Working Paper Series

SDG16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Walking through Asian and Pacific Territories[1]

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Abstract

The Sustainable Development Goals are the blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. They address global challenges including those related to poverty, inequality, climate, environmental degradation, prosperity, and peace and justice. Adopted in 2015, how are the ambitions of goal 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions going? Globally, is the world on track to meet the ambitions? Are there measurement challenges? Are there data availability challenges? This paper provides an outline of progress, especially data progress, with *Sustainable Development Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions* in the Asia and the Pacific region. A region where two thirds of the world's population reside. The paper shares progress with measuring the methodologically challenging area of peace, justice and strong institutions, and measurement opportunities on the horizon.

Key words: Sustainable Development Goals; data challenges; peace and justice.

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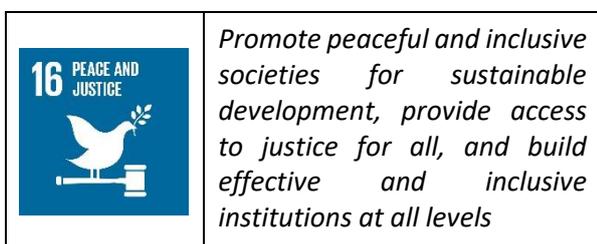
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Introduction

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. At its heart are 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), collectively referred to as an urgent call for action by all countries - developed and developing - in a global partnership. The Goals recognize ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies to improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth – all while taking action to tackle climate change and preserve oceans and forests [UN, 2015].

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals traverse five Ps – People, Prosperity, Planet, Peace and Partnerships. Except Peace, all other four dimensions were captured in one way or another in the SDGs predecessor, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). However, with the 2030 Agenda, for the first time, a global development agenda captured peace as a goal.

16 PEACE AND JUSTICE	*Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective and inclusive institutions at all levels*

Globally, how is the world progressing with peace, justice and strong institutions?

In 2019, the UN Secretary General reported [UN, 2019] "realizing the goal of peaceful, just and inclusive societies is still a long way off. In recent years, no substantial advances have been made towards ending violence, promoting the rule of law, strengthening institutions at all levels, or increasing access to justice. Millions of people have been deprived of their security, rights and opportunities, while attacks on human rights activists and journalists are holding back development."

How is Asia and the Pacific progressing with peace, justice and strong institutions?

The Sixth Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development reported Asia and the Pacific has a long way to go to achieve Goal 16 targets.

"Though the [Asia-Pacific] region has seen a reduction in the number of internal and external conflicts, there is an increase in violent crime, terrorism, insurgency and political instability in the region. This is closely linked to limited improvement in rule of law and protection of human rights, leading to an increase in the number of countries adopting policies to restrict civic space. The region has the highest number of journalists murdered, as well as unsentenced detainees. Data shows increased perception of public sector corruption, and that about 23.8 per cent of businesses in the region have engaged in bribery. Children and adolescents are particularly vulnerable to violence in the region. Over third of the women in the region have faced sexual violence. Available data from 21 countries shows that on average 70.7 per cent of children aged between 1-14 have experienced physical discipline or psychological aggression by caregivers in the last month." [UNESCAP, 2019]

Measuring progress towards Goal 16

The Asia-Pacific region will likely miss all 17 Goals of the 2030 Agenda, including Goal 16, at its current pace of progress *(figure 1)*.

This finding uses a progress assessment methodology developed by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) to analyse the distance travelled, by Asia and the Pacific, from 2000 to 2018 to address the question: where does Asia and the Pacific stand on each of the Goals? [UNESCAP, 2019].

