

SDG 16 Data in the Arab Region



Shared Prosperity **Dignified Life**



11th Workshop on Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

16 October 2024

Content

❖ **ESCWA strategies of actions to bridge data gaps in SDGs:**

- *Building National Data Partnership and Modernize NSS*
- *Strengthen Capacity Building*
- *Enhancing Data Infrastructure*
- *Promote global, regional, and bilateral technical cooperations*
- *Reporting on SDG data and evaluating LNOB*
- *Developing Strategies for survey-based indicators.*

❖ **Dissemination of SDG reports**

❖ **Arab SDG Monitor:**

- *SDG16 Data Availability*
- *SDG 16 Progress and key facts*

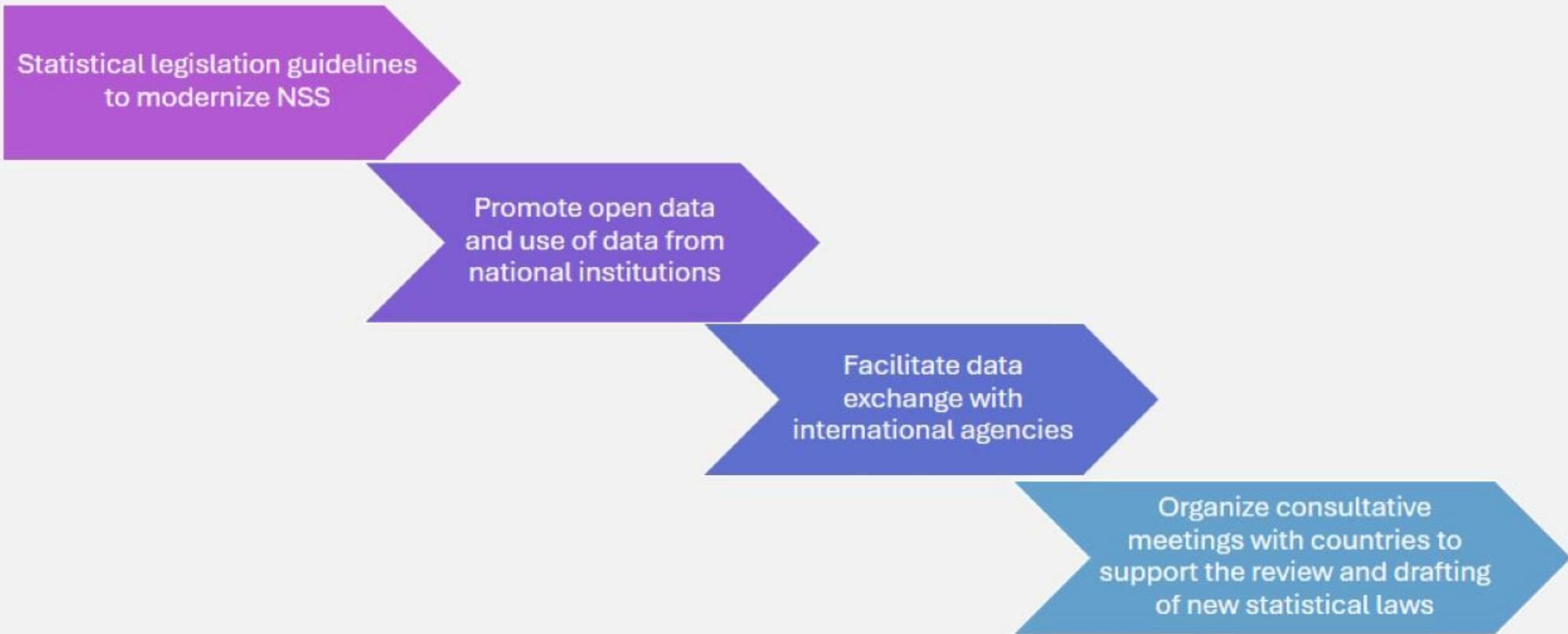
Building National Data Partnerships

To bridge SDG data gaps, ESCWA is supporting National Statistical Offices (NSO) in:

- Building and developing national partnerships;
- Maximize the benefits of administrative record data;
- Develop tools for SDG data collection from surveys and censuses;
- Invest in modern technology for SDG data collection and analysis;
- Collaborate with UN agencies that are custodians of SDG indicators in data collection, sharing, dissemination, and analysis;



Modernizing National Statistical Systems



Modernizing National Statistical Systems: Assessment of National Statistical Laws

ESCWA developed the Self-assessment of National Statistical Laws tool to help Arab countries evaluate and update their statistical legislation



<https://pb.unescwa.org/gloss>

The tool supports the national statistical offices in ESCWA member countries to improve national statistical laws for a better management, modernization and coordination of the work of national statistical systems and other producers of official statistics.

