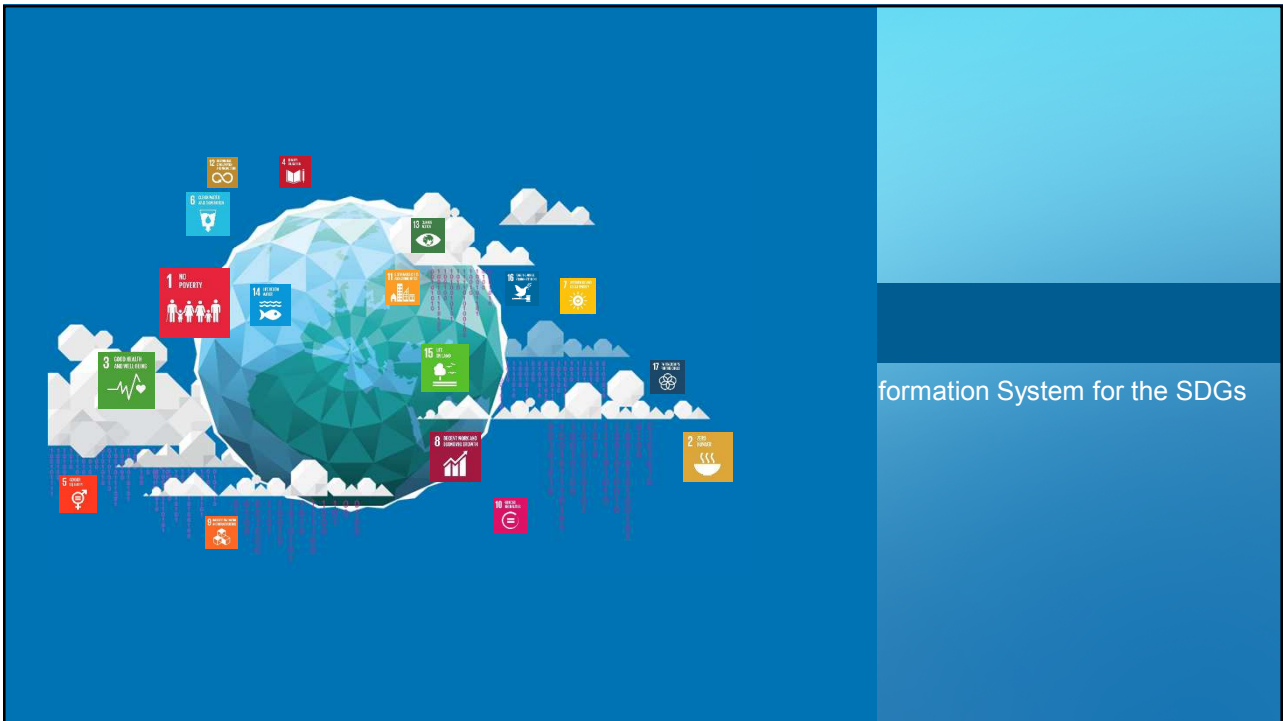


Transforming our world –
The 2030 Agenda for
Sustainable Development

Research Exercise to Establish A Federated Information System for the SDGs

Overview and Discussion



Indicator framework mandate...

Agenda 2030 (A/Res/70/1):

The Goals and targets will be followed up and reviewed using a set of global indicators. The global indicator framework, to be developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, will be agreed by the Statistical Commission ...

These will be complemented by indicators at the regional and national levels which will be developed by Member States ...

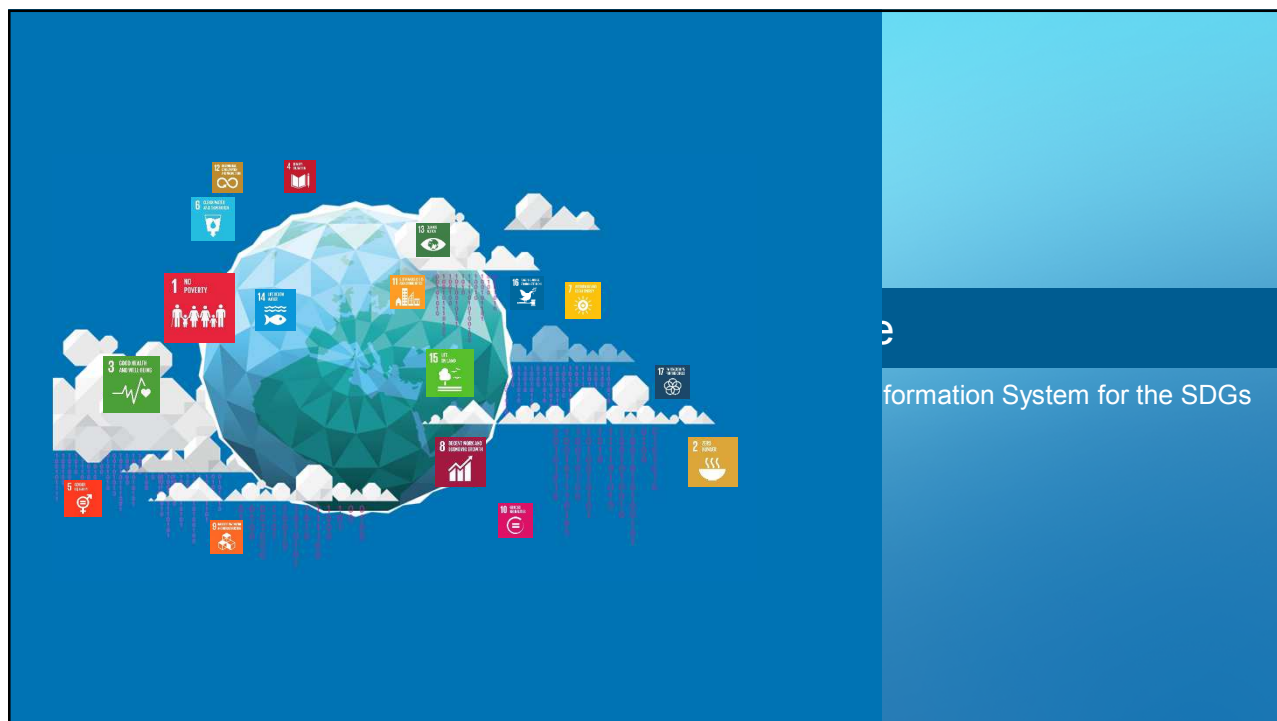
Addressing data needs for the 2030 Agenda...

