



Shared Prosperity Dignified Life



Series of SDG Webinars for the Arab Region:
UNICEF
SDG 4.2.1, SDG 16.2.1 and SDG 16.2.3

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

21 and 22 April 2021

Report of the Meeting

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BACKGROUND

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

In September 2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted by consensus Resolution 70/1: Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (the 2030 Agenda). The Resolution reaffirms the need for the strengthening of national data systems through “collaboration between national statistical systems and the relevant international and regional organizations to enhance data reporting channels and ensure the harmonization and consistency of data and statistics for the indicators used to follow up and review the Sustainable Development Goals and targets”.

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

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

Many countries in the Arab region are reporting on SDG indicators, however, reporting on progress on many of the SDG indicators, remains limited in the region. Insufficient availability and quality of statistical information on SDG indicators hamper the capacity of policymakers to generate evidence-based and effective policy responses and implement the 2030 Agenda. Translating these recommendations and resolutions into tangible results is imperative and will require intensive collaboration at the national, regional and global levels. Regional Commissions’ Statistical bodies “are the nexus between the Statistical Commission at the global level and the implementation at the national level of the norms endorsed by the Commission. In the context of the 2030 Agenda, the support provided by the regional commissions to assist Member States in adapting, implementing and measuring progress towards the implementation of national development plans is of particular significance as it influences the quality of statistics and methodologies used, as well as the use of new and innovative methodologies and sources of data, known as the transformative agenda for official statistics. The regional commissions carry out activities to

strengthen the capacity of Member States to produce, use and dissemination official statistics and also provide a regional platform for sharing experiences and practices in statistics work¹.”

Interagency and Experts Collaboration- ESCWA & UNICEF

All too often, children are raised using methods that rely on physical force or verbal intimidation to punish unwanted behaviours and encourage desired ones. The use of violent discipline with children represent a violation of their rights. Physical discipline and psychological aggression tend to overlap and frequently occur together, exacerbating the short- and long-term harm they inflict. The consequences of violent discipline range from immediate effects to long-term damage that children carry well into adulthood. Violent discipline is the most widespread, and socially accepted, type of violence against children.

Another form of children’s rights violations is the sexual violence. Experiences of sexual violence in childhood hinder all aspects of development: physical, psychological/emotional and social. Apart from the physical injuries that can result, researchers have consistently found that the sexual abuse of children is associated with a wide array of mental health consequences and adverse behavioural outcomes in adulthood.

Early childhood development (ECD) sets the stage for life-long thriving. Investing in ECD is one of the most critical and cost-effective investments a country can make to improve adult health, education and productivity in order to build human capital and promote sustainable development. ECD is equity from the start and provides a good indication of national development. Efforts to improve ECD can bring about human, social and economic improvements for both individuals and societies.

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 results, ESCWA in collaboration with UNICEF met on 8th of April to discuss the organization of a joint webinar to build capacities of Arab countries to improve the production and dissemination of SDG indicators 4.2.1, 16.2.1 and 16.2.3.

Indicators	UNSD SDG Database (C-CA)	UNSD SDG Database (E-M-N-NA-G)	SDG in national reports
4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24-59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	7 (C): Algeria, Iraq, Mauritania, Oman, Qatar, State of Palestine, Tunisia	0	C = Iraq CA = Jordan C ≈ Oman C ≠ State of Palestine

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)

	1 (CA): Jordan ²		
16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	13 (C): Algeria, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Qatar, State of Palestine, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Yemen	0	C = Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, State of Palestine, Sudan C ≈ Jordan
16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	2 (CA): Comoros, State of Palestine	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 or country adjusted data, ≈: National data nearly same as Country data, ≠National data is not equal to Country data

OBJECTIVE- WHY?

ESCWA in collaboration with UNICEF, custodian agency of SDG 4.2.1, 16.2.1 and 16.2.3, organized a two-day webinar to create a common understanding among data producers on how to collect, measure and disseminate these SDG indicators to increase data availability and enhance national data flow between policy makers, other users and custodian agencies.

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 invigorate production and use of comparable SDG indicators.
- Strengthening inter-institutional coordination to invigorate production of SDG indicators and data flow.
- Sharing and discussing country challenges in measuring SDG indicators.

OUTCOME- FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The training familiarized the participating NSOs and other relevant stakeholders with the concepts, methodological tools, as well as an understanding of the challenges faced to measure the SDG indicators on early childhood development, children's punishment and experience of sexual violence in childhood.

