

Tier I and II Indicators Missing Data and/or Metadata			
Indicator	Tier	Custodian Agency	Explanation
NO DATA NOR METADATA AVAILABLE			
1.2.2: Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions		UNICEF, World Bank, UNDP	<p>While the National Statistics Offices are the “custodian agencies” of SDG Indicator 1.2.2, UNDP, UNICEF and the World Bank are partner agencies working closely to support the reporting of the indicator. At the 7th Meeting of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) in April 2018, UNDP, UNICEF and World Bank jointly proposed to enable and facilitate the reporting of SDG Indicator 1.2.2, within an expanded scope of their role as partner agencies, without assuming custodianship of the indicator. In the scope of this special partner agency role, the three agencies proposed to assume some but not all functions expected of a custodian agency, specifically contributing to 1) collection of data (and transmission with metadata to Statistics Division, with no aggregation and no quality control beyond ensuring complete metadata), 2) strengthening national statistical capacity, and possibly 3) coordination of indicator development.</p> <p>This collaboration between UNDP, UNICEF and World Bank is intended to provide a reporting channel for countries that have expressed readiness to report on SDG Indicator 1.2.2, and to provide coordinated support to countries to meet the reporting requirements for SDG Indicator 1.2.2. To this end, the three special partner agencies have finalized a Terms of References (TOR) for their roles and responsibilities. This includes their roles in (i) technical support including through the development of technical materials/resources and, potentially, training, and in (ii) support to country reporting through the development of a reporting questionnaire and guidelines and a reporting platform.</p> <p>Technical support: The partner agencies have committed to mobilizing resources to support reporting of multi-dimensional poverty at national level, with a view to providing guidance to countries seeking to invest in reporting these measures. As such, the agencies are commissioning the drafting of a roadmap document intended to provide a summary of relevant academic literature, practical guidance and case studies on the rationale and implementation of multi-dimensional poverty measures. This document will form the basis of the metadata and can be submitted by the end of 2019. The agencies potentially envision offering training to NSOs as well.</p> <p>Support to country reporting: The partner agencies will provide a reporting questionnaire with guidance to countries. A draft questionnaire has already been developed and will be piloted with a few countries for feedback. Based on this feedback the questionnaire will be refined and finalized.</p> <p>The partner agencies are also developing a platform to collect the data on 1.2.2 from countries, with the following features: (i) User friendly and accessible for all users (ii) Easy access for partner agencies; (iii) Electronic library of technical resources; (iv) Transparency. The intention is to ensure that data and documentation reporting requirements are consistent and compatible with broader IAEG-SDGs guidance on data flows to minimize burden on NSOs. The platform is expected to be piloted with a few countries by Fall 2019, and operational by end of 2019, depending on availability of funding. A temporary collection system may be set up for pilot countries in the meantime. .</p>
12.3.1 (a): Food loss index		FAO and UNEP	<p>Metadata has been received but not uploaded onto website yet.</p> <p>Data will not be provided for this round of update of the global database. The indicator was only reclassified a few months ago (November), and work on data collection is ongoing. We will surely be able to provide data by next year however, or perhaps even earlier in the September window of the global database update.</p>
8.9.1: Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate		UN-WTO	
NO METADATA AVAILABLE			
1.a.2: Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	Tier II	ILO, UNESCO, WHO	
3.3.4: Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	Tier II	WHO	Methodology available at: http://whohbsagdashboard.com/#systematic-review but still have not received global metadata file

