



Shared Prosperity Dignified Life



Series of SDG Webinars for the Arab Region:  
ESCWA  
SDG 1.2.2

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

*14 April 2021*

**Report of the Meeting**

## Contents

|  |    |
|--|----|
| BACKGROUND.....                                    | 3  |
| OBJECTIVE- WHY? .....                              | 4  |
| OUTCOME- FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....        | 5  |
| TARGET AUDIENCE - WHO? .....                       | 7  |
| SCHEDULE & LANGUAGE– PLATFORM?.....                | 7  |
| TRAINING CERTIFICATION.....                        | 7  |
| REGISTRATION AND EVALUATION .....                  | 7  |
| RESOURCES .....                                    | 7  |
| AGENDA .....                                       | 9  |
| GROUP PHOTO.....                                   | 9  |
| LIST OF ANNEXES .....                              | 10 |
| Annex 1: ORGANIZERS AND LIST OF PARTICIPANTS ..... | 10 |
| Annex 2: Q & A.....                                | 10 |

## BACKGROUND

### The need to improve the production and dissemination of reliable comparable and timely data on SDG

In September 2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted by consensus Resolution 70/1: Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (the 2030 Agenda). The Resolution reaffirms the need for the strengthening 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”.

The resolution also urges countries, the specialized agencies, the regional commissions, and the Bretton Woods institutions among others “to intensify their support for strengthening data collection and statistical capacity-building, including capacity-building that strengthens coordination among national statistical offices”. Moreover, the resolution “Urges international organizations to base the global review on data produced by national statistical systems and, if specific country data are not available for reliable estimation, to consult with concerned countries to produce and validate modelled estimates before publication, urges that communication and coordination among international organizations be enhanced in order to avoid duplicate reports, ensure consistency of data and reduce response burdens on countries, and urges international organizations to provide the methodologies used to harmonize country data for international comparability and produce estimates through transparent mechanisms;”

Five years after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda several countries are facing considerable challenges in monitoring targets in many policy areas. The current COVID-19 pandemic highlights the value of measuring and monitoring: no strategy can be developed, and no measure can be implemented without a proper monitoring and evaluation system.

Many countries in the Arab region are reporting on SDG indicators, however, reporting on progress on many of the SDG indicators, remains limited in the region. Insufficient availability and quality of statistical information on SDG indicators hamper the capacity of policymakers to generate evidence-based and effective policy responses and implement the 2030 Agenda.

Translating these recommendations and resolutions into tangible results is imperative and will require intensive collaboration at the national, regional and global levels. Regional Commissions’ Statistical bodies “are the nexus between the Statistical Commission at the global level and the implementation at the national level of the norms endorsed by the Commission. In the context of the 2030 Agenda, the support provided by the regional commissions to assist Member States in adapting, implementing and measuring progress towards the implementation of national development plans is of particular significance as it influences the quality of statistics and methodologies used, as well as the use of new and innovative methodologies and sources of data, known as the transformative agenda for official statistics. The regional commissions carry out activities to strengthen the capacity of Member States to produce, use and dissemination official statistics and also provide a regional platform for sharing experiences and practices in statistics work<sup>1</sup>.”

---

<sup>1</sup> Source: Relevance and effectiveness of the statistical work of regional commissions - thematic evaluation of regional commissions, Committee for Programme and Coordination, 57th session, April 2017 (E/AC.51/2017/8)

## Experts Collaboration- ESCWA

Poverty has traditionally been defined as the lack of money. However, the poor themselves consider their experience of poverty much more broadly. A person who is poor can suffer multiple disadvantages at the same time – for example, they may have poor health or malnutrition, a lack of clean water or electricity, poor quality of work or little schooling. Focusing on one factor alone, such as income, is not enough to capture the true reality of poverty. Therefore, multidimensional poverty measures have been developed to create a more comprehensive picture by looking at multiple dimensions such as health, education, living standards.