² Please note these countries have data on the old ECDI (used in MICS prior to 2020). The old ECDI has been used as proxy measure to report on SDG 4.2.1 while the new ECDI2030 (which is fully aligned with the SDG definition) was being developed. You may want to add a footnote about this.

The training encouraged interactive dialogue and participants were invited to share their national experiences in data collection including challenges, queries and concerns. In addition, Palestine presented their experience on production of indicators 4.2.1, 16.2.1 and 16.2.3. Presentations to the meetings are available in the Arabic and English languages. Discussions are provided in Q&A annexed to the report. The full webinar proceedings were recorded to develop training materials.

4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24-59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex

SDG indicator 4.2.1 includes the following concepts:

- Health: gross motor development, fine motor development and self-care
- Learning: expressive language, literacy, numeracy, pre-writing, and executive functioning
- Psychosocial well-being: emotional skills, social skills, internalizing behavior, and externalizing behavior

The recommended measure for SDG 4.2.1 is the Early Childhood Development Index 2030 (ECDI2030) which includes 20 items to measure developmental outcomes among children aged 24 to 59 months in population-based surveys. The health component includes four items, learning includes 11 items and the psychosocial well-being includes five items.

The main source of data for this indicator are household surveys. Only seven countries from the 22 Arab countries have collected data on ECD outcomes through household surveys, namely Algeria, Iraq, Mauritania, Oman, Qatar, State of Palestine and Tunisia. However, those countries have used an older version of the ECDI. The new ECDI2030 was released by UNICEF in 2020. The older ECDI is to be considered a proxy for reporting on SDG 4.2.1; countries are therefore encouraged to use the new ECDI2030 for reporting on 4.2.1.

In 2018, Jordan applied the old ECDI in the Demographic and Health Survey with some modification to target population. Hence, data were considered as adjusted by UNICEF and reflected as such in the UNSD SDG database.

Recommendations for Countries:

- NSOs are encouraged to use the ECDI2030 in household surveys. Questionnaire on children aged 24 to 59 months, should be administered exclusively to child's mother/primary caregiver. It is important that no questions should be added or removed, nor should there be changes to question phrasing, question order or to response options
- Request ESCWA's or UNICEF support, where needed, to enhance production and dissemination of data for this indicator.

Recommendations for ESCWA/UNICEF:

- ESCWA and UNICEF are to provide support and advice to countries upon countries' request.

16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month

This indicator captures current levels of violent discipline used at the household level by caregivers or any other adults in the household. Even though this indicator is defined for children aged 1-17 years, it is measured only for children aged 1-14 years. It does not address the issue of physical punishment or psychological aggression by adults outside the home, such as teachers.

The standard measurement of this indicator does not capture who is administering the discipline or the frequency during the preceding month. It neither captures violence that may be perpetrated by a non-adult or a sibling. It is a prevalence indicator and therefore would require population-level data collection on a representative sample. It is collected through 11 questions in a household surveys such as MICS, DHS and PFHS addressed to the primary caregiver of the selected child. In MICS, psychological aggression refers to the action of shouting, yelling or screaming at a child, as well as calling a child offensive names, such as 'dumb' or 'lazy'. Physical (or corporal) punishment is an action intended to cause physical pain or discomfort, but not injuries. Physical punishment is defined as shaking the child, hitting or slapping him/her on the hand/arm/leg, hitting him/her on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with a hard object, spanking or hitting him/her on the bottom with a bare hand, hitting or slapping him/her on the face, head or ears, and beating him/her over and over as hard as possible.

Recommendations for Countries:

- NSOs to include the set of 11 questions in household surveys. Questionnaire to be administered to child's mother/primary caregiver.
- Request ESCWA's or UNICEF support, where needed, to enhance production and dissemination of data for this indicator

Recommendations for ESCWA/UNICEF:

- ESCWA and UNICEF to provide support and advice to countries upon their request.

16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18

This indicator captures all experiences of sexual violence that occurred during childhood (i.e., prior to age 18) regardless of the legal age of consent stipulated in relevant national legislation. Sexual violence is operationally defined in the indicator as sexual intercourse or any other sexual acts that were forced, physically or in any other way.