Need to include all parts of the statistical system and new data sources

Need for quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data

Data on a wide range of topics; unprecedented amount of data

Interoperability and integration of systems is crucial to harnessing the potential of all types of data



The research and learning exercise seeks to...

- Strengthen the ability of National Statistical Systems and all SDG stakeholders to share data, knowledge, and best practices on data for the 2030 Agenda
- Provide a modern platform for collaboration among data producers and users that facilitates data interoperability (within and outside NSS and GSS boundaries)
- Enable the overlying of multiple national and global data sets (understand data flows, address inconsistencies)
- Engage communities of interest around SDG policy initiatives

Initially the research and learning exercise aims to accomplish...

- Deploy a limited number of National SDG Data Hubs that are “country owned and country led”
- Deploy a Global UN SDG Data Hub for the SDG indicator framework
- Explore data integration and interoperability from a wide range of sources through the National SDG Data Hubs
- Explore the relationships between national and global data (understand and resolve differences)

Initial focus of the research and learning exercise...

- Demonstrate the ability to develop a scalable solution applicable to all countries that wish to participate
- Pilot a service-oriented, interoperable and standard-driven “system-of-systems” approach to bring together national/subnational data sets and link them to the global SDGs

How is the research exercise being implemented?

- Each participating country determines what SDG indicators are used for this exercise
- The initial subset of indicators are relevant to the national priorities, easily available to be used in the initial phase of the research and will include global SDG indicators
- The system will explore new pathways for facilitating data flows and action around that data (Hubs) and among key SDG stakeholders

Why undertake this research and learning exercise?

- The scope of the 2030 Agenda requires high-quality and disaggregated data that are timely, open, accessible, understandable and easy to use for a large range of users, including for decision making at all levels
- There is a need for a reporting system on the SDGs that would work from the subnational level to the national and allow also for global reporting that builds directly on the data shared by countries
- Important to create an opportunity for countries to directly contribute to the global reporting. While the challenges are immense, the digital technology that is available today allows the necessary transformation
- Strengthen countries' national geospatial and statistical data systems to further enable a service-oriented architecture that leverages an accessible and interoperable system

The research and learning exercise starting principles...

- **UNSD and each participating country will establish internal teams**
- **Key stakeholders will share basic data and statistics on a selected number of indicators through the SDG Data Hubs**
- **Each country has ownership of the data shared through the SDG Data Hubs, and full control on the level of access granted to internal and external stakeholders and partners**
- **Each country will define access controls and roles, including credentials for sharing and accessing datasets and other resources through the SDG Data Hubs**
- **Sharing from portals and Hubs will make the production, analysis and use of data for sustainable development more efficient**

Participants in the research and learning exercise...

UNSD, Esri, Ireland, Mexico, the Philippines, Qatar, Senegal, and South Africa.





Open Data Hubs?

Information System for the SDGs

Data Hubs

A New Cloud-Based Information System for Community Engagement

Connecting Organizations, Governments & Citizens

Providing / Supporting

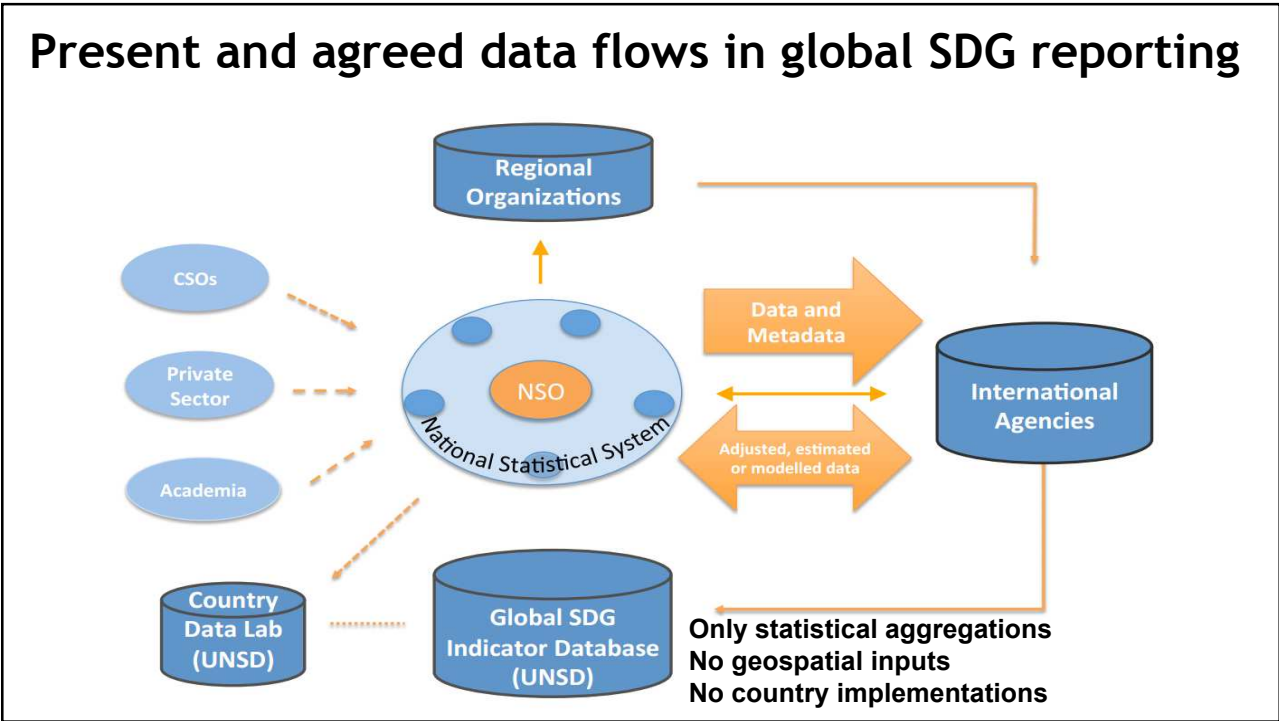
- Open Data and Standards
- Scalability
- Governance (Access Control)
- Semantic Interoperability (Rich Metadata)
- Status Reporting and Dashboards
- Data-Driven Analysis (Policy Initiatives)
- Collection of Citizen-Generated Data (Crowdsourcing)

