

Objectives

Statistics Division

TORCS DATA METHODOLOGY EVENTS PUBLICATIONS ABOUT



UN-GGIM > Inter-Agency and Expert Group on the Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) Working Group on Geospatial Information

In September 2015, Member States adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and tasked the United Nations Statistical Commission to develop the global indicator framework. The overarching principle of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is that **no one should be left behind**.

"Data which is high quality, accessible, timely, reliable and disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability and geographic location and other characteristics relevant in the national contexts" is called for (A/RES/70/1). To support implementation at all levels, the 2030 Agenda included the need to exploit the contribution to be made by a wide range of data, including Earth observations and geospatial information.

At its 48th Session in March 2015, the United Nations Statistical Commission established the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), composed of Member States and including regional and interregional agencies as observers. The IAEG-SDGs was tasked to develop a global indicator framework for the 17 goals and 169 targets of the 2030 Agenda, and to support its implementation. At its 47th Session in March 2016, the Statistical Commission agreed as a practical starting point the global indicator framework consisting of 230 indicators, subject to future technical refinement.

To meet the ambitions and demands of the 2030 Agenda, it is necessary for the global indicator framework to adequately and systematically address the issue of alternative data sources and methodologies, including geospatial information and Earth observations in the context of geographic location. The report of the IAEG-SDGs to the Statistical Commission (in March 2016) noted that the integration of statistical data and geospatial information will be key for the production of a number of indicators. As a means to address these issues, and to address specific areas relevant to SDG indicator implementation, the IAEG-SDGs created the Working Group on Geospatial Information at its third meeting in Mexico City 30 March to 1 April 2016. Soon thereafter, the IAEG-SDGs finalised the Working Group's terms of reference, which guide the activities and modalities of the Working Group.

<http://ggim.un.org/UNGGIM-wg6/>

Annual sessions

- Seventh session
- Sixth session
- Past sessions

Overview

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Quick links

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- UN-GGIM Quarterly Volume 1

The primary objective of the Working Group is to ensure from a statistical and geographic location perspective that the key principle of the 2030 Agenda, to leave no one behind, is reflected in the Global Indicator Framework



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United Nations Secretariat
Global Geospatial Information Management

Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges

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	Chile (UN-GGIM: Americas)		China (UN-GGIM: Asia Pacific)		Colombia
	Denmark (UN-GGIM Task Team on SDGs)		Ethiopia (UN-GGIM: Africa)		France
	Germany		Germany (UN-GGIM: Europe)		Italy (UN-GGIM: Europe)
	Netherlands		Qatar (UN-GGIM: Arab States)		United Kingdom (UN-GGIM EG-ISGI)
	tba (GWG-Big Data)		UN-Habitat		WHO
	EuroStat (European Commission)		GEO Secretariat		GEO – EO4SDG
	OECD		UN-GGIM: Private Sector Network		

(March 2018)



Meetings

Report

Between Nov 2017 and Apr 2018, the Working Group had a face-to-face meeting and an online meeting

- ❑ Fourth Meeting, UNHQ New York, 6 – 8 December 2017
 - Attended by 33 participants - 12 members, 14 invited experts and presenters, 4 observers, and 3 UN Secretariat staff members
 - 3 days in-depth discussions and deliberations, aided by 29 presentations from participants (6 by UNSD staff engaged in SDGs)



- Fourth Meeting, UNHQ New York, 6 – 8 December 2017
 - Deliberated extensively on -
 - i. **the issue of aggregation** of geocoded unit level data alongside disaggregation
 - ii. **country level presentations** that demonstrated the inclusion of relevant and applicable international (global), and complementary data in the production of certain indicators
 - iii. **space agencies readiness** to support the production of indicators with “analysis or production ready” satellite earth observation time series.



Work Plan for 2018/2019 will focus and seek to –

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| <p>a) Provide expert advice and guidance to IAEG-SDGs, and the larger statistical community as to how geospatial information, earth observation and other data sources can reliably and consistently contribute to the production of indicators;</p> | <p>b) Provide national and regional experiences and good practices including case studies in geospatial data generation to monitor “leaving no one behind”.</p> | <p>c) Propose strategies for undertaking methodological work on specific areas for improving disaggregation by geographic location. In particular with a focus on national and sub-national reporting, in this regard, to report to the High-Level Group, Statistical Commission and Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management</p> | <p>d) Review options and provide guidance to IAEG-SDGs on the role of National Statistical Offices in considering and applying geospatial information and earth observations primarily as a means to contribute to and validate data as part of official statistics.</p> |
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Task Stream #1 – Scope of Task

Report

- Guided by the Five Principles of the Global Statistical Geospatial Framework (GSGF) that mainly gives guidance on **how to aggregate statistical and geospatial data** (a “bottom-up” approach) including geo-coding of unit record data;
- **Consider disaggregation techniques** involving different data sources including earth observations (a “top-down” approach).
- Also be guided by UN-GGIM adopted Minimum **List of Fundamental Geospatial Data Themes**.
- Seeks to develop and provide **guidance on disaggregation by geographic location**, by documenting and providing national experiences and identifying exemplars, develop good practices guides including referencing national exemplars and case studies.



Task Stream #2 – Scope of Task

Report

- Build broader understanding on the **application of analysis-ready satellite earth observations** (data processed to a minimum set of requirements and organized into a form that allows immediate uptake with minimum user effort)
 - include feasibility studies, demonstration projects, pilot projects, guidance on methodology and training
- **Leverage partnerships with space agencies** to develop appropriate approaches for interested NSOs to uptake appropriate analysis or production ready satellite earth observation time series data.
- Seeks to develop **expert advice and guidance to IAEG-SDGs and statistical community**
 - document national experiences and good practices; and recommend on NSOs' role to uptake of analysis-ready satellite earth observations





Thank You

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