القسم A هدف القانون ونطاقه		القسم B المبادئ الأساسية والإحصاءات الرسمية والتعريفات		القسم C النظام الإحصائي الوطني وكبير الإحصائيين	
Country	%	Country	%	Country	%
Somalia	100%	Somalia	100%	Somalia	75%
Tunisia	80%	Oman	100%	UAE	53%
Jordan	60%	UAE	100%	Oman	44%
Oman	50%	Iraq	50%	KSA	31%
Bahrain	40%	Jordan	50%	Palestine	28%
Mauritania	40%	Palestine	50%	Sudan	25%
Qatar	40%	Qatar	50%	Egypt	22%
KSA	40%	KSA	50%	Jordan	19%
UAE	30%	Sudan	50%	Qatar	19%
Kuwait	20%	Tunisia	50%	Libya	13%
Syria	20%	Bahrain	0%	Syria	13%
Egypt	10%	Egypt	0%	Tunisia	13%
Iraq	10%	Kuwait	0%	Yemen	9%
Lebanon	10%	Lebanon	0%	Iraq	6%
Libya	10%	Libya	0%	Kuwait	6%
Morocco	10%	Mauritania	0%	Mauritania	6%
Palestine	10%	Morocco	0%	Bahrain	0%
Sudan	10%	Syria	0%	Lebanon	0%
Yemen	10%	Yemen	0%	Morocco	0%



Somalia	69%
UAE	58%
Oman	56%
Tunisia	49%
Saudi Arabia	49%
Jordan	44%
Sudan	42%
Qatar	41%
Mauritania	36%
Palestine	36%
Egypt	25%
Kuwait	23%
Morocco	22%
Yemen	20%
Libya	19%
Bahrain	18%
Lebanon	18%
Syria	16%
Iraq	14%

Strengthening Statistical Capacity

An interagency collaboration, ESCWA organized a series of webinars on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators on which data is under-produced and disseminated in the Arab region. That aims to:

- Increase data availability;
- Enhance national data flow to national policymakers and regional users;
- Synchronizing the collection, measurement and dissemination of SDG data;
- Improving understanding of metadata and the nature of data in the UNSD SDG database;
- Strengthening inter-institutional coordination to invigorate production of data on SDG indicators
- Knowledge-sharing and discussing country-specific challenges in measuring SDG indicators



Strengthening Statistical Capacity: SDG16 & Metadata

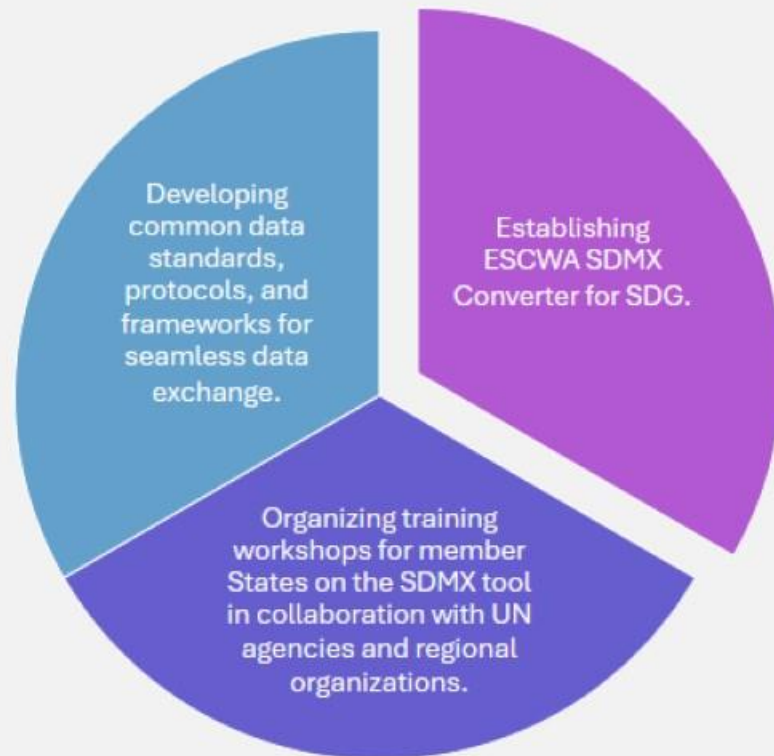
- ESCWA has held 5 webinars in 2021 and 2022, addressing 18 selected indicators in SDG16, explaining their **metadata**, improve statistical capacity to stimulate the production, flow and use of comparable SDG indicator data, and enhance institutional

Indicator	Webinar done in collaboration with	Link to the webinar
16.1.1; 16.1.2; 16.1.3; 16.3.1; 16.3.2; 16.3.3; 16.4.2; 16.6.2; 16.7.1; 16.7.2; 16.10.1; 16.a.1; 16.b.1	UNDP Global Policy Centre for Governance	https://bit.ly/4eN0qnf
16.2.1; 16.2.3	UNICEF	https://bit.ly/3Brvbj3
16.2.2	UNODC	https://bit.ly/47U7jRh
16.5.2	World Bank	https://bit.ly/4eNOMs7
16.6.1	World Bank	https://bit.ly/4gJdFhr