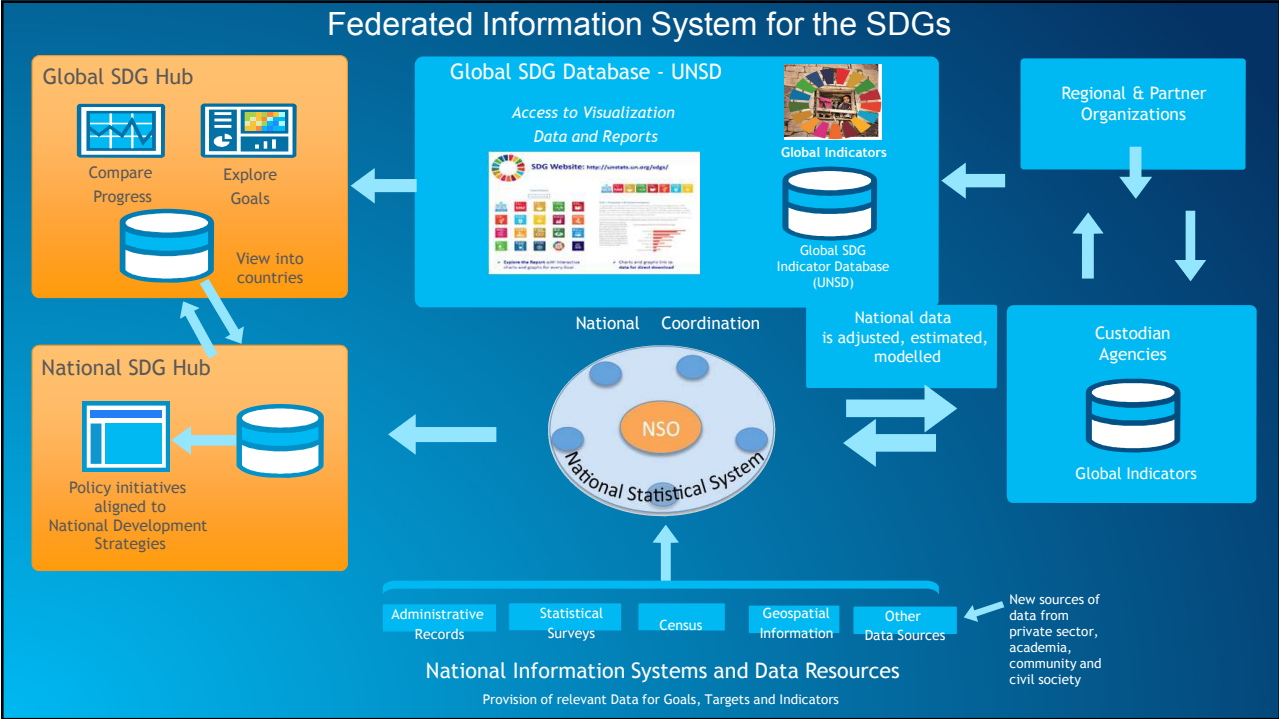
... New Cloud Offering Including Citizen User Roles



The SDG Data Hubs?

