

SDG 16 and Northeast Asia

North-East Asian Multi-stakeholder Forum on SDGs

*Empowering people and ensuring
inclusiveness and equality*

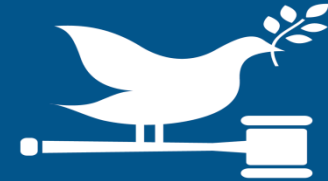
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GOAL 16

16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO
JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE
AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

More at sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgsproposal

Goal 16. Promote **peaceful and inclusive societies** for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

12 Targets

- 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of **violence and related death** rates everywhere
- 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of **violence against and torture of children**
- 16.3 Promote the **rule of law** at the national and international levels and ensure equal **access to justice** for all
- 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**
- 16.5 Substantially reduce **corruption and bribery** in all their forms
- 16.6 Develop **effective, accountable and transparent institutions** at all levels
- 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative **decision-making** at all levels
- 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of **global governance**
- 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including **birth registration**
- 16.10 Ensure **public access to information** and protect **fundamental freedoms**, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
- 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.b Promote and enforce **non-discriminatory laws and policies** for sustainable development.

Preamble of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



*We are determined to foster **peaceful, just and inclusive societies** which are free from fear and violence.*

Facts and Figures

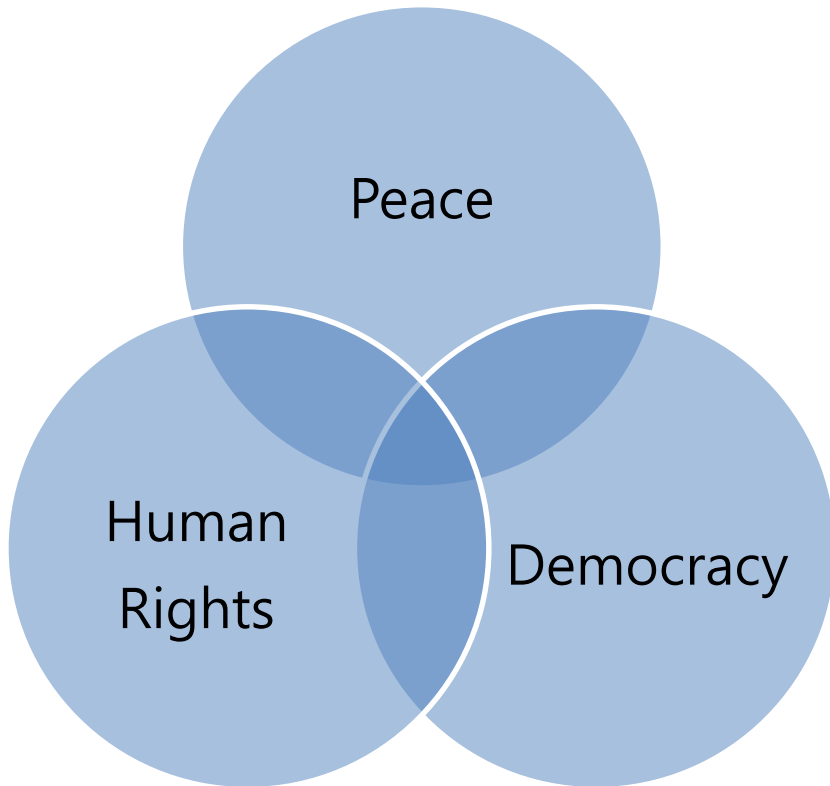
Official

- 12 (10+2) goals and 24 global indicators (out of 17 goals, 169 targets, 232 indicators)
- Located between 15 sectoral goals (social, economic and environment) and MoI (SDG 17)
- Vision: Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies
- Titles and Names :
 - Justice->Peace,
 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

'Unofficial'

- Most complex and political
 - PHD (Peace, Human Rights and Democracy)
 - Political equality (5-gender, 10-economic)
- Goal and Means (both What and How)
- Enabler or accelerator of SDGs (whole-of-government/society approach)
- Civic space or enabling environment
- Goal for human rights defenders or democracy advocates
- Originated from the MDG 9 of Mongolia
- Invisible or forgotten goal

PHD Approach to SDG 16



P

- 16.1, 2, 4, a, ...

