Series of SDG Webinars for the Arab Region:
UNODC, UNDP OGC, OHCHR
SDG 16.1.1, 16.1.2, 16.1.3, 16.1.4, 16.3.1, 16.3.2, 16.3.3, 16.4.1, 16.5.1, 16.5.2,
16.6.2, 16.7.1b+c, 16.7.2, 16.10.1, 16.a.1 and 16.b.1

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

18-21 October

Report of the Meeting

Contents

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 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 modeled estimates before publication, urges that communication and coordination among international organizations be enhanced 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 adopting 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 the progress on many SDG indicators remains limited. 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 the 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[1]."

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[1] 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)

Interagency and Experts Collaboration- ESCWA & UNODC & UNDP OGC & OHCHR

In this context, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) implemented an assessment of data disseminated through the UNSD SDG Global database and those in national SDG official sources to identify those less produced, disseminated, or less understood by national statistical offices (NSOs), and are more available in UN Agencies' and UNSD databases.

Based on the assessment, ESCWA and AITRS in collaboration with UNODC, UNDP OGC and OHCHR discussed the organization of a joint webinar to build capacities of Arab countries to improve the production and dissemination of selected SDG indicators.

OBJECTIVE- WHY?
ESCWA and AITRS organized jointly with UNODC, UNDP OGC and OHCHR a webinar on selected indicators that are less produced/disseminated in the Arab region to create a common understanding among data producers on how to collect, measure and disseminate SDG indicators to increase data availability and enhance national data flow to national policy makers, regional users including the custodian agency.

The main objectives of the regional training are:

- Enhancing understanding of metadata and nature of data in the UNSD SDG database.
- Improving statistical capacities to stimulate 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

TARGET AUDIENCE - WHO?
The meeting was attended by 130 representatives from 16 country namely: Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen as well as from University College Freiburg, PFK Kenya LLP, Geneva Center for Security Sector Governance and STEM Center.

SCHEDULE AND LANGUAGE– PLATFORM?
The regional training will be held on from 18 to 21 October from 11:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. Beirut time.
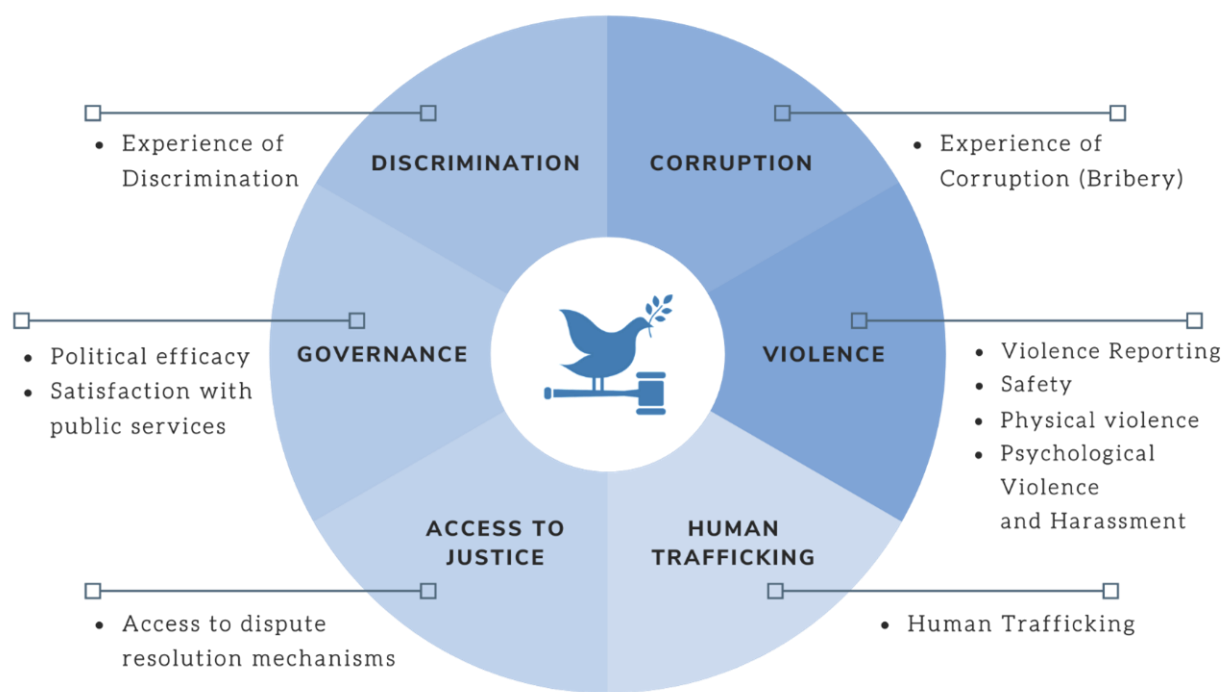(see Agenda).

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.

UNDP Tools to improve national reporting on SDG 16

UNDP is the custodian agency of SDG 16 indicators that focuses primarily on governance issues namely 16.7.1b, 16.7.1c, 16.6.2 and 16.7.2 and is co-custodian with UNODC of 16.3.3. It has developed a reporting platform that captures both the metadata for the each of the indicators and how countries have been collecting the data as well as the data itself.

The agency has been as well working in collaboration with the Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights and UNODC on developing the SDG 16 Survey to support countries to collect data on the majority of survey-based SDG 16 indicators. This survey is being piloted in eight countries including Tunisia from Arab region and will be released by the end of the current year.

16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups

SDG 16.7.1 indicator is composed of three sub-indicators: Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups

IPU is the custodian agency for the sub-indicator (a), proportion of positions in national and local institutions, including the legislatures, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups. This sub-indicator has been reported on by 20 countries with the exception of Sudan and the State of Palestine. Morocco and Jordan report on this indicator in their SDG reports/dashboards. This indicator as not included in the webinar.

Indicators	UNSD SDG Database (C-CA)	UNSD SDG Database (E-M-N-NA-G)	SDG in national report
16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups	20 (C) except for Sudan, State of Palestine	0	Morocco, Jordan

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 as presented in UNSD SDG database

16.7.1b Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including the public service, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups

Is a new indicator that measures representation in public service with respect to the sex, age, disability and population group status of public servants, and assesses how these correspond to the proportion of these groups in society as a whole. It assesses people's perception of the legitimacy of the public servants in a way that the more diverse personnel are available in the public sector, the more legitimate it seems. This indicator builds on various concepts and terms:

- General government sector as in the 2008 System of National Accounts includes all ministries, agencies, departments and non-profit institutions that are controlled by public authorities and excludes Military, Public corporations and quasi-corporations owned & controlled by government units and Local Government units.

Employment data for this indicator must be collected on two levels:

- Employment in national and central Government
- Employment in State Government units.

and by various level of decision-making:

- Senior Government Officials (ISCO Major Group 1)
- Managing Directors and Chief and Business Services and Administration Managers (ISCO Major Group 1)
- Administration Professionals (ISCO Major Group 2)
- Business and Administration Associate Professionals (ISCO Major Group 3)
- Central and Keyboard Clerks (ISCO-08 Major Group 4)

Only positions held by 'career public servants' are to be considered, the rest, i.e. appointed/elected positions (in first 2 categories) to be excluded. The indicator places a particular focus on 'front-line service workers' which frequently interact directly with the public, such as police personnel, education personnel, health personnel and front-desk administrative personnel.

Reporting on SDG 16.7.1 is done into three steps on UNDP SDG 16 Platform:

- Reporting data on the total public service personnel and front-line service workers. Both to be disaggregated by the previously mentioned five occupational categories

- Computing simple proportions of women, 'youth', persons with a disability, and specific population groups across each occupational category in the public service and at both national and sub-national government levels

- And finally generating the below ratios:

Women	Ratio 1a $=$	$\dfrac{\text{Proportion of women across the public service}}{\text{Proportion of women in the working-age population}}$
	Ratio 1b $=$	$\dfrac{\text{Proportion of women in managerial occupations in the public service}}{\text{Proportion of women in the working-age population}}$
Youth	Ratio 2 $=$	$\dfrac{\text{Proportion of persons} < 35 \text{ years in the public service}}{\text{Proportion of persons between eligibility age} < 35 \text{ years in the population}}$
Persons with a disability	Ratio 3 $=$	$\dfrac{\text{Proportion of persons with a disability in the public service}}{\text{Proportion of persons with a disability in the working-age population}}$
Nationally relevant population groups	Ratio 4 $=$	$\dfrac{\text{Proportion of population group A (B, C, …) in the public service}}{\text{Proportion of population group A (B, C, …) in the working-age population}}$

First global call for data was in May-August 2021, therefore data for this indicator is not available on UNSD SDG Database yet, and it is estimated data will be uploaded in December 2021. For the countries that have not submitted during the call but have the data available, they are encouraged to report.
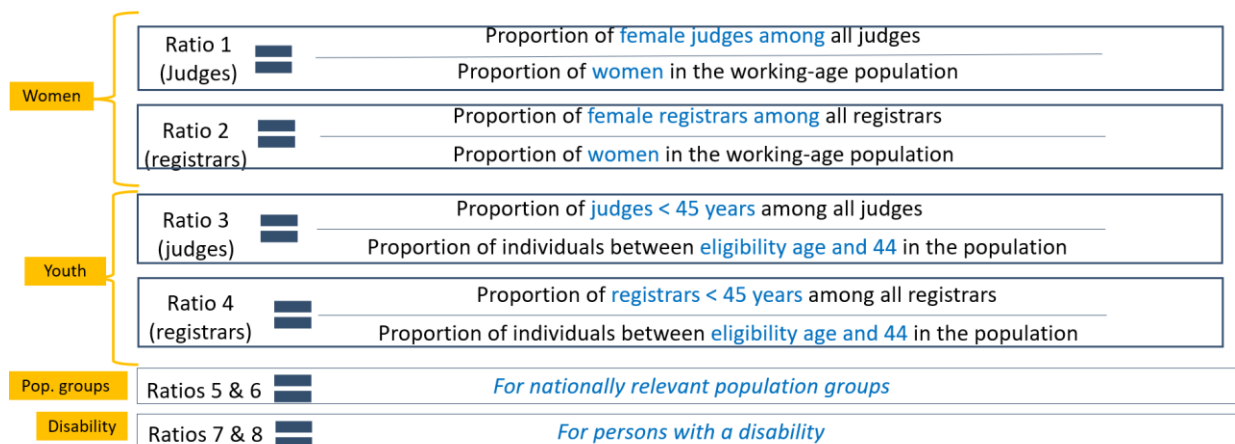
16.7.1c Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups

With the same rationale, this indicator measures the representation in the judiciary with respect to the sex, age, disability and population group status, and assesses how these correspond to the proportion of these groups in society as a whole. It assesses the legitimacy of the judiciary system in a way that diversity in the system means more responsiveness to the specific concerns of the marginalized or vulnerable groups.

More specifically, this indicator measures the proportional representation of various demographic groups (women, youth, persons with disability, and nationally relevant population groups) across two key decision-making positions in the judiciary (judges and registrars) as well as across three 'levels' of courts, namely 'supreme/constitutional courts,' 'higher-level courts' and 'lower-level courts'.

Judges are defined as person authorized to decide cases in a court of law and registrars as judicial officer of the court entrusted with judicial or quasi-judicial functions who has autonomous competence.

Same as 16.7.1b, eight ratios should be computed for reporting on SDG 16.7.1c

		Proportion of female judges among all judges
Women	Ratio 1 (Judges) =	Proportion of women in the working-age population
	Ratio 2 (registrars) =	Proportion of female registrars among all registrars / Proportion of women in the working-age population
Youth	Ratio 3 (judges) =	Proportion of judges < 45 years among all judges / Proportion of individuals between eligibility age and 44 in the population
	Ratio 4 (registrars) =	Proportion of registrars < 45 years among all registrars / Proportion of individuals between eligibility age and 44 in the population
Pop. groups	Ratios 5 & 6	*For nationally relevant population groups*
Disability	Ratios 7 & 8	*For persons with a disability*

The following disaggregation are recommended for SDG 16.7.1b and 16.7.1c:

Common to both:
- **Sex** *(male, female)*
- **Disability status** *(disability; no disability)*
- **Population subgroup** *(country-specific)*

Public Service:
- **Age group** *(below 35 years; 35-44; 45-54; 55-64; 65 and above)*
- **Occupational categories** *(4 'core' ISCO categories with specific codes in metadata)*
- **Administrative level** *(Central/national level; state level)*

Judiciary:
- **Age group** *(below 45 years; 45-54; 55-64; 65 and above)*
- **Occupational categories** *(Judges; registrars)*
- **Level of court** *(Constitutional/Supreme court; Higher-level; courts Lower-level courts)*

Recommendations for Countries:

- Countries are encouraged to consult with UNDP on the data collection of SDGs 16.7.1b and 16.7.1c.
- NSOs to assign focal points to ensure their capacities are strengthened in providing required data.