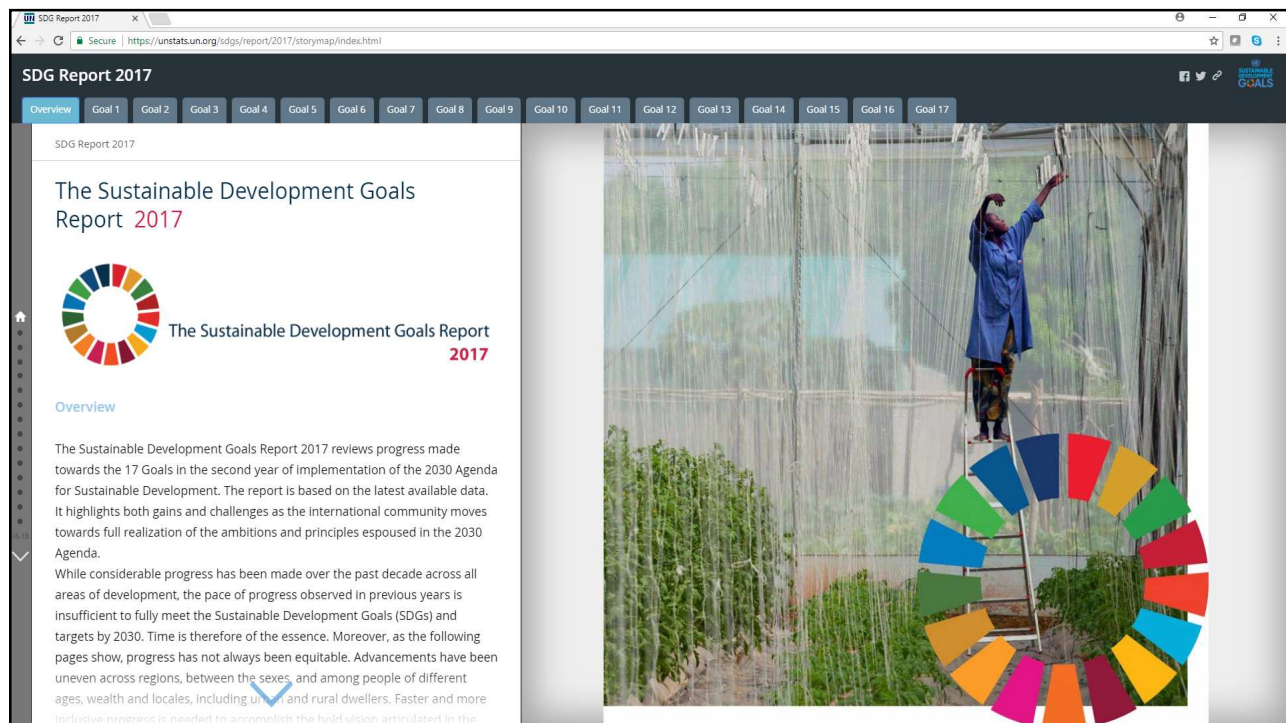
Information System for the SDGs





The federated information system for the SDGs...

- Incorporates shared experiences (through narratives), identifies and disseminates methodologies for SDG indicators, disaggregation, and dissemination as a core knowledge exchange product
- Allow actors to convene communities through technologies and foster an engaging environment around the SDGs that utilize crowdsourcing capabilities, dynamic and engaging visualizations, and shared analytics
- Will strengthen internal data management and analytic capacity, harness and promote stakeholder interactions around the SDGs; and in an open standard, open access environment
- Brings “geo-statistical intelligence” to SDG activities across multiple organizations, Member States and individuals. Accomplished through a scalable geographic analysis and mapping system that can be utilized anywhere at anytime via the cloud (or hybrid on-site/cloud constellations)



The screenshot displays the 'SDG Report 2017' website. At the top, there is a navigation menu with tabs for 'Overview' and 'Goal 1' through 'Goal 17'. The main content area features the title 'The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017' and the SDG logo. Below the title, there is an 'Overview' section with text describing the report's purpose and findings. A large image on the right shows a person in a blue shirt working in a greenhouse, with a circular graphic of the 17 SDG icons overlaid on the bottom right of the image.

SDG Report 2017

The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017

The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017


Overview

The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017 reviews progress made towards the 17 Goals in the second year of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The report is based on the latest available data. It highlights both gains and challenges as the international community moves towards full realization of the ambitions and principles espoused in the 2030 Agenda.

While considerable progress has been made over the past decade across all areas of development, the pace of progress observed in previous years is insufficient to fully meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and targets by 2030. Time is therefore of the essence. Moreover, as the following pages show, progress has not always been equitable. Advancements have been uneven across regions, between the sexes, and among people of different ages, wealth and locales, including urban and rural dwellers. Faster and more inclusive progress is needed to accomplish the bold vision articulated in the

SDG Report 2017

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere




In signing Agenda 2030, governments around the world committed to ending poverty in all its manifestations, including its most extreme forms, over the next 15 years. They resolved that all people, everywhere, should enjoy a basic standard of living. This includes social protection benefits for the poor and most vulnerable and ensuring that people harmed by conflict and natural hazards receive adequate support, including access to basic services.

Photo Credit: © The World Bank/Dominic Chavez

Nearly a billion people have escaped extreme poverty since 1999; three quarters of a billion remain in its grasp

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SDG Report 2017

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Photo Credit: © The World Bank/Dominic Chavez

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Interactive Map: Proportion of population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day - 2013

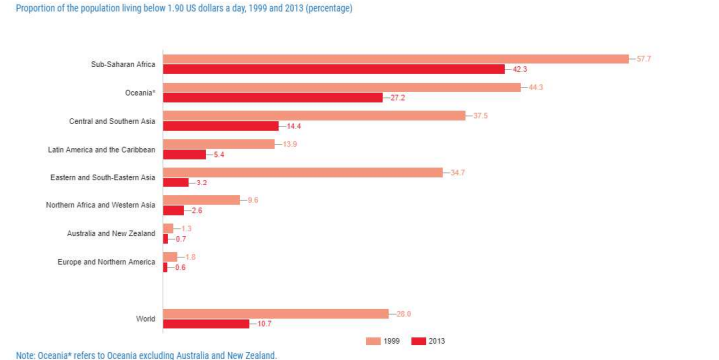
Interactive Map: Proportion of population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day - 1999

Working poverty has decreased, but it is still pervasive in many regions and disproportionately affects the young

Many of the world's workers live in extreme poverty due to a lack of decent work opportunities. Almost 10 per cent of the employed population globally lived with their families on less than 1.90 US dollars per person per day in 2016.

