



Study on Administrative Data Related to Discrimination and Inequality

NORTH AFRICA



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- North Africa. October 2024

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



The Praia City Group and UN Women's collaborative study aims to enhance the collection and use of administrative data documenting discrimination and inequality across African sub regions. This study focuses on Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia in North Africa. This initiative is part of the broader effort to address 'indirect discrimination' and improve methodological guidance for data collection, reflecting UN Women's commitment to eliminating intersectional discrimination.

In Algeria, the report outlines the country's efforts in endorsing international treaties against discrimination and details the roles of various human rights commissions. In this regard, it highlights Algeria's ratification of and dedication to a number of international human rights treaties, such as the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, the ICESCR, and the CERD. These treaties are designed to prevent discrimination. This report also describes the roles of national institutions such as the National Human Rights Council (CNDH) and the National Council for the Family and Women in promoting human rights and gender equality in Algeria.

It also outlines the legal framework for data protection and privacy in Algeria. This legal framework includes mainly Law No. 18-07 on protecting Personal Data and establishing the National Personal Data Protection Authority (ANPDP). It also describes the structure of the National Statistical Information System (NSIS) in Algeria, including the National Statistics Council (CNS), the National Statistics Office (ONS), and other relevant bodies.

This report also emphasizes the contributions of civil society organizations in addressing issues of inequality and discrimination, supporting political reform, and the democratic process in Algeria.

Additionally, the report covers official national household surveys conducted in Algeria that collect socio-economic and demographic data relevant to themes of inequality and discrimination. These surveys include employment, consumer spending, and the socioeconomic effects of COVID-19 on households. Also, the report emphasizes the importance of the collaboration between the National Statistical Office (NSO) and the National Statistics Council (CNS). The objective is to ensure administrative data collection coordination and quality assurance.

The report reviews the available information from the NSO website and the existing administrative data across several sectors, including health, population, salaries, cultural and leisure activities, justice, and education.

The report identifies gaps in administrative data, particularly regarding intersectional discrimination, disability status, and socio-economic status.

Moreover, the report cites the challenges in administrative data systems, including the discontinuation of social and economic information missions by central and local governments. It also recommends improvements such as developing a unified statistical identification number and promoting information standardization for better intersectoral coordination.

Regarding Morocco, the report outlines Morocco's engagement in several international treaties related to human rights and anti-discrimination. This engagement is emphasizing the country's commitment to global standards. This commitment aimed at eliminating discrimination and promoting equality across various domains, including gender,

children's rights, and disability. As examples of these treaties, we can find the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD) This adherence is a testament to its commitment to combating discrimination.

Also, this report cited the establishment of institutions like the National Human Rights Council (CNDH) and other organizations. Like the Observatoire National des Droits de l'Homme (ONDH), along with civil society organizations like the Moroccan Association for Human Rights (AMDH). These institutions play a pivotal role in the protection and promotion of human rights and the fight against discrimination in Morocco. The establishment of these institutions underscores efforts to promote human rights in Morocco.

The document also details laws and regulations governing data protection and privacy and ensuring its ethical use. The main law is Law No. 09-08. This law concerns the protection of personal data.

Also, the report highlights how important civil society is to data collection, analysis, and advocacy on discrimination and inequality. This highlights their importance in raising awareness and pushing for legal and policy changes.

In addition, the report also describes the structure of the decentralized nature of the national statistical system in Morocco (NSS) with the High Commission for Planning (HCP) at its core, alongside other ministries and public bodies that produce and disseminate statistical data. This NSS is led by the High Commission for Planning (HCP). This institution is an important organization coordinating the gathering and guarantee of high-quality administrative data.

The report lists various surveys carried out by HCP and other organizations. The objective of these surveys is to gather information on employment, youth, migration, the effect of COVID-19 on refugees, and violence against men and women, families, and elder persons. These surveys also target issues related to discrimination and inequality.

Moreover, the document outlines HCP's pivotal role in coordinating and quality assuring administrative data collection. Also, it details its responsibilities, organizational structure, and efforts in promoting international and national partnerships.

Based on the information collected from HCP website and published documents, the report provides an overview of Morocco's existing administrative data systems. This allows for the analysis of administrative data across several sectors (health, population, salaries, cultural and leisure activities, justice, education, and formation) regarding data collection, management, and dissemination practices. Also, the report calls attention to the challenges in administrative data systems and the lack of coordination among different sectors.

The data gap analysis discusses the absence of detailed data on intersectional discrimination, disability status, and socio-economic status, among other gaps. It also proposes some enhancements to data collection frameworks to address these issues.

In the part discussing the data capacity gaps, the document describes the main challenges in infrastructure, ICT, finance, human resources, and other areas that affect data collection and analysis. Also, it suggests potential improvements.

For the data quality gaps, the report examines the main problems with the quality of available data in terms of compliance with the main data quality principles or dimensions. In particular, it discusses data relevance, accuracy, timeliness, coherence, comparability, accessibility, and privacy, offering solutions for each identified gap.

Otherwise, and relating to data accessibility and use, the document critiques the current state of data accessibility and the limited availability of statistical publications specifically focusing on discrimination and inequality. It also highlights the importance of advocating for increased open access and user-friendly dissemination.

At the end of the Moroccan part, the report provides examples of good practices by various Moroccan institutions in data administration, production, quality assurance, publication, and use, particularly in addressing non-discrimination and equality. For example, The High Commission for Planning (HCP) is distinguished by its comprehensive statistical data production and coordination, employing rigorous methodologies aligned with international standards. The National Observatory for Human Development (ONDH) is recognized for its impactful analysis of social programs aimed at diminishing inequality.

In the context of Tunisia, the report provides a comprehensive analysis of Tunisia's efforts to address discrimination and inequality through the ratification of international treaties, like the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD).

The report highlights the role of key national institutions in Tunisia in promoting and protecting human rights, including preserving citizens' rights and preventing discrimination. As examples of these institutions, we have the National Committee for Coordination Preparation and Submission of Reports and Monitoring of Recommendations in Human Rights and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Tunisia.

In terms of data governance, Tunisia has put in place significant laws and rules to protect personal data and privacy, ensuring the ethical use of data. The Organic Law No. 2004-63 determines the framework for protecting personal data. The

National Institute of Statistics (INS) plays an important role in the national statistical system of Tunisia (NSS). This NSS is governed by laws and decrees that define its structure and mission.

Also, the report cited that civil society in Tunisia has been instrumental in promoting legislative reforms. An example of these laws is the Law against Racial Discrimination of 2018, which is a significant step toward equality.

Several national household surveys have been conducted in Tunisia to gather comprehensive data on socioeconomic indicators. This information is related to discrimination and inequality.

The report recommends increasing the cooperation between the National Institute of Statistics (INS) and other institutions to guarantee the effective utilization of administrative data while respecting privacy and personal information security guidelines. It indicates that regulatory or administrative procedures must be established to enable the use of administrative data across different national statistical system structures.

Across all three countries, the report identifies significant efforts to focus on discrimination and inequality through legal frameworks, institutional roles, and civil society's involvement. However, issues remain, mainly about quality, accessibility, intersectoral coordination, and data collection. The report makes specific recommendations for how to strengthen national statistical systems, improve the accessibility and quality of data, and encourage increased cooperation among stakeholders.

The report's conclusion emphasizes how important administrative data is to the fight against inequality and discrimination in North Africa. While there has been progress in the legal and institutional frameworks, there are still large gaps and difficulties. Coordination efforts are needed to undertake these. These efforts concern improving statistical capabilities, refining data collection techniques, and promoting cooperation between international organizations, civil society, and governmental entities.

INTRODUCTION



The Praia City Group on Governance Statistics was founded by the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) during its 46th session in March 2015. The global need for better governance statistics, including non-discrimination and equality, is being brought to light by this initiative. This project highlights the enormous but untapped potential of administrative data. It also emphasizes how crucial it is to improve statistics' timeliness, availability, and granularity for domestic and global monitoring.

The “Consultancy on Administrative Data Systems on Discrimination and Inequality in Africa” is an ambitious project. Its goal was to use administrative data to give an all-encompassing picture of African inequality and discrimination.

The Praia City Group, in conjunction with its Task Team on Non-Discrimination & Equality and the UN Women's East and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESA-RO), collaborated on this study. This study aims to expand the body of methodological guidelines pertaining to the collection and use of administrative data that track record forms of inequality and discrimination, both direct and indirect. Disparities in development outcomes resulting from laws, policies, or practices are indirect forms of discrimination.

The consultancy involves five consultants based in Africa. Each consultant is appointed for each of the following sub-regions in Africa:

- **North Africa:** Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia.
- **West and Central Africa:** Côte D'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Cameroon and Gabon.
- **East Africa:** Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.
- **Southern Africa:** Malawi, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana and South Africa.
- **Lusophone Countries:** Mozambique, Cape Verde

Their job is to map the existing sources of administrative data. These sources will help generate data on inequality and discrimination. Also, data gaps and related issues are expected to be identified. At the end of this project, it is expected to create guidelines with advice on quality control, data recording, integrating with other sources, figuring out indicators, and related issues.

The methodology for this assignment, focusing on administrative data systems on discrimination and inequality in Africa, involves a comprehensive, multi-step process:

- **Desk Review of Administrative Data Sources:** This review identifies and evaluates administrative data sources that document discrimination, inequality, and all relevant information of relevant national institutions in the targeted countries. This involves sifting through various data repositories, websites, and published documents to collect all the valuable information.
- **Identification of Data-Collecting Institutions:** Different national entities that collect pertinent administrative data were identified through virtual meetings, desk research, and email contacts. This includes

justice, education, social, and health sector institutions, national equality bodies, human rights and human development observatories and agencies, and national statistical institutions.

- **Contacting the relevant national institutions and sharing the mapping tool:** In each country targeted by this study, many contacts are made with all the relevant institutions to this study (UN country team and national institutions). Also, a data collection tool (data mapping tool) is shared with these national institutions. This mapping tool aims to help map relevant administrative data sources within each targeted country that can be used to produce statistics on discrimination and inequalities.
- **Assessment of Administrative Data Holdings:** For each identified data-collecting institution, an in-depth analysis is conducted to understand the nature of the administrative data source in this institution. This analysis concerns the type, quality, accessibility (particularly for

National Statistical Offices or NSOs), and its use in producing the relevant statistics. Also, based on this assessment, the main challenges related to data protection, sharing, and ethical considerations were identified.

- **Preparation of Comprehensive Report:** A detailed report is prepared, mapping out the relevant administrative data holdings in the sub-region. This report outlines the current situation in each country, as well as the challenges and opportunities related to the administrative data (versus other data types, such as survey data). This report also developed suggestions for improving the procedures for collecting, processing, analyzing, and using data.

This approach allows us to identify areas needing improvement and to have a complete understanding of the current situation in each country. The objective is to facilitate better informed advocacy and policymaking to eradicate discrimination and advance equality throughout the sub-region in Africa, including the North Africa sub- region.

1 | ALGERIA

1.1 Discrimination and inequality context

Relevant international treaties ratified and signed.

As a member of the international community, Algeria has ratified and signed various treaties committing to human rights and combating discrimination. These include the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD), and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights.

