

Tools and Approaches to accelerating data collection and reporting on SDG 16

How to bridge SDG16 data gaps?

National Institute of Statistics, Tunisia

Through National Household Survey

Nadia Touihri
Head of Demographic and
Social Statistics Department
National Institute of Statistics
touihi.nadia@ins.tn

Rue Ech-cham B.P 265 Cedex Tunis
Tél. : (+216) 71 89 10 02
Fax : (+216) 71 79 25 59
Site Web: www.ins.tn
Email : ins@ins.tn

1. Contexte
2. How to follow Progress?
3. National Survey measuring Governance, Peace and Democracy
4. Further steps

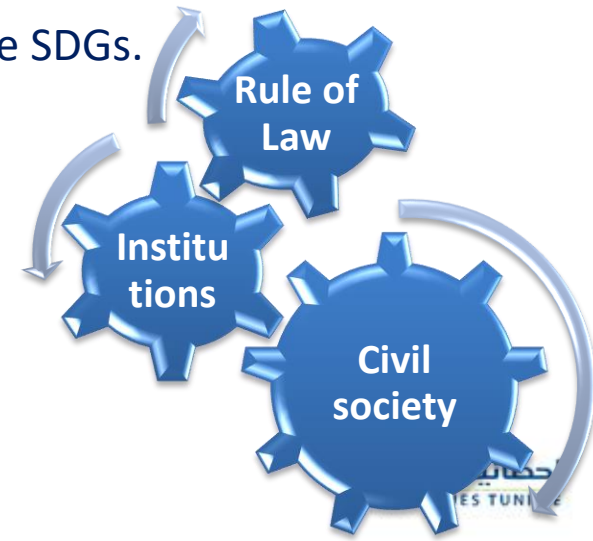
The 2014 Tunisian constitution guarantee the fundamental rights (Articles 31, 32, 35,36, 38, 39, 47, 48, 49, 127, 130, 137) and encourage citizen participation in political and civic life, especially that of youth and women (Articles 8, 14, 15, 34,46,133) at local level.

