

Thirteenth Meeting of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on the Sustainable Development Goal Indicators

7-9 November 2022

Venue: UN Conference Center, Bangkok, Thailand

Report

I. Introduction

1. The thirteenth meeting of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) took place from 7-9 November 2022 at the UN Conference Centre in Bangkok, Thailand. An IAEG-SDG member meeting took place on 7 November 2022, followed by a plenary session, attended by around 100 participants from countries, international and regional agencies and entities, civil society organizations and other stakeholders from 8 - 9 November 2022.

2. The main objectives of the meeting were to: i) update on the work of the IAEG-SDGs working groups on statistical data and metadata exchange (SDMX) and Geospatial Information, and the Task Team on Sustainable tourism; ii) review the SDG indicator data availability and update on tier classification; iii) discuss refinements of the global SDG framework; iv) discuss on 2025 Comprehensive Review; v) share good practices on implementation, monitoring and reporting on SDGs; vi) share experiences and good practices on data disaggregation and inclusive data; vii) share experiences and good practices on data innovations and initiatives and statistical capacity for SDGs, and viii) present the 2023 workplan and next steps of the IAEG-SDGs

3. At the plenary session, Ms. Karen Chavez of Colombia and Ms. Cara Williams of Canada, co-chairs of the IAEG-SDGs, opened the meeting and welcomed participants to the thirteenth meeting of the IAEG-SDGs. They noted that this is the first physical meeting since 2019 in Addis Ababa and would provide an opportunity to review the work of IAEG-SDGs and custodian agencies, as well as hear from countries, stakeholders, and others on the implementation, monitoring and reporting of the SDGs. Ms. Francesca Perucci, Assistant Director, UN Statistics Division also offered opening remarks expressing gratitude to all colleagues for contributing to the work on SDG monitoring and new innovative working areas. Ms. Perucci acknowledged the significant contribution of the group since 2015 and starting from the first indicator framework, the data flow guidelines, and the resilience of the group in working through the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic. She mentioned that the coming

year will be important because of the preparation for the 2025 comprehensive review and the 2023 SDG Summit. She acknowledged the generous support of the government of Japan in funding the 13th IAEG-SDGs meeting and thanked the UNDP and ESCAP offices for providing some logistical support.

4. All documents of the meeting, including presentations for each agenda item and the recordings for each day, are available on the meeting website (<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/meetings/iaeg-sdgs-meeting-13/>).

II. Update on latest events

5. This session provided updates on the latest events related to SDG monitoring. Agenda item 2 provided a briefing on The Sustainable Development Goals Reports 2022 and other global SDG monitoring outputs, and the Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The Gender Snapshot 2022. Both presentations and a video providing an overview of the SDG report 2022 are included on the meeting website.

6. Agenda item 3 presented updates on the work of the High-Level Group on Partnership, Coordination and Capacity Building for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda (HLG-PCCB). A presentation was given by Ms. Elsa Dhuli of Albania, co-Chair of the HLG-PCCB, focusing on the revision of the Cape Town Global Action Plan. The presentation for this agenda item (3) is included on the meeting website.

7. Agenda item 4 gave updates for the upcoming UN World Data Forum 2023 to be held in April 2023 in Hangzhou, China. A presentation was given by Ms. Francesca Perucci, Assistant Director, UN Statistics Division on behalf of the Secretariat of the UN World Data Forum, covering the programme and timeline of the upcoming forum. The presentation for this agenda item (4) is included on the meeting website.

8. Agenda item 5 provided updates of the revamped SDG Global Indicator Database website, which was launched in September 2021. The updates include the new interface of the Global SDG Database, SDG Country Profiles, SDG Analytics, and various Advanced Access options. The presentation for this agenda item (5) is included on the meeting website.

