



Integration of Geospatial & Statistics for the Sustainable Development Goals



United Nations

| Geospatial

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

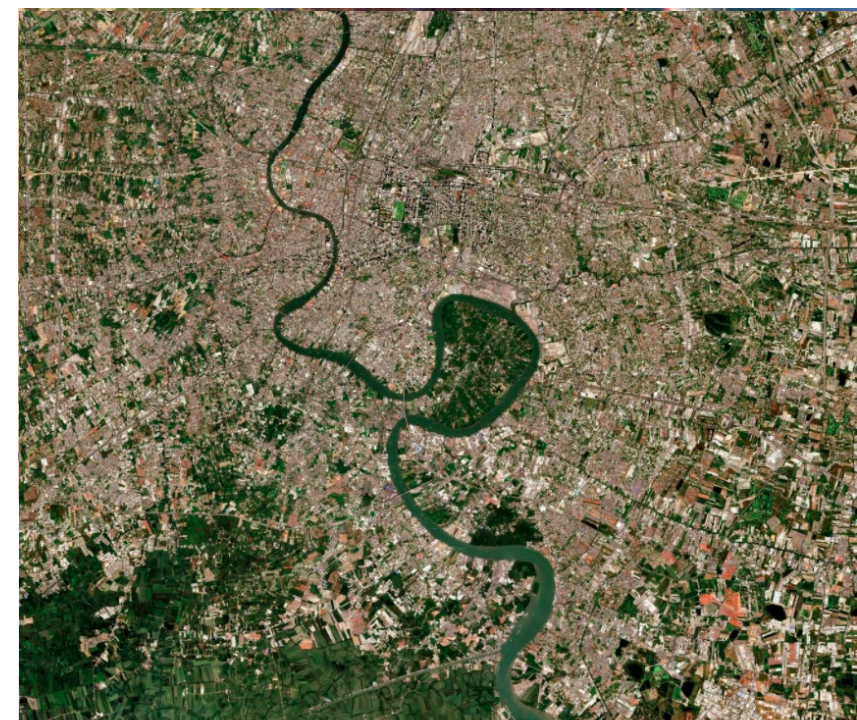
14 LIFE BELOW WATER

15 LIFE ON LAND

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

...” increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data **disaggregated** by income, gender, age [...] and **geographic location**” of the SDGs...





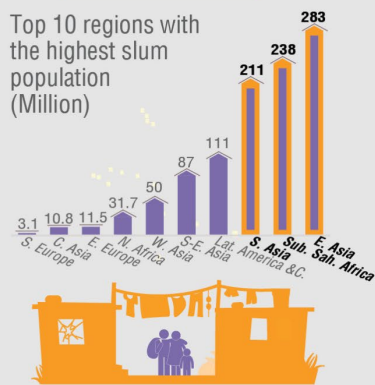
MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

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

Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing in 2018 (%)

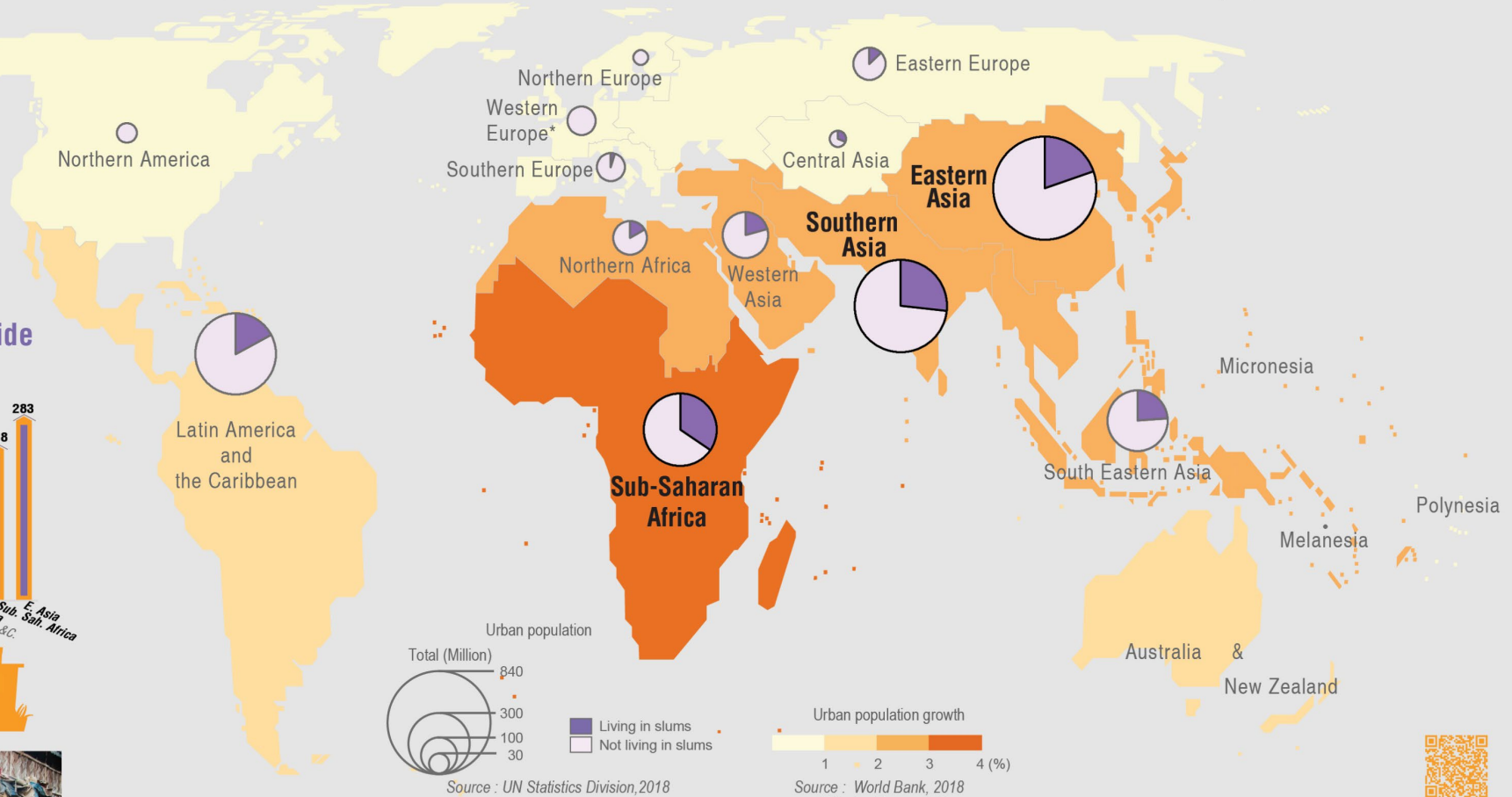
Around 70% of the more than **1 billion** slum dwellers reside in **three regions**

Top 10 regions with the highest slum population (Million)



Children in Kallyanpur slum, one of the urban slums in Dhaka, in Bangladesh.

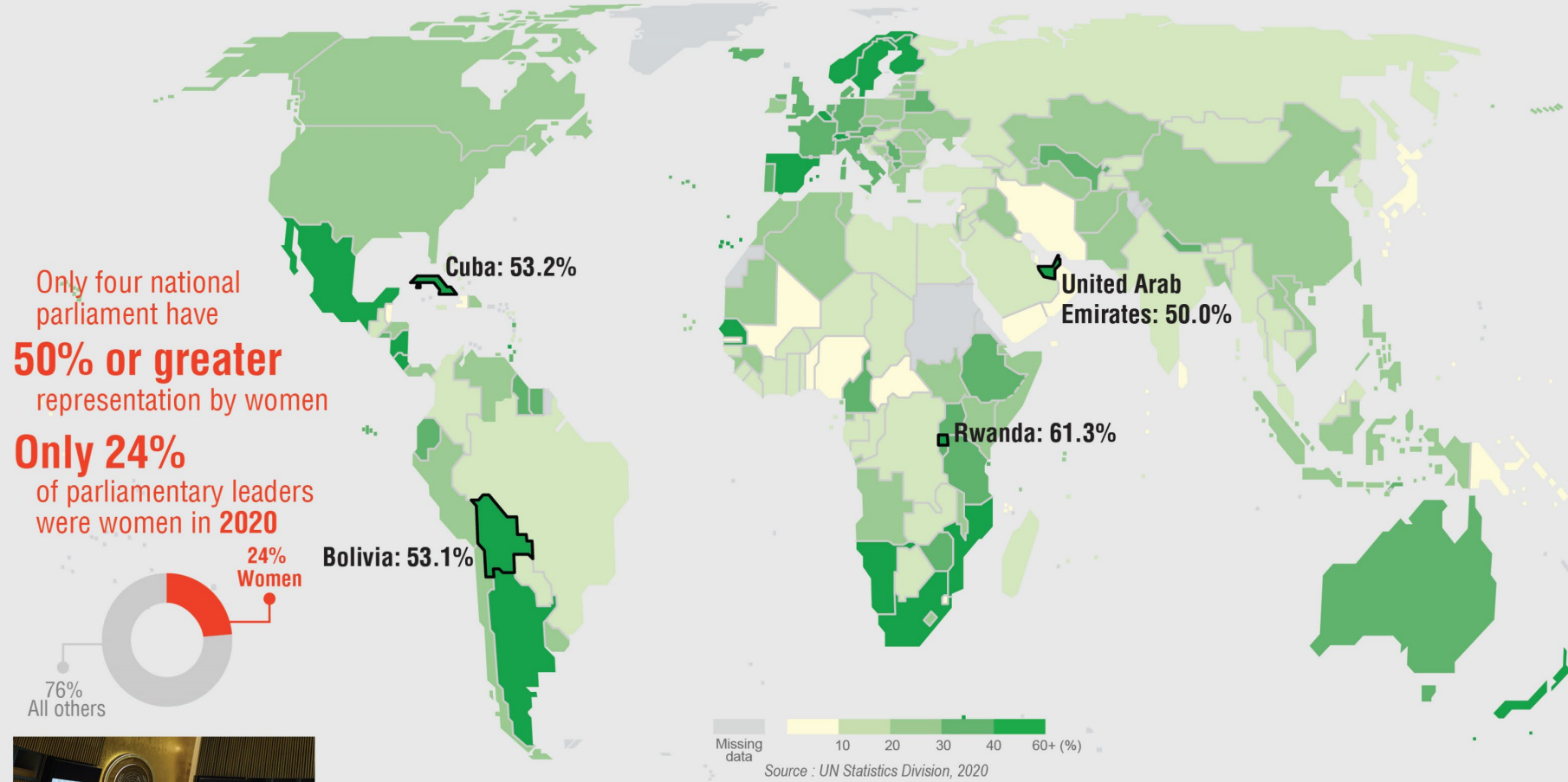
UN Photo - Kibae Park, 2010



▲ Rapid urbanization is resulting in a growing number of slum dwellers, inadequate and overburdened infrastructure and services, worsening air pollution and unplanned urban sprawl. The background colours indicate the urban population growth (annual % in 2018), while the graduated symbols show the amount of urban population per region (in millions in 2018). Finally, the pie chart reveals the proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing per regions (indicator 11.1.1 in 2018).