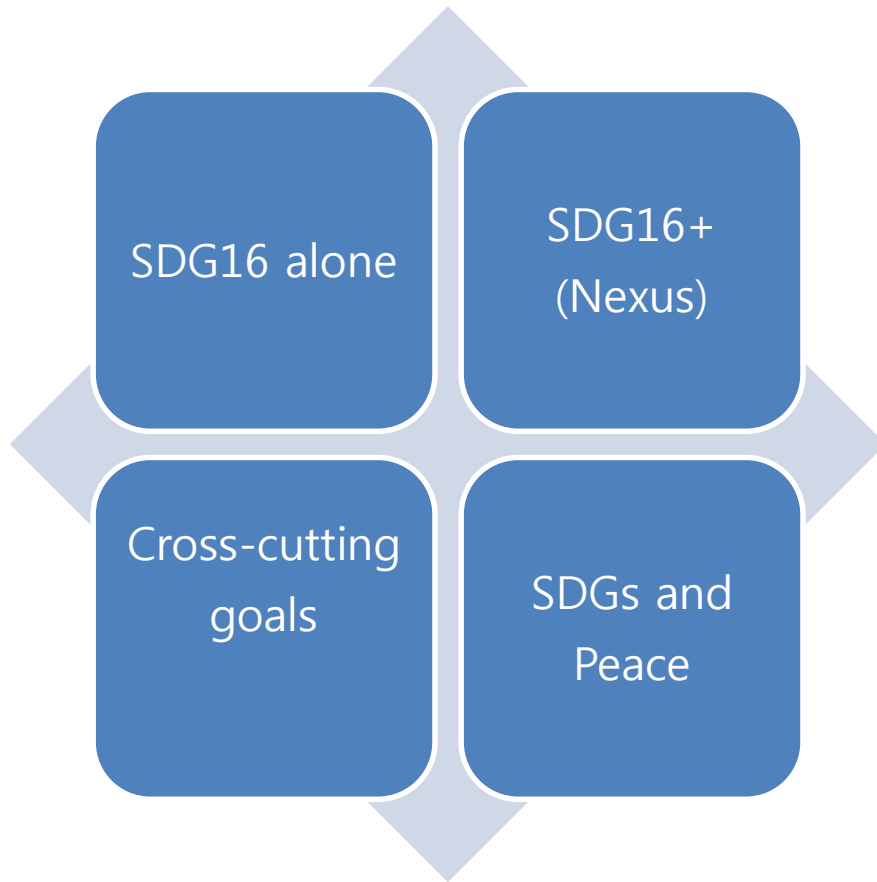
H

- 16.3, 9, 10, b, ...

D

- 16.3, 5, 6, 7, 8, ...

Approaches to SDG16



- **SDG16 alone :**
 - one of 16 sectoral or thematic goals
 - Governance goal
- **SDG16+**
 - Linking SDG16 to other goals (Nexus)
 - Pathfinders for SDG16+
- **Cross-cutting Goal**
 - Goal 5, 10, 16 and SDG 17 (systematic issues) + 4.7, 13, etc.
 - Equality (5-gender, 10-economic, 16-political)
 - Peace, human rights (justice) and democracy (institution) (PHD)
 - Mainstreaming
- **SDGs and Peace**
 - UNESCAP Sustainable Development and Sustaining Peace
 - UN-World Bank "Pathways for Peace"
 - UNSG's Agenda for Disarmament – Securing our common future
 - 1986 UN Declaration on the Right to Development (Article 7 on disarmament)