- Algeria ratified the International Convention on Eliminating All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD) on February 14, 1972.¹
- Algeria ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) on December 12, 1989.
- Algeria ratified the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on May 28, 1987. The African Charter, also known as the Banjul Charter, is a regional human rights instrument adopted by the Organization of African Union (OAU) in 1981 and entered into force in 1986.

The status of reporting on progress under these treaties requires further investigation because it is crucial to understanding the country's commitment to these treaties.

¹ United Nations. 1969. "International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination." Accessed? <https://treaties.un.org/Pages/showDetails.aspx?objid=0800000280008954&clang=en>

1.2. Human Rights Commissions

In Algeria, institutions like the National Human Rights Council (CNDH) and the National Council for the Family and Women play vital roles in guarding human rights and promoting gender equality. These commissions have mandates encompassing the protection of citizens' rights and combating discrimination, including that based on tribe/ethnicity:

- The National Human Rights Council (Le Conseil National des Droits de l'Homme²):
As a body that provides advice, the National Human Rights Council is positioned under the President of the Republic, who upholds the Constitution. It strives to uphold and advance human rights. The Council is independent with legal, financial, and administrative authority. It was established in accordance with Article 199 of the 2016 Constitution Amendment and Article 211 of the 2020 Constitution, Chapter 5, Consultative Bodies, under the title National Human Rights Council. The CNDH is an independent national institution tasked with promoting and protecting human rights in Algeria. It monitors the human rights situation, investigates complaints, and provides recommendations.
- The National Council for the Family and Women Created by Executive Decree No. 06-421, corresponding to November 22, 2006, the National Council for the Family and Women includes 48 members representing

² CNDH. 2023. "Le Conseil National des Droits de l'Homme." Accessed <https://cndh.org.dz/accueil/>

18 ministerial departments, 9 Institutions, 06 expert researchers, 04 university professors and 10 representatives of Associations national.³ It is notably responsible for:

- contributing to the development of operational programs aimed at families and women;
- undertaking research and studies relating to the family and women;
- issuing recommendations concerning all legal, economic, social and cultural measures aimed at the promotion of the family and women;
- working to collect, process and use information and data on the family and women.

The aforementioned commissions, especially the CNDH, may address different types of discrimination as part of their broader human rights mandates, even though there may not be specific commissions devoted only to discrimination based on tribe or ethnicity. Furthermore, national laws and policies may contain anti-discrimination provisions.

Data governance context

Algeria has laws and regulations that pertain to data protection and privacy:

- Law No. 18-07 on the Protection of Personal Data⁴:

Algeria introduced Law No. 18-07 in 2018 to regulate the processing of personal data. This law outlines principles for collecting, processing, and protecting personal information. It establishes the National Personal Data Protection Authority (Autorité Nationale de Protection des

Données à caractère Personnel⁵) to oversee and enforce data protection regulations.

- The National Personal Data Protection Authority: the ANPDP ensures, when processing personal data, respect for human dignity and privacy. It is an “independent administrative authority” with legal personality and financial and administrative autonomy. Its headquarters is located in Algiers. It comprises 16 members, including the president, appointed by presidential decree No. 22-187 of May 18, 2022.

The National Statistical Information System (NSIS), whose legal anchoring is made up of 5 decrees:

1. Legislative Decree No. 94-01 of January 15, 1994, reorganised Algeria’s national statistical information system. It lays out the organisational framework, general principles, and rights and obligations of natural and legal persons regarding the creation, preservation, use, and distribution of statistical information. Thus, statistical information is any qualitative or quantitative data that enables the digital processing of economic, social, and cultural facts.⁶
2. Executive Decree No. 95-159, issued on 3/06/1995, reorganizes the National Statistics Office (ONS) statutes in Algeria. The decree outlines the renewed and expanded prerogatives of the ONS, emphasizing its role in developing, providing, and disseminating reliable information tailored to the needs of economic and social entities. It highlights the ONS’s responsibility for ensuring the regular availability of data, statistical analyses, and economic studies crucial for formulating and monitoring economic and social policies by public authorities.

³ https://www.cosider-groupe.dz/fr/public_file/document_1399501208.pdf (this website is not opening)

⁴ Journal officiel de la République Algérienne No. 34. 2018. “Conventions et Accords Internationaux – Lous et Decrets, Arretes, Decisions, Avis, Communications et annonces.” Accessed? <https://www.joradp.dz/FTP/jo-francais/2018/F2018034.pdf>

⁵ ANPDP. 2022. “Présentation de l’ANPDP.” Accessed? <https://anpdp.dz/fr/presentation-de-lanpdp/>

⁶ ONS (Office National des Statistiques). 2024. “Le Système National Statistique.” Accessed? <https://www.ons.dz/spip.php?rubrique278>

The decree also underscores the ONS's commitment to managing statistical records, maintaining an updated directory of economic and social agents with assigned Statistical Identification Numbers (NIS), and regularly releasing indices and indicators as part of the national statistical program.

3. Executive Decree No. 95-159 of 06/3/1995 creating the National Statistics Council (CNS),
4. Executive Decree No. 97-396 of 10/28/1997 relating to the Statistical Identification Number (SIN) and creating a national directory of economic and social agents,
5. Executive Decree No. 02-282 of 3/09/2002 establishing the Algerian nomenclature of activities and products.

The role of civil society in relation to data on discrimination and inequality in Algeria

In Algeria, civil society is essential to tackling issues of inequality and discrimination. Civil society endeavours are directed towards countering instances of corruption and prejudice, with a particular focus on marginalised communities.⁷ This approach is regarded as a potent weapon in the fight against social problems. Algerian civil society organisations (CSOs) also actively support political reform and the democratic process. These organisations' tasks include closely examining government policies and pushing for reforms to guarantee everyone's rights and needs—especially those of underrepresented and marginalised groups—are met.⁸

7 Benlhcene, Abderrahmane, Hapini Awang, and Nurul Izaah Mohamad Ghozali. 2023. "Rethinking Anti-Corruption Efforts in Algeria: The Role of Civil Society." In *Public Policy's Role in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals*, edited by Mahani Hamdan, et al., (Eds.) Hershey, PA: IGI Global, 296-312.

8 Northey, Jessica Ayesha. 2018. *Civil society in Algeria: Activism, Identity and the Democratic Process?* New York: I.B. Tauris, International library of African studies.

Composition of the National Statistical Information System (NSIS) in Algeria

The (NSIS) comprises the bodies responsible for the production, management and coordination of statistical activity, as well as the instruments and standardized procedures necessary. Following the Legislative Decree No. 94-01 of January 15, 1994⁹, the production, management and coordination bodies of the national statistical information system in Algeria include:

- The National Statistics Council (CNS),
- The National Statistics Office (ONS),
- The statistical services of administrations and local authorities,
- Other specialized public and private bodies, including statistical polling institutes.

Regarding the National Statistics Council. The National Statistics Council (CNS) is mainly responsible for formulating opinions and recommendations on the national statistical information policy, establishing and proposing a program including the surveys and statistical work planned for the year and ensuring the correct management by the statistical system bodies of the statistical information needs of the main users. Its primary role is to formulate national policies on statistics and economic information. The National Statistics Council (CNS) is comprised of 32 members representing public administrations and institutions, trade unions and professional associations, economic, social, scientific and cultural associations, universities, and personalities with proven competence in the matter. The Council has a technical secretariat, provided by the ONS, an office of 7 members and three specialized commissions, and its mission is to formulate opinions and recommendations on the national statistical information policy.

9 Republique Algerienne. 1994. "Systeme Statistique: Décret législatif n° 94-01 du 3 Chaâbane 1414 Correspondant au 15 Janvier 1994 relatif au." Accessed? <https://www.ons.dz/IMG/pdf/DecretN94-01du15-01-1994.pdf>

Otherwise, Legislative Decree 94-01, dated 01/15/1994, renewed and expanded the responsibilities of the National Statistics Office under Decree No. 95-159. As a result, the office is mandated to develop, provide, and disseminate reliable and regular information tailored to the needs of economic and social entities. It ensures the consistent availability of data, statistical analyses, and economic studies essential for formulating and monitoring public authorities' economic and social policies. The National Statistics Office regularly releases indices and indicators in line with the national statistical program, managing statistical records and maintaining an updated directory of economic and social agents with assigned Statistical Identification Numbers (SIN).

The official national household survey data available related to the theme

In Algeria, the National Statistics Office (ONS) and other institutions carry out several household surveys to collect socio-economic and demographic data. Some of the surveys frequently conducted in Algeria include:

- National Survey on Consumer Expenditure and Standard of Living of Households (2011): This survey focused on consumer spending and the standard of living of households in 2011.¹⁰
- Employment Survey (Since 1982): Organized by the ONS since 1982, employment surveys have provided data on the employment situation in Algeria.¹¹
- Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2012 – 2013: The 2012-2013 Multiple Indicator Cluster (MICS) survey in Algeria was carried out by the Ministry of Health, Population and Hospital Reform in collaboration with UNICEF.

It was part of the fourth global edition of the MICS surveys. It provided essential data to assess various aspects linked to the situation of children and families in Algeria. This survey made it possible to assess key indicators such as infant mortality, determinants of maternal and child health, access to education, household socio-economic situation, and other factors influencing the well-being of children and families. The results of the MICS Algeria 2012-2013 were used to develop policies and programs aimed at improving children's living conditions and supporting the country's socio-economic development.¹²

- Socio-economic impact assessment of COVID-19 on households: The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) conducted a socio-economic impact assessment of COVID-19 on households in Algeria. This comprehensive survey, supported by various UN agencies, including UNICEF, ILO, FAO, WFP, WHO, and UNIDO, aimed to illuminate the government's support measures and strategic planning for medium-term crisis recovery. This study offers critical insights into the multifaceted socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on Algerian households, highlighting the urgent needs and priority areas for intervention. The analysis of the results of this survey provides insights into the impact of COVID-19 on households in Algeria, including health, economic, and social aspects, as well as the strategies adopted by households to navigate through the crisis.

These surveys are crucial for establishing reliable national statistics, guiding public policies and understanding socio-economic trends in Algeria.

