Peace, justice and inclusion dimensions: how to include them in VNRs

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Overview

1. SDG 16 Intro

2. Useful Steps to draft an SDG 16 Chapter

3. Approaches to produce SDG 16 Indicators

4. Available Support
SDG 16 Introduction
SDG 16

• **SDG 16 - Peace, Justice and Inclusion**: New goal

• **SDG 16+**: Peace, Justice and Inclusion reflected also in other goals

• SDG 16 an important goal to **enable** other goals
SDG 16 - global targets

**TARGET 16-1**
Reduce violence everywhere

**TARGET 16-2**
Protect children from abuse, neglect, trafficking and violence

**TARGET 16-3**
Promote the rule of law and ensure equal access to justice

**TARGET 16-4**
Combat organized crime and illicit financial and arms flows

**TARGET 16-5**
Substantially reduce corruption and bribery

**TARGET 16-6**
Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions

**TARGET 16-7**
Ensure responsive, inclusive and representative decision-making

**TARGET 16-8**
Strengthen the participation in global governance

**TARGET 16-9**
Provide universal legal identity

**TARGET 16-10**
Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms

**TARGET 16-A**
Strengthen national institutions to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime

**TARGET 16-B**
Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies
Useful Steps to draft an SDG 16 VNR Chapter
Typical Questions:

“Some of the issues do not seem relevant in our country.”

“We do not have data on all SDG 16 targets.”

“We have not consulted on these topics before.”

“Not sure who to consult with.”

...
## Useful Steps to draft an SDG 16 Chapter

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<tr>
<td>• Engage <strong>expert institution</strong> to depoliticize and identify those to consult.</td>
<td>• What does national statistical system <strong>already</strong> produce? Govt, beyond?</td>
<td>• <strong>Consider clustering</strong> targets or indicators so they resonate in-country.</td>
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<td>• Form <strong>two groups</strong> – state and non-state – and consider sequencing.</td>
<td>• What data from non-official sources is good-enough <strong>quality</strong>?</td>
<td>• Prioritize <strong>analysis</strong> of trends, share <strong>progress and challenges</strong>.</td>
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<td>• <strong>Focus</strong> the consultation, e.g. who has missing data, who most affected?</td>
<td>• Identify main <strong>data gaps</strong> and enlist immediate and medium-term support.</td>
<td>• Establish <strong>follow-up</strong>, e.g. score cards.</td>
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Different approaches to produce high quality SDG 16 Indicators
Existing approaches

**Administrative records**
(e.g. data from police, prosecution, courts, prisons, health system)
- Not costly
- Good availability and accuracy
- Sometimes issues in access/sharing
- Limits to coverage (‘tip of the iceberg’)

**Surveys**
- Consolidated methodology
- Specific information on experiences or opinions (able to capture the ‘dark figure’)
- Costly

**Examples:**
- Intentional homicide
- Unsentenced persons in detention

**Examples:**
- Prevalence of bribery
- Crime reporting rate
- Quality of service delivery
New approaches

Examples:

- Multiple Systems Estimates (MSE) (combining different data sources)
- Network scale approach in surveys
- Illicit Financial Flows framework

Using new registers:
- public health data
- firearms data

Innovative use of ‘traditional’ sources:
- New ways to collect information in surveys
- Use of additional registers/administrative data
- Data ‘triangulation’

Use of new sources and methods:
- Develop statistical framework for complex issues
- New digital sources (Big Data)
SDG 16 monitoring: Available Support
An initiative by UNDP, UNODC and OHCHR

The goal: offer a ready-made product for National Statistical Systems to produce data for 10 SDG indicators

Develop high quality survey modules that can be included in on-going household surveys

An open call for volunteer countries launched in Sept. 2019

Cognitive testing in January-February 2020

Pilot testing in March-April 2020

Final modules in June 2020
## Overview of SDG 16 Survey Modules

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Custodian</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere</td>
<td>11.7.2: Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment in the previous 12 months</td>
<td>UNODC</td>
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<td>16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months</td>
<td>UNODC</td>
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<td>16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live</td>
<td>UNODC</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking</td>
<td>16.2.2: Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation</td>
<td>UNODC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all</td>
<td>16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms</td>
<td>UNODC</td>
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<td></td>
<td>16.3.3 Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism.</td>
<td>UNODC/OECD/UNDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms</td>
<td>16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months</td>
<td>UNODC</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels</td>
<td>16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</td>
<td>16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development</td>
<td>16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law</td>
<td>OHCHR</td>
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Tools for Monitoring SDG 16
Tools for Monitoring SDG 16
Handbook on Governance Statistics to be launched in March 2020 at UN Statistical Commission

Provides methodological and practical guidelines on how to measure 9 topics related to governance (Human Rights, Non-discrimination, Participation, Openness, Access to and quality of justice, System responsiveness and satisfaction, Absence of corruption, Trust, Safety and security) including SDG 16 related data and indicators
SDG 16 National Monitoring Methodology

Pilot Countries:
- El Salvador
- Georgia
- Indonesia
- Mexico
- South Africa
- Tunisia
- Uruguay

Scale-Up Countries:
- Argentina
- Burkina Faso
- Cape Verde
- Central African Republic
- Colombia
- Lebanon
- Moldova
- Mongolia

Community of Practice
Global Alliance products

ENABLING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2030 AGENDA THROUGH SDG 16+
Archoring peace, justice and inclusion

GLOBAL ALLIANCE
JULY 2019

GUIDANCE FOR REPORTING ON SDG 16

July 2019

Revised version forthcoming
SDG 16 Hub

Curated Content
- WHAT
- WHO
- HOW TO
- SDG 16 Initiatives

Interactive Space:
- Profile
- Groups
- Discussions
Thank You!