## Figure 1- SDG snapshot for Asia-Pacific region, 2018[3]
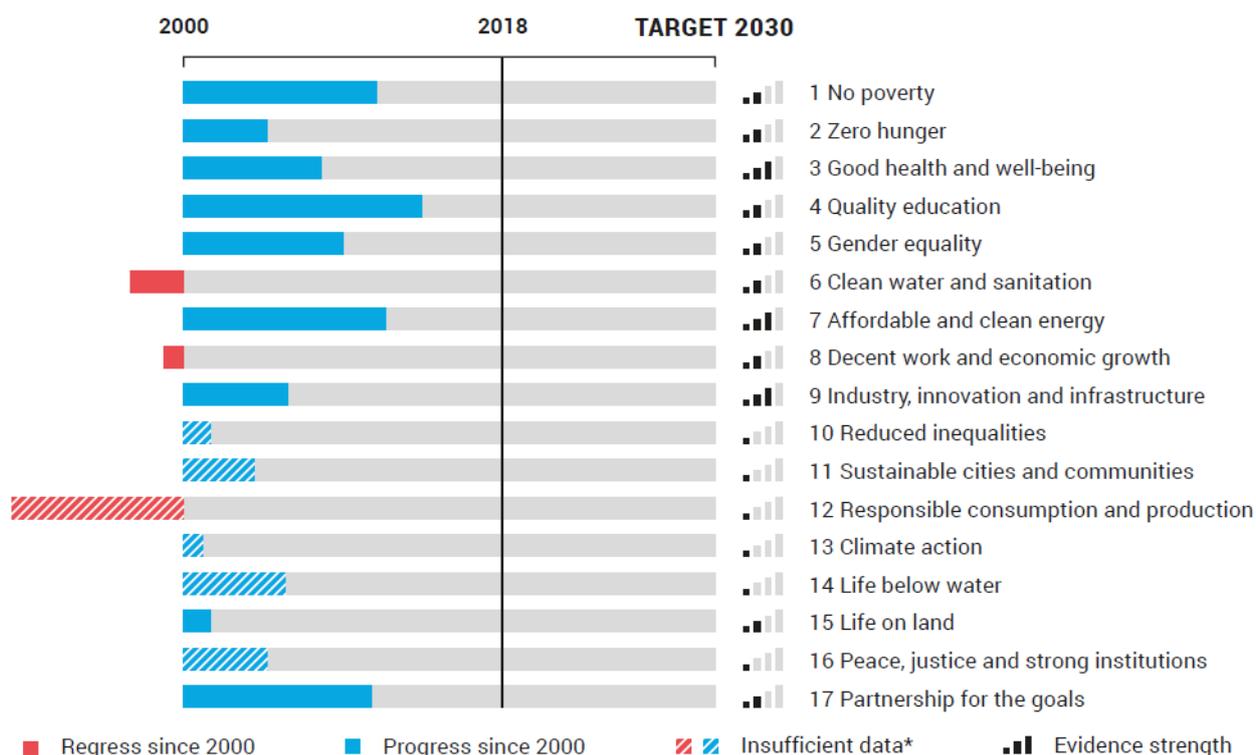
Are there subregions in Asia and the Pacific who will reach Goal 16?

Asia and the Pacific is a very diverse region, home to 4.5 billion people, from Turkey in the west to the Pacific Islands in the East, Russian Federation in the North and New Zealand in the South. This diversity entails different priorities for different geographical subregions[4].

North and Central Asia is making the most progress compared to other subregions, with all other subregions being much further behind and the Pacific and South-East Asia falling below the 2000 levels.

Figure 2- SDG16 snapshot for sub-regions in Asia-Pacific region, 2018

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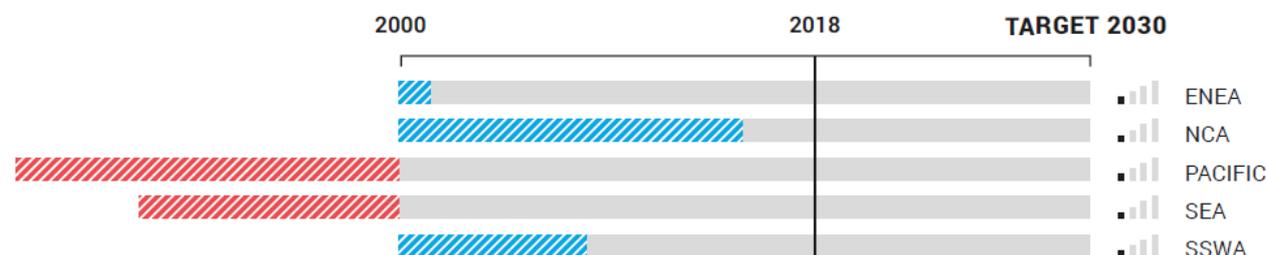
[3] If a blue bar has reached or crossed the 2018 line, the region has reached its expected progress to date. However, whether a Goal can be achieved by 2030 depends not only on the distance travelled thus far (blue), but also the pace of progress going forward, which is measured by anticipated progress (see *figure 3*).

