



Working Group on Geospatial Information

Terms of Reference:

The Working Group will

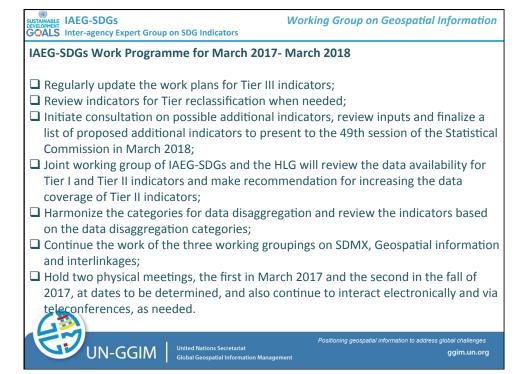
- (i) identify its main milestones;
- (ii) conduct its activities until completion of its tasks; and
- (iii) provide a time frame for their completion.

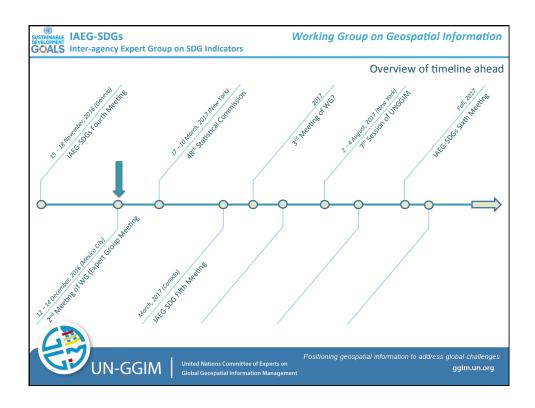
(Regular review of the work of the group will be undertaken by the IAEG-SDGs and the HLG).

The Working Group will decide on its detailed work plan and organization of work, its communication and coordination with other groups and countries













Working Group on Geospatial Information

GOALS Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators

Global Indicator Framework: Tier System for the Indicators

The indicators were classified into three tiers based on their level of methodological development and overall data availability.

Classifications

Tier 1: Indicator conceptually clear, established methodology and standards available and data regularly produced by countries.

Tier 2: Indicator conceptually clear, established methodology and standards available but data are not regularly produced by countries.

Tier 3: Indicator for which there are no established methodology and standards or methodology/standards are being developed/tested.

Tier classification contains:

- 83 Tier I indicators,
- 58 Tier II indicators,
- · 84 Tier III indicators,

5 indicators that have multiple tiers (different components of the indicator are classified into different tiers).

UN-GGIM

United Nations Secretariat
Global Geospatial Information Management

Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges

SUSTAINABLE JAEG-SDGS
GOALS Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators

Working Group on Geospatial Information

Global Indicator Framework: Tier System for the Indicators

Mechanism for updating the tier system

- ☐ IAEG-SDG will conduct a review of a set of indicators for reclassification at the Fall physical meeting, once per year
- ☐ Agencies (custodian) would be invited to provide updated information (i.e. results of initiatives in work plans, etc., metadata and data) at least 1 month before the meeting for review by members
- ☐ IAEG-SDGs will review any possible re-classifications, further discuss and agree during its physical meeting
- ☐ A revised Tier classification will only be published once a year following the IAEG-SDG Meeting

However -

- For the first year, a fast track review of some Tier III indicators on which the plans are already well developed was agreed.
- Necessary to receive all affected Tier III work plans by mid-January 2017.
 IAEG-SDG will agree on the re-classification only for this year at their

