# SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOAL16

2016

NO POVERTY
ZERO HUNGER
GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
QUALITY EDUCATION
GENDER EQUALITY
CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
REDUCED INEQUALITIES
SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
CLIMATE ACTION
LIFE BELOW WATER
LIFE ON LAND
PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

**FROM NOW TO 2030:
WHAT IS NEEDED TO MEASURE GOAL 16**

INSTITUTE FOR
ECONOMICS
& PEACE

Quantifying Peace and its Benefits

The Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) is an independent, non-partisan, non-profit think tank dedicated to shifting the world's focus to peace as a positive, achievable, and tangible measure of human well-being and progress.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report by the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) focuses on how to practically measure Sustainable Development Goal 16 - Peace, justice and strong institutions. The full objective of this goal is to 'promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels'. In many respects, Goal 16 is the most ambitious goal of the Sustainable Development Goals and faces unique practical challenges in its measurement and implementation.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was agreed to by UN member states in September 2015 as a framework for guiding global development for the next 15 years. The 17 goals and 169 targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the outcome of years of consultation and feedback within the UN system and with member states. The SDGs succeed the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and represent a more ambitious set of goals and targets for addressing global development.

Four main findings are contained in this report:

• Goal 16 can currently be measured with enough accuracy to determine progress, although with many limitations relating to data availability, reliability, timeliness and objectivity.

• Fifteen of the 23 indicators in Goal 16 can be measured by currently existing sources. The remaining eight indicators can be measured by proxy indicators.

• Numerous National Statistical Offices (NSOs) will need significant time and investment to develop the necessary statistical capacity to measure Goal 16. This highlights the need for third party initiatives to fill the data gaps and act as a source of independent verification while NSOs build their capabilities.

• The targets in Goal 16 are relevant to many of IEP's Positive Peace factors.

The report analyses how Goal 16 can be measured by the existing stock of data as it exists in 2016, while outlining the levels of required disaggregation, availability and reliability. The audit includes data from both government and third party organisations. Having a clear understanding of the state of available data and its origins, is integral to understand the next steps in building a comprehensive measurement platform for Goal 16. It also enables a clearer understanding of NSOs requirements.

Whilst NSOs will be responsible for gathering the official data that will be recognised by the UN, in practice it will take many years for them to build out their capabilities. This will also require a sustained financial investment as well as the necessary knowledge transfer and training. In the meantime, third party data will be vital in providing an important benchmark against which to gauge progress. As the goals were only recently agreed to there is not universal coverage, but proxies are available for most measures. This report does not audit the availability of administrative data from NSOs.

The 17 Goals are universal, interconnected and need to be viewed holistically. Enduring environments of peace can only be achieved through holistic approaches. The emphasis on the interconnectedness between prevention, sustaining peace and development is in line and compatible with IEP's Positive Peace framework which views societal development as being systemic.

Goal 16 does however present a number of potential measurement challenges and methodological concerns. In the spirit of the SDGs being country led, the intention is for many of the measurements to be developed by NSOs. However, for the 12 targets in Goal 16, many statistical offices face challenges due to low levels of statistical capacity and in some cases the potential for conflicts of interest. This highlights the need for investment in statistical capacity. Also, some indicators are not fully appropriate for their targets. Currently, there are a number of third party organisations that measure many of the indicators for Goal 16 which can be used for independent verification. These include the Small Arms Survey which measures the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, the World Justice Project which measures the rule of law, Transparency International which measures corruption and bribe paying, the Oslo Peace Research Institute (PRIO) and Uppsala University which measure conflict-deaths.

As a result of this audit, IEP recommends that independent third party organisations provide complementary support to NSOs and offer a useful benchmark against which to compare results. One such effort is the SDG16 Data Initiative which is a grouping of independent research organisations and networks that will measure and publish Goal 16 using available data. The grouping currently includes the Global Forum for Media Development, Saferworld, IEP, the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, Namati, Open Society Foundations, PRIO, Results for Development Institute, the Small Arms Survey, the Sustainable Development Solutions Network, Transparency International, the Transparency, Accountability and Participation Network and the World Justice Project. The SDG16 Data Initiative is a collective project to gather and curate existing global data to track Goal 16.