III. Updates on the IAEG-SDG working groups

9. Agenda item 7 focused on the updates on the progress made by the two working groups of the IAEG-SDGs: SDMX and geospatial information, and the task team on sustainable tourism. First, the secretariat, on behalf of- the chair of the SDMX working group, presented the achievements in 2022 and the proposal for the 2023 work plan, indicating the working group will continue to maintain SDG

Data Structure Definition (DSD) and Metadata Structure Definition (MSD), expand data and metadata exchange, provide capacity development to assist countries and custodian agencies in using the SDMX, and explore the possibilities of implementing SDMX 3.0. . .

10. Ireland, co-chair of the geospatial information working group, provided an update on the progress of its work plan 2021-2022 and its proposal for 2023 work plan, indicating the working group will continue promoting the work of the working group in different fora, develop story maps to showcase how geospatial information helps with the production, monitoring, measurement, and dissemination of geospatially enabled SDGs and support the IAEG-SDG with further guidance on disaggregation by geographic location.

11. Canada, co-chair of the task team on sustainable tourism, provided an overview of the task team, its working modalities and introduced its current members. She outlined the planned activities of the task team which started in August 2022 and is expected to continue until May 2024, where the main activities revolve to discuss, build consensus on, and develop a detailed proposal for sustainable tourism indicators to better monitor Target 8.9. All presentations for this agenda item (7) are included on the meeting website.

IV. Data availability review and refinements of the global SDG framework

12. Agenda item 8 provided an update on changes in tier classification based on data availability analysis, introduced by the Secretariat. It was noted that there were no indicators recommended to be downgraded from Tier I to Tier II. Twelve indicators met the criteria for being reclassified as tier I; and two tier II indicators were reclassified as multi-tier indicators (where one component of the indicator moved to Tier I, while the remaining component(s) remained Tier II): they are indicators 1.5.2/11.5.2, 1.a.2, 5.6.2, 6.2.1(a), 8.b.1, 10.2.1, 10.7.2, 11.2.1, 11.5.3, 16.1.1, 16.2.2, 16.5.1, 16.6.1, and 17.7.1. After a further review by the IAEG-SDGs in November, it was decided to keep both indicators 6.2.1(b) as Tier II. A review of data submitted to the global database showed that there are 12 indicators with no data in the global SDG database. Among these missing submissions, 7 indicators have a projected date for submission of data; 4 indicators require additional follow-up with custodian agencies for updated status; and 1 indicator (17.18.1) is not yet established. All indicator changes and the list of indicators with missing data can be found in the presentation under this agenda item (8) on the meeting website.

13. Agenda item 9 reviewed refinements to some of the indicator names in the framework, introduced by the Secretariat. These refinements will be formally submitted to the UNSC at its 54th session in March 2023. There are four indicators with proposed refinements (5.3.2, 10.7.2, 12.7.1 and 15.4.2) which were previously discussed and agreed upon at the IAEG monthly member meetings. The presentation for this agenda item (9) is included on the meeting website.

V. Metadata

14. Agenda item 10 reviewed the streamlining of the metadata update process and introduced the proposal to have a predictable, user friendly, timely and efficient metadata update process, which was presented by the secretariat. The secretariat outlined that it would add a section in the metadata repository for providing updates by custodian agencies and will have a standing agenda item for IAEG monthly meeting to review the update request which will minimize the overall timeline. The secretariat also presented the work of the IAEG-SDG metadata sub-group who have been reviewing the overall quality of the metadata for the SDGs. It was also noted that the sub-group will be trying to finalize the pending metadata review by the end of November 2022.

15. The world Bank presented on Indicator 1.1.1 update and its new 2017 Purchasing Power Parities (PPP) use and its impact on the indicator. The international comparison for the price line will be changed from \$1.90 that was based on the 2011 PPP to \$2.15 based on the recent 2017 PPP. The presenter noted that there will be no change in methodology and the trends of the indicator are similar to previous trends. During the discussion, there was a question on the use of different food basket at the country level and the timeline of implementation where the World Bank will be following up with members. All presentations and recordings for this agenda item (10) are included on the meeting website.

