



Intégration statistique et géospatiale

Aide aux décisions et le programme SALB

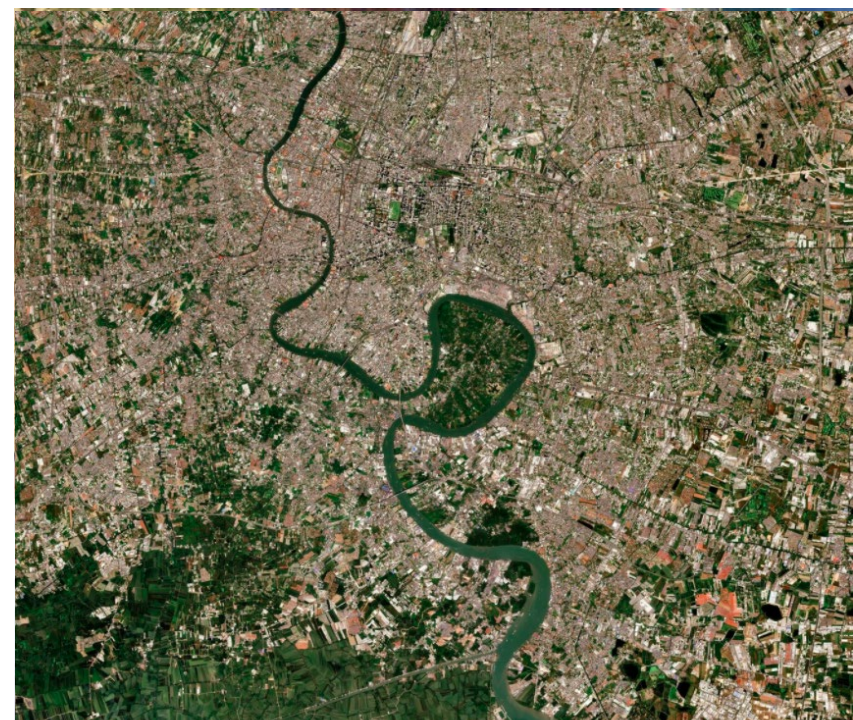


Nations Unies

| Géospatiale

Programme SALB







SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

1 NO POVERTY

2 ZERO HUNGER

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

5 GENDER EQUALITY

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

13 CLIMATE ACTION

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

15 LIFE ON LAND

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS



THE GLOBAL MEAN TEMPERATURE IN 2018 IS APPROXIMATELY **1°C ABOVE** THE PRE-INDUSTRIAL BASELINE



186 PARTIES HAVE RATIFIED THE PARIS AGREEMENT

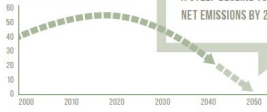
CLIMATE-RELATED AND GEOPHYSICAL DISASTERS CLAIMED AN ESTIMATED 1.3 MILLION LIVES BETWEEN 1998 AND 2017



DESPITE AN INCREASE IN GLOBAL CLIMATE FINANCE FLOWS OF 17% (2015-2018), COMPARED WITH 2013-2014,



ATMOSPHERIC CO₂ CONCENTRATION IS **146% OF** PRE-INDUSTRIAL LEVELS (2017)

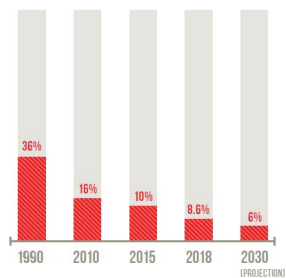


TO LIMIT GLOBAL WARMING TO 1.5°C, GLOBAL CO₂ EMISSIONS NEED TO BE 65% OF 2010 LEVEL BY 2030 AND CONTINUE A STEEP DECLINE TO NET EMISSIONS BY 2050



END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

THE WORLD IS NOT ON TRACK TO END POVERTY BY **2030**

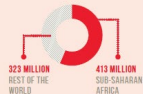


MORE THAN 90% OF DEATHS DUE TO DISASTERS OCCUR IN LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES



55% OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION HAVE NO ACCESS TO SOCIAL PROTECTION

736 MILLION PEOPLE LIVED IN EXTREME POVERTY IN 2015, **413 MILLION** IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA



CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEA AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

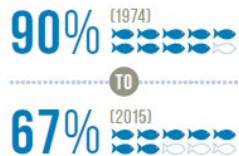
OCEAN ACIDITY HAS INCREASED BY

26% SINCE PRE-INDUSTRIAL TIMES

IT IS EXPECTED TO RAPIDLY INCREASE BY 100-150% BY 2100

THE INCREASE IN OCEAN ACIDITY IS A NEGATIVE PHENOMENON. IT IMPACTS THE ABILITY OF THE OCEAN TO ABSORB CO₂ AND ENDANGERS MARINE LIFE.

THE PROPORTION OF FISH STOCKS WITHIN BIOLOGICALLY SUSTAINABLE LEVELS DECLINED FROM



87 COUNTRIES

SIGNED THE AGREEMENT ON PORT STATE MEASURES, THE FIRST BINDING INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT ON ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED FISHING



104 OUT OF 220 COASTAL REGIONS IMPROVED THEIR COASTAL WATER QUALITY (2012-2018)

17% OF WATERS UNDER NATIONAL JURISDICTION ARE COVERED BY PROTECTED AREAS



MORE THAN DOUBLE THE 2010 COVERAGE LEVEL

ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

18% OF EVER-PARTNERED WOMEN AND GIRLS AGED 15 TO 49 YEARS HAVE EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL AND/OR SEXUAL PARTNER VIOLENCE



IN SOUTHERN ASIA, A GIRL'S RISK OF MARRYING IN CHILDHOOD HAS DECREASED BY **40%** SINCE 2000

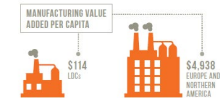


24% OF NATIONAL PARLIAMENTARIANS ARE WOMEN (AN INCREASE FROM 19% IN 2015)



BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

INDUSTRIALIZATION IN LDCs IS TOO SLOW TO MEET THE 2030 AGENDA TARGET



MEDIUM-HIGH AND HIGH-TECH SECTORS ACCOUNT FOR 45% OF THE GLOBAL MANUFACTURING VALUE ADDED (2016), BUT THE SHARE IS ONLY 15% IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA



GLOBAL INVESTMENT IN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IS **\$2 TRILLION** (2016), UP FROM **\$739 BILLION** (2001)

90% OF PEOPLE LIVE WITHIN RANGE OF A 3G OR HIGHER QUALITY MOBILE NETWORK (2018), BUT NOT ALL CAN AFFORD TO USE IT



Principes

Accessible et Utilisable

Interopérabilité
statistique et géospatiale

Géographies communes
pour la diffusion des statistiques

Données d'enregistrement d'unités géocodées
dans un environnement de gestion de données

Utilisation de **l'infrastructure géospatiale**
fondamentale et du **géocodage**

Entrée
(Contribution)

Géospatial

- Données **fondamentales**
- Données **complémentaires**
- **Nouvelles sources** de données

Statistique

- **Recensements**
- **Enquêtes**
- **Registres de données** administratives
- **Mégadonnées** et autres sources

Éléments Clés

Normes et bonnes pratiques

Lois et politiques nationales

Infrastructure technique

Collaboration institutionnelle

Intégration
Informations **harmonisées et normalisées**

Sortie
(Résultat ou Production)

Interopérabilité et Comparabilité

Analyse

Diffusion
Prise de décision



Data Series (selected 0 of 531)

Geographic Areas

Years

0 observations

 Select from all series Search and select indicators ⓘ Type here...

