

IAEG-SDGs Working Group on Geospatial Information

First Meeting
Conference Room CR 5
GA Building, UN Headquarters, New York



Greg Scott

UN-GGIM

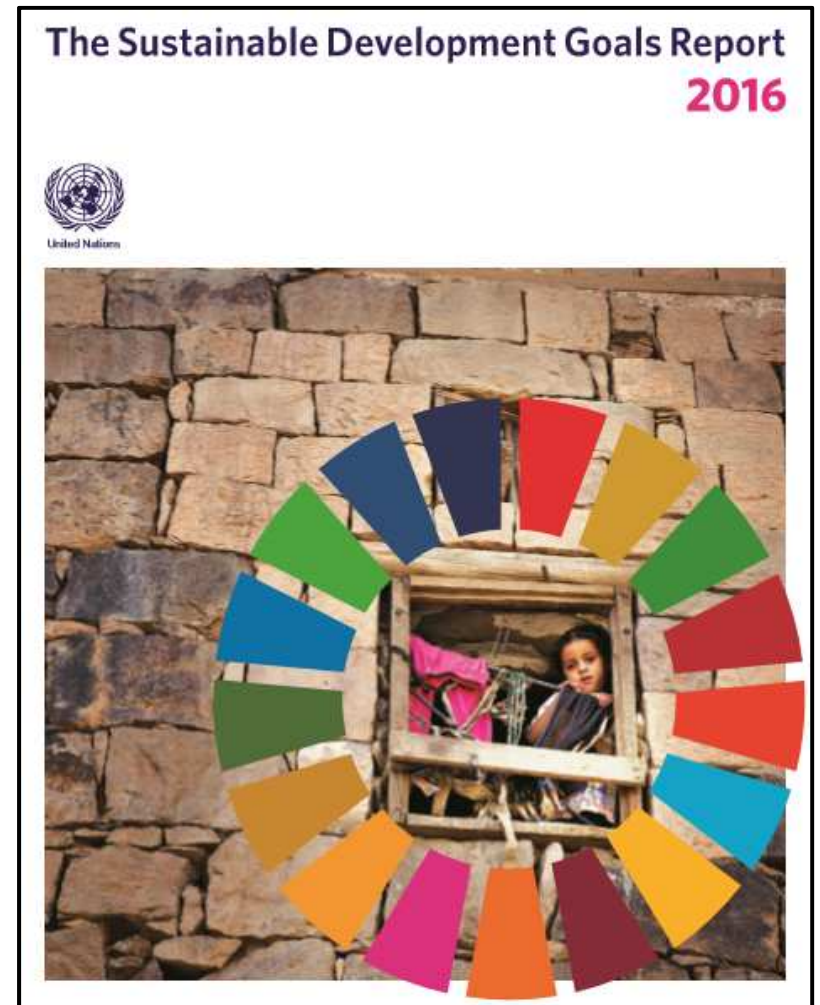
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Reporting Annual SDGs Progress

- Reporting conducted by IAEG-SDGs.
- Has been a statistical process that now requires a geographic lens.
- Methodologies to sample and collect data in a consistent and sustainable manner.
- Much experimental effort, but how to go into production mode and expand out from local to global.
- Integration of national policies.
- Integration of national information systems.
- When do we start?



<http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2016/secretary-general-sdg-report-2016--EN.pdf>



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Sustainable Development Goals Report 2016



Ensuring that no one is left behind

127. As a starting point, it requires an understanding of which population groups are the most disadvantaged, in what way and to what extent. This is only discovered through accurate information that is broken down by age, sex, location of residence and other group characteristics. As stated in the 2030 Agenda: “Quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind. Such data is key to decision-making”.

128. The data demands relating to the SDGs are unprecedented, and will require coordinated efforts at the global, regional and national levels. However, even from the data currently available, it is abundantly clear that the benefits of development are not equally shared.