[4] East and North-East Asia (ENEA), North Central Asia (NCA), The Pacific (PACIFIC), South-East Asia (SEA), South and South-West Asia (SSWA). For details of country representation in these regions, see Annex 1

What about targets? Will Asia and the Pacific reach the globally agreed targets for Goal 16 by 2030?

An Asia-Pacific SDG Dashboard (*figure 3*) presents estimates of the Asia-Pacific region's likelihood to achieve Goal 16 targets in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The dashboard color-codes anticipated progress by green (maintain progress to achieve target), yellow (accelerate progress to achieve target) and red (reverse trend to achieve target). The high number of targets which are grey indicates data is often insufficient data to assess progress.

### Figure 3 – SDG16 dashboard for Asia-Pacific region, 2018

For the two SDG targets where data is available, Asia and the Pacific needs to maintain current progress to achieve significant reductions in all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere (global SDG target 16.1) as measured by intentional homicide, and reverse current trends to achieve promotion and enforcement of non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development (SDG Target 16.b) as measured by two indicators; internally displaced persons and refugees by country of origin.

Insufficient or missing data leaves large information gaps about violence against children (16.2), justice for all (16.3), corruption and bribery (16.5) and effective institutions (16.6), among other areas.

Are there subregions in Asia and the Pacific who will reach the targets of Goal 16?

Across sub-regions in Asia-Pacific, East and North-East Asia and South and South-West Asia need to maintain current progress to achieve significant reductions in all forms of violence and related death rates (global SDG target 16.1) whereas South-East Asia need to reverse current trends and North and Central Asia and the Pacific need to accelerate progress to achieve this target. Three subregions, East and North-East Asia, the Pacific and South-East Asia, need to reverse current trends to achieve promotion and enforcement of non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development (global SDG target 16.b) whilst North and Central Asia and South and South West Asia need to accelerate progress to achieve this target (*figure 4*).

Figure 4- SDG16 dashboard for subregions in Asia-Pacific region, 2018
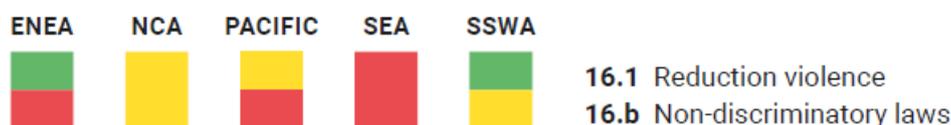
Accelerating progress towards Goal 16

The United Nations High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, or HLPF for short, was mandated in 2012 as the main United Nations platform on sustainable development. The HLPF has a central role in the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable

Development Goals at the global level. Goal 16 was the subject of an in-depth review at the July 2019 HLPF.

Speaking at an International Conference taking stock of global progress towards achieving Goal 16 in preparation for the 2019 HLPF the Under-Secretary-General for the UN Department of

Economic and Social Affairs remarked "We need concerted, coordinated and catalytic efforts to address the complex and interrelated issues within SDG 16, and between SDG 16 and the other SDGs." [UN DESA, 2019].

In Asia and the Pacific, concerted, coordinated and catalytic efforts are particularly needed to address data availability gaps.

Whilst many of the agreed SDG indicators[5] for Goal 16 can be measured globally, in Asia and the Pacific there is only sufficient data to measure progress for two: intentional homicide, per 100,000 population (global SDG Indicator 16.1.1) and unsentenced detainees (pre-trial), % of prison population (global SDG Indicator 16.3.2).

To help assess progress, two indicators from the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights or OHCHR have been used to measure global SDG target 16.b: the promotion and enforcement of non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development. The two indicators are internally displaced persons and refugees by country of origin.

Thus, at the regional level, four indicators can be used to assess Goal 16 progress for the Asia-Pacific SDG snapshot – two global SDG indicators and two indicators from an internationally recognised source. This paucity of data is given by one bar of evidence strength and a shaded, not solid, progress bar in *figure 1*.

At the subregional level, evidence is even weaker than at the regional level and only three indicators could be used to measure progress: intentional homicide (global SDG indicator 16.1.1), internally displaced persons (from OHCHR) and refugees (from OHCHR).

To better understand why data availability is a challenge in Asia and the Pacific, we first need to understand how many indicators have been globally agreed for Goal 16, who are the global data custodians for the indicators, and what are the recommended data sources for these indicators.