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.

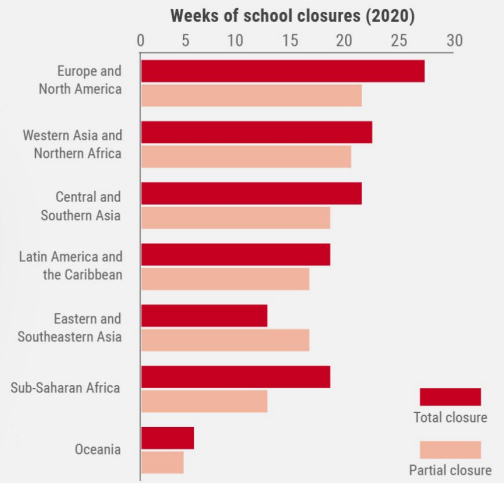
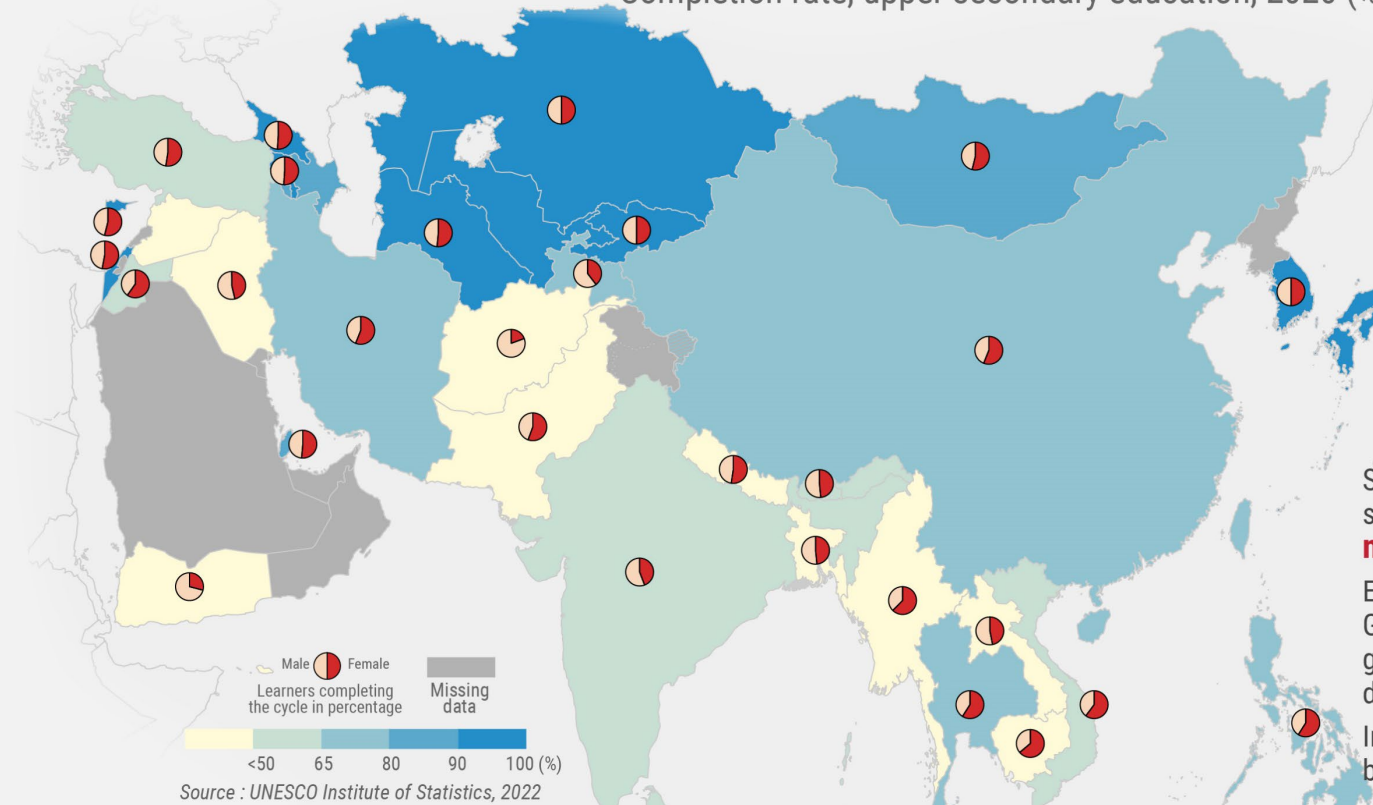
UN Photo - Loey Felipe, 2020

▲ 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. 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).



By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality education Completion rate, upper secondary education, 2020 (%)



School closures related to the efforts to limit the spread of the **COVID-19 pandemic** have affected **nearly 1.6 billion** learners in over 190 countries

Educational disruption has far reached consequences. Girls are more at risk of not returning school due to gendered responsibilities including financial, health, domestic, or transition to adulthood

In some countries in Asia, **1 girl** out of ten did not go back to school after re-opening



◀ A girl wearing a mask in her school in Lao, beyond effects on learning loss and school dropout, school closures during COVID-19 pose a long-term threat to gender equality.

UNICEF Photo - Ayush Karki, 2020

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.



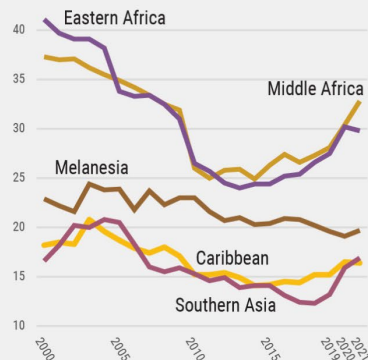


By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition

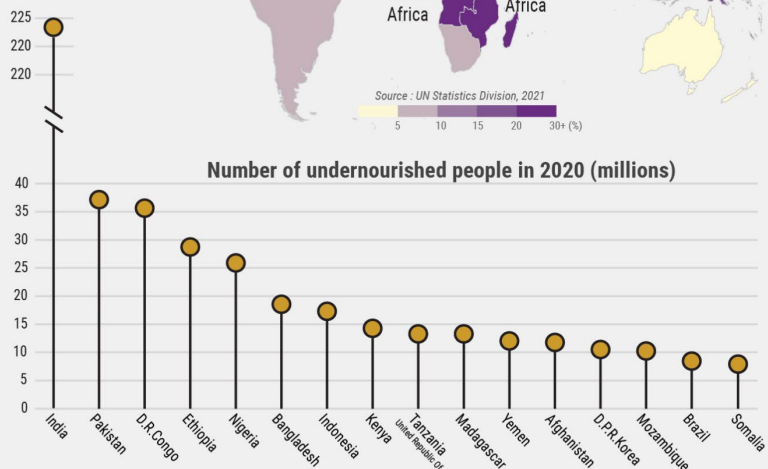
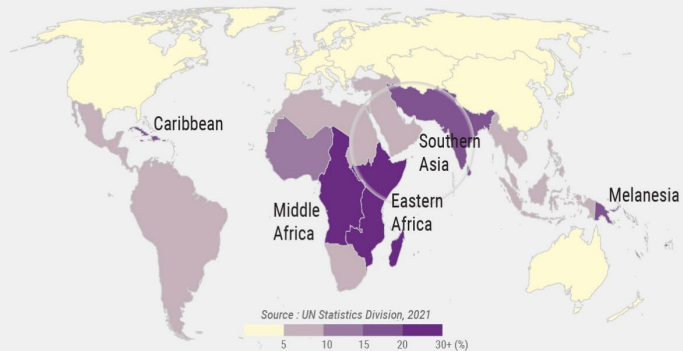
The world is on the verge of a **global food crisis**

Global food supply systems are affected by combination of factors from climate-related shocks, conflict related crisis and rising food prices

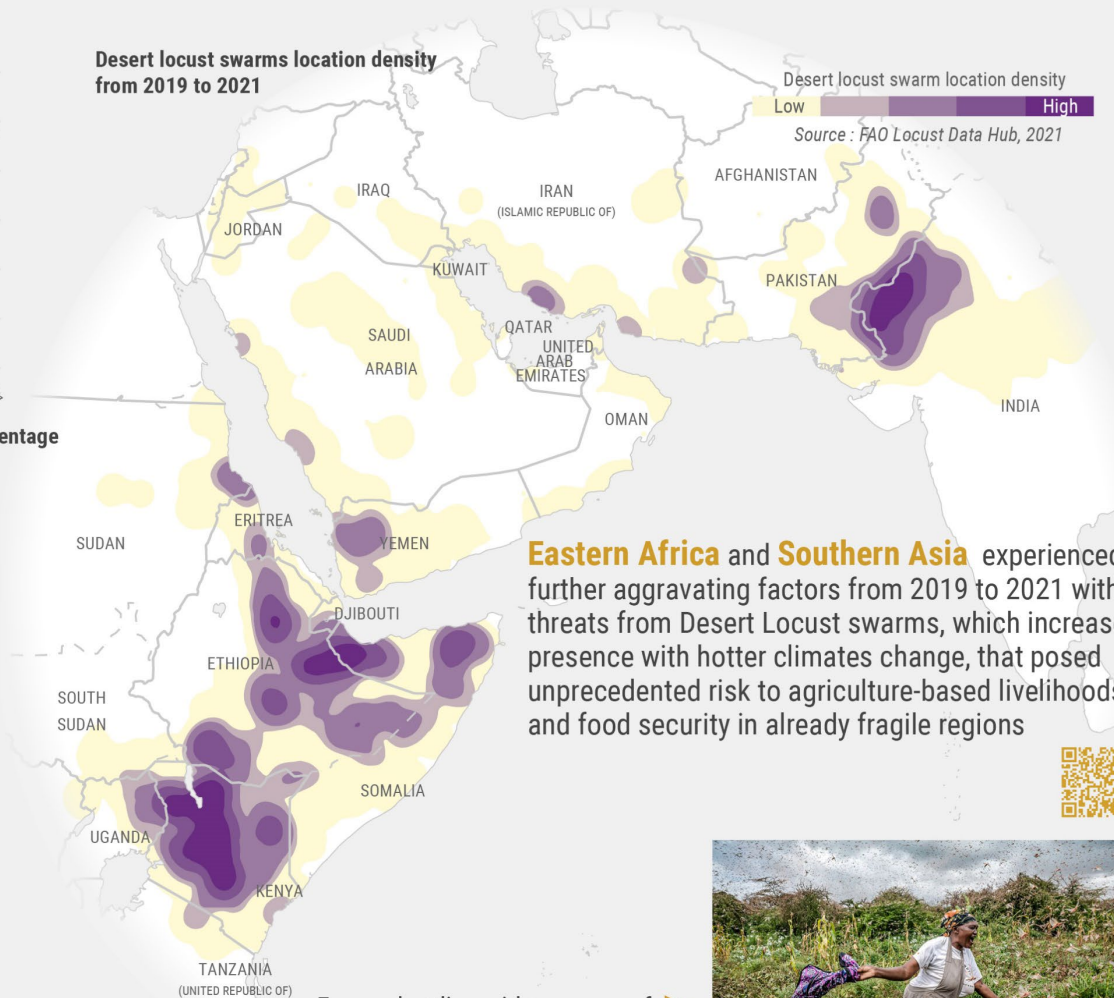
As many as **828 million people** may have suffered from hunger in 2022



Undernourishment prevalence in 2021 (map below) and from 2000 to 2021 (above), in percentage



Desert locust swarms location density from 2019 to 2021



Eastern Africa and **Southern Asia** experienced further aggravating factors from 2019 to 2021 with threats from Desert Locust swarms, which increase presence with hotter climates change, that posed unprecedented risk to agriculture-based livelihoods and food security in already fragile regions



Farmer battling with a swarm of desert locusts feeding on crops in Katitika village, Kenya

UN FAO Photo - Sven Torfinn, 2020



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.