In this context, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA) implemented an assessment on availability of country data in the UNSD SDG Global database to identify indicators that are less reported and/or less understood by national statistical offices (NSOs), and more estimated by UN Agencies, or those that are not reported on. Based on the assessment results, ESCWA in collaboration with relevant custodian agencies has been organizing capacity development workshops on selected indicators for Arab countries to improve the production and dissemination of SDG indicators from official national sources.

ESCWA experts met to discuss the organization of a joint webinar to build capacities of Arab countries to produce the following indicator:

| Indicators  | UNSD database (C-CA)      | UNSD database (E-M-N-NA) | National SDG dissemination VNR/dashboard/report (notes) |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions | 2 (C) (Egypt and Morocco) | 0                        | 0   |

*C: country data, CA: country adjusted data, E: estimated data, G: global monitoring data, M: modeled data, N: non-relevant data, NA: data nature not available*

### OBJECTIVE- WHY?

ESCWA is organizing 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 policy makers, other users and custodian agencies.

The main objectives of the regional training were:

- Enhancing understanding of metadata and nature of data in the UNSD SDG database.
- Improving statistical capacities to invigorate production and use of comparable SDG indicators.
- Strengthening inter-institutional coordination to invigorate production of SDG indicators and data flow.
- Sharing and discussing country challenges in measuring SDG indicators

## OUTCOME- FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The participants from NSOs and other relevant stakeholders were familiarized with concepts, methods including data flow and dissemination channels. The webinar encouraged interactive dialogue and participants were invited to share national experiences in data collection and dissemination including challenges and concerns. Presentations to the meetings were made available in the Arabic and English languages. A record of the discussions is provided in Annex on Q&A of this report. The full webinar proceedings were recorded to develop training materials.

### 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

The multidimensional poverty measures have been developed to create a comprehensive picture by looking at multiple dimensions such as health, education, living standards. The design of a measure of multidimensional poverty is different in each country, but regardless of the exact methodology selected, it still follows a similar process to define the features of the measure, which include: i) the purpose of the measure; ii) the unit of identification (most frequently either the household or the individuals); iii) the dimensions and respective indicators that delimit which deprivations should be measured; iv) the methodology for developing the measure (including deprivation cut-offs, weights, and poverty cut-offs). Therefore, the compiled data of SDG 1.2.2 are not intended to be comparable across countries due to the differences in dimensions, indicators, thresholds, etc, however countries can use data to compare communities and sub-regions at the country level for impact of policy making.

The main data sources for this indicator are the Household Income and Expenditure (Morocco and Palestine) and health related surveys such as DHS, MICS (Egypt) and Labour Force Survey including Population Censuses (Morocco). Those surveys are implemented by most of the countries (see table 1). However, only two countries from the 22 Arab regions have calculated this indicator, namely Egypt and Morocco as per UNSD SDG database. Other countries like Jordan, Palestine, Tunis, and Libya have also measured this indicator, but their data were not included in the UNSD SDG database. PCBS expert presented the Palestinian MPI to the meeting as a good practice on how to effectively conduct a consultation process, select priority issues, set national targets and measure and disseminate national MPI.

