



communitas

*Outcomes Report – Technical Seminar  
3 June 2015 | United Nations Headquarters, New York  
Urban Sustainability for Human Development:  
Indicators, Geospatial Technology & Disaggregation  
for SDG11 and its Linkages with other SDGs*

## COALITION FOR SUSTAINABLE CITIES & REGIONS IN THE NEW UN DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

### I. INTRODUCTION

Communitas is the Coalition for Sustainable Cities & Regions in the New UN Development Agenda. It is led by its core partners - Tellus Institute, ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability, nrg4SD-Network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Development and UN-Habitat - with support primarily from the Ford Foundation. Communitas has been actively engaged in advancing sustainable urbanization in the UN's intergovernmental process to develop the Post-2015 Development Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goal to "Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable" (SDG11). Our ultimate goal is to empower a New Urban Paradigm in human development for poverty eradication, social justice and sustainability.

Communitas and its collaborators view the crafting of appropriate indicators and review and reporting frameworks as essential for facilitating sound planning and management of existing cities and for enhancing positive urban-rural linkages at a wider territorial scale in newly urbanizing regions. Geospatial technology and data disaggregation down to the regional and local levels will be essential for advancing sustainable urbanization as a driver for balanced territorial development

On 3 June 2015, the Communitas Coalition facilitated a technical seminar titled "**Urban Sustainability for Human Development - Indicators, Geospatial Technology & Disaggregation for SDG11 and its Linkages with other SDGs.**" The seminar was organised in close collaboration with the Group of Member States Friends for Sustainable Cities, the UN Statistics Division in the Department for Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), the European Commission Joint Research Centre, the Penn Institute for Urban Research and the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN); and with the support of the Global Task Force of Local and Regional Governments, the World Urban Campaign and the Urban SDG Campaign. The convening was intended to support and provide input to the first meeting of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on the Sustainable Development Goals (IAEG-SDGs) and its mandate to elaborate indicators for the Post-2015 Development Agenda and the SDGs.

## II. BACKGROUND, OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAM

SDG11 on Cities and Human Settlements holds unprecedented transformative potential for humanity in terms of greater equality, social cohesion, economic growth and improved environmental outcomes. The challenges and opportunities behind urbanisation support urgent calls for adequate data for integrated policy-making at all levels of government; as well as for enhanced synergies between data management, governance and accountability. Geospatial technology offers unique opportunities for crafting an architecture of indicators for SDG 11 applicable at all geographical scales across the rural urban continuum in the interest of balanced territorial development (Target 11.a), and has particular pertinence to human settlement planning and management (Target 11.3) and green and public spaces (Target 11.7).

Subnational and local statistics, as well as other information sources such as grassroots data collection systems, offer important opportunities for expanding the knowledge base provided by national and international statistics. In addition, the *localization* of the Post-2015 Development Agenda also refers to the monitoring of progress at the subnational level (irrespective of whether subnational and local governments currently have the capacity for such monitoring). This localization can help assess inequalities within countries, inform better decision-making and resource allocation at all levels, as well as enable local communities and civil society organisations to hold their governments accountable. Subnational and local governments and their networks have been developing innovative models for monitoring and review of their progress that can be a substantial contribution to global discussions on this topic.

The technical seminar had three primary **objectives**:

- 1) To support the technical work of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDGs (IAEG-SDGs).
- 2) To advance the technical work on indicators and follow up and review systems for SDG11 on Cities & Human Settlements and its linkages with other SDGs.
- 3) To discuss the opportunities and challenges for using geospatial technologies to benchmark and measure performance in sustainability at multiple scales; as well as for their integration into national census and other statistical or data collection systems.

The program opened with **welcoming remarks** from **Maruxa Cardama, Executive Coordinator and Co-Founder of the Communitas Coalition**, who facilitated the event.

**Opening remarks** were provided by the Co-Chairs of the Group of Member States Friends for Sustainable Cities: **H.E. Ambassador Mr. Joseph Teo, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Singapore to the United Nations** and **H.E. Minister Magnus Lennartson of the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations**.

The **morning session** comprised a panel on **Measuring and Reviewing Urban Sustainability in the Post 2015 Era – Measuring trends, data needs and tools**.