“The data needs for the Sustainable Development Goals are great, and time is not on our side.

Reliable, timely, accessible and disaggregated geospatial information must be brought to bear to measure progress, inform decision-making and ensure effective and inclusive national and **sub-national programs.”**

- António Guterres, Secretary-General of the United Nations



Second Administrative Level boundaries

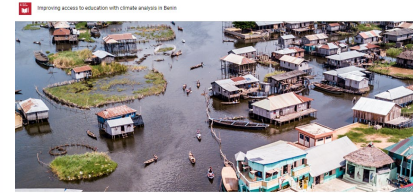
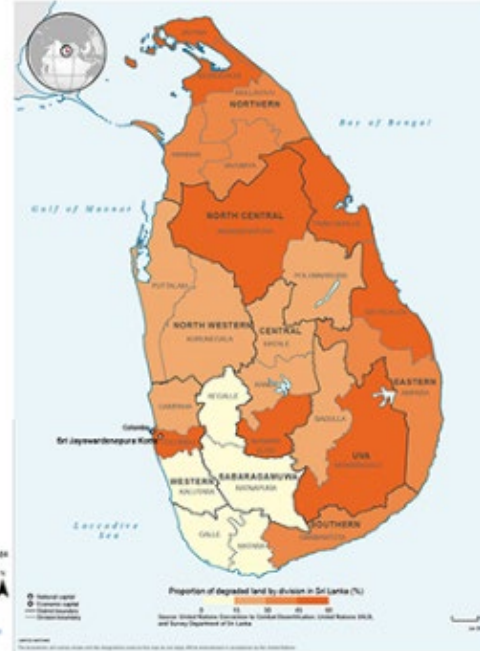
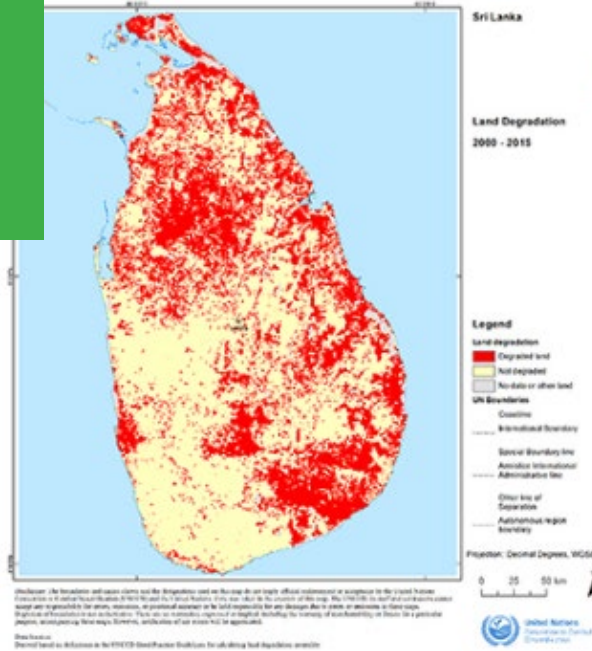
Main goal

Promote geospatial offices and accessible, interoperable and worldwide common geographies, or administrative units, to measure and monitor the Sustainable Development Goals for effective decision-making at **global, regional and sub-national** levels

<https://www.unsalb.org/news-and-status/sharing-your-common-geographies-through-salb-programme>

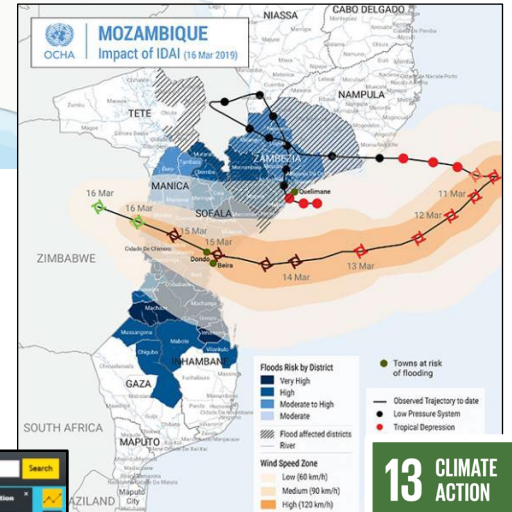
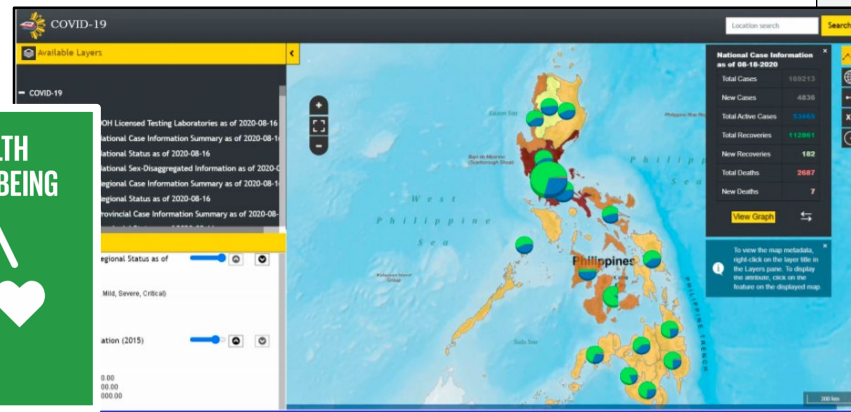
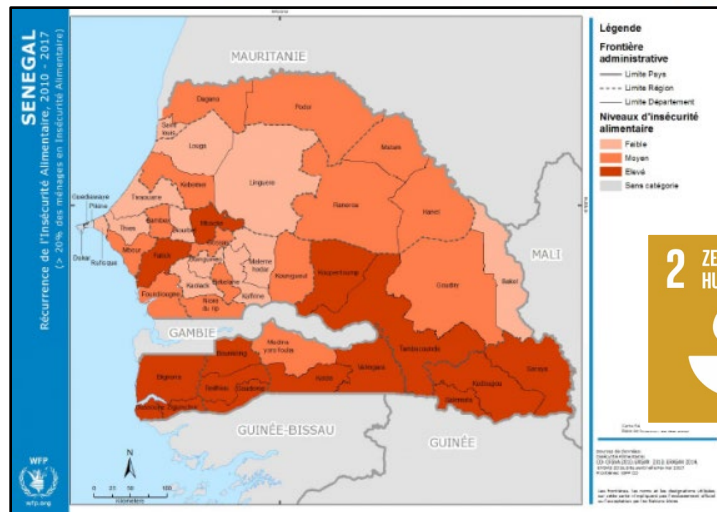
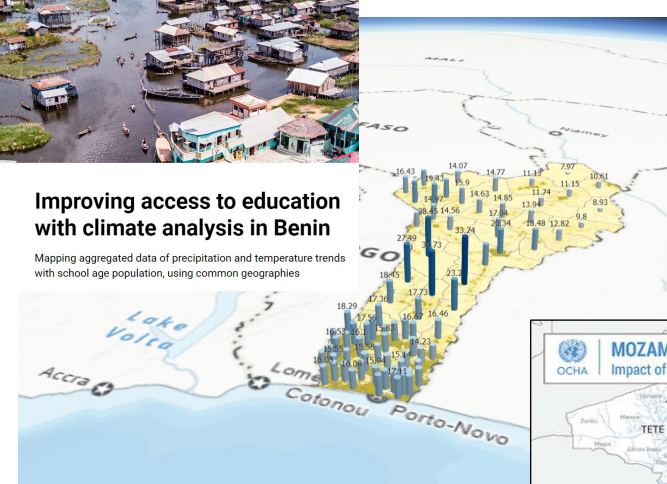


Demonstrating value (SDGs and programs)



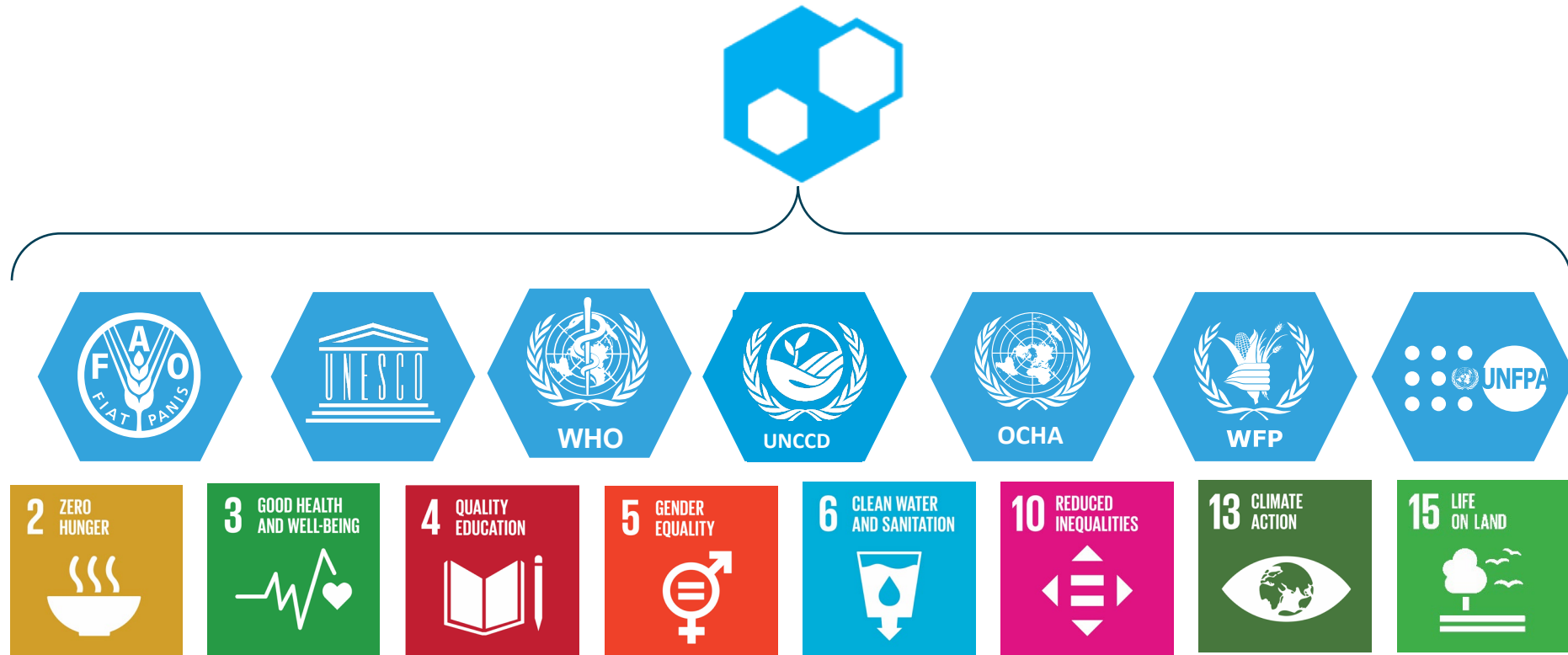
Improving access to education with climate analysis in Benin