¹⁰ ONS (Office National des Statistiques). 2024. "Dépenses de Consommation des Ménages." Accessed? <https://www.ons.dz/spip.php?rubrique200>

¹¹ Chine, Lazhar. "Méthodologie des Enquêtes Emploi en Algérie." Accessed? www.asip.cerist.dz - Méthodologie des enquêtes emploi en Algérie

¹² République Algérienne Démocratique et Populaire (Ministère de la Santé, de la Population et de la Réforme Hospitalière). 2015. "Suivi De la Situation des Enfants et des Femmes: Enquête par Grappes à Indicateurs Multiples (MICS) 2012-2013." Accessed? microdata.worldbank.org - République Algérienne Démocratique et Populaire

1.3 The role of the national statistical office and the National Statistics Council in Algeria in coordinating/quality assuring the collection of administrative data

The National Statistical Office (NSO) in Algeria plays a crucial role in the coordination and quality assurance of administrative data collection. The NSO's main responsibilities include elaborating and diffusing reliable socio-economic information and conducting statistical analysis and economic studies. This involves harnessing various data sources, including administrative records, to compile and enhance national account statistics and other socio-economic datasets. The office utilizes administrative data, such as value added tax and income tax records, to improve the accuracy and comprehensiveness of national statistics. By doing so, the NSO ensures the quality and reliability of the data used in policymaking and economic planning in Algeria.¹³

Furthermore, the National Statistics Council (CNS) oversees the development and execution monitoring of statistical programs at national, sectoral, and specific levels in alignment with established policies. The council defines methods and procedures for official indicators, ensuring data confidentiality and adherence to statistical obligations. It actively promotes the flow of statistical information and strives for continuous improvement in information availability tailored to socio-economic needs. The council may establish permanent committees for specific tasks and is empowered to engage external expertise as needed.¹⁴

¹³ <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/dnss/docViewer.aspx?docID=564#start>
¹⁴ ONS (Office National des Statistiques). 2024. "Le Conseil National de la Statistique." Accessed? <https://www.ons.dz/spip.php?rubrique279>

1.4 Overview of existing administrative data systems¹⁵

Administrative circuits

Central and local government missions in social and economic information areas have frequently been discontinued. This structure determines government responsibilities, with advantages and disadvantages. One drawback is the lack of coordination between sectors and ministries for extensive information use. With a refocus on activities and the creation of intermediary spaces in charge of developing sectoral and regional information, the reforms in this area have attempted to bring more rationality.

With regard to regional information, the decline at the territorial level of central missions was accompanied by information collection activities, and the decentralized structures were led, on behalf of their respective central administrations, to put in place a network for collecting and processing information.

The establishment of intermediate spaces has suffered from budgetary constraints in recent years. Certain administrative units responsible for sectoral information have been dissolved.

The administrative collection circuits, which make a valuable contribution to information, experience numerous limits to their expansion since they are constrained by insufficient technical supervision, paltry collection means and often the absence of standardized data supports. Collection.

¹⁵ Republique Algerienne Democratique et Populaire Conseil National Economique et Social. 2004. "Les Exigences De Mutation Du Systeme D'information Economique et Sociale: Contribution au Debat National, Publication du Conseil National Economique et Social." Accessed ? <https://tahat.cnese.dz/sites/default/files/2022-03/systeme%20d%27information%20pff%280%29.pdf>

Recommendations for Improvement

Suggestions include developing a unified statistical identification number, updating existing files through large-scale surveys, and promoting information standardization. Reactivating the National Statistics Council is proposed to bring positive changes to the sector characterized by information centralization.

Intersectoral Coordination

Despite common interests across sectors, intersectoral consultation and interministerial coordination are lacking for broader information utilization. Enhancing collaboration and coordination can lead to more effective information sharing and utilization.

2 | MOROCCO



2.1 Discrimination and inequality context

Relevant international treaties ratified and signed.

As a member of the international community, Morocco has ratified several treaties and conventions relating to human rights and the fight against discrimination. Here are some of the leading international instruments to which Morocco has adhered:

1. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)¹⁶: Adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948, the UDHR sets out the fundamental rights inherent to all human beings. Morocco acceded to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) on November 9, 1956. The United Nations General Assembly adopted the UDHR on December 10, 1948, and Morocco, as a member of the international community, became a party in 1956. The UDHR is a foundational document that outlines fundamental human rights principles and has served as a basis for subsequent treaties and conventions.
2. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR): Morocco acceded to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) on May 3, 1979.¹⁷ The ICCPR is one of the key international human rights

treaties, and it addresses a range of civil and political rights, including the right to life, freedom of expression, and a fair trial. Morocco's accession to the ICCPR reflects its commitment to upholding and protecting these fundamental human rights.

3. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR): Morocco ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) on May 3, 1979.¹⁸ The ICESCR is a significant international human rights treaty that addresses economic, social, and cultural rights, including the right to work, education, and an adequate standard of living. Morocco's ratification of the ICESCR underscores its commitment to promoting and protecting these essential human rights.
4. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment: Morocco ratified the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) on June 21, 1993.¹⁹ The CAT is a crucial international human rights treaty aimed at preventing and prohibiting torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment. By ratifying the convention, Morocco committed to taking measures to prevent torture, conduct investigations into alleged cases, and prosecute those responsible for such acts.
5. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW):

¹⁶ United Nations. 1948. "Universal Declaration on Human Rights." Accessed? <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>

¹⁷ United Nations Human Rights Treaty Bodies. n.d. "UN Treaty Body Database." Accessed? https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/Treaty.aspx?Treaty=CCPR&Lang=en

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Ibid.

Morocco ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) on June 21, 1993.²⁰ CEDAW is an international treaty that aims to eliminate discrimination against women and promote gender equality in various spheres of life, including political, social, economic, and cultural domains. By ratifying CEDAW, Morocco committed to addressing gender-based discrimination and ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women in the country.

6. Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC): Morocco ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) on June 21, 1993.²¹ The CRC is a comprehensive international treaty that outlines the rights of children and sets out the responsibilities of governments to ensure the well-being and development of children. By ratifying the CRC, Morocco committed to protecting and promoting children's rights within its jurisdiction.
7. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD): Morocco ratified the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD) on December 18, 1972.²² CERD is a key international treaty that aims to eliminate racial discrimination and promote understanding and tolerance among all racial, ethnic, and national groups. By ratifying CERD, Morocco affirmed its commitment to combating and preventing racial discrimination within its borders.
8. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: Morocco ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) on April 8, 2009.²³ The CRPD is an international human rights treaty that focuses on the rights of persons with disabilities,

aiming to promote their full and equal participation in society. By ratifying the CRPD, Morocco committed to ensuring the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities and taking measures to eliminate discrimination and barriers they may face.

9. The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families: Morocco ratified The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (CMW) on May 16, 1993.²⁴

Because it is essential to comprehend the country's commitment to these treaties, the status of reporting on progress under these agreements needs more research.

Human Rights Commissions

Several national institutions and organizations in Morocco are dedicated to promoting and protecting human rights. These commissions are tasked with upholding citizens' rights and preventing discrimination, including that motivated by racial or ethnic identity:

- The National Human Rights Council (Le Conseil National des Droits de l'Homme²⁵) :

The National Human Rights Council (CNDH)²⁶ is a pluralist and independent national institution responsible for knowing all questions relating to the defense and protection of human rights and freedoms, to the guarantee of their full exercise and their promotion as well as the preservation of the dignity, rights and individual and collective freedoms of citizens, in strict compliance with national and universal standards in this area. In accordance

20 Ibid.
21 Ibid.
22 Ibid.
23 Ibid.

24 Ibid.

25 CNDH. 2013. "Présentation du Conseil National des Droits de l'homme." Accessed? <https://www.cndh.ma/fr/presentation/presentation-du-conseil-national-des-droits-de-lhomme>

26 CNDH. 2013. "Kingdom of Morocco: National Human Rights Council." Accessed? <https://www.cndh.ma/>.

with the provisions of article 161 of the Constitution, and application of Morocco's international obligations under conventions relating to human rights, in particular the recourse mechanisms in matters of human rights, and considering the assessment of the Consultative Council on Human Rights (CCDH) and the CNDH for more than a quarter of a century, and to strengthen the role, prerogatives and means of the action of the Council, it was carried out in March 2018 with the adoption of Law 76-15 relating to the reorganization of the National Human Rights Council. A law that considers the constitutional status of the CNDH as an institution responsible for protecting and promoting human rights, as well as the Paris Principles governing national human rights institutions (INDH) and the Belgrade Principles governing relations between parliaments and NHRIs.

- The Observatoire National des Droits de l'Homme (ONDH)²⁷ in Morocco is an institution dedicated to monitoring and promoting human rights within the country. Established in March 2011, it replaced the previous Human Rights Council to ensure pluralism and independence. The ONDH collaborates with international organizations, such as the World Organization Against Torture, to protect human rights defenders and address issues of concern.
- Moroccan Association for Human Rights (Association Marocaine des Droits Humains (AMDH))²⁸: AMDH is one of Morocco's largest human rights NGOs. It was founded in 1979 and is dedicated to safeguarding human dignity and promoting human rights. This organization works towards protecting

and promoting human rights in Morocco, focusing on raising awareness and providing advice.

- Moroccan Organisation of Human Rights (OMDH)²⁹: OMDH is another significant organization in Morocco that works on human rights issues and strives for the respect, defense, and promotion of human rights.

The OMDH is dedicated to promoting and protecting human rights in Morocco. It aims to raise awareness about individual and collective human rights in socio-economic contexts.³⁰ OMDH plays a vital role in advocating against torture and increasing human rights awareness. While specific details about its activities may vary, OMDH is recognized as essential to advancing human rights in Morocco.

Although there may not be commissions specifically focused on discrimination based on tribe or ethnicity, they may address various forms of discrimination as part of their larger human rights mandates. Anti-discrimination clauses may also be found in national laws and policies.

Data governance context

In Morocco, the main laws and regulations relating to data protection and privacy are as follows:

- Law No. 09-08 relating to protecting individuals about the processing of personal data: This law aims to ensure adequate protection of individuals against abuse linked to the use of data that could harm their private lives.³¹

²⁷ Royaume Du Maroc (Le Chef Du Gouvernement). N.D. "Le Site Est En Cours de Maintenance: Revenez Plus Tard Pour Découvrir Les Actualités de L'ondh." Accessed? <https://ondh.gov.ma/>

²⁸ Wikipedia. "Moroccan Association for Human Rights." https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moroccan_Association_for_Human_Rights

²⁹ OMCT World Organisation Against Torture. 2024. "Organisation Marocaine des Droits Humains (OMDH)." Accessed? <https://www.omct.org/fr/membres-du-reseau/organisation-marocaine-des-droits-humains-omdh>

³⁰ WCADP (World Coalition Against Death Penalty). 2022. "Organisation Marocaine des Droits Humains." Accessed? <https://worldcoalition.org/membre/organisation-marocaine-des-droits-humains/>

³¹ Administration de la Defense National de Royaume Du Maroc (Direction Générale de la Sécurité des Systèmes). 2024. "Loi N° 09-08 Relative à La Protection Des Personnes Physiques à L'égard Du Traitement Des Données à Caractère Personnel." Accessed? <https://www.dgssi.gov.ma/fr/loi-09-08-relative-la-protection-des-personnes-physiques-legard-du-traitement-des>

- Article 24 of the Moroccan Constitution: This text stipulates that “every person has the right to the protection of their private life.”³²
- Regulations of the National Commission for the Control of Personal Data Protection (CNDP): The CNDP develops and implements regulations to ensure ethical use consistent with protecting personal data and digital privacy in Morocco.³³

In addition, the texts and decrees related to the national statistical system in Morocco³⁴, which provide the legal and organizational framework for the operation of the national statistical system in Morocco, are as follows:

6. Law No. 109-14 relating to the National Statistical System (May 2015)³⁵:
This law is crucial for the organization and functioning of statistical activities in the country. It likely outlines the legal framework for data collection, processing, and dissemination, ensuring the accuracy and reliability of statistical information. The law may also establish the roles and responsibilities of various institutions involved in statistical activities, such as the National Statistical Institute and other relevant bodies. Moreover, it might address issues related to data confidentiality, quality standards, and compliance with international statistical practices.
7. Decree No. 2-17-670 attributing and organizing the High Commission for Planning (HCP) (April 2018)³⁶:
This decree likely outlines the structure,

functions, and responsibilities of HCP, which is a key institution in Morocco responsible for statistical activities, planning, prospective studies, and public policy evaluation. The reform associated with this decree aimed to enhance Morocco’s statistical, planning, and evaluation processes’ independence and effectiveness. More detailed information about the specific provisions and implications of Decree No. 2-17-670 can be found in official government publications or legal documents related to administrative regulations in Morocco.