" As a result of this audit, IEP recommends that independent third party organisations provide complementary support to NSOs and offer a useful benchmark against which to compare results.

GOAL 16: PEACE JUSTICE & STRONG INSTITUTIONS

On 1 January 2016, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development — adopted by UN member states in September 2015 — officially came into effect. They provide an overarching, comprehensive and integrated framework for global action on a vast range of critical issues for the next 15 years. The 17 SDGs include 169 targets and have been agreed to through a collaborative process over several years.

The SDGs build upon the foundation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and call for action by all countries at all stages of development to promote prosperity while protecting the planet. They bring an increased focus on the root causes of poverty and development while recognising that an integrated approach is crucial for progress across the multiple goals. The SDGs reflect that conflict and instability are significant impediments for development.

Goal 16 is dedicated to the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, the provision of access to justice for all and building effective, accountable institutions at all levels. The Goal is the outcome of the international community's acknowledgement that peace is fundamental to development. By annually measuring the levels of peace in 163 countries and territories worldwide through the Global Peace Index, IEP has shown that peace is not an abstract concept but something that can be tracked and actioned. The recognition by the international community that peace can and should be measured for development outcomes is indeed a very positive transition.

The 12 targets of Goal 16 predominately aim to measure direct violence, drivers of violence, governance and justice. Such an approach is highly compatible with IEP's research which addresses both Negative and Positive Peace. Goal 16 is a measure of key aspects of both Negative Peace, which is defined as 'the absence of violence and the fear of violence', as well as Positive Peace, which is defined as 'the attitudes, institutions and structures that support and sustain peaceful societies.'

› WHY GOAL 16?

Since the MDGs were agreed upon in 2000 there has been a shift in the thinking about development measures away from an exclusive focus on development outcomes to factors that are integrally related to development. In particular, there is greater recognition of the role that violence, conflict and insecurity plays in constraining development. The 2011 World Development Report by the World Bank acknowledged that insecurity and conflict is a major development challenge and can set back many development gains.[1]

A major finding from reviewing MDG progress was the role that violence and conflict had in severely impacting development progress in many countries.[2] Low-income fragile and conflict-affected countries recorded lower levels of MDGs achievement. Through Goal 16, the SDGs recognise the long reaching consequences of conflict and violence for development outcomes. Not only is violence a severe hindrance for development, it can reverse many years of development gains.

Conflict greatly affects economic development by reducing foreign direct investment and the broader macro-economic environment. This affects poverty, life expectancy and education outcomes, as well as indicators which are essential for longer term development like infant mortality and access to services. Everyday interpersonal violence which Goal 16 also measures, affects all countries and has detrimental social and economic impacts in every country in the world. Even in high income countries interpersonal violence severely impacts human wellbeing and socio-economic progress. This underscores the universality of the Goal and its applicability to all nations.

For nations affected by armed conflict, there is also the concept of a conflict trap, whereby the impact of conflict further increases some of the risk factors of conflict. Low socio-economic development can support the conditions for social violence and conflict, but it is also a consequence of violence and conflict. Countries with weak institutions are much more vulnerable to conflict as they do not have an effective means for conflict resolution. Losses in GDP from conflict in 2015 were estimated to be nearly US$119 billion in PPP. As conflict impacts the economy in the immediate term, potentially destroying entire industries, the impact of conflict is also long term, reducing future development opportunities.

⟩ EFFECT OF CONFLICT ON ACHIEVING MDGS

Conflict has prevented many countries from reaching their development goals. There are 33 states that have been identified as fragile and in conflict situations by the World Bank. This includes countries currently in conflict such as Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria. It also includes countries that are fragile but not in conflict, have had conflicts historically or are politically unstable such as Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cote d'Ivoire, Kosovo and Timor-Leste.