<https://www.unescwa.org/events/series-sdg-webinars-arab-region>

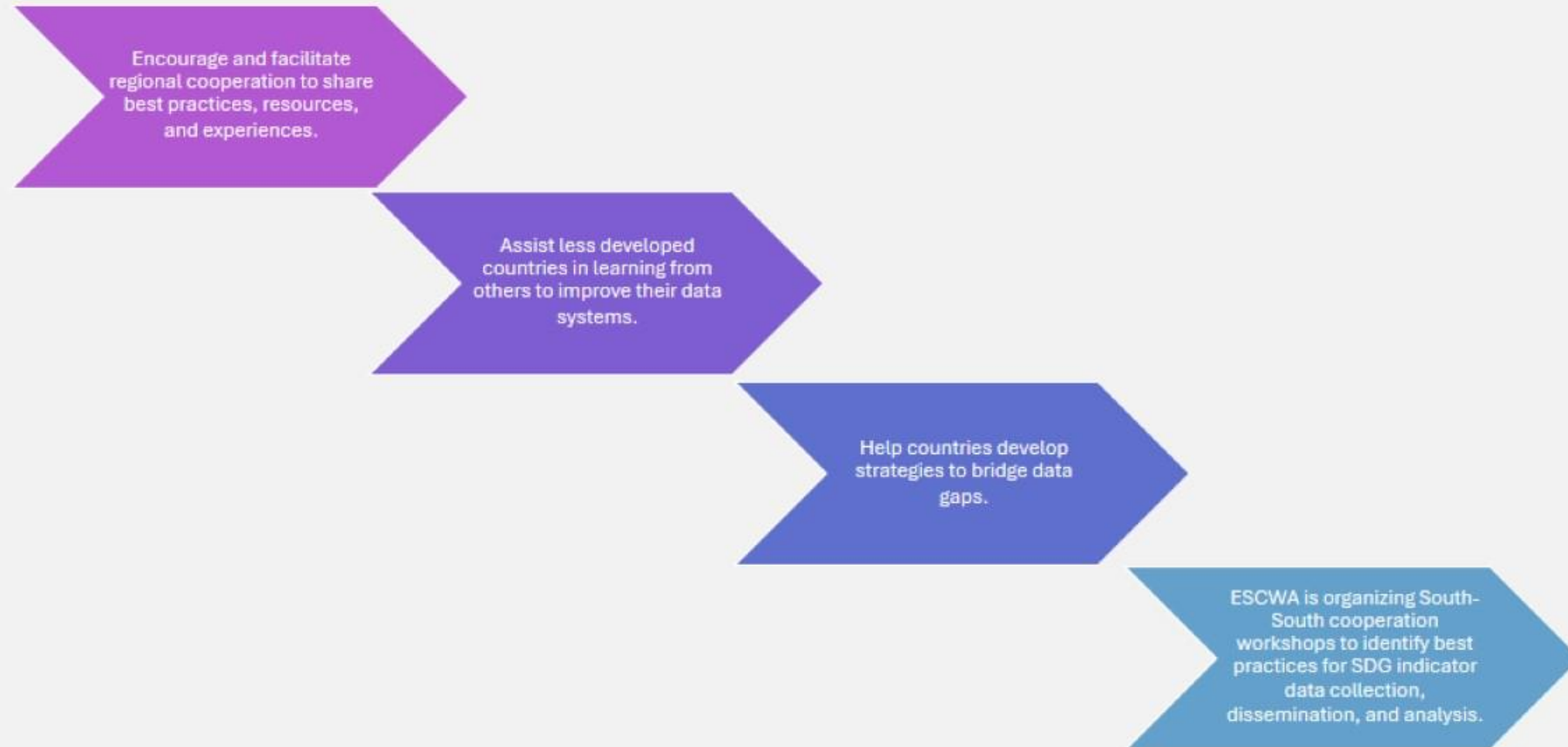
Enhancing Data Infrastructure

To support data interoperability and facilitate secure data exchange, ESCWA scaled up the SDMX tool for exchanging and validation SDG data,



Facilitates the timely exchange and dissemination of quality national SDG data to Arab SDG Monitor National Reporting Platforms including the use of validation tool as per SDG metadata standards.

Promoting Regional Cooperation (South-South)

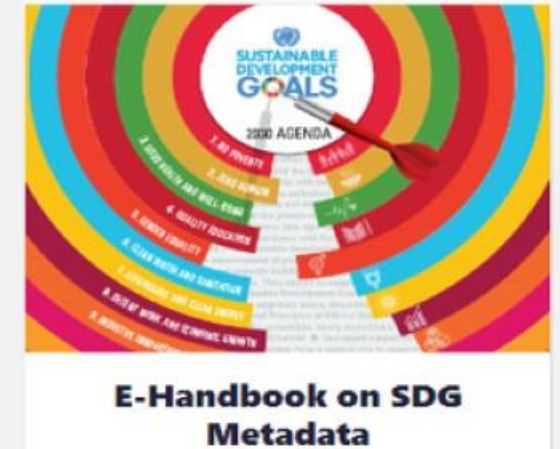


Collaborating at the global level

ESCWA collaborates with UN agencies and other international organizations.

The Aim is to stimulate production, flow, and use of comparable SDG indicator data and enhances institutional coordination.