This retrospective indicator covers the adult population between the age of 18 and 29 years old. It is always reported on separately for women and men as data are collected through individual questionnaire. The main sources of data are household surveys such as DHS, family health survey, reproductive health survey. Other sources of data exist but rely on different study methodologies and designs, definitions of sexual violence, samples, and questions to elicit information. This indicator is not about meant to capture

crimes and therefore cannot be collected from administrative records such as police records. DHS module on domestic violence collects data on women aged 15-49 (one randomly selected woman per household); it also can be used to report on violence against men through 3 questions (DV26, DV27 and DV28 – see metadata).

Only two Arab countries have reported on this indicator and data are labelled as “Country Adjusted” namely Comoros (DHS) and State of Palestine (Violence Survey of the Palestinian Society) to adjust for the standard age group (i.e., ages 18 to 29 years). It is expected that the majority of other countries that implement demographic and health surveys such as DHS will start on reporting on this relatively new indicator in the near future.

Recommendations for Countries:

- NSOs to include the module on domestic violence in existing demographic and health surveys, if they are not conducting dedicated violence surveys. Questions to be administered by same sex interviewers. One woman or man aged 18-29 years per household should be selected to ensure privacy and safety of interviewee.
- NSOs are invited to volunteer to test new set of questions on sexual violence in childhood against both boys and girls that builds on the DHS experience and the experience of other already implemented surveys.

Recommendations for ESCWA/UNICEF:

- Special training on how to conduct the interview, with special guidance on interviewing men respondents.
- UNICEF to provide bilateral consultation to countries upon request.

TARGET AUDIENCE-WHO?

The first webinar was attended by 20 representatives from 12 national statistical offices namely: Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Mauritania, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Iraq and UAE. The meeting was also attended by 1 representative from the Resident Coordinator Office (RCO). The second webinar was attended by 28 representatives from 12 national statistical offices namely: Bahrain, Comoros, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Mauritania, Morocco, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, and UAE. The meeting was also attended by 2 representatives from the Resident Coordinator Office (RCO), 1 representative from Saudi Arabia OHCHR and 1 representative from Palestine WHO.

SCHEDULE AND LANGUAGE– PLATFORM?

The regional training was held on the 21st and 22nd of April 2021 from 2:00 to 4:00 P.M. and from 2:00 to 3:45 P.M., respectively on Zoom. Facilitation of the workshop was conducted in Arabic/English with simultaneous interpretation in English and Arabic languages.

TRAINING CERTIFICATION

35 participants were awarded a training certificate by the organizers for attending the webinar.

REGISTRATION AND EVALUATION

The first webinar was attended by 21 participants. The evaluation results of the 15 participants who completed the electronic evaluation are as follows:

- 73.3 per cent of respondents rated the overall quality of the webinar as “Excellent” and 26.7 per cent as “Good”.
- 80 per cent indicated that the webinar was successful in reaching its intended objectives as “Excellent”, 13.3 per cent as “Good” and 6.7 per cent as “Fair”.
- 73.3 per cent rated the inputs provided by presenters in reaching the intended outcome of the webinar as “Excellent” and 20 per cent as “Good” and 6.7 per cent as “Fair”.
- 73.4 per cent rated the overall organization and logistics of the webinar as “Excellent” and 13.3 per cent assessed it as “Good” and 13.3 per cent as “Fair”.

The second day webinar was attended by 32 participants. The evaluation results of the 18 participants who completed the electronic evaluation are as follows:

- 88.9 per cent of respondents rated the overall quality of the webinar as “Excellent” and 11.1 per cent as “Good”.
- 83.3 per cent indicated that the webinar was successful in reaching its intended objectives as “Excellent”, 11.1 per cent as “Good” and 5.6 per cent as “Fair”.
- 77.8 per cent rated the inputs provided by presenters in reaching the intended outcome of the webinar as “Excellent” and 22.2 per cent as “Good”.
- 83.3 per cent rated the overall organization and logistics of the webinar as “Excellent” and 11.1 per cent assessed it as “Good” and 5.6 per cent as “Fair”.

RESOURCES

- On SDG 4.2.1: ECDI2030 Resource Page, at <https://data.unicef.org/resources/early-childhood-development-index-2030-ecdi2030/>
- On SDG 16.2.1 and 16.2.3: United Nations Children’s Fund, *[A Generation to Protect: Monitoring violence, exploitation and abuse of children within the SDG framework](#)*, UNICEF, New York, 2020.