While the percentage of the "working poor" has been cut by more than half since 2000—when it stood at 28 per cent—it remains pervasive in a few regions. In sub-Saharan Africa, 34 per cent of workers and their families continued to live in extreme poverty in 2016. Working poverty affects youth at a much higher rate than adults: in 2016, 15 per

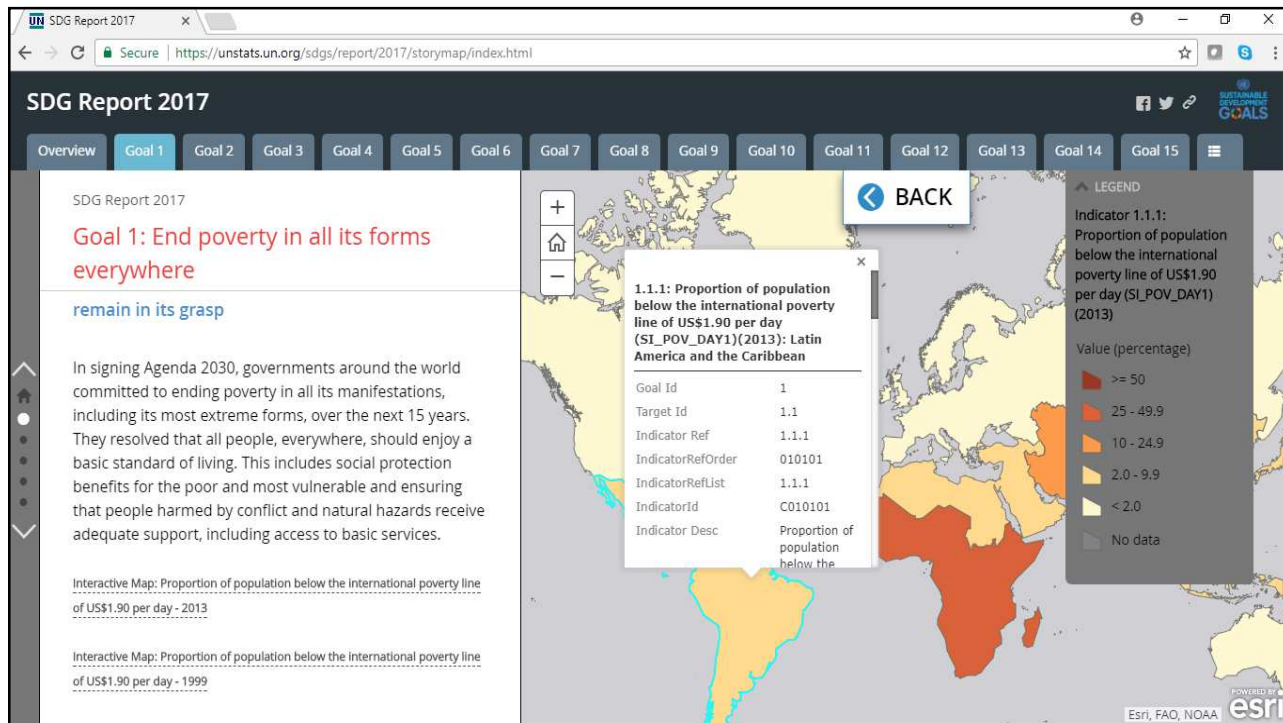
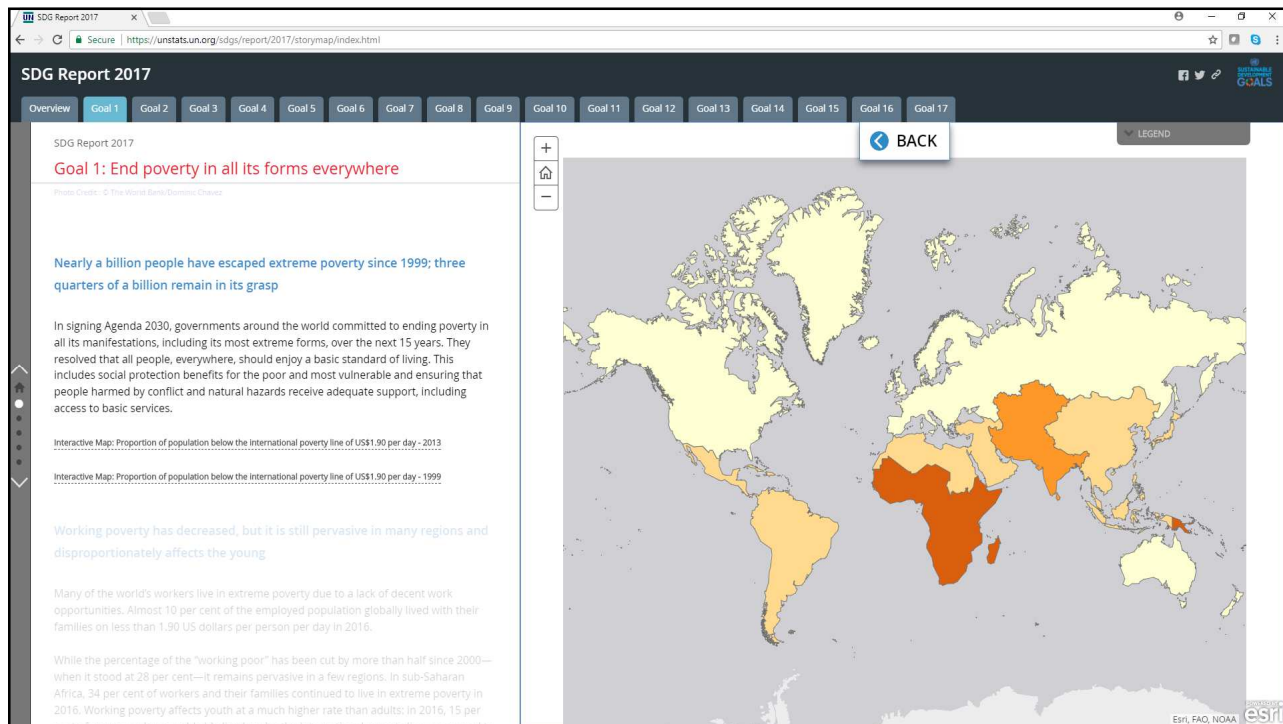
Proportion of the population living below 1.90 US dollars a day, 1999 and 2013 (percentage)