4 QUALITY
EDUCATION



TARGET 4.7



8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



10 REDUCED
INEQUALITIES



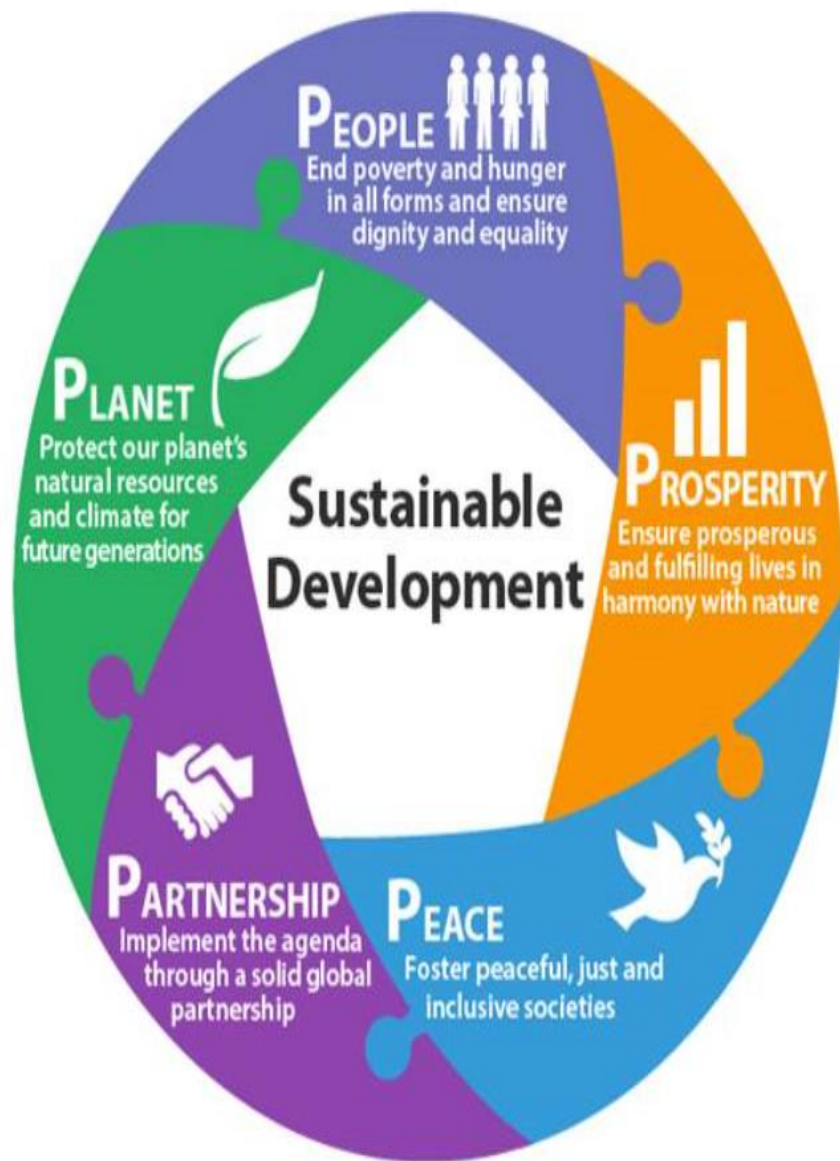
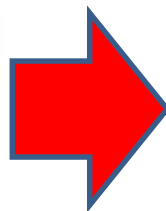
13 CLIMATE
ACTION



