

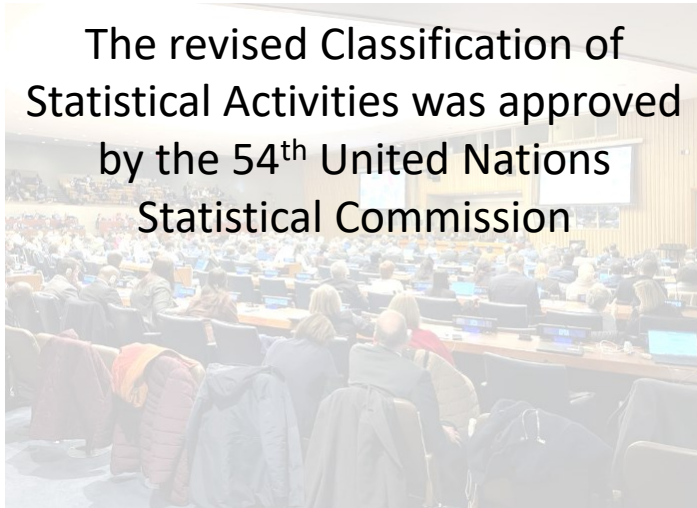
SEMINAR ON STATISTICS CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

5 JUNE

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Strengthening
capacity in
Governance
Statistics

Governance Statistics as a statistical activity



The aim of CSA 2.0 is to classify information about statistical activities (such as data collection, processing, dissemination, capacity development, statistical events, working groups, etc.). It provides a top-level structure to make it easier to find information. The domains 1-5 (subject-matter domains) can also be used to classify statistical data and products.

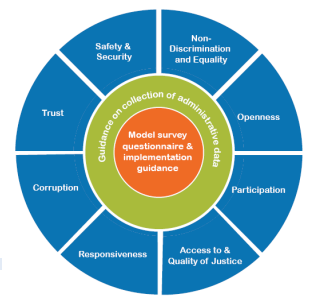
Domains in the Classification:

- 1 – Demographic and social statistics
- 2 – Economic statistic
- 3 – Environment statistics
- 4 - Governance statistics**
- 5 – Cross-cutting statistics
- 6 – Statistical Infrastructure and methodology
- 7 – Strategic and managerial activities

Defining Governance Statistics



Governance Statistics and SDG 16



SDG 16 can be considered a core set of indicators to measure governance. Several indicators are easily classified in the definition of governance. Some examples:

Governance Dimensions	SDG 16 on Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Institutions
Safety and Security	16.1.1 Intentional Homicide; 16.1.2 Conflict Related Deaths; 16.1.3 Violence; 16.1.4 Safety; 16.2.2 Human Trafficking; 16.2.3 Sexual violence against minors;
Access to and quality of justice	16.3.1 Violence Reporting; 16.2.3 Unsentenced detainees; 16.3.3 Access to civil Justice
Corruption	16.5.1 and 16.5.2 Bribery
Responsiveness	16.6.2 Satisfaction with public services; 16.7.2 External Political Efficacy
Participation	16.7.1 Participation and Representation
Openness	16.10.1 Killing and disappearance of trade unionists and human rights advocates; 16.10.2 Public Access to Information
Discrimination	16.b.1 discrimination
Crosscutting	16.4.1 Illicit Financial Flows; 16.6.1 Government Expenditures; 16.8.1 Voting Rights; 16.9.1 Birth Registration

Strengthening of conceptual frameworks and methodological standards



Agenda 2030



Framework approved in GA



Framework with Tier 1 and 2 only

...

2015

2016

2017

2018

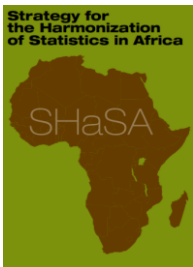
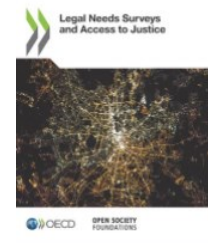
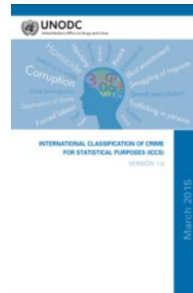
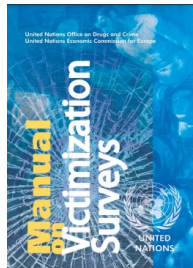
2019

2020

2021

2022

2023



Examples of frameworks/Strategies that can be informed by the governance indicators

- **National Development Plans** Other examples of the possible use of some indicators:
- **Inform Strategies/Plans/Policies on:**
 1. **Public Administration** In the Dominican Republic, the Ministry of Public Administration gives out several awards to recognize excellence in quality of services
 2. **Gender**
 3. **Human Rights** Turkey implemented the Health Transformation Program in response to low patient and provider satisfaction with the healthcare system.
 4. **Rule of Law**
 5. **Education** In Argentina, data on access to justice informed the Model Law: creation of the Judicial Team Specialized in Domestic, Sexual and Institutional Violence
 6. **Health**
 7. **...**
- **National Voluntary Review** South Korea, the underrepresentation of female managers in the public service has been addressed through the adoption of a quota system for female managers

