



How can geospatial research contributing to the measurement of SDG indicators?

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Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges

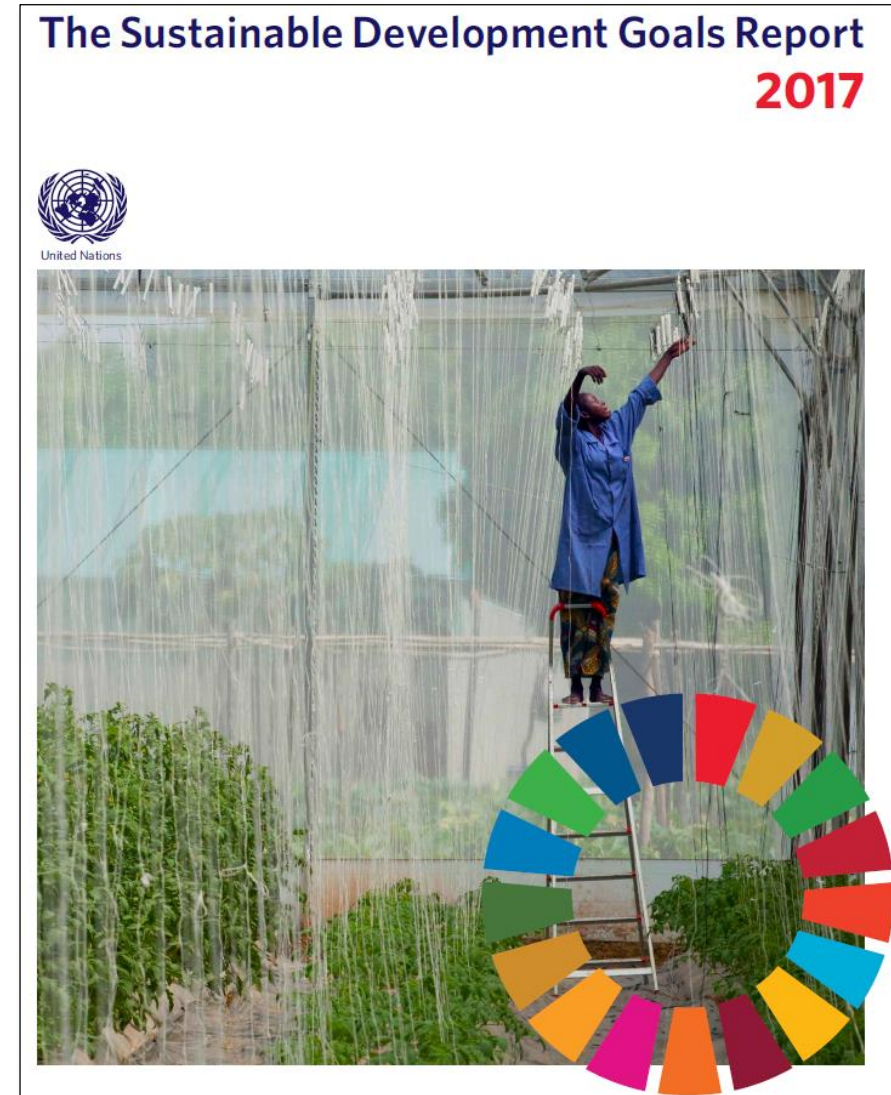
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The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017

“Implementation has begun, but the clock is ticking. This report shows that the rate of progress in many areas is far slower than needed to meet the targets by 2030”

“This report provides a snapshot of our efforts to date. It stresses that high-level political leadership and new partnerships will be essential for sustaining momentum. It also underscores the need for reliable, timely, accessible and disaggregated data to measure progress, inform decision-making and ensure that everyone is counted”