AGENDA

Day 1: Wednesday 21 April		Speakers
2:00 – 2:05 pm	Introduction to the Webinar (objective, speakers, and content)	ESCWA – Neda Jafar
2:10 – 4:00 pm	4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24-59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	UNICEF – Claudia Cappa
	Iraq experience Discussion – Q&A	Zainb Alamaey
3:50 – 4:00 pm	Way Forward and Conclusion	ESCWA – Neda Jafar UNICEF – Claudia Cappa
Day2: Thursday 22 April		
2:00 – 2:40 pm	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	UNICEF – Claudia Cappa
	Discussion – Q&A	
2:40 – 3:40 pm	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	UNICEF – Claudia Cappa
	Morocco Experience Discussion – Q&A	Mrs. Kbir Soufri
3:40 – 3:45 pm	Way Forward and Conclusion	ESCWA – Neda Jafar UNICEF – Claudia Cappa

GROUP PHOTO



LIST OF ANNEXES

Annex 1: ORGANIZERS AND LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Annex 2: METADATA

Annex 3: Q & A

Annex 1: ORGANIZERS AND LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

LIST OF ORGANIZERS

ESCWA	UNICEF
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LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Names	SDG 4.2.1	SDG 16.2.1 – 16.2.3
<p><u>Bahrain</u> Fatema Salem Statistician Information & eGovernment Authority Email: fatema.salem@iga.gov.bh Mobile: +973 39228221</p>	Yes	Yes
<p><u>Comoros</u> Mouhidine Cheikh Head of Statistics of the General Planning Commission General Planning Commission Email: mouhidinecheikh@gmail.com Mobile: 00269 373 91 93</p>	-	Yes
<p><u>Egypt</u> Abou ElEla Turki Census Specialist - Doctor of Population Geography Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) Email: Abouelala_t@capmas.gov.eg Mobile: 002 01066025107</p>	Yes	Yes

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Annex 2: METADATA

Indicators	Data Source	Summary of Metadata	Questions
<p>4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex</p>	<p>Main source: MICS, DHS</p>	<p>The domains included in the indicator for SDG indicator 4.2.1 include the following concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health: gross motor development, fine motor development and self-care • Learning: expressive language, literacy, numeracy, pre-writing, and executive functioning • Psychosocial well-being: emotional skills, social skills, internalizing behavior, and externalizing behavior <p>Computation method: The number of children aged 24 to 59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being divided by the total number of children aged 24 to 59 months in the population multiplied by 100.</p>	<p>ECD1. Can (name) walk on an uneven surface, for example, a bumpy or steep road, without falling? Yes/No/DK</p> <p>ECD2. Can (name) jump up with both feet leaving the ground? Yes/No/DK</p> <p>ECD3. Can (name) dress (him/herself), that is, put on pants and a shirt, without help? Yes/No/DK</p> <p>ECD4. Can (name) fasten and unfasten buttons without help? Yes/No/DK</p> <p>ECD5. Can (name) say 10 or more words, like ‘mama’ or ‘ball’? Yes/No/DK</p> <p>ECD6. Can (name) speak using sentences of 3 or more words that go together, for example, “I want water” or “The house is big”? ECD6. Can (name) speak using sentences of 3 or more words that go together, for example, “I want water” or “The house is big”?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes - No (go to ECD8) - DK (go to ECD8) <p>ECD7. Can (name) speak using sentences of 5 or more words that go together, for example, “The house is very big”? Yes/No/DK</p> <p>ECD8. Can (name) correctly use any of the words ‘I,’ ‘you,’ ‘she,’ or ‘he,’ for example, “I want water” or “He eats rice”? Yes/No/DK</p> <p>ECD9. If you show (name) an object (he/she) knows well, such as a cup or animal, can (he/she) consistently name it? Yes/No/DK By consistently we mean that (he/she) uses the same word to refer to the same object, even if the word used is not fully correct</p> <p>ECD10. Can (name) recognize at least 5 letters of the alphabet? Yes/No/DK</p>