Search

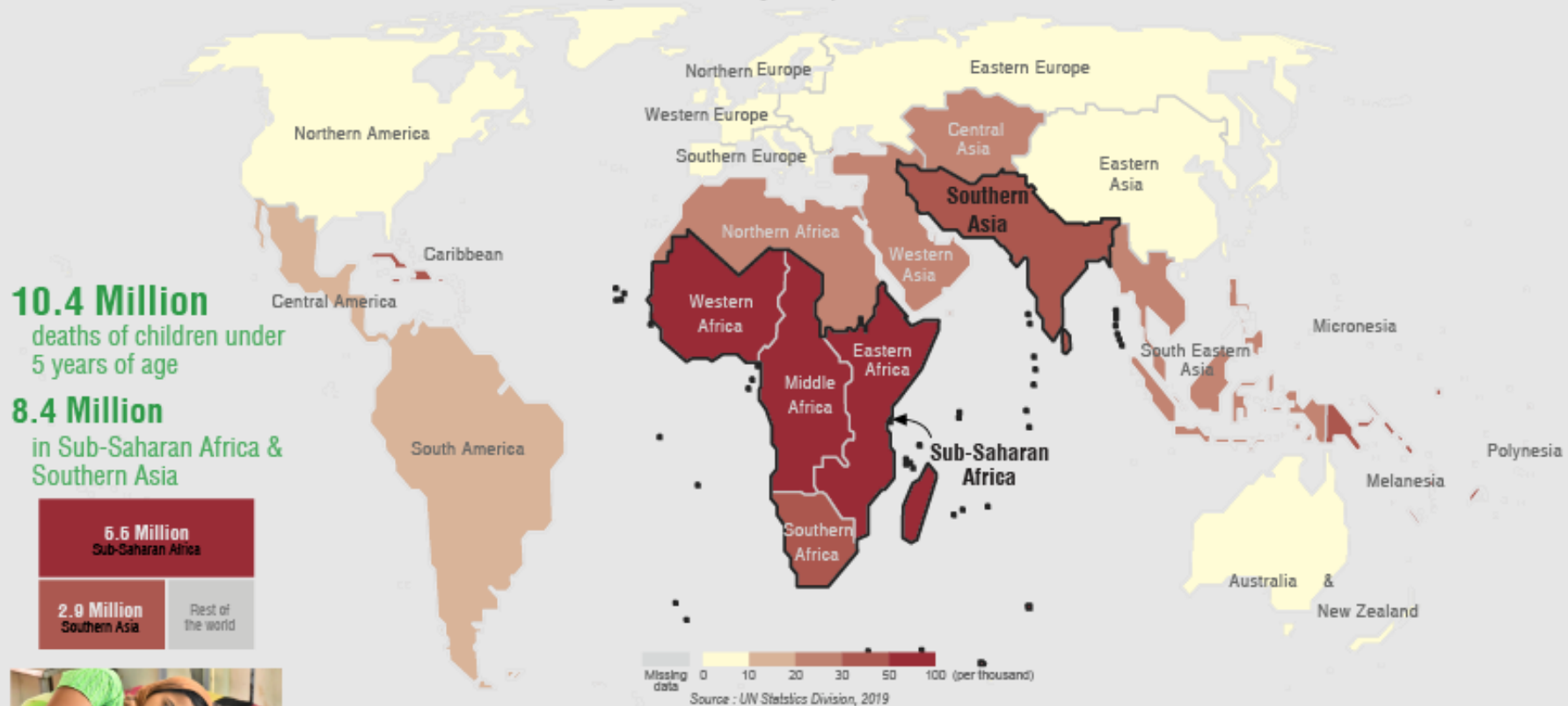
 All **GOAL 1** End poverty in all its forms everywhere **TARGET 1.1** By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than **INDICATOR 1.1.1** Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment stat Employed population below international poverty line, by sex and age (%) **SI_POV_EMP1** Proportion of population below international poverty line (%) **SI_POV_DAY1** **TARGET 1.2** By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/>

SDG indicator data

Goal	Target	Indicator	SeriesCode	SeriesDescription	GeoAre	GeoAreaName	Nature	Reporting Type	Units	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
1	1.1	1.1.1	SI_POV_DAY1	Proportion of population	2	Africa	G	G	PERCENT			47			43			41		39	38	
1	1.1	1.1.1	SI_POV_DAY1	Proportion of population	8	Albania	G	G	PERCENT			2			1			0				
1	1.1	1.1.1	SI_POV_DAY1	Proportion of population	12	Algeria	G	G	PERCENT												1	
1	1.1	1.1.1	SI_POV_DAY1	Proportion of population	19	Americas	G	G	PERCENT			8			7			5		4	4	
1	1.1	1.1.1	SI_POV_DAY1	Proportion of population	24	Angola	G	G	PERCENT	32								30				
1	1.1	1.1.1	SI_POV_DAY1	Proportion of population	32	Argentina	G	G	PERCENT	6	9	14	7	5	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	1
1	1.1	1.1.1	SI_POV_DAY1	Proportion of population	51	Armenia	G	G	PERCENT		19	15	11	8	5	3	3	1	2	2	2	
1	1.1	1.1.1	SI_POV_DAY1	Proportion of population	142	Asia	G	G	PERCENT			30			23			19		15	12	
1	1.1	1.1.1	SI_POV_DAY1	Proportion of population	36	Australia	G	G	PERCENT		1		1	1				0		0		
1	1.1	1.1.1	SI_POV_DAY1	Proportion of population	53	Australia and New Zealand	G	G	PERCENT			1			1			0		0	0	
1	1.1	1.1.1	SI_POV_DAY1	Proportion of population	40	Austria	G	G	PERCENT	0			0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	

By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age
 Children under 5 years mortality rate per 1,000 live birth in 2019



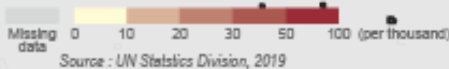
10.4 Million deaths of children under 5 years of age

8.4 Million in Sub-Saharan Africa & Southern Asia



◀ A 20-years-old mother lies next to her one-day-old baby, covered in blankets, in Sub District Hospital in Umbad Block, Maharashtra, India.

UNICEF Photo - Achutosh Sharma, 2017



▲ Globally 2.4 million children died in the first month of life in 2019. A child born in Sub-Saharan Africa or in Southern Asia is 10 times more likely to die in the first month than a child born in a high-income country. Four out of every five deaths of children under age five occur in these regions. The map depicts indicator 3.2.1 of children under 5 years mortality rate per 1,000 live birth in 2019.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

KRAAK, ROTH, RICKER, KAGAWA, and LE SOURD



MAPPING FOR A SUSTAINABLE WORLD



Structure &

The book comprises four sections. Section 1 introduces the SDGs and their relation to geospatial data, describing SDG indicators and data transformations for mapping. Section 2 describes foundational design decisions in the cartographic workflow including projections, scale, generalization, symbolization, typography, and visual hierarchy among others. Section 3 introduces common map types (e.g., choropleth maps, proportional symbol maps, dasymetric maps, bivariate maps, cartograms) and diagrams (e.g., bar charts, scatterplots, timelines) for representing the SDG indicators. Finally, Section 4 discusses considerations for map use environments such as audiences, user interfaces and interaction operators, mobile and web media, storytelling versus exploration, and open access.

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The boundaries and names shown and the designations used in this book do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

- SDGs & Geospatial Data
- Map design considerations
- Maps & diagrams
- Map Use Environments

<https://www.un-ilibrary.org/content/books/9789216040468/read>

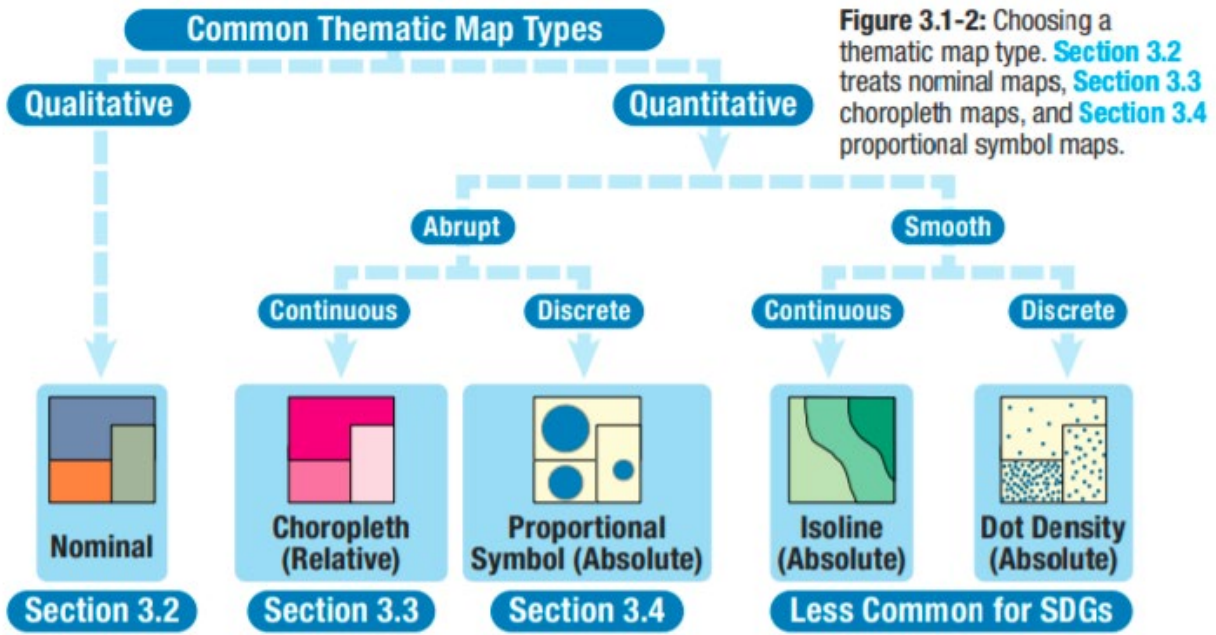


Figure 3.1-2: Choosing a thematic map type. Section 3.2 treats nominal maps, Section 3.3 choropleth maps, and Section 3.4 proportional symbol maps.