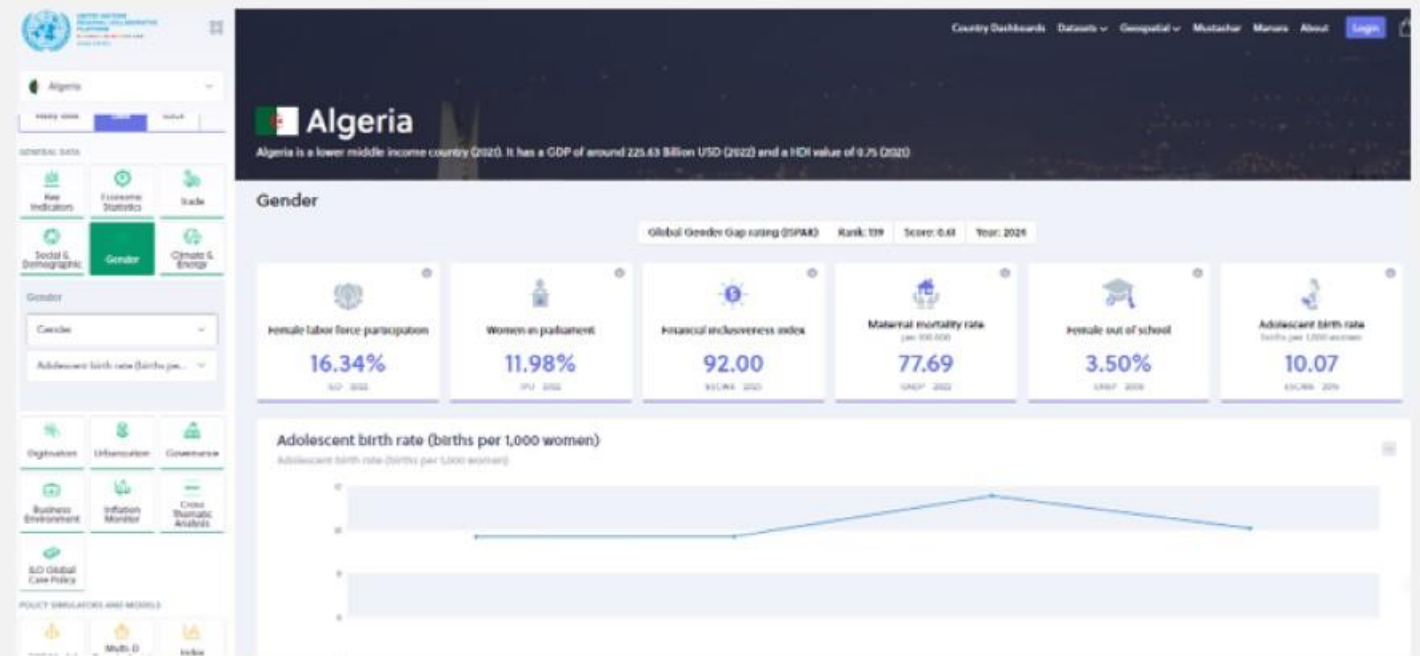
- Focus on less widely produced, insufficient data, or not well understood indicators.
- Organizes webinars to enhance understanding of metadata and improve statistical capacity.



- Resourceful tool for standardized metadata
- 275 indicators English and Arabic languages
- 250+ links to additional resources and online courses

Establishing systems for monitoring and evaluating disaggregated data to achieve the principle of leaving no one behind

developing platforms and tools to produce data disaggregated by [disability](#), age, [gender](#) and other categories to provide policymakers with data needed to formulate inclusive policies that leave no one behind;



Encouraging electronic monitoring of SDG reporting

- ESCWA developed an electronic Monitoring Application for the Reporting on SDGs (MARS) in cooperation with countries and Custodian Agencies.
- MARS aims to improve data flow and management from administrative sources.
- Its main components are the UN Agencies calendar for data reporting and the countries' network of SDG data providers from NSS.
- Digitizes coordination for more transparent and accountable reporting.
- Helps assess the effectiveness of data provision initiatives.
- Data collection tool for four Indicators in SDG16 are available on MARS:
16.1.1, 16.2.2, 16.3.2, and 16.7.1



Developing strategies for survey-based indicators

- First dynamic software at the global level
- Collaboration with 35 custodian agencies
- Practical and user-friendly searchable guide
- Aim to help countries to produce comparable and standardized indicators by providing standardized household questions for 188+ indicators.
- Aims to increase data flow by providing the inquiry tools and periodicity for each indicator.



Source type: Survey (1) Area

Goal Target Indicator

Select Goal(s), Target(s), and/or Indicator(s) to filter
CTRL-click to select multiple or deselect or refresh

ID	Indicator Name	Custodian Agency	Data Sources	Metadata	Sample Survey Questions
167	16.2.2 Proportion of population aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18, by sex (% of population aged 18-29)	UNICEF	Math sources: Household surveys such as Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)	Sexual violence comprises any sexual activities imposed by an adult on a child against whom 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) The use of children in audio or visual images of child sexual abuse; (d) Child prostitution, sexual slavery, sexual exploitation in child sex tourism, trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation, and between countries; sale or entry into sexual purposes and forced marriage. 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. 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, excluding in the population multiplied by 100.	UNICEF / DHS: QW26. 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 intimate 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) - Yes - No - Refused to answer/no answer UNICEF / DHS: QW27. 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? (Remember, I do not want to include any husband or male partner) - Yes - No - Refused to answer/no answer UNICEF / DHS: QW28. Ever (remember those with a check mark had a male partner at 1 time and were you the first time you were forced 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 any other male partner) - Don't know UNICEF / DHS: QW29. Have (remember those with a check mark had a male partner) at 1 time you were forced 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 any other male partner) - Don't know

Promoting Technical Cooperation on Improving data Availability and Quality

Since September 2020, ESCWA has undertaken a series of bilateral meetings to review the SDGs data with Arab countries, with the aim of increasing data availability and improve data quality for better SDG progress monitoring.