Recommendations for UNDP/ESCWA:

- Further guidance to be developed by UNDP mapping national court levels to the standard classification

16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group

This new indicator is a proxy to the ability to participate in a society. SDG 16.7.2 aims to measure how individual beliefs in the inclusiveness and responsiveness of the political system differ across various demographic groups, including by sex, age, disability status and nationally relevant population groups.

It measures self-reported levels of external political efficacy through two questions from SDG 16 survey:

1) To measure the extent to which people fees involved in the decision-making process by expressing their demands and opinions

2) To measure the extent to which they believe the political institution or decision-makers listen to and act on their demands.

1. How much would you say the political system in [country X] allows people like you to have a say in what the government does?	2. And how much would you say that the political system in [country] allows people like you to have an influence on politics?

Each question is answered through a five-point scale ranging from "not at all", "very little", "some", "a lot" and "a great deal". This indicator is then computed as the average of the cumulative percentage of the people who responded as some, a lot and a great deal to both questions.

Data collection for this indicator has not been initiated. It is expected that countries will implement the SDG 16 Survey once finalized to collect and compute this indicator.

Indicators	UNSD SDG Database (C-CA)	UNSD SDG Database (E-M-N-NA-G)	SDG in national report
16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	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 as presented in UNSD SDG database

Recommendations for countries:

- Countries are encouraged to implement SDG 16 Survey.

Recommendations for ESCWA/UNDP:

- ESCWA and custodian agencies will implement a capacity building workshop on the SDG 16 Survey

16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services

It is a people-centered indicator that measures levels of public satisfaction with people's last experience with public services, in the three different service areas of healthcare, education and government services (i.e. services to obtain government-issued identification documents and services for the civil registration of life events such as births, marriages and deaths) through SDG 16 survey. It allows government to assess their services quality by measuring mainly the attributes of each service.

Healthcare

1) Accessibility(proximity and waiting time);
2) Affordability;
3) Quality of facilities;
4) Equal treatment for everyone; and
5) Courtesy and treatment (attitude of healthcare staff).

Education

1) Accessibility (proximity);
2) Affordability;
3) Quality of facilities;
4) Equal treatment for everyone; and
5) Effective delivery of service (quality of teaching).

Government Services

1) Accessibility (proximity);
2) Affordability;
3) Effective delivery of service (delivery process is simple and easy to understand).
4) Equal treatment for everyone;
5) Timeliness

Reporting on SDG 16.6.2 is done separately for each of the three service areas. Computation involves the measuring and reporting of the following three estimates, for each service area:

1) The share of respondents who responded positively (i.e. 'strongly agree' or 'agree') to each of the five attributes questions;
2) The simple average of positive responses for the five attribute questions combined
3) The share of respondents who say they are satisfied (i.e. those who responded 'very satisfied' or 'satisfied') in the overall satisfaction question.

Attributes of healthcare services	Positive responses
Accessibility	50% ('strongly agree' + 'agree')
Affordability	60% ('strongly agree' + 'agree')
Quality of facilities	73% ('strongly agree' + 'agree')
Equal treatment for everyone	55% ('strongly agree' + 'agree')
Courtesy and treatment	42% ('strongly agree' + 'agree')
Average share of positive responses on attributes of healthcare services	(50+60+73+55+42)/5 = 56%

Share of respondents satisfied with healthcare services **overall**	(23% 'very satisfied' + 37% 'satisfied') = 60%

At a minimum, results for each one of the three service areas covered by this indicator (healthcare, education and government services) should be disaggregated by sex, age and place of residence. It is also advised to disaggregate the results by disability status, ethnicity, income and population subgroups.

Indicators	UNSD SDG Database (C-CA)	UNSD SDG Database (E-M-N-NA-G)	SDG in national report
16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services	0	0	Comoros, State of Palestine

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 as presented in UNSD SDG database

Even though no Arab Countries have disseminated data on UNSD SDG database, Comoros and State of Palestine have reported on this indicator in their VNRs and SDG reports.

Recommendations for countries:

- Countries are encouraged to implement SDG 16 Survey, where 16.6.2 is one of the indicators.
- Countries are encouraged to include the recommended set of questions in any on-going household survey.
- Countries with available information on this indicator to consult with UNDP to standardize data collection for international dissemination.
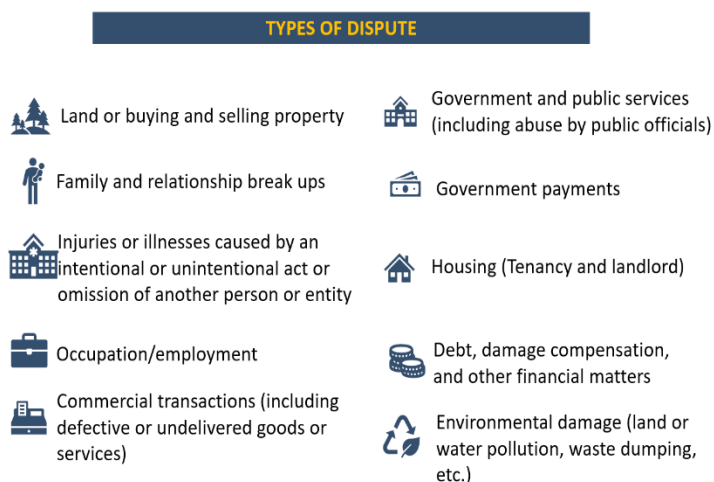
Recommendations for ESCWA/UNDP:

- ESCWA and UNDP to follow up with countries and recommend including the standard question in upcoming surveys

16.3.3 Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism

This survey-based indicator is under the co-custodianship of UNDP, UNODC and OECD. It provides an overall idea on the accessibility of people to the civil justice institutions during a time frame of 24 months, assess the unmet legal needs and barriers and reasons for exclusion of some people as well as monitor both formal and informal dispute resolution mechanisms. Information is based on four questions for 10 types of disputes, to be collected in a household survey or collected through SDG 16 survey:

- Experience of a dispute over past 2 years, by type of dispute

TYPES OF DISPUTE

- Land or buying and selling property
- Government and public services (including abuse by public officials)
- Family and relationship break ups
- Government payments
- Injuries or illnesses caused by an intentional or unintentional act or omission of another person or entity
- Housing (Tenancy and landlord)
- Occupation/employment
- Debt, damage compensation, and other financial matters
- Commercial transactions (including defective or undelivered goods or services)
- Environmental damage (land or water pollution, waste dumping, etc.)

- Select one dispute experienced by type of dispute
- Access to dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism
- Reason why no dispute resolution mechanism was accessed

Call for data collection has not been initiated as the methodology for this indicator is still under process. However, if countries wish to initiate data collection, they are advised to apply the last three questions for only one type of dispute out of the 10 types mentioned above. Respondents may provide other types of disputes than the 10, in this case countries are advised to match, to the extent possible, to one of the 10 disputes mentioned, for the purpose of comparability.

Data to be disaggregated by sex, disability status, the migration background and linked to the citizenship status of the individual and of the generations, ethnicity and education, separating primary, secondary, tertiary, education and also by type of the dispute solution mechanism.

Indicators	UNSD SDG Database (C-CA)	UNSD SDG Database (E-M-N-NA-G)	SDG in national report
16.3.3 Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism	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 as presented in UNSD SDG database

Recommendations for Countries:

- Countries are encouraged to implement SDG 16 Survey, where 16.3.3 is one of the indicators.
- Countries to consult with UNDP, UNODC, and OECD on how to integrate the questions in a household survey.

Recommendations for ESCWA/UNDP:

- UNDP to provide assistance to countries as well as capacity development to implement the SDG 16.3.3 questions

16.3.2. Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

Indicator 16.3.2 falls under target 16.3, that relates to the multidimensional concepts of rule of law at the national and international levels and access to justice for all. The proposed indicator covers the efficiency of the justice system and signifies overall respect for the principle that persons awaiting trial shall not be detained in custody unnecessarily. From a development perspective, extensive pre-trial detention diverts criminal justice system resources and exert financial and unemployment burdens on the accused and his or her family.

For the purpose of this indicator, Unsentenced detainees are defined as the persons held in prisons, penal institutions or correctional institutions who are untried, pre-trial or awaiting a first instance decision on their case from a competent authority regarding their conviction or acquittal. The indicator is computed

as the total number of unsentenced persons held in detention divided by the total number of persons held in detention, multiplied by 100.

Main data providers are the National Prison Authorities through UNCTS questionnaire sent by UNODC. It is recommended that national data are disaggregated by age, sex, length of pre-trial (unsentenced) detention.

There are 10 out of 22 Arab countries have reported on this indicator to UNODC. Few countries have also collected some data that need to be assessed for standardization purposes.

Indicators	UNSD SDG Database (C-CA)	UNSD SDG Database (E-M-N-NA-G)	SDG in national report
16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	10 (C): Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Qatar, Sudan, UAE.	0	Morocco, Mauritania, Comoros, State of Palestine, Jordan

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 as presented in UNSD SDG database

Recommendations for Countries:

- Countries are encouraged to collect data using UNCTS and Use the ICCS as a blueprint to collect prison statistics
- Use the UNCTS as guidance to produce data on the most relevant disaggregating variables such as age, sex, length of pre-trial (unsentenced) detention.
- Countries to identify focal points from the National Prison Authority providing data on this indicator.

Recommendations for ESCWA/UNDP:

- UNODC to assess data produced by countries not yet reporting to UNODC to standardize their data collection methods.

UNODC Tools to improve national reporting on SDG 16

UNODC has developed a series of methodological tools with other UN agencies and made them available to support countries in collection of SDG16 data. Those resources include International Classification of Crimes for Statistical Purposes (ICCS), UNODC Manual on victimization surveys, Manual on corruption surveys.

The table shows the frequency at which data reported by the Arab countries. Data for SDG 16 in the Arab region are outdated. Only Lebanon and Morocco submitted the UN Crime Trend Survey in 2021, while other countries were either not participating or providing data that do not meet international definitions.

Country	Last CTS submitted
Algeria	2016
Bahrain	2009
Egypt	2012
Iraq (Central)	2015
Jordan	2020
Kuwait	2013
Lebanon	2021
Libya	-
Morocco	2021
Mauritania	-
Oman	2019
State of Palestine	2019
Qatar	2009
Saudi Arabia	2020
Somalia	-
Sudan	2009
Syrian Arab Republic	2019
Tunisia	2018
United Arab Emirates	2020
Yemen	2010
Iraq (Kurdistan)	2014

Recommendations for Countries:

- NSOs to strengthen the network of SDG Focal Points at the national level.
- To participate in annual data collections managed by UN entities (e.g. UN Crime Trends Survey)
- To produce evidence-based progress reports/analyses
- Countries to use available tools to improve knowledge and awareness

Recommendations for ESCWA/UNODC:

- UNODC to provide bilateral meetings to help countries report on the indicators

16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months

Indicator 16.1.3 is defined as the proportion of population subjected to violence in the previous 12 months. To effectively measure progress towards reducing all forms of violence, the indicator is split into sub-indicators that provide evidence on three different forms of violence: physical, psychological and sexual. Disaggregated data is collected to better inform the policymakers on how to best design policies to reduce these experiences among the populations.

International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) defines the physical violence as the intentional or reckless application of physical force inflicted upon the body of a person. This includes serious and minor bodily injuries and serious and minor physical force. It also defines the sexual violence as the unwanted sexual act or attempt to obtain a sexual act without valid consent or with consent as a result of intimidation, force, fraud, coercion, threat, etc. This includes rape with force, rape without force but also attempted rape and the physical sexual assault. As for the psychological violence, there is as yet no consensus at the international level of the precise definition of psychological violence. However, the

ICCS defines it as any act intended to induce fear or emotional distress for example, acts of intimidation, threatening expression or words, illegal restraints, damage of personal property.

Three separate indicators are computed for SDG 16.1.3, one for each type of violence. For the sexual violence for example, the indicator is computed as the number of survey respondents who have been victim of physical violence in the previous 12 months, divided by the total number of survey respondents. Same approach is used for the other two indicators.

Given that acts of violence are heavily underreported to the authorities, this indicator needs to be based on data collected through sample surveys of the adult population named victimization survey.

Although, Iraq, Libya and Morocco reported on this indicator in their VNR and SDG reports, UNSD data is only available for Egypt and State of Palestine for the physical violence indicator and the nature of data is labelled as "Not Available".