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Improving data quality and availability

143. Data of good quality are vital in order to make informed decisions and to ensure accountability for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Tracking progress on the SDGs requires the collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of an unprecedented amount of data and statistics at the subnational, national, regional and global levels, including those derived from official statistical systems and from new and innovative data sources.

147. New data sources and technologies for data collection will need to be explored, including through partnerships with civil society, the private sector and academia. The integration of geospatial information and statistical data will also be essential for the production of a number of indicators.



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SDG Indicators

Global Database

Explore the data:

By SDG indicator By country or area

1.5.1 - Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people [a]

Go Clear Back

Indicator : 1.5.1 - Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people [a]

Available series:

- + Missing persons due to disaster
- + Number of deaths due to disaster
- + Number of persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people

CSV Excel

Search:

Country or Area	Frequency	Unit	Location	Age Group	Sex	Source Type	2000
Albania	Annual	Number (Units)	Total	Total	Total	Not available	504
Argentina	Annual	Number (Units)	Total	Total	Total	Not available	131,049
Antigua and Barbuda	Annual	Number (Units)	Total	Total	Total	Not available	
Belize	Annual	Number (Units)	Total	Total	Total	Not available	57,980
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Annual	Number (Units)	Total	Total	Total	Not available	353
Bhutan	Annual	Number (Units)	Total	Total	Total	Not available	
Chile	Annual	Number (Units)	Total	Total	Total	Not available	37,030
Cook Islands	Annual	Number (Units)	Total	Total	Total	Not available	
Colombia	Annual	Number (Units)	Total	Total	Total	Not available	81,997
Comoros	Annual	Number (Units)	Total	Total	Total	Not available	
Costa Rica	Annual	Number (Units)	Total	Total	Total	Not available	8,782
Djibouti	Annual	Number (Units)	Total	Total	Total	Not available	5
Dominica	Annual	Number (Units)	Total	Total	Total	Not available	
Ecuador	Annual	Number (Units)	Total	Total	Total	Not available	12,709

Country or Area:
Country

Location:
Total



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SDG Indicators

Global Database

Explore the data:

By SDG indicator By country or area

11.1.1 - Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

Go Clear Back

Indicator : 11.1.1 - Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

Available series:

+ Proportion of urban population living in slums

CSV Excel

Search:

Country or Area	Frequency	Unit	Location	Age Group	Sex	Source Type	2000
Developing regions	Annual	Percent (Units)	Total	Total	Total	Not available	39.40
Eastern Asia	Annual	Percent (Units)	Total	Total	Total	Not available	37.40
Latin America and the Caribbean	Annual	Percent (Units)	Total	Total	Total	Not available	29.20
Northern Africa	Annual	Percent (Units)	Total	Total	Total	Not available	20.30
Oceania	Annual	Percent (Units)	Total	Total	Total	Not available	24.10
Southern Asia	Annual	Percent (Units)	Total	Total	Total	Not available	45.80
South-eastern Asia	Annual	Percent (Units)	Total	Total	Total	Not available	39.60
Sub-Saharan Africa	Annual	Percent (Units)	Total	Total	Total	Not available	65.00
Western Asia	Annual	Percent (Units)	Total	Total	Total	Not available	20.60

Showing 1 to 9 of 9 entries

Country or Area:
Regions

Location:
Total

SDG Indicators

Global Database

Explore the data:

By SDG indicator By country or area

11.1.1 - Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Target 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

Indicator 11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

Disaggregation:

Potential Disaggregation: Disaggregation by location (intra-urban), Disaggregation by income group, Disaggregation by sex, race, ethnicity, religion, migration status (head of household), Disaggregation by age (household members), Disaggregation by disability (household members)

Quantifiable Derivatives: Proportion of households with durable housing, Proportion of households with improved water, Proportion of households with improved sanitation, Proportion of households with sufficient living space, Proportion of households with security of tenure, Proportion of households with one (1) housing deprivation, Proportion of households with multiple (3 or more) housing deprivations, Proportion of households with approved municipal permit, Proportion of households with (in)adequate housing (affordability).

Showing 1 to 9 of 9 entries

Country or Area:
Regions

Location:
Total



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