Prioritization of SDG 16 in the Voluntary National Reviews

Number of Voluntary National Reviews in 2021 that focused on one of the targets of SDG 16

16.1	Reduce violence	38
16.2	End child abuse, exploitation, and violence	36
16.3	Equal access to justice	38
16.4	Reduce illicit financial and arms flows	26
16.5	Reduce corruption and bribery	35
16.6	Accountable transparent institutions	40
16.7	Representative decision-making	34
16.8	Participation of developing countries in global governance	23
16.9	Legal identity for all	25
16.10	Access to information and fundamental freedoms	32
16.A	Strengthen national institutions to prevent violence, terrorism, and crime	32
16.B	Promote non-discriminatory laws and policies	32

Source: [Review of the 2021 voluntary national reviews & sdg 16](#)

Some challenges in reporting data:
Egypt – Data gathering, data disaggregation and statistical capacity
Azerbaijan – Data disaggregation
Iraq – communication between stakeholders
Sweden – Data disaggregation
Indonesia – COVID-19 did not allow training

Prioritization of SDG 16 in the Voluntary National Reviews

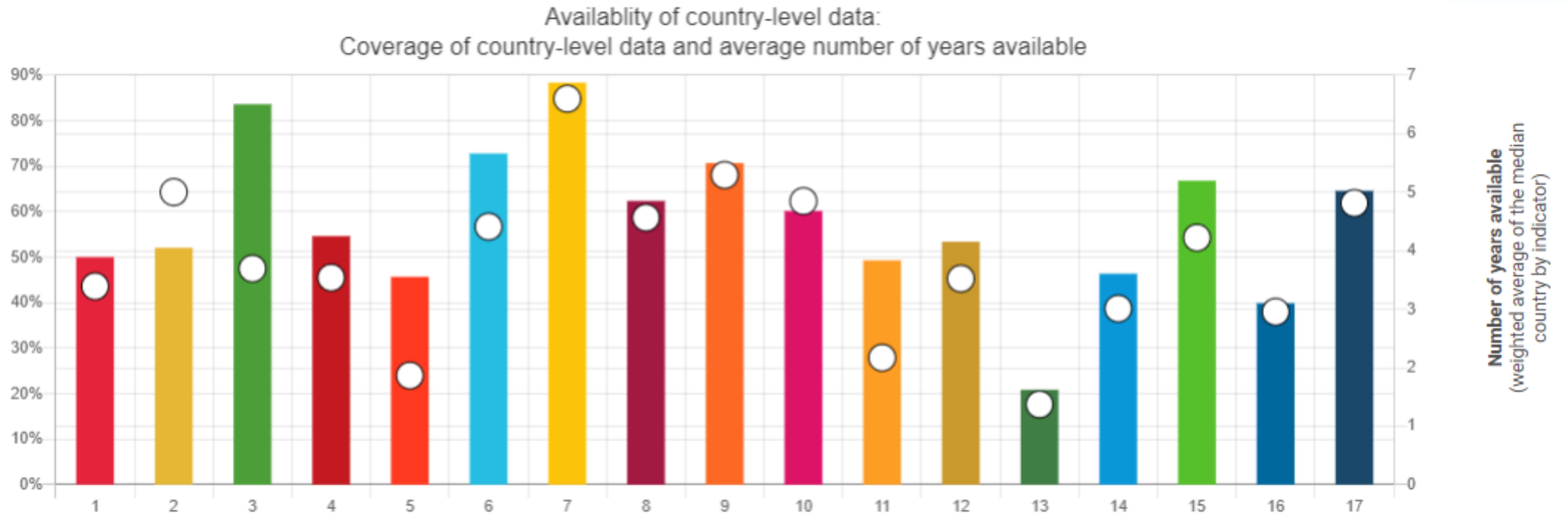
Percentage of countries reporting on SDG 16 by target, in 2016 and 2021

Target	Target name	% in 2016	% in 2021
16.1	Reduce violence	41	95
16.2	End child abuse, exploitation, and violence	45	90
16.3	Equal access to justice	64	95
16.4	Reduce illicit financial and arms flows	23	65
16.5	Reduce corruption and bribery	45	88
16.6	Accountable transparent institutions	55	100
16.7	Representative decision-making	59	85
16.8	Participation of developing countries in global governance	45	58
16.9	Legal identity for all	23	63
16.1	Access to information and fundamental freedoms	55	80
16.A	Strengthen national institutions to prevent violence, terrorism, and crime	45	80
16.B	Promote non-discriminatory laws and policies	64	80

Since the first round of VNRs, there was an increase in the number of countries reporting in all targets of SDG 16.

