|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Logo, company name  Description automatically generated |

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

**Series of SDG Webinars for the Arab Region:**

**IOM**

**SDG 10.7.2 and 10.7.3**

**19 July 2022**

**Summary**

The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UN ESCWA), in collaboration with IOM organized a series of webinars on selected SDG indicators that are less produced in the Arab region to create a common understanding among data producers on how to collect, measure and disseminate SDG indicators to increase data production and enhance national data flow to policymakers, other users, and custodian agencies.

The webinar, as part of the second wave of the series of SDG webinars, aims to create a common understanding among data producers on how to collect, measure, and disseminate SDG indicators to increase data production and enhance national data flow to policymakers, other users, and custodian agencies. The training encouraged interactive dialogue, sharing of national experiences in collecting SDG indicators including challenges, queries, and concerns.

1. The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UN ESCWA), in collaboration with IOM organized a series of webinars on selected SDG indicators that are less produced in the Arab region, on 19 July 2022–– on Zoom platform, as part of the second 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 20 representatives from 8 countries namely: Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, State of Palestine, Tunisia and Yemen.
3. The main objectives of the webinars are to enhance understanding of metadata and nature of data in the UNSD SDG database, improve statistical capacities to invigorate production and use of comparable SDG indicators, strengthen inter-institutional coordination to invigorate production of SDG indicators and data flow and share and discussing country challenges in measuring SDG indicators.
4. The Workshop agenda covered the following items:

* SDG indicator 10.7.2 Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people
* SDG indicator 10.7.3 Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination

1. SDG Indicator 10.7.2 aims to describe the state of national migration policies and how such policies change over time. This indicator is comprised of six policy domains in line with the principles and objectives identified in IOM’s Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF) and is included among the 94 indicators that this framework covers. For each of the domains and corresponding proxy measures, one question was specified, each one of them informed by five sub-categories or responses, to capture key aspects of the range of migration policies at the national level while allowing the indicator to detect relevant variations across countries and over time. Data for this indicator are collected through the international migration module of the United Nations Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development by the relevant line ministries or government departments. The indicator includes a total of 30 sub-categories, under 6 questions/domains. All sub-categories, except for those under domain 1, have dichotomous “Yes/No” answers, coded “1” for “Yes” and “0” for “No”. The overall summary indicator 10.7.2 for a country is obtained by computing the unweighted average of the values of the 30 sub-categories. the resulting country-level averages (for the overall indicator and by domain) are then categorized as follows: values of less than 40 are coded as “Requires further progress”; values of 40 to less than 80 are coded as “Partially meets”, values of 80 to less than 100 are coded as “Meets”; and values of 100 are coded as “Fully meets”. Only five countries from the region have not reported on this indicator.
2. SDG indicator 10.7.3 refers to the number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination. For the purpose of this indicator, “death” refers to the remains found of migrants in transit, and “disappearance refers to the people who are presumed dead ad for whom there is no physical evidence such as a body”. No country has reported yet on this indicator. However, data are regularly by IOM staff based at IOM’s Global Migration Data Analysis Centre and in its Regional Offices on a daily basis from Government actors, other UN agencies, social media, and NGOs. Data from mortality registers, search and rescue operations, as well as eyewitness reports to the authorities, might be used to inform data collection. Only deaths and disappearances in transit as well as cases that the GDMAC can verify are taken into account when calculating this indicator. It excludes migrants who die in countries where they have established residence. Deaths in refugee housing, immigration detention centers, or camps are similarly excluded unless the death can clearly be linked to a hazard of the journey, e.g. a sickness contracted en route. Data are being calculated for 15 countries of the Arab Region.
3. The following recommendations and the way forward were reached to shape future work and plan for upcoming webinars:

* ESCWA and IOM to follow up with Algeria, Morocco, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic and UAE not reporting on SDG indicator 10.7.2 to set up bilateral meetings to find out challenges and help them start reporting.
* ESCWA to share the latest list of NSOs with IOM to send them the questionnaire of SDG indicator 10.7.2.
* ESCWA and IOM to collaborate with UN-DESA to collect more information about SDG indicator 10.7.2 to feed into regional studies and research to fill in data gaps.
* IOM to share the methodology of data collection of SDG indicator 10.7.3 within each country to help provide other sources of data.
* IOM to share the Ethiopian module on Missing people during migration to help countries incorporate it into their household surveys.

1. Workshop Evaluation: Among 20 participants, 13 participants provided their feedback. Overall, 30% of the participants rated the workshop excellent, and 35% good. Participants were asked if the workshop objectives were met, 30% of the participants gave an excellent rating and 45% gave a good rating. In terms of presenters’ inputs, 30% of respondents rated the presentations as excellent and 40% rated the presentations as good. Finally, 35% of the participants rated the logistics and organization of the workshop as excellent, and 35% as good.
2. 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.

1. Group photo