Country	2020-21	2022	2023	2024	Total
Algeria	8	3			11
Bahrain	10	3	11		24
Egypt	13	2	3		18
Iraq	20	4	2		26
Jordan	3	1	3		7
Kuwait	8	2	2		12
Lebanon	5				5
Libya	3		2		5
Oman	2	5	5		12
Palestine		4			4
Qatar	4		5		9
Saudi Arabia	3	4	3		10
Somalia	13	5	5	1	24
Sudan	10	3			13
UAE	2	4	6	2	14
Yemen	3	4	1		8
Syria		2	1		3
Morocco		2	2		4
Tunisia			1		1
Djibouti				2	2
Total	107	48	52	5	212

Dissemination of SDG Reports

Publications

- [Progress towards SDGs in the Arab Region, 2024](#)
- [Progress towards SDGs in the Arab Region, 2023](#)
- [Annual SDG Review, 2022](#)
- [Between Now and 2030, 2021](#)
- [Arab National Reporting Platforms for SDGs: Assessment, 2019](#)
- [Generic Statistical Law, 2024](#)
- [The Arab Gender Gap Report: Gender Equality and the Sustainable Development Goals, 2020](#)
- [Arab Sustainable Development Report, 2024](#)
- [Background note SDG 17, 2022](#)
- [Arab Sustainable Development Report, 2020](#)

SDG Frameworks

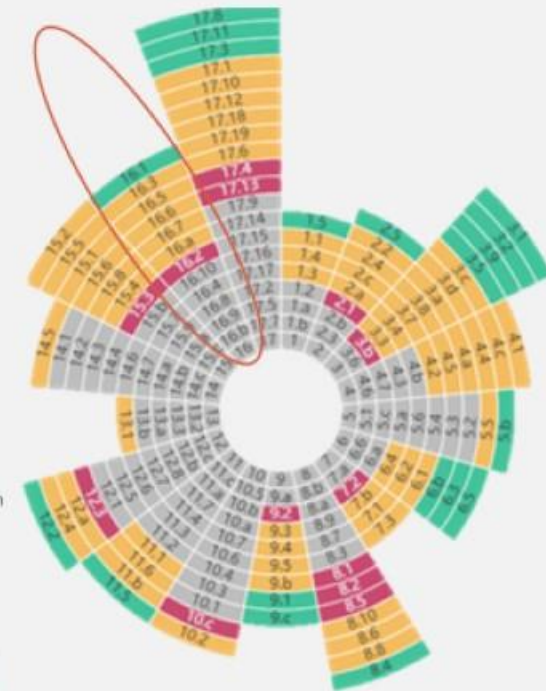
- [Gender-SDG Framework Indicators \(2021-22\)](#)
- [Children and Youth-SDG Framework Indicators \(2021-22\)](#)
- [Disability-SDG Framework Indicators \(2021-22\)](#)