The panel addressed the following questions: What key trends are currently reviewed and what are the recurrent data gaps and capacity needs encountered at all levels? What are the tools and enablers for SDG11 and its linkages with other SDGs? The **expert presenters** and the titles of their presentations were:

- **Dr. Eduardo Lopez Moreno**, Director for Research and Capacity Development, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat): **What key trends are currently monitored at the international, national and subnational levels?**
- **Dr. Eugenie L. Birch**, Lawrence C. Nussdorf Professor of Urban Research & Education | Chair, Graduate Group in City Planning, University of Pennsylvania, Co-Director, Penn Institute for Urban Research, and Chair, World Urban Campaign: **Urban planning and design: What is its main function and how to measure its success?**
- **Mr. Greg Scott**, Inter-Regional Advisor, UN Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM), United Nations Statistics Division-DESA: **Leveraging Geospatial Technology: Doing better, doing more or doing differently?**
- **Dr. Shlomo Angel**, Adjunct Professor of Urban Planning and Senior Research Scholar, New York University Stern Urbanization Project: **Towards a Global Platform for Monitoring City SDGs Beginning with Remote Sensing**
- **Dr. Martino Pesaresi**, Scientific Leader, European Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC), Global Security and Crisis Management Unit: **The Global Human Settlement Layer (GHSL).**

The **afternoon session** featured a discussion focused on **Imagining indicators and Follow-up & Review Frameworks for SDG11 and its Linkages with Other SDGs**. Presenters included:

- **Mr. Daniel Pettersson**, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations: **Preparations at the national level**
- **Dr. Eugenie L. Birch**, Lawrence C. Nussdorf Professor of Urban Research & Education | Chair, Graduate Group in City Planning, University of Pennsylvania, Co-Director, Penn Institute for Urban Research, and Chair, World Urban Campaign: **Technical work by the #UrbanSDG Campaign: the Bangalore Outcome Document**
- **Dr. Eduardo Lopez Moreno**, Director for Research and Capacity Development, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat): **Preliminary work by the UN Technical Support Team**
- **Mr. Rodrigo Messias**, Policy Officer, Network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Development (nrg4SD): **Preparations at the subnational level**

The full program for the seminar and the presentations by the expert panelists are available online at: <http://communitascoalition.org/indicators.html#section-indicators>.

### III. SEMINAR HIGHLIGHTS AND OUTPUTS

Below are brief highlights from each of the presentations and discussions: followed in Section IV by a summary of take-home messages.

#### A. Opening Remarks:

- **Singapore** considers itself as an **urban laboratory** to try new approaches related to advancing sustainability.
- Singapore sees great promise in bringing together city leaders from around the world to discuss challenges and solutions, and to learn from their respective **best practices**. It is hosting the World Cities Summit for Mayors in NYC later in June. Bringing key stakeholders together to share lessons learned, can get things done with constituencies outside of the political framework.
- Singapore has developed a livability framework, which contains principles for sustainable cities, and is working with UN-Habitat to promulgate the principles to others. The framework includes a strong focus on planning.
- Singapore has also identified indicators for how to measure cities' progress. This has been done through collaboration between the public & private sectors and academia.
- In terms of geospatial technology, Singapore is focusing on becoming a "smart city" with a national initiative to promote new technologies to collect data in real time and integrate it for improved urban development & management (two-way street).
  
- **Sweden** sees cities as critical to the sustainable development agenda. Unsustainable planning results in unbearable urban conditions such as lack of access to potable water and sanitation services, which should be considered basic human rights. Cities are main centers of growth and opportunity, which is essential for sustainable development, but also are major sources of greenhouse gases and environmental degradation.
- Sweden considers the fast changing geospatial and other technology as a powerful tool for improving cities and helping them become more inclusive, dynamic, competitive and sustainable (but it is just a tool).
- Sweden understands indicators are a means not an end, and need to inform more equitable, livable cities.
- By some estimates the ongoing urbanization trend means that 60% of the urban built environment in 2030 is yet to be built. So planning, data collection, and tracking are critical. Sweden's tracking of urban sprawl, access to transport, etc. has directly informed city-planning efforts.
- Successful Habitat III conference is essential for effective implementation of SDG 11, according to Sweden.