Major National Household Surveys, in 2009/10-2014 and 2015-2019/20

|                    | Household Income, Expenditure, Consumption Surveys                       | Labor force surveys   | Health-related surveys  |
|--------------------|--|---|---|
| Algeria            | HLSS 2011  | 2019  | MICS 2018-19  |
| Bahrain            | HIES 2014  | 2018  | HNS 2018  |
| Comoros            | ENCDM 2013   | 2014  | DHS 2012  |
| Djibouti           | EDAM 2017  | 2015  | PAPFAM 2012   |
| Egypt              | HEICS 2019   | 2020  | DHS 2014  |
| Iraq               | IHSES 2014   | 2008  | MICS 2018   |
| Jordan             | HIES 2017  | 2016  | DHS 2017-18   |
| Kuwait             | HIES 2013  | 2015  | WHS 2010  |
| Lebanon            | LFHCS 2018   | 2018  | MICS 2009   |
| Libya              | HIES 2012  | 2013  | PAPFAM 2014   |
| Mauritania         | EPCVM 2014   | 2017  | MICS 2015   |
| Morocco            | ENCDM 2014   | 2019  | PAPFAM 2018   |
| Oman               | HEIS 2018  | 2016 <sup>2</sup>   | MICS 2014   |
| Qatar              | HEIS 2017  | 2020  | MICS 2012   |
| Saudi Arabia       | HEIS 2018  | 2020  | HHS 2018  |
| Somalia            | HFS 2017   | 2019  | DHS 2019  |
| State of Palestine | HEICS 2017   | 2019  | MICS 2019-20  |
| Sudan              | BPS 2014   | 2011  | MICS 2014   |
| Syria              | HIES 2009  | 2011  | 2017 <sup>3</sup>   |
| Tunisia            | HCS 2015   | 2017  | MICS 2018   |
| UAE                | HIES 2019  | 2019  | HHS 2018  |
| Yemen              | HBS 2013   | 2013  | DHS 2013  |
|                    |  |   |   |
| Total              | 11 with survey conducted in 2015-19, 10 with survey conducted in 2010-14 | 16 with survey conducted in 2015-19, 5 with survey conducted in 2010-14 | 12 with survey conducted in 2015-19, 9 with survey conducted in 2010-14 |

Recommendations for Countries:

- Initiate in collaboration with policy makers discussion to select priority areas and targets to measure the national MPI and identify appropriate source of data.
- Request ESCWA's support, if needed, in order to complete the production and dissemination of national MPIs.

<sup>2</sup> Oman implemented LFS in the Comprehensive Household Survey in 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Syria implemented in 2017 a health survey following the PAPFAM/MICS models.

### Recommendations for ESCWA:

- ESCWA to provide support, upon request, to countries on measuring national MPI and use the MAT application.
- ESCWA will follow up with countries and custodian agencies to include national MPIs measured in the Arab countries.

### TARGET AUDIENCE - WHO?

The meeting was attended by 31 representatives from 11 national statistical offices namely: Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Sudan, Somalia, Tunisia, UAE. The meeting was also attended by 1 representative from the Resident Coordinator Office (RCO).

### SCHEDULE & LANGUAGE– PLATFORM?

The regional training was held on 14 of April from 10:00 A.M. to 12:10 P.M. via Zoom. Facilitation of the workshop was conducted in the Arabic language.

### TRAINING CERTIFICATION

32 participants were awarded a training certificate by the organizers for full attendance and completion of Webinar evaluation.

### REGISTRATION AND EVALUATION

32 participants completed the electronic evaluation out of the 52 participants who attended the webinar. The results are as follows:

- 91 per cent of respondents rated the overall quality of the webinar as “Excellent” and 9 per cent as “good”.
- 59 per cent indicated that the webinar was successful in reaching its intended objectives as “Excellent”, 41 per cent as “good”.
- 69 per cent rated the inputs provided by presenters in reaching the intended outcome of the webinar as “Excellent” and 31 per cent as “Good”.
- 84 per cent rated the overall organization and logistics of the webinar as “Excellent” and 16 per cent assessed it as “Good”.

### RESOURCES

- Arab Multidimensional Poverty Report (Eng):  
<https://www.unescwa.org/publications/multidimensional-arab-poverty-report>

- Arab Multidimensional Poverty Report (Ar):  
[https://www.unescwa.org/sites/www.unescwa.org/files/publications/files/multidimensional-arab-poverty-report-arabic\\_0.pdf](https://www.unescwa.org/sites/www.unescwa.org/files/publications/files/multidimensional-arab-poverty-report-arabic_0.pdf)
- MAT Presentation : <https://infogram.com/1px2005jynj7p3tqmzrp6l7jp3hnpj37ynzx?live>
- MPI Website: <https://mpi.unescwa.org/> request username and password from <askmat@un.org>