8. Decree No. 2.10.221 reorganizing the National Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics (INSEA) (May 2011)³⁷:
This decree likely addresses the institutional structure, functions, and objectives of INSEA, a prominent institution that provides education and training in statistics and applied economics. INSEA offers various training programs, including cycles in engineering, master’s, and doctoral degrees, emphasizing statistics and economic analysis. The reorganization might have aimed to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of INSEA’s operations, aligning it with the evolving needs of Morocco’s statistical and economic landscape.

The role of civil society in relation to data on discrimination and inequality

The role of civil society in relation to data on discrimination and inequality in Morocco encompasses a multi-faceted approach to addressing these issues. Civil society organizations (CSOs) play a crucial role in collecting, analyzing, and disseminating data on discrimination and inequality. These organizations often conduct independent research to highlight issues of racial

³² Royaume Du Maroc (Le Chef Du Gouvernement). 2011. “Constitution.” Accessed? <https://www.cg.gov.ma/fr/espace-telechargement/constitution>

³³ CNDH. 2013. “Kingdom of Morocco: National Human Rights Council.” Accessed? <https://www.cndh.ma/>.

³⁴ Royaume Du Maroc (Haut-Commissariat Au Plan Du Maroc). 2024. “Cadre Juridique.” Accessed? https://www.hcp.ma/Cadre-Juridique_a3082.html

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ INSEA (Institut National de Statistique et d’Economie Appliquée). 2024. “Présentation de l’INSEA.” <https://insea.ac.ma/index.php/l-insea/presentation>

and ethnic discrimination, racism, and xenophobia, thereby filling gaps left by official data sources. They also engage in advocacy efforts, using their findings to push for legal and policy changes to reduce discrimination and promote equality.

Moreover, civil society raises awareness about combating prejudice and discrimination and ensures equal opportunities. By adapting governance structures, institutions, and services, they work towards the active inclusion and integration of marginalized communities. Through educational programs and campaigns, civil society can challenge and change discriminatory attitudes and behaviours in the broader society.

Furthermore, the insights provided by civil society are crucial for international and national bodies seeking to understand and address the root causes of inequality and poverty. Their data and research support the development of more inclusive social and welfare policies.

In contexts similar to Morocco, examples of such organizations might include human rights NGOs, women's rights groups, and advocacy organizations focused on minority rights. These groups often engage in:

- **Research and Data Collection:** They conduct surveys, interviews, and other forms of research to gather data on discrimination and inequality.
- **Analysis:** They analyze this data to identify patterns, causes, and effects of societal discrimination and inequality.
- **Dissemination:** They publish reports, organize conferences, and use media to disseminate their findings to both the public and policymakers.

Thus, organizations like Amnesty International and local NGOs often undertake these roles worldwide, potentially in Morocco. These entities strive to influence public opinion and policy through their evidence-based advocacy.

For precise examples of Moroccan CSOs active in these areas, further direct research into local civil society efforts or consulting resources specifically focused on Morocco's human rights and civil society activities would be necessary.

In summary, civil society in Morocco plays an indispensable role in collecting data, raising awareness, advocating for policy change, and promoting a more inclusive and equitable society. Their efforts are vital in the fight against discrimination and inequality.

Composition of the national statistical system in Morocco

In general, the national statistical system (NSS) comprises the bodies responsible for the production, management and coordination of statistical activity, as well as the instruments and standardized procedures necessary for it.

The national statistical system in Morocco represents all the institutions and statistical units that together collect, produce and disseminate official statistics on behalf of the government. It is characterized by its strong decentralization with diverse and scattered data sources. In addition to the High Commission for Planning, which constitutes its central core, other organizations collect, analyze and publish statistical information covering their fields of competence.

HCP represents the main producer of economic, demographic and social statistical information. Likewise, he is responsible for establishing the nation's accounts. HCP also enjoys institutional independence in establishing its programs and conducting investigations and studies. It develops studies on the economic situation, macroeconomic framing, and forecasting.

There are statistical services in each of the major ministries, which collect, analyze and publish data covering their fields of competence. In addition, other public bodies (For example, the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education and others) produce statistical data related to the SDGs.

The official national household survey data related to the theme is available

In Morocco, and in general, the High Commission for Planning (HCP) and other institutions may carry out several surveys and studies to collect data that can be relevant to the theme of discrimination and inequality:

1. High Commission for Planning (Directorate of Statistics):

The High Commission for Planning, via its Directorate of Statistics, conducts national household surveys to assess various economic and social aspects such as household confidence, consumption, unemployment, etc. These surveys provide valuable data for the country's economic and social planning. The relevant household surveys conducted by HCP are the following:

- *National Employment Survey (ENE)*
- *National Survey on Youth 2011*
- *National survey on international migration*
- *Survey on the impact of Covid19 on the economic, social and psychological situation of refugees in Morocco*
- *National survey on Time Use*
- *National survey on violence against Women and Men*
- *Survey of Moroccan women from the perspective of their social environment*
- *2009- 2010 National demographic survey*
- *National survey on the elderly*
- *2005 survey on socio-economic integration in the host countries of Moroccans residing abroad*

- *2003-2004 survey on the return migration of Moroccans living abroad*
- *Survey on adolescents in semi-urban and rural areas of Marrakech*
- *Survey on adolescents in urban areas of Casablanca,*
- *National survey on the family*

2. The National Observatory for Human Development (ONDH):

The ONDH can conduct panel household surveys to assess various indicators related to human development, such as access to education, health, housing, etc. These panel surveys aim to assess progress and challenges in the field of human development in Morocco.

3. National Human Rights Council:

The National Human Rights Council may conduct household surveys to assess respect for human rights in Morocco, including access to justice, prison conditions, women's rights and children, etc.

4. Ministry of Justice, Morocco:

The Ministry of Justice may conduct household surveys to assess the functioning of the judicial system, access to justice, perception of legal certainty, etc.

5. Ministry of the Interior, Morocco:

The Ministry of Interior may conduct household surveys to assess aspects of internal security, local governance, perception of public safety, etc.

6. Ministry of National Education, Preschool & Sports:

The Ministry of National Education can conduct household surveys to assess access to education, the quality of teaching, children's participation in school, etc.

7. Ministry of Labor and Professional Integration:

The Ministry of Labor may conduct household surveys to assess the labour market, unemployment, working conditions, etc.

8. Ministry of Solidarity, Social Development, Equality and Family:

This ministry can conduct household surveys to assess social protection needs, the situation of vulnerable families, access to social services, etc.

9. Ministry of Health:

The Ministry of Health may conduct household surveys to assess various aspects of public health, such as access to health care, disease prevalence, health behaviours, etc.

10. Ministry of State for Human Rights and Relations with Parliament:

This ministry can conduct household surveys to assess respect for human rights and promote social inclusion and non-discrimination.

11. Ministry of Economy and Finance and Administration Reform:

This ministry can conduct household surveys to assess various economic and financial aspects, such as consumption, savings, income, etc.

12. Others:

Other government institutions, civil society organizations, or international partners may also conduct household surveys/studies on specific topics or as part of development programs.

In this regard, more precisely (based on the available information, some of the household surveys frequently conducted in Morocco that

collect data on some variables related to the theme of inequality and discrimination include:

- *National Employment Survey (ENE):*

The Survey mainly aims to define the basic demographic and cultural characteristics of the Moroccan population and determine the active population's volume and socio-professional characteristics and its various components, namely the employed, unemployed, or even the underemployed population. The ENE also aims to provide information on housing conditions and measure the population's access to basic social services.

ENE Surveys are conducted permanently, quarterly, by HCP.

- *The National Survey on Household Living Standards (2022- 2023):*

The National Survey on Household Living Standards in Morocco is a crucial tool for assessing and understanding the population's living conditions and the socio-economic factors that influence them. Its objectives include collecting data to analyze changes in living standards, understanding consumer spending patterns and identifying vulnerable social groups. It also aims to examine inequalities in income and living standards, measure poverty and vulnerability, and monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly about access to basic social services. This survey provides essential information to guide public policies and social interventions to promote inclusive and sustainable development in Morocco.

- *National Household Expenditure Survey (ENDM) (2013- 2014):*

This survey collects data on the consumption habits of Moroccan households, their standard of living, etc.

This survey is conducted frequently by the High Commission for Planning.

- *Survey of Moroccan women from the perspective of their social environment (2005):*

This survey was carried out as part of the prospective reflection on Morocco 2030 led by the High Commission for Planning.

The evolution of the role of women retained in this exploratory survey revolves around schooling, access to work and the management of economic activities, control of income, presence in public spaces and clothing appearance, the new family code, maternal relationships, and participation in public life.

- *National Survey on Youth 2011:*

The main objective of this survey, which was conducted in 2011 by HCP, is to shed light on the moral values, concerns and perceptions of social realities of young people through:

- Their participation in political and social life;
- Their social and moral reference values;
- Their confidence in the future and national institutions;
- Their concerns and expectations for the future;
- Their integration into the economy and society.

- *National survey on international migration (First phase 2018-2019; Second phase 2021):*

This survey, conducted by HCP, aims to collect, process and analyse reliable and detailed data used to study recent trends in international migration, migration processes and the characteristics of migrants

(compared to non-migrants) and to provide data to identify the causes, determinants, dynamics and consequences of migration in Morocco as well as the links between international migration and development.

- *Survey on the impact of the coronavirus on the economic, social and psychological situation of households (2020- 2021)*

The purpose of the survey on the impact of the coronavirus on the economic, social and psychological situation of households is to evaluate how preventive behaviour has changed, the consequences on the economy and society, how social connections have changed during confinement, and how particular effects are gender specific. The results are published in various formats, mainly policy briefs and gender analyses.

- *Survey on the impact of COVID-19 on the economic, social and psychological situation of refugees in Morocco:*

The main objective of this qualitative survey, implemented by HCP, on the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the population of refugees settled on Moroccan territory consists of understanding:

- the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on the socio-economic situation of refugees in Morocco;
- access of refugees to social services (health, education, etc.);
- the behaviour of members of the refugee community in the context of confinement.

- *National Time Use Survey (2012):*

The objectives of this survey, conducted frequently by HCP, are mainly to:

- Supplement existing social,

demographic and economic data and serve as a statistical basis for the evaluation and formulation of social policies;

- Examine how women and men participate in economic life through an in-depth analysis of the different aspects of female and male employment;
 - Quantify and describe in detail the different tasks carried out by women and men in interaction with the various demographic, economic, socio-cultural and ecological factors;
 - Provide a statistical database and gender indicators for better integration of gender issues into programs, budgets and national accounts;
 - Quantify the contribution of women and men to economic, domestic and household activities and analyze the allocation of available time between various occupations.
- *National Survey on Violence Against Women and Men (2019)*

This survey, which was conducted for the second time by HCP, aims to:

- Identify the social determinants of gender-based violence;
- Evaluate the prevalence rate according to the types of violence and the contexts in which they occur;
- Assess the gravity and length of the acts of violence to which the victims are exposed;
- Examine the attitudes of victims towards violence and determine the level and nature of the reaction

of victims of violence (declaration to the competent authorities, non-governmental organizations, sharing with others, etc.).