VI. 2025 Comprehensive Review

16. The co-chair presented the timeline, guiding principles and criteria for review and other considerations including proxy indicators. The recommended timeline was presented from Nov 2022 to Dec 2024 for consideration and it was proposed that the guiding principles will be remaining the same as they were for the 2020 review.

17. During the discussion, some custodian agencies were commenting that deletion of Tier II indicators where there is no data reported might have a negative impact as some of the agencies have invested a lot in developing the methodology for the indicators and these investments are expected to pay off in generating the required data in the coming two years or so. The co-chair stated the need to balance the measure by looking at the efforts made against the availability for supporting the 2030 agenda. There was also a question for getting a clear requirement for deletion depending on coverage and wanted to know the cut-off point. The co-chair informed the participants that the cut-off points have not yet been determined and the IAEG will be reviewing these criteria following previous practices taking into consideration efforts made so far. It was also requested what the process will be in introducing additional indicators or replacement of existing ones in responding to some of the data availability issues and addressing the use of proxy indicators. The co-chair reiterated that the process will be similar to the 2020 but cautioned that this time that the IAEG would not be expecting many

proposal submissions that would significantly alter the current indicators framework but if there is an emerging issue there will be a possibility to consider.

18. There was also a question on a possible use of alternative data sources available from Civil Society Organisations (CSO) in replacement for indicators where no official data is available where the co-chair responded with the possibilities of looking into this but cautioned about data quality and their fit for use for global reporting associated with such data sources. It was also suggested for the possibilities of looking into existing experiences on the use of non-traditional data sources for SDG reporting including data produced by CSOs and examples of the European data strategy and country experiences from Canada, UK and Colombia were mentioned. The co-chairs closed the session assuring participants that there is a couple of months to finalize the criteria by IAEG SDGs and the IAEG-SDGs will consider all the suggestions and comments raised during the session and invited the CCSA to submit any additional comments to IAEG for consideration. All presentations and recordings for this agenda item (11) are included on the meeting website

VII. Implementation, monitoring and reporting on SDGs (including national/regional/global SDG reporting)

19. Agenda item 12 highlighted best practices on implementing and monitoring of the SDGs at global, regional, and national levels. There were six presentations given by countries, regional and international organizations, and stakeholders. First Italy presented the use of SDGs for green deal, ecological transition plan and new national strategy of Italy. The speaker highlighted the experience of Istituto nazionale di statistica (Istat) in the integration of statistical information with different dimensions including geospatial and administrative data to address international and national demands. The second presentation is from OHCHR on estimating conflict-related deaths for SDG 16.1.2 and strengthening national data collection for SDG 16.10.1. The presenter provided country examples from their in-country work in Syria, Kenya, and the Philippines. ESCWA presented the work they are doing to improve the coordination of National Statistical Systems (NSS) for effective data flow for SDG monitoring. The presenter also shared the development of SDG regional hub for national reporting for the 22 countries in the region and the work they are engaged in supporting the countries in the region in their SDG data strategy and reporting mechanisms.

20. OECD presented their publication findings titled The Short and Winding Road to 2030, OECD countries' progress towards the SDGs. The report is first released in 2016 and is now in its fourth edition looking at the progress of OECD countries on how far they are from their desired targets and identifying the gaps for further follow-ups. Jordan presented on the progress made in SDGs reporting using a mobile app developed in support of the UNSD FCDO project and the SDG portal developed with the support of UNDP. Finally, the Danish Institute for Human Rights presented its platform -The SDG Human Rights Data Explorer that is being used to make human rights data accessible for SDG practitioners. The presenter also highlighted the abundance of qualitative data produced by human

rights organizations on Goal 16 where the official SDG database has a bigger data gap and wanted to see the possibilities of looking into these datasets for official reporting.