## AGENDA

| Day: Wednesday 14 April |  | Speakers   |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| 10:00-10:05 A.M.        | Introduction to the Webinar (objective, speakers, and content) | ESCWA – Neda Jafar   |
| 10:05- 10:45 A.M.       | Concept and methods of measurement of multidimensional poverty | ESCWA – Marwan Khawaja   |
| 10:45 – 11:05 A.M.      | Palestine country experience                                   | PCBS – Jawad Saleh   |
| 11:05 – 11:45 A.M.      | MPI Tool   | ESCWA – Sama El Hage Sleiman   |
| 11:45 A.M. – 12:05 P.M. | Discussion – Q&A   | ESCWA – Marwan Khawaja<br>ESCWA – Sama El Hage Sleiman<br>PCBS – Jawad Saleh |
| 12:05 A.M.–12:10 P.M.   | Way forward and conclusion                                     | ESCWA – Neda Jafar   |

## GROUP PHOTO

The image shows a Zoom meeting interface with 45 participants. The main window displays a grid of 25 video thumbnails. The participants' names are visible in the thumbnails and in a list on the right side of the screen. The chat window on the right shows a conversation in Arabic, including a message from 'aboualela\_t' to everyone: 'شكراً للدكتور مروان والاستاذة سما والأستاذ جواد شكراً للاستكوا'. The Zoom control bar at the bottom includes options like Mute, Start Video, Security, Participants (45), Polls, Chat, Share Screen, Pause/Stop Recording, Breakout Rooms, Reactions, and More.

## LIST OF ANNEXES

Annex 1: ORGANIZERS AND LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Annex 2: Q & A

## Annex 1: ORGANIZERS AND LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

### LIST OF ORGANIZERS

| <b>ESCWA</b>   | <b>ESCWA</b>  |
|--|---|
| <p>Neda Jafar<br/>Head, Statistical Policies and Coordination Unit<br/>Statistics, Information Society &amp; Technology<br/>Cluster<br/>UN House, Beirut, Lebanon<br/>jafarn@un.org<br/>T. +961 1 978 344</p> <p>Joelle Atallah<br/>Statistics assistant<br/>Statistics, Information Society &amp; Technology<br/>Cluster<br/>Joelle.atallah@un.org<br/>T.+961 1 978 731</p> | <p>Marwan Khawaja<br/>Chief of section Statistics<br/>UN House, Beirut, Lebanon<br/>khawaja@un.org</p> <p>Sama El Hage Sleiman<br/>Poverty Project, co-lead<br/>UN House, Beirut, Lebanon<br/><a href="mailto:elhagesleiman@un.org">elhagesleiman@un.org</a><br/>T.+961 1 978 439</p> |

### LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b><u>Bahrain</u></b><br/>Fatema Salem<br/>Statistician<br/>Information &amp; eGovernment Authority<br/>Mobile: 00 973 39228221<br/>Email: Fatema.salem@iga.gov.bh</p>   | <p><b><u>Iraq</u></b><br/>Zainab Ali<br/>Director in the Central Statistical Organization<br/>Ministry of Planning<br/>Mobile: 00 9647901268838<br/>Email: <a href="mailto:stamony_23@yahoo.com">stamony_23@yahoo.com</a></p>   |
| <p><b><u>Egypt</u></b><br/>Moheb Victor<br/>Census specialist and PhD in population<br/>geography<br/>Central Agency for Public Mobilization and<br/>Statistics (CAPMAS)<br/>Mobile: 00 201004758974<br/>Email: moheb_v@capmas.gov.eg</p> | <p><b><u>Iraq</u></b><br/>Sahar Albayatti<br/>National Coordinator for the Management of<br/>Animal Genetic Resources<br/>Animal Resources Directorate \ Ministry of<br/>Agriculture<br/>Mobile: 00<br/>9647708899649<br/>Email: <a href="mailto:sahar_albayatti@yahoo.com">sahar_albayatti@yahoo.com</a></p> |
| <p><b><u>Egypt</u></b><br/>Emad Al Aswad<br/>SDGs Focal Point &amp; Researcher<br/>Central Agency for Public Mobilization and<br/>Statistics (CAPMAS)<br/>Mobile: 00 201022741434<br/>Email: dev.emad@gmail.com</p>                       | <p><b><u>Iraq</u></b><br/>Nadia Yousif Al Tamimi<br/>Statistician<br/>Ministry of Planning<br/>Mobile: 07708959349<br/>Email: nadiayousif55@yahoo.com</p>   |