How many global SDG indicators are there for Goal 16?

Within Goal 16, there are 23 global SDG indicators measuring 12 global SDG targets (*Annex 2: Global SDG16 Targets and Indicators*). One of the 23 indicators (16.7.1) has three sub-parts but it is counted as one in the global SDG indicator list.

Who are the global data custodians for the Goal 16 indicators?

Of the 23 SDG indicators, the UN Office of Drugs and Crime or UNODC is custodian for 9, OHCHR is custodian for 4 and UNICEF is custodian for 3. Statistical work of these three agencies, therefore, play a crucial role in enabling countries to produce and use data for monitoring this important goal.

Other custodian agencies for Goal 16 indicators include World Bank (two global SDG indicators), UNDP Oslo Governance Centre (2) and UNESCO (1), often in conjunction with partners such as UNCTAD and UNDP.

How many of the Goal 16 indicators are Tier 1?

Six of the 23 global SDG indicators for Goal 16 are classified as Tier I, meaning data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant and the indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available.

For the Asia-Pacific region, only two of the six Tier I indicators for Goal 16 had sufficient data to measure progress (global SDG indicator 16.1.1 and 16.3.2). The UNODC is the custodian for both of these.

The majority (16) of the global SDG indicators for Goal 16 are, however classified as Tier II, meaning data are not regularly produced by countries despite the indicator being conceptually clear, with an internationally established methodology and with standards available.

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[5] The global SDG indicator framework was developed by an Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed to, as a practical starting point, at the 47th session of the UN Statistical Commission held in March 2016 and subsequently taken note of by the UN Economic and Social Commission (ECOSOC) at its 70th session in June 2016.

One indicator is classified as Tier III, meaning no internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested.

Figure 5 - SDG 16 indicators by Tier classification
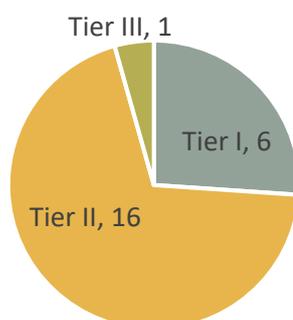
What are the data sources for the Goal 16 indicators?

Data sources for the global SDG indicator vary, and include household surveys, enterprise surveys, administrative data, and direct collection from entities such as national parliaments.

Data sources for the six Tier I indicators of Goal 16 are varied. Administrative data (criminal justice systems data and public health/civil registrations data) is the recommended data source for two indicators (16.1.1, 16.6.1), and censuses and household surveys for one (16.9.1). Three Tier I indicators have non-national data sources listed: 16.3.2 is sourced from an UNODC annual data collection, 16.8.1 is sourced from annual reports of international institutions such as the UN and 16.A.1 is sourced from administrative records of the sub-Committee on Accreditation reports of the global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions.

In contrast, household surveys are the recommended source for nine of the 16 Tier II indicators (16.1.3, 16.1.4, 16.2.1, 16.2.3, 16.3.1, 16.5.1, 16.6.2, 16.7.2, 16.b.1). Administrative records are recommended for a further three indicators (16.2.2, 16.4.2, 16.10.1). Three indicators require a variety of sources (administrative, qualitative and surveys) (16.1.2, 16.10.2, 16.7.1), and an international body is recommended for one (16.5.2).

Methodological development is underway for the one indicator classified as Tier III.

What is the primary focus of the Goal 16 indicators? People, businesses, governments or what?

People are the focus for 15 of the 23 global SDG indicators in Goal 16, countries the focus of two, businesses one, and for three, the focus is on government's actions to ensure a just and enabling framework (e.g., institutions, arms, governments and financial flows).

For the people-centric SDG indicators, surveys and administrative records are the main data source given by the global SDG data custodians.

What are some measurement challenges to measuring Goal 16 indicators in the Asia-Pacific region?

Household surveys

Household surveys are recommended by the global SDG data custodians for ten of the global SDG indicators for Goal 16 - one Tier I and nine Tier II. Household surveys may be on topics such as crime victimization, corruption, violence and political participation. These are very challenging and sensitive topics to collect in a household survey.