21. During the discussion following the presentations, data quality issues were discussed in the use of CSO data for the VNR following ISTAT's experience. OHCHR was also asked to detail the impact of their in-country work in shaping local policy based on their work. It was mentioned that there was an encouraging uptake from policy makers in looking into the findings for further follow-up. ESCWA's involvement in helping countries reconcile the data coming from countries and custodian agencies was discussed and it was highlighted the need for a continuous follow-up on identifying and updating sources. It was also explained the role of regional organizations play in coordinating the data flow in helping countries and custodian agencies. Participants also asked the sources for the qualitative data and the tools used for producing the indicators where the Danish Institute for Human Rights explained their main source being the reports from OHCHR and use AI tools to create the indicators. All presentations and recordings for this agenda item (12) are included on the meeting website.

VII. Data disaggregation and inclusive data

22. Agenda item 13 presented the recent work on data disaggregation and inclusive data. There were five presentations given by a country, two international organizations and two CSOs. The Expert Group on Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Statistics presented on enabling statistical inclusion of refugees and IDPs. It highlighted the development of new guidance and their investment in capacity development. UN Women presented the Gender and Environment Data Alliance (GEDA) and their activities in mainstreaming gender in environmental statistics. Leave No One Behind Partnership from Vietnam presented the use of citizen generated data to complement institutional data in closing data gaps, strengthening engagement with data users and enhancing trust in data. Malaysia presented data disaggregation for SDG monitoring in Malaysia. The presenter showcased Malaysia's experience in broadening its work to support disaggregation using census and surveys, administrative data, new data sources and engagement with custodian agencies. Finally, International Disability Alliance presented disability data gaps and solutions. It was highlighted that people with disabilities cover approximately 15% of the world's population and having disaggregated data by disability is key for achieving the LNOB principle of the 2030 Agenda.

23. Following these presentations, a discussion on the agenda item highlighted the importance of conducting inclusive data collection on vulnerable groups with disaggregated data. Regarding a question on the linkage between gender and other SDG goals in UN Women's presentation, it was mentioned that caution should be taken when conveying messages using association or causality among different indicators and that the right distinction should be made when including the gender dimension as sometimes the association should not be confused with causality. UNWomen acknowledges the possibility and tried to involve the national governments to explain the distinction. It was discussed that the inclusiveness framework should have a clear minimum requirement for surveys

to consider refugees and internally displaced people. The example of Uganda's recent 7th round of DHS survey is something to be applauded for the inclusion of refugees. Participants raised the question of data quality and use of CGD in light of the pandemic in supporting policy making where the presenter from Leave No One Behind Partnership elaborated on its use and highlighted the work that they are doing in partnership with the NSO. Further explained the inclusiveness of using CGD that is also empowering citizens to take an active role in decision making. Malaysia was asked on the issues of data privacy when they are looking into using a highly disaggregated geographic data where they explained that the NSO has put in place a policy on data sharing and addressing privacy issues. They have also explained their effort in implementing LNOB where they have a localised system that deals with the registration of the poor which is coordinated and followed up by several government agencies. The challenge of collecting data on disabilities have been discussed and there should be a more concerted effort working with partners and Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) to narrow the gap. All presentations and recordings for this agenda item (13) are included on the meeting website

VIII. Data innovations and initiatives for SDGs

24. Agenda item 14 focused on different data innovations and initiatives to support SDG data collection and monitoring. There were five presentations included in this session. First, UNDP Oslo Governance group presented on monitoring survey-based indicators with the SDG 16 Survey. The presentation focused on the survey tools developed in collaboration with OHCHR and UNODC and the available modules for the use of measuring SDG 16 indicators. It was also noted that the initiative is providing technical and operational support through its technical experts composed of UNDP, OHCHR and UNODC and is open to engaging with countries and UN country teams. Japan presented the applications of earth observations to SDG monitoring in Japan. The presentation highlighted the use of earth observation data from the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (*JAXA*) through the partnership of industry, academia, and government in producing indicators 11.3.1 and 15.4.2. Brazil presented the use of satellite imagery and air pollution stations for producing selected SDG data. The presenter highlighted Brazil's experience in producing indicators 3.9.1 and 11.6.2 through a collaborative process with other institutes in using sensor data and satellite data.