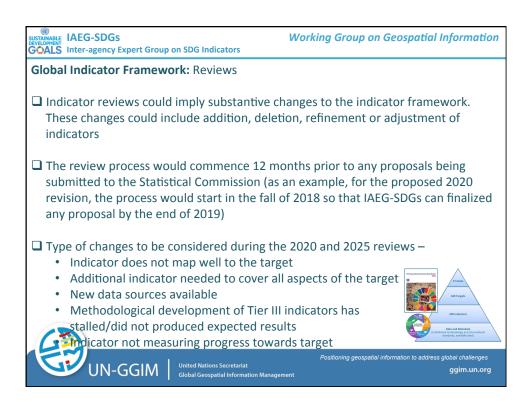
Spring meeting

UN-GGIM

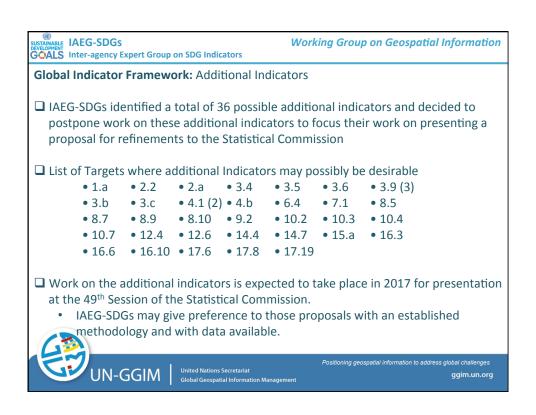
United Nations Secretariat

Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges

qqim.un.orq



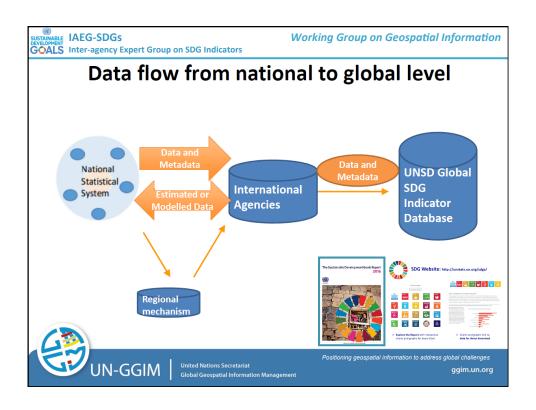


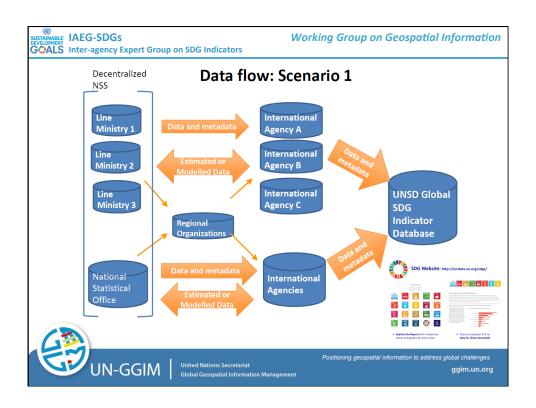


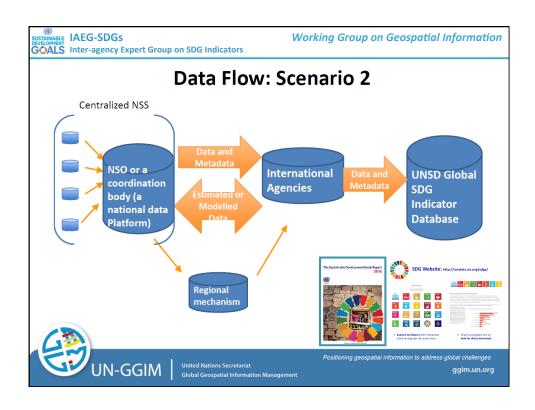


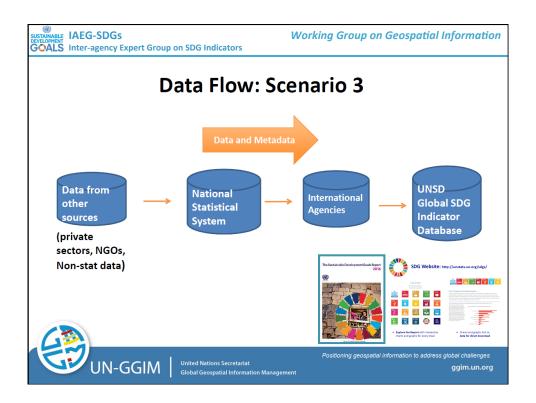














Working Group on Geospatial Information

Annual Global Progress Report on the Sustainable Development Goals

- ☐ Some important issues -
 - International and regional entities should harmonize their data collection to reduce reporting burden of countries (data for a particular indicator should be collected by one international agency)
 - ECOSOC Resolution 2006/6 contains reference to the fact that estimates should always be carried out in full consultation with concerned countries and through transparent methodologies
 - Quality assurance procedures at national and international levels should be followed
- ☐ National vs international -
 - To the extent possible, use national official data





Inited Nations Secretariat

Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges ggim.un.or



Working Group on Geospatial Information

GOALS Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators

Data Disaggregation

- ☐ The IAEG-SDGs also ensured that indicators cover specific population groups and other disaggregation elements specified in the targets
 - Improved understanding of sub-national geographic variation (and inequalities) is increasingly recognised as central to meeting development goals
 - Requires a consistent, comparable and current understanding of not just the "what" and the "who" but also the "where".

"Comprehensive location-based information is helping governments to develop

strategic priorities, make decisions, and measure and monitor outcomes. Once geospatial data are created, they can be used many times to support a multiplicity of applications" (MDG Report 2015, p12)





nited Nations Secretariat

ositioning geospatial information to address global challenges **ggim.un.org**