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NO DATA AVAILABLE			
1.4.1: Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	Tier II	UN-Habitat	See attached document with update on data collection process.
1.4.2: Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure	Tier II	World Bank and UN-Habitat	<p>Since April 2018, World bank, UN-habitat, and FAO have partnered to produce one global set of modules for collection of data for indicators 1.4.2 and 5a.1 due to the commonality of data required for compiling the two indicators. The three custodians organized a series of technical workshop with National Statistical Organizations to train and disseminate the global methodology for collection, compilation and review of data for this indicator. This has resulted in direct data collection initiatives linked to many upcoming multi-topic national household surveys that will be conducted by National Statistical Organizations (NSO). The module was also integrated in Living Standard Measurement Surveys (LSMS), in AGRIS and in the survey module developed as part of the Regional Program to Harmonize and Modernize Living Conditions Surveys Project for West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU). Finally, custodians are working with the DHS team to further expand data collection on land and property in the next round 8 (under review) to consolidate data reporting for 1.4.2.</p> <p>As a result, data for this indicator is being collected in a range of countries and will be reported in the last quarter of 2019 and thereafter annually. By end of September 2019, data for at least 31 countries for 1.4.2a, and 19 for 1.4.2.b will be ready for reporting. Administrative data will be collected for at least 70 countries in 2019, enabling reporting on 1.4.2.a. In 2020, this total number of countries reporting is expected to reach 100 and 31 for 1.4.2a and 1.4.2b respectively. Data is also available for various levels of disaggregation.</p>
2.4.1: Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	Tier II	FAO	no data will be provided this year. The key point is that this indicator depends on new data items being collected through agricultural surveys, which is why we are making a massive engagement with countries in providing capacity development for this purpose, including through the promotion of a system of integrated agricultural surveys (AGRIS).
3.b.3: Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis	Tier II	WHO	
5.1.1: Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	Tier II	UN-Women, World Bank, OECD	Data will be submitted by the end of March 2019 and will be included in 2019 reporting cycle.
5.2.2: Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	Tier II	UNICEF, UN-Women, UNFPA, WHO, UNODC	
5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	Tier I (a)/ Tier II(b)	IPU, UN-Women	<p>UN Women has started the first global data compilation on the indicator at the end of last year. This is done in collaboration with the UN Regional Commissions, and the national focal points are the NSOs. So far we received data and concluded the data validation process with the NSOs in about 70 countries and areas, and we are in the process of communication and validation with an additional number of countries.</p> <p>The set of data obtained (~ 80 countries) will be shared with UNSD at the end of March, for dissemination in its database.</p>

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5.6.2: Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	Tier II	UNFPA	SDG 5.6.2 was newly reclassified as a tier 2 last year. The data collection takes longer than we anticipated. Unfortunately, we are unable to make the submission deadline for this year's reporting. However, we plan to report the data next year.
5.a.1: (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	Tier II	FAO	no data will be provided this year. We have some data for 5.a.1 but as the country coverage is still very sparse, we are waiting to have at least a minimum number of countries (e.g. 10) before sharing data. The key point is that this indicator depends on new data items being collected through agricultural surveys, which is why we are making a massive engagement with countries in providing capacity development for this purpose, including through the promotion of a system of integrated agricultural surveys (AGRIS).
5.a.2: Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	Tier II	FAO	this is a legal indicator that requires a legal assessment of a country's legal framework. On 17 November 2018, FAO sent a letter to NSO SDG focal points (or NSO Heads in case no focal point is identified) requesting their support in facilitating the reporting of 5.a.2. Only 21 countries have replied to date, only one of which (Switzerland) has provided the necessary information. We will continue to work with countries and will aim to provide a first dataset by next year.
5.c.1: Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	Tier II	UN-Women, OECD, UNDP	Data will be submitted by the end of March 2019 and will be included in 2019 reporting cycle.
7.a.1: International financial flows to development countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems	Tier II	OECD, IRENA	
8.8.2: Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on ILO textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	Tier II	ILO	Methodology only approved in October 2018. Regarding indicator 8.8.2 in particular, we are glad to report that experts are already working (tirelessly) on data compiling and coding, and we expect to have data for a significant number of countries (exceeding 50 per cent of ILO Member States) by November 2019
8.b.1: Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	Tier II	ILO	Methodology only approved in October 2018. Concerning indicator 8.b.1, the ILO has already developed a survey to gather data for the indicator in its 187 Member States. The corresponding questionnaire was distributed in February 2019 to ILO government counterparts in national governments (primarily Ministries of Labour/Employment). This will allow us to have data on 8.b.1 for at least 50 per cent of ILO Member States by November 2019.
9.1.1: Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	Tier II	World Bank	SDG 9.1.1, share of the population living within 2-km of an all season road in rural areas, graduated to Tier 2 status from Tier 3 in December 2018. As part of the review, the World Bank prepared and submitted metadata and a work program for the indicator. As described during the upgrade discussion, the World Bank has currently generated data for 23 countries, with results published for review. The World Bank is working with several additional NSOs for inclusion in this initial dataset. Pending final discussions, the first round of data will be submitted through the UN SDG process by the end of April