Arab SDG Monitor



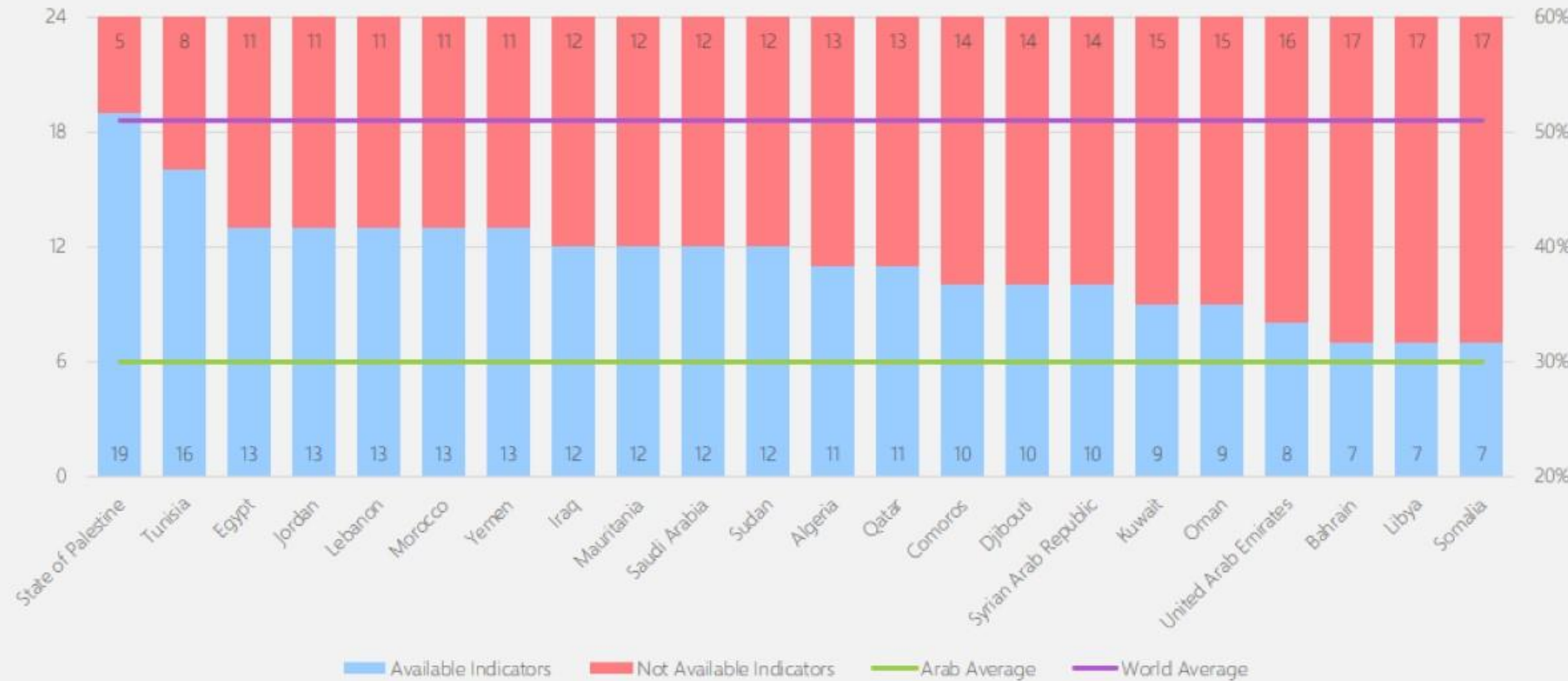
A data-driven, dynamic, and user-friendly SDG dashboard with country and regional visualizations. The dashboard presents SDG stories from different perspectives using heat maps, scorecards, speedometers, coxcombs, and others to monitor progress towards 2030 targets.



Arab Region SDG16 Data Availability

- 30% of Series available
 - 23% sufficient data
 - 7% insufficient data
- 70% of series without data as per the SDG Framework

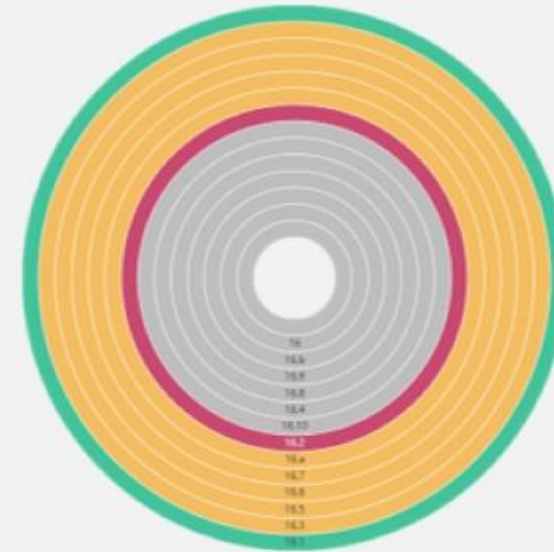
Limited capacity to produce and disseminate SDG indicators from administrative records and surveys



Arab Region SDG16 Progress

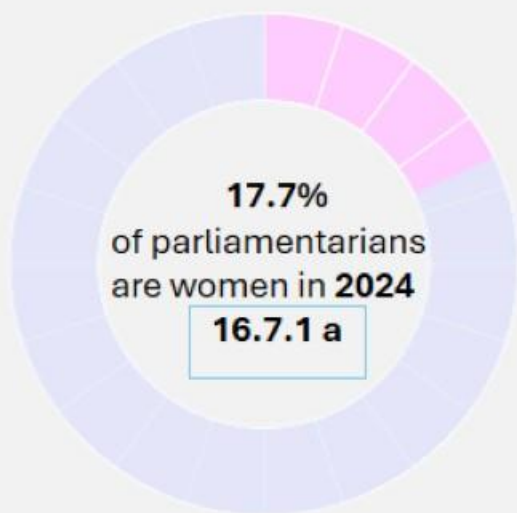
7 Targets

- 16.1 on track
- 16.3, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.a1 in progress
- 16.2 off track
- 16.9 and 16.10 (insufficient data)
- 16.4, 16.8, and 16.b (no target yet)



- 16.1.1 Intentional homicides
- 16.2.2 Detected victims Of human trafficking
- 16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees
- 16.5.2 Bribery
- 16.6.1 Government Expenditure
- 16.7.1 Population representativity in public institutions
- 16.a.1 National Human Right: institutions

Institutions in the Arab region are not inclusive enough



Women are significantly underrepresented in the public services roles in the Arab region with gender Parity of **0.44** in 2022