- **Communitas** applauds the strong awareness within the UN Statistical Commission and the IAEG-SDGs of the need to secure a territorial approach to the elaboration of indicators and the establishment of review and reporting frameworks. The Secretariat and partners stand ready to provide technical support directly from urban and territorial development practitioners, to any future activities.
- There is a lot of good information out there on urban sustainability efforts. There is no need to reinvent the wheel but to collect best practices at all levels of government for peer learning.
- To be truly universal, it is important that the indicators comprise a menu from which countries can select indicators that are relevant to their diverse national circumstances and priorities, in collaboration with subnational and local authorities.
- Geospatial technologies offer unprecedented opportunities to benchmark and measure performance in sustainability at multiple scales; as well as for their integration into national census and other statistical or data collection systems.
- Grassroots data collection systems, citizen-led initiatives and surveys constitute important additional sources of information, which will foster ownership of the Post-2015 Development Agenda directly by citizens and civil society, and facilitate transparency and accountability in its implementation.

## **B. Technical Presentations - Measuring and Reviewing Urban Sustainability in the Post 2015 Era – Measuring trends, data needs and tools**

### **Dr. Eduardo Moreno, UN Habitat**

- Dr. Moreno's presentation addressed two key questions: What key trends are currently monitored? What are the relevant indicators and levels of aggregation?
- Conventional urban metrics are dominated by demographic and other statistics, not spatial indicators. While there have been great technological advances in space-related information, there is still poor operational connection to urbanization process (80% of cities lack spatial monitoring systems). Spatial information and policies are poorly connected.
- Sub-city level information is more available, but not integrated into decision-making.
- There is a trend whereby various institutions are increasingly integrating the spatial dimension to:
  - monitor global/regional trends
  - identify distressed areas and inequality
  - assess housing and basic service delivery
  - identify environmental problems and solutions
  - identify economic potential of cities
  - assess policy implementation/community-led accountability
  - monitor the impacts of policy implementation

- assess climate change impacts and identify potentials for climate change mitigation
- This means that numerous institutions are working to: collect, aggregate and analyze spatial data at various scales; communicate and disseminate this data; and effectively manage the data in line with established metrics.
- There are a number of examples of using spatial indicators to monitor urban sustainability, such as monitoring urban expansions across the globe (e.g. NYU Stern Urbanization Project that was presented by Dr. Shlomo Angel later in the day) as well as community-led data collection efforts.
- Spatial data is very relevant to almost all the proposed SDG 11 Targets & Indicators:
  - 11.1 Housing & Basic Services – slums
  - 11.2 Transport – % of population with transit stops
  - 11.3 Planning – efficient land use
  - 11.4 Heritage – budget for heritage
  - 11.5 Disaster – people effected
  - 11.6 Environment/Solid Waste - % of population with service
  - 11.7 Public Space - % land area public space
  - 11.a Links / Regional Planning – development plans
  - 11.b Climate Change – risk & resilience
  - 11.c Resilience of buildings - % financial support
- UN-Habitat’s City Prosperity Initiative uses a number of indicators relevant to some of the SDG 11 targets including: slum areas (though this is a statistical indicator rather than a spatial one) (11.1), public transport (11.2), efficient land use and urban sprawl (ratio of land consumption to population growth at comparable scale) (11.3), public space and street connectivity (11.7).
- Data collected in the City Prosperity Initiative has revealed that the form of the city impacts sustainability. For example, the area devoted to streets, number/density of intersections, and connectivity reflect level of planning versus informality and is associated with prosperity.
- Open public space – would like to measure % of population within a certain distance of public space, but often population density data is not available, so a proxy of the overall percentage of open space in a city is used.

#### **Dr. Eugenie Birch, University of Pennsylvania**

- Dr. Birch’s presentation addressed the questions of: What is urban planning and design? What is its main function? and How can we measure its success?
- There are many definitions of urban planning & design, but it’s really about choices.
- Background data on important role of cities in terms of demographics, energy use and GHG emissions, economic activity: 4,000 cities in the world of 100,000 population or more, totaling 3.5 billion people. Cities produce 70-80% of global GDP, but only 600 cities (42% of urban population) generates 60% of global GDP. So not all cities are wealthy...