These fragile and conflict-affected countries achieved significantly less progress than other developing countries in the MDGs. On average, only 16 per cent of these countries met or made progress on their MDGs targets. Fragile and conflict affected countries were on average 25 per cent more likely to have missed their MDG goals than other countries.

MDG indicators for which the majority of fragile and conflict-affected countries recorded the poorest results were those that addressed child mortality, maternal health and environmental sustainability. No conflict-affected country achieved the goal of reducing by two-thirds the under-five mortality rate between 1990 and 2015.

Additionally, many of the fragile and conflict-affected countries have difficulty in maintaining the necessary systems to adequately capture the data. This can lead to poor quality data, resulting in situations appearing worse or better than what they are.

FIGURE 1 AVERAGE PROGRESS IN MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS FOR FRAGILE AND CONFLICT COUNTRIES VS OTHER COUNTRIES

On average, fewer countries that were in conflict situations achieved their Millennium Development Goals than other countries.
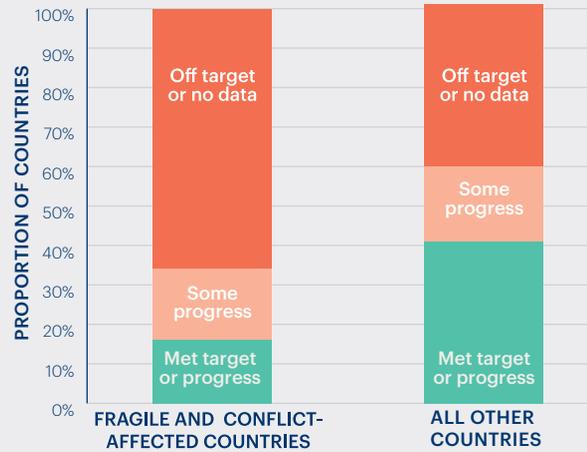
Source: World Bank, IEP Calculations

FIGURE 2 PERFORMANCE IN MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS FOR FRAGILE AND CONFLICT-AFFECTED COUNTRIES

Fragile states under-performed the global average or had insufficient data in the vast majority of indicators.
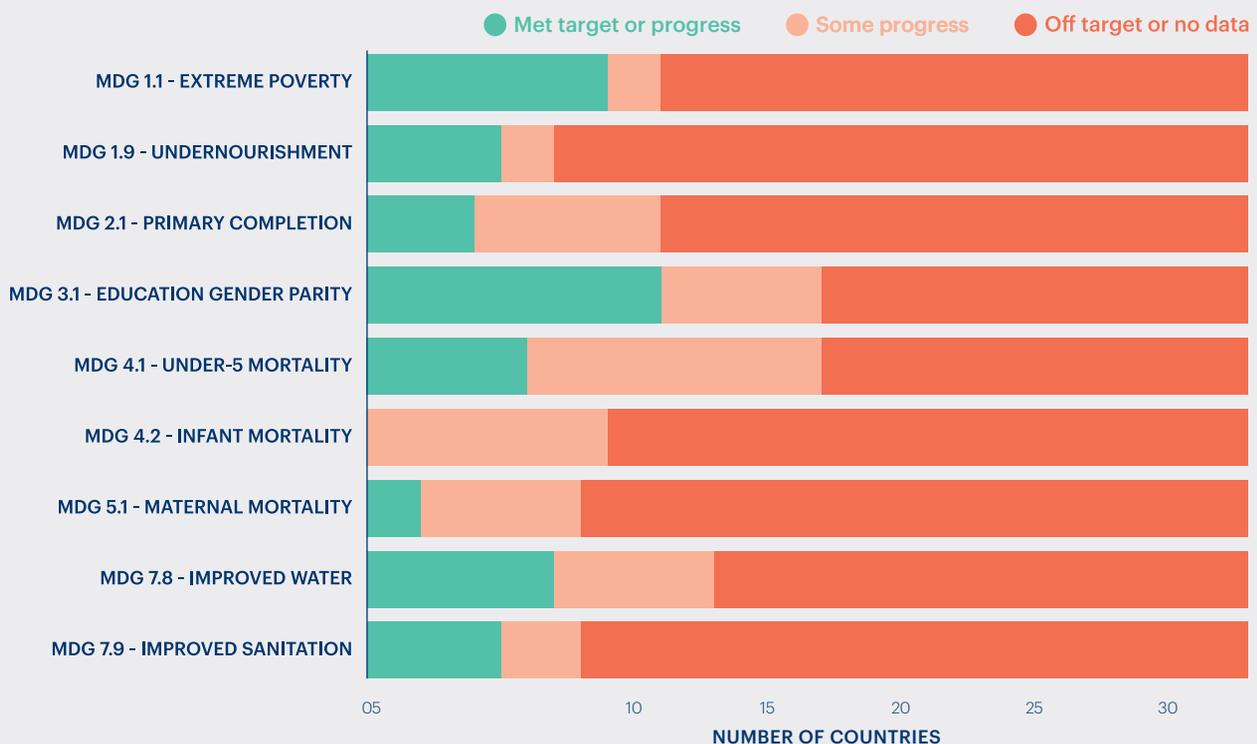