From a methodological viewpoint, non-sampling errors may be high due to a variety of factors such as recall bias and deliberate mis-reporting due to fear of stigma and/or legal consequences when reporting illicit behaviours. Furthermore, it can be very challenging for national statistical systems to undertake household surveys on these topics because of the sensitive nature of the issues as well as lack of technical skills and resources.

Based on a recent rapid assessment conducted by UNESCAP, only a handful of countries in the Asia-Pacific region have ever implemented household surveys on issues such crime victimisation, violence against women, and/or integrity and trust in governments.

In Asia and the Pacific, many countries rely heavily on donors to undertake household surveys. For many of these donors, topics such as health, children and education can often be the priority for the country as well as international donors.

International survey programs such as Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) are important sources for four of the 23 global SDG indicators in Goal 16 (global SDG indicators 16.2.1, 16.2.3, 16.9.1 and 16.b.1). Support from donors for crime victimization surveys could support a further four of the 23 global SDG indicators in Goal 16 (global SDG indicators 16.1.3, 16.1.4, 16.3.1 and 16.5.1).

Administrative data

Administrative data are recommended by global SDG data custodians as the source of four of the global SDG indicators in Goal 16 – one Tier I and three Tier II. Data sharing and roles and responsibilities within a National Statistical System are two issues faced by many countries making use of administrative data.

In many countries, the National Statistical Office is responsible for compiling official statistics and data sharing arrangements between the data collecting agency (e.g. Ministry of Health or Justice) and the National Statistical Office are needed. There may be legal challenges to such data sharing, as well as institutional and political challenges. In particular, access to statistical data managed by institutions in the justice or law enforcement sector can be very challenging at country level.

Sometimes, even when data are available, their reliability can be questioned. This can occur in relation to data produced by line ministries or agencies. For instance, Ministries undertaking a data collection and a statistical production role, such as a Ministry of Justice collecting as well as compiling prisoner statistics, may face issues around the use of globally coherent data definitions, consistent compilation practices, and lack of trust due to the political nature of the institution compiling the indicator.

Is Goal 16 a national priority?

Another challenge in Asia and the Pacific refers to the level of priority assigned to Goal 16 in the national context. The 2030 Agenda is a country-led development agenda, in contrast to the globally led Millennium Development Goal Agenda. Countries localize the 2030 Agenda to their context. With such an ambitious agenda, countries in Asia and the Pacific are typically prioritizing topics and with 17 Goals to choose from, not all may feature in a country priority list.

It may happen that issues around violence, access to justice, corruption, public participation and inclusive institutions are not assigned a high degree of priority.

Two areas of future work in Asia and the Pacific

The 2019 Asia Pacific Forum for Sustainable Development identified data and reporting for Goal 16 as a priority for regional action. The Forum called for strengthened capacity of national statistical systems to collaborate with diverse stakeholders on disaggregated data collection, with specific focus on vulnerable groups, including persons with disability and indigenous groups.

ESCAP is helping to support the strengthening of national statistical systems in two specific areas relevant to Goal 16 – civil registration and vital statistics, and illicit financial flows.

By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration (global SDG target 16.9)

Globally and in Asia and the Pacific, civil registration is a priority. In Asia and the Pacific, its priority is recognized at the ministerial level.

The Asian and Pacific CRVS Decade (2015-2024) was proclaimed at a Ministerial Conference on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) in Asia and the Pacific, held on November 2014 in Bangkok, Thailand. Through the declaration of the CRVS Decade, governments gave a timeframe of 2015-2024 for all people in Asia and the Pacific to benefit from universal and responsive CRVS systems to facilitate the realization of their rights and support good governance, health and development.

During the 2014 Ministerial Conference, Governments also adopted the Ministerial Declaration to "Get Every One in the Picture" in Asia and the Pacific and committed to focusing their efforts on improving national CRVS systems. Subsequently, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific adopted resolution 71/14 on Asian and Pacific Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Decade, 2015-2024 in May 2015.

In 2020, a mid-term Ministerial conference on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics will be held in Asia and the Pacific to review progress in implementation of the CRVS Decade strategy and provide directions for further implementation in the context of achieving the 2030 development agenda.

By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime (global SDG target 16.4)

Within Goal 16, there is only one Tier III indicator requiring methodological development (global SDG indicator 16.4.1) and Asia and the Pacific is contributing to this methodological development.