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <p><b><u>Egypt</u></b><br/> Abouelala Tourkey<br/> Statistician<br/> Central Agency for Public Mobilization and<br/> Statistics (CAPMAS)<br/> Mobile : 002 01066025107<br/> Email : Abouelala_t@capmas.gov.eg</p>  | <p><b><u>Iraq</u></b><br/> Sahar faidhallah Mohammed Ali Qattan<br/> Director of the Women Empowerment<br/> Department<br/> Ministry of Planning /Directorate of Human<br/> Development<br/> Email: <a href="mailto:sahar_qattan_4@yahoo.com">sahar_qattan_4@yahoo.com</a></p> |
| <p><b><u>Iraq</u></b><br/> Dayan Hameed Majeed AL-Rubaiawi<br/> Ministry of planning<br/> Mobile: 009647713401765<br/> Email: <a href="mailto:dianahameed.dh@gmail.com">dianahameed.dh@gmail.com</a></p>   | <p><b><u>Jordan</u></b><br/> Lama Metwalli<br/> Statistical /Gender<br/> Department of Statistics (DOS)<br/> Mobile: 00962795226220<br/> Email: <a href="mailto:Lama.Metwalli@DOS.GOV.JO">Lama.Metwalli@DOS.GOV.JO</a></p>   |
| <p><b><u>Jordan</u></b><br/> Amani Joudeh<br/> Head of Gender Statistics Division<br/> Department of Statistics (DOS)<br/> Mobile: 00962 798686153<br/> Email: <a href="mailto:amani@dos.gov.jo">amani@dos.gov.jo</a>;<br/> <a href="mailto:Amani.Judeh@DOS.GOV.JO">Amani.Judeh@DOS.GOV.JO</a></p> | <p><b><u>Jordan</u></b><br/> Safwat Radaideh<br/> Statistician<br/> Department of Statistics (DOS)<br/> Mobile: 00 962799470096<br/> Email: <a href="mailto:safwat@dos.gov.jo">safwat@dos.gov.jo</a></p>   |
| <p><b><u>Jordan</u></b><br/> Ahmad Momani<br/> Head of Population Statistics Department<br/> Department of Statistics (DOS)<br/> Mobile: 00 962799734545<br/> Email: <a href="mailto:momany@dos.gov.jo">momany@dos.gov.jo</a></p>  | <p><b><u>Morocco</u></b><br/> Khadija EL Houdi<br/> Statistician<br/> Department of Planning<br/> High Commission of Planning<br/> Mobile: 00 212 6 60 10 21 20<br/> Email: <a href="mailto:K.elhoudi@hcp.ma">K.elhoudi@hcp.ma</a></p>   |
| <p><b><u>Jordan</u></b><br/> Bothyna Alawneh<br/> Statistician<br/> Department of Statistics (DOS)<br/> Mobile: 00962 798710080<br/> Email: <a href="mailto:bothynaalawneh863@gmail.com">bothynaalawneh863@gmail.com</a></p>   | <p><b><u>Oman</u></b><br/> Amina Alaghbari<br/> Head section of national development<br/> information<br/> National centre for statistics and information<br/> Mobile : 00 96824223504<br/> Email: <a href="mailto:aghbaria@ncsi.gov.om">aghbaria@ncsi.gov.om</a></p>          |
| <p><b><u>Jordan</u></b><br/> Sahar Al Kharabsheh<br/> Statistician /Gender<br/> Department of Statistics (DOS)<br/> Mobile: 00962799032048<br/> Email: <a href="mailto:Sahar.ALKharabsheh@DOS.GOV.JO">Sahar.ALKharabsheh@DOS.GOV.JO</a></p>  | <p><b><u>Oman</u></b><br/> Saif Al Fulaiti<br/> Head of National development Information<br/> Section<br/> National centre for statistics and information<br/> Mobile: 00968-99277255<br/> Email: <a href="mailto:sfuliti@ncsi.gov.om">sfuliti@ncsi.gov.om</a></p>             |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b><u>Oman</u></b><br/> Shrouq Alsalti<br/> Head Section of International Information<br/> (acting)<br/> National centre for statistics and information<br/> Mobile: 00 96824223525<br/> Email: salsalti@ncsi.gov.om</p>                                   | <p><b><u>Somalia</u></b><br/> Abdirahman Mohamed Sheikh Abdi<br/> National SDG Coordinator<br/> National Bureau of Statistics<br/> Mobile: 002 52615229292<br/> Email: <a href="mailto:amshabdi@gmail.com">amshabdi@gmail.com</a></p>                                |