17

**PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS**





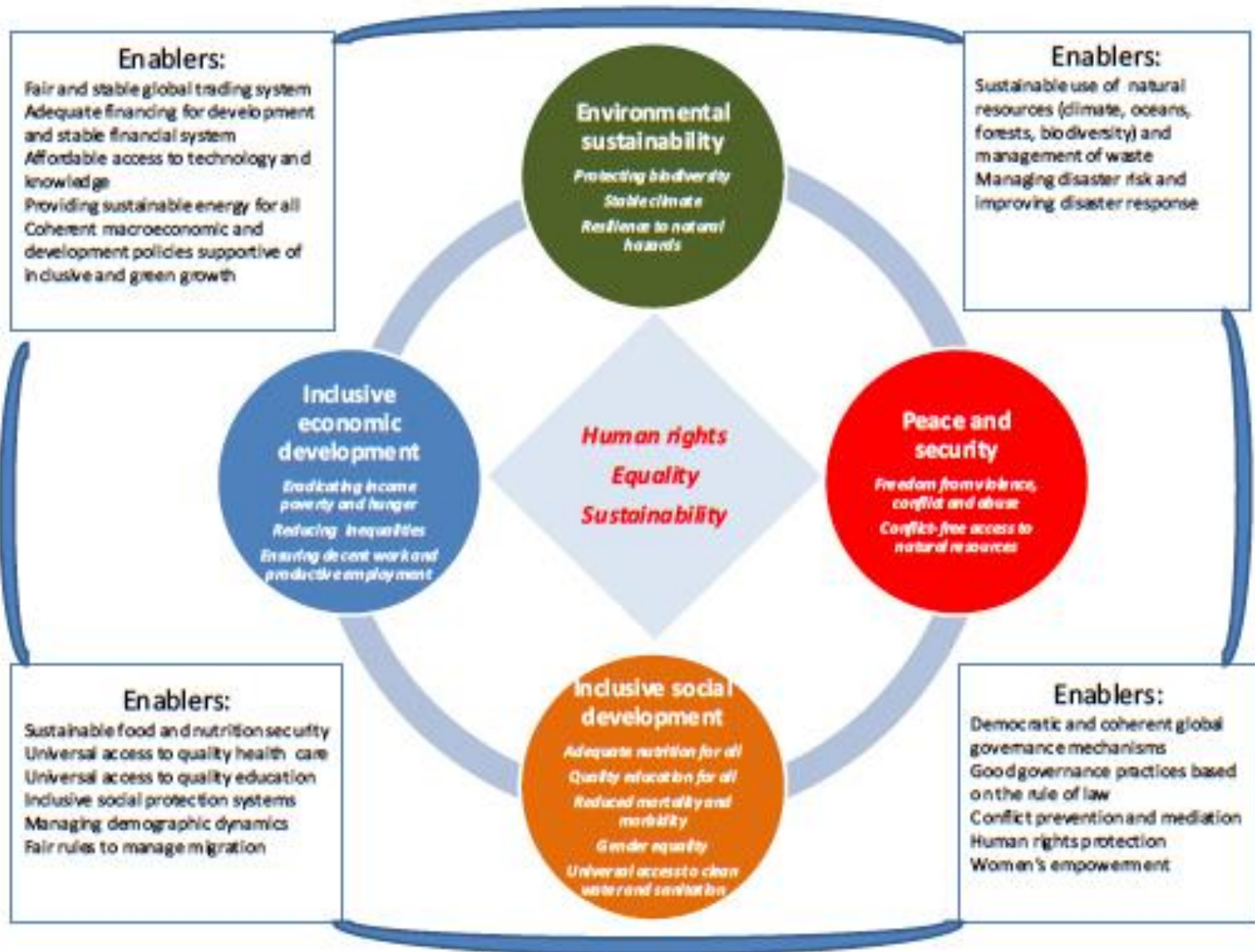


Figure 1. An integrated framework for realizing the "future we want for all" in the post-2015 UN development agenda

Where did SDG 16 come from? Why is it so important?

Concept of governance & the role of institutions were a full part of the Declaration

Country efforts (e.g. Afghanistan, Albania, Mongolia, Laos) to make sense of governance as part of the MDG process

Millennium Declaration

http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/55/2

September 2000

“MDG 9”

1997

World Development Report: The State in a Changing World

Codified the importance and role of governance in a changing system

September 2001

Report of the Secretary-General (A/56/326): Road Map towards the Implementation of the UN Millennium Declaration
<http://www.un.org/documents/qa/docs/56/a56326.pdf>

Introducing goals, targets & indicators to allow monitoring of progress

2012

Rio+20:
The Future We Want
http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/66/288&Lang=E

Clear commitment to governance as a fundamental part of sustainable development

An Agenda for Disarmament (Geneva, 24 May 2018)

“International security is at risk. Cold war tensions have returned. Global military spending is at its highest since the fall of the Berlin Wall. This is why I am launching my disarmament agenda, based on concrete, practical actions.”

