

Geospatial Information-enabled SDGs Local Monitoring Featured as Outstanding Good Practice by UN DESA

On 2 December 2020, UN DESA (the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs) launched a digital publication on "SDG Good Practices - A compilation of success stories and lessons learned in SDG implementation (First Edition)" to inspire more actors from all regions to continue and strengthen their efforts to achieve the 2030 Agenda (Fig.1). Lead by Prof. Jun Chen (ISPRS Past President), a pilot practice of comprehensive SDGs local monitoring with geospatial information was featured as one of the 16 outstanding examples of SDG implementation across the globe and presented in the below UN DESA booklet.



Fig 1 UN DESA digital publication on SDG Good Practices

This pilot practice shows that the overall SDGs progress in a local context (Deqing County, China) can be well measured through developing a set of indicator-based, data-driven, and evidence-supported approaches with a geographic perspective, and establishing a cooperative partnership among all stakeholders to mobilize resources (Fig.2). The geospatial information plays an irreplaceable role and assures a 'comprehensive' SDGs measurement and monitoring. A cooperative partnership among all stakeholders and research communities is another key element for success, which facilitates the integration of multidisciplinary expertise, mobilizing considerable resources and support.

In total, 102 indicators were adopted and/or adapted to measure the progress toward SDGs in the County by integrating geospatial and statistical information. A comprehensive assessment analysis has been carried out at three levels, i.e., individual indicators, individual goals, and goals in three clusters. The measurement and assessment results provided an overall picture about how far Deqing County is from the 2030 SDGs, and enables the local government to formulate a five-year action plan to address the identified gaps and challenges with tangible

actions and allocated resources. The results of this project were presented and showcased at the first United Nations World Geospatial Information Congress, held from 19–21 November 2018. The project was awarded the Geospatial World Excellence Award in 2019.