25. Colombia presented on data innovation in Data For Now initiative. The presenter shared Departamento Administrativo Nacional De Estadística (DANE) experience in the use of experimental statistics and some of the outcomes of the Data for Now initiative that used innovative methods to produce selected indicators in monitoring SDGs to complement the traditional data production process. Finally, UNSD presented the work of the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on Household Surveys (ISWGHS) in supporting SDG monitoring. The presenter highlighted the work of the ISWGHS in improving survey coordination, advancement of innovative survey methodology and enhancement of communication and advocacy. It was also noted that ISWGHS is looking for

expanding the network involving other communities such as geospatial, CGDs, admin data, census, and private sectors in collaboration with regional organisations.

26. After these presentations, Malawi asked why elections are not included in the Goal 16 survey and the presenter acknowledged that election is not part of the survey initiative. Tunisia made an intervention that they did two rounds of the survey in 2017 and 2021 where the result is published on their website and the co-chair appreciated the modular implementation and the availability of the guide for the survey. The co-chair appreciated the presentations from Japan and Brazil in presenting concrete examples of the use of geospatial information in producing SDG indicator and this was also further echoed by Ireland and specially the collaborative work the two countries are doing with relevant geospatial entities in their respective countries. Malaysia raised the issue of cost in using earth observations in statistical work and Brazil explained that cost is a concern, but they are also trying to minimize it by working with other partners in the government or projects who already have the geospatial resources. Japan explained its partnership with JAXA to access geospatial data as JAXA is providing it to them. In addition, Japan acknowledged the work of Ireland and the working group on the geospatial roadmap which is benefiting the work at the country level in using geospatial data for SDG monitoring. Ireland also acknowledged some of the challenges in validating earth observation data with Brazil and Japan and agreed on the importance of sharing experiences and highlighted the geospatial roadmap.

27. Colombia was asked on the use of social media data and the level of biases from the participants. The presenter explained that they have published the methodology but not the data as they are looking into the demographic composition of the data to identify and quantify the biases and coverage of social media data. The presenter was also asked about the way DANE engaged with policy makers in the Data for Now process. The presenter shared their experience as the country has a policy document on the 2030 agenda where DANE plays a coordinating role. Members of the NSS are assigned relevant targets to monitor in collaboration with several working groups working since 2018. Italy also raised the concern of using citizen data in their own context as there will be some legal issues with its use. Colombia explained that it used the publicly available data as they have been consented by users of Facebook and Twitter. Colombia further explained that the consideration of experimental statistics as official statistics has been agreed upon by DANE following a balancing act of allowing innovative ways to flourish with some compromise on quality. The act requires that methodology to be explained and there exists a review process by the various technical working groups. Colombia also acknowledged their working visit to Statistics Norway that helped DANE in implementing the experimental statistics adoption into official statistics. All presentations and recordings for this agenda item (14) are included on the meeting website.

IX. Capacity development activities for SDGs

28. Agenda item 15 focused on different capacity development initiatives to strengthen and facilitate countries' data collection, reporting and dissemination of SDG data. There were five presentations included in this session. Poland presented the UNECE tool for beneficiary countries for capacity building assessment. This presentation highlighted the experience of using the capacity assessment tool in Armenia, Albania and Poland, the availability of the roadmap on statistics for SDGs, data science academy in Poland and finally on the findings of the exercise. UNSD presented SDG monitoring and reporting resources, highlighting SDG good practices wiki, the toolkit on using small area estimation for SDGs, practical guides on data storying telling and voluntary national reviews. UNITAR presented the development of UN SDG:Learn platform and its adoption of the platform for use in dissemination of capacity building resources for SDGs by the IAEG-SDGs. It was also highlighted that the UNSDG:Learn will start working on adopting some changes to establish a statistics community page and implement some of the suggested improvements from IAEG-SDGs. Ireland presented on the implementation of the SDGs Geospatial Roadmap. The presenter highlighted the key phases in the SDG geospatial roadmap, provided governance stories from Ireland and Colombia and showcased country specific examples from Kyrgyzstan, Rwanda and Burundi on developing capacity and promoting the SDGs Geospatial Roadmap. UNSD presented the outcomes of the UNSD-FCDO project on SDG monitoring that has been supported 20 countries in Africa and Asia. The presentation highlighted the available resources that could be used by other countries from the experience of the past 5 years of the project which is now ending this year.