Mapping aggregated data of precipitation and temperature trends with school age population, using common geographies

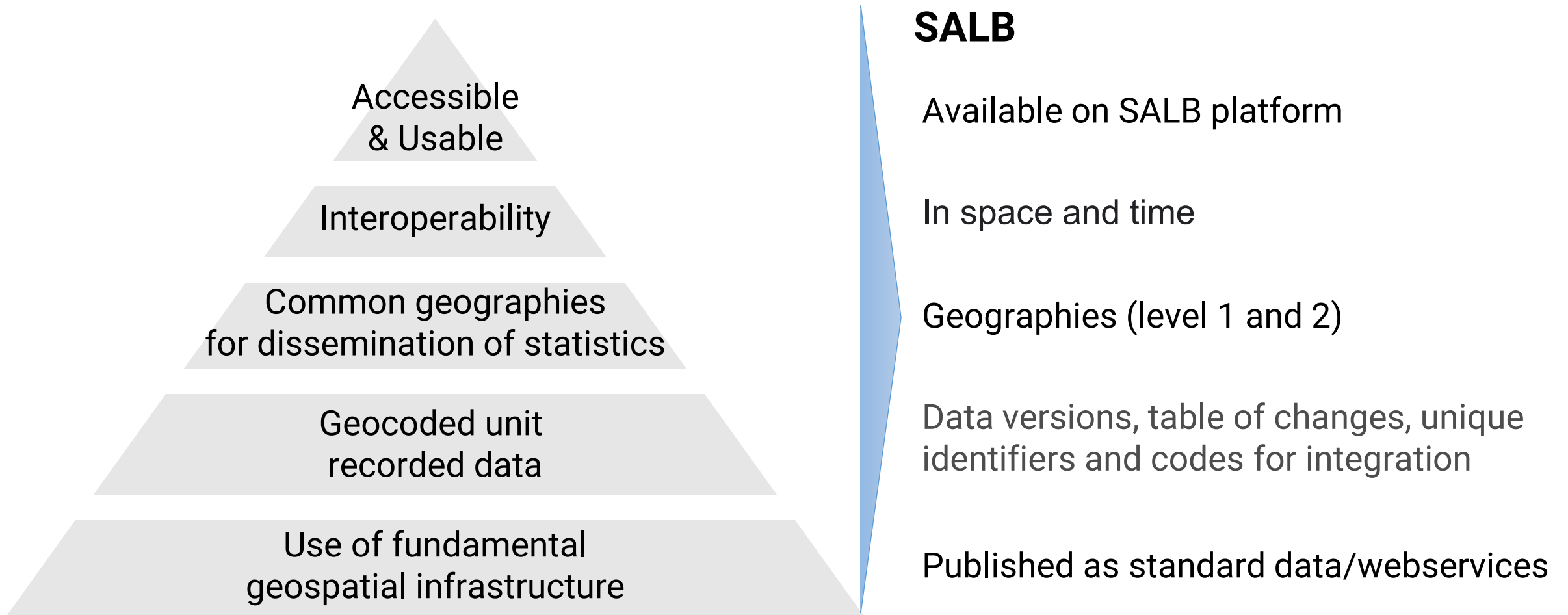


Second Administrative Level Boundaries Programme

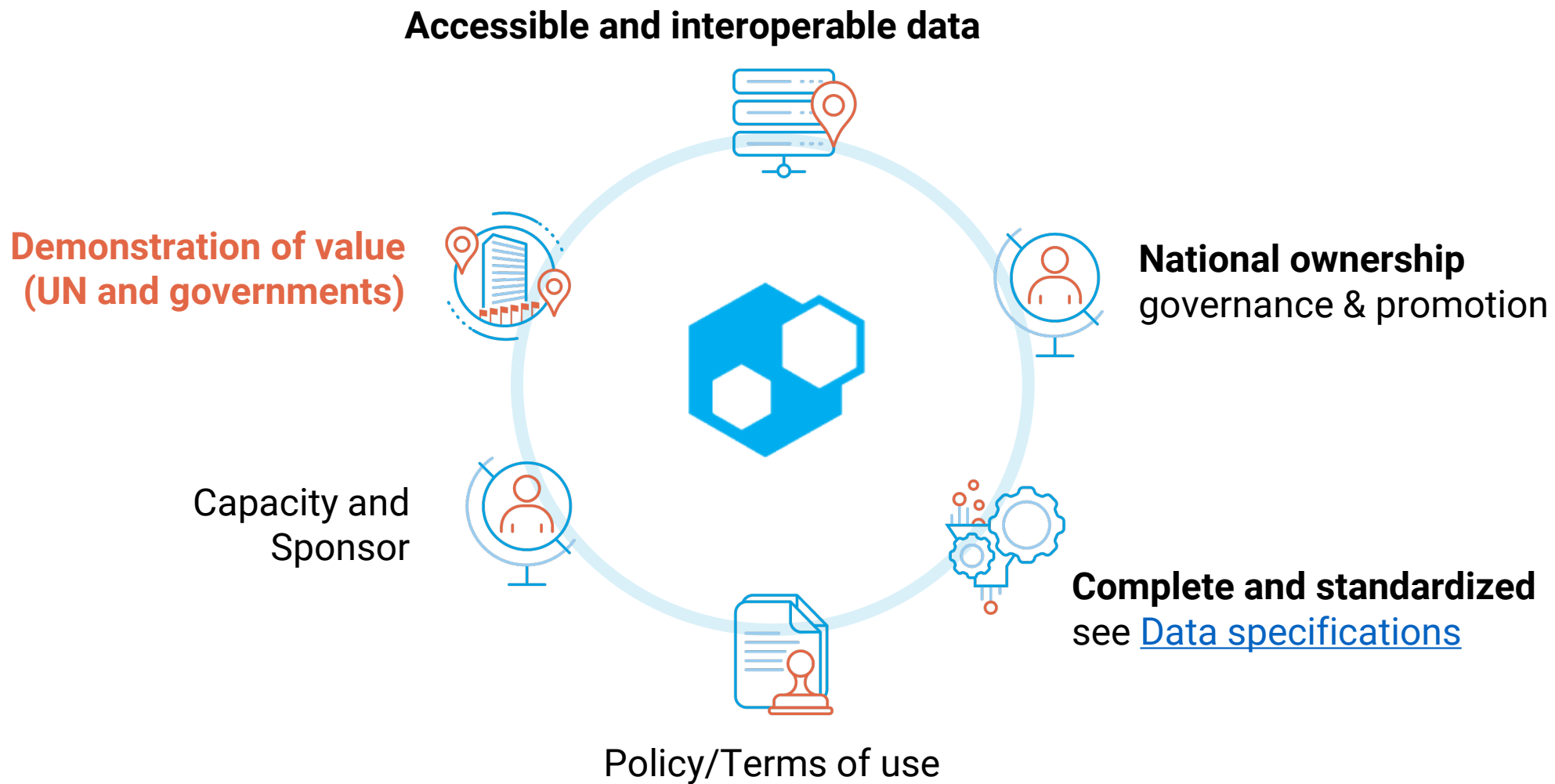
Make available accessible and interoperable common geographies to compare areas, sub-national and regional levels and time for decision-makers within and between countries and across sectors, ministries or SDGs



GSGF Principles



SALB components



2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

...”to exploit the contribution to be made by a wide range of **data** [...] and **geospatial information**, while **ensuring national ownership** in supporting and tracking progress” of the SDGs...



Targets



Identify and maintain of **authoritative contact information** of the National Geospatial Authorities responsible for administrative boundaries **validation**



Compile **complete and consistent** GIS dataset **worldwide** for administrative boundaries and names at first and second level below national, at 1 million scale;



Maintain a table overview of **historical changes** (data through time) of national administrative units and names



