



Shared Prosperity Dignified Life



## **An Interagency and Experts Collaboration to Improve the Production and Dissemination of SDG Indicators from Official National Sources**

### **Series of SDG Webinars Fostering South-South Cooperation:**

**Institut National de la Statistique - Tunisia**

**SDG 16.6.2, 16.7.2, and 16.b.1**

**13 December 2023**

#### **Summary**

The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UN ESCWA), in collaboration with Institut National de la Statistique in Tunisia organized a south-south cooperation webinar on selected SDG indicators that are less produced in the Arab region.

The webinar, as part of the third wave of the series of SDG webinars, aims to share national good practices in the successful collection and dissemination of SDG indicators produced by a handful of Arab countries and available in the Global SDG Database as country data.

1. The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UN ESCWA), in collaboration with INS organized a south-south cooperation webinar on selected SDG indicators that are less produced in the Arab region, on 13 December 2023— on Zoom platform, as part of the third wave of series of SDG webinars. The webinar is in response to the resolution (A/RES/70/1) on the adoption of the 2030 Agenda of Sustainable Development in September 2015 to strengthen the capacity of national data systems through collaboration between national statistical systems and the relevant international and regional organizations to enhance data reporting channels and ensure the harmonization and consistency of data and statistics for the indicators used to follow up and review the Sustainable Development Goals and targets. It also responds to Member States' request to the 14th Statistical Committee for ESCWA to organize capacity-building webinars emphasizing the methodology, method of computation, and data collection tools of selected SDG indicators.
2. The webinar was attended by 21 representatives from 12 countries namely: Algeria, Bahrain, Jordan, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, State of Palestine, United Arab Emirates, Tunisia, and Yemen.
3. The main objectives of the webinars are to share national good practices in the successful collection and dissemination of SDG indicators produced by a handful of Arab countries and available in the Global SDG Database as country data.
4. The Workshop agenda covered the following items:
  - SDG indicator 16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services
  - SDG indicator 16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group
  - SDG indicator 16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
5. During this webinar, INS presented the definition of each indicator, methodology, method of computation as well as the sequence of survey questions used to collect data on these indicators.

6. Workshop Evaluation: Among 21 participants, 13 participants provided their feedback. Overall, 100% of the participants rated the methodologies as Easy. Participants were asked if the workshop objectives were met, 83% of the participants gave an excellent rating and 37% gave a good rating. In terms of future data collection of these indicators, half of the participants affirmed their intention to collect all indicators, while 25% confirmed their plans to focus on SDG indicator 16.6.2, and the remaining 25% expressed their commitment to gathering data for SDG indicator 16.b.1 in the future.

As for the other polls, the results came as follows:

For SDG 16.b.1, only nine participants participated in the relevant poll. Among them, 57% stated that their countries reported on this indicator, while 43% confirmed the absence of such reporting. Additionally, 67% indicated unfamiliarity with the indicator's calculation method, and the remaining 33% supplied an incorrect calculation method.

Concerning SDG 16.6.2, only half of the respondents confirmed their reporting on this indicator. Among this 50%, they exclusively provided details on the disaggregation they have for this particular indicator.

As for SDG 16.7.2, all respondents (100%) indicated that the indicator encompasses four main areas: education, healthcare, services related to government-issued documents, and public transportation. Furthermore, all respondents provided details on the disaggregation they have for this particular indicator.

7. The workshop presentations and resources will be available on the ESCWA website, accessible at the following link: <https://www.unescwa.org/events/series-sdg-webinars-arab-region>.