António Guterres
Secretary-General, United Nations



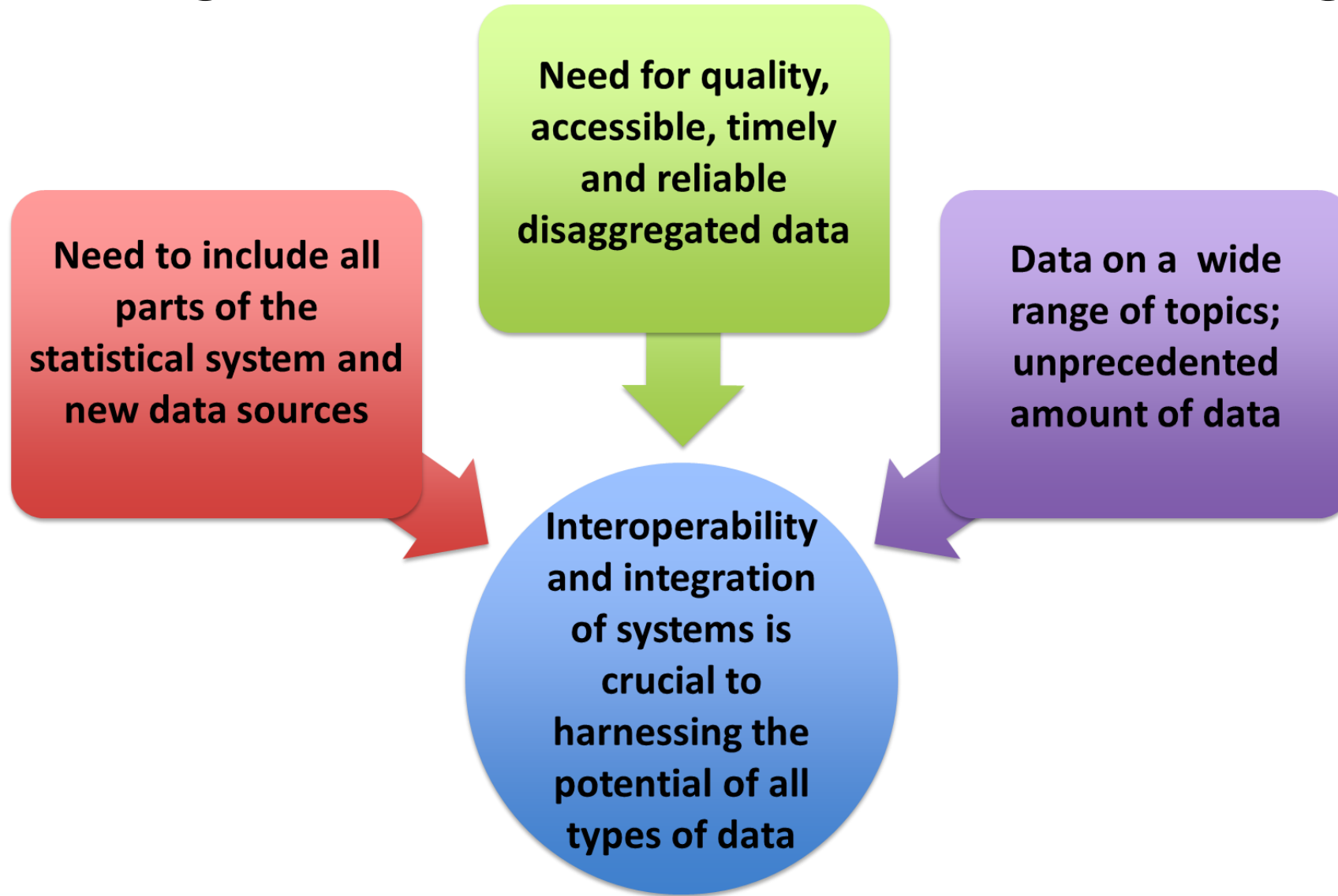
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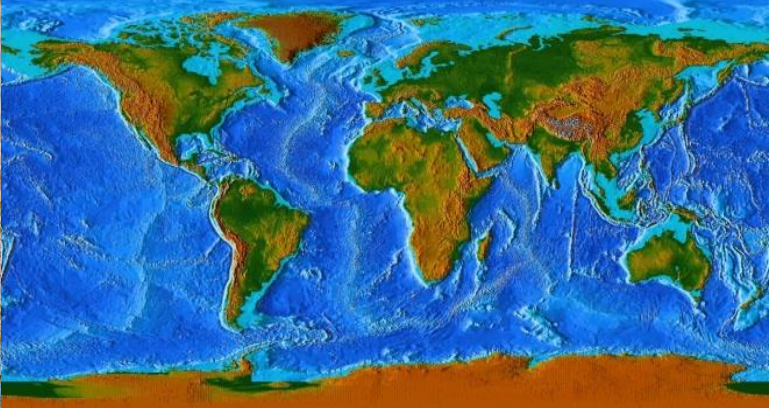