Indicators	UNSD SDG Database (C-CA)	UNSD SDG Database (E-M-N-NA-G)	SDG in national report
16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months	0	2 (NA): Egypt, State of Palestine Desegregation: Sex	Iraq, Libya, Morocco

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 as presented in UNSD SDG database

Recommendations for the countries:

- Countries to implement SDG 16 Survey once finalized to collect data on this indicator
- Countries to use the data reported on UNSD SDG Database and disseminate it in their VNR and SDG reports.

Recommendations for ESCWA/UNODC:

- UNODC to reconsider labelling nature from "Not available" to 'Country' or ''Country adjusted, as seem appropriate, based on the fact that the indicator is based on country data.

16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms

The indicator measures the reporting rate to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms of those experiences of physical, sexual and psychological violence. Reporting to competent authorities is the first step for crime victims to seek justice: if competent authorities are not alerted, they are not in a condition to conduct proper investigations and administer justice. This may affect

crime rates, public safety and quality of life as offenders are not punished for the crimes, they are "free" to reoffend which affects crime rates, public safety and quality of life. Low crime-reporting rate distorts the real picture of crime which may create inefficient resource allocation.

Competent authorities include police, prosecutors or other authorities with competencies to investigate relevant crimes, while 'other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms´ may include various of institutions in the informal justice system like. tribal or religious leaders, village elders and community leaders.

The reporting on this indicator is structured in exactly the same way as SDG 16.1.3. It is computed as the number of survey respondents of physical, psychological and sexual violence who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms in the previous 12 months, divided by total number of respondents victims of physical, psychological and sexual violence.

This indicator is collected as well through sample surveys of the adult population for example victimization survey or through SDG 16 Survey. Even though, data for this indicator is being reported by four countries namely Iraq, Comoros, Morocco and State of Palestine have disseminated national data in their VNR and SDG reports, it is labelled as Not Available only for State of Palestine in UNSD SDG Database.

Indicators	UNSD SDG Database (C-CA)	UNSD SDG Database (E-M-N-NA-G)	SDG in national report
16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	0	1 (NA): State of Palestine Desegregation: Sex	Iraq, Comoros, Morocco, State of Palestine

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 as presented in UNSD SDG database

Recommendations for the countries:

- Countries to carry out victimization surveys on a regular basis based on the manual of victimization surveys

Recommendations for ESCWA/UNODC:

- UNODC to reconsider labelling nature from "Not available" to 'Country' or ''Country adjusted, as seem appropriate, based on the fact that the indicator is based on country data.
- UNODC to provide technical assistance to implement victimization surveys if needed.

16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

Intentional Homicide, as defined in the ICCS, is the unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury. This definition contains three elements characterizing the killing of a person as intentional homicide:

1. The killing of a person by another person (objective element);
2. The intent of the perpetrator to kill or seriously injure the victim (subjective element);
3. The unlawfulness of the killing, which means that the law considers the perpetrator liable for the unlawful death (legal element).

All killings corresponding to the three criteria above should be considered as intentional homicides, irrespective of definitions provided by national legislations or practices. The definition of the indicator itself calls for disaggregation by sex and age. But the ICCS recommends Member States to collect also disaggregated data on victim's citizenship to understand the victim-perpetrator relationship such as intimate partner homicides. It is also important to collect information on the location and the context of the crime and lastly on the mechanism.
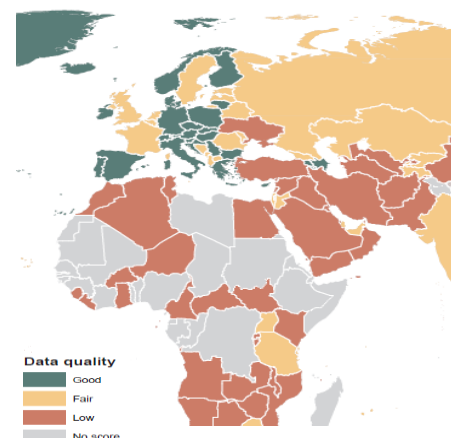
Homicide data provide key information on all forms of violent crimes which can be used to track progress in terms of combating all types of crime, including organized crime, interpersonal violence, armed violence, as well as urban security, to monitor policies and share good practices to prevent homicides.

Intentional homicides have globally decreased over the past five years by about 6%, unlike the West Asia and North Africa region, where the number has increased during these years with women bearing the greatest burden of intimate partner homicide.

Two data sources exist for this indicator at the national level: criminal justice administrative data and public health records. UNODC collects and publishes data on this indicator through the annual data UN Crime Trends Survey, UN-CTS sent to national focal points and or the permanent missions in Vienna. The agency is responsible for assessing the quality of data as well as validating the data received from Member States, including disaggregated data. UNODC then produces regional and global estimates to track progress over time.

Five dimensions are used to assess the quality of the data:

1 – Comparability of the data between countries and over the years, when the definition of intentional homicide used by countries adheres to the definition of homicide included in the ICCS.
2- Completeness of the homicide count and desegregated data
3- Timeliness: availability of the data in recent years
4-Internal consistency: desegregated indicators sum up to the total number of homicides.
5- External consistency: Correspondence of homicide victim counts from different official sources.

Global data quality assessment of SDG16.1.1 shows that only 20% of the countries worldwide with available data on homicide were scored as good.

As for the ESCWA region, 11 out of 22 countries have been disseminating data on this indicator; however, data quality is low. Few country data disseminated in national VNR/SDG dashboards are discrepant from country data reported to UNDOC as shown below.

Indicators	UNSD SDG Database (C-CA)	UNSD SDG Database (E-M-N-NA-G)	SDG in national report
16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	11 (C)	0	≠ Morocco, Oman, Palestine

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 as presented in UNSD SDG database, ≠National data is not equal to Country data

Recommendations for the countries:

- Countries to participate in the annual data collection of the UN Crime Trends Survey.
- Countries to refer to the ICCS standards to collect additional information on the context of violence.
- Countries to modernize their administrative records to compile disaggregated data.
- Countries to use the data reported on UNSD SDG Database and disseminate it in their VNR and SDG reports.
- Countries to nominate/update list of national focal points for the UN Crime Trends Survey.

Recommendations for ESCWA/UNODC:

- UNODC to provide additional capacity development workshops on the methodology of data collection to nominated focal points from administrative sources
- ESCWA to follow up with countries to nominate the experts in the field on this indicator.

16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live

This indicator is a subjective measure of feeling safe in a society which is affected by various variables. This includes fear of crime in the community, fear of attacks, the presence of armed groups, but also low trust in police and other law enforcement agencies.

It is collected through population surveys like the crime victimization survey through a question that measures the feeling of fear of crime in a context outside the house and refers to the immediate experience of this fear by the respondent by limiting the area in question to the "neighbourhood" or "your area" (various formulations depending on cultural, physical and language context). It is highly recommended the wording of the questions to be limited and ask about the perceptions when **walking alone after the dark** as shown in box.

How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighborhood after dark?

(1) Very safe
(2) Safe
(3) Unsafe
(4) Very unsafe
(5) Does not apply
(99) Does not know / Does not answer

This indicator is computed as the sum of respondents who feel "safe" or "very safe" walking alone after the dark in their neighborhood divided by the total number of respondents, multiplied by 100.

Roughly 65 countries worldwide have implemented a standalone survey or a module on crime victimization since 2000. For the Arab Region, data availability for this indicator is still very limited. Out of 22 Arab Countries, only two countries Qatar and State of Palestine have reported to UNOCD. State of Palestine has also reported same value in their VNR report/dashboard.

Indicators	UNSD SDG Database (C-CA)	UNSD SDG Database (E-M-N-NA-G)	SDG in national report
16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	0	2 (NA): Qatar, State of Palestine Desegregation: Sex	Iraq = State of Palestine

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 as presented in UNSD SDG database, = : National data same as Country data

Recommendations for the countries:

- Countries are encouraged to implement victimization surveys on a regular basis guided by the Manual on Victimization surveys by UNODC.

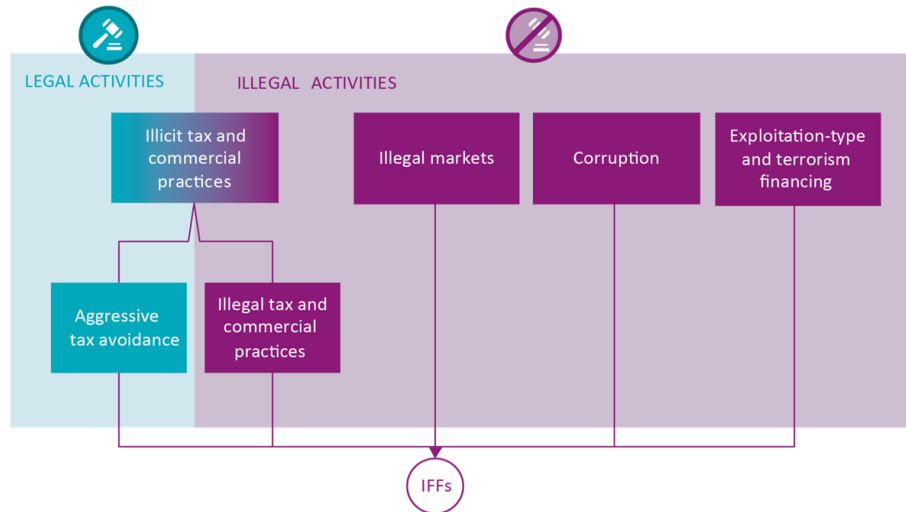Recommendations for ESCWA/UNODC:

- UNODC to provide technical assistance to implement Crime Victimization Survey

- UNODC to consider labelling nature from "Not available" to 'Country' or ''Country adjusted, as seem appropriate, based on the fact that the indicator is based on country data.

16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)

The Indicator measures the total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (IFFs) in current United States dollars. IFFs are defined as "financial flows that are illicit in origin, transfer or use, that reflect an exchange of value and that cross-country borders". This general concept of illicit flows is not limited to illegal acts only, but also includes illicit acts that do not contravene the law but are morally illicit for example bulge taxation or tax avoidance. IFFs have two other features as well:

- Flows that cross a border: this includes assets that cross borders and assets where the ownership changes from a resident of a country to a non-resident, even if the assets remain in the same jurisdiction.

- IFFs measure a flow of value over a given time - as opposed to a stock measure, which would be the accumulation of value.

IFFs are classified in four types:

For the illegal activities, Illegal markets activities include for example drug trafficking, firearms trafficking, illegal mining, etc and corruption includes for example bribery, embezzlement, abuse of function, trading in influence, etc. As for the exploitation-type and terrorism financing activities, it includes trafficking in persons, kidnapping, theft and extortion.
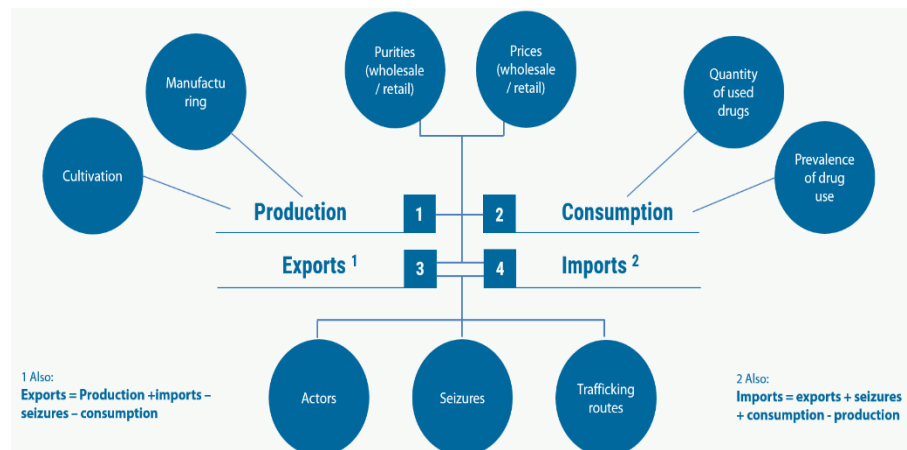
The *Conceptual Framework for the Statistical Measurement of Illicit Financial Flows[2]*, also distinguishes between IFFs generated in two separate stages:

• Income generation: This refers to the set of transactions that either directly generate illicit income for an actor during a productive or non-productive illicit activity, or that are performed in the context of the production of illicit goods and services for example the import of drugs.

• Income management: These transactions use illicit income to invest in (legal or illegal) financial and non-financial assets or to consume (legal or illegal) goods and services. A transaction constitutes an IFFs when it crosses country borders

Estimating income generation illicit financial flows requires in the context of drug trafficking for example to measure the value of the export of drugs generating inward illicit financial flows and the value of import which generates an outward illicit financial flow. These values can be obtained by multiplying the quantity of drugs and price of these drugs.