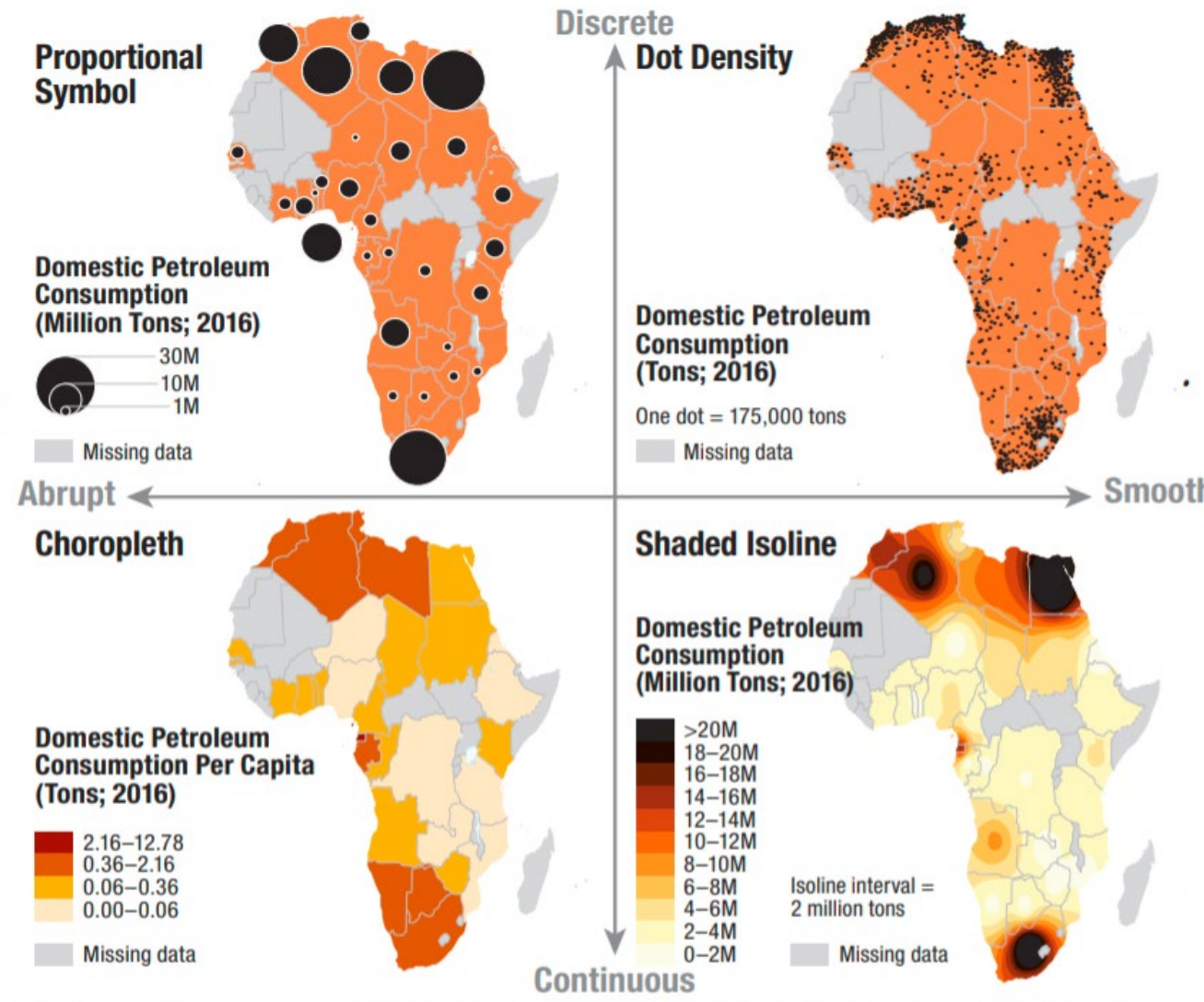
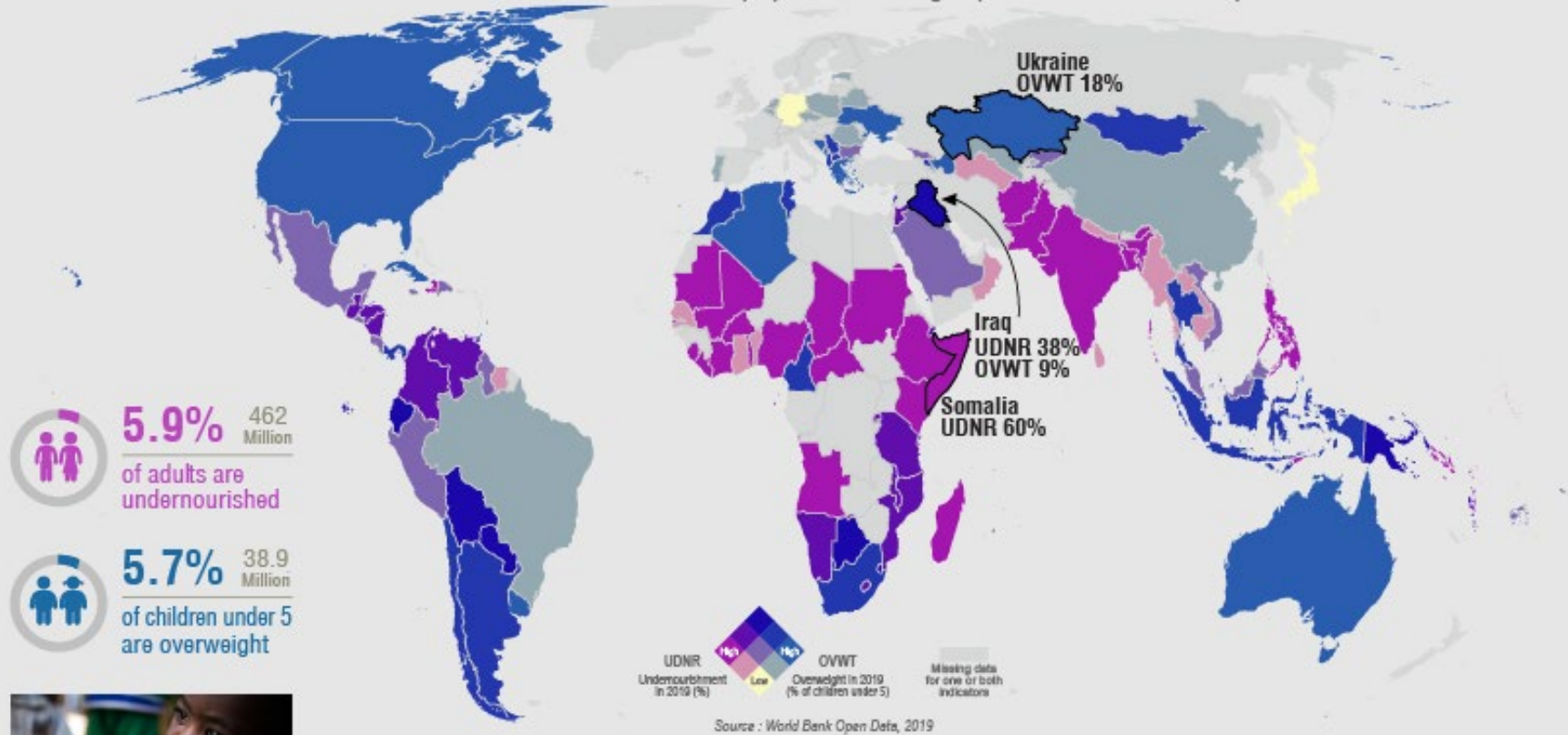


Figure 3.1-1: Thematic map types. The four maps depict Indicator 12.2.2 (2016) on domestic petroleum consumption. **Top-left:** Proportional Symbol. **Top-right:** Dot density. **Bottom-left:** Choropleth. **Bottom-right:** Shaded isoline.