			<p>ECD11. Can (name) write (his/her) name? Yes/No/DK</p> <p>ECD12. Can (name) recognize all numbers from 1 to 5? Yes/No/DK</p> <p>ECD13. If you ask (name) to give you 3 objects, such as 3 stones or 3 beans, does (he/she) give you the correct amount? Yes/No/DK</p> <p>ECD14. Can (name) count 10 objects, for example 10 fingers or 10 blocks, without mistakes? Yes/No/DK</p> <p>ECD15. Can (name) do an activity, such as coloring or playing with building blocks, without repeatedly asking for help or giving up too quickly? Yes/No/DK</p> <p>ECD16. Does (name) ask about familiar people other than parents when they are not there, for example, "Where is Grandma?"? Yes/No/DK</p> <p>ECD17. Does (name) offer to help someone who seems to need help? Yes/No/DK</p> <p>ECD18. Does (name) get along well with other children? Yes/No/DK</p> <p>ECD19. How often does (name) seem to be very sad or depressed? Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year, or never?</p> <p>ECD20. Compared with children of the same age, how much does (name) kick, bite, or hit other children or adults? Would you say: not at all, the same or less, more, or a lot more?</p>
16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment	Main source: National household surveys, MICS, DHS,	In Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), psychological aggression refers to the action of shouting, yelling or screaming at a child, as well as calling a child offensive	CD12. All the adults use certain ways to teach children the right behavior or to address a behavior problem. I will read various methods that are used and I want you to tell me if you or anyone else in your household has used this method with (name) in the past month.

<p>and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month</p>	<p>PAPFAM, Health-survey</p>	<p>names, such as 'dumb' or 'lazy'. Physical (or corporal) punishment is an action intended to cause physical pain or discomfort, but not injuries. Physical punishment is defined as shaking the child, hitting or slapping him/her on the hand/arm/leg, hitting him/her on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with a hard object, spanking or hitting him/her on the bottom with a bare hand, hitting or slapping him/her on the face, head or ears, and beating him/her over and over as hard as possible. Computation method: Number of children aged 1-17 (or 1-14) years who are reported to have experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month divided by the total number of children aged 1-17 (or 1-14) in the population multiplied by 100</p>	<p>CD12A. Took away privileges, forbade something (name) liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house. Yes/No CD12B. Explained why something (The behavior) was wrong. Yes/No CD12C. Shook (him/her) Yes/No CD12D. Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her). Yes/No CD12E. Gave (him/her) something else to do. Yes/No CD12F. Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand. Yes/No CD12G. Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object. Yes/No CD12H. Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that. Yes/No CD12I. Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears. Yes/No CD12J. Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg. Yes/No CD12K. Beat (him/her) up, that is hit (him/her) over and over as hard as one could. Yes/No</p>
<p>16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18</p>	<p>Main source: DHS, MICS (occasionally)</p>	<p>Sexual violence comprises any sexual activities imposed by an adult on a child against which the child is entitled to protection by criminal law. This includes: (a) The inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful or psychologically harmful sexual activity; (b) The use of children in commercial sexual exploitation; (c)</p>	<p>DV26. At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone other than any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to? Remember I do not want to include any husband or male partner</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes - No - Refused to answer/no answer

	<p>The use of children in audio or visual images of child sexual abuse; and (d) Child prostitution, sexual slavery, sexual exploitation in travel and tourism, trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation (within and between countries), sale of children for sexual purposes and forced marriage.</p> <p>Sexual activities are also considered as abuse when committed against a child by another child if the offender is significantly older than the victim or uses power, threat or other means of pressure.</p> <p>Computation method: Number of young women and men aged 18-29 years who report having experienced any sexual violence by age 18 divided by the total number of young women and men aged 18-29 years, respectively, in the population multiplied by 100</p>	<p>DV27. At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes - No - Refused to answer/no answer <p>DV28.</p> <p>Ever married/ever lived with a man/ ever had a male partner.</p> <p>a) How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to by anyone, not including any husband or any other male partner?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Age in completed years - Don't know <p>Never married/ never had a male partner</p> <p>b) How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Age in completed years - Don't know
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Other indicators with sufficient data:

5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age

16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age

Annex 3: Q & A

Country /Name	Questions	Answers
Indicator 4.2.1		
ESCWA	Based on the slide 17 of your presentation, I have noticed that for example for the last age group the minimum number of expected of milestones is 15 and not 20 as mentioned before. Why?	The aim is to capture children who are minimally developmentally on track. We did not want to penalize the children by putting 20.
Iraq – Zainab Ali	Is it possible to cover the children aged between 36 and 59 months and to adopt the questions that figures for the ECD in MICS from 2000 to 2019?	The ECDI2030 was validated for use with children aged 24 to 59 months and is not recommended for use with younger nor older children. The ECD questions figuring in the older versions are not comparable with the ECDI 2030 that was launched last year. Therefore, the data obtained through the old ECDI are considered as proxies of indicator 4.2.1.
Iraq – Zainab Ali	Can we take into consideration data from 2000 to 2019?	No as mentioned before, data obtained from the old ECDI are proxies for the indicator.
Jordan – Amani Joudeh	Comments on their presentation related to DHS 2017	There is no other way in the SDG database to note data that slightly differ from the standard definition. We used CA to flag such cases. Jordan data on ECD were collected on the youngest child in the family and this differs from the standard definition.
Iraq – Zainab Ali	Can we add these questions in IHSAS?	I will need to see the design of the questionnaire first and then will be able to advise. The questionnaire should include women of reproductive age 15-49 as respondents as well because they will be answering the questions.
Indicator 16.2.1		

Sudan - Magda	In 2014, we have conducted MICS4 and included the set of questions for children from 1-14. However, the percentage was very high, 63.9% since in Sudan families are big and all the relatives are considered as family members. For this reason, we need a training to clarify this matter.	The Arab region has the highest level of violent discipline practices against children. Of course, children can be subject to such practices by parents and other family members. But this module is about the violent discipline used by any <u>adult household member</u> .
Morocco – El Kbira Sfour	Indicator 16.2.1 is related to children aged 1-17 years old. However, in your presentation, you have mentioned that this indicator is available for children aged 1-14. Can you please clarify?	The SDG indicator covers children from 1 to 17. When it comes to very young children below the age of 1, there are forms of violence that might occur such as baby shaking syndrome but in this case, it is not violent discipline, it is more of child abuse. It is true that this indicator covers children from 1 to 17. However, the instrument that has been developed for use in MICS stops at age 14. This instrument was not tested and validated for older children. Many of these questions do not apply for older children.
Ali Sadek	Are babysitters or housemaids considered as caregivers?	In this case, the formulation of this indicator is also made to capture anybody who is a caregiver at home. We ask the mothers about the violence discipline that has been used on any child by any adult household member.
ESCWA	We have noticed that MICS module can be also asked to children from 5 to 17. Does this mean that in the MICS we should take the definition as 1-17?	There is an age skip meaning when the interview comes to these questions, if the child age is 15, 16 and 17, the questions are skipped. There is another reason for why this is the case and it is related to the design issues. Many surveys actually cover as respondents women and men aged 15-49 years old. So, in such situations, the respondents might be aged 15, 16 or 17, married and is still a child. If married, in this case the caregiver might be the husband, which leads to other forms of violence.
Indicator 16.2.3		
ESCWA	Are the questions the same for men and women? In which recommended survey can we	The questions are the same for women and men in the DHS module. If there is a men questionnaire that is part of the survey, it is recommended to include these questions in this questionnaire. The main issue resides in the fact that a few countries do not use both questionnaires or do not include these questions in the men questionnaire.

	<p>include these questions for men?</p> <p>In ESCWA, we have the VAW questionnaire that has these questions, but it only covers the population that have experienced sexual violence before the age of 15 years old, shall we change it?</p>	<p>It will be ideal to capture all the experience of sexual violence prior to the age of 18 instead of age 15. Capturing only the experience prior to the age of 15, the total prevalence will be underestimated because most sexual violence happens after the age of 15. Another possibility is to include the questions for below the age of 15, ask them to the children aged 16 and 17 and to add to them questions about sexual violence in the past 12 months or if they have ever been subjected to sexual violence.</p>
Iraq – Zainb Ali	<p>Since there are customs and traditions, and the answer to this question affects the family's reputation, can an indirect question be used for the purpose of calculating this indicator?</p>	<p>It is very important to select interviewers that understand the meaning of privacy and confidentiality. There are strict guidelines on how to implement such questions. Moreover, the fieldworkers must be trained on how to handle the interview and how to retain privacy and confidentiality. If the privacy cannot be guaranteed, the interview shall not take place or if the interview is interrupted, the fieldworker must change the subject. All these instructions must be explained to all respondents before the interview.</p>
Kuwait – Khaled Al Enezi	<p>Are the questions mentioned in the Violence Survey of the Palestinian Society enough to collect data for this indicator?</p>	<p>DHS questions are at present suitable options, even if they were not designed to capture violence in childhood. If there is an interest to test new questions, UNICEF is ready to discuss with the interested countries.</p>