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[2] UNCTAD, UNODC (2020). *Conceptual Framework for the Statistical Measurement of Illicit Financial Flows*. Vienna, October 2020. Available at: https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/statistics/IFF/IFF_Conceptual_Framework_FINAL.pdf

Data requirements on drug trafficking-related IFFs in the income generation phase are illustrated as follows:

While the methodology to aggregate the various components of this indicator is still under development, first data from pilot activities conducted on IFFs from drug trafficking and smuggling of migrants are already available for countries of Latin America[3] –Mexico, Peru, Colombia and Ecuador - and for Afghanistan.

Recommendations for the countries:

- Countries to express interest to participate in pilot testing activities
- Together with UNODC, design a programme of capacity building activities, including trainings on methods and other technical assistance activities for the elaboration of estimates
- Countries must identify a champion institution to collect data and to coordinate with the National Statistics Offices to publish the data.

Recommendations for ESCWA/UNODC:

- UNODC to provide support to the countries willing to engage in the process of piloting.

16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months and 16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months

These two indicators are used to measure the prevalence of bribery among people and businesses with the aim to understand whether countries are managing to substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.

While SDG 16.5.1 monitor and measure the share of persons who had contact with public officials and who paid a bribe when they were in contact with that public official in order to get access public services,

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[3] Methods and results from pilot activities conducted in Latin America are available at: https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/meeting-25-march-latin-america.html

SDG 16.5.2 measures how businesses interact with public institutions and whether they pay bribes when they try to get services from those public institutions. The reference period for this indicator is the previous 12 months.

For the purposes of these two indicators, and as per the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS), bribery is defined as: 'Promising, offering, giving, soliciting, or accepting an undue advantage to or from a public official or a person who directs or works in a private sector entity, directly or indirectly, in order that the person act or refrain from acting in the exercise of his or her official duties'.

These two indicators are collected through three questions to be included as an integrated module in a sample survey of the adult population like crime victimization survey or by conducting a corruption survey for SDG 16.5.1 and in a business survey for SDG 16.5.2:

1- In the last 12 months, have you/business had contact with any of the following public officials, including through an intermediary? Police, Judges/Prosecutors, Tax/Revenue Officers, Public utility officers, Passport agency, Driving license agency, Traffic management and Doctor/Nurses.

2- Was there any occasion when you/business had to give to any of them a gift, a counterfavour or some extra money (other than the official fee), including through an intermediary?

3- In the last 12 months, was there any occasion when a public official, directly or indirectly, asked you to give a gift, a counterfavour or some extra money for an issue or procedure related to his/her functions but you did not give anything?

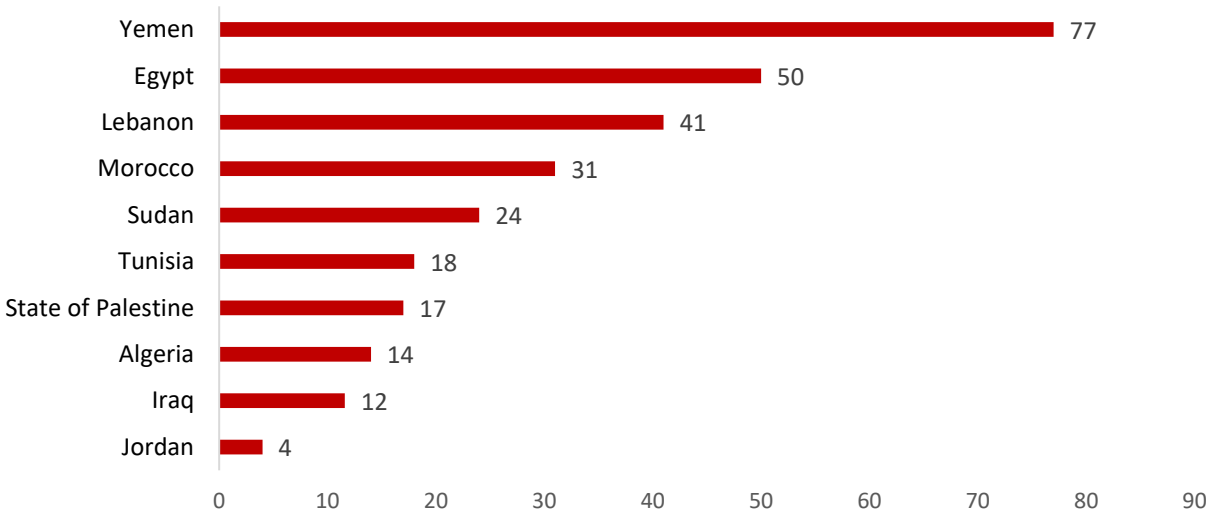As for the computation, these two indicators are calculated as follows:

$$16.5.1 = \frac{\text{Number of people who paid a bribe to or were asked for a bribe by public official}}{\text{Total number of people who had contact with public officials}}$$

$$16.5.2 = \frac{\text{Number of businesses that paid a bribe to or were asked for a bribe by public official}}{\text{Total number of businesses who had contact with public officials}}$$

As per the UN-CTS Crime survey, 10 out of 22 Arab Countries have reported on SDG 16.5.1 for the period 2011-2019.

Country	Value
Yemen	77
Egypt	50
Lebanon	41
Morocco	31
Sudan	24
Tunisia	18
State of Palestine	17
Algeria	14
Iraq	12
Jordan	4

However, UNSD SDG Database show data for only three countries namely Iraq, Morocco and State of Palestine. Out of these three countries only State of Palestine have reported the same values in their VNR and SDG reports. No country has reported on 16.5.2 yet.

Indicators	UNSD SDG Database (C-CA)	UNSD SDG Database (E-M-N-NA-G)	SDG in national report
16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	0	3 (NA): Iraq, Morocco, State of Palestine	= State of Palestine
16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months	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 as presented in UNSD SDG database, = : National data same as Country data

Recommendations for the countries:

- Countries are encouraged to implement corruption surveys using the manual on corruption survey or to include the corruption questions on a regular basis in any ongoing survey

- Countries to provide disaggregated data for these two indicators

Recommendations for ESCWA/UNODC:

- UNODC to provide direct technical support to National Statistical Agencies/Anti-corruption entities to conduct surveys or studies on corruption and anti-corruption

OHCHR Tools to improve national reporting on SDG 16

The work of OHCHR to improve the trust in data and statistics in terms of the quality of data collected and disaggregation is guided by the Conceptual and Methodological Framework for Human Rights indicators, which guide the collection of robust and internationally comparable human rights indicators, including SDG indicators 16.1.2, 16.10.1, 16.a.1 and 16.b.1. This framework has been used for human rights reporting, follow up on the human rights mechanisms, recommendations for development planning and reporting, including aligning the national SDG indicators with human rights obligations, for early warning for humanitarian and advocacy. It is also guided by the Human Rights-Based Approach to Data (HRBAD), which demonstrates how data can be produced following international human rights as well as statistical standards, while putting people at the center

OHCHR is in the process of developing a platform for reporting called RIGHTSTAT. This interactive dashboard will include a comprehensive data visualization containing the latest data on human rights indicators and SDG indicators to help countries track their progress.

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

SDG 16.b.1/10.3.1 measures the prevalence of discrimination and harassment based on grounds prohibited by international human rights law. It helps measuring the impact of laws, policy and programs that are seeking to eliminate discrimination directly at the level of the concerned population. For the purpose of this indicator, discrimination is defined as any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference or other differential treatment that is directly or indirectly based on prohibited grounds of discrimination: age, income, gender, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other nationally relevant characteristics

The data for this indicator is collected through a set of questions developed and implemented based on Human Rights based Approach to Data to be included in a nationally representative household survey for example MICS, Labor Force Survey and living standards survey. The questions are also included in the SDG 16 Survey Initiative.

To minimize the effect of forward telescoping, the module asks two questions: a first question about the respondent's experience of discrimination and harassment over the last 5 years, and a second question about the last 12 months. These questions are accompanied with a leading text explaining the concept of discrimination and the interviewer must assure the respondents that the answers are completely confidential.

Out of 22 Arab countries, only three countries have disseminated country data in the UNSD SDG database namely Iraq, State of Palestine and Tunisia. Iraq and State of Palestine have also reported data for different years in their VNR and SDG reports.

Indicators	UNSD SDG Database (C-CA)	UNSD SDG Database (E-M-N-NA-G)	SDG in national report

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	3 (C): Iraq, State of Palestine, Tunisia	1 (E): Tunisia	Iraq, State of Palestine

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 as presented in UNSD SDG database

Recommendations for the countries:

- Countries to implement the survey module or to include it in any ongoing household survey by National Statistical Offices following the survey manual.
- Countries to coordinate with national human rights institution or relevant entities working on non-discrimination and equality when implementing the questionnaire.
- Countries to foster public policies to support reforms to leave no one behind.

Recommendations for ESCWA/OHCHR:

- OHCHR to hold bilateral meeting with countries to help them implement the survey module

16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles

This indicator Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles measures the compliance of existing national human rights institutions with the Principles relating to the Status of National Institutions (The Paris Principles), which were adopted by the General Assembly (resolution 48/134) based on the rules of procedure of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI, formerly the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights or ICC).

The process of accreditation is conducted through peer review by the Sub-Committee on Accreditation. There are two possible types of accreditation:

- A: Compliance with Paris Principles

- B: Observer Status – Not fully in compliance with the Paris Principles or insufficient information provided to make a determination

Countries in ESCWA Region have registered a slow but positive progress in terms of creating more A institutions. Although all countries are disseminating country data in the UNSD SDG database, none of them have reported the data in their VNR and SDG reports.

Indicators	UNSD SDG Database (C-CA)	UNSD SDG Database (E-M-N-NA-G)	SDG in national report
16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	22 (C)	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 as presented in UNSD SDG database

Recommendations for the countries:

- Countries to disseminate the data available in UNSD as national data in their VNRs and SDG reports.

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

This indicator seeks to measure enjoyment of fundamental freedoms (e.g. freedom of opinion, freedom of expression and access to information, the right to peaceful assembly and freedom of association) on the premise that killing, enforced disappearance, torture, arbitrary detention, kidnapping and other harmful act against journalists, trade unionists and human rights defenders have a chilling effect on the exercise of these fundamental freedoms.

This indicator is based on administrative data gathered by different institutions, like national institutions, the police, law enforcement agencies, digital judiciary, as well as civil society organizations. A verification mechanism against a minimum set of information against at least two other sources is required to determine whether a case should be included or not.

Currently this indicator is reported at the global level showing every day, there's at least one human rights defender, journalist and trade unionist are being killed. Global data shows that at least 1/3 of ESCWA Member States have seen incidents of killings since the adoption of the 2030 agenda.

Indicators	UNSD SDG Database (C-CA)	UNSD SDG Database (E-M-N-NA-G)	SDG in national report
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	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 as presented in UNSD SDG database

Recommendations for the countries:

- Countries to coordinate with national human rights institutions to work together and lead the way for the comprehensive compilation and reporting on this indicator with the help of OHCHR

-   Countries to nominate focal points responsible for collecting the data.

Recommendations for ESCWA/OHCHR:

-   OHCHR to hold capacity building when needed to help countries start compiling this indicator.

16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause

This global indicator measures the prevalence of armed conflicts and their impact in terms of loss of life in order to prevent future armed conflict. This latter is defined as 'armed conflict' in reference to a terminology enshrined in International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and applied to situations based on the assessment of the United Nations (UN) and other internationally mandated entities.

The methodology for this indicator is actually following a concentric approach and only the first part of it is being worked on which is to count the documented direct deaths. The estimation of indirect deaths is to be followed. Currently this indicator reports on 26 situations of armed conflict in terms of direct deaths, disaggregated by sex, age and cause of death.

In 2020, OHCHR reported 176,095 of direct deaths in 12-armed conflict including Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Iraq, Libya, Mali, the State of Palestine, Israel, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria, Ukraine and Yemen

Indicators	UNSD SDG Database (C-CA)	UNSD SDG Database (E-M-N-NA-G)	SDG in national report
16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause	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 as presented in UNSD SDG database

<u>Libya experience</u>

In Libya, a specialized department in the Ministry of Interior is responsible for collecting data on crimes and drugs. The country has a criminal investigation agency that prepares those statistics through police stations and security directorates. The statistics are issued on a quarterly, semi-annual, and annual basis, estimating the volume of crimes and other related reported information.

<u>Tunisia experience through national survey on the citizen's perception of security, freedoms and local governance</u>

The Tunisian national survey on citizens' perceptions of security, freedoms and local governance falls within the framework of cooperation between the National Institute of Statistics and the United Nations Development Program. The survey was previously carried out: 2014 and 2017, and the third cycle of this survey will be carried out in 2021.

The main aim of this survey is to provide the necessary statistical data to follow-up on the progress made to achieve the SDGs. This survey monitors 11 indicators.