António Guterres
United Nations Secretary-General



Article 7

All States should promote the establishment, maintenance and strengthening of international peace and security and, to that end, should do their utmost to achieve general and complete disarmament under effective international control, as well as to ensure that the resources released by effective disarmament measures are used for comprehensive development, in particular that of the developing countries.

SECURING OUR COMMON FUTURE

An Agenda for Disarmament

“Disarmament concerns every country and all weapons, from hand grenades to hydrogen bombs. My new Agenda focuses on disarmament to save humanity, disarmament that saves lives, and disarmament for future generations.”

António Guterres, United Nations Secretary-General, 24 May 2018

[Download the Agenda](#)

Figure 1

The Sustainable Development Goals and disarmament

AT A GLANCE: DISARMAMENT AND ARMS REGULATION IN THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Armed violence is among the leading causes of premature death, and it victimizes even more people by spreading injuries, disability, psychological distress and disease. Disarmament and arms control reduce the impact of conflict on human health.



4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Limiting the proliferation and uncontrolled circulation of weapons in communities contributes to safe and non-violent learning environments for all.

Disarmament education contributes to education on peace and non-violence, conflict resolution, sustainable development, gender equality, economic justice, human rights and tolerance of cultural diversity. (See also page 69.)



5 GENDER EQUALITY

Men and women are affected differently by the proliferation and use of weapons. Young men are overwhelmingly responsible for the misuse of small arms. While men make up most direct casualties, women are more frequently victims of gender-based violence that small arms facilitate. Regulating arms and ammunition can reduce violence against women and girls in both public and private spheres.

Empowering women and ensuring their equal and meaningful participation in disarmament and arms control decision making processes can lead to more inclusive, effective and sustainable policy outcomes. (See also page 29.)



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Excessive military spending harms economic growth and can produce undesirable social and political consequences. Reducing military budgets can reduce the negative effects of this spending on economic and social development.

Stemming the proliferation and easy availability of arms can counter the recruitment and use of child soldiers. Opportunities to build decent livelihoods can attract young men away from armed groups or gangs.

Adequate arms regulation helps prevent illicit transfers of weapons in support of human trafficking, modern slavery or forced labour. (See also page 46.)



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

16.1 Disarmament and arms regulation contribute to reducing deaths from armed violence by prohibiting and restricting the use of certain types of weapons and by establishing effective controls of arms and ammunition.

16.4 Effective disarmament and arms regulation reduce illicit arms flows, which can otherwise instigate, fuel and prolong armed conflict, terrorism and crime.

16.6 Participation in military transparency and confidence-building measures, such as reporting on military spending and on arms imports and exports, promote accountability of national institutions and can foster cross-border dialogue and trust-building.

Disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control play a vital role in preventing conflict, and in forging and sustaining peace.

16.8 The active engagement of all States, especially developing countries, in multilateral disarmament discussions leads to more effective and sustainable policy outcomes.

16.9 Strengthening the institutional capacities of States to better control arms and ammunition and to engage in military confidence-building measures help prevent conflict, violence, terrorism and crime.

(See also pages 34, 40, 44 and 64.)

Measures for disarmament can reduce military expenditures and redirect public resources/spending towards social and economic initiatives that can contribute to greater equality.

Effective ammunition management mitigates the risk of storage depots accidentally exploding in populated areas. These explosions, when they occur, are humanitarian disasters that lead to death, injury, economic loss, displacement and destruction of infrastructure and private property.

Arms control measures increase urban safety and security by curbing the uncontrolled proliferation and misuse of small arms, particularly for gang-related violence. (See also page 45.)



14 LIFE BELOW WATER

Contamination from remnants of war and the testing and use of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons have disastrous environmental consequences. Disarmament and arms regulation reduce the impact of weapons on the environment.

Mobilizing sufficient resources in support of disarmament and arms regulation is critical to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Increased availability of high-quality, timely, disaggregated and reliable arms-related data can inform discussions about the relationship between disarmament, development, peace and security, leading to better decisions and policies.



