



Overcoming the data gap on SDG 16: Tools and Approaches to accelerating data collection and reporting on SDG 16



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SDG 16 Survey Modules

- Physical violence
- Psychological Violence and Harassment
- Violence Reporting
- Safety

Violence
(UNODC)

- Human Trafficking

Human
Trafficking
(UNODC)

Experience of
Corruption
(Bribery)

Corruption
(UNODC)

Experience of
Discrimination

Discrimination
(OHCHR)

Governance
(UNDP)

Access to
Justice
(UNDP,
UNODC,
OECD)

Access to dispute
resolution
mechanisms

- Political efficacy
- Satisfaction with public services

To integrate survey modules in on-going household surveys or implement as a stand alone

Nine SDG 16 indicators draw on household surveys

Comparability across time

Possibility to explore interlinkages between indicators

Being tested in multiple context in terms of income level, environment fragility, conflict/Insecurity, language, among others.

Integrating contributions

Expert Consultations directed to NSOs and selected experts

Cognitive testing in three countries (Cabo Verde, El Salvador, Kenya)

A vast background documentation and knowledge on SDG 16 covered domains

Piloting in 8 countries
Ongoing

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



SDG 16 Survey Modules

- Governance
- Access to Justice
- Corruption
- Discrimination
- Violence
- Trafficking in Persons

Expert Consultation
Q2 2020

Cognitive Testing
Q3&Q4 2020

Piloting
Q1 2021

Finalization of instruments
Q2 2021

Implementation
Q3 2021 onwards

SDG 16 Survey Disaggregation

Common Disaggregation

Sex

Age

Education

Citizenship

Income

Urban Rural

National Sub-regions

Marital Status

Disability Status

Race/Ethnicity

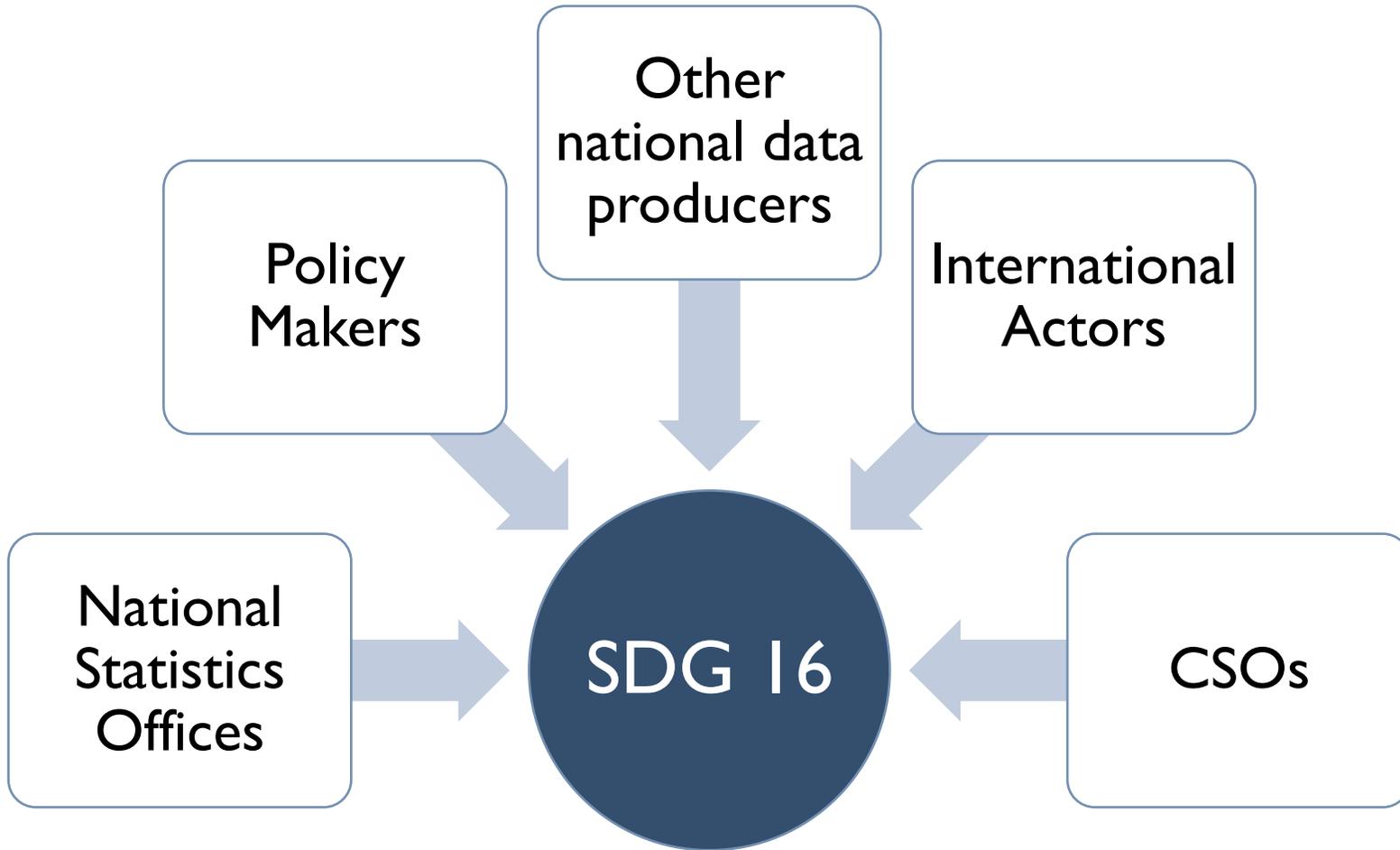
Nationally Relevant
Population Groups

Migration
background

Disaggregation specific to indicator

- Place of occurrence (Sexual Harassment)
- Type of crime (Violence Reporting)
- Type of resolution mechanism (Access to Justice)
- Types of official (Corruption)
- Type of exploitation (Trafficking in Persons)

Implementation Ecosystem



All actors have a key role in filling the data gap



Indicators covered under governance and access to justice modules

16.3.3 on Access to Dispute Resolution mechanisms: What does it measure?

Indicator 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



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



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

**On one
dispute**

16.3.3 on Access to Dispute Resolution mechanisms: What does it measure?

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.)

TYPES OF MECHANISMS



Lawyer or third-party mediation

The police

A court or tribunal

A government office or other formal designated authority or agency

Other formal complaints or appeal procedure

16.6.2 Satisfaction with public services: What does it measure?

Indicator 16.6.2 - Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services



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).
- 6) Overall



Education

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



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
- 6) Overall

Scale for attributes	3: Strongly Agree	2: Agree	1: Disagree	0: Strongly Disagree
Scale for overall	3: Very satisfied	2: Satisfied	1: Dissatisfied	0: Very Dissatisfied

16.7.2 on inclusive and responsive decision making: What does it measure?

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

Inclusive decision-making

Decision-making which provides people with an opportunity to 'have a say', that is, to voice their demands, opinions and/or preferences to decision-makers.

Having a channel to express one's demands, opinions or preferences about what the government does, and feeling listened to.

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?

Responsive decision making

Decision-making in which decision-makers and/or political institutions listen to and act on the stated demands, opinions and/or preferences of people.

Feeling that decision-makers listen to and act on one's demands, opinions or preferences.

2. And how much would you say that the political system in [country] allows people like you to have an influence on politics?

Scale

1. Not at all

2. Very little

3. Some

4. A lot

5. A great deal



Thank you!

“As we embark on this collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind.

” - *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1)*