This survey is divided into two forms: at the family level to identify the individuals residing in each family who will be included in the survey (18 years and over) in order to complete an individual form in their regard and at the individual level addressed to each person residing in the family and aged 18 years and over. The individual form contains ten axes covering 8 indicators for the SDG 16 namely, 16.1.3, 16.1.4, 16.2.2, 16.3.1, 16.3.3, 16.5.1, 16.6.2 and 16.b.1.

<u>State of Palestine experience (National Statistical Office):</u>

For SDG 16, data for State of Palestine is available for 18 indicators out of 24. Among the non-existent indicators are 16.1.2 and 16.3.3 and for which data were collected but are in the process of being validated before publication. Out of these 18 indicators, 11 are collected through surveys by the national statistical office and seven are collected from administrative sources.

The country has participated in the first experiments to calculate the indicator 16.b.1 in 2018 in cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights through the Rule of Law and Access to Justice Survey. This latter was also conducted this year covering all Palestinian individuals who are habitually residing with their families in Palestine, aged 18 years and over at the time of the survey's implementation. This survey includes two questions on the experience of harassment and discrimination during the past 12 months and covered new grounds of discrimination such as Political/ideological affiliation, family/clan affiliation, geographical affiliation and others. The obtained data were disaggregated by region, sex, governorate and who has been notified.

SDG 16.b.1 was recorded as 10.9% for 2018 and 9% for 2021.

State of Palestine experience (Palestinian Anti-Corruption Commission):

The most prominent recommendation of the Integrity and Governance for Sustainable Development meeting held in 2018 is to stress out the urgency of cooperation between all parties at the national level to collect data for Goal 16. As a result, State of Palestine relied on the formation of private and public national teams as one of the tools to develop work based on the sustainable development agenda, entitled "Citizen First", which is formed by issuing a presidential decree or a governmental decision (the cabinet or the concerned ministry). One of these teams is the National Team for the Implementation of SDG 16 of the Sustainable. The main objective of these teams is to develop an action plan and implementation mechanisms on the topics entrusted to these teams and to work on facilitating their implementation at the national level. These teams submit their reports to the Council of Ministers. With regard to goal 16, the team is headed by the Ministry of Justice and consists of 21 institutions from the government, civil society, the private sector, academics and the relevant UN body. This team's main goal is ensuring coordination, cooperation, proposals, integration and unification of efforts among all relevant parties, to enhance the chances of implementing SDG 16. Sub-working groups were formed to fulfill the before-mention goal. However, with all these efforts, the process of collecting indicators from administrative records faces many challenges, most notably:

1. Lack of standardization of methodology, concepts and terminology between the device and data sources.
2. Delay in providing data from its sources.
3. The lack of data provided by the sources, which causes difficulty in completing the time series of indicators and not providing it at the levels of detail.
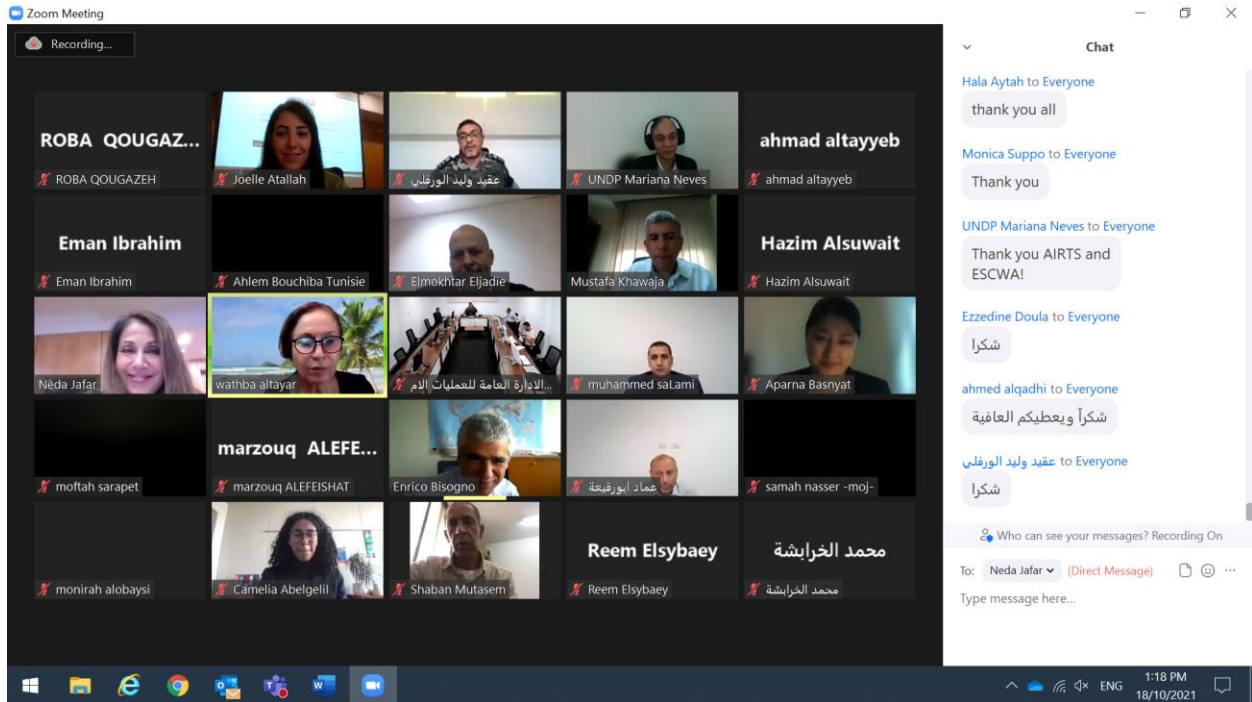4. Multiple data sources for some indicators.

ATTENDANCE AND EVALUATION

Q1: How do you rate the overall quality of this Webinar?
Q2: How successful was the webinar in reaching its intended objectives?
Q3: How would you evaluate the inputs provided by the presenters in reaching the intended outcome of the webinar?
Q4: How would you evaluate the overall organization and logistics of the webinar?

	Date	# of Submitted Evaluations	Excellent	Good	Fair	Excellent %	Good %	Fair %
	Monday, October 18, 2021							
Q1		37	25	9	3	68%	24%	8%
Q2		37	16	18	3	43%	49%	8%
Q3		37	16	17	4	43%	46%	11%
Q4		37	20	13	4	54%	35%	11%
	Tuesday, October 19, 2021							
Q1		24	13	11	0	54%	46%	0%
Q2		24	14	10	0	58%	42%	0%
Q3		24	14	9	1	58%	38%	4%
Q4		24	13	10	1	54%	42%	4%
	Wednesday, October 20, 2021							
Q1		27	16	10	1	59%	37%	4%
Q2		27	14	13	0	52%	48%	0%
Q3		27	8	17	2	30%	63%	7%
Q4		27	13	13	1	48%	48%	4%
	Thursday, October 21, 2021							
Q1		27	17	10	0	63%	37%	0%
Q2		27	16	10	1	59%	37%	4%
Q3		27	15	11	1	56%	41%	4%
Q4		27	19	8	0	70%	30%	0%

TRAINING CERTIFICATION

Participants who successfully attended the ESCWA SDG webinar were awarded a training certificate by the organizers.

GROUP PHOTOS
18 October

19 October

20 October

21 October

LIST OF ANNEXES

Annex 1: AGENDA
Annex 2: LIST OF ORGANIZERS
Annex 3: RESOURCES
Annex 4: Q & A
Annex 5: METADATA

Day: 18 October (Beirut Time)		Speakers
11:00 - 11:20 A.M.	Welcome note and opening remarks	ESCWA - Ms. Neda Jafar AITRS - Mr. Mustafa Khawaja
Tools & Methodologies to Measure SDG 16		
11:20 - 11:40 A.M.	UN Agencies presenting	UNDP OGC - Ms. Aparna Basnyat OHCHR - Ms. Grace Steffan UNODC – Mr. Enrico Bisogno
11:40 A.M. - 12:00 P.M.	Regional progress in terms of measuring SDG16, with emphasis on existing data gaps, mitigating projects, plans and strategies	ESCWA – Ms. Neda Jafar
Governance Indicators		
12:00 - 12:30 P.M.	SDGs 16.6.2, 16.7.1b+c, 16.7.2	UNDP OGC – Ms. Mariana Neves
	Discussion – Q&A	
Access to Justice indicators		
12:30 - 13:00 P.M.	SDGs 16.3.3, 16.3.2	UNDP OGC – Ms. Mariana Neves UNODC – Ms. Camelia Abdelgelil
	Discussion – Q&A	
Day: 19 October		
11:00 - 11:10 A.M.	Recap of day 1 and overview of day 2	AITRS - Mr. Mustafa Khawaja
Crime indicators		
11:10 - 11:30 A.M.	SDGs 16.1.3, 16.3.1	UNODC – Ms. Fatma Usheva
	Discussion – Q&A	
11:30 A.M. - 12:00 P.M.	SDG 16.1.1 & 16.1.4	UNODC – Mr. Maurice Dunaiski
	Discussion – Q&A	
12:00 - 12:10 P.M.	Coffee Break	
Corruption indicators		
12:10 - 13:00 P.M.	SDG 16.5.1, 16.5.2	UNODC – Ms. Fatma Usheva
	Discussion – Q&A	
Day: 20 October		
11:00 - 11:10 A.M.	Recap of day 2 and overview of day 3	AITRS - Mr. Mustafa Khawaja

Discrimination & Human Rights indicators		
11:10 A.M. - 12:00 P.M.	SDGs 16.1.2, 16.10.1, 16.a.1, 16.b.1	OHCHR - Ms. Grace Steffan OHCHR – Mr. Marc Titus D. Cebreros
	Discussion – Q&A	
12:00 - 12:10 P.M.	Coffee Break	
12:10 - 13:00 P.M.	National experiences and Discussion	
Day: 21 October		
11:00 - 11:10 A.M.	Recap of day 3 and overview of day 4	AITRS - Mr. Mustafa Khawaja
11:15 A.M. – 12:00 P.M.	SDG 16.4.1	UNODC – Ms. Diana Camerini
	Discussion – Q&A	
12:00 - 12:10 P.M.	Coffee Break	
12:10 - 12:50 P.M.	Tunisia Experience Palestine Experience SDG 16.b.1 – PCBS Palestine Experience – Ministry of Interior	Mr. Ezzeddine Daoula Mrs. Lara Amro Mr. Mohamad Khalifeh
12:50 - 13:00 P.M.	Closing Remarks	AITRS - Dr. Hadi Saidi ESCWA - Ms. Neda Jafar UNODC – Mr. Enrico Bisogno

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- OHCHR work on indicators and data,
  https://www.ohchr.org/en/issues/indicators/pages/hrindicatorsindex.aspx

- SDG 16 indicators under OHCHR custodianship,
  https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Indicators/Pages/SDGindicators.aspx

- SDG 16 Survey Initiative - https://www.sdg16hub.org/sdg-16-survey-initiative

- UNDP SDG 16 indicators - https://www1.undp.org/content/oslo-governance-centre/en/home/our-focus/sdg-16/undp-support-to-reporting-on-the-global-sdg-16-indicators.html

- Praia Handbook on Governance Statistics - http://ine.cv/praiagroup/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/PRAIA-Handbook-final_web.pdf

- https://arabsdgmonitor.unescwa.org/

- UNODC data portal: https://dataunodc.un.org/?lf=1&lng=en

- UNODC tools: https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/statistical-activities.html

- UNDP SDG 16 reporting platform: https://sdg16reporting.undp.org/login

- Metadata, technical guidance, infographics, database and other information on the four indicators under OHCHR custodianship are available here:
  https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Indicators/Pages/SDGindicators.aspx

- Includes module on nepotism https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/statistics/corruption/nigeria/Questionnaire_Corruption_survey_Nigeria_CAPI_2019.pdf

- ICCS in Arabic: https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/statistics/crime/ICCS/ICCS_Arabic_2017_web.pdf

- The UNODC Manual on Victimization Surveys https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Crime-statistics/Manual_on_Victimization_surveys_2009_web.pdf

- Manual on Corruption Surveys https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Crime-statistics/CorruptionManual_2018_web.pdf

- Previous corruption surveys here: https://www.unodc.org/unodc/data-and-analysis/corruption.html

- Conceptual framework for the statistical measurement of illicit financial flows
  https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/statistics/IFF/IFF_Conceptual_Framework_FINAL.pdf