SALB : accessible, authoritative, and complete

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	ADM2NM	ADM2CD	ADM2NM	ADM2CD	ADM2NM	ADM2CD				
Dakar	SEN001001	Dakar	SEN001001	Dakar	SEN001001	Dakar	SEN001001	Dakar	SEN001001	Dakar	SEN001001	Dakar	SEN001001	Dakar	SEN001001	Dakar				
Pikine	SEN001002	Guédiawaye	SEN001004	Guédiawaye	SEN001004	Guédiawaye	SEN001004	Guédiawaye	SEN001004	Guédiawaye	SEN001004	Guédiawaye	SEN001004	Guédiawaye	SEN001004	Pikine				
Rufisque	SEN001003	Rufisque	SEN001003	Rufisque	SEN001003	Rufisque	SEN001003	Rufisque	SEN001003	Rufisque	SEN001003	Rufisque	SEN001003	Rufisque	SEN001003	Rufisque				
Bambey	SEN002001	Bambey	SEN001001	Bambey	SEN001001	Bambey	SEN001001	Bambey	SEN001001	Bambey	SEN001001	Bambey	SEN001001	Bambey	SEN001001	Bambey				
Diourbel	SEN002002	Diourbel	SEN001002	Diourbel	SEN001002	Diourbel	SEN001002	Diourbel	SEN001002	Diourbel	SEN001002	Diourbel	SEN001002	Diourbel	SEN001002	Diourbel				
Mbacké	SEN002003	Mbacké	SEN001003	Mbacké	SEN001003	Mbacké	SEN001003	Mbacké	SEN001003	Mbacké	SEN001003	Mbacké	SEN001003	Mbacké	SEN001003	Mbacké				
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Kaolack	SEN004002	Kaolack	SEN004002	Kaolack	SEN004002	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	SEN004003	Nioro du Rip	SEN004003	Nioro du Rip	SEN004003	Nioro du Rip				
Kaffrine	SEN004001	Kaffrine	SEN004001	Kaffrine	SEN004001	Kaffrine	SEN004001	Kaffrine	SEN004001	Kaffrine	SEN004001	Kaffrine	SEN004001	Kaffrine	SEN004001	Kaffrine				
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Sédhiou	SEN005002	Sédhiou	SEN005002	Sédhiou	SEN005002	Sédhiou	SEN005002	Sédhiou	SEN005002	Sédhiou	SEN005002	Sédhiou	SEN005002	Sédhiou	SEN005002	Sédhiou				
Kébémer	SEN006001	Kébémer	SEN0013001	Kébémer	SEN0013001	Kébémer	SEN0013001	Kébémer	SEN0013001	Kébémer	SEN0013001	Kébémer	SEN0013001	Kébémer	SEN0013001	Kébémer				
Louga	SEN006003	Louga	SEN0013003	Louga	SEN0013003	Louga	SEN0013003	Louga	SEN0013003	Louga	SEN0013003	Louga	SEN0013003	Louga	SEN0013003	Louga				
Linguère	SEN006002	Linguère	SEN0013002	Linguère	SEN0013002	Linguère	SEN0013002	Linguère	SEN0013002	Linguère	SEN0013002	Linguère	SEN0013002	Linguère	SEN0013002	Linguère				
Ranéro	SEN007002	Ranéro	SEN0014003	Ranéro	SEN0014003	Ranéro	SEN0014003	Ranéro	SEN0014003	Ranéro	SEN0014003	Ranéro	SEN0014003	Ranéro	SEN0014003	Ranéro				
Matam	SEN007001	Matam	SEN0014002	Matam	SEN0014002	Matam	SEN0014002	Matam	SEN0014002	Matam	SEN0014002	Matam	SEN0014002	Matam	SEN0014002	Matam				
Dagana	SEN007003	Dagana	SEN0015001	Dagana	SEN0015001	Dagana	SEN0015001	Dagana	SEN0015001	Dagana	SEN0015001	Dagana	SEN0015001	Dagana	SEN0015001	Dagana				
Podor	SEN007002	Podor	SEN0015002	Podor	SEN0015002	Podor	SEN0015002	Podor	SEN0015002	Podor	SEN0015002	Podor	SEN0015002	Podor	SEN0015002	Podor				
Bakel	SEN008001	Bakel	SEN008001	Bakel	SEN008001	Bakel	SEN008001	Bakel	SEN008001	Bakel	SEN008001	Bakel	SEN008001	Bakel	SEN008001	Bakel				
Tambacounda	SEN008003	Tambacounda	SEN008003	Tambacounda	SEN008003	Tambacounda	SEN008003	Tambacounda	SEN008003	Tambacounda	SEN008003	Tambacounda	SEN008003	Tambacounda	SEN008003	Tambacounda				
Kédougou	SEN008002	Kédougou	SEN008002	Kédougou	SEN008002	Kédougou	SEN008002	Kédougou	SEN008002	Kédougou	SEN008002	Kédougou	SEN008002	Kédougou	SEN008002	Kédougou				
Mbour	SEN009001	Mbour	SEN009001	Mbour	SEN009001	Mbour	SEN009001	Mbour	SEN009001	Mbour	SEN009001	Mbour	SEN009001	Mbour	SEN009001	Mbour				
Thiès	SEN009002	Thiès	SEN009002	Thiès	SEN009002	Thiès	SEN009002	Thiès	SEN009002	Thiès	SEN009002	Thiès	SEN009002	Thiès	SEN009002	Thiès				
Tivaouane	SEN009003	Tivaouane	SEN009003	Tivaouane	SEN009003	Tivaouane	SEN009003	Tivaouane	SEN009003	Tivaouane	SEN009003	Tivaouane	SEN009003	Tivaouane	SEN009003	Tivaouane				
Bignona	SEN010001	Bignona	SEN010001	Bignona	SEN010001	Bignona	SEN010001	Bignona	SEN010001	Bignona	SEN010001	Bignona	SEN010001	Bignona	SEN010001	Bignona				
Quissour	SEN010002	Quissour	SEN010002	Quissour	SEN010002	Quissour	SEN010002	Quissour	SEN010002	Quissour	SEN010002	Quissour	SEN010002	Quissour	SEN010002	Quissour				
Ziguinchor	SEN010003	Ziguinchor	SEN010003	Ziguinchor	SEN010003	Ziguinchor	SEN010003	Ziguinchor	SEN010003	Ziguinchor	SEN010003	Ziguinchor	SEN010003	Ziguinchor	SEN010003	Ziguinchor				



HOME METHODOLOGY DATA NEWS PARTNERS CONTACT US

Home > Data by Country > Senegal

Senegal

Africa Member State

National Geospatial Information Authority

Agence Nationale de l'Aménagement du Territoire

ANAT

Website
<http://www.anat.sn/>

Postal Address
Route du Service géographique
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ndoya10@yahoo.fr

Chef de division des levés terrestres et aérospatiaux
IBRAHIMA NDIAYE
Chief of Service / Coordinator

E-Mail
ibrahima7.ndiaye@anat.sn
ib7.anat@gmail.com



National Ownership /contact

Data for Senegal

Historic Table

Download

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)
Validated Temporal Validity: 2008-03-18 to 2008-07-09

CSV EXCEL GEOJSON SHAPEFILE REST API MAP VIEWER

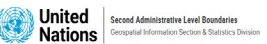
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CSV EXCEL GEOJSON SHAPEFILE REST API MAP VIEWER

ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS (POLYGON)
Validated Temporal Validity: 2002-02-15 to 2006-10-11

CSV EXCEL GEOJSON SHAPEFILE REST API MAP VIEWER

ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS (POLYGON)



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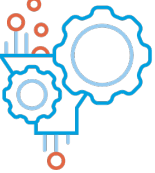
Home > Data by Country

Data by Country

1 - 50 of 197 Member States

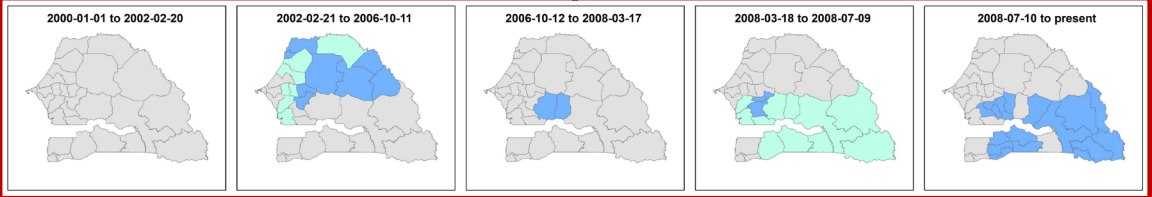
Country Name	Region	Public Contacts	Historic Table	Geospatial Datasets
Algeria	National Geospatial Information Authority	None	None	None
Algeria	Alghan Geodesy & Cartography Head Office	None	None	None
Albania	Basic Authority for Geospatial Information (Autoriteti Baze i Informacionit Gjeografik)	None	None	None
Algeria	Institut National de Cartographie et de Télédétection	None	None	None
Andorra	Ministeri d'Urbanisme i Ordenament Territorial, Govern d'Andorra	None	None	None
Angola	Angolan Geographical and Cadastral Institute	None	None	None
Antigua and Barbuda	Survey Division	None	None	None
Argentina	Instituto Geográfico Nacional de la República Argentina	None	None	None

<https://salb.un.org/en/data>

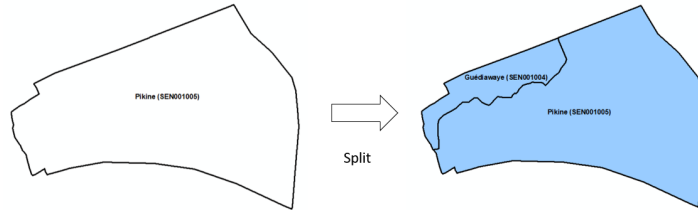


Complete and standardized (temporal) Historical table

Accessible and interoperable Geospatial dataset (5 periods)

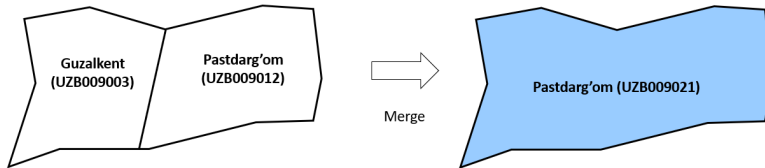


Historical changes since 2000



2000.01.01 to 2002.02.20		2002.02.21 to 2006.10.11	
ADM2NM	ADM2CD	ADM2NM	ADM2CD
Pikine	SEN001002	Guédiawaye	SEN001004
		Pikine	SEN001005

Split



2000.01.01 to 2001.12.01		2001.12.02 to 2002.04.27	
ADM2NM	ADM2CD	ADM2NM	ADM2CD
Guzalkent	UZB009003	Pastdarg'om	UZB009021
Pastdarg'om	UZB009012		

Merge

- Split
- Merge
- Renaming of administrative units
- Adding a new administrative level in the administrative structure
- Changing the administrative unit type for a given administrative level
- Removing a level in the administrative structure
- Re-introducing a level in the administrative structure

Include treatment of territories with special status (territory without administration or under national administration)



Demonstration case



Subnational data: Senegal

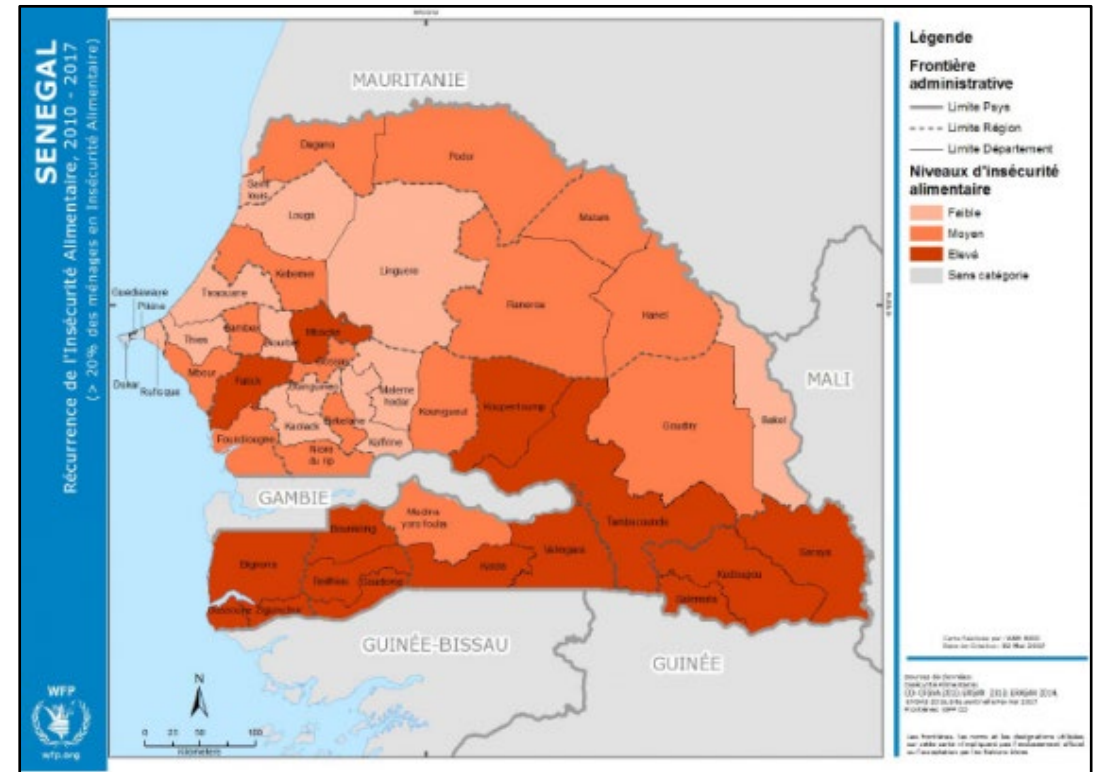


Agency priority areas based on affected population levels



SDG02: Zero Hunger

Priority for affected population by district



Programmatic information for action

[link](#)