Source: World Bank, IEP Calculations

The MDG process demonstrated the difficulties related to building capacity to capture relevant data for the Goals. The first MDG aimed to halve the proportion of people whose income is less than $1.25 a day by 2015. However, in 2015 half of all countries still did not have at least two data points on this measure. The effect of this is that progress in these countries could not be determined as at least two data points are required to make a calculation.[3]

As well as conflict, everyday interpersonal violence has a large impact on development outcomes. For example, the economic impact of homicide in 2015 was approximately $1.79 trillion PPP.[4] Economic costs arising from intentional homicides are extremely high, as victims of homicide can have no positive influence on productivity.

FIGURE 3 WORLD BANK ESTIMATES OF STATISTICAL CAPACITY IN CONFLICT, FRAGILE AND NON-CONFLICT COUNTRIES

Countries that are fragile and conflict-affected have much lower statistical capacity than all other countries. This means they undertake fewer surveys less frequently with less methodological rigour.
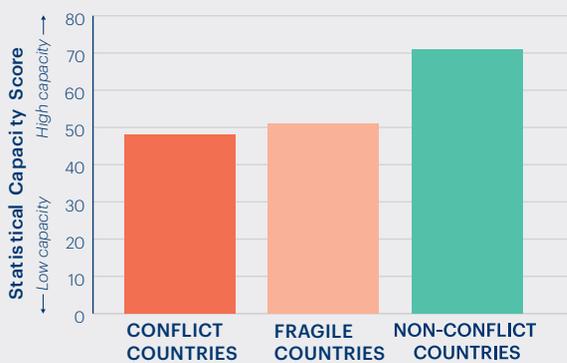
Source: World Bank, IEP Calculations

> **THE SDGs & POSITIVE PEACE**

In order to address the drivers of violence and conflict the focus cannot be purely on the traditional development agenda of health, education and poverty. Rather, as Goal 16 recognises, governance, inequalities and institutions need to be addressed as well as violence reduction. IEP terms this focus on the drivers of peace as Positive Peace or the "attitudes, institutions and structures which create and sustain peaceful societies."

In the SDGs there are four targets related to Negative Peace, a direct measure of the absence of violence or fear of violence. These are:

- 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere,

- 16.1 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against children,

- 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls,

- 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage, and female genital mutilations.

However, of the 169 targets of the SDGs there are many which focus on addressing the drivers of violence.