By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition Prevalence of undernourishment (%) and overweight (% of children under 5)



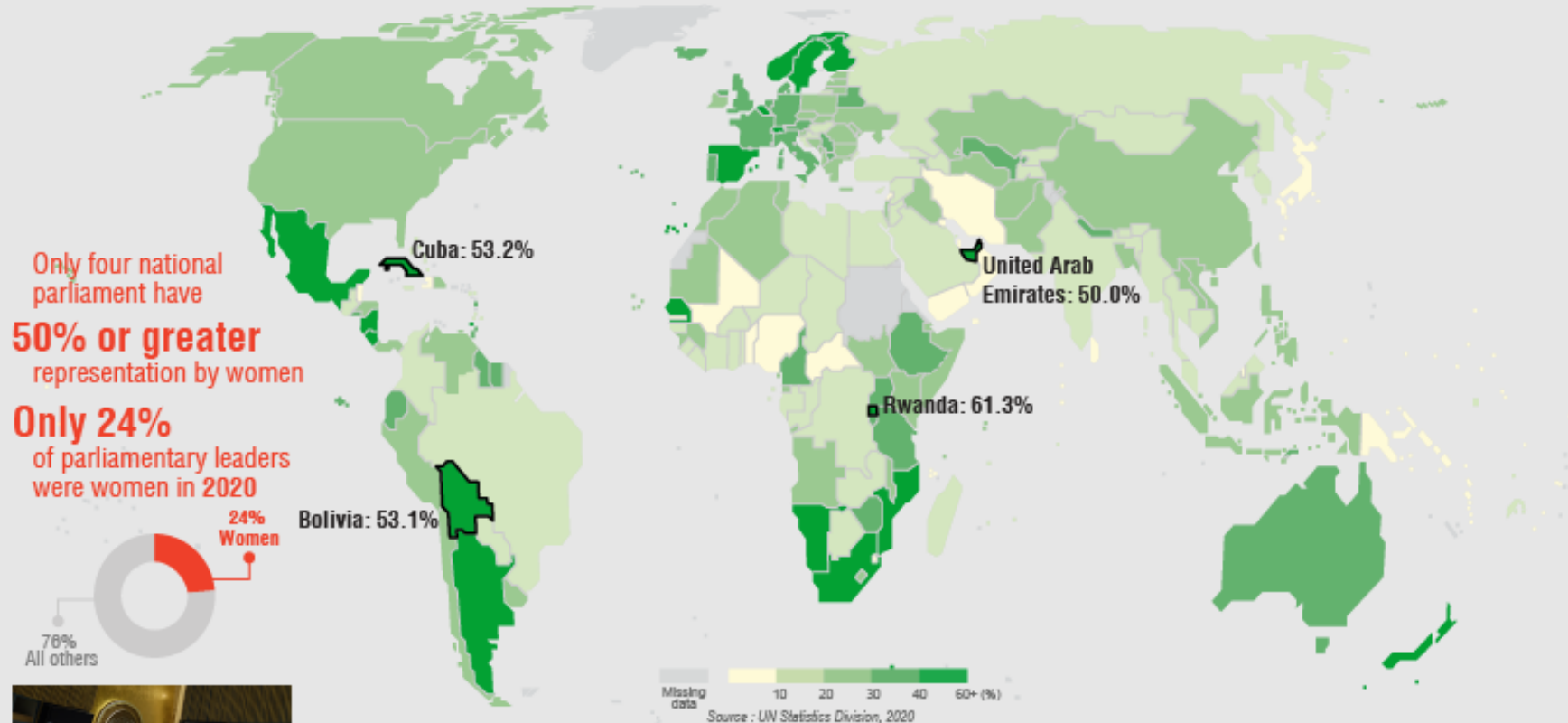
◀ A child eats at a camp for the internally displaced persons near Tawila, Darfur, where more than 8,000 women and children benefit from nutrition programmes.

UN Photo - Albert Gonzalez Farran, 2014

▲ Malnutrition refers to deficiencies, excesses or imbalances in a person's intake of energy and/or nutrients and SDG Target 2.2 aims to end all forms of malnutrition worldwide. The map combines two indicators from the World Bank Open Data on the prevalence of undernourishment (% of the population, in purple), and the prevalence of overweight (in % of children under 5, in blue) in 2019. This representation invites to consider the diverse forms and geographic distribution of malnutrition observed worldwide.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
 Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.
 Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making
 Proportion of seats held by women in National Parliaments in 2020 (%)



◀ Opening of the sixty-fourth session of the Commission on the Status of Women where Member States adopted a declaration for Action on gender equality, 25 years ago.
 UN Photo - Loey Felipe, 2020

▲ More girls are going to school, fewer girls are forced into early marriage, more women are serving in parliament and positions of leadership, and laws are being reformed to advance gender equality. Despite these gains, challenges remain: discriminatory laws and social norms remain pervasive, and women continue to be underrepresented at all levels of political leadership as depicted on the map showing indicator 1.5.1 (2020) on the proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
 Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.
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« Des données pour de meilleures décisions et un soutien plus fort aux personnes et à la planète, dans les moments qui comptent le plus »

Stratégie de données du Secrétaire général



Nations Unies |

Géospatiale

SALB



SALB Objectif principal

Promouvoir les géographies communes accessibles, interopérables et mondiales sur les unités et les frontières sous-nationales afin de mesurer et de surveiller les objectifs de développement durable pour des prises de décisions efficaces aux niveaux mondial, régional, national et sous-national.

<https://salb.un.org/en/news/sharing-your-common-geographies-through-salb-programme>



SALB Objectifs spécifiques



Coordonnées de l'autorité nationale de l'information géospatiale responsable des unités administratives et des limites



Données géospatiales pour les unités administratives des premiers et deuxièmes niveaux sous le niveau national



Tableaux historiques fournissant les changements d'unités administratives nationales et noms des premiers et le deuxièmes niveaux sous national

<https://salb.un.org/en/news/sharing-your-common-geographies-through-salb-programme>



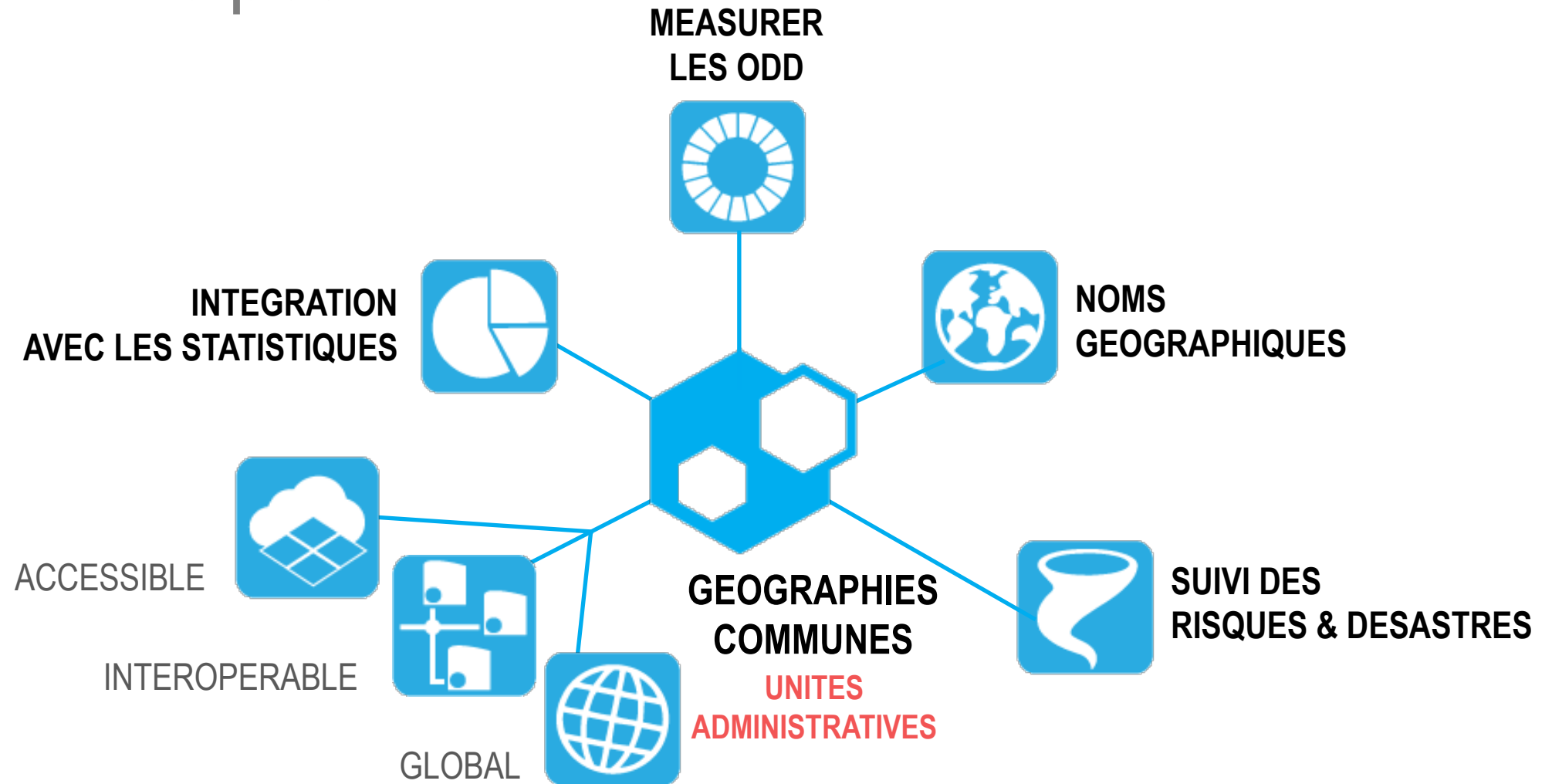
SALB pourquoi ?