- At the center of SDG 11 and its targets is sustainable urbanization and the capacity for participatory integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries (11.3). How do we pull everything together so we promote systematic/planned/urban development and then measure what results have been?
- A legitimate criticism of SDG 11 is the lack of an economic dimension in the targets being considered by UN Member States, though cities play an obvious role in creating shared prosperity through physical infrastructure, basic services, etc.
- There is an ongoing debate in the urban SDG community regarding the best environmental indicator for the target in this area (11.6) with some suggesting that an air pollution indicator may be more useful than the solid waste one currently proposed. As a matter of fact the language of the target refers to both air quality and solid waste as parameters for particular attention. Hence the difficulty of choosing a single indicator to monitor progress against this target without deviating from the political mandate given by UN Member States.
- Indicators are diagnostic; they are proxies for something else. We must use indicators appropriately to inform planning that advances urban sustainability.
- We need to think about how urban indicators relate to national, subnational/ regional, and local planning choices, which requires data disaggregation at these levels.
- Urban form matters; we can have the same density in many different forms.
- We need to keep in mind the interconnections among various factors; for example, between urban labor markets and public transport access. Easier commutes mean greater job choice, which makes people more productive and local and national economies more prosperous. Urban planners need to consider where growth in economic activity is likely to occur and how to plan transport services accordingly.

### **Greg Scott, UN Statistics Division**

- Mr. Scott's presentation addressed the questions: How do we leverage geospatial technology? Is it a matter of doing better, doing more, or doing differently?
- Many government officials and other stakeholders do not fully understand what geospatial data is and what it offers for their post-2015 implementation initiatives. During the Rio+20 process, the UN Statistics Division tried to simplify the language and this seemed to work. Now, for the Post-2015 Development Agenda and the SDGs, they developed a short introductory video on geospatial data titled "Everything happens somewhere," which has been very well received. The video was played at the beginning of Greg's presentation.
- In terms of the SDGs there is a policy need for dynamic environmental information over space and time. When thinking about water resources, carbon emissions, or land use, how much of the data is readily available and usable in a geospatial context (i.e. fit for purpose)? For example, there is a lot of land use and land cover data out there, but it is not well organized and, therefore, often not readily usable.



- Challenges include: How to take the data we collect and combine it with new data (formal and informal)? Can we build a basis for integrating spatial data with statistical data?
- There is a serious ongoing discussion among data practitioners (including the UN Committee of experts on Global Geospatial Information Management GGIM, for which Greg is an advisor) on how to effectively address these challenges.
- Integration is key across statistical and geospatial data, standards, interoperability, etc. There is good progress in integrating economic and statistical data with geospatial/environmental data. One of the goals of GGIM is to encourage 2020 censuses to include geospatial data.
- Geospatial data can be very powerful in the SDG context across many of the goals. Data might be disaggregated at the various levels of government and service delivery (postal code, census tracts neighborhood, etc.). For example, SDGs on health or gender can combine statistical data from the census with disaggregated geospatial data to look at possible triggers for certain health problems.
- How do we influence and transform the agenda around advancing the use and integration of geospatial data? The paradigm of data availability is changing; there is a huge increase in the tracking and availability of real-time data. It's no longer just for mapping and delivery, but integration, analytics, modeling, and aggregation.
- SDGs are cross-cutting, so well ordered and integrated data brings the interlinkages to a common platform.

#### **Dr. Shlomo Angel, New York University**

- Dr. Angel presented the technical state of play of an effort to create a Global Platform for Monitoring City SDGs - Beginning with Remote Sensing.
- We do not have systematic, comparable and consistent information on cities around the globe over time. Even population numbers, seemingly a very straightforward metric, are not uniformly defined and geospatial census data is not universally available. For example, there are wide ranging population figures for Jakarta (from 4 million to 18 million), mostly due to different geographic definitions of the city/region. So we must bring in the spatial dimension to make sense of this data; and virtually everyone understands land.
- We need comparable data to determine if things are getting better or worse, and to understand how we are doing compared to "the norm" (which is context specific).
- In addition to lack of uniformity, some data is costly to collect, such as LIDAR data for coastal elevations (within say half a meter).
- What is the NYU Stern Urbanization Project doing to address these challenges?
  - Defined cities as >100K population (there are about 4,000 globally).
  - Sampled 200 cities in 80 countries (with bias towards larger cities, over 4 million pop.) Sample is representative of overall cities.
  - Created Atlas of Urban Expansion (2015 Edition), which generally shows urban land use is expanding faster than urban population (e.g., Accra 1985-2000).