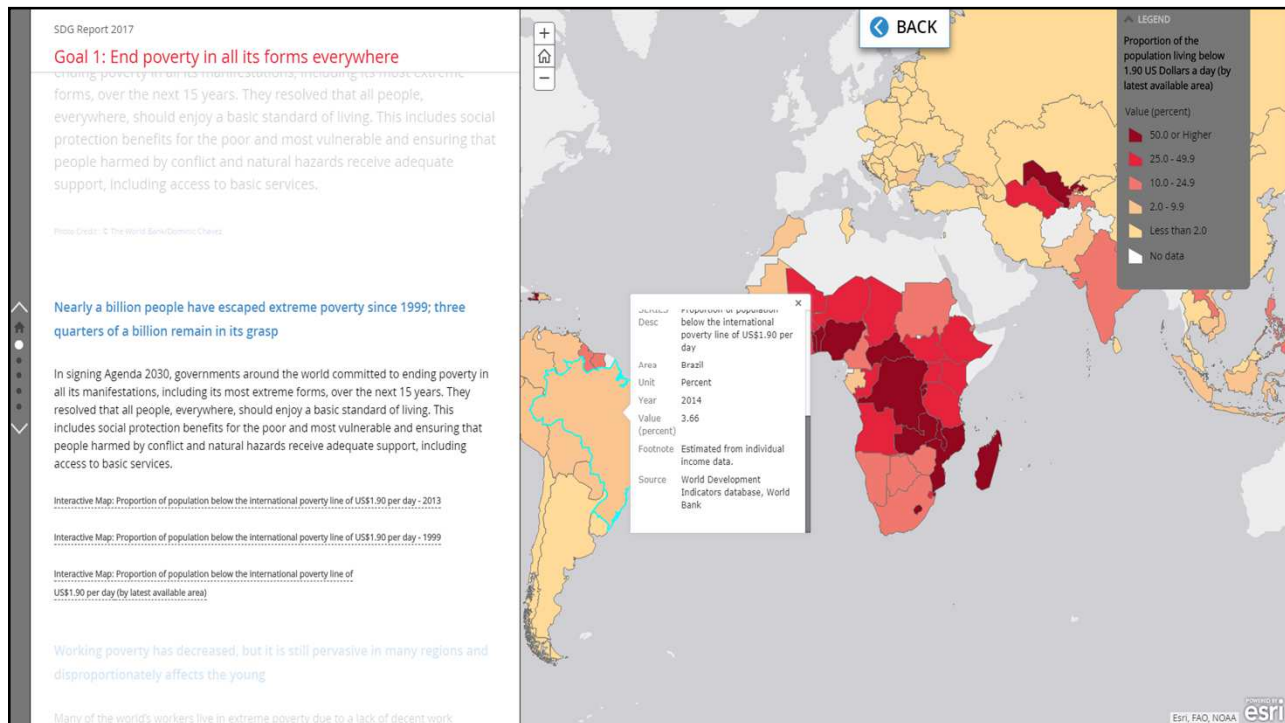
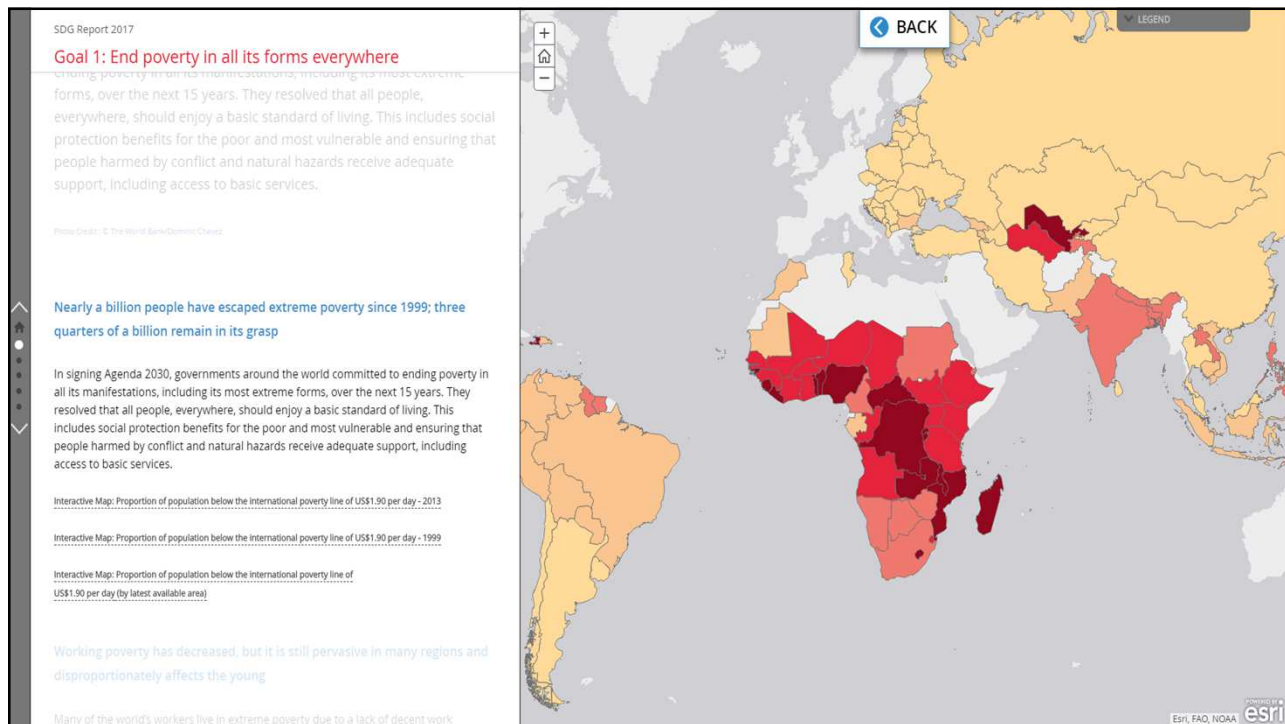