Goal 16 recognises that in order to reduce violence there is a need to focus on Positive Peace, building the attitudes, institutions and structures which create and sustain peaceful societies. These same factors also lead to other positive outcomes which many in society would acknowledge are important. Therefore, Positive Peace is described as creating an optimum environment for human potential to flourish. IEP has empirically developed a framework for Positive Peace which is based on eight factors or pillars. These Pillars are partly represented in Goal 16.

FIGURE 4 THE PILLARS OF POSITIVE PEACE

The factors of Positive Peace are highly interconnected and interact in varied and complex ways.
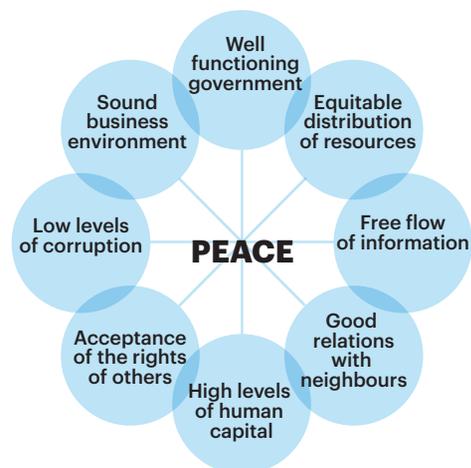
Source: IEP

" Of the 169 targets of the SGDs, there are many which focus on addressing the drivers of violence.

There are other aspects of the SDGs beyond just Goal 16 that are related to the drivers of peace. The SDGs are integrated, interlinked and universal, working together to bring about development outcomes. Goal 16 cannot be separated from the other goals in the SDGs, and it does not apply only to conflict-affected countries. There are targets within the SDGs which address some of the risk factors of violence. This includes Goal 1 related to poverty, Goal 3 for healthcare, Goal 4 on education, Goal 5 which refers to ending discrimination and Goal 10 which focuses on equality.

Figure 5 shows the relationship between the SDGs and Positive Peace. There is unequal distribution of Positive Peace factors among the SDGs. Figure 5 highlights the low number of targets focused on corruption. Of the 169 Targets in the SDGs, over half are relevant to the Positive Peace factors of High levels of Human Capital and Well-functioning Government. This is unsurprising as these are the factors most directly related to development outcomes and the governance required to bring about effective service distribution. Eighty-five per cent of the SDGs have relevance to at least two Positive Peace factors.

However, some of the Positive Peace factors are not strongly covered by the SDGs. In particular, Low Levels of Corruption is covered by only three targets. This is significant as there is a statistically significant relationship between peace and corruption.[7] The Positive Peace factor of Free Flow of Information is also not significantly addressed by the SDGs.

As well as Positive Peace factors, there is also limited focus in the SDGs on violence and conflict. As seen earlier, limiting conflict and violence is essential for other development goals to be met. The GPI also highlights other forms of violence that are missing from the Goal 16 framework such as state sponsored terror.

The 23 indicators in the GPI can be broadly grouped in three domains: ongoing domestic and international conflict; societal safety and security; and militarisation. Goal 16 is focused only on the first two of these domains and ignores militarisation entirely. The only target which includes any reference to weaponry or militarisation is target 16.4 which in part relates to small arms. There are also gaps in societal safety which are included in the GPI but not in Goal 16. This includes measures of the impact of terrorism, violent demonstrations, levels of political instability and political terror.

