusion



Benefits of MPD for Migration and Tourism Statistics:

- MPD can fill the current data gaps (→ Population, migration, tourism);
- The governments, researchers, internal and international organizations will benefit;
- MPD researched and relatively well proven to determine stocks and flows for domestic migration and tourism.





Thank you for attention!

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