- Promouvoir le travail au des agences nationales de façon collective
- Fournir des informations pertinentes pour une intégration informée des géostats
- Permettre la visualisation et l'analyse pour tous
- Mettre à disposition des géodonnées pertinentes pour la planification générale et la prise de décision

Pour les besoins sous-nationaux, nationaux, régionaux et internationaux



SALB Principes

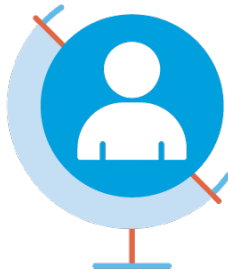


SALB Processus



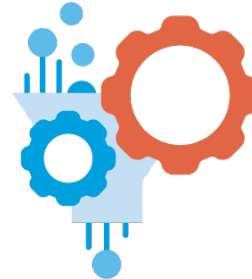
1

Requête annuelle aux missions permanentes des Nations Unies



2

Identification des points focaux dans les bureaux nationaux



3

Préparation et standardization des données géospatiales

SECOND ADMINISTRATIVE LEVEL BOUNDARIES DATA SPECIFICATION

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- 1.4 DATA SOURCE
- 1.5 COUNTRIES CODES
- 1.6 DATE FORMAT

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- 2.2 CODING THE INITIAL LIST OF ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS AS OF JANUARY 2000
- 2.2.1 CODING THE FIRST SUBNATIONAL LEVEL
- 2.2.2 CODING THE SECOND SUBNATIONAL LEVEL
- 2.2.3 CODING UNITS PRESENTING THE SAME GEOGRAPHIC EXTENT AT SUBNATIONAL LEVEL
- 2.2.4 CODING AREAS WITHOUT ADMINISTRATION
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- 2.3.4 CHANGING THE ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT TYPE FOR A GIVEN ADM. LEVEL
- 2.3.5 TERRITORY WITH SPECIAL WITH SPECIAL STATUS

United Nations Geospatial SALB programme salb@un.org

TERMINOLOGY

Data specification Detailed description of a data set or data set series together with additional information that will enable it to be correctly applied and used by another party.

Common geographies A set of geographies, such as administrative units, for the display, storage, reporting, and analysis of social, economic and environmental comparisons across statistical datasets from different sources.

Functional Areas Geographical extent of administrative, legislative, regulatory, electoral, statistical, governance, service delivery and activity management areas.

INTRODUCTION

The Second Administrative Level Boundaries (SALB) programme aims to make available a global repository of authoritative information and geospatial data about the administrative structure of countries down to the second subnational level and through the administrative units are part of the minimum list of "Global Fundamental Geospatial Data Themes" online by Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information.

DISCLAIMER AND TERMS

The United Nations reserves all rights in the data provided for free download.

The application of the coding system is managed centrally and as such must be performed by the SALB coordination team on data validated by the country. Codes generated through another process can NOT be recognized as administrative codes as they could potentially incorporate an official or mistaken administrative unit or omit periods where changes occurred.

- National level code: ISO3166-1
- 1st subnational level code: ISO3166-2 + 3 digits
Example for Burkina Faso: SBK001
- 2nd subnational level code: ISO3166-3 + 3 digits from the 1st subnational level + 3 digits
Example for Burkina Faso: SBK001001

The coding system is first applied to the validated list of administrative units down to the 2nd subnational level as observed in January 2000 (Data section 2.2) before coding the historical changes that occurred since then (Sub-section 2.3).

- 2.2.1 CODING THE FIRST SUBNATIONAL LEVEL
- The attribution of the code to each administrative unit composing the 1st subnational level as of 01 January 2000 is done as follows (Figure 1):
 - The list of administrative units is sorted by alphabetical order of the administrative unit names
 - The code ISO3166-2-001 (e.g. ABC001) is attributed to the first unit in the alphabetical order (ABC001)
 - The other units are then coded sequentially following the alphabetical order keeping the ISO3166-2-001 (e.g. ABC002, ABC003, ...).

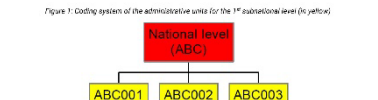


Figure 1 shows the result of the above-mentioned process for the 1st subnational level administrative units of Germany as of January 2000.

https://salb.un.org/sites/default/files/wysiwyg_uploads/docs_uploads/SALB_DataSpecifications.pdf