- Analyze the perceptions of victims of violence to shed light on certain social and cultural attitudes and stigmas on violence;
 - Evaluate the social cost caused by violence against women through its repercussions on victims and their children and society as a whole (effects on physical and mental health, school dropouts or failure, and cohesion social).
 - Estimate, for the first time (as it was a pioneering exercise), the economic cost of violence associated with its direct or indirect impacts on individuals, households and society.
- *The 2009-2010 National Demographic Survey:*

This survey is part of the action program of the Directorate of Statistics (HCP) in terms of collecting demographic data to deepen knowledge of the level and structure of the driving phenomena of increase in the population of Morocco: birth rate, mortality and internal and external migration.

- *National Survey of Older Persons (2006)*
- The main aims of this survey, implemented in 2006 by HCP, are:
- determine the sociodemographic characteristics and living conditions of older people;
 - approach the state of their health;
 - identify their intra- and extra-family relationships;
 - understand the representations of old persons.

- *2005 survey on socio-economic integration in host countries of Moroccans residing abroad*

The main aims of this HCP survey are:

- identify the demographic characteristics of households and families of Moroccans living abroad;
 - understand the degree of integration of migrants and their children in terms of schooling and professional training;
 - know the linguistic practices, transmission and learning of languages and the sociability of MREs;
 - identify economic and social ties with the host country;
 - determine the representations of MREs in matters of discrimination.
- *2003-2004 survey on return migration of Moroccans living abroad*

This HCP survey aims to:

- capture the demographic and socio-economic profile of returning migrants;
 - the impact of staying abroad on emigrants in terms of resettlement potential;
 - identify the conditions for the return of emigrants and the transfer of resources;
 - determine the conditions for the social reintegration of returning migrants.
- *National Population and Family Health Survey (ENPSF):*

The ENPSF, conducted by the Ministry of Health in 2018, collects data on maternal, child, and adult health and reproductive

health and family planning practicals, such as access to health services.

2.2 The role of High Commission for Planning in Morocco in coordinating/quality assuring the collection of admin data

The HCP is Morocco's main official statistics producer. It is an administrative structure established in September 2003 as a mission administration under the authority of a High Commissioner for Planning appointed by His Majesty King Mohammed VI. May God help him. It enjoys institutional and professional independence in the conduct of its work.³⁸

The attributions and organization of HCP are set by Decree No. 2.17.670 of 17 Rejeb 1439, published on April 6, 2018, which updated the old legal framework governing the attributions and structure of the administrative units of HCP. This decree also established a General Directorate of Statistics and National Accounting by merging two central directorates, namely the Directorate of Statistics and National Accounting. It was completed in 2019 by creating a Directorate of Statistical Information Systems (decree no. 2.19.574 of 5 Hija 1440 (August 7, 2019)).³⁹

Otherwise, applying Law 31-13 relating to the right of access to information, the High Commission for Planning has taken all necessary measures to implement it with proactive and interactive publications.⁴⁰

The responsibilities and organization of the different divisions and services under HCP are set by⁴¹:

38 Royaume Du Maroc (Haut-Commissariat Au Plan Du Maroc). 2024. "Qui sommes-nous?" Accessed?

https://www.hcp.ma/Qui-sommes-nous_a3079.html

39 Royaume Du Maroc (Haut-Commissariat Au Plan Du Maroc). 2024.

"Cadre Juridique." Accessed? https://www.hcp.ma/Cadre-Juridique_a3082.html

40 Royaume Du Maroc (Haut-Commissariat Au Plan Du Maroc). 2024.

"Droit d'accès à l'information." Accessed? https://www.hcp.ma/Droit-d-acces-a-l-information_a3091.html

41 Royaume Du Maroc (Haut-Commissariat Au Plan Du Maroc). 2024.

"Cadre Juridique." Accessed? https://www.hcp.ma/Cadre-Juridique_a3082.html

- Order of the Head of Government No. 3.07.19 of 28 Joumada II 1140 (March 6, 2019) establishing the responsibilities and organization of the various divisions and central services, supplemented by Order of the Head of Government No. 3.63.19 of 5 Hija 1440 (August 7, 2019).
- Order of the Head of Government No. 3.186.16 of 24 Chaoual 1437 (July 29, 2016) establishing the responsibilities and organization of the decentralized services of HCP.
- Promote international, regional and national partnerships for the exchange of expertise and good practices in statistics and their quality.

Thus, Morocco's High Commission for Planning (HCP) plays a pivotal role in producing economic, demographic, and social statistics. As the main national producer of these statistics, HCP's responsibilities include compiling national accounts and evaluating macroeconomic conditions. While specific details regarding the mechanisms for coordinating or quality assuring administrative data collection on discrimination and inequalities are not provided in the available resources, HCP's significant role in generating crucial statistical data suggests a foundational capacity for addressing these issues.

The missions of HCP consist of:

- Collect, analyze and disseminate statistical, economic, demographic and social information;
- Conduct the general population and housing census;
- Establish national, regional and sectoral accounts;
- Coordinate the national statistical system, contribute to its development and ensure its compliance with international standards and principles adopted by competent international organizations;
- Develop studies in the socio-demographic, economic, cultural and environmental fields;
- Monitor the economic and financial situation;
- Carry out economic and socio-demographic forecasts, including those of a prospective nature;
- Ensure monitoring and reporting of the implementation of the SDGs in Morocco, in accordance with the decision of the National Commission for Sustainable Development, chaired by the Head of Government (July 2019).

Given HCP's broad mandate, it is reasonable to infer that its functions potentially encompass the collection and analysis of data relevant to discrimination and inequalities, particularly in the urban job market where gender inequality has been highlighted.

The High Commission for Planning (HCP) is the central coordinating body for statistical work in Morocco's national statistical system. This coordination involves various aspects, including data collection, analysis, and dissemination, to ensure the coherence and reliability of statistical information. As the focal point of the national statistical system, HCP plays a crucial role in overseeing the collection and dissemination of statistical data across different sectors and levels of governance. Additionally, HCP collaborates with other institutions and stakeholders to enhance the quality and relevance of statistical information, particularly in areas such as gender statistics. HCP contributes to achieving national development goals, including those outlined in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

2.3 Overview of existing administrative data systems

The documents consulted, especially HCP documents, which concern the admin data collected by HCP from the different national institutions involved in the subject of producing and/or using data on discrimination and inequality or on subjects that are related to this theme, allow us to have a comprehensive summary of administrative data systems across various sectors in Morocco, focusing on their data collection, management, dissemination practices, and the challenges faced. Below is an overview based on these documents/sources:

Health and social coverage sector

The available health sector data in Morocco reveal disparities in healthcare access and quality, potentially highlighting inequality in health service delivery. The detailed data, collected and disseminated in the official statistical publications of the High Commission for Planning in Morocco, on healthcare personnel, facilities, and services (For example, number of doctors, number of pharmacists, number of dental surgeons, number of paramedical staff, number of health care training courses, number of hospitals, volume of medical and paramedical consultations, number of women benefiting from pregnancy monitoring and childbirth and family planning services, number of deliveries, number of children benefiting from immunization programs, fight against deficiency diseases and fight against diarrheal diseases, number of patients, days of hospitalization, indicators of hospital production, number of medical consultations, number of cases of notifiable diseases, and number of diabetics) could identify underserved areas or populations, helping to address healthcare disparities and promote equitable health outcomes.

- **Data Overview:** Includes medical personnel, healthcare facilities, and services like consultations and vaccinations, detailing metadata such as definitions and levels of disaggregation.

- **Data Collection and Administration:** Managed primarily by the Ministry of Health, with detailed information on historical data collection since early 1970.
- **Methodologies and Transmission:** Utilizes administrative records and direct reporting, with annual data production and a typical nine-month delay in reception.
- **Data Management and Quality Control:** Employs Excel spreadsheets and paper-based files, with quality control procedures like likelihood analysis and temporal comparisons.
- **Dissemination and Accessibility:** Data is shared through publications and electronic databases, suggesting a degree of openness for data requests and verification.

Population sector

The population sector's data, particularly on marriage acts, minor marriages, and divorce acts, can shed light on societal norms and legal frameworks that may perpetuate gender discrimination or inequalities among different demographics.

- **Introduction:** The population sector's data describes demographic variables collected, such as household numbers and fertility rates, to provide a comprehensive overview of population dynamics.
- **Data Collection and Sources:** Primarily from the Ministry of Justice, using administrative records such as marriage and divorce certificates.
- **Key Relevant Variables and Data Points:** Includes detailed statistics on marriage acts, minor marriages, and divorce acts.
- **Methodologies:** Annual data production exploiting administrative sheets, with historical data dating back to 2007.
- **Dissemination:** Through publications with annual periodicity.

- **Challenges:** Highlights the underreporting in administrative records, suggesting potential concealment or underestimation of discrimination levels.

Salaries sector

Salary data, including minimum guaranteed salary, state personnel, and wage bill, reflect the economic aspects of discrimination and inequality. Analyzing wage disparities across different sectors, genders, and regions can help identify and address economic discrimination, ensuring fair compensation practices and promoting economic equality.

- **Introduction:** Salary data focuses on salaries and compensation within the labour market, including minimum and government personnel salaries.
- **Data Collection and Sources:** From official government bulletins and the Ministry of Finance.
- **Key Variables:** Include minimum guaranteed salary, state personnel data, and salary bill categories.
- **Methodologies:** Annually collected and processed data, managed digitally in Excel format.
- **Quality Control and Dissemination:** Ensures data quality through comparison and evolution analysis with annual publications.
- **Challenges:** Notes challenges with data timeliness and the impact of salary policy changes.

Cultural and leisure activities sector

The distribution and participation in cultural and leisure programs might reveal disparities in access to cultural enrichment and recreational activities. This sector's data can highlight geographical, socio-economic, or gender-based inequalities

in accessing cultural services, guiding efforts to ensure equitable access to cultural and leisure opportunities for all community members.

- **Introduction:** Highlights various programs and facilities for cultural experience and leisure activities.
- **Data Collection and Sources:** Sourced from the Ministry of Youth and Sports, covering women's shelters and sports facilities.
- **Key Variables and Data Points:** Tracks regional and provincial cultural and leisure facilities and activities distribution.
- **Methodologies:** Annual collection through surveys and direct contact, managed and elaborated upon using electronic systems.
- **Dissemination and Use:** Findings are shared through publications and databases, crucial for planning and resource allocation.
- **Challenges:** Includes timely data collection and processing, quality consistency, and adaptation to cultural trends.

Justice sector

The justice sector's administrative data, including information on magistrates, notaries, aldous, and judicial proceedings, are instrumental in identifying potential biases or disparities in the legal system. This data can uncover discrimination within legal processes, guiding reforms to ensure fairness, equality, and justice for all individuals, regardless of their background.