| <p><b><u>Palestine:</u></b><br/> Mahmoud Ataya<br/> Director General of Planning /SDGs National<br/> Coordinator<br/> Office of the Prime Minster<br/> Mobile: 00 970599777022<br/> Email: <a href="mailto:mataya@pmo.pna.ps">mataya@pmo.pna.ps</a></p>       | <p><b><u>Somalia</u></b><br/> Ahmed Hassan Ismail<br/> Economic Specialist<br/> Somali National Bureau of Statistics<br/> Mobile: 002 52634434984<br/> Email: <a href="mailto:ahmed.hassanisma@gmail.com">ahmed.hassanisma@gmail.com</a></p>                         |
| <p><b><u>Sudan</u></b><br/> Majda Al Gaali<br/> Head of SDG Section /National Focal Point<br/> Central Bureau of Statistics<br/> Mobile: 00 249122221832<br/> Email: <a href="mailto:goda.07@hotmail.com">goda.07@hotmail.com</a></p>                         | <p><b><u>Somalia</u></b><br/> Abdikadir Mohamed Gedi<br/> Information Management<br/> Somali National Bureau of Statistics<br/> Mobile: 002 52612130003<br/> Email: <a href="mailto:kmgeedi@gmail.com">kmgeedi@gmail.com</a></p>                                     |
| <p><b><u>Sudan</u></b><br/> Afkar Eltaib Awd Ekrim Abd Alla<br/> Director of Natural Resources Statistics<br/> Central Bureau of Statistics<br/> Mobile: 00 249122972975<br/> Email: <a href="mailto:afkareltaib13@gmail.com">afkareltaib13@gmail.com</a></p> | <p><b><u>Tunisia</u></b><br/> Leila Said<br/> Communication officer<br/> INS Tunisia<br/> Mobile: 00 216 94 325 190<br/> Email: <a href="mailto:said.leila@ins.tn">said.leila@ins.tn</a></p>   |
| <p><b><u>Sudan</u></b><br/> Ahmed Eltuhami<br/> Statistician<br/> Central Bureau of Statistics<br/> Mobile : 00 249915405109<br/> Email : <a href="mailto:eltuhami2000@gmail.com">eltuhami2000@gmail.com</a></p>  | <p><b><u>UAE</u></b><br/> Maryam AlOlama<br/> Population and Social Statistics Department<br/> Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Centre<br/> Mobile: +971 50 5550660<br/> Email: <a href="mailto:Maryam.AlOlama@fcsc.gov.ae">Maryam.AlOlama@fcsc.gov.ae</a></p> |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b><u>UAE</u></b><br/> Mousa Al Obada<br/> Economical Statistics Department<br/> Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Centre<br/> Mobile : 00971 55 5585448<br/> Email : Mousa.ALObada@fcsc.gov.ae</p>        | <p><b><u>UAE</u></b><br/> Nawal AlHanaee<br/> Head of section<br/> Ministry of energy and Infrastructure<br/> Mobile: 00 971506299771<br/> Email: nawal.alhanaee@moid.gov.ae</p>  |
| <p><b><u>UAE</u></b><br/> Sheikha Al Beriki<br/> Economical Statistics Department<br/> Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Centre<br/> Mobile : 00 971 50 6915057<br/> Email : Sheikha.ALBeriki@fcsc.gov.ae</p> | <p><b><u>Resident Coordinator Office (RCO)</u></b><br/> Nihal Kanaan<br/> Development Coordination, Monitoring and<br/> Evaluation Specialist<br/> Mobile: +962 79 0347832<br/> Email: <a href="mailto:nihal.kanaan1@un.org">nihal.kanaan1@un.org</a></p> |