16.7.1 b



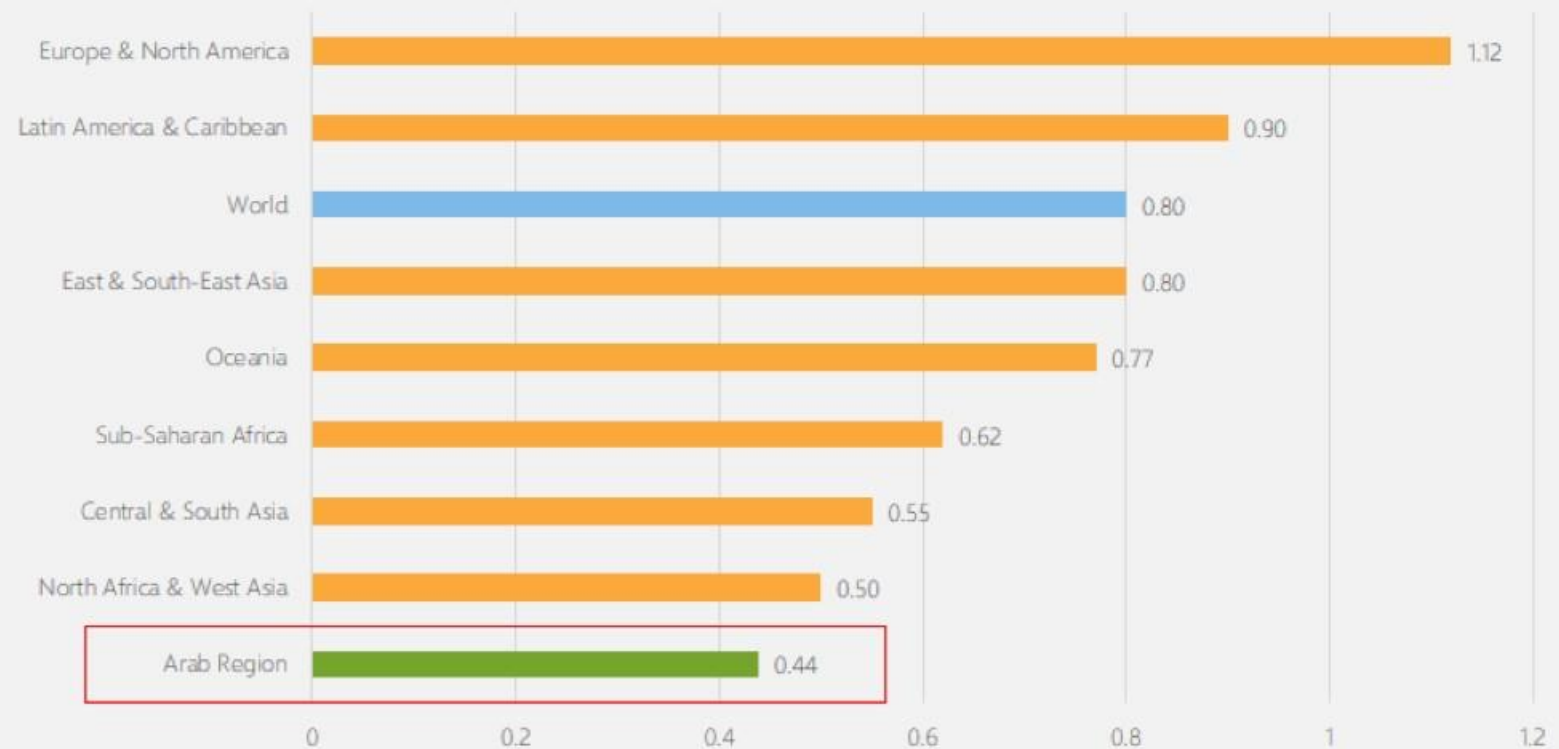
1 in 7
Children under the age of 5
do not have their births
registered in 2023 (**85.9%**)

16.9.1

Institutions in the Arab region are not inclusive enough (2)

16.7.1 b Ratio of women in public service to the proportion of women in working age population, by region, 2022

Distribution of Public Services Positions



The Arab region is the less inclusive of women among other regions

The Arab region is not very safe

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



31,370 per 100,000
Homicides in 2022

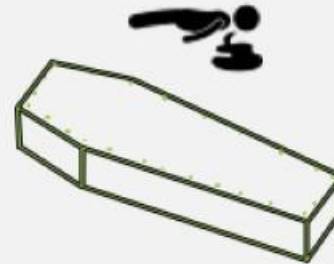


26,199
(10.9 per 100,000)



5,531
(2.5 per 100,000)