Indicator	Tier	Custodian Agency	Explanation
10.2.1: Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Tier II	World Bank	SDG 10.2.1, proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities, was revised from Tier III to Tier II at the 8th IAEG-SDG meeting. With the preparation of the revision, the World Bank, in October 2018, submitted revised metadata and preliminary data for the indicator for 1346 country-year observations. The World Bank's databases (World Development Indicators and related systems) are not yet disseminating data for the indicator but is in the process of creating and populating the data. We are in the final rounds of vetting and documenting indicators for the data before publication and plan to have data available in our databases and production systems by July 2019. As soon as it is published in our system we will submit the data and to the UN SDG process. The first round of data will only contain national observations, and work is ongoing to provide disaggregations and possibly also aggregation.
10.5.1: Financial Soundness Indicators	Tier I	IMF	
10.7.1: Recruitment cost borne by employee as proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination	Tier II	ILO, World Bank	See attached document with update on data collection process.
10.7.2: Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	Tier II	DESA Population Division, IOM	See attached document with update on data collection process.
11.2.1: Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Tier II	UN-Habitat	See attached document with update on data collection process.
11.3.1: Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	Tier II	UN-Habitat	See attached document with update on data collection process.
11.3.2: Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	Tier II	UN-Habitat	See attached document with update on data collection process.
11.7.1: Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Tier II	UN-Habitat	See attached document with update on data collection process.
15.7.1: Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	Tier II	UNODC, CITES	UNODC, jointly with CITES and in coordination with UN Environment-WCMC, is in the process of finalising the production of illegal trade value data to measure the numerator of SDG Indicator 15.7.1: Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked. The production of illegal trade values will benefit from the collection of new information on seizures from CITES Annual Illegal Trade Reports, for which data collection and sharing between CITES and UNODC has started in early 2018. The legal trade data, necessary to produce the denominator of the indicator, present fewer challenges because of its licit nature, and are instead collected by UN Environment-WCMC and stored in the CITES Trade Database. As prescribed in the metadata for the production of this indicator, "the value of illegal trade is the sum of all species-product-units documented in the World WISE seizure database times the species-product unit-prices". Given the limited amount of data available on the illegal value for all species and specimens, UNODC has started the production of such statistics on selected species-specimens like elephant tusks and ivory horns, and is exploring the possibility to implement the same methodology on other illegally traded species.

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15.8.1: Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	Tier II	IUCN	Data was provided by IUCN but there were some issues with the data formatting that are still being worked on by IUCN and UNSD to ensure that it can be uploaded into Global database.
16.7.1: Proportions of positions in national and local public institutions, including (a) the legislatures, compared to national distributions, by sex, age persons with disabilities and population groups	Tier II (a)/ Tier III (b, c)	IPU and UNDP	Data will be reported at the international level in April each year, and will provide a snapshot of the situation as at 1 January of that year. The first full release of data for the indicator will take place in April 2020, on the basis of data as at 1 January 2020. Throughout 2019, the IPU will have a rolling schedule of publication of parts of the data for the indicator in the New Parline database. For example, data on the sex of members of parliament is already available; whereas data on the age and sex of the Chairs of permanent committees on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Finance could start being collected in January 2018 (note – this is a typo, should read January 2019), and published in the database by June 2019. Here is an update on the current status of different dimensions of the 16.7.1(a) indicator: Sex of parliamentarians: Data collected for all 272 parliamentary chambers and updated as of 1 January 2019. Publicly available on the IPU website Age of parliamentarians: Data collected for 202 parliamentary chambers and updated as of 2017. Partially publicly available. Collection, updating and publication of data is ongoing. Sex and age of Speaker: Data collected for all 272 parliamentary chambers and updated as of 1 January 2019. Publicly available on the IPU website Sex and age of chairs of parliamentary committees on Human rights and Gender equality. Data collected for parliamentary committees in 94 and 91 chambers respectively, and updated as of 1 January 2019. Not yet publicly available. Collection, updating and publication of data is ongoing. Sex and age of chairs of parliamentary committees on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Finance: Data collection due to take place in 2019.
17.3.1: Foreign direct investment, official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	Tier I	OECD and UNCTAD	There are no usable data because the indicator does not make sense as it stands (numerator bears little relation to denominator; key items such as bank lending and NGOs flows left out of numerator; data not available on denominator; desirable direction of indicator not clear etc.). So far, the IAEG has not sought fit to change this indicator to something feasible. However, the introduction of the new measure of Total Official Support for Sustainable Development may offer a new solution to this problem, and we look forward to being able to propose it in the upcoming 2020 review.
17.13.1: Macroeconomic dashboard	Tier II	World Bank	SDG 17.13.1, Macroeconomic dashboard, was revised from Tier III to Tier II at the 8th IAEG-SDG meeting. The Macroeconomic dashboard has selected indicators covering the external, financial, fiscal, and real sectors. Annual data is already available for 200+ countries. The dashboard will be updated annually, if there is interest can be updated quarterly. Data will be published on the UN SDG website as well as on the World Bank's Data site (Data.WorldBank.org). The dashboard can be reported but some IAEG members suggested that there was no need for the actual data but only a matrix with the data sources – basically information on whether or not selected indicators in the dashboard are available or not. We would request the IAEG's advice on how to proceed at this stage.
Other Potential Issues with Some Tier I and Tier II Indicators			
1.5.4: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Tier II	UNISDR	Issue: Data available for only 15 countries Response: See attached PowerPoint presentation for a response to the data reporting process.
2.b.1: Agricultural export subsidies	Tier I	WTO	Issue: Only regional data available Response: There seems to be no specific reason why the data was first presented and uploaded as such, apart from some reservations that agricultural export subsidies might not be representative for some regions as only a limited number of countries have those or report them at all. Data was submitted by country for 2019 reporting cycle