- Phase I: Measuring (1) urban extent; (2) average built-up area density; (3) fragmentation.
- Phase II: Measuring the quality of the urban fabric: (1) area devoted to streets; (2) access to arterial roads; (3) block size & intersection density; (4) formal vs. informal settlements; (5) typical plot size.
- One of the issues the project is analyzing is whether planning has happened prior to urban expansion. They will know whether more planning is happening or the same level of informal settlement is occurring.
- Phase III: (a) Regulatory regime governing land and housing; (b) affordability of land and housing. Telephone/internet survey of the affordability of residential land and housing in the global sample of 200 cities. Identifying: (1) land ownership, land transactions, and property rights; (2) land use regulations; and (3) regulations governing subdivision of land.
- The project has built a framework or platform for monitoring cities geospatially that could be quite valuable in the SDG context. Their goal is to do this for all 4,000 cities with populations above 100,000.

#### **Daniel Pettersson, UN Mission of Sweden**

- Mr. Pettersson presented the ongoing work being carried in Sweden to measure urban sustainability.
- Sweden has tracked urban population and urban land use/built area over decades (growing at approximately the same rate), suggesting that this measure or indicator is possible for all cities globally.
- Sweden also tracks green urban areas, distinguishing all (private & public) green areas versus just public areas to account for accessibility.
- Sweden does not have national transit statistics, but conducts surveys as needed.
- Sweden is looking into land accounting whereby land use data would be linked to economic activity.
- Urban monitoring, including use of geospatial data (GIS) is critical, including for social dimensions. Much good work at UN GGIM.

#### **Dr. Martino Pesaresi, European Commission's Joint Research Centre**

- Dr. Pesaresi presented the new Global Human Settlement Layer (GHSL), which does automatic processing of global fine-scale information. Uses satellite data that can detect built-up area (all spatial units 30m x 30m) where a building can be recognized. It is sustainable, democratized and makes all data publicly available.
- The basic application of this data for his work relates to a wide range of disaster risk reduction issues.
- Data is now available to measure developed urban land and population over time.
- Potential contribution of GHSL to the SDGs:
  - GHSL data is public, free and open: globally complete, includes low-income countries where no census data is available.

- GHSL data can support all spatial metrics and indicators related to population and settlements: access (to services, markets, infrastructure, basic services, food, water, land); exposure (to natural & human hazards, disasters, pollution); impact (to land, water, ecosystem, land degradation).
- Using GHSL for the SDGs can help with standardization, benchmarking, and comparability of national statistics; also filling information gaps, capacity building, and awareness-raising.
- Next steps for GHSL: October 2016 official release (around Habitat III), along with an initial SDG indicators package. In November 2017 an updated SDG indicators package will be completed.

### **Rodrigo Messias, Network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Development**

- Mr. Messias discussed preparations and experiences at the subnational level relevant for implementing the Post-2015 Development Agenda, including SDG11.
- nrg4SD is an international organization representing regional governments and associations of governments at the global level. Its mission is to advance greater recognition of the importance and contributions of regions to sustainable development and promote understanding, partnerships, projects and experience exchange.
- The SDGs and the New Urban Agenda include a number of themes that relate to regional governments' preparations and experiences at the subnational level:
  - Metropolitan integration
  - Urban-rural linkages
  - Water and sanitation
  - Territorial planning
  - Conservation of natural resources
  - Risks and resilience
  - Green economy
  - Food systems
- Several regional and city-region experiences were cited as successful examples of subnational implementation efforts related to some of these urban themes. The ongoing work of the nrg4SD Working Group on Sustainable Development Indicators at the Subnational Level – El Azuay in Ecuador, Catalonia in Spain, Fatik in Senegal, Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo on Brazil and Wales in the UK – was presented.

### **C. Discussion - Imagining Indicators and Follow-Up & Review Frameworks for SDG 11 and its Linkages with Other SDGs**

- The afternoon session consisted of a technical discussion among participants based on the work to date of the Urban SDG Campaign (Bangalore Outcome Document) and of the UN Technical Support Team (UN TST).

- Participants compared one-by-one the indicators proposed by the two groups for each of the SDG 11 targets, assessing where improvements could be offered on the current language used by the UN TST, in order to enable a true territorial approach to SDG 11 indicators, as well enhance its linkages with other relevant SDGs.
- It was agreed to explore with the UN Statistics Division the possibility of elaborating a technical paper on the practical uses and implications of geospatial technology for the implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda and its SDGs. This would be conceived as material in support of the IAEG-SDGs.
- It was also agreed that the Communitas Secretariat would continue conversations with UN Statistics colleagues in order to craft, as appropriate, a relevant activity in support of the second meeting of the IAEG-SDGs next October.