- **Overview:** Emphasizes the administration of justice data, including judicial capacity and the distribution of legal professionals.
- **Data Collection and Sources:** By the Ministry of Justice, covering magistrates, notaries, aldous, and court details.
- **Key Variables and Data Points:** Disaggregates data by establishment type and gender, with annual data production and transmission through paper.

- **Dissemination and Use:** Through publications and HCP Database System (BDS), it is essential for policy decisions and legal reform.

Education and formation Sector

Educational data, covering everything from preschool to higher education and vocational training, is pivotal in assessing educational equality. Disaggregated data (For example: number of modern preschool schools by province, number of public and private primary/secondary schools according to the zone (urban, rural) and the province, number of faculties and higher schools public and private according to the zone (urban, rural) and the province, number of public and private educational/professional training courses according to the zone (urban, rural) and the province) can reveal disparities in educational access, quality, and outcomes based on gender, socio-economic status, or region, highlighting areas where discriminatory practices may exist, and interventions are needed to ensure equal educational opportunities for all.

- **Overview:** Stresses the importance of educational institutions, from preschool to vocational training, for the country's development.
- **Data Collection and Sources:** From the Ministry of National Education, covering all levels of educational institutions.
- **Key Variables and Data Points:** Detailed data on educational and training institutions, demographics, and educational programs.
- **Methodologies:** Annual censuses with electronic, paper, and telephone transmission involving manual and electronic processing.
- **Dissemination and Use:** Data is shared through annual reports and HCP Database System (BDS), aiding educational planning and policymaking.

2.4 Data gap analysis

The available documents and sources consulted provide a rich administrative data source across several sectors in Morocco. However, despite the comprehensive nature of this data, gaps remain, particularly regarding discrimination and inequality. Below is a Data Gap Analysis focusing on these aspects:

Discrimination and inequality data not covered in administrative data sets:

- **Intersectional Discrimination Data:** There's a lack of detailed data on intersectional discrimination that considers how overlapping identities (race, gender, religion, disability, etc.) impact access to services, economic opportunities, and justice.
- **Disability Status:** Detailed data on individuals with disabilities, including their access to healthcare, education, employment, and public services, seems limited or not explicitly covered by the available admin data systems in Morocco.
- **Individual Rights and Discrimination:** There is no mention of administrative data sets capturing information related to individual rights, including discrimination or access to services.
- **Socio-economic Status:** While some sectors may capture economic data (like salaries), comprehensive data linking socio-economic status to access to education, health services, and legal protections may be underexplored.

Analysis according to important disaggregates:

The documents consulted suggest that while there is significant data collection, the ability to analyze this data according to critical disaggregates like age, sex, and location is present to varying degrees across sectors. However, there are indications that important disaggregates such as disability and socio-economic status might not be

uniformly available or detailed enough to facilitate comprehensive analysis across all sectors.

Main reasons for administrative data gaps:

- **Inadequate Data Collection Mechanisms:** The existing administrative data systems may not have been designed to comprehensively capture disaggregated data necessary for analyzing discrimination and inequality.
- **Lack of Standardization:** Varying standards across sectors for data collection and its categorisation can lead to gaps and inconsistencies.
- **Privacy and Sensitivity Concerns:** Data on certain aspects of identity (such as disability status) may be limited due to privacy concerns or societal sensitivity.
- **Resource Constraints:** Financial, technical, and human resource constraints can limit the scope and depth of data collection.

Addressing identified data gaps:

- **Enhance Data Collection Frameworks:** Develop and implement standardized data collection frameworks that include variables relevant to discrimination and inequality across all sectors.
- **Promote Intersectional Data Collection:** Introduce and enforce guidelines for collecting data on intersectional identities to understand the multifaceted nature of discrimination.
- **Invest in Training and Resources:** Allocate resources for training data collectors and analysts on the importance of disaggregated data and techniques for capturing and analyzing such data.
- **Engage with Marginalized Communities:** Collaborate with representatives from marginalized communities to understand

what data needs to be collected and how best to do so respectfully and accurately.

- **Leverage Technology:** Utilize advanced data collection and analysis technologies to enhance the quality and granularity of data.
- **Policy and Legal Frameworks:** Implement policies and legal frameworks that mandate the collection of disaggregated data across all sectors to monitor and combat discrimination and inequality.

Addressing these data gaps requires a concerted effort across government, civil society, and international partners. Improving administrative data systems to capture comprehensive, disaggregated data is essential for effectively tackling discrimination and inequality in Morocco.

2.5 Data capacity gaps

Addressing data capacity gaps in Morocco involves evaluating the constraints within human resources, financial resources, ICT (Information and Communications Technology), and infrastructure that impact data collection, management, and analysis. Here's an overview of the potential data capacity gaps in these areas:

Human resources:

- **Skills and Training:** There may be a lack of adequately trained personnel in data science, statistics, and ICT, limiting the ability to collect, manage, and analyze complex datasets. Additionally, there might be gaps in understanding how to collect and analyze data sensitive to discrimination and inequality.
- **Staffing Levels:** Insufficient staffing levels in key data collection and analysis roles can lead to delays in data processing and limit the capacity for in-depth analysis.
- **Retention:** Challenges in retaining skilled personnel, who may seek better opportunities elsewhere, could lead to

a loss of institutional knowledge and expertise in managing data systems.

Financial resources:

- **Limited Funding:** Insufficient funding for data collection initiatives, technology upgrades, and staff training can significantly hamper the scope and quality of data projects.
- **Allocation Priorities:** Financial resources may not be prioritized for data capacity building, especially in the context of competing national needs.

Information and Communication Technologies :

- **Outdated Technology:** Outdated software and hardware can limit data collection and analysis capabilities.
- **Data Integration:** A lack of integrated ICT systems across different sectors and agencies can lead to siloed data, making it difficult to analyze data comprehensively.
- **Cybersecurity:** Weaknesses in cybersecurity measures can threaten data integrity and privacy.

To address these gaps, here are some relevant suggestions:

- Develop comprehensive training programs in data management, analysis, and sensitivity.
- Increase staffing levels through budgetary allocations and create attractive career paths for data professionals.

- Foster partnerships with academic institutions to build a pipeline of skilled data personnel.
- Increase budget allocations for data-related activities, emphasizing the long-term benefits of robust data systems.
- Seek partnerships and funding from international organizations and NGOs to supplement national budgets for data projects.
- Invest in up-to-date ICT infrastructure and software to enhance data processing capabilities.
- Develop national strategies for data integration across sectors and agencies.
- Strengthen cybersecurity frameworks to protect data integrity and privacy.
- Invest in the development and maintenance of physical infrastructure for data management.
- Implement mobile data collection solutions and other innovative approaches to reach remote and underserved areas.

Addressing these data capacity gaps requires a holistic approach combining human resources, financial investment, technological upgrades, and infrastructure development improvements. Strategic planning and national and international collaboration can significantly enhance Morocco's data capacity to address discrimination, inequality, and other critical issues.

2.6. Data quality gaps

Analyzing administrative data systems in Morocco, especially regarding discrimination and inequality issues, reveals several data quality gaps.

Addressing these requires understanding the main problems with the quality of available data in terms of compliance with the main data quality principles or dimensions. Below is an analysis based on the available information collected:

Main problems with data quality and solutions⁴²

Data quality aspect	Gap	Solution
<i>Relevance</i>	Data may not always be collected to analyse discrimination and inequality, leading to gaps in relevant variables and indicators.	Enhance the data collection frameworks to explicitly include variables relevant to discrimination and inequality. Engage with stakeholders to understand and incorporate their data needs.
<i>Accuracy</i>	Data accuracy, especially from the private sector or marginalized groups, might be questionable due to inadequate verification processes or underreporting.	Implement robust verification processes, including cross-checks with multiple sources and introducing technology-driven data validation techniques.
<i>Timeliness</i>	Delays in data reception and processing can make data outdated when it is available for analysis.	Streamline data collection and processing workflows and adopt more agile data collection technologies to reduce delays.
<i>Coherence and Comparability</i>	Inconsistencies in data standards and categories across different sectors and periods can hinder the coherence and comparability of data.	Develop and enforce national data standards and ensure new data collection efforts are backward-compatible to maintain comparability.
<i>Accessibility and Clarity</i>	Data may not be readily accessible to all stakeholders, and when it is, it might not be presented in a user-friendly manner.	Improve data dissemination platforms to ensure easy access and invest in data visualization tools and training to enhance the clarity of presented data.
<i>Privacy and Security</i>	Collecting and handling sensitive data raises concerns about privacy and security, potentially limiting the availability of detailed disaggregated data.	Strengthen data protection policies and cybersecurity measures. Implement anonymization techniques to protect individual privacy while making disaggregated data available for analysis.
<i>Procedures</i>	Lack of standardized data collection, processing, and management procedures across different sectors can affect data quality.	Develop comprehensive data management guidelines and provide training to ensure these procedures are followed uniformly.

⁴² The national and regional assessment on gender statistics conducted in 2018 and published in December 2019 identifies precisely data gaps (notably regarding indicators and data related to SDGs) and challenges faced by the national statistical system in Morocco. Some solutions and recommendations suggested by this diagnosis are aligned with this matrix. For more information see the following link: <https://www.hcp.ma/attachment/2235554/>

Role of Data Producers/Owners and the NSO (High Commission for Planning) in Overcoming Data Quality Gaps

a. **Data Producers/Owners:**

- Engage actively in the development and standardization of data collection and management processes.
- Invest in capacity building for their staff to enhance data quality.
- Collaborate with the NSO and other stakeholders to ensure data relevance and address gaps.

b. **High Commission for Planning (HCP):**

- Lead the development of national data standards and enforce compliance to ensure coherence and comparability.
- Provide technical assistance and training to data producers/owners to improve data collection, processing, and analysis practices.
- Facilitate the development of a national data platform to improve accessibility and clarity.
- Act as a mediator to balance the need for detailed, disaggregated data with privacy and security concerns, ensuring ethical data practices.
- Facilitate communication amongst the NSS and foster data sharing between users and producers of data by reforming the statistical bill and upgrading the governance of the coordination mechanism (COCOES).

In summary, improving data quality in Morocco, especially regarding discrimination and inequality, requires a multifaceted approach involving the enhancement of data collection frameworks, standardization of procedures, investment in technology, and collaboration between

data producers, HCP, and other stakeholders. Addressing these data quality gaps is crucial for informed decision-making and developing effective policies to tackle discrimination and inequality.

2.7 Data accessibility and use

Based on the insights drawn from the analysis of administrative data systems in Morocco and their relation to discrimination and inequality issues, here's an analysis focused on Data Accessibility and Use:

Data accessibility

- **Format and Open Access:** The documents/sources consulted and reviewed indicate that while data is disseminated through various means, including publications and electronic databases, it might not uniformly be in open-access formats or be user-friendly for all stakeholders. Improvements in digital platforms and data visualization could enhance accessibility.
- **Equal and Timely Access:** Timeliness appears to be an issue, with delays in data reception and processing affecting the currency of available data. Efforts to streamline data workflows could improve timely access.