Indicator	Tier	Custodian Agency	Explanation
10.a.1: Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff	Tier I	ITC, UNCTAD and WTO	Issue: No country data available, only aggregate data Response: The data are now disaggregated on the importer side (since the indicator refers to tariffs applied) at the regional and national level.
14.3.1: Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	Tier II	IOC-UNESCO	Issue: Data available for 8 sampling stations around the world Response: Indeed so far we've only submitted data for a limited set of stations. The parameters on which the submitted storyline and figures are based are of course measured at more than 8 stations in the world, however in order to be able to compute the average marine acidity for many more stations, and to make sure that we really compare the same quality of data (for which an extensive metadata set is required) we need an online data portal/reporting mechanisms. This 14.3.1 data portal is currently under development (IODE of IOC) and we hope to start a comprehensive data collection in June, July 2019.
14.4.1: Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	Tier I	FAO	Issue: Data available at only the global level Response: we have already provided data at regional level on February 15th. As explained in that communication however, due to the particularity of this indicator, these regions are marine regions that do not necessarily correspond to SDG/M49 regions. Moreover, we are currently rolling out a new initiative to produce country data by the end of this year, with the aim of providing the first country-level data by next year.
16.10.1: Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	Tier II	OHCHR	Issue: Only regional data available Response: OHCHR, as custodian agency for SDG indicator 16.10.1, is working jointly with UNESCO and ILO for its compilation. As outlined in the agreed methodology, the data necessary for the compilation of this indicator are based on international, regional and national sources, whose capacities depend on the contexts. At the moment, the main data sources are global and regional, namely data collected and processed by internationally mandated mechanisms and procedures (e.g. Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council, UNESCO's killing of journalists procedures, OHCHR's own data and verification procedures, ILO supervisory mechanisms). This is why we are currently focusing on global and regional reporting, which already helps measure implementation of SDG target 16.10 globally. Even if data coverage for certain country contexts may already be exhaustive, there remains a need to improve coverage in others and to ensure adequate protection/safeguards associated with this kind of data collection. Currently, we consider that it would be premature and unfair to release country data in the global SDG database. With our partners, we are therefore working on strengthening national capacities. For instance, OHCHR has been working with the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions, which committed last year to work on related data collection.
17.12.1: Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing states	Tier I	WTO, ITC, UNCTAD	Issue: Only regional data available Response: The data are disaggregated on the exporter side (since the indicator refers to tariffs faced) at the regional level (but only for some groups: LDCs, Developing regions, LLDCs and SIDS) and national level (only the countries included in the previously mentioned regions). The reason for the usage of selected M49 groups is related to the specific focus of the indicator (i.e. developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing states).
NO DATA IN DATABASE BUT DATA RECEIVED FOR 2019 REPORTING CYCLE			
2.3.1: Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	Tier II	FAO	
2.3.2: Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	Tier II	FAO	

Indicator	Tier	Custodian Agency	Explanation
4.1.1: Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	Tier II	UNESCO	
6.3.1: Proportion of wastewater safely treated	Tier II	WHO, UN-Habitat, UNSD	
6.4.1: Change in water-use efficiency over time	Tier II	FAO	
9.3.2: Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	Tier II	UNIDO, World Bank	
10.b.1: Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	Tier I (ODA)/ Tier II (FDI)	OECD	
12.c.1: Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels	Tier II	UNEP	
14.b.1: Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	Tier II	FAO	
15.3.1: Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	Tier II	UNCCD	
16.1.3: Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence, and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months	Tier II	UNODC	
16.1.4: Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	Tier II	UNODC	
16.4.2: Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments	Tier II	UNODC and UNODA	
16.6.1: Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	Tier I	World Bank	

Indicator	Tier	Custodian Agency	Explanation
17.1.1: Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	Tier I	IMF	
17.1.2: Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	Tier I	IMF	