SALB Processus



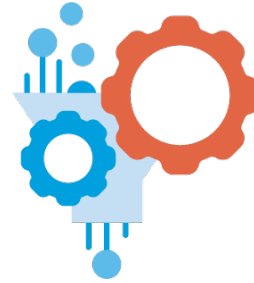
1

Requête annuelle
aux missions
permanentes des
Nations Unies



2

Identification des
points focaux dans
les bureaux
nationaux



3

Préparation et
standardisation
des données
géospatiales



4

Validation des données
géospatiales,
métadonnées &
tables historiques



5

Publication des
données sur le site
du programme
SALB



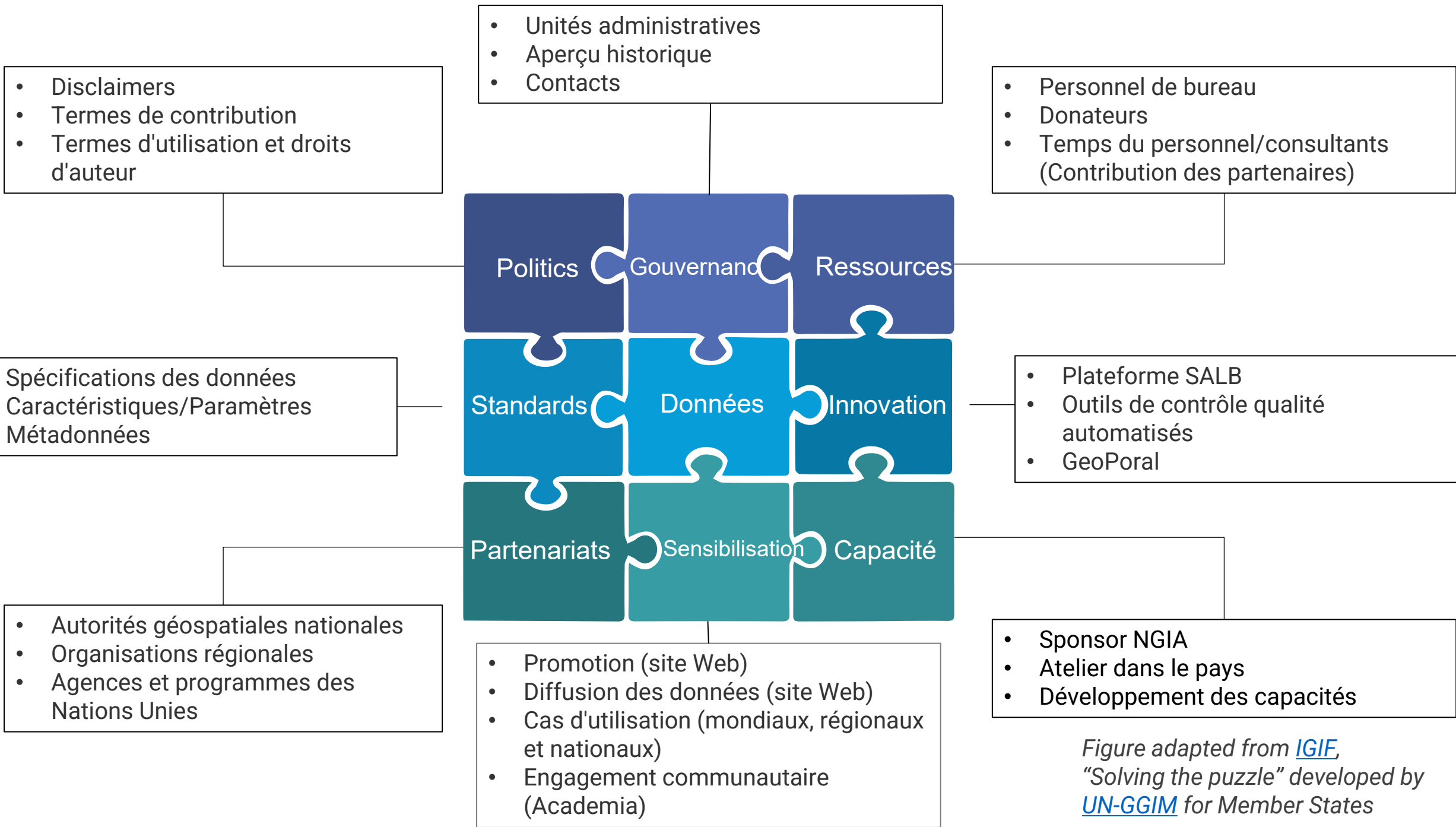


Figure adapted from [IGIF](#), "Solving the puzzle" developed by [UN-GGIM](#) for Member States

« permet d'intégrer une série de données des deux communautés statistiques et géospatiales et, grâce à l'application de ses cinq principes »

The Global Statistical Geospatial Framework (GSGF)



<https://salb.un.org/en/news/sharing-your-common-geographies-through-salb-programme>



SALB GSGF Principes



SALB

Disponible sur la plateforme SALB

Normalisé dans le temps et dans l'espace

Unités administratives niveau 1 et 2

Version des données, tableaux historiques et enregistrements uniques

Utilisation des fondamentaux infrastructure géospatiale



SALB GSGF Éléments clé

- **Normes et bonnes pratiques**

Appliquer à l'échelle géospatiale et statistique

Normes formelles telles que ISO (codes, métadonnées, temps...)

De facto Normes (shapefile)

- **Lois et politiques**

Basé sur les proclamations législatives nationales

Inclut les disclaimers, termes d'utilisation, la contribution

Crédits et gouvernance



SALB GSGF Éléments clé

- **Infrastructure technique**

Capacités techniques mondiales et régionales
Méthodes, scripts et workflows
Méthodologie convenue avec la NGIA

- **Institutional collaboration**

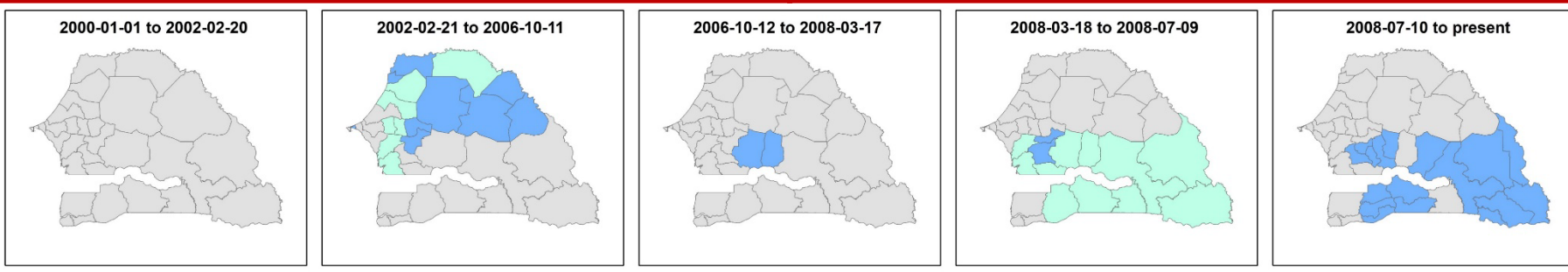
Collaboration et engagement par réseau d'institutions (NGIA sont au cœur)
Relations positives
Considérations sur le développement des capacités



Period	2000-01-01 to 2002-02-15		2002-02-15 to 2006-10-12		2006-10-12 to 2008-03-18		2008-03-18 to 2008-07-10		2008-07-10 to 2021-03-16	
Unit type	Départements (Departments)									
	ADM2NM	ADM2CD	ADM2NM	ADM2CD	ADM2NM	ADM2CD	ADM2NM	ADM2CD	ADM2NM	ADM2CD
Dakar	SEN001001	Dakar	SEN001001	Dakar	SEN001001	Dakar	SEN001001	Dakar	SEN001001	Dakar
Pikine	SEN001002	Guédiawaye	SEN001002	Guédiawaye	SEN001002	Guédiawaye	SEN001002	Guédiawaye	SEN001002	Pikine
Rufisque	SEN001003	Rufisque	SEN001003	Rufisque	SEN001003	Rufisque	SEN001003	Rufisque	SEN001003	Rufisque
Bambey	SEN002001	Bambey	SEN011001	Bambey	SEN011001	Bambey	SEN011001	Bambey	SEN011001	Bambey
Diourbel	SEN002002	Diourbel	SEN011002	Diourbel	SEN011002	Diourbel	SEN011002	Diourbel	SEN011002	Diourbel
Mbacké	SEN002003	Mbacké	SEN011003	Mbacké	SEN011003	Mbacké	SEN011003	Mbacké	SEN011003	Mbacké
Gossas	SEN003003	Gossas	SEN012003	Gossas	SEN012003	Gossas	SEN012003	Gossas	SEN012003	Gossas
Fatick	SEN003001	Fatick	SEN012001	Fatick	SEN012001	Fatick	SEN012001	Fatick	SEN012001	Fatick
Foundiougne	SEN003002	Foundiougne	SEN012002	Foundiougne	SEN012002	Foundiougne	SEN012002	Foundiougne	SEN012002	Foundiougne
Kaolack	SEN004002	Kaolack	SEN004002	Kaolack	SEN004002	Kaolack	SEN004002	Kaolack	SEN004002	Kaolack
Nioro du Rip	SEN004003	Nioro du Rip	SEN004003	Nioro du Rip	SEN004003	Nioro du Rip	SEN004003	Nioro du Rip	SEN004003	Nioro du Rip
Kaffrine	SEN004001	Kaffrine	SEN004001	Kaffrine	SEN004001	Kaffrine	SEN004001	Kaffrine	SEN004001	Kaffrine
Kolda	SEN005001	Kolda	SEN005001	Kolda	SEN005001	Kolda	SEN005001	Kolda	SEN005001	Kolda
Vélingara	SEN005003	Vélingara	SEN005003	Vélingara	SEN005003	Vélingara	SEN005003	Vélingara	SEN005003	Vélingara
Sédhiou	SEN005002	Sédhiou	SEN005002	Sédhiou	SEN005002	Sédhiou	SEN005002	Sédhiou	SEN005002	Sédhiou
Kébémer	SEN006001	Kébémer	SEN013001	Kébémer	SEN013001	Kébémer	SEN013001	Kébémer	SEN013001	Kébémer
Louga	SEN006003	Louga	SEN013003	Louga	SEN013003	Louga	SEN013003	Louga	SEN013003	Louga
Linguère	SEN006002	Linguère	SEN013002	Linguère	SEN013002	Linguère	SEN013002	Linguère	SEN013002	Linguère
Matam	SEN007002	Matam	SEN014002	Matam	SEN014002	Matam	SEN014002	Matam	SEN014002	Matam
Dagana	SEN007001	Dagana	SEN015001	Dagana	SEN015001	Dagana	SEN015001	Dagana	SEN015001	Dagana
Podor	SEN007003	Podor	SEN015002	Podor	SEN015002	Podor	SEN015002	Podor	SEN015002	Podor
Bakel	SEN008001	Bakel	SEN008001	Bakel	SEN008001	Bakel	SEN008001	Bakel	SEN008001	Bakel
Tambacounda	SEN008003	Tambacounda	SEN008003	Tambacounda	SEN008003	Tambacounda	SEN008003	Tambacounda	SEN008003	Tambacounda
Kédougou	SEN008002	Kédougou	SEN008002	Kédougou	SEN008002	Kédougou	SEN008002	Kédougou	SEN008002	Kédougou
Mbour	SEN009001	Mbour	SEN009001	Mbour	SEN009001	Mbour	SEN009001	Mbour	SEN009001	Mbour
Thiès	SEN009002	Thiès	SEN009002	Thiès	SEN009002	Thiès	SEN009002	Thiès	SEN009002	Thiès
Tivaouane	SEN009003	Tivaouane	SEN009003	Tivaouane	SEN009003	Tivaouane	SEN009003	Tivaouane	SEN009003	Tivaouane
Bigona	SEN010001	Bigona	SEN010001	Bigona	SEN010001	Bigona	SEN010001	Bigona	SEN010001	Bigona
Oussouye	SEN010002	Oussouye	SEN010002	Oussouye	SEN010002	Oussouye	SEN010002	Oussouye	SEN010002	Oussouye
Ziguinchor	SEN010003	Ziguinchor	SEN010003	Ziguinchor	SEN010003	Ziguinchor	SEN010003	Ziguinchor	SEN010003	Ziguinchor
Number of units	30 units		34 units		35 units		35 units		45 units	