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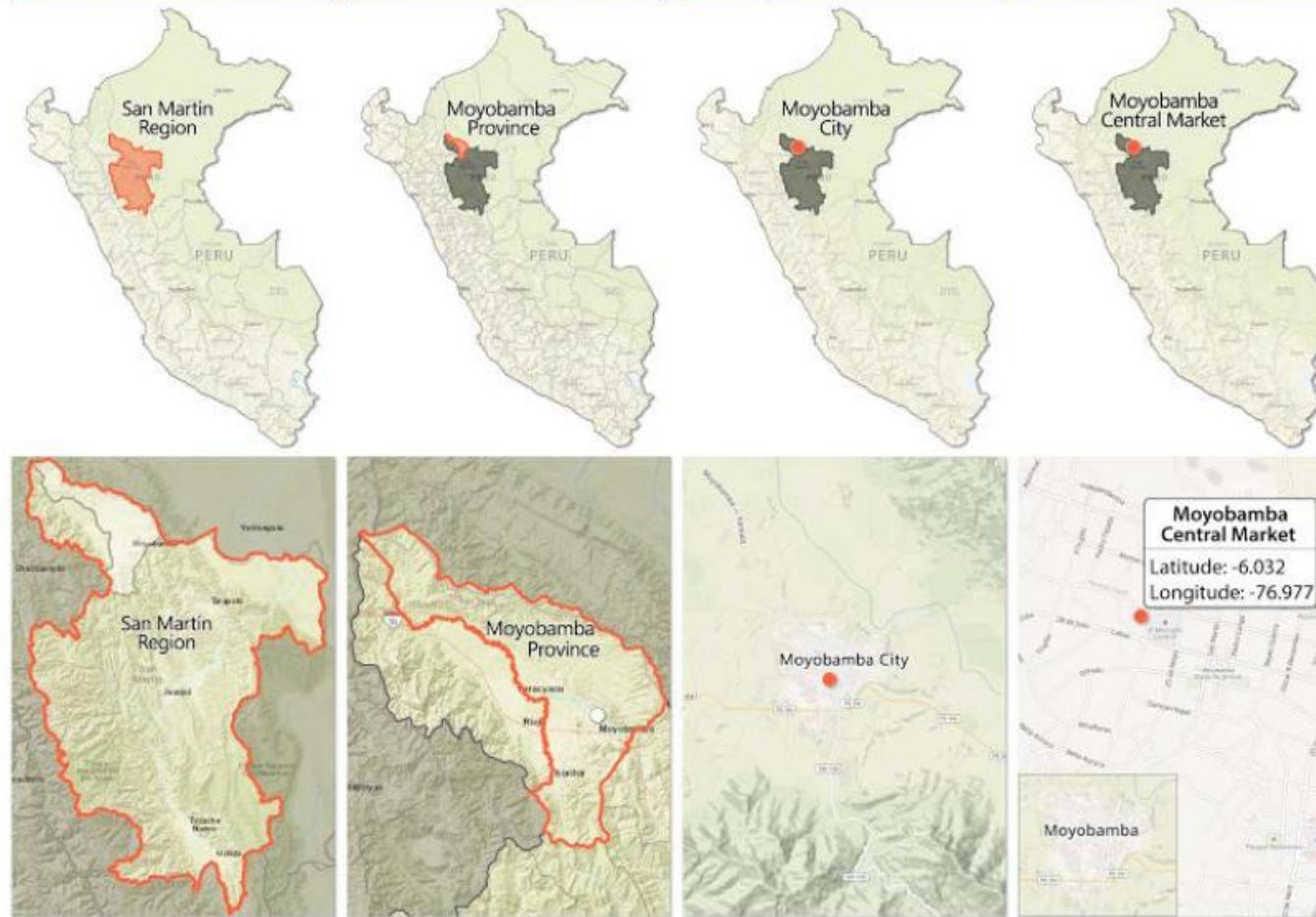
Addressing the data needs for the 2030 Agenda