Statistical publications on discrimination and inequality

- **Existence of Publications:** Besides HCP publication "Women in Figures" and the online ergonomic platform "StatGenre Maroc"⁴³, the documents/sources consulted and reviewed do not explicitly mention other regular and comprehensive statistical publications focused specifically on discrimination and inequality. This suggests a gap in the targeted data dissemination related to these critical issues.

⁴³ It is currently unavailable due to IT constraints) which gathers data, information, latest publications, animated videos, quiz, interactive graphics on different gender related thematic)

- **Improvements:** To increase accessibility, Morocco could benefit from developing dedicated publications on discrimination and inequality, leveraging administrative data. Ensuring these publications are in accessible formats and languages can further enhance accessibility.

Recent and Future Official Studies

- The analysis does not specify recent or upcoming studies focused explicitly on collecting data on discrimination and inequality. Identifying and promoting such studies could be crucial for addressing these issues comprehensively.

In summary, enhancing data accessibility and use in Morocco requires a coordinated effort among data producers, HCP, and other stakeholders. By focusing on open access principles, improving publication strategies, and leveraging partnerships, Morocco can better utilize administrative data to address discrimination and inequality.

2.8 Examples of good practices in relevant administrative data in Morocco

Based on the information collected and reviewed, and considering the pertinent institutions of Morocco that can be sources of administrative data on non-discrimination and equality, here are examples of good practices in the administration of data:

- 1) High Commission for Planning/Haut-Commissariat au Plan:** HCP excels in coordination and production, providing comprehensive statistical data that informs national planning and policymaking. Its robust methodology and adherence to international statistical standards ensure the relevance and accuracy of the data produced.
- 2) L'Observatoire National du Développement Humain (ONDH):** ONDH demonstrates best quality assurance practices and uses data to assess and report on human development

indicators. This organization plays a crucial role in analyzing data related to social programs and initiatives aimed at reducing inequality and discrimination.

- 3) Conseil National des Droits de l'Homme:** Through its commitment to upholding human rights, this council ensures the relevance of its data to issues of discrimination and inequality. It adopts standards and definitions that align with international human rights norms, contributing valuable insights for national and international stakeholders.
- 4) Ministère de la Justice:** The Ministry's judicial data, accessible through platforms like ADALA, represents good practices in publication and use. By making legal information and data openly accessible, it enhances transparency and accountability in the justice sector.
- 5) Ministère de l'Education Nationale, du Préscolaire & des Sports:** This ministry is a prime example of adopting standards and definitions to ensure the coherence and comparability of educational data. It also makes educational statistics accessible, supporting efforts to analyze and address educational disparities.
- 6) Ministère de la Santé:** Showcases good practices in producing and quality assurance health data. Its comprehensive data on healthcare services and outcomes is crucial for identifying health disparities and informing public health interventions.

To overcome problems associated with accessibility and use, these institutions, alongside HCP, could enhance their collaboration, sharing methodologies and data sets to create a more unified and accessible national data system. This collaboration would also aid in standardizing data collection and reporting processes, ensuring that data on discrimination and inequality is available and actionable for policy-making and social interventions.

3 | TUNISIA



3.1 Discrimination and inequality context

Relevant international treaties ratified and signed

Tunisia actively participates in the global community, engages in human rights and the fight against discrimination, and has ratified and signed several international treaties. The nation's commitment to preserving the fundamental rights of humankind is demonstrated by the ratification of agreements such as the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Such commitment demonstrates Tunisia's determination to collaborate with the international community in promoting and protecting human rights. Some of the major international agreements that Tunisia has ratified are listed below⁴⁴:

1. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, or UDHR: The UN General Assembly affirmed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, outlining each person's inalienable rights. On March 20, 1956, Tunisia declared its independence from France, so it signed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).
2. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW): It was ratified by Tunisia on September 20, 1985, and it became operative on October 20, 1985.
3. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR):

Tunisia ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) on March 18, 1969.

4. Convention on the Prohibition of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment: Tunisia signed this Convention on September 23, 1988.
5. Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC): Tunisia joined the CRC on January 30, 1992, when it was admitted as a signatory.
6. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR): On March 18, 1969, Tunisia became a signatory to the ICCPR. The United Nations General Assembly adopted the Covenant on December 16, 1966, which went into effect on March 23, 1976.
7. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD): Tunisia ratified the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD) on January 13, 1967.
8. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: Tunisia ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) on April 2, 2008

Otherwise, the status of reporting on progress under these agreements needs more research to comprehend the country's commitment to these treaties.

Human Rights Commissions

In Tunisia, the main national institutions and organizations that are dedicated to promoting and protecting human rights, including the preservation

⁴⁴ United Nations Human Rights Treaty Bodies. n.d. "UN Treaty Body Database." Accessed? https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/Treaty.aspx?Treaty=CCPR&Lang=en

of citizens' rights and preventing discrimination, are the following:

- The National Committee for Coordination, Preparation and Submission of Reports and Monitoring of Recommendations in Human Rights: It is a permanent national committee created by the Presidency of the Government, headed by the Minister to the Prime Minister responsible for relations with constitutional authorities and civil society or its representative and composed of members representing all ministries⁴⁵.
- The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Tunisia: Through a memorandum of understanding, the OHCHR Office in Tunisia was established in April 2011 at the request of the Tunisian government.⁴⁶ The Office's broad mandate includes the protection and advancement of human rights, in particular by focusing on:
 - Strengthening the rule of law and accountability for human rights violations;
 - The integration of human rights into sustainable development;
 - Increasing participation and protecting civic space;
 - Strengthening equality and fighting discrimination; and
 - Improving the application of recommendations made by international human rights mechanisms.

Therefore, it's possible that the aforementioned commissions—particularly focused on discrimination based on tribe or ethnicity—don't exist. Yet, as part of their broader responsibilities for human rights, they might deal with different kinds of discrimination.

45 <http://www.cnrhd.gov.tn/%D9%85%D9%86-%D9%86%D8%AD%D9%86/?lang=ar> (this link is temporarily unavailable)

46 Nations Unies. 2024. "Le HCDH en Tunisie." Accessed? <https://www.ohchr.org/fr/countries/tunisia/our-presence>

Data governance context

The following are the principal laws and rules about data protection and privacy in Tunisia:

- The Organic Law No. 2004-63 of July 27, 2004, established the fundamental right to protect personal data connected to each individual's private life. It governs the protection of personal data in Tunisia. This law created a framework for the respectful treatment of personal data, dating back to 2002. The proposed organic law No. 25-2018 places particular restrictions on processing information about a person's race or genetic heritage, among other sensitive characteristics.
- A separate body established by Organic Law 63 of 2004 is the INPDP. Since its establishment, it has been instrumental in implementing data protection regulations in Tunisia. It is the oldest data protection authority in Africa and the Arab world. It is the chair of the French Organization for Personal Data Protection Authorities (AFAPDP) from 2019 to 2023.

In addition, in the following, we have the main legal and organizational texts and decrees related to the national statistical system in Tunisia⁴⁷:

1. Law No. 99-32 of April 13, 1999, relating to the National Statistics System (NSS). It constitutes the legislative basis of the National Statistics System (SNS) in Tunisia. Also, it defines NSS's fundamental principles, structure, and the mission of its components.
2. Decree No. 99-2798 of December 13, 1999, set the terms and conditions for payment of users' contribution of statistical information.
3. Decree No. 99-2799 of December 13, 1999, set the conditions and procedures for conducting censuses and statistical surveys

47 Statistiques Tunisie. 2024. "Textes Juridiques." Accessed? <https://www.ins.tn/textes-juridiques>

by public statistical structures among people not part of these structures.

4. Decree No. 2000 -2408 of October 17, 2000, establishing the administrative and financial organization and operating methods of the National Institute of Statistics.
5. Decree No. 2002-2925 of November 4, 2002, amending Decree No. 99-2797 of December 13, 1999, establishing the composition, organization and operating procedures of the National Statistics Council.
6. Decree No. 2004-2659 of November 29, 2004, amending Decree No. 99-2797 of December 13, 1999, establishing the composition, organization and operating procedures of the National Statistics Council
7. Decree No. 2005-1643 of May 30, 2005, establishing the National Institute of Statistics organisation chart.
8. Decree No. 2005-2857 of October 24, 2005, modifying and supplementing the annex to Decree No. 2005-1643 of May 30, 2005, establishing the National Institute of Statistics organisation chart.
9. Decree-law No. 2011-41 of May 26, 2011, relating to access to administrative documents of public bodies.
10. Decree No. 20132862- of July 10, 2013, organizing the 12th general population and housing census.
11. Decree law no. 2011-54 of June 11, 2011, modifying and supplementing decree-law no. 2011-41 of May 26, 2011, relating to access to administrative documents of public bodies.

The role of civil society in relation to data on discrimination and inequality⁴⁸

Civil society has been instrumental in tackling discrimination and inequality in Tunisia, especially through advocacy and legislative reform promotion. The impact of civil society's efforts is shown by the presentation of Tunisia's Law against Racial Discrimination in 2018. This law is the first of its kind in the MENA region. It is a key step towards equality because it makes racial discrimination illegal and gives victims of racism the ability to pursue justice. Furthermore, civil society has greatly aided the promotion of women's rights and the challenge of gender discrimination.

Composition of the national statistical system (NSS) in Tunisia

Generally, the national statistical system (SNS) comprises organizations responsible for the production, management, and coordination of statistical activity. Also, it is composed of standardized instruments and procedures necessary for its operation.

The Tunisian National Statistics System is currently governed by law 32-99 of April 13, 1999, and texts relating to statistical activity. This law defines the fundamental principles of activity statistics. It sets the structure of the National Statistical System, its mission and the role of each of its components.

Thus, the main components of the Tunisian National Statistics System are the following:

- The National Institute of Statistics (INS)
- The National Statistics Council (CNS)
- Statistical Training Institutions
- 48 public statistical structures

⁴⁸ Arab Reform Initiative. 2021. "Tunisia's Law against Racial Discrimination: The Mixed Results of a Pioneering Legislation." Accessed? <https://www.arab-reform.net/publication/tunisia-law-against-racial-discrimination-the-mixed-results-of-a-pioneering-legislation/>; Houlou. 2021. "Racism in Tunisia: Social Behavior Supported by State Policies." Accessed? <https://houlou.org/en/2021/04/17/will-be-available-soon-5/>; Al-Khulidi, Ali. 2017. "The Role of Civil Society in Transitional Justice in Tunisia After the Adoption of Transitional Justice Law." Thesis EIUC GC DE.MA. Accessed? <https://repository.gchumanrights.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/0ec8fd02-5b48-436b-9844-b44c940d598f/content>

The official national household survey data related to the theme is available.