Annex 4: Q & A

Country /Name	Questions	Answers
Indicator 16.2.2		
Jordan - Marzouq Alefeishat	Are there international standards used to measure people's satisfaction with education, healthcare and government services for example number of students per teachers, number of hospital beds per 1,000 population?	For the first part of the question, there are no criteria for the numbers of school for example but there's some criteria that UNESCO has in terms of education and in terms of health there's some criteria also that it comes from the World Health Organization. For the second part of the question regarding the satisfaction, there is a standard of what satisfaction should be. It does not measure for example the treatment that was provided or the service but the feeling that the person was equally treated or the satisfaction with the service. For the international standard, it subdivides the satisfaction into attributes of what the person decomposes the satisfaction would be.
Tunisia - Ahlem Bouchiba	Please can you explain the difference between the two questions of the indicators in 16.7.2?	SDG 16.7.2 is a perception-based indicator. Both questions are asked to the person responding. The first question is to see if the respondent believes that he/she can express their concerns and demands and feels included in the process of decision-making. The other part of the question, which the second part is responsive, it is not just if the I think that he/she can express their concerns, but if these concerns are being listened to by the decision makers and will act upon it.
Tunisia - Jamel Tahar	Is it possible to rely on the indicators to compare between the developed countries and the developing countries?	The indicators are designed to make it comparable for any type of situation and therefore, it is very important to follow the same methodology to be able to compare them between countries. This is also a big part of the development of each indicator to make it as broad as possible and applicable as possible in different contexts.
Libya - Alzubair Alborky	Can Mrs. Neves tell us about the role of OPEN DATA to achieve the SDG's?	At this moment we can say there's a lot of work being developed; open data is much broader than the traditional sources UNDP is using. But this is something

		that we need to consider for the future, we started planning and we started certain discussions on it, but for the indicators I have presented I think I'll be able to answer your question in 3-4 months.
Sudan - Limiaa Khalfalaa	Do all data for Goal 16 are depending on government sources or you think engagement of other civic parties can have a role as well?	Reporting on SDG indicators is a commitment from Member States in the assembly channel and therefore, one entity is officially recognized or designated as reporting entity which is usually the government (line ministries) or the National Statistical Office. Sometimes some countries designate other institutions inside the country to report which will be contacted by the UN agencies. From the measurement side, the civil society has a key role in helping to understand the phenomena that countries trying to measure, either on the national contextualization, making the questions relevant for the different population groups or on the validation at the end or in the analysis. But this really depends a lot on the national framework for the SDG.
Indicator 16.1.2		
ESCWA	Would you consider for this indicator the conflict like what happened lately in Lebanon, for example between two armed groups and which resulted in the death of 6-7 people?	As mentioned, the methodology for indicator follows the definition of international and non-international armed conflict as identified by UN assessments and which done by the Security Council. For the case of Lebanon, it is included in the 26 countries because of the disputed territory which is the only part of the conflict that at the moment is counted under this methodology. For the question, we must go back to the assessments of the sources OHCHR looks at, the ICC and the ICRC.
Yemen - Ammar Alsakkaf	Is there a difference in the classification of this indicator in terms of international wars and internal conflicts? Do United Nations organizations, especially human rights organizations, rely on the information and data of national statistical offices, or do they rely only on the data of non-governmental organizations?	For the first question, the conflict in the northern and Southern governorates between armed forces and the military coalition as well as international part of the conflict like killings between Al Qaeda and the Arab Peninsula and pro-government militias, including Salafies and popular committees are both counted for this indicator Data provider in Yemen is OHCHR Yemen and this is a part of their reporting mandate. To collect data, they work not only with NGOs but with different ministries like Health Ministries, Government Entities as well as Peace Keeping Missions, Independent Commission on Human Rights. Data is then verified and investigated before being published.

		It is good to know that the NSO in Yemen have worked on this index and we invite the office to contact the OHCHR Yemen to provide them with the data collected.
State of Palestine – Mustafa Khawaja	Palestine lives in a more complex situation than Yemen, and therefore the indicator does not reflect reality, as it reflects the internal conflict. The problem is that it considers the deaths resulting from the Israeli occupation are from Palestinians as if it is an internal conflict as mentioned in the data description of this indicator. On another hand the data published reflects only the direct conflict deaths without the indirect deaths.	The occupation is included in the occupation. In technical guidance note you both types of armed conflicts are accounted under the indicator. The first one is international armed conflict. This exists when there is a resort to armed force between two or more States and these examples include the hostile resort to armed force and so it could include occupation, or when a territory is placed under the authority of a hostile army and therefore armed conflicts in which people are fighting against colonial domination, alien occupation or racist regimes and the exercise of their right to self-determination. So, under that definition, the conflict in Palestine, the occupation is counted under the indicator. It also includes non-international armed conflicts which are more protracted armed confrontations occurring between government armed forces or forces of one-armed group, but it must reach a minimum level of intensity and the parties involved in the conflict must show a minimum of organization. For this latter, it should be based on the assessment of bodies that have mandated to assess this type of conflict. In many conflicts, the impact is really on the indirect death and at the moment OHCHR have done some pilot work like pilot surveys if it is safe to them by looking at multiple system estimation. The findings depend on the context of the conflict, there could be different, more appropriate and effective approach in estimating the indirect deaths.
Jordan - Ghalib Al Mahameed	Are criminals killed by police included in this indicator?	It is not included for this indicator, it's only conflict related deaths. If it is a crime it falls under SDG 16.1.1. This is a challenge that OHCHR find as well in ensuring that we don't count the same deaths under these two indicators. The office is working closely as well with UNODC in the development of the methodology.
Jordan - Mohammed Al-Kharabsheh	Do the victims resulting from some incidents of demonstrations and sit-ins fall within the context of this indicator?	Protests and demonstrations are not included in the armed conflict. You can have certain situations like in Iraq when where it was linked to the conflict, in such cases it is included. But usually, no these are not included in this indicator. These victims can be included under SDG 16.10.1. What is critical is obtaining individual information because it's important that we make a determination that the victims were indeed participating in these types of actions.

Indicators 16.1.3 and 16.3.1		
Sudan - Limiaa Khalfalaa	Who undertake the victimization survey, does it direct contact with citizens?	These surveys of course will be designed and carried out ideally by the national. statistical office and UNODC encourage a wide collaboration with different institutions in the country for example, the police or other criminal justice institutions.
Saudi Arabia - Hala Aytah	What are the best practices to collect data for these indicators? CATI? CAPI or CAWI?	In our experience, of course there you can try different ways to collect that data, but these are extremely sensitive topics when it comes to physical violence, psychological violence, and sexual violence. So, what our experience tells us is that the in-person interviews are the best but of course those should be designed very well and the interviewer should be trained very well in order, of course to collect very high quality data and the interviewer to not be harmed in any way. Telephone interviews is something that could be explored as well, but perhaps people would be a little bit less willing to talk about such traumatic experiences. Over the phone. The SDG 16 survey initiative which cover these forms of violence have a very well-developed implementation menu including the pros and cons of all these different methods of data collection.
State of Palestine - Mohammed Khalifeh	The definition of psychological violence is not clear. If it causes property damage, it is physical violence and not psychological	The definition of psychological violence is extremely challenging. The SDG 16 Survey includes a very narrow of what this or form of violence is. But in this case, we have to point out that psychological violence shouldn't include a contact. Once there is a contact that already goes in the direction of a physical violence.
Indicators 16.1.1 and 16.1.4		
Jordan - Ghalib al Mahameed	Does this data include the victims of wars and power disputes in which a large number of victims go?	Typically, this indicator does not include violent deaths that are perpetrated in the context of armed conflict. In this count, unlawful killings are included so killings are perpetrated by, for example armed groups, in the context of kidnappings or any such types of violence. But what I would like to mention is that the International Classification for Crime of Crime for statistical purposes gives a very concise and detailed in a way, overview of what should be included and what should be excluded when we refer to intentional homicide. This should become the reference point for identifying which specific acts should be included and which specific excluded from the count of intentional homicide.

Jordan - Marzouq Alefeishat	Does this indicator include people outside the country who have been liquidated?	No, it should not be included.
Libya - Elmokhtar Eljadie	Does the indicator 16.1.4 measures the perception of safety after darkness or at all times?	It is we really recommended that the wording that you use refers to at night or after dark so that darkness is specifically incorporated into the question, because darkness is one of the key factors that people perceive important when making assessments about safety and their fear of crime. This is the standard way to measure fear of crime. At the moment the indicator itself is undergoing a revision at UNSD, and the new metadata will be published on their website which will specify exactly that you should refer in the wording to at night or after dark and the rationale behind this.
Sudan - Limiaa Khalfalaa	I have two questions. The first one is related to the methods of data collection. How we can make the balance as surveys include more financial costs, more people to work, more expected high quality of statistical office at the ground? The second question whom to include in the survey? Are the people in the displaced camps and refugees' camps included?	Well, ideally of course the indicator would be representing all the population, refugees, minorities in order to collect data for policymaking, we are collecting data to make the lives of people better. As to the surveys and the fact that they cost money, unfortunately, that is the case. Thus, this is the only way to get the reliable data and understand what the situation in the countries is when it comes to those experiences. So, this is why the SDG 16 survey module is designed to help collect data in a cost-efficient way because it's a comprehensive survey tool which is used in the countries and collect data on various SDG 16 indicators but governments should prioritize collecting data in order to have evidence-based policymaking.
Jordan - Ghalib al Mahameed	If the results of the surveys differ with the official data in the country, how can you address this problem?	It is always a good option to show the official statistics that comes from administrative records and that is the only way to convince of course, those that are redistributing resources on why the surveys are needed in order to collect reliable data and what's the problem with administrative data. Of course, I would like to underline that there is a lot of value in administrative data as well. On the one hand, the administrative data indicators like the homicide indicator, is collected a very high-quality data, so you don't actually need surveys in the majority of countries in order to collect data on homicide. Also, administrative data can really tell us something about the criminal justice process, so it's not data that is completely useless. It can provide criminal justice data on how the case is moving through the criminal justice, the number of the cases are, the number of prosecuted people and how many were convicted.
Indicators 16.5.1 and 16.5.2		

Jordan - Ghalib al Mahameed	Some types of corruption did not bribe or receive any financial assistance, how can they be measured, like an example of a responsible person adjusting an amendment for his own interests?	Gift giving is something that we consider bribery as well. Oftentimes it's not requested by the public official but creates over time an expectation on the side. of public officials that they will receive gifts every time. So, if a person comes in and he is unable to afford the gift, the public official has already formed expectations that he's going to receive a gift. And if a gift is not given, then there is this problem that the service might not be provided, and the public official might become a little bit irritated of why a gift is not given. So, if people keep giving gifts to public officials for doing their job, what happens is that it creates expectations in public officials and over time gift giving would be a norm in order for them to do their job. The example is this is a form of nepotism and abuse of function, abuse of power which is already covered in the corruption survey. UNODC is also working a lot on something called sextortion, which is another form of corruption, which is exchange of sex for certain services and that unfortunately happens way too often and both men and women are affected by this, although women disproportionately more.
ESCWA	For SDG 16.5.2, we know that World Bank is collecting this indicator through their enterprise survey. Shall countries conduct a specific survey to collect data on this indicator?	If the country is interested only in the indicator, then of course, the World Bank provides that number, but if it is interested in collecting policy relevant data and exploring what causes this bribery and really digging into the to the topic of prevalence of bribery and corruption among businesses, then a dedicated survey is important. Moreover, the enterprise survey of the World Bank covers many topics and corruption is only really a small share of it.
Jordan – Ali Fayyad	Does the manual include corruption at the level of local administration and decentralization?	The manual on corruption survey gives guidance on how to conduct population and business services. Regarding the coverage, it depends on the type of public officials the country includes in the survey, it can cover various levels of government officials. UNODC recommends including public officials from all the strata of the government.
Indicator 16.4.1		
Iraq – Wathba Al Tayyar	I think this indicator is mostly difficult to measure in Arab countries and there are discussions about it.	It is absolutely challenging for every country, not only in the Arab state to measure such indicator. A lot of effort is required in terms of cooperation between internal institutions and stakeholders to be able to measure such indicator because the data requirement is quite heavy but it's not that hard. The process is relatively simple, and the collection of such data is really relevant for not only for measuring this indicator but for the policy as well as really, even if the country tries to measure illicit financial flows from drug trafficking for example this is relevant to

		tell the policymaker how much money they could actually recover from such crimes and how much money are criminals making and without targeting this only the country wouldn't be able to recover such money. The country wouldn't be able to find resources to finance development, and UNODC found out that, especially in African countries, it becomes really essential to be able to measure and give a natural measure to understand what the progress that the countries are making towards the curbing of transnational organized crime and towards the curbing of illicit financial flows.
Jordan - Marzouq Alefeishat	There is a necessity to recommend producing gender-based data for this indicator as well as to be disaggregated by age.	It is really important to collect data on this disaggregation for example, for the criminal trustee in case of the sexual exploitation which are mostly women. So, having a disaggregation by gender is absolutely essential for crimes and to have an impact about illicit financial flows. Moreover, UNODC is working on an initiative together with the ECA and the government of Egypt and as well UNCTAD to start activities of measuring illicit financial flows in Egypt. This will give an opportunity really to try to give a first understanding of an experiment going on in the countries of the region, and hopefully we'll have results in the next few years. IT will give an idea on constructing a sustainable process of collecting the data from different institutions, engaging the difference institution into this process of measurement and connecting and streamlining data collection so that also the institutions themselves can benefit by an announced exchange of data and announced system of data collection.
ESCWA	As all countries stated that they have statistics regarding how can UNODC in collaboration with ESCWA work with them taking into account their different settings to develop the system of data collection to generate these indicators especially administrative based indicators?	The first is an assessment first of the statistical capacity of the country to conduct such exercise, because the country needs to show engagement and the political will to engage in such activity. This is the first basic pre requirement we have. The second step is to provide the National Statistical Offices through with a direct support through national consultants on their statistical capacity which means a lot of coordination efforts should be established in the country. In Asia for example UNODC is testing a system of national coordination mechanism that was established to be able to identify all the relevant executions that have this data and start a flow need exchange and talk. In the regard of data exchange, I would like to stress that the data collected for this indicator is not micro-data, UNODC relies on the data collected only at the country level so the data collected should be on the names of foreign countries that are involved in drug trafficking and not the federal criminals involved.