Map View: The maps below display a range of geographic scales at which indicator data can be collected, from the lowest level of geographic detail on the left (administrative unit I) to the highest level of geographic detail on the right (exact location using latitude/longitude coordinates).

Geographic Disaggregation



Geographic Aggregation

Source: USAID



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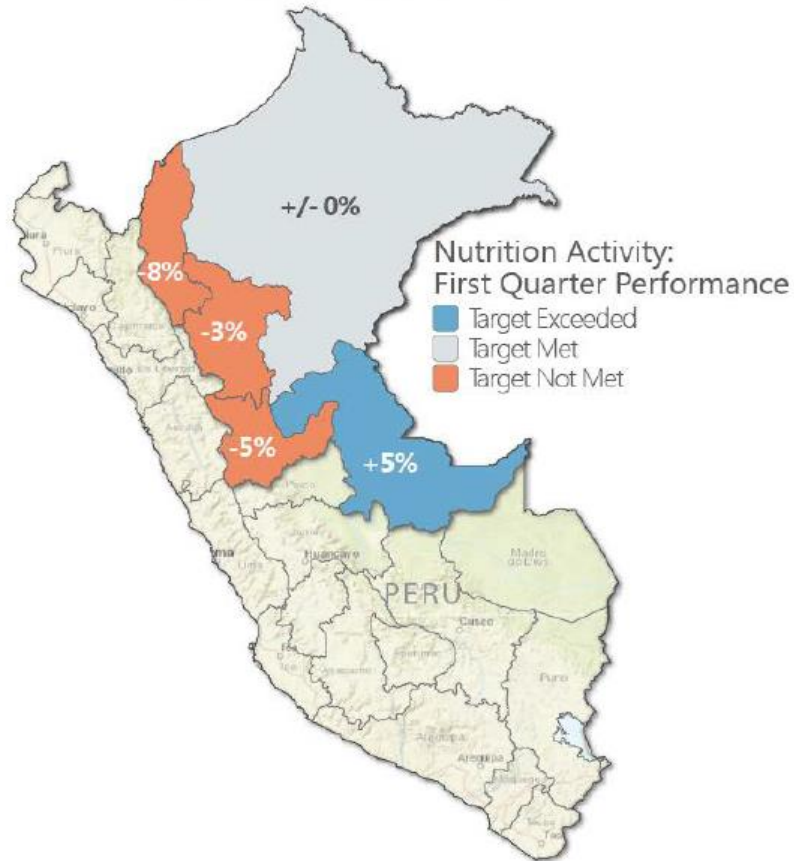
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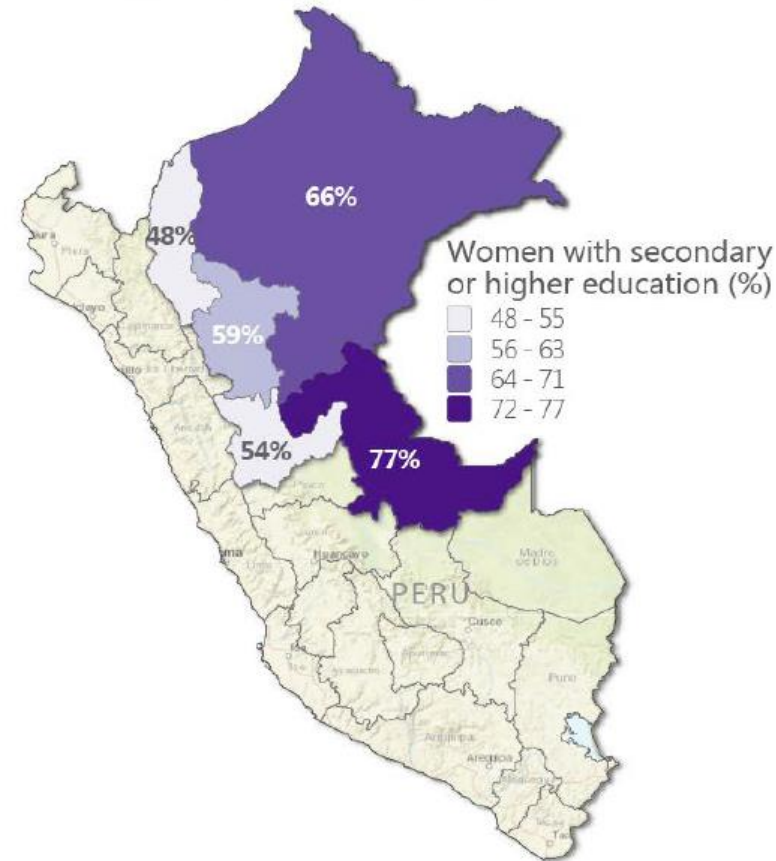
Example: Peru – Comparing Performance and Context Indicators

With geographically disaggregated indicators, one can explore questions, such as: “Does the nutrition activity appear to perform better (performance indicator) in areas where female education rates (context indicator) are higher? Why might this be?” This type of analysis can support learning and adaptation of programs.

Performance Indicator



Context Indicator



The nutrition activity is underperforming in areas where women are less educated

Source: USAID



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1. The future reporting needs of the global indicator framework will need to consider ‘geographically disaggregated’ data, from the sub-national to national level, while also allowing for ‘aggregated’ global reporting that builds directly on the national data developed by countries, as well as that provided from custodian agencies.
2. Additionally, national level indicators will be developed by countries, and likely not be produced by each country in the same way. The good news is that the statistical community is familiar with data aggregations and national data, while the geospatial community is familiar with geographic data disaggregation and sub-national data.
3. With a unique understanding of context and circumstances, our combined professional expertise is well positioned to contribute to measuring and monitoring the SDGs, and tracking annual progress with statistics, geospatial information, and other sources of data.



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