In 2020, a project on strengthening national statistical capacities for the measurement of illicit financial flows related to criminal, commercial and tax-related activities in the Asia-Pacific region will commence. The project will test and refine methodological approaches to estimate illicit financial flows related to selected criminal and tax-related activities already tested in selected countries of Latin America and Africa. The project expects to enable national authorities of beneficiary countries of the Asia-Pacific region to produce illicit financial flow statistics on a regular basis through a standardised methodology and to support national government officials in understanding and making use of these statistics, also in relation to the social costs of illicit financial flows.

The involvement of national statistical bodies will be crucial to embed the estimation of the value of illicit activities in regular statistical production (through National Accounts and Balance of Payments), while the involvement of selected users of statistics from national ministries/agencies and the research community will be important to maximise understanding and use of illicit financial flow-related statistics.

Conclusion

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. The shared blueprint matters and as was heard in 2009 by the Stiglitz, Sen and Fitoussi report on measuring economic performance and social progress, we should measure what matters.

However, measuring the shared blueprint for peace as given in Sustainable Development Goal 16 is a challenge both globally and in the Asia-Pacific region.

While statistical frameworks and standards are available for all bar one of the 23 global SDG indicators for Goal 16, data for only six indicators are regularly produced by countries for at least 50% of countries and of the population in every region where the indictor is relevant (i.e., only six are classified as Tier I). And in three of these six cases, international data sources are listed in the globally agreed metadata (i.e., countries themselves may not be producing the indicator).

In Asia and the Pacific, there is only sufficient data to measure progress for two of these six indicators (or two of the 23 indicators).

Promising developments in support of well-functioning Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Systems and methodological development for measuring illicit financial flows are underway. However, more is needed to support countries to regularly produce the six Tier I indicators and 16 Tier II indicators. More integrated survey programs and more accessible and transparent administrative records are two ways to address the lack of data on Goal 16. International donor support for crime victimization surveys is another.

National statistical systems of Asia-Pacific, with the support of regional organisations, international agencies and donors, are well equipped to meet the challenge

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Annex 1 –Asia-Pacific countries

The following table provides the country groupings that had been used in this analysis along with the corresponding countries under each of them.

Region	
Asia and the Pacific	Afghanistan, American Samoa, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Fiji, French Polynesia, Georgia, Guam, Hong Kong, China, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Macao, China, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam

Subregions	
East and North-East Asia (ENEA)	China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Hong Kong, China, Japan, Macao, China, Mongolia, Republic of Korea
North Central Asia (NCA)	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan
Pacific (PACIFIC)	American Samoa, Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
South-East Asia (SEA)	Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam
South and South-West Asia (SSWA)	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Turkey

Annex 2: Global SDG16 Targets and Indicators

Global SDG Target	Global SDG indicator	Global SDG Data Custodian	Tier @ November 2018	Data sources recommended in metadata documents by global SDG data custodians
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	UNODC	Tier I	At the country level, two separate sources exist: a) criminal justice system; b) public health/civil registration. When national data on homicide are not available from either of these sources, estimates produced by WHO are used for global and regional reporting.
	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause	OHCHR	Tier II	Examples of sources include eyewitnesses; hospital records; community elders, religious and civil leaders; security forces and conflict parties; local authorities; prosecution offices, police and other law enforcement agencies, health authorities; government departments and officials; UN and other international organizations; detailed media reports and other relevant civil society organizations. Data will be compiled from data providers that have been systematically assessed by OHCHR for their application of the methodology for the indicator, including their ability to provide credible and reliable data and apply the verification standard based on the technical guidance
	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	UNODC	Tier II	This indicator is derived from surveys on crime victimization or from other household surveys with a module on crime victimization.
	16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	UNODC	Tier II	Data are collected through sample surveys among the general population, most often through crime victimization surveys.
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	UNICEF	Tier II	Household surveys such as UNICEF-supported MICS and DHS that have been collecting data on this indicator in low- and middle-income countries since around 2005. In some countries, such data are also collected through other national household surveys.
	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	UNODC	Tier II	Data on detected victims of trafficking are typically provided by national authorities competent in detecting trafficking victims, law enforcement institutions, or services assisting the victims.
	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	UNICEF	Tier II	Household surveys such as Demographic Household Survey (DHS) have been collecting data on this indicator in low- and middle-income countries since the late 1990s.