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

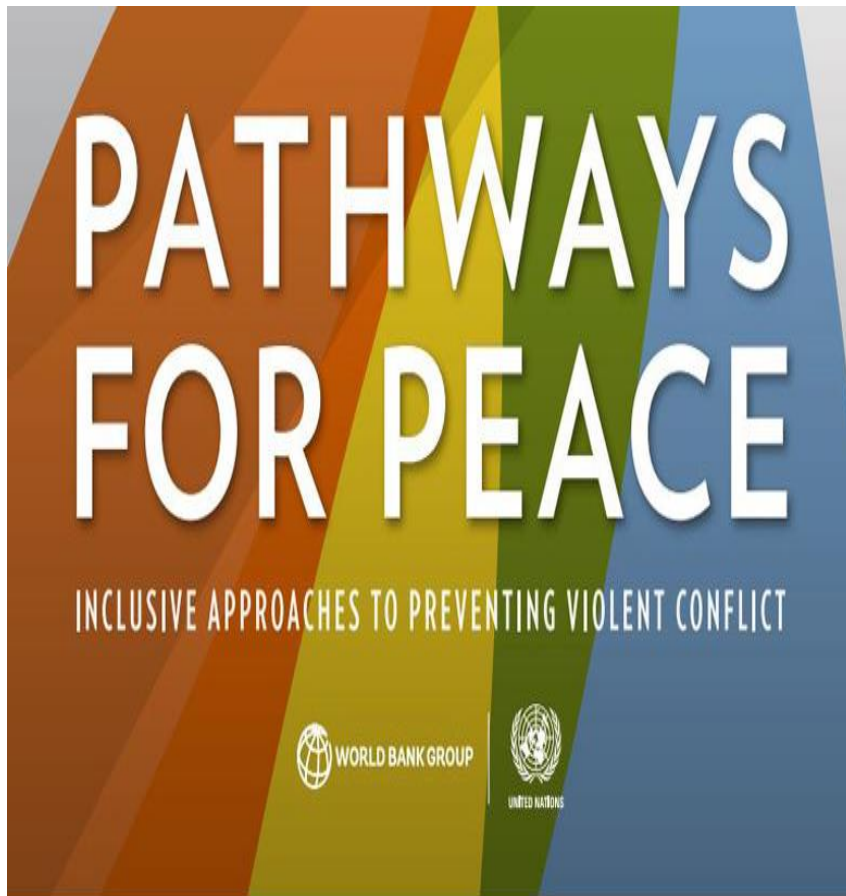


15 LIFE ON LAND



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

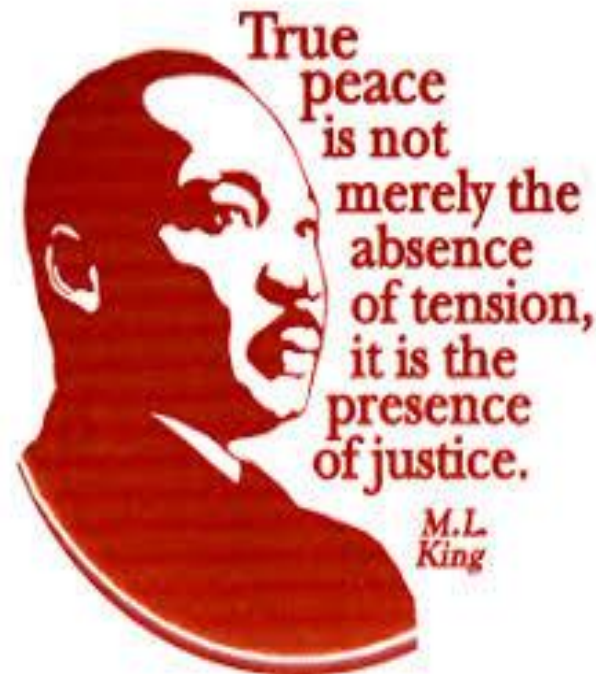
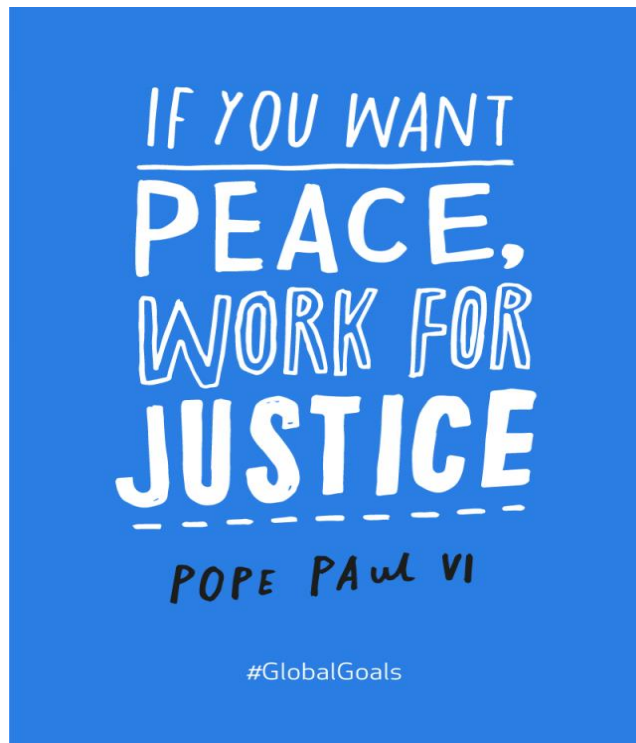
Pathways for Peace by UN and WB