Source: [Review of the 2021 voluntary national reviews & sdg 16](#)

Data availability of SDG Indicators




Source: SDG Indicators Database, Extracted 03 June 2023

SDG 16 – 12 Targets and 24 indicators

		TIER	CUSTODIAN AGENCY			TIER	CUSTODIAN AGENCY			
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	1	UNODC, WHO	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1	Proportions of positions in national and local public 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	2	IPU, UNDP	
	16.1.2	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause	2	OHCHR		16.7.2	Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	2	UNDP	
	16.1.3	Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months	2	UNODC		16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	16.8.1	Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	1	DESA/FFDO
	16.1.4	Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	2	UNODC						
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	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	2	UNICEF	16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	1	UNSD, UNICEF	
	16.2.2	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	2	UNODC						
	16.2.3	Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	2	UNICEF	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	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	2	OHCHR	
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	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	2	UNODC		16.10.2	Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	2	UNESCO-UI	
	16.3.2	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	1	UNODC		16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.a.1	Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	1	OHCHR
16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	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.	2	UNODC, UNDP, OECD	16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development		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	2	OHCHR
	16.4.1	Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)	2	UNODC, UNCTAD						
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.4.2	Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments	2	UNODC, UNODA						
	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	2	UNODC						
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	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	1	World Bank, UNODC						
	16.6.1	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	2	World Bank						
	16.6.2	Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services	2	UNDP						

 SDG 16 Survey

 Additional support mechanisms/reporting lines

Solutions to respond to member state's needs on SDG 16

Data Insights

- Methodological Development
- Capacity Development and Training on SDG 16
- SDG 16 Survey Implementation
- Joint Analysis and Reports on SDG 16
- Global Advocacy and Awareness



SDG 16 Survey Initiative

TYPE OF DISAGGREGATION RECOMMENDED BY METADATA DOCUMENTATION

INDICATOR	Sex	Age	Education	Income	Citizenship	Urbanisation level	National subregions	Marital status	Disability status	Race/ethnicity	Population groups*	Migration	Other**
16.1.3 (a) Physical violence	●	●	●	●	●					●			
16.1.3 (b) Psychological violence	●	●	●	●	●					●			
16.1.3 (c) Sexual violence	●	●	●	●	●					●			
16.1.4 Perception of Safety	●	●			●				●	●		●	
11.7.2 (a) Non-sexual harassment	●	●							●				●
11.7.2 (b) Sexual harassment	●	●							●				●
16.3.1 Violence reporting	●	●			●					●		●	●
16.3.3 Access to civil justice	●	●		●					●		●		●
16.5.1 Bribery	●	●	●	●									●
16.6.2 Satisfaction with public services	●	●		●		●	●		●		●		
16.7.2 External political efficacy	●	●							●		●		
10.3.1/16.b.1 Discrimination	●	●		●		●			●	●	●	●	
16.2.2 Trafficking in persons	●	●											●

1 SURVEY
6 Modules
3 UN Agencies
supporting



Regional Trainings in Measuring SDG 16

- Aimed to strengthen national capacities in measuring SDG 16 indicators.
- Gathers the different national data producers and users, including NSOs, line ministries national human rights institutions, United Nations offices.
- 143* Countries covered in 2 years.

Table: Most anticipated webinar by registered participants of the Africa Regional Training II

Most anticipated ↑	Webinar 4 - Protecting Human Rights and Promoting Access to Information	67.3
	Webinar 3 - Accountable, Effective and Inclusive Public Institutions and Access to Justice	65.9
	Webinar 6 - Corruption, Organized Crime and Prisons	52.9
	Webinar 1 - Cross-Cutting Issues	49.9
	Webinar 5 - Trafficking in Persons, Violence against Children, and Legal Identity	47.8
	Webinar 2 - Homicide and Violence	31.3

* Statistics does not include the ongoing regional training in measuring SDG 16 in the Pacific



Country Example - Tunisia

SDG 16 Portfolio initiated in 2018 by UNDP Tunisia and Presidency of the Government and for the 2021/2022 it includes:

National baseline study on SDG16 developed in 2017

Piloting of a new international methodology (The SDG16 Survey) at the sub-national level (governorate of Medenine)

Workshops in the region of Medenine to support a group of multi stakeholders in developing policy briefs

First SDG16 **spotlight report** (equivalent to shadow report) on SDG16 drafted by CSOs

Organization of a **policy dialogue and acceleration workshop** to mutualize these different analyses and identify concrete and implementable policy recommendations

Advocacy and support to the regional committee in charge of informing the new 2021-2023 National Development Plan **to include the findings of the policy briefs in the NDP**

Lessons learned

- Most requests for support from National Statistics Offices are aimed at benefiting the system. The main entity requesting support is the National Statistics Office, followed by the United Nations on behalf of national counterparts.
- In general, NSOs request assistance that will allow them to replicate the operation in the future without assistance
 - Tunisia, El Salvador, and Kazakhstan piloted the SDG 16 Survey so they could learn the methodology.
- The main aim of countries requesting support is to inform national decision-making
- In addition to methodological and technical assistance, countries request support with Stakeholder Engagement, Dissemination, and IT.
- There's much less resistance to “sensitive” topics than initially expected
 - NSOs have welcomed discussing sensitive topics
- A “Do No Harm” principle remains vital particularly when collecting certain information that might be used against respondents

Thank you!

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