FIGURE 5 COVERAGE OF POSITIVE PEACE FACTORS IN SDG TARGETS

Of the 169 targets in the SGGs. 85% are relevant to at least two Positive Peace factors. Low levels of corruption is only relevant to three targets
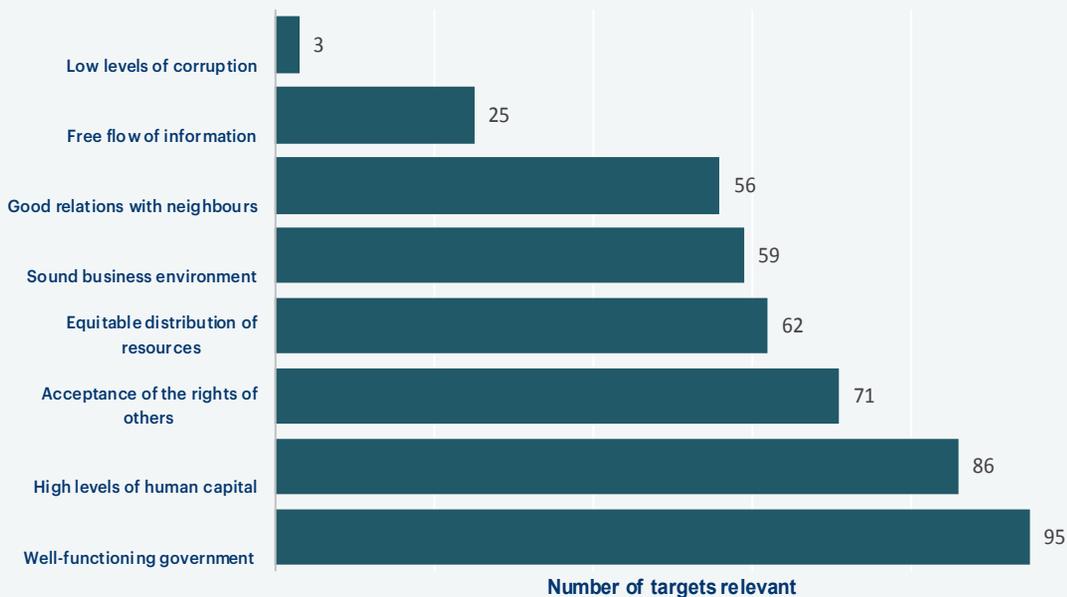
Source: IEP

BOX 1 UNDERSTANDING POSITIVE PEACE

There are two simple but useful definitions of peace, each of which has a long history in peace studies – Negative Peace and Positive Peace. Negative Peace is the absence of violence or fear of violence – an intuitive definition that many agree with and one which enables peace to be most easily measured. Measures of Negative Peace are used to construct the Global Peace Index (GPI).

A more ambitious conceptualisation of peace is Positive Peace. Well-developed Positive Peace represents the capacity for a society to meet the needs of its citizens, reduce the number of grievances that arise and resolve remaining disagreements without the use of violence. IEP defines Positive Peace as the attitudes, institutions and structures that create and sustain peaceful societies.

Human beings encounter conflict regularly – whether at home, at work, among friends, or on a more systemic level between ethnic, religious or political groups. But the majority of these conflicts do not result in violence. Conflict provides the opportunity to negotiate or renegotiate a social contract, and as such it is possible for constructive conflict to involve nonviolence.[5] Most of the time individuals and groups can resolve their differences without resorting to violence. There are aspects of society that enable this, such as attitudes that discourage violence or legal structures designed to reconcile grievances. High levels of Positive Peace facilitate change and adaptation to new dynamics.

Positive Peace can instruct us to build and reinforce the attitudes, institutions and structures that either pre-empt conflict or help societies channel disagreements productively rather than falling into violence. Findings from the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict's (GPPAC) review of civil society and conflict conclude that, "When tensions escalate into armed conflict, it almost always reflects the break down or underdevelopment of routine systems for managing competing interests and values and resulting in the failure to satisfy basic human needs."[6] Thus, the Positive Peace framework draws out the aspects of societies that prevent these breakdowns, based on their statistical association with the absence of violence.

The distinguishing feature of IEP's work on Positive Peace is that it is empirically derived through quantitative analysis. There are few known empirical and quantitative frameworks available to analyse Positive Peace. Historically, it has largely been understood qualitatively and based on idealistic concepts of a peaceful society. Instead, IEP's Positive Peace framework is based on the quantitatively identifiable common characteristics of the world's most peaceful countries. In order to address the gap in this kind of quantitative research, IEP utilises the time series data contained in the GPI, in combination with existing peace and