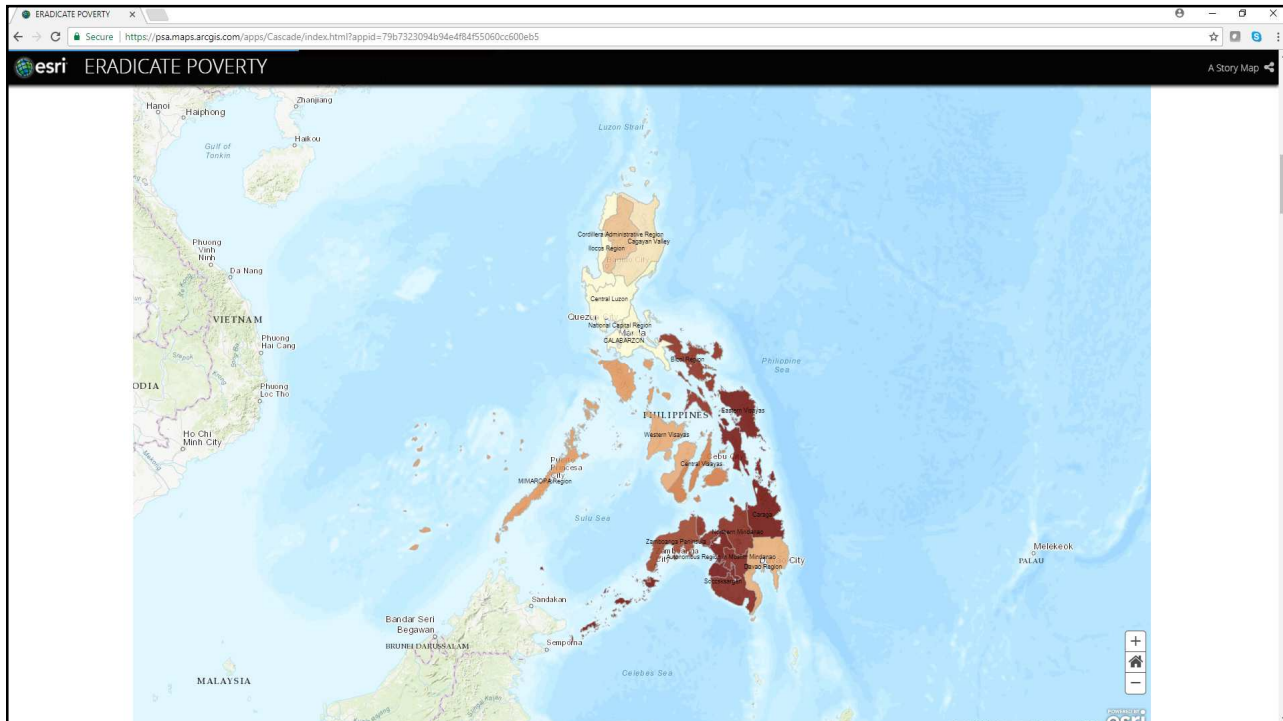
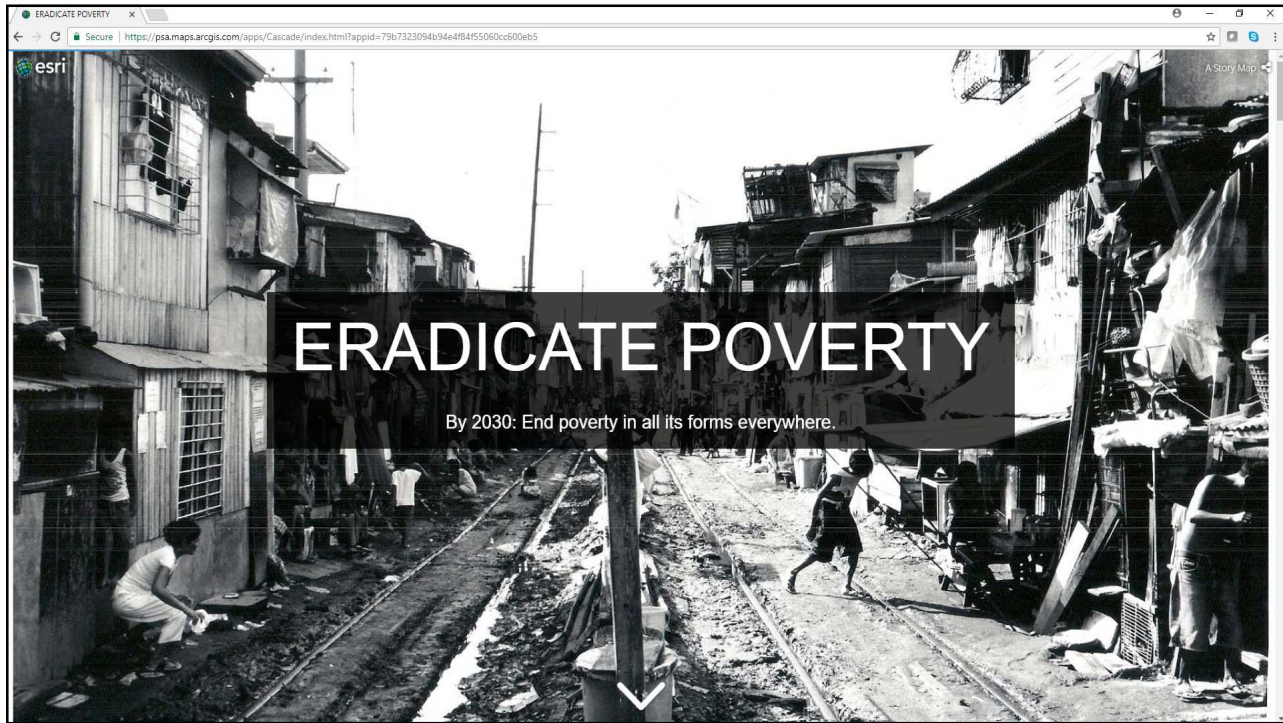
Region	1999 (%)	2013 (%)
Sub-Saharan Africa	47.7	42.3
Oceania*	44.3	27.2
Central and Southern Asia	37.5	14.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	13.9	5.4
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	34.7	3.2
Northern Africa and Western Asia	9.6	2.6
Australia and New Zealand	1.3	0.7
Europe and Northern America	0.6	0.1
World	20.9	10.7