Historical table (change overview)

Geospatial dataset (5 periods)



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Second Administrative Level Boundaries

Senegal

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Africa Member State

National Geospatial Information Authority

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National contact

Data for Senegal

Historic Table

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Geospatial Datasets

ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS (POLYGON)

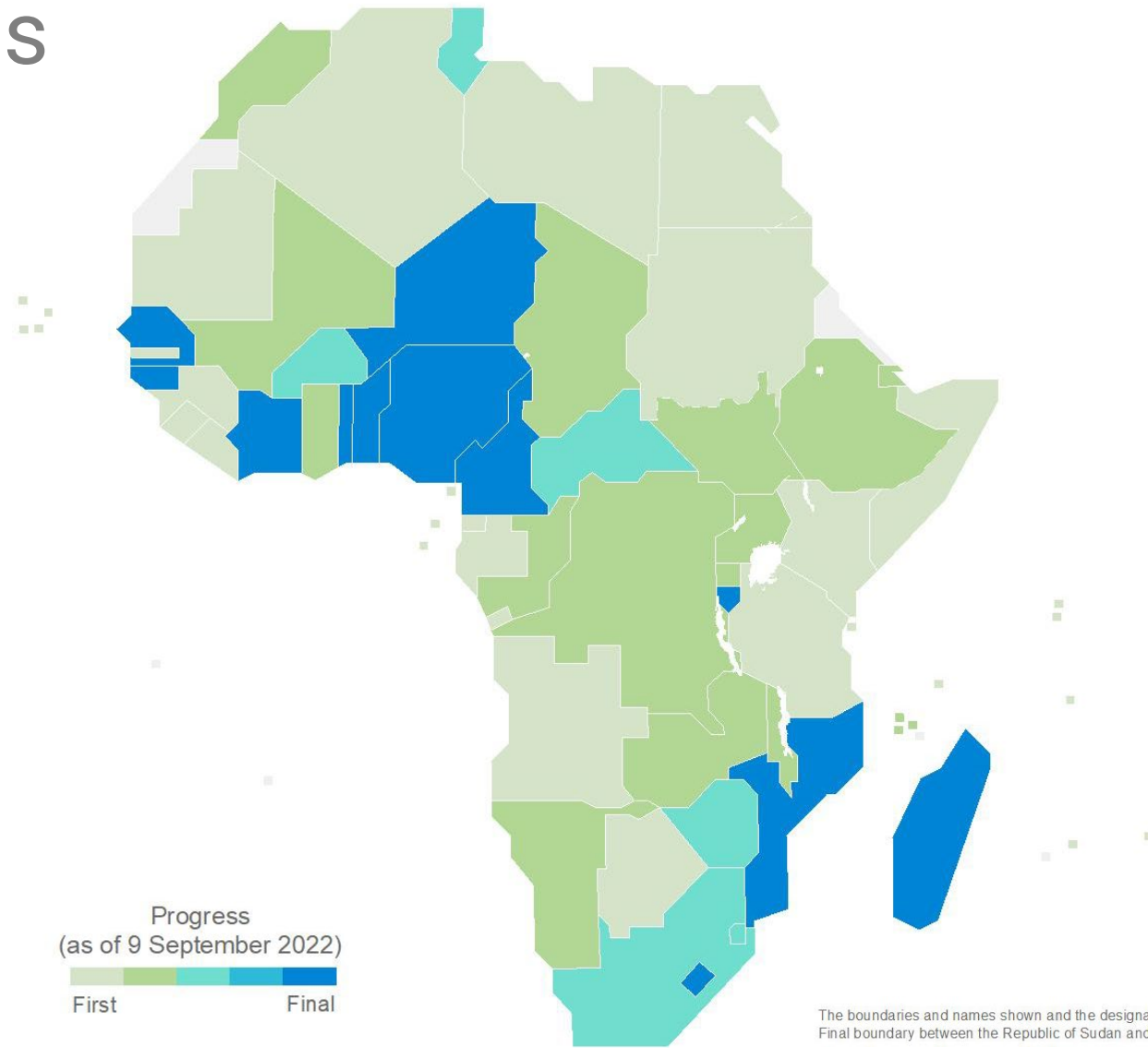
Validated Temporal Validity: 2008-07-10 to Last update (2021-07-15)

- CSV
- EXCEL
- GEOJSON
- SHAPEFILE
- REST API
- MAP VIEWER

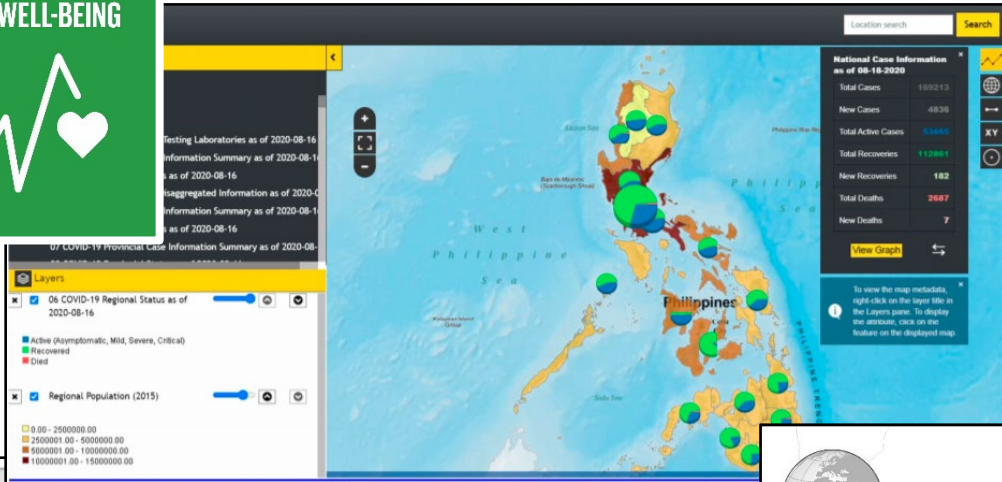
ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS (POLYGON)



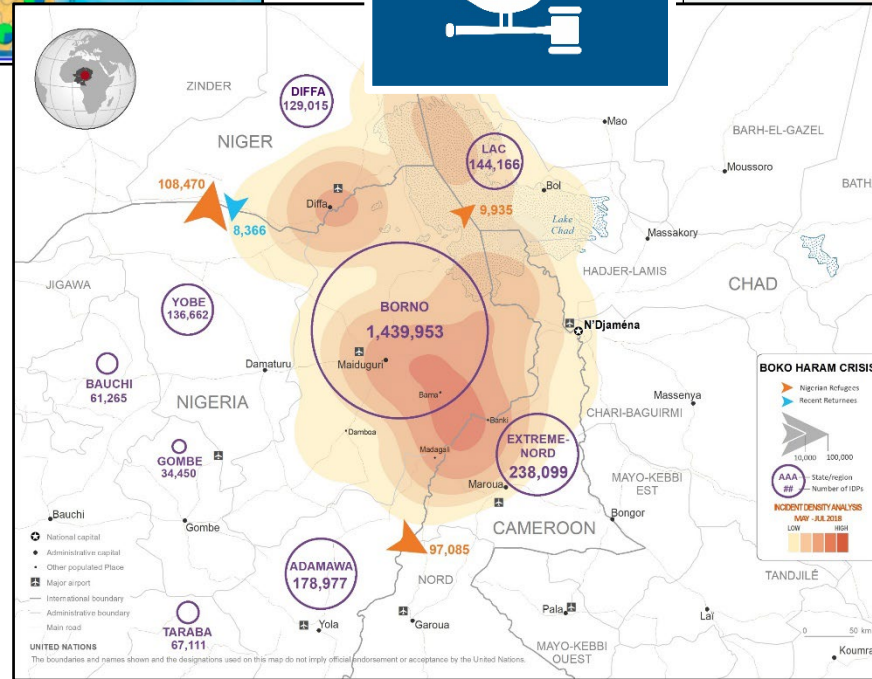
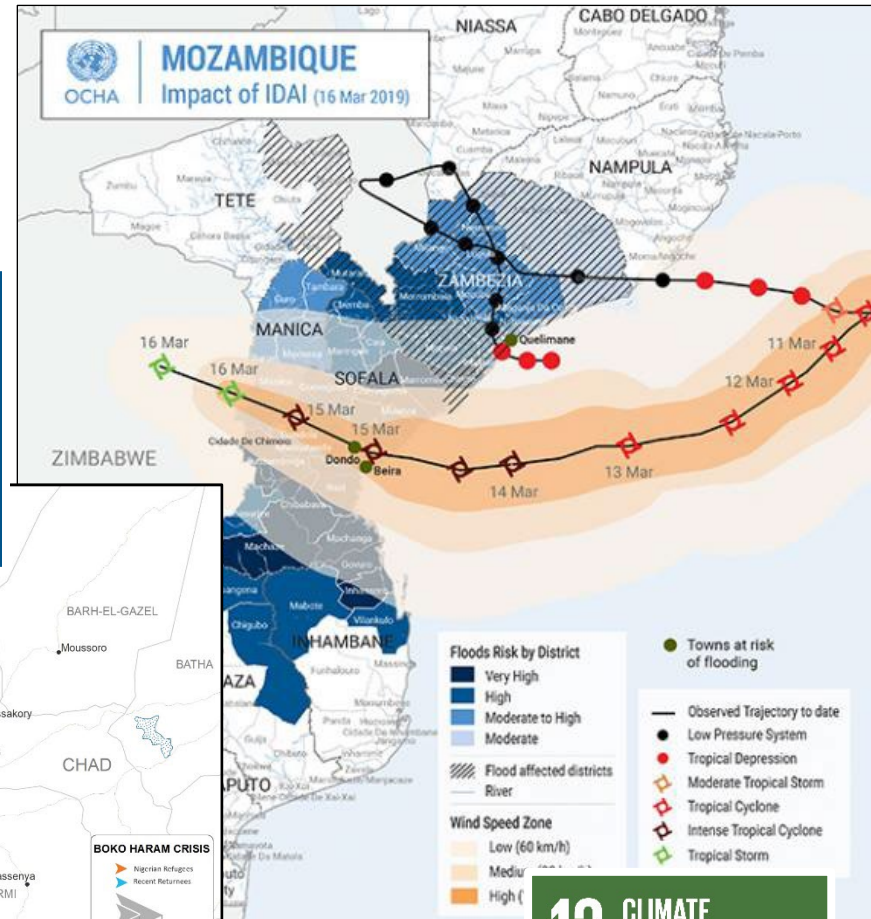
SALB Status



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



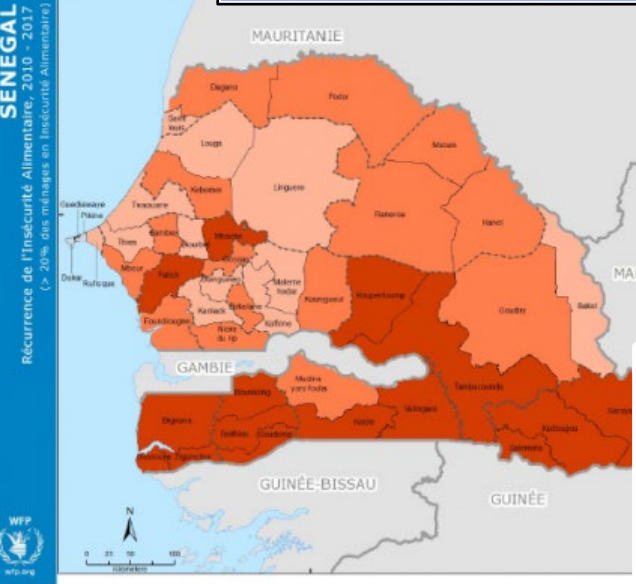
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

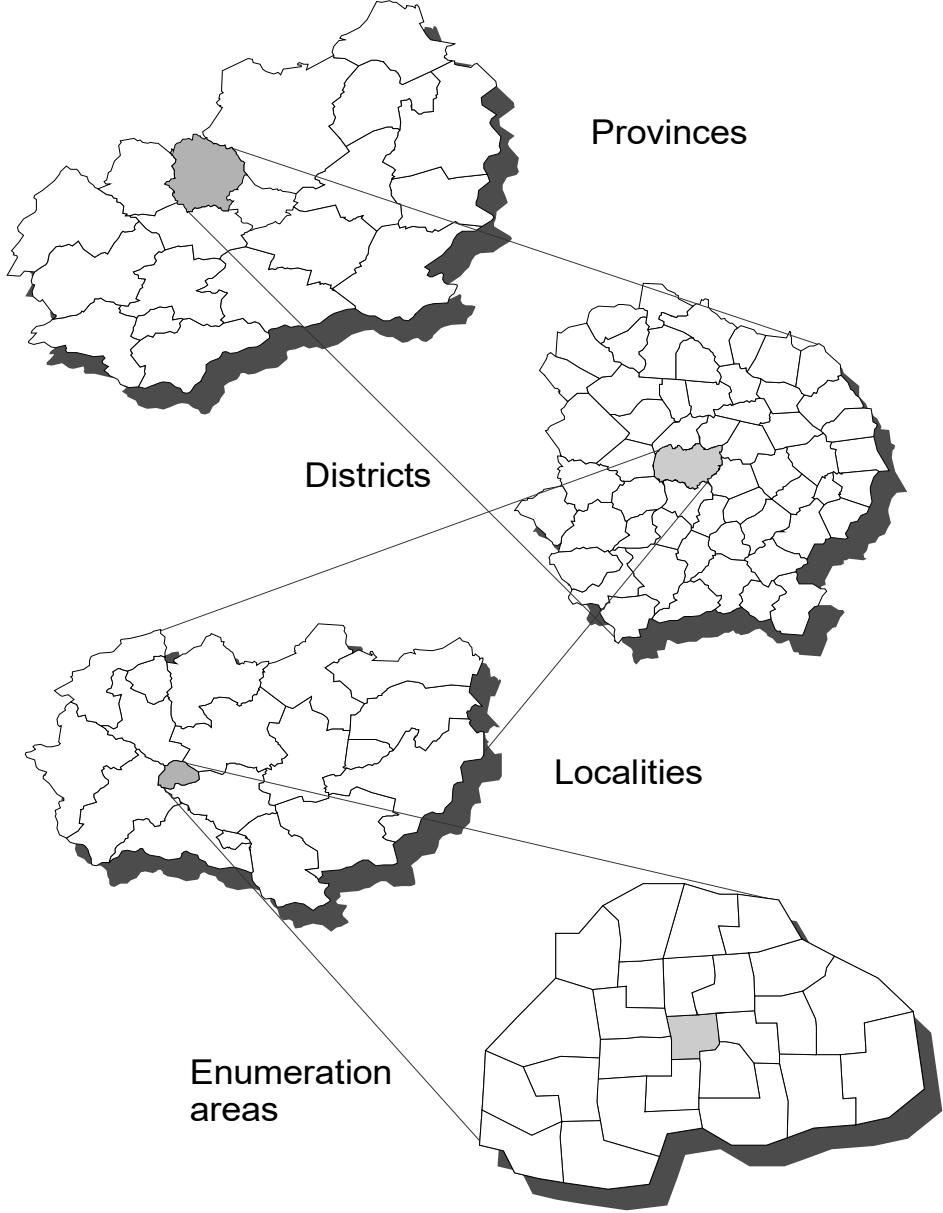


2 ZERO HUNGER



13 CLIMATE ACTION





Region (2 digit)	0, 1
Province (2 digit)	0, 7
City/Municipality (2 digit)	2, 2
Barangay (3 digit)	0, 1, 8
Enumeration Area Number	0, 7, 6, 3, 9, 2

Geographic units are numbered at each level of the administrative hierarchy—usually leaving gaps between the numbers to allow for future insertion of newly created zones at that level.





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Second Administrative Level Boundaries

Geospatial Information Section & Statistics Division

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