		The country should make an effort to calculate the total number of foreigners involved in work trafficking or the distribution of seizures around the country for examples. The availability of aggregated data is really important, and it's really a first step to start such work. In the case of Mexico, UNODC faced a challenge in the communication with the National Statistical Office. The Center of Excellence for Crime Victimization and Criminal justice in Mexico tried to leverage on certain institution that would be could be nominated as a champion institution. So, in that case the focal point became for example the Ministry of Interior. There is a need that an institution different from the NSO can actually leverage better on the collection of data that this exercise and this double institution could also engage together with the NSOs.
Iraq - Nisreen Al-Adilee	Is there a possibility to add other secondary indicators to measure and monitor the goal that may emerge during application and during data collection and analysis according to each community?	There are certain indicators that can help measuring the existing SDG indicators in the whole framework. This type of indicators unfortunately is not agreed upon, but certainly other types of indicators can be able to provide inputs for the indicators listed in the agenda of sustainable development.
Jordan - Marzouq Alefeishat	I can measure this indicator by the margin of the difference between unemployment rates among young people (now minus the unemployment rates in the context) multiplied by the average monthly income per capita. Here the value has a direct relationship between the indicator and unemployment rates>	What UNODC prescribe is that the methodology developed should be followed by the Member States. Any additional indicators would help in the analysis and providing background information on why these issues are happening.
Jordan - Ghalib al Mahameed	Some indicators are common in more than one government institution or department, each of which has documented official statistics, which statistics are adopted? Such as the statistics of the Ministry of Interior / the police. Drug trafficking is prosecuted and referred to the Public Prosecution and then transferred to the courts of the first, second and third degrees. The police have statistics	Regarding crimes, there are the operations of the criminal justice system that might involve several institutions like the institutions detecting the crime or to whom the crime is reported, then others that take action on this. For each level of the process, there can be different source data. For example, for the data on intentional homicide, the preferred source for this SDG indicator is usually the police, the law enforcement, those who actually detect or report the criminal offense, then if you. But if the country is interested in other data whether people are arrested or committed or sent to prisons, then of course the source of data

| | and Public prosecution departments have statistics, courts have statistics, and at each stage the description of the charge may change, and some are acquitted, and this affects the accuracy and validity of the data. How do you deal with this data and it may apply to many other types of crimes? | differs like the prosecution office or the judiciary, or even the prison administration. |

Indicators	Data Source	Summary of Metadata	Questions
16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	Main source: Administrative records (NSO, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior,…)	In the ICCS intentional homicide is defined as the ''Unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury''. This definition contains three elements characterizing the killing of a person as intentional homicide: 1. The killing of a person by another person (objective element); 2. The intent of the perpetrator to kill or seriously injure the victim (subjective element); 3. The unlawfulness of the killing, which means that the law considers the perpetrator liable for the unlawful death (legal element). Last updated: 19 July 2016 This definition states that, for statistical purposes, all killings corresponding to the three criteria above should be considered as intentional homicides, irrespective of definitions provided by national legislations or practices. The ICCS provides important clarifications on the definition of intentional homicide. In particular, it states that the following killings are included in the count of homicide: - Murder - Honour killing - Serious assault leading to death - Death as a result of terrorist activities - Dowry-related killings - Femicide - Infanticide - Voluntary manslaughter - Extrajudicial killings - Killings caused by excessive force by law enforcement/state officials Computation method: The indicator is calculated as the total number of victims of intentional homicide recorded in a given	UNODC / UN Crime Trends Survey: URL: https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/statistics/crime/cts-data-collection.html

		year divided by the total resident population in the same year, multiplied by 100,000.	
16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause	Main sources: Administrative records (peacekeeping operations, commissions of inquiry, humanitarian operations and human rights offices), national human rights institutions, national statistical offices and relevant civil society organizations)	'Conflict' is defined as 'armed conflict' in reference to a terminology enshrined in International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and applied to situations based on the assessment of the United Nations (UN) and other internationally mandated entities. 'Conflict-related deaths' refers to direct and indirect deaths associated to armed conflict. 'Population' refers to total resident population in a given situation of armed conflict included in the indicator, in a given year. Population data are derived from annual estimates produced by the UN Population Division. Computation method: The indicator is calculated as the total count of conflict-related deaths divided by the total resident population in a given situation of armed conflict for the year, expressed per 100,000 population, occurring within the preceding 12 months.	
16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence in the previous 12 months	Main source: Crime victimization surveys Household surveys with a module on crime victimization	Physical violence: This concept is equivalent to the concept of physical assault, as defined in the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS): the intentional or reckless application of physical force inflicted upon the body of a person. This includes serious and minor bodily injuries and serious and minor physical force. According to the ICCS, these are defined as: - Serious bodily injury, at minimum, includes gunshot or bullet wounds; knife or stab wounds; severed limbs; broken bones or teeth knocked out; internal injuries; being knocked unconscious; and other severe or critical injuries.	Questions are still under preparation

		- Serious physical force, at minimum, includes being shot; stabbed or cut; hit by an object; hit by a thrown object; poisoning and other applications of force with the potential to cause serious bodily injury. - Minor bodily injury, at minimum, includes bruises, cuts, scratches, chipped teeth, swelling, black eye and other minor injuries. - Minor physical force, at minimum, includes hitting, slapping, pushing, tripping, knocking down and other applications of force with the potential to cause minor bodily injury. Computation method: Number of survey respondents victim of physical, violence in the previous 12 months divided by the total number of survey respondents.	
16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to robbery in the previous 12 months	Main source: Crime victimization surveys Household surveys with a module on crime victimization		Questions are still under preparation
16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months	Main source: Crime victimization surveys Household surveys with a module on crime victimization	Sexual violence is defined as any sort of harmful or unwanted sexual behavior that is imposed on someone, whether by use of force, intimidation or coercion. It includes acts of abusive sexual contact, forced engagement in sexual acts, attempted or completed sexual acts without consent, non-contact acts such as being forced to watch or participate in pornography, etc. In intimate partner relationships, sexual violence is commonly defined as: being physically forced to have sexual intercourse, having sexual intercourse out of fear for what the partner	Questions are still under preparation

		might do or through coercion, and/or being forced to so something sexual that the woman considers humiliating or degrading. Computation method: Number of survey respondents victim of sexual, violence in the previous 12 months divided by the total number of survey respondents	
16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	Main source: Crime victimization surveys	The question measures the feeling of fear of crime in a context outside the house and refers to the immediate experience of this fear by the respondent by limiting the area in question to the "neighborhood" or "your area" (various formulations depending on cultural, physical and language context). While the measurement of fear of crime is widely applied in crime victimization surveys around the world, different practices exist in the operationalization of this indicator – for example, by not requiring the person to "walk alone" or limiting the walking to "at night". Computation method: Number of survey respondents who feel very safe or safe walking alone after the dark in the area that they live / Total number of survey respondents, multiplied by 100	How safe do you feel walking alone in your area neighborhood? Very safe Fairly safe Bit unsafe Very unsafe I never walk alone after the dark Don't know
16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or	Main source: Victimization survey and MICS based on standard UNODC victimization survey questions.	Competent authorities include police, prosecutors or other authorities with competencies to investigate relevant crimes, while 'other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms´ may include a variety of institutions with a role in the informal justice or dispute resolution process (e.g. tribal or religious leaders, village elders, community leaders), provided their role is officially recognized by state authorities. Computation method:	**Did you report this [last] incident to the police or to any other competent authority where you could seek assistance or justice?** <<MARK ALL THAT APPLY, PROBE FOR SPECIFIC AUTHORITIES BEFORE ACCEPTING RESPONSE 88>> 11 - Yes, to the police 12 - Yes, to <<formal competent authority2>> 13 - Yes, to <<formal competent authority3>> 14 - Yes, to <<formal competent authority4>> 21 - Yes, to <<informal competent authority1>>

other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms		Number of survey respondents victim to physical/ psychological/ sexual violence who reported their victimization / Total number of survey respondents victims of physical/ psychological/ sexual violence, multiplied by 100	22 - Yes, to <<informal competent authority2>> 23 - Yes, to <<informal competent authority3>> 24 - Yes, to <<informal competent authority4>> 77 - Reported elsewhere, specify: _____ 88 - Not reported to any authority 98 - Don't know 99 - Prefer not to say **Did you or any other person formally report the incident to a competent authority such as [the Police, City Constabulary, etc.]? To which authority was it reported to?**
16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	Main sources: Administrative records (National prison authority)	Sentenced' refers to persons subject to criminal proceedings who have received a decision from a competent authority regarding their conviction or acquittal. For the purposes of the indicator, persons who have received a 'non-final' decision (such as where a conviction is subject to appeal) are considered to be 'sentenced'. Computation method: The total number of persons held in detention who have not yet been sentenced, as a percentage of the total number of persons held in detention, on a specified date.	UN Crime Trends Survey: https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/statistics/crime/cts-data-collection.html)
16.3.3 Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a	Main sources: Population surveys (such as surveys on crime victimization, corruption, governance, quality of life, public attitudes or	A dispute can be understood as a justiciable problem between individuals or between individual(s) and an entity. Justiciable problems can be seen as the ones giving rise to legal issues, whether or not the problems are perceived as being "legal" by those who face them, and whether or not any legal action was taken as a result of the problem. Categories of disputes can vary between countries depending on social, economic, political, legal,	1- Experience of a dispute over past 2 years, by type of dispute If no dispute was experienced, skip to END, otherwise go to 2 2- Most recent experienced dispute, by type of dispute Continue with 3 3- Access to dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism If no DRM was accessed, go to 4, otherwise skip to end

formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism	surveys on other topics) or be part of dedicated surveys on access to justice and legal needs	institutional and cultural factors. There are, however, a number of categories that have broad applicability across countries, such as problems or disputes related to: - Land or buying and selling property - Family and relationship break ups - Injuries or illnesses caused by an intentional or unintentional act or omission of another person or entity -Occupation/employment - Commercial transactions (including defective or undelivered goods or services) - Government and public services (including abuse by public officials) - Government payments - Housing (Tenancy and landlord) - Debt, damage compensation, and other financial matters - Environmental damage (land or water pollution, waste dumping, etc.) Dispute mechanism: - Lawyer or third-party mediation - Community or religious leaders or other customary law mechanisms - The police - A court or tribunal - A government office or other formal designated authority or agency - Other formal complaints or appeal procedure A list of dispute resolution mechanisms could include: - Lawyer or third-party mediation - Community or religious leaders or other customary law mechanisms - A court or tribunal	4- Reason why no dispute resolution mechanism was accessed Go to end

		- The police - A government office or other formal designated authority or agency - Other formal complaints or appeal procedure Computation method: Number of persons who experienced a dispute during the past two years who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism (numerator), divided by the number of those who experienced a dispute in the past two years minus those who are voluntarily self-excluded	
16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)	Main source: Statistical offices, central banks, tax authorities, customs, law enforcement agencies, including police, military etc	The Indicator measures the total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (IFFs) in current United States dollars. IFFs are defined as "financial flows that are illicit in origin, transfer or use, that reflect an exchange of value and that cross-country borders". Computation Method: The proposed computation method follows the principles developed in economic measurement frameworks such as the System of National Accounts and the Balance of Payments. A two-step process was developed that aids Member States in calculating Indicator 16.4.1. The methodology has been tested in four countries. The methodology foresees: 1) A risk assessment that identifies the major and most relevant sources of IFFs in a country. This risk assessment can follow and build on existing risk assessments, e.g. the ones mandated by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).5 2) Once the activities that generate the most important flows are identified, the flows are estimated in a disaggregated manner and then summed up for the indicator.	UNODC Annual Reports Questionnaire (ARQ) URL : https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/arq.html

| 16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months | Main source: Household surveys on Corruption Experience and/or Victimisation Surveys with a module on bribery | Bribery is defined as: 'Promising, offering, giving, soliciting, or accepting an undue advantage to or from a public official or a person who directs or works in a private sector entity, directly or indirectly, in order that the person act or refrain from acting in the exercise of his or her official duties'.

