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

Experience of Corruption (Bribery)

Experience of Discrimination

Violence (UNODC)

Corruption (UNODC)

Human Trafficking (UNODC)

Access to Justice (UNDP, UNODC, OECD)

Access to dispute resolution mechanisms

Governance (UNDP)

- 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

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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>National Sub-regions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Marital Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Disability Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizenship</td>
<td>Race/Ethnicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>Nationally Relevant Population Groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Rural</td>
<td>Migration background</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**TYPES OF DISPUTE**

- 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)

**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

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.)
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inclusive decision-making</th>
<th>Responsive decision making</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Decision-making in which decision-makers and/or political institutions listen to and act on the stated demands, opinions and/or preferences of people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Having a channel to express one’s demands, opinions or preferences about what the government does, and feeling listened to.</td>
<td>Feeling that decision-makers listen to and act on one’s demands, opinions or preferences.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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?

### Scale

|-------|--------------|---------------|--------|---------|----------------|


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)