Demonstration case



Subnational data: Mozambique

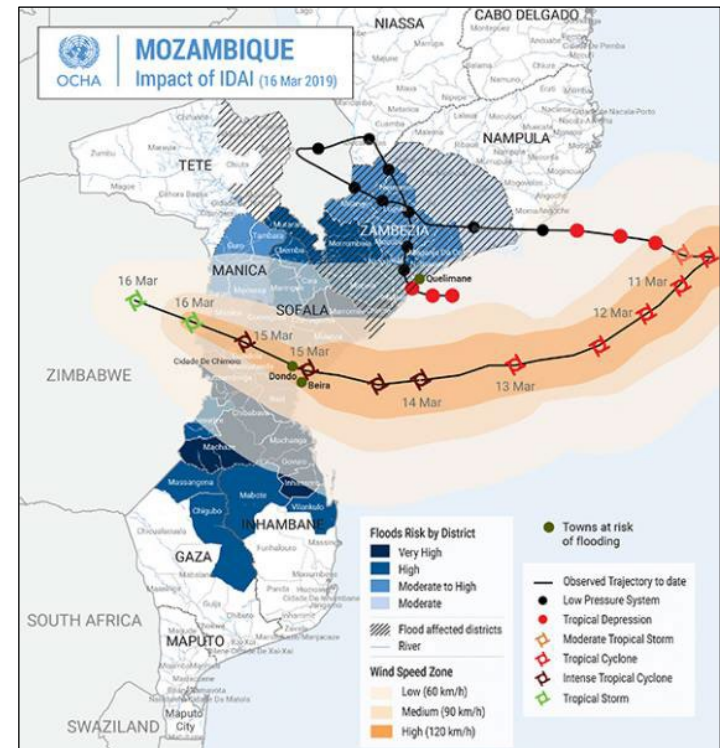


Analysis of floods/impact



SDG13: Disaster

Impact evaluation and risk



[link](#)



Demonstration case



Subnational data: Benin and Togo

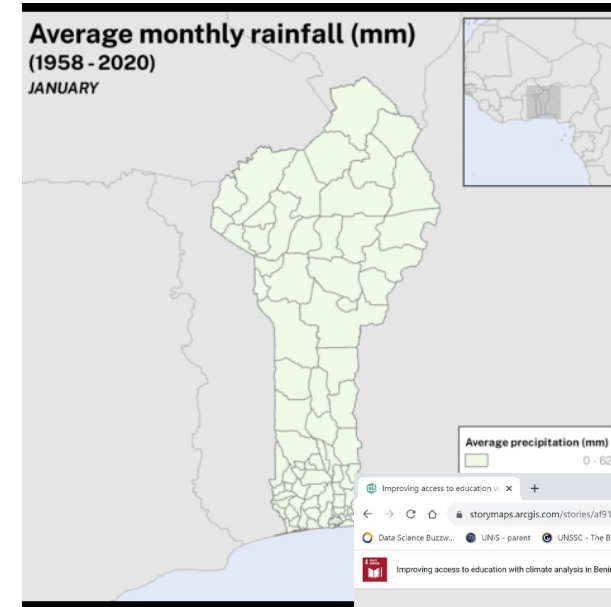


Analysis of school calendar and Climate

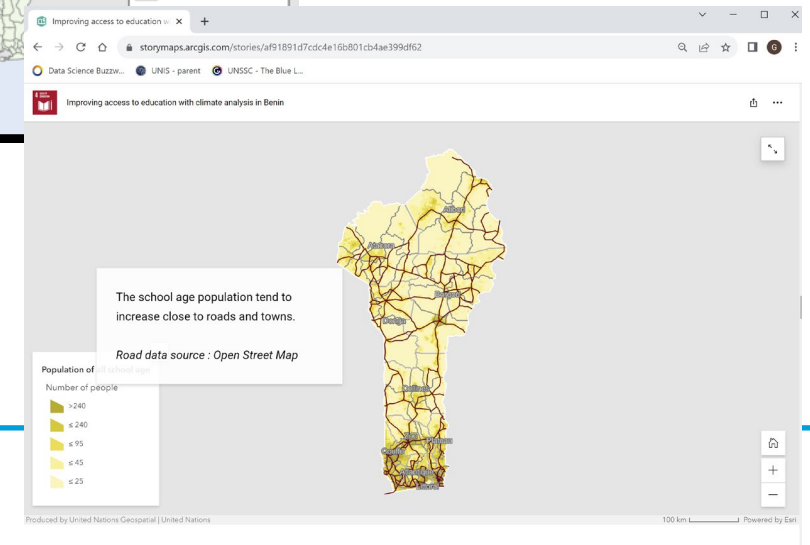


Agency modeling on school calendar

Precipitation by month (1958-2020)



[link](#)



United Nations

Geospatial

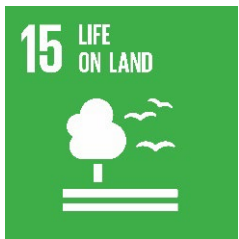
Demonstration case



Subnational data: Sri Lanka

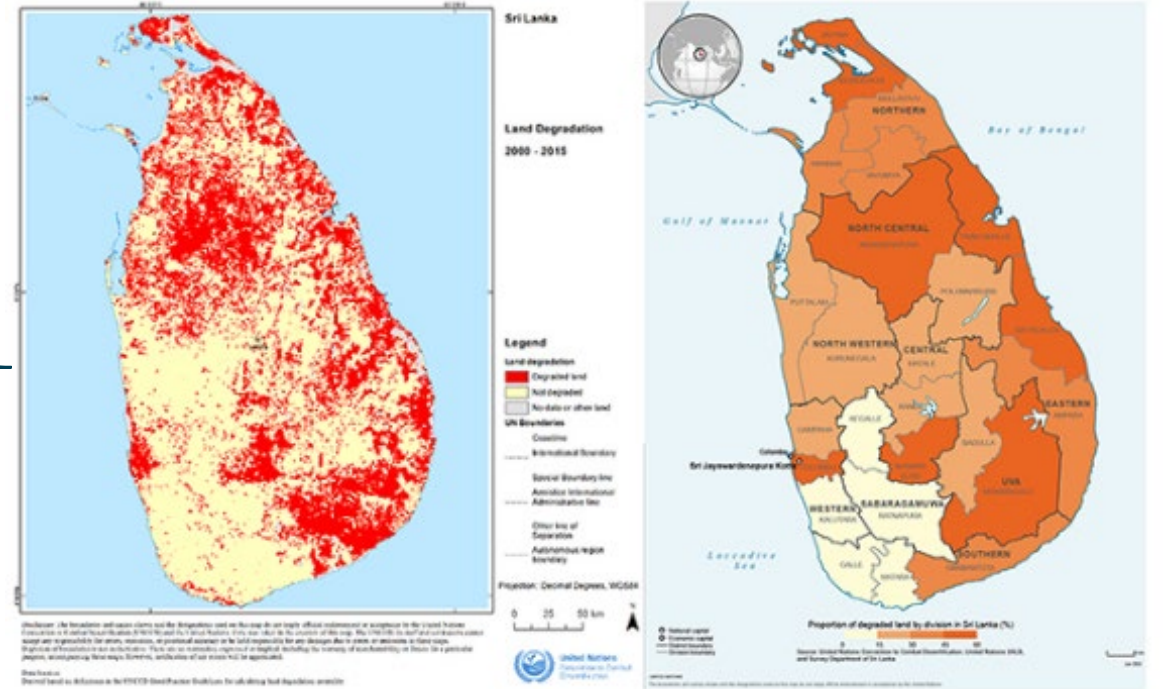


Data on land degradation (raster)



SDG10: priority districts

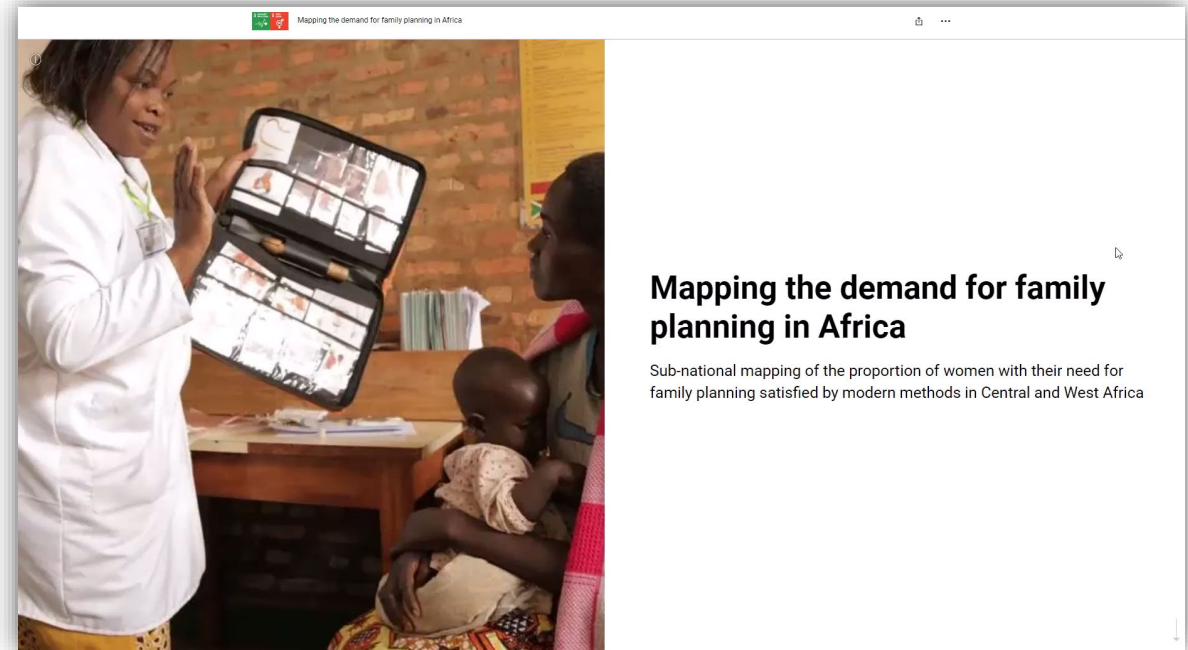
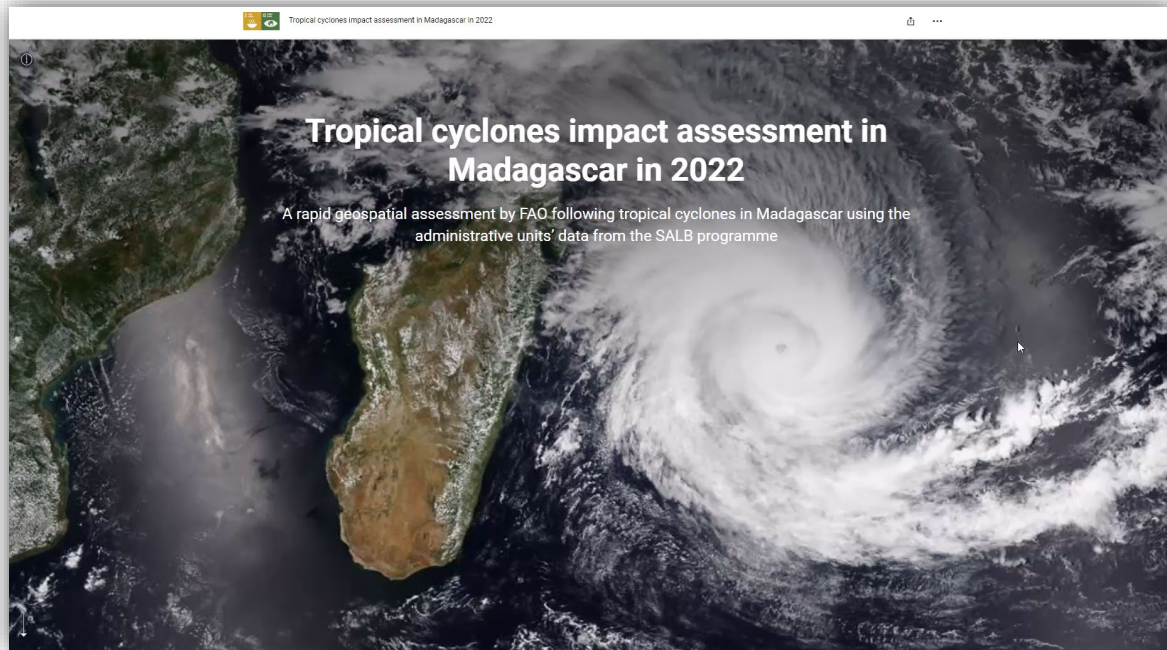
Raster data aggregation by district