## Annex 2: Q & A

| Country /Name            | Questions  | Answers   |
|--------------------------|--|---|
| <b>Indicator 1.2.2</b>   |  |   |
| Sudan - Majda Al Gaali   | Can MAT application be used to measure at the individual level or only the household as a whole?   | The MAT platform is based on Alker and Foster methodology and will be expanded at the individual level in order to facilitate selection between individual and household levels. The present MAT is based on the individual level and is generalized at the household level.  |
| Sudan - Majda Al Gaali   | Why are the weights equal? Can't the dimensions be taken into account in order of importance so that the most important dimension is given a higher weight?  | The problem is who decides which dimension is the most important; on which basis, do we give the priority for one dimension over the other. And the most important thing is that based on some statistics method we are able to find the result which give us as well the weights for the indicators. But most of the time we used a normative concept. To avoid such problems, the global MPI for ESCWA, used the equal weights because no clear answer is available to find the most important dimension and the specific weight. |
| ESCWA                    | Can we use different sources of data, Palestine said the same source?  | We are calculating the overlap of deprivations, that's why we need to keep an eye on all indicators that matters for each household member. Therefore, only one source of data is needed.   |
| Jordan - Bothyna Alawneh | There are differences in the selection of sectors and dimensions. Do the different sectors enable us to compare with other countries?  | The compiled data of SDG 1.2.2 are not intended to be comparable across countries due to the differences in dimensions, indicators, thresholds, etc,<br><br>In the comparability context, if the expert didn't use the Arab National Monetary Line or the Multidimensional poverty line if not the global MPI, a problem will occur to measure and to compare. The comparability refers to the purpose and the job of the expert.   |
| Jordan - Lama Metwalli   | Does every country have a specificity in setting dimensions and weighting?   | Yes, it's up to the country to select the dimensions, indicators and thresholds including the weighing.   |
| Oman - Amina Alaghbari   | My question to Mrs. Sama, is it possible to use the tool only as a matter of experiment to look at the nature of the results that we will obtain so that we do not want them to appear to the users? | Yes, but we need the raw data to upload in order for a country to use and generate results. ESCWA can keep data private and give each office password to view the results privately.  |

|                   |   |  |
|-------------------|---|--|
| Iraq - Zeinab Ali | Iraq is calculating children poverty on the individual level based on Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative. Regarding the MPI it is calculated on the household level. Therefore, we need to train the statistical personnel on this new MAT tool. | For the MPI, we can publish data related to the same dimension on the individual level or for women. ESCWA MAT can help disaggregate the multidimensional poverty by children. Some dimensions are only measured at the individual level, like the MPI for UNICEF which is different than the Oxford initiative but follows Alkeir-Foster framework. |
|-------------------|---|--|