National-level Monitoring of Sustainable Development Goal 16 on Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies

**Why:** Sustainable Development Goal 16 (SDG16) offers an unprecedented opportunity to drive improvements in governance issues that underpin peaceful, just, and inclusive societies—and the attainment of the entire 2030 agenda.

The key, however, lies in its implementation at country level. Unlike many other aspects of the 2030 Agenda—which draw on 15 years’ experience of the Millennium Development Goals era— monitoring of SDG16 is a relatively new area of engagement. Countries must now identify how to implement it: how to translate this new global commitment into tangible improvements in people’s lives? How to measure what matters at country level? How to prioritise among the 10 targets and 23 indicators? How to identify and use relevant data to develop national plans, budgets, and discussions which drive implementation of this ambitious goal? And how to measure progress in a way that gives a sense of how life is changing for ordinary citizens?

Reporting on SDG16 provides an opportunity for Member States to ‘ground’ the global agenda in national realities, making it relevant to the issues which concern them most. Governments need to develop indicators which reflect their priorities and to integrate them into national plans and budgets. They also need to develop a monitoring strategy which enables effective and meaningful reporting on SDG16, and its inter-linkages across the 2030 Agenda.

To respond to the opportunity presented by reporting on SDG16, countries need to approach this ‘localisation’ process in a way that leaves no one behind. An analytically robust, inclusive and participatory process that engages actors throughout state and society will itself generates results on SDG16. It can also generate the momentum and information needed to drive the implementation of evidence-based policies, programmes and reform processes.

**What:** This project aims to strengthen the inclusive national processes through which these benefits can be achieved. To this end, UNDP is supporting countries to:

- Develop and implement an inclusive monitoring methodology that includes government and civil society, and that supports implementation of SDG16.
- Make monitoring open and transparent and associated data and information publically available.
- Support national and global processes of monitoring and reporting on SDG16—including by enriching the global indicator framework which is still being developed and refined.

**How:** In the pilot phase currently underway, seven countries are implementing the following approach. The model is adapted slightly to suit each country, and the project also incorporates periodic fine-tuning and peer-learning activities. The aim is to ensure that each country develops and refines a process that enables it to achieve the objectives described above in the most effective way.

1. **Collect indicators** from National Statistical Offices; international platforms, government administrative data and non-official sources.
2. **Conduct consultations:** analytical joint reviews of progress and recommendations in which government and civil society participate.
3. **Produce periodic scorecard** tracking results on selected indicators, identifying data monitoring gaps and incorporating specific policy recommendations.

**Where:** El Salvador, Georgia, Indonesia, Mexico, South Africa, Tunisia, and Uruguay.
10 Targets | 23 Indicators | Tier
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16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere | 16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age | 1
| 16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause | 3
| 16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months | 2
| 16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live | 2

16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children | 16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month | 3
| 16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation | 2
| 16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 | 2

16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all | 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 | 2
| 16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population | 1

16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime | 16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars) | 3
| 16.4.2 Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments | 2

16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms | 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 | 2
| 16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months | 2

16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels | 16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar) | 1
| 16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services | 3

16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels | 16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions | 3
| 16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group | 3

16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance | 16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations | 1

16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration | 16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered | 1
| 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements | 16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months | 3
| 16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information | 2

16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime | 16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles | 1

16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development | 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 | 3

Note: Tier classification

1: Indicator conceptually clear, established methodology and standards available and data regularly produced by countries
2: Indicator conceptually clear, established methodology and standards available but data are not regularly produced by countries
3: Indicator for which there are no established methodology and standards or methodology/standards are being developed/tested.

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