[link](#)



Demonstration case



[link](#)



[link](#)



Demonstration case



Subnational data: D.R. of the Congo

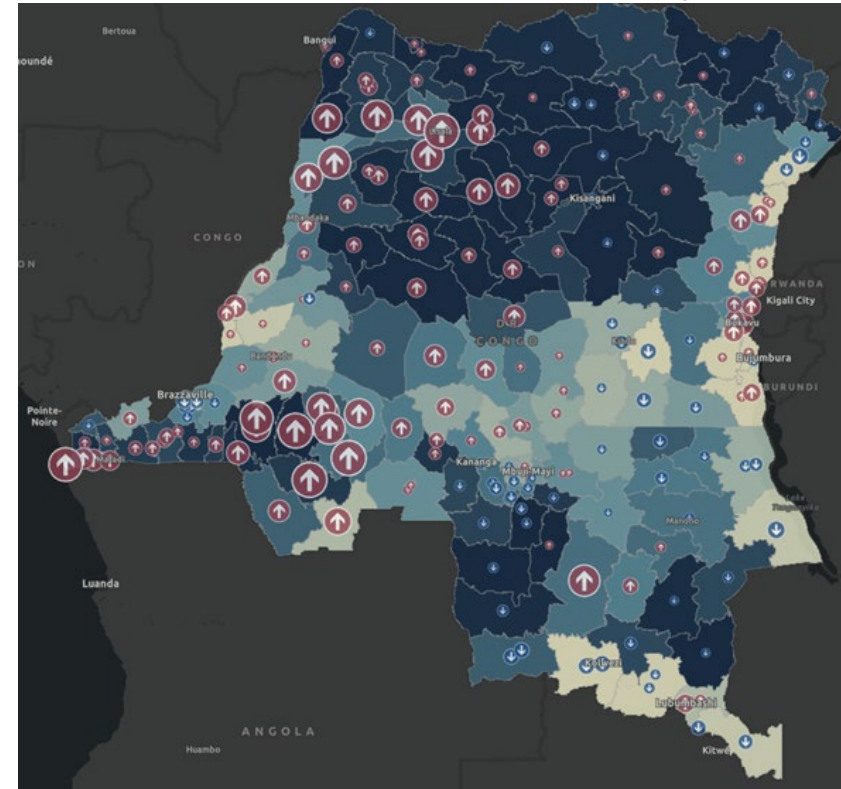


Malaria Atlas Project data



SDG03: Health

Malaria incidence tutorial by ESRI



[link](#)



Second Administrative Level boundaries

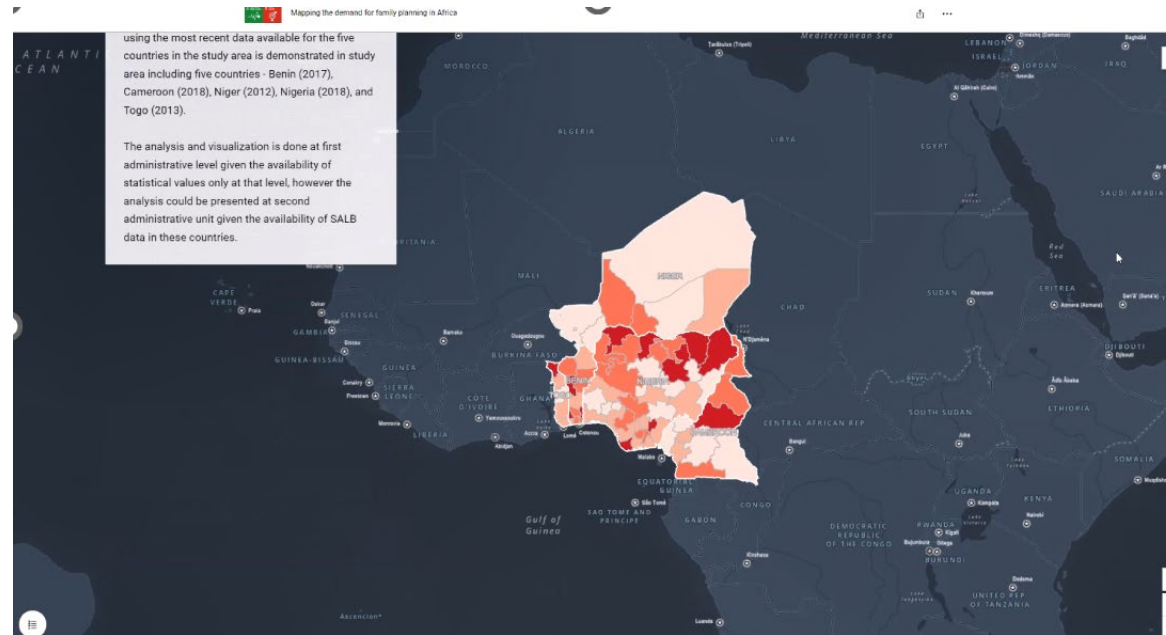
Main goal

Promote geospatial offices and accessible, interoperable and worldwide common geographies, or administrative units, to measure and monitor the Sustainable Development Goals for effective decision-making at global, **regional** and sub-national levels

<https://www.unsalb.org/news-and-status/sharing-your-common-geographies-through-salb-programme>