29. During the discussion following these presentations, Jordan started asking panellists on specific example of the use of big data for SDG indicator production. UNSD reminded that in the past two days some specific country examples were presented during the data innovation session and UNSD has been working in putting such innovative practices into the good practices wiki for reference for country implementations. Poland also explained their use of geospatial data with the support of European Space Agency (ESA) and Poland Space Agency (POLSA) to produce experimental statistics for certain SDG indicators. Poland also followed up on Rwanda's question related to indicators using satellite imagery and communication tools and gave example of the use for indicator 11.7.1. Poland also highlighted the communication tools that UNECE have developed and working on for a ready to use materials from graphics to social media templates. They further shared that the capacity assessment helped them identify more resources in terms of human capital and helped advocating statistics to be one of the national development strategies of the country. Canada acknowledged the use of the data visualization toolkit developed by UNSD, which was extremely helpful for country-level SDG advocacy work and encouraged any country that would like to do advocacy and communication work on SDGs to start from the toolkit to facilitate the work. UNSD reiterated the availability of the SDG visualization toolkit with more than 300 icons to support the SDGs and COVID-19 related topics based on the wealth of experience UNSD on producing the global SDG report since 2016. It was mentioned that the toolkit is accompanied by a guiding document and e-

Learning material to support countries on how best to use the resources. UNSD also mentioned the ongoing work on a white paper on disaggregation by geographic location by the IAEG working group on geospatial information which will have some examples.

30. Uganda and Rwanda shared their UNSD-FCDO project activities and informed the audience that they benefited greatly from the project and raised questions regarding the support for the national SDG platforms developed in collaboration with the project. UNSD explained the process followed from the inception of the project on the provision of sustainability of the national platforms where the platforms implemented have significant support by countries and regional organizations and have active user communities. This would allow countries to get support beyond the life of the project. Some follow-up questions were also raised on how to get support from UNSD from non-project countries and UNSD elaborated on the possibilities of providing capacity development support in collaboration with regional organizations and mostly in country specific support through established projects. It was also mentioned that in the final trench of the project, significant efforts have been put in place in the development of eLearning materials to allow countries make use of the available resources. UNITAR was asked on the trends and interests in the type of training resources being used. The presenter explained the usage has been mixed on data dissemination for the SDGs and areas on indicator calculations and methodological work. There is also interest in areas related to new data sources including Big Data, where a working group is looking into this and the resources will be featured in the UNSDG Learn gateway for a wider use. All presentations and recordings for this agenda item (15) are included on the meeting website.

X. Work plan and next steps

31. The IAEG-SDGs work plan for November 2022 – March 2023 and its workplan for the 2023 were presented by the Secretariat. A summary of the key items in the work plan are included below and the presentation for agenda item 16 is also available on the meeting website. Additionally, quarterly open virtual meetings of the IAEG-SDGs are posted on the following website: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/>.

32. The work plan of the IAEG-SDG for the remainder of 2022 includes several key items, including preparing the group's report to the 54th session of UNSC and the background documents.

33. The work plan for March 2023 – February 2024 includes eight key areas of work as described below:

- Focus on the implementation of the indicator framework, including
 - Integrating geospatial information and statistics
 - Sharing experiences and best practices on monitoring the SDGs, including on national SDG platforms/dashboards/portals, communication of data for the SDGs, data

disaggregation/inclusive data, and data innovations and national efforts in bridging data gaps for SDG indicators.