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



4,415 deaths in armed
conflicts in 2022

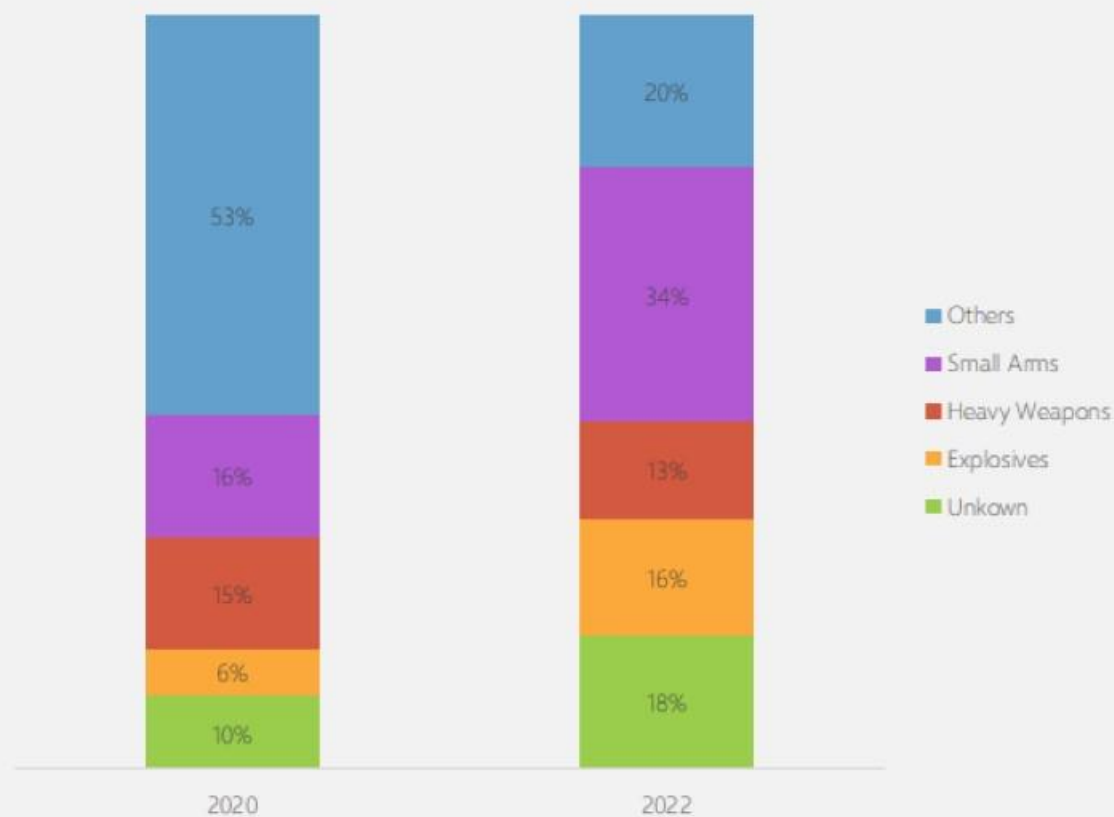
1,884 Civilian deaths

1,464 Non-Civilian deaths

1,067 Unknow deaths

The Arab region is not very safe (2)

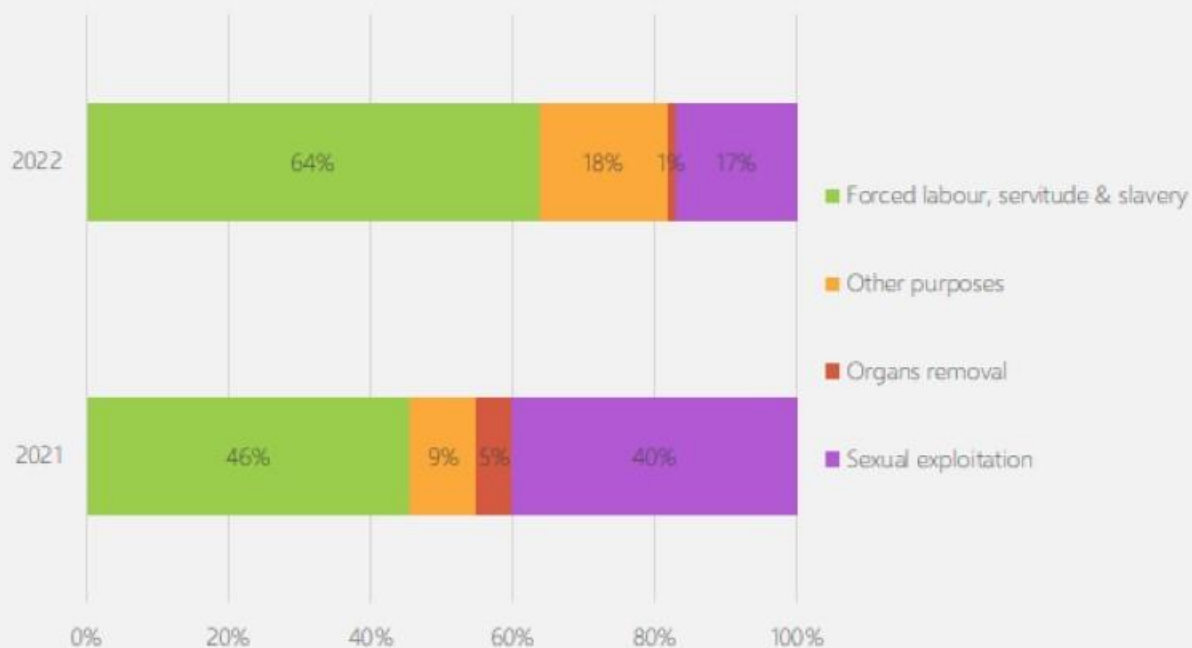
16.1.2 Percentage distribution of conflict-related deaths, by cause of death in the Arab region, 2022



4,415 deaths in armed conflicts in 2022

Crime and corruption are jeopardizing Peace and development in the Arab region

16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation



1 in 5 of firms experienced at least one bribery payment (19.7%) in 2023

16.5.2



Shared Prosperity **Dignified Life**



Thank you