Global SDG Target	Global SDG indicator	Global SDG Data Custodian	Tier @ November 2018	Data sources recommended in metadata documents by global SDG data custodians
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	UNODC	Tier II	Victimisation surveys provide direct information on this indicator, as they collect information on the experience of violent crime and on whether the victim has reported it to competent authorities.
	16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	UNODC	Tier I	UNODC collects data on prisons through its annual data collection (UN-CTS) which is facilitated by a network of over 130 national Focal Points appointed by responsible authorities.
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)	UNODC and UNCTAD	Tier III	UNODC and UNCTAD are currently implementing two projects to develop a statistical framework and methodologies for this indicator. The projects contemplate expert consultations and methodological development, as well as pilot projects in countries in Latin America and Africa
	16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments	UNODC and UNODA	Tier II	At national level data are produced by Law Enforcement or other Agencies responsible for firearms issues.
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	UNODC	Tier II	This indicator is derived from household surveys on corruption experience and/or victimisation surveys with a module on bribery.
	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	World Bank	Tier II	Data are collected by the World Bank using Enterprise Surveys - firm-level surveys conducted in World Bank client countries by the World Bank. The World Bank is unaware of any country-produced data on this indicator.

Global SDG Target	Global SDG indicator	Global SDG Data Custodian	Tier @ November 2018	Data sources recommended in metadata documents by global SDG data custodians
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)	World Bank	Tier I	This data is typically obtained from websites of the Ministry of Finance (MoF) or the national Parliament, or data are collected through communication with the MoF.
	16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services	UNDP	Tier II	This indicator needs to be measured on the basis of data collected by NSOs through official household surveys
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), including (a) legislatures, (b) public service, and (c) judiciary) compared to national distributions	IPU (16.7.1a) UNDP Oslo Governance Centre (16.7.1b) UNDP (tbc) (16.7.1c)	Tier II	16.7.1a The Inter-Parliamentary Union collects data using data collection forms sent to Parliaments 16.7.1b The most common and most comprehensive method for collecting public servant data is a Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS), which is typically maintained by a Public Service Commission (or related institution such as a Ministry of Public Administration or a Ministry of Finance). Such systems have been found to produce the most robust data and to have the greatest potential for expansion on various dimensions of disaggregation 16.7.1c Judicial Service Commissions, Ministries of Justice, or other similar competent bodies with oversight over the judiciary for data collection are most likely to collect data on the staffing of the judiciary
	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group (UNSD website)	UNDP Oslo Governance Centre	Tier II	This indicator needs to be measured on the basis of data collected by NSOs through official household surveys.
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	Financing for Development Office, DESA	Tier I	Annual reports, as presented on the website of the institution in question, are used as sources of data. For example, for the United Nations General Assembly: website of the General Assembly
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 with a civil authority, by age	UNSD and UNICEF	Tier I	Censuses, household surveys such as MICS and DHS and national vital registration systems

Global SDG Target	Global SDG indicator	Global SDG Data Custodian	Tier @ November 2018	Data sources recommended in metadata documents by global SDG data custodians
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	OHCHR, UNESCO, ILO	Tier II	Data is collected from global, regional and national mandated bodies, mechanisms and institutions that generate and maintain administrative data whether in aggregated form or at micro-level
	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	UNESCO-UIS	Tier II	Methods used for data collection for this data are varied, drawing upon both quantitative and qualitative ones, including: • Qualitative expert assessments (World Justice Open Government Index, launched in 2015 and covering 102 countries); • Administrative records (e.g. number of requests for information; number of requests process in the last 12 months; number of women who submit such requests, etc.) • Surveys (e.g. UNESCO World Trends in Freedom of Expression & Media Development and Media Development Indicators (MDI) reports; Open Society Foundation's series of surveys on 'access to information laws and practices'; the World Values Survey [www.worldvaluessurvey.org]; IPU data on access-to-information legislation and constitutional guarantees of access to information; World Values Survey on trust of news media]; etc.)
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	OHCHR	Tier I	The main source of data on the indicator is administrative records of the Sub-Committee on Accreditation reports of the GANHRI, Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI, formerly the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights or ICC

Global SDG Target	Global SDG indicator	Global SDG Data Custodian	Tier @ November 2018	Data sources recommended in metadata documents by global SDG data custodians
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	OHCHR	Tier II	Household surveys, such as MICS, victimisation surveys and other social surveys, are the main data source for this indicator.