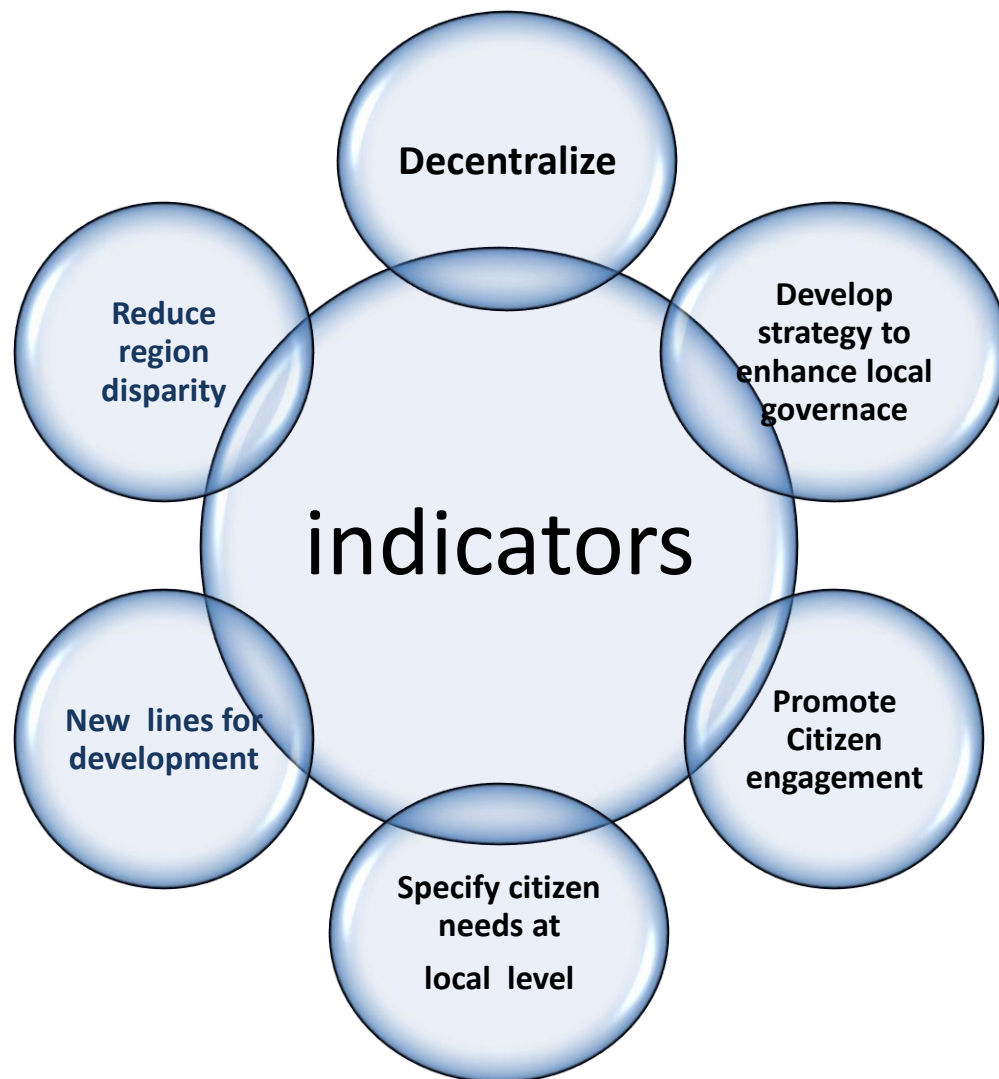
Article 139

“Local communities adopt the mechanisms of participatory democracy. and the principles of open governance in order to guarantee the widest participation of citizens and civil society in the preparation of development and land use planning projects and the monitoring of their execution, in accordance with the law. ”

- ❑ National Institute of Statistics and UNDP partnered in developing a national citizen survey, the first in its kind in Tunisia, in 2014,
- ❑ The project conceived as a part of regional initiative focusing on transitioning countries (UNDP) and SHaSa-GPS initiative (Strategy for Harmonization of Statistics in Africa on Governance, Peace and Security,
- ❑ **Tunisia** is member of Praia Group (Africa)
- ❑ **Tunisia** was one of **the five pilot** countries of the UNDP initiative to pilot illustrative work on Governance within the framework of the SDGs.

In November 2014 a National Report on the elaboration of a Tunisian SDG on Governance was published : contains a proposal of **9 targets and 90 indicators**.





	Perception indicators	Result indicators	Capacity and resources indicators
Definition	• Opinions on factual situations • Perceptions of the public (especially on the issue of trust) Satisfaction	• Concrete and measurable results • Progress (from year to year) • Performance and efficiency "Success" / "failure" linked to public policy choices	• Human, material and financial resources allocated to an institution or to a public policy • Establishment of institutions or governance structures • Promulgation of regulations, ratification of conventions (legal and regulatory framework) Knowledge development / education

I. Household Survey:

National household survey ; Citizen perception towards security, freedom and local governance 2014 and 2017, the next september – october 2021,

II. Administratives sources

Mine of Information, non costly;

Mainly to monitor performance and capacity indicators, at national and local level.

But (1) non harmonized, (2) definition

Context and Objectives

□ The Survey aims to :

- Establish better understanding of local governance
- Explore the dynamic between state and non-state actors in governance and social benefits,
- Develop strategic recommendations for strengthening democratic governance at local level,
- Respond the needs of Tunisian pilot Governance SDG
- Provide tools for measuring, monitoring and assessing Governance, Peace , and Security.

Design and Methodology

- ❑ **Title:** " Citizen Perception for Peace, Liberties and Local Governance, 2014"
- ❑ **Representativeness:** National and Regional level (7 big regions), Urbain/Rural
- ❑ **Targeted population:** aged 18 years and above
- ❑ **Sample size:** 4800 households (14000 persons)
- ❑ **Sampling frame:** Census 2014
- ❑ **Data Collection period :** September – October (2014, 2017, 2021)
- ❑ Establishment of :
 - **National committee** :national stakeholders to identify country priorities
 - **Technical Committee:** conceptualize and implement the survey

Modules Covered

☐ Questionnaire modules:

1. individual characteristics
2. Engagement in civil society and political participation
3. Perception for liberties, human right in Tunisia
4. Perception for public health and social protection services at local level
5. Perception for public education services at local level
6. Perception to peace and security at local level
7. Perception for administration, judiciary and tax collection and customs authorities other services at local level
8. Perception for local authorities
9. Perception for corruption at local level

☐ Three sets of indicators adopted: Objective, Capacities, Perception

Disaggregation

☐ All indicators are disaggregated by:

- Gender
- Age
- Level of Education
- Professional status
- Urbain / rural
- 7 Big regions

☐ Provide larger opportunities for tabulation and analysis

Lessons Learned

- ❑ Citizen show **interest** in responding in such kind of surveys and look forward to see results concretization,
- ❑ **Enthusiasm** of citizen for being consulted and expressing their point of view,
- ❑ Gather **suggestions** from citizen to promote the life at local level
- ❑ Citizen concerns at local level is different from governorate (24 governorate) to another, having a larger sample to produce results at governorate level is one of the capital **recommendations** for future surveys

- ❑ Cognitive test (INS, UNDP Tunisia, Oslo governance): As the pandemic situation recover
- ❑ GPS survey with 9 municipalities (INS, UNDP Tunisia): by may 2021 and according to the pandemic situation
- ❑ National Survey with a representativity at local level (governorate) (INS, UNDP) : data collection by October 2021;

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Thank You