- Violent conflict is increasingly recognized as one of the big obstacles to reaching the SDGs.
- Preventing fragility, conflict and violence is central to reducing poverty and achieving shared prosperity.

SDG 16 – Justice and Peace

Negative(passive) to Positive (Proactive) Peace





Millennium Development Goal 9

- Parliamentary resolution 2005 on human rights, anti-corruption and democracy
- MDG9 interventions defined as part of the National Development Strategy and MDGs costing exercise was carried out in 2006-2007, which is unique to Mongolia.
- Independent monitoring and reporting system on the implementation of MDG-9 is designed, implemented and institutionalized
- DGIs streamlined and a set of specific target indicators developed and approved by the Parliament of Mongolia



STAND UP FOR SDG16+
THE PATH TO HLPF 2019

NGOs towards



Global Partnerships on SDG16

- Data Initiative www.SDG16.org
- Transparency, Accountability and Participation (TAP) Network
- Global partnerships to end violence against children – Target 16.2 / 16.9
- Open Government Partnership (OGP) – Target 16.10
- Business and Human Rights (BHR) – Target 16.3 and 16.5
- UN Draft guidelines for States on the effective implementation of the right to participate in public affairs – Target 16.6 and 16/7

Challenges and suggestions

- Opportunities for 2019 – 2020
 - 2019 – HLPF (July and Sept.), C20/G20 (Japan),
 - 2020 – Tokyo Summer Olympics
- Linking SDG16 to systemic issues of SDG 17 (coherence, partnership and data)
- Mainstreaming and Nexus approach to SDG16 in VNR report and global monitoring
- Linking VNR to UPR (Universal Periodic Review) – human rights-based approach (HRBA) to SDGs :
- Making SDG16 a permanent annual priority goal at HLPF from 2020

Challenges in NEA

- Shrinking civic space or little space for independent CSOs in some countries
- Lack of inter-governmental cooperation mechanisms in NEA on issues related to SDG16.
- Diversities, gaps and imbalances among countries : economic, social and political.

Some Initiatives in Asia on SDG16

- Ulaanbaatar Process on Peace in NEA
- Seoul ODA Conference (13 Sept. 2018)
- Gwangju World Human Rights Cities Forum (WHRCF) (18-20 Oct. 2018)
- Open Government Partnership (OPG) Asia Pacific Meeting (Seoul, 5-6 Nov. 2018)
- Ulaanbaatar Democracy Forum (UBDF) on SDG16+ Community of Democracies (CoD) with ADN / ADA (UB, Mongolia, Dec. 2018)
- Busan Democracy Forum (BuDF) (Feb. 2019)
 - SDG17 and Target 4.7