Computation method:
Number of people that paid a bribe to or were asked for a bribe by public official / Total number of people who had contact with public officials | Could you tell me if over the past twelve (12) months that is, between [month/year] and [month/year], have you been in direct contact with personnel from the following institutions? For example, to do an administrative procedure, request a service or request information.
1- Yes - Police/public security officers (including local police) - Prosecutors; Judges/Magistrates at court - Tax/revenue officers - Customs officers - Public utilities officers/inspectors (electricity, water, sanitation, etc. - Doctors/Nurses/Healthcare officials (public clinic or hospital) - Teacher/Professors/Lecturers (state schools/universities) - Social security and welfare authorities - Passport agency officers - Car registration/driving licence agency officers - Members of the Armed forces - Land registry (cadastre) officers - Municipal/provincial officers - Elected local government representatives (provinces, municipalities, cantons, etc.) - Elected state/federal government representatives - Members of parliament/legislature at national and local level - Traffic management authority officials (when different from police) - Public transport officials (e.g., ticket inspectors on buses, trains, etc.) - Immigration service officers - Inspection officials (health, safety, fire, labour, etc.) - Embassy/consulate officers of foreign countries - Public banks and financial institutions - Prison administration - Other public official/civil servant
2- No |

			Please consider all the contacts you had with a civil servant/public official in the last 12 months: was there any occasion when you had to give to any of them a gift, a counterfavour or some extra money (other than the official fee), including through an intermediary? 1- Yes 2- No In the last 12 months, was there any occasion when a public official, directly or indirectly, asked you to give a gift, a counterfavour or some extra money for an issue or procedure related to his/her functions but you did not give anything? 1- Yes 2- No
16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months	Main source: Dedicated survey for corruption among businesses	The rationale for this indicator is to ascertain whether firms are solicited for gifts or informal payments (i.e. bribes) when meeting with tax officials. Paying taxes are required of formal forms in most countries and hence the rational for this indicator is to measure the incidence of corruption during this routine interaction. The respondents to the Enterprise Survey are firms- either manufacturing or services establishments. These are registered (formal) firms with 5+ employees. The firms are either fully or partially private (100% state-owned firms are ineligible for the Enterprise Survey). A gift or an informal payment is considered a 'bribe'. Computation method: Number of businesses that paid a bribe to or were asked for a bribe by public official / Total number of businesses who had contact with public officials	Could you tell me if over the past twelve (12) months that is, between [month/year] and [month/year], have a representative of the business been in direct contact with personnel from the following institutions? For example, to do an administrative procedure, request a service or request information. 1- Yes - Police/public security officers (including local police) - Prosecutors; Judges/Magistrates at court - Tax/revenue officers - Customs officers - Public utilities officers/inspectors (electricity, water, sanitation, etc. - Doctors/Nurses/Healthcare officials (public clinic or hospital) - Teacher/Professors/Lecturers (state schools/universities) - Social security and welfare authorities - Passport agency officers - Car registration/driving licence agency officers - Members of the Armed forces - Land registry (cadastre) officers - Municipal/provincial officers - Elected local government representatives (provinces, municipalities,

			cantons, etc.) - Elected state/federal government representatives - Members of parliament/legislature at national and local level - Traffic management authority officials (when different from police) - Public transport officials (e.g., ticket inspectors on buses, trains, etc.) - Immigration service officers - Inspection officials (health, safety, fire, labour, etc.) - Embassy/consulate officers of foreign countries - Public banks and financial institutions - Prison administration - Other public official/civil servant 2- No Please consider all the contacts you had with a civil servant/public official in the last 12 months: was there any occasion when a representative of the business had to give to any of them a gift, a counterfavour or some extra money (other than the official fee), including through an intermediary? 1- Yes 2- No In the last 12 months, was there any occasion when a public official, directly or indirectly, asked a representative of the business to give a gift, a counterfavour or some extra money for an issue or procedure related to his/her functions but you did not give anything? 1- Yes 2- No
16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services	Main sources: Household survey	This indicator measures levels of public satisfaction with people's last experience with public services, in the three service areas of healthcare, education and government services (i.e. services to obtain government-issued identification documents and services for the civil registration of life events such as births, marriages and deaths). This is a survey-based	Questions are found in the metadata: URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-06-02.pdf

		indicator which emphasizes citizens' experiences over general perceptions, with an eye on measuring the availability and quality of services as they were actually delivered to survey respondents. Respondents are asked to reflect on their last experience with each service, and to provide a rating on five 'attributes', or service-specific standards, of healthcare, education and government services (such as access, affordability, quality of facilities, etc.). A final question asks respondents for their overall satisfaction level with each service.	
		Computation method: involves the computation and reporting of the following three estimates, for each service area: 1) The share of respondents who responded positively (i.e. 'strongly agree ' or 'agree') to each of the five attributes questions; 2) The simple average of positive responses for the five attribute questions combined; and 3) The share of respondents who say they are satisfied (i.e. those who responded 'very satisfied' or 'satisfied') in the overall satisfaction question.	
16.7.1 b Proportions of positions (by age group, sex, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local), including the public	Main sources: Administrative records (Public Service Commission or related institution such as a Ministry of Public Administration or a Ministry of Finance) and NSOs	This new indicator measures the representation in the public service with respect to the sex, age, disability and population group status of public servants, and assesses how these correspond to the proportion of these groups in society as a whole. It assesses people's perception of the legitimacy of the public servants in a way that the more diverse personnel are available in the public sector, the more legitimate it seems. This indicator builds on various concepts and terms: - General government sector as in the 2008 System of National Accounts includes all	SDG 16 Reporting Platform: URL: https://sdg16reporting.undp.org/login

servicecompared to national distributions		ministries, agencies, departments and non-profit institutions that are controlled by public authorities and excludes Military, Public corporations and quasi-corporations owned & controlled by government units and Local Government units. Employment data for this indicator must be collected on two levels: - Employment in national and central Government - Employment in State Government units. and by various level of decision-making: - Senior Government Officials (ISCO Major Group 1) - Managing Directors and Chief and Business Services and Administration Managers (ISCO Major Group 1) - Administration Professionals (ISCO Major Group 2) - Business and Administration Associate Professionals (ISCO Major Group 3) - Central and Keyboard Clerks (ISCO-08 Major Group 4) Only consider positions held by 'career public servants', i.e. appointed/elected positions (in first 2 categories) are excluded. The rationale of this indicator places a particular focus on 'front-line service workers' which frequently interact directly with the public, such as police personnel, education personnel, health personnel and front-desk administrative personnel.	

		Computation method: Computing simple proportions of women, 'youth', persons with a disability, and specific population groups across each occupational category in the public service and at both national and sub-national government levels	
16.7.1 c Proportions of positions (by age group, sex, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local), including the judiciary compared to national distributions	Main sources: Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS) of Judicial Service Commissions, Ministries of Justice, or other similar competent bodies with oversight over the judiciary for data collection are most likely to collect data on the staffing of the judiciary	This new indicator measures measures representation in the judiciary with respect to the sex, age, disability and population group status, and assesses how these correspond to the proportion of these groups in society as a whole. this indicator measures the proportional representation of various demographic groups (women, youth, persons with disability, and nationally relevant population groups) across two key decision-making positions in the judiciary (judges and registrars) as well as across three 'levels' of courts, namely 'supreme/constitutional courts,' 'higher-level courts' and 'lower-level courts'. For this indicator, judges are defined as person authorized to decide cases in a court of law and registrars as judicial officer of the court entrusted with judicial or quasi-judicial functions who has autonomous competence.

Computation method: It is based on 8 ratios of two proportions: | SDG 16 Reporting Platform: URL: https://sdg16reporting.undp.org/login |

		- 2 ratios for women: proportions of female judges/female registrars divided by proportion of women in the working-age population - 2 rations for youth: proportions of judges/ registrars <45 years among all judges/registrars divided by Proportion of individuals between eligibility age and 44 in the population - 2 ratios for nationally relevant population groups - 2 ratios for persons with disabilities	
16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	Main sources: Household survey	Decision-making: It is implicit in indicator 16.7.2 that 'decision-making' refers to decision-making in the public governance realm (and not all decision-making). Inclusive decision-making: Decision-making processes which provide people with an opportunity to 'have a say', that is, to voice their demands, opinions and/or preferences to decision-makers. Responsive decision-making: Decision-making processes where politicians and/or political institutions listen to and act on the stated demands, opinions and/or preferences of people. Computation method: NSOs first need to calculate the share of respondents who responded positively to each question (i.e. the cumulative percentage of respondents who responded 3-'some', 4-'a lot' or 5-'a great deal'). Secondly, NSOs need to calculate the simple average of these two cumulative percentages	How much would you say the political system in [country X] allows people like you to have a say in what the government does? - Not at all - Very little - Some - A lot - A great deal - Refusal - Don't know - No answer And how much would you say that the political system in [country] allows people like you to have an influence on politics? - Not at all - Very little - Some - A lot - A great deal - Refusal - Don't know - No answer

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	Main sources: Administrative records (Ministries of Justice, Interior etc), National Human Rights Institutions, National Statistics Offices, National monitoring and protection mechanisms for journalists, trade unionists and/or human rights defenders Global mandated bodies (OHCHR, ILO, UNESCO), regional mandated bodies	'Journalists' refers to everyone who observes, describes, documents and analyses events, statements, policies, and any propositions that can affect society, with the purpose of systematizing such information and gathering of facts and analyses to inform sectors of society or society as a whole, and others who share these journalistic functions, including all media workers and support staff, as well as community media workers and so-called "citizen journalists" when they momentarily play that role,2 professional full-time reporters and analysts, as well as bloggers and others who engage in forms of self-publication in print, on the internet or elsewhere. 'Trade unionists' refers to everyone exercising their right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of their interests. A trade union is an association of workers organized to protect and promote their common interests. 'Human rights defenders' refers to everyone exercising their right, individually and in association with others, to promote and to strive for the protection and realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms at national and international levels,6 including some journalists and trade unionists. Computation method: The indicator is calculated as the total count of direct victims of reported incidents occurring within the preceding 12 months	
16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in	Main source: Administrative records of the Sub- Committee on Accreditation	Based on results of periodic assessment of compliance with the Paris Principles by the Sub-Committee on Accreditation (SCA) under the auspices of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions	

compliance with the Paris Principles	reports of the GANHRI	(GANHRI).There are currently two levels of accreditation:
		  "A" Fully compliant with the Paris Principles
		  "B" Partially compliant with the Paris Principles
		
		Computation method:
		In terms of method of computation, the indicator is computed as the accreditation classification, namely A, B of the NHRI.	

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	Main sources: Household survey, World Health Survey (WHS), Victimization Survey, Social Surveys	Discrimination is any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference or other differential treatment that is directly or indirectly based on prohibited grounds of discrimination, and which has the intention or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life. Harassment is a form of discrimination when it is also based on prohibited grounds of discrimination. Harassment may take the form of words, gestures or actions, which tend to annoy, alarm, abuse, demean, intimidate, belittle, humiliate or embarrass another or which create an intimidating, hostile or offensive environment. While generally involving a pattern of behaviours, harassment can take the form of a single incident. Computation method: Number of survey respondents who felt that they personally experienced discrimination or harassment on one or more prohibited grounds of discrimination during the last 12 months, divided by the total number of survey respondents, multiplied by 100	Question 1: In [COUNTRY], do you feel that you personally experienced any form of discrimination or harassment during the last 5 years, namely since [YEAR OF INTERVIEW MINUS 5] (or since you have been in the country), on the following grounds? - Sex - Age - Disability or health status - Ethnicity, colour or language - Migration status - Socio-economic status - Geographic location or place of residence - Religion - Marital and family status - Sexual orientation or gender identity - Political opinion - Other ground Question 2: In [COUNTRY], do you feel that you personally experienced any form of discrimination or harassment during the past 12 months, namely since [MONTH OF INTERVIEW] [YEAR OF INTERVIEW MINUS 1], on any of these grounds? - Sex - Age

			- Disability or health status - Ethnicity, colour or language - Migration status - Socio-economic status - Geographic location or place of residence - Religion - Marital and family status - Sexual orientation or gender identity - Political opinion - Other ground