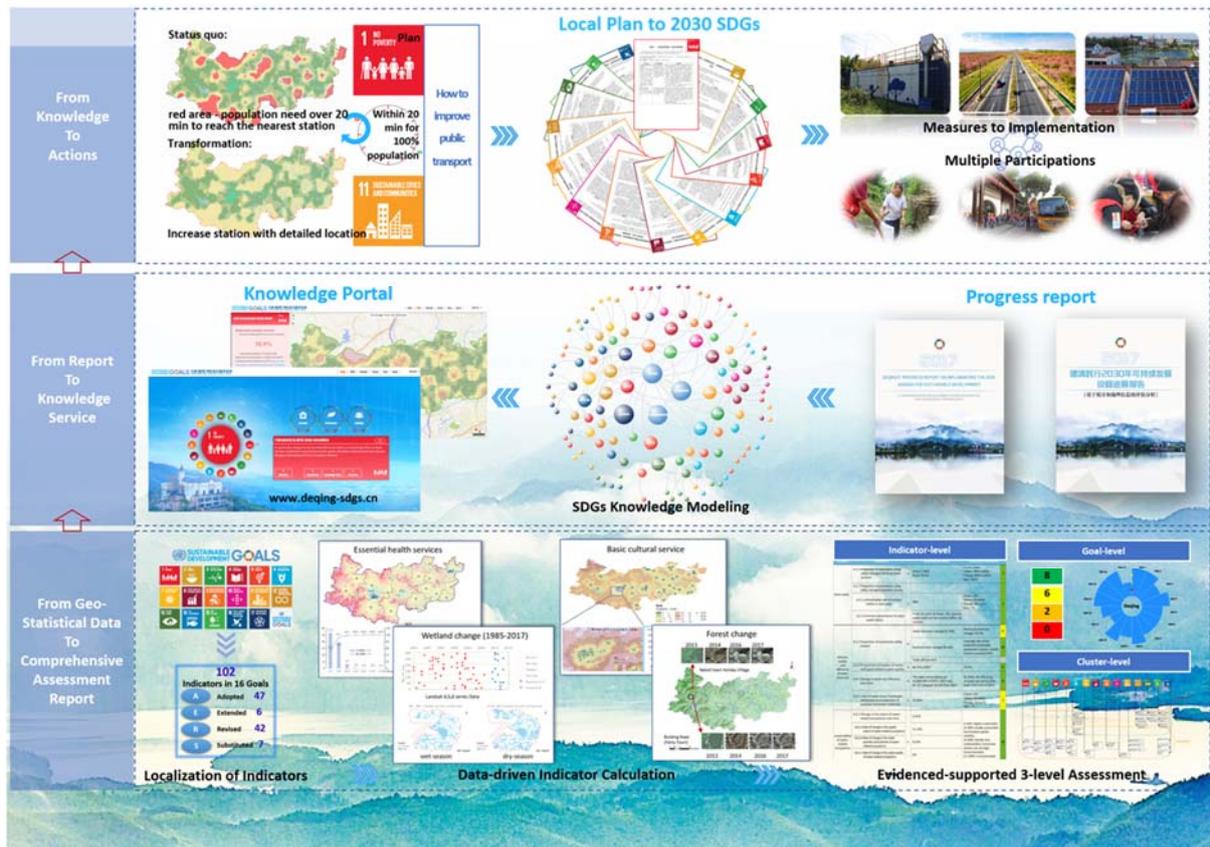


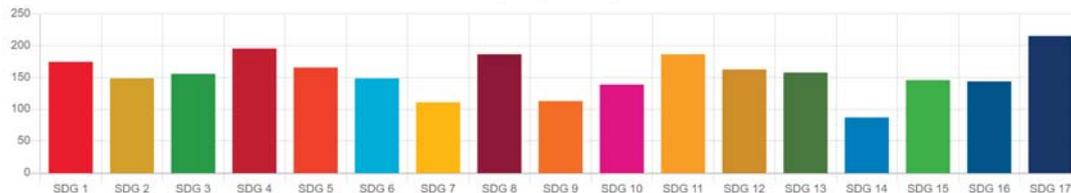
Fig 2 Comprehensive measurement and assessment of the progress towards SDGs by integrating geospatial and statistical information

These 16 featured outstanding good practices were selected from more than 700 submissions of the first open call for good practices, success stories and lessons learned in SDG implementation, promoted by UN DESA between 2018 and 2019. The hundreds of submissions were from governments, international organizations, civil society, private sector, local governments, academia and others of 96 countries and 91 national governments. They were reviewed by an inter-agency team of 20 experts from UN entities. 512 submissions were selected out in the first round of SDG Good Practices. They were published on a dedicated website. This highly accessible database of the SDG Good Practices showcases breakthroughs and success stories that can be replicated and scaled up to accelerate SDG implementation. In the second (final) round, 16 good practices from all regions of the globe were featured as outstanding and included in the SDG Practices Publication (Fig.3).

SDG GOOD PRACTICES

TOTAL: 512

Number of good practices per SDG



FEATURED

SDGs Local Monitoring – China’s Pilot Practice

This practice explored the techniques as to “how can a local community implement the SDGs and what transformation actions can be taken”, which local policy-makers confront when implementing the 2030 Agenda. Taking Deqing County as a pilot area, the practice produced valuable results on SDGs local monitoring, including a data-driven and evidence-supported approach within a geospatial framework, a cooperation network able to focus resources on major tasks, and significant guidance to local develo... (Read more)

Organization

National Geomatics Center of China

17

The Electronic – Personal Health Record (e-PHR) to foster access to health and integration of migrants. Contribution to SDGs 3, 8, 10 and 17

The electronic Personal Health Record (e-PHR) was developed in 2016 to establish a more comprehensive approach to foster health provision for migrants arriving in Europe, and to facilitate follow-up and continuity of care. The product was requested by the European Commission - General Directorate for Health and Food Safety (EC-DG SANTE), in the context of large numbers of new arrivals to the region, challenging domestic health systems and demonstrating the need to expedite implementation of EU ... (Read more)

Organization

International Organization for Migration

3 8 10 17

MORE INFORMATION



First open call.

FEATURED STORIES



Fig 3 SDGs local monitoring - China’s Pilot Practice on the UN DESA SDGs knowledge platform

For more information about this geospatial information-enabled SDGs local monitoring practice, you are welcome to visit UN DESA SDGs knowledge platform (<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnerships/goodpractices>). If you would like to know more about the methodology and results of this pioneer project, please read the following papers published in ISPRS International Journal of Geo-Information and other journals.

Reference

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- [4] Zhilin LI, X Gong, Jun Chen, J Mills, LI Songnian, XU Zhu, TI Peng, WU Hao, Functional Requirements of Systems for Visualization of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicators, Journal of Geovisualization and Spatial Analysis 4 (1), 1-10
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