- Encouraging data innovations, including using non-traditional data sources
- Reviewing and making recommendations on capacity building for SDGs in coordination with the HLG-PCCB
- Regularly review methodological developments and issues related to the indicators and their metadata and improve the overall quality of metadata for the SDG indicators through the work programme of the metadata sub-group;
- Continue the work stream on data disaggregation to provide further guidelines and liaise with the other working groups and existing mechanisms for the data disaggregation work;
- Continue the work of the IAEG-SDG working groups on SDMX and Geospatial Information, and review the workplans of the working groups to ensure that they are in line with the work of the IAEG-SDGs;
- Continue the work of the Task Team on Sustainable Tourism;
- Continue with the 2025 Comprehensive preparation, including the discussion of criteria and proxy indicators;
- Continue dialogues with custodian agencies to enhance the data flow process for global reporting on the SDGs;
- Hold bi-annual open meetings, including the 14th meeting of the IAEG-SDGs in the fourth quarter of 2023 and continue to interact through regular meetings.

34. At the closing session, the co-chair from Canada acknowledged the efforts by UNSD team for preparing the first physical meeting since 2019 and thanked the participants for their participation. UNSD also thanked the participants and the team who have worked hard to support the meeting. It was also mentioned that the IAEG-SDGs and all partners have come a long way in supporting the implementation of the indicator framework at both the country level and international level with many lessons learned along the way. It was mentioned that attention has shifted from looking at a specific indicator to solutions in supporting the implementation. At the end, the group gave a special thank-you and farewell to Ms. Karen Chavez from Colombia, who has served as one of the co-chairs of the IAEG-SDGs as she will be leaving DANE and the IAEG-SDGs.

Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Statistics Division

7-9 November 2022

**13th Meeting of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group
on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators**

Venue: United Nations Conference Centre

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

Members meeting (closed)

7 November 2022

Provisional Agenda (plenary sessions)

8 –9 November 2022

(as of 7 November 2022)

Tuesday, 8 November 2022

Registration and collection of badges for IAEG-SDG observers and other stakeholders (8:00 a.m. – 9:00 a.m.)

Morning session (9:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.)

Conference Room 1 | YouTube live stream: <https://youtu.be/m4cdpoQb3II>

For information

1. Opening session (9:00 a.m. – 9:15 a.m.)
 - Cara Williams, Canada and Karen Chavez, Colombia, IAEG-SDG Co-Chairs
 - Francesca Perucci, UNSD

2. Updates on the High-Level Political Forum and SDG Global Reports (9:15 a.m. – 9:35 a.m.)
 - The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2022, Yongyi Min, UNSD
 - The Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The Gender Snapshot 2022, Sara Duerto Valero, UN Women

3. Update on the work of the High-Level Group on Partnership, Coordination and Capacity Building for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda (HLG-PCCB) (9:35 a.m. – 9:45 a.m.)

- Elsa Dhuli, Albania, HLG-PCCB co-Chair

4. Update on UN World Data Forum 2023 (9:45 a.m. – 9:55 a.m.)

- Francesca Perucci, UNSD

5. Update of the revamped SDG global indicator database website (9:55 a.m. – 10:05 a.m.)

- Daniel Eshetie, UNSD

6. Q&A session (10:05 a.m. – 10:15 a.m.)

Coffee Break (10:15 a.m. – 10:45 a.m.)

For discussion

7. Update on the working groups of the IAEG-SDGs (10:45 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.)

- SDMX, Daniel Eshetie, on behalf of SDMX working group co-Chair
- Geospatial information, Mary Smyth- McCarthy, on behalf of WGGI co-Chair
- Task team on sustainable tourism, Cara Williams, Canada, task team co-Chair

8. Data availability review of the SDG indicators and corresponding updates to the tier classification (11:45 a.m. – 11:55 a.m.)

