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Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



**UN HABITAT**  
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

## **An Interagency and Experts Collaboration to Improve the Production and Dissemination of SDG Indicators from Official National Sources**

**Series of SDG Webinars Fostering South-South Cooperation:**

**Advancing women's land rights and implementing**

**SDG indicator 5.a.2 in Western Asia and beyond**

**14 December 2023**

### **Summary**

The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UN ESCWA), in collaboration with FAO and UN-Habitat, organized a webinar on SDG indicators 5.a.2, 5.a.1 and 1.4.2 that are less produced in the Arab region to create a common understanding among data producers on how to collect, measure and disseminate SDG indicators to increase data production and enhance national data flow to policymakers, other users, and custodian agencies.

The webinar, as part of the third wave of the series of SDG webinars, aims to raise awareness among national institutions about the importance of SDG 5 for the 2030 Agenda as well as the need to improve data collection on SDG 5.a.2, 5.1.1, 5.a.1, and 1.4.2 as a baseline for reporting progress; strengthen the capacities of national institutions to collect data on SDG Indicator 5.a.2, including by discussing challenges and good practices in the region and beyond; and trigger an informed discussion on the challenges of rural women in Western Asia and ways to advance women's land rights and gender equality to promote inclusive rural transformation and sustainable development.

1. The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UN ESCWA), in collaboration with FAO and UN-Habitat organized a south-south cooperation webinar on selected SDG indicators that are less produced in the Arab region, on 14 December 2023– – on Zoom platform, as part of the third wave of series of SDG webinars. The webinar is in response to the resolution (A/RES/70/1) on the adoption of the 2030 Agenda of Sustainable Development in September 2015 to strengthen the capacity of national data systems through collaboration between national statistical systems and the relevant international and regional organizations to enhance data reporting channels and ensure the harmonization and consistency of data and statistics for the indicators used to follow up and review the Sustainable Development Goals and targets. It also responds to Member States’ request to the 14th Statistical Committee for ESCWA to organize capacity-building webinars emphasizing the methodology, method of computation, and data collection tools of selected SDG indicators.
2. The webinar was attended by 77 representatives from 23 countries namely and agencies: Algeria, Bahrain, Benin, Canada, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Ghana, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, State of Palestine, Syria, United Arab Emirates, Tunisia.
3. The main objectives of the webinars are to share national good practices in the successful collection and dissemination of SDG indicators produced by a handful of Arab countries and available in the Global SDG Database as country data.
4. The Workshop agenda covered the following items:
  - SDG indicator 1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure.
  - SDG indicator 5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure.
  - SDG indicator 5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and/or control.
5. During this webinar, FAO outlined the data collection process and reporting methodology for SDG indicator 5.a.2. They also shared valuable insights from the region, highlighting lessons learned and exemplary legal practices from the World. Mauritania, Djibouti and

Morocco presented their countries good practices in collecting and reporting on SDG 5.a.2. UN-Habitat, on the other hand, provided a comprehensive presentation on the concepts and methodologies behind SDG indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1. This included insights into official sources and a harmonized approach to data collection. Concluding the session, Prindex introduced its initiative, focusing on gathering supplementary data related to perceived tenure security and backing for the Global Land Observatory.

6. Workshop Evaluation:

Among 77 participants, only 18 participants provided their feedback. Overall, 33% of the participants rated the methodologies as Easy, and 67% Moderate. Participants were asked if the workshop objectives were met, 31% of the participants gave an excellent rating and 69% gave a good rating. Regarding future data collection for these indicators, 25% of respondents affirmed their intention to collect data for SDG indicator 5.a.2, while 18% confirmed plans for SDG indicator 5.a.1. Additionally, 7% expressed intentions to collect data for indicator 1.4.2, 43% responded with uncertainty (stating "I don't know"), and 7% definitively stated that they have no future plans to collect data for any of these indicators.

7. The workshop presentations and resources will be available on the ESCWA website, accessible at the following link: <https://www.unescwa.org/events/series-sdg-webinars-arab-region>.