### **Seminar Outputs**

The seminar produced several important outputs:

- 1) Technical information on the state of play at the international, national and subnational levels.
- 2) Reality-check and exchange of views on current availability of urban sustainability indicators, as well as on data, capacity needs, and geospatial tools. This was illustrated by case studies and directly provided by world-leading experts on urban planning and management and geospatial technologies.
- 3) Technical discussions on possible tools, indicators and follow-up and review frameworks; as well as exchange of views on next possible steps to support the work of the IAEG-SDGs.
- 4) This Outcomes Report.

## **IV. TAKE-HOME MESSAGES**

Among the key take-home messages from the seminar are the following:

- Geospatial technologies and the disaggregation of data at the subnational and local level offers unique opportunities for crafting an architecture of indicators for SDG 11 applicable at all geographical scales across the rural urban continuum. There is a need, however, for greater understanding of what geospatial data is and is uses.
- Systematic, comparable and consistent information on cities around the globe over time does not currently exist. Including the spatial dimension can help standardize make sense of divergent data definitions and data collection methods.
- Geospatial technologies represent an invaluable tool for enhancing the capacity to benchmark and measure performance in sustainability at multiple scales.
- Integration of statistical and geospatial data remains an important challenge, though good progress has been made in recent years.
- Advances in geospatial data collection and processing (such as the Global Human

Settlement Layer (GHSL) being developed by the European Commission's Joint Research Centre are enhancing the accessibility and broad use of such data.

- Subnational and local governments are both important providers of relevant data for tracking indicators, as well as front-line users of such data for implementing the Post-2015 Development Agenda, including SDG 11.
- Subnational and local statistics, as well as grassroots data collection systems, offer important opportunities for expanding the knowledge base provided by national and international statistics.
- Enabling the monitoring of progress at the subnational level can help assess inequalities within countries, inform better decision-making and resource allocation at all levels, foster ownership of the Post-2015 Development Agenda by citizens and civil society, and enhance transparency and accountability in its implementation.
- There are vast information sources available relevant to urban sustainability efforts. There is no need to reinvent the wheel; rather there is a need to collect best practices at all levels of government for peer learning.
- Numerous institutions around the world are working to collect, aggregate and analyze spatial data at various scales; communicate and disseminate this data; and effectively manage the data in line with established metrics. There are several examples (such as UN-Habitat's City Prosperity Initiative and the NYU Stern Urbanization Project) of using spatial indicators to monitor urban sustainability.
- A legitimate criticism of SDG 11 is the lack of an economic dimension in the targets being considered by UN Member States, though cities play an obvious role in creating shared prosperity through physical infrastructure, basic services, etc.

## V. UN INTER-AGENCY AND EXPERT GROUP ON THE SDGS: BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

- Report of the first Meeting of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on the Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) held on 1-2 June 2015. The report was approved by the co-chairs of the IAEG-SDGs. Paragraph 7 contains the conclusions of the meeting as agreed by the IAEG-SDGs.  
<http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/First%20meeting%20IAEG-SDGs%20-%20June%202015%20-%20Meeting%20report%20-%2024%20June%202015.pdf>
- Note outlining the tentative timeline, work plan and organization of work of the IAEG-SDGs. The note, which was prepared in consultation with the two co-chairs of the group, foresees multiple rounds of consultations and opportunities for observers and major groups and stakeholders to provide inputs to the discussions.

Mexico will facilitate the first discussion stream on conceptual frameworks and indicator concepts and definitions. France will facilitate the second discussion stream on inter-linkages across goals and targets. The discussions will be based on

an updated version of the list of proposals, which replaces the earlier version provided as an input to the first meeting of the IAEG-SDGs on 1-2 June 2015. The Statistics Division, acting as Secretariat of the IAEG-SDGs, will support the facilitators in their function. Also, in cooperation with the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, an online collaboration platform has been launched. This platform will allow the IAEG-SDGs to conduct its discussions electronically in an efficient manner.

Press release on the note:

<http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/2015/07/10/discussion-streams-launch/>?

New list of proposals (July 2015): <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/IAEG-SDGs%20-%20list%20of%20proposals%20-%2020150707.pdf>

- List of members of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators:

<http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/2015/05/14/iaeg-sdg-membership/>