



Tier Classification

| | Apr 2017 | Dec 2018 | July 2019 |
|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Tier I* | 88 | 110 | 113 |
| Tier II** | 69 | 91 | 97 |
| Tier III | 88 | 43 | 34 |

It is expected that there will be no more Tier III indicators after the 2020 comprehensive review of the Global SDG Indicator Framework

* A small number of sub-components of Tier I indicators are classified as Tier II or Tier III ** A small number of sub-components of Tier II indicators are classified as Tier III

Visualizing data availability

Tracking progress: Data availability

- In order to develop strategies for improving SDG data availability, it is important to measure data availability over time
- Identify indicators that
 - do not have any data
 - have only few observations over time
 - have only old data
 - are not sufficiently disaggregated

Goal 1: Data availability



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Number of RC countries

| Median timeliness: | Tier: | |
|-----------------------|-------|--|
| 2014 | I | Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location |
| 2015 | I | Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age |
| | Ш | Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions |
| 2016 | П | Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems |
| 2017 | II | Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services |
| - | II | Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land |
| 2017 | II | Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population |
| 2017 | П | Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) |
| 2018 | I | Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework |
| 2018 | П | Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies |
| | Ш | Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes |
| 2016 | Ш | Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) |
| | Ш | Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP |
| | Ш | Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups |



Data availability among project countries: Goal 1

| | No. of series with | Average NO. of | Average |
|------------|--------------------|----------------|------------|
| Country | data | data points | timeliness |
| Bangladesh | 25/40 | 5.7 | 2015 |
| Burundi | 27/40 | 13.1 | 2016 |
| Cambodia | 26/40 | 13.2 | 2016 |
| Ethiopia | 28/40 | 10.3 | 2014 |
| Ghana | 32/40 | 7.8 | 2016 |
| Jordan | 31/40 | 13.1 | 2015 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 31/40 | 10.4 | 2016 |
| Lao | 24/40 | 17.6 | 2012 |
| Liberia | 14/40 | 10.3 | 2015 |
| Mozambique | 37/40 | 11.5 | 2016 |

| | No. of series | Average NO. of | Average |
|------------|---------------|----------------|------------|
| Country | with data | data points | timeliness |
| Myanmar | 31/40 | 13.0 | 2016 |
| Nepal | 31/40 | 10.6 | 2016 |
| Palestine | 25/40 | 11.2 | 2016 |
| Rwanda | 28/40 | 6.5 | 2016 |
| Tajikistan | 31/40 | 7.6 | 2016 |
| Tanzania | 34/40 | 8.2 | 2016 |
| Uganda | 33/40 | 10.3 | 2017 |
| Vietnam | 32/40 | 8.0 | 2013 |
| Zambia | 30/40 | 11.3 | 2015 |
| Zimbabwe | 15/40 | 9.7 | 2013 |

Data availability among project countries: Goal 1





Thank you.

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Questions or inquiries? Contact us at <u>unsd-dfid@un.org</u>

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