Tunisia has conducted a number of significant national household surveys. The main objective of these surveys is to compile thorough information on a range of socioeconomic indicators. Thus, the main household surveys⁴⁹ that are relevant to the theme of discrimination and inequality are the following:

- The multiple indicator cluster survey (MICS-2023)⁵⁰ was designed to provide estimates for many indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level.
- National Survey on Household Budget, Consumption and Standard of Living 2021⁵¹: It is among the most important periodic surveys of the Tunisian National Statistical System. The latest operation, conducted between March 13, 2021 and March 8, 2022, constitutes the twelfth five-year survey that the National Institute of Statistics (INS) has carried out since 1968. The initial objectives of this survey were to gather information on household acquisition of goods and services intended for consumption.
- The employment survey⁵²: Tunisia conducts permanent quarterly employment survey among households to monitor employment trends.
- Initiative to Measure SDG 16 through National Household Survey⁵³: Under the direction of the National Institute of Statistics,

Tunisia has launched a national household survey initiative to track progress made towards Sustainable Development Goal 16. After conducting the first and second national surveys on “Governance, peace, and security” in 2014 and 2017, the National Institute of Statistics conducted the third survey on the topic between October and December 2021 in cooperation with the Programme of the United Nations for Development.

Based on the results of this survey, many indicators about the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions, could be obtained.

- National survey on international migration Tunisia-HIMS (TUNISIA-HIMS)⁵⁴: Within the framework of the MED-HIMS project (Households International Migration Surveys in the Mediterranean countries), this survey is carried out in Tunisia by the National Observatory of Migration (ONM) and the National Institute of Statistics (INS), with the support of the International Center for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD). TUNISIA-HIMS is the first national survey on international migration in Tunisia. This survey covers the entire territory of Tunisia from July 2020 until March 2021.

3.2 The role of the INS and CNS in Tunisia in coordinating/quality assuring the collection of administrative data⁵⁵

According to Law No. 69-64 of December 31, 1969, the National Institute of Statistics in Tunisia (INS) is a public establishment endowed with civil personality and financial autonomy and reporting to the Prime Minister. Among the attributions of this institution, we find:

49 Statistiques Tunisie. 2024. “Enquêtes.” Accessed? <https://www.ins.tn/enquetes?archivees%5B2%5D=2&page=1>

50 Statistiques Tunisie. 2024. “Enquête par Grappes à Indicateurs Multiples MICS 4.” Accessed? <https://www.ins.tn/methode/enquete-par-grappes-indicateurs-multiples-mics-4>

51 Statistiques Tunisie. 2021. “Résultats de l’Enquête Nationale sur le Budget, la Consommation et le Niveau de vie des ménages 2021.” Accessed? <https://www.ins.tn/publication/resultats-de-lenquete-nationale-sur-le-budget-la-consommation-et-le-niveau-de-vie-des>

52 Statistiques Tunisie. 2024. “Enquête Nationale sur la Population et l’emploi, T1_2022-T4_2023.” Accessed? <https://www.ins.tn/enquetes/enquete-nationale-sur-la-population-et-lemploi-t12022-t42023>

53 Statistiques Tunisie. 2022. “Indicateurs ODD 16 en Tunisie Enquête Gouvernance, Paix et Sécurité.” Accessed? <https://www.unescwa.org/sites/default/files/event/materials/Indicateurs%20ODD%2016%20en%20Tunisie%20-%20Enquete%20Gouvernance%2C%20paix%20eh%20securite.pdf>

54 <http://www.migration.nat.tn/fr/tunisia-hims/presentation-tunisia-hims> (the website is not active)

55 Statistiques Tunisie. 2013. “Lois et Décrets Relatifs à L’institut National de la Statistique.” Accessed? https://www.ins.tn/sites/default/files/2020-04/Lois_Decrets-fr_0.pdf

- Collection, processing and analysis of statistical information relating to people and property in Tunisia using, where applicable, the elements provided to it by the various administrations;
- The coordination of methods means and statistical work of public administrations and private organizations subsidized or controlled by the State. Also, the statistical and economic documentation must be centralized.

Also, according to the same law, the National Council of Statistics in Tunisia (CNS) is responsible for:

- Propose the general orientations of national statistical activities, priorities and instruments for coordinating the activities of the National Statistics System.
- Ensure compliance with the profession's ethical rules and statistical activity principles.
- Ensure the coordination of statistical work and propose statistical coordination instruments. It is also responsible for examining the statistical programs of public statistical structures and bodies to propose a national statistics program covering the development plan period.
- Ensure the necessary consultation between producers and users of statistical information to develop the production and dissemination of data meeting the needs of the country.

The Statistical Law does not give the Tunisian National Statistics System (NSS) clear and cogent leadership since it divides duties for NSS management and coordination between the CNS and the INS without creating a formal hierarchy.⁵⁶

⁵⁶ Divay, Jean-Francois, et al. 2014. "Evaluation Globale Adaptée du Système Statistique National de la Tunisie." Accessed? <https://www.efta.int/sites/default/files/publications/statistics-eso/reports/2014-05-tunisia.pdf>

Therefore, it is recommended⁵⁷ that the CNS strengthens its NSS coordination activities by establishing permanent working groups for each major statistical area; supports the INS in its proactive policy towards public statistical structures to exercise its responsibility for technical coordination and quality management; defines a strategic plan for the improvement and supervision of the quality of all NSS statistical operations; and establishes a Quality committee chaired by the INS to ensure that the plan is carried out and that users are informed about its practices through a Quality-focused website.

3.3 Overview of existing administrative data systems

Law No. 99-32 of April 13, 1999, which mandates that administrations and public bodies give the National Institute of Statistics (INS) the information required for exclusively statistical purposes, as specified by the decree of June 2, 2010, provides the regulatory framework that emphasises the significance of using administrative data. This procedure is believed to be necessary to improve and enhance the calibre of the statistics generated.⁵⁸

The efforts and difficulties faced in coordinating the use of administrative data across the various structures of the national statistical system are mentioned in the report of the Adapted Global Assessment (EGA)⁵⁹ team of Tunisia's official statistical system. To ensure the efficient use of this data while upholding the principles of confidentiality and personal data protection, it emphasises the necessity of greater collaboration between the INS and other organisations. The evaluation team suggests implementing regulatory or administrative procedures to allow this use. They also recommend that the INS take the initiative to

⁵⁷ [Ibid.](#)

⁵⁸ [Ibid.](#)

⁵⁹ The Adapted Global Assessment (EGA) of the national system of official statistics of Tunisia was carried out in 2013 as part of the project funded by Eurostat 'Global assessments of statistical systems of candidate and potential candidate countries as well as ENP countries.'

approach other structures proactively to harmonise methodologies and guarantee consistent quality of figures generated.⁶⁰

Thus, based only on the statistical yearbook of the INS, we can conclude that the situation of

administrative data collected and disseminated by INS, which are related to the theme of inequality and discrimination, is the following:

Sector	Variables	Breakdown	Data source
<i>Population Sector (Marriages and Divorces)</i>	Number of marriages and divorces by governorate, age group of husbands and wives.	By governorate, age of husbands and wives.	Ministry of Justice (Official trial court filings for contracted divorces and marriages).
<i>Education and Culture Sector</i>	Number of schools, classes, teachers, students per education cycle, exam results.	By governorate, education cycle (first cycle of basic education, second cycle, secondary education), gender and nationality of teachers.	Ministry of Education
<i>Public Health Sector</i>	Health infrastructure, number of pharmacies and doctors, paramedical staff, reproductive health and family planning activities.	By governorate and by sector (public and private).	Ministry of Health
<i>Justice Sector</i>	Court activity by degree, type of matter, and cases registered and processed.	By judicial year type of matter (civil, correctional, criminal).	Ministry of Justice (Activities of the courts of first instance, courts of appeal and court of cassation).
<i>Salaries Sector</i>	The unemployment rate is determined by sex and education level, job applications and offers, placements made, guaranteed interprofessional minimum wage (SMIG), and agricultural minimum wage (SMAG).	By governorate, gender, and education level.	National Agency for Employment and Self-Employment (Registered job applications and offers, placements) and minimum salaries defined by the government.

⁶⁰Divay, Jean-Francois, et al. 2014. "Evaluation Globale Adaptée du Système Statistique National de la Tunisie." Accessed? <https://www.efa.int/sites/default/files/publications/statistics-eso/reports/2014-05-tunisia.pdf>

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS



In this part, we have an integrated conclusion drawn from the analysis of all three countries cited in the previous chapters:

- **Legal Framework and International Commitments:** All three countries have ratified several international treaties and established legal frameworks to combat discrimination and promote equality. These commitments demonstrate a strong commitment to the fundamentals of human rights. However, there appears to be a discrepancy between the efficacious execution of legislative frameworks and the conversion of these pledges into concrete results.
- **Role of National Institutions:** In each country, national organisations, such as data protection agencies and human rights councils, are essential to the observation, documentation, and promotion of equality and human rights. Their initiatives highlight the significance of strong institutional frameworks for defending rights and combating discrimination.
- **Civil Society's Influence:** Civil society organisations have demonstrated their critical role in advocating for human rights and pushing for legislative reforms. Also, they are useful in conducting independent data collection and analysis on discrimination and inequality through their active participation in all three countries.
- **Data Governance and Accessibility:** There are still gaps in data governance and accessibility, even in the presence of established laws and regulations pertaining

to data protection and privacy. The main challenges include the timely dissemination of data, the requirement for standardization across data collection entities, and ensuring data relevance and granularity.

- **Administrative Data Systems:** The administrative data systems in the fields of health, education, justice, and social services are found to have both strengths and weaknesses, according to the report. There are some gaps in the collection and analysis of data related to discrimination, particularly about intersectional discrimination, disability status, and socioeconomic disparities. However, good practices also include robust data collection and quality assurance processes.

Regarding the recommendations, we can resume the following:

- **Reinforce the Implementation of Legal Frameworks:** Enhancing measures to guarantee full implementation and oversight of national anti-discrimination laws and international agreements. This could entail creating detailed action plans, submitting reports regularly, and establishing public accountability systems.
- **Strengthen National Institutions:** Support and expand the mandate of national human rights institutions and data protection authorities. The objective is to supervise and actively implement anti-discrimination laws and policies and to foster inter-agency collaboration to unify efforts against discrimination and inequality.

- **Foster Civil Society Engagement:** Encourage increased cooperation between civil society organisations and government agencies. Use their experience and connections at the grassroots level to influence policy, enhance data collection, and intensify initiatives to fight inequality and discrimination.
- **Enhance Data Governance and Accessibility:** Implement comprehensive data governance frameworks that prioritize gathering aggregated data necessary for tracking inequality and discrimination. Promote open access to data and develop user-friendly platforms for data dissemination to enhance transparency and facilitate research and advocacy.
- **Establish thorough frameworks for data governance** that prioritise gathering aggregated data for tracking inequality and discrimination. To increase openness, ease research and advocacy, facilitate data dissemination, encourage open access to data and create user-friendly platforms.
- **Improve Administrative Data Systems:** Identify and address gaps in administrative data systems by implementing standardized and innovative data collection methods and technics. Invest in training for data collectors and analysts on handling sensitive. Also, ensure the inclusion of indicators relevant to tracking discrimination and inequality. Encourage institutions to exchange best practices and techniques to coordinate their data collection and analysis efforts.
- **Promote Regional and International Cooperation:** Encourage the exchange of knowledge, best practices, and technical assistance among North African countries and with international partners. The objective is to strengthen capacities to combat discrimination and advance equality.

To address the ongoing problems of discrimination and inequality in North Africa, the report emphasises the vital need for coordinated efforts across legal, institutional, and societal dimensions. This can be accomplished by applying these conclusions and recommendations for each country in the North Africa sub- region.

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