- Daniel Eshetie, UNSD

9. Refinements of the global SDG framework: review of proposals (11:55 a.m. – 12:05 a.m.)

- Yongyi Min, UNSD

10. Metadata (12:05 a.m. – 1:00 pm.)

- Streamlining the metadata update process, Yongyi Min, UNSD
- Metadata sub-group work, Yongyi Min, UNSD
- Indicator 1.1.1 update with new 2017 PPP and its impact, Umar Serajuddin, World Bank

Lunch (1:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.)

Afternoon session (2:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.)

Conference Room 1 | YouTube live stream: <https://youtu.be/4marHg3PQNk>

11. 2025 Comprehensive Review (2:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.)

- IAEG-SDGs

Coffee Break (3:00 p.m. -3:30 p.m.)

12. Implementation, monitoring and reporting on SDGs (including national/regional/global SDG reporting) (3:30 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.)

- Use of SDGs for Green Deal, Ecological Transition Plan and New National Strategy, Angela Ferruzza, Istat
- Estimating conflict-related deaths for SDG 16.1.2 and strengthening national data collection for SDG 16.10.1, Grace Steffan, OHCHR
- Improve the coordination of NSSs for effective data flow for SDG monitoring, Neda Jafar, ESCWA
- The Short and Winding Road to 2030, OECD countries' progress towards the SDGs, Guillaume Cohen, OECD
- Progress made in SDGs reporting using mobile app, Mohammed Khalaf, Department of Statistics, Jordan
- The SDG Human Rights Data Explorer, Saionara Reis, Danish Institute for Human Rights

Wednesday, 9 November 2022

Morning session (9:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.)

Conference Room 1 | YouTube live stream: https://youtu.be/Jbmd7WJz_dQ

13. Data disaggregation and inclusive data (9:00 a.m. - 10:15 a.m.)

- Enabling statistical inclusion of refugees and IDPs: developing new guidance and investing in capacity development, Natalia Baal and Felix Schmieding on behalf of Expert Group on Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Statistics (EGRISS)
- Gender and Environment Data Alliance (GEDA), Sara Duerto Valero, UN Women
- Citizen Generated Data, Linh Phuong Nguyen, Management and Sustainable Development Institute, Leave No One Behind Partnership

- Data Disaggregation for SDG Monitoring in Malaysia, Nazaria Baharudin, Malaysia Department of Statistics
- Inclusive data and the SDGs: a focus on disability data gaps and solutions, Jose Maria Viera, International Disability Alliance

Coffee Break (10:15 a.m. – 10:45 a.m.)

14. Data innovations and initiatives for SDGs (10:45 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.)

- Monitoring survey-based indicators with the SDG 16 Survey, Arvinn Gadgil, UNDP Oslo Governance Centre, on behalf of UNODC, OHCHR and UNDP
- Supporting SDG monitoring - the work of the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on Household Surveys, Haoyi Chen, ISWGHS
- Applications of Earth Observations to SDG Monitoring in Japan, Maki Arakaki, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications
- The use of satellite imagery and air-pollution stations for producing selected SDG data, Denise Kronemberger, Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics
- Data innovation in Data For Now initiative, Karen Chavez Quintero, Colombia, Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE)

Lunch (1:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.)

Afternoon session (2:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.)

Conference Room 1 | YouTube live stream: <https://youtu.be/WYVQa923r4o>

15. Capacity development for SDGs (2:00 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.)

- Testing UNECE tool for beneficiary countries for capacity building assessment, Olga Świerkot-Strużewska, Statistics Poland
- SDG monitoring and reporting resources: Good practices wiki, SAE, Data storying telling and VNRs, Yongyi Min, UNSD
- UN SDG:Learn, Elena Proden, UNITAR
- Implementation of the SDGs Geospatial Roadmap, Mary Smyth- McCarthy, on behalf of WGGI co-Chair
- UNSD-FCDO project on SDG monitoring, Daniel Eshetie, UNSD

Coffee Break (3:00 p.m. -3:30 p.m.)

16. Workplan and next steps (3:30 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.)

17. Other business/closing (4:00 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.)