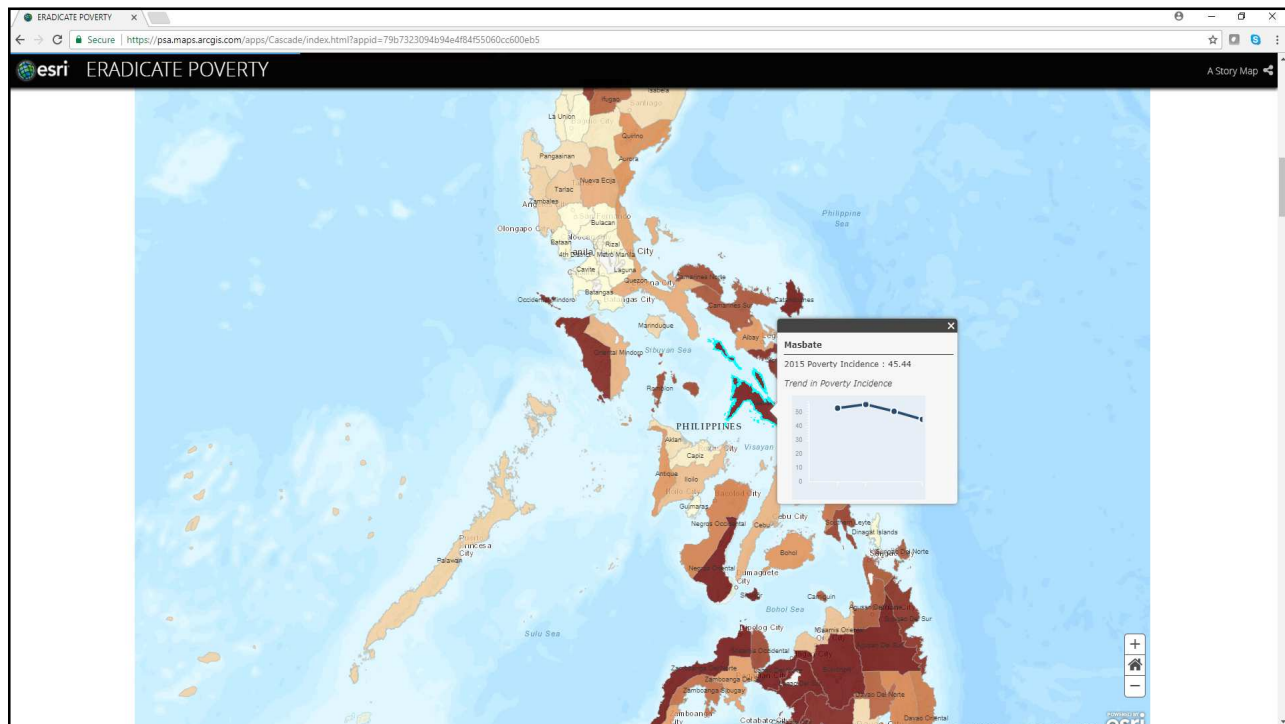
Note: Oceania* refers to Oceania excluding Australia and New Zealand.

Show Data Download to CSV









The graphic features a central globe surrounded by 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) icons. The text "Sustainable Development" and "Information System for the SDGs" is visible on the right side, along with the word "Discussion!" in a large font.