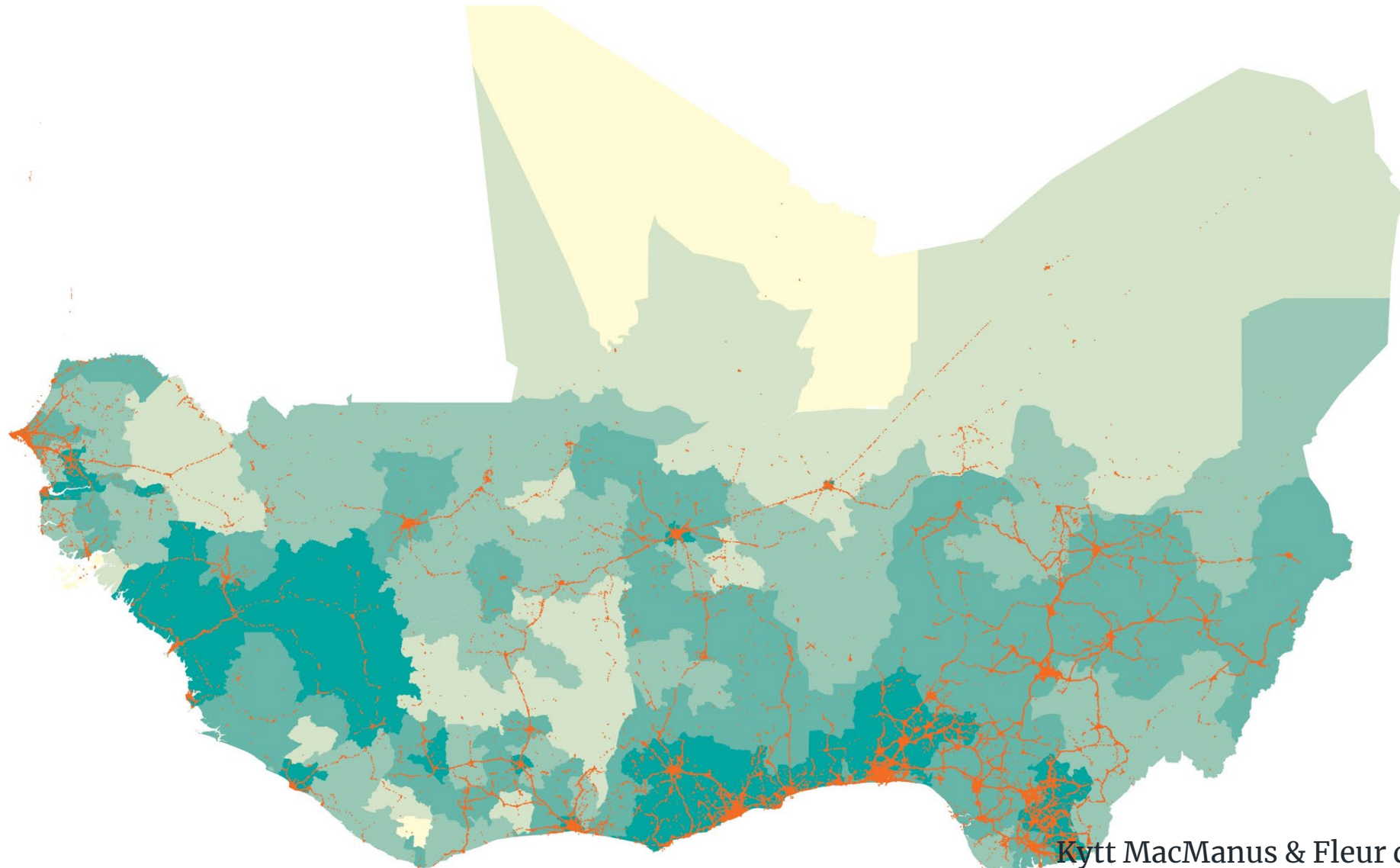


Regional analysis : story maps



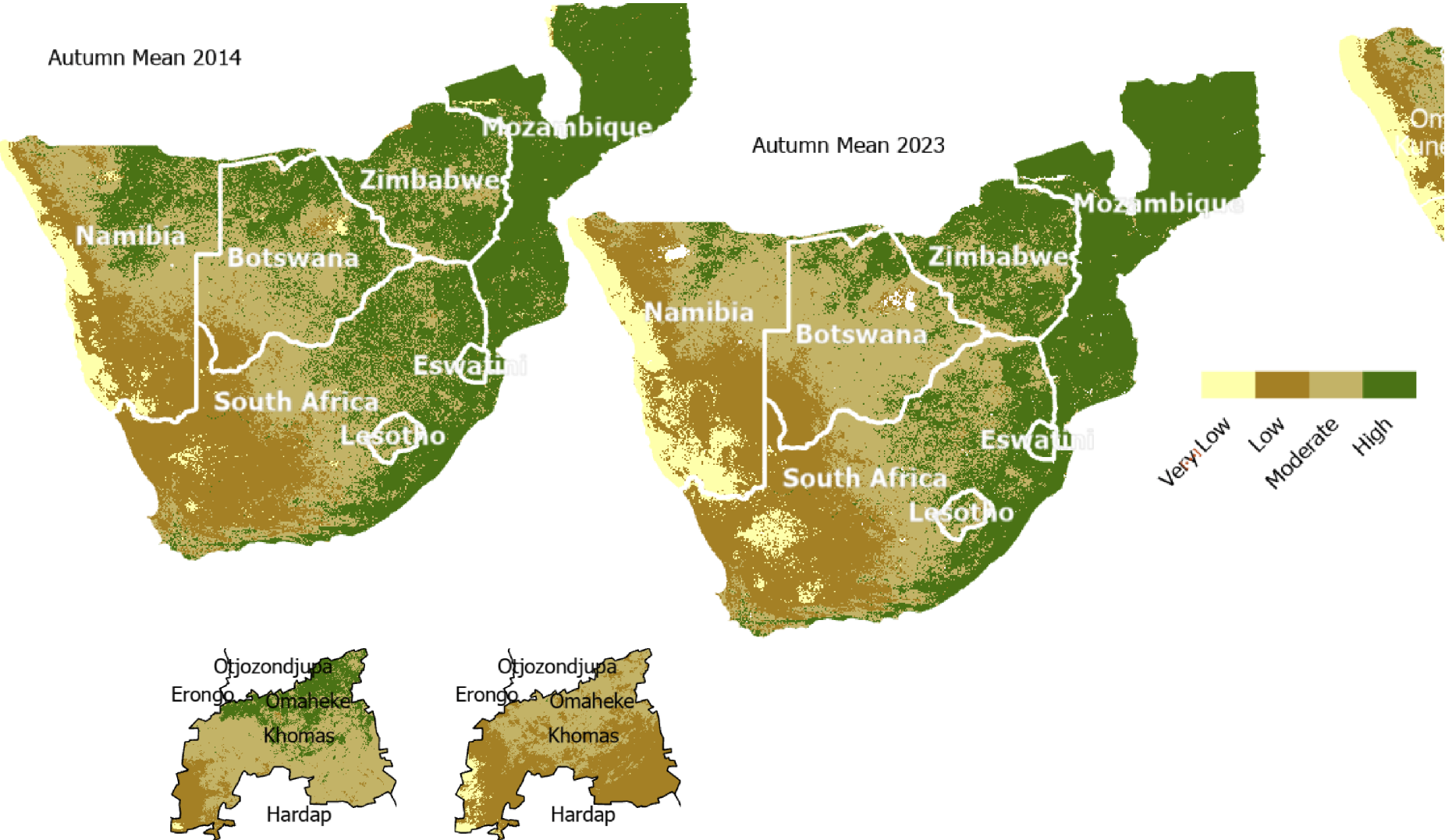
Regional analysis : *upcoming*

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE

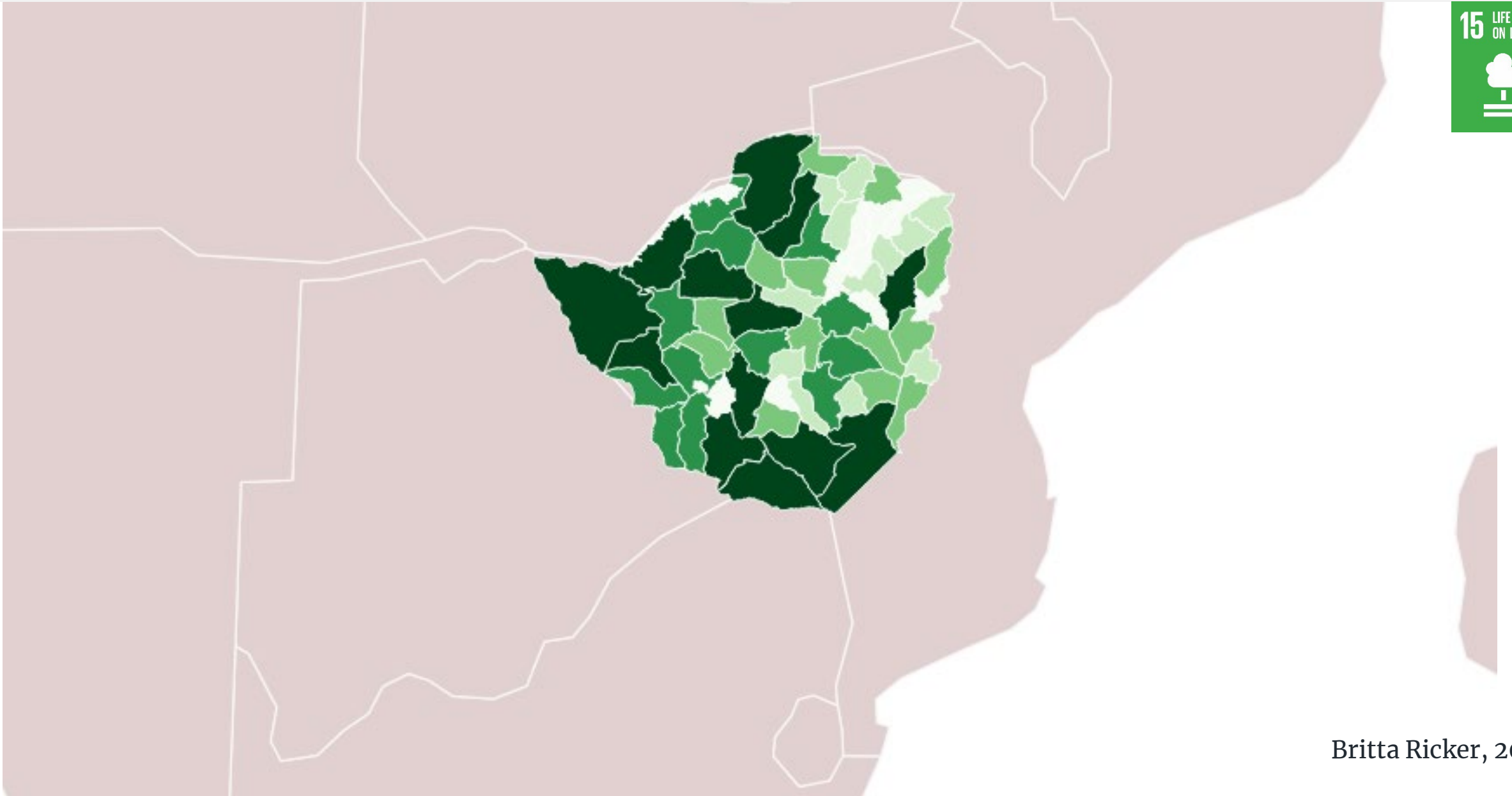


Kytt MacManus & Fleur de Lotus Ilunga, 2023

Regional analysis : *upcoming*



Regional analysis : *upcoming*



Capacity and sponsor



Abidjan 2021



Bamako 2022



Addis Abeba
2022



Partners

National Geospatial Authorities

Other organizations

Regional Organizations



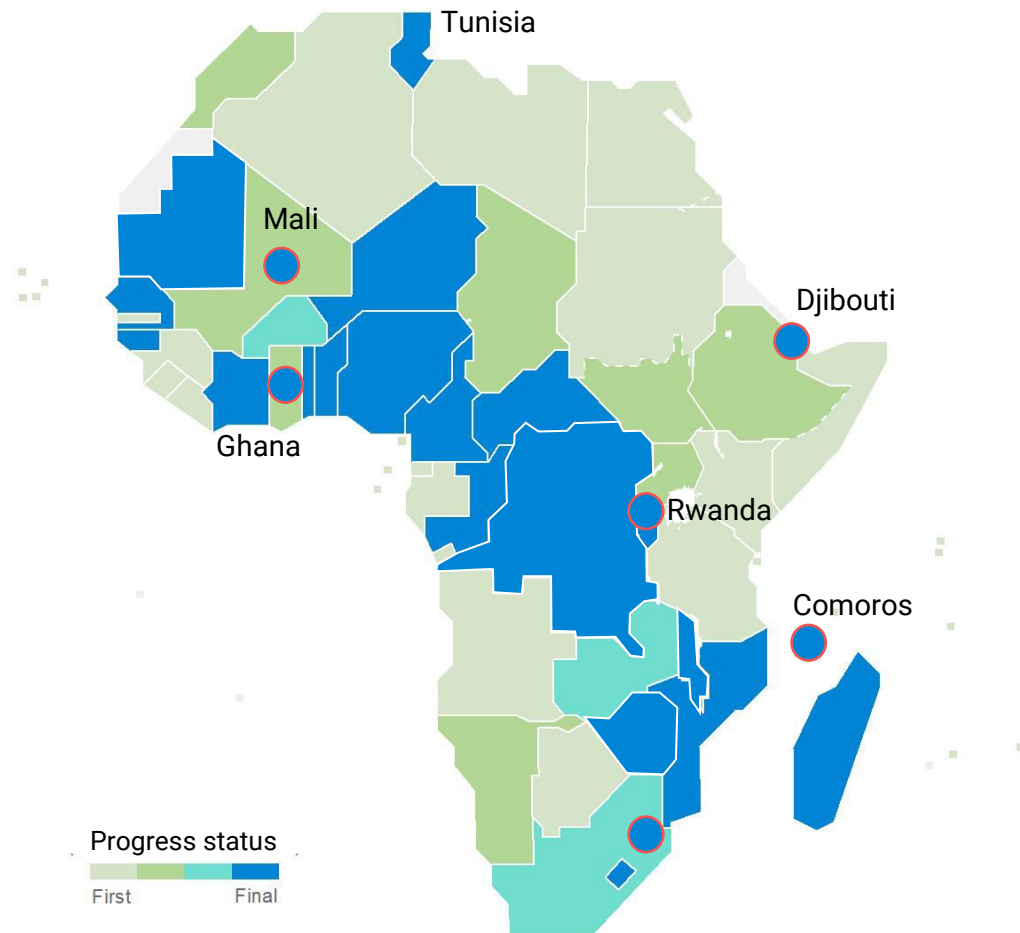
UN agencies and programmes



Academia



Current status of completion



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.



Considerations for national showcases (on SDGs?)

- Mapping or showcasing **global agendas and national priorities**
- Use case or “**Business cases**”
- Partnering with key **government agencies, ministries and beyond**
- Organize **communications and advocacy** campaigns / maps / stories
- Clear data custodians and **data governance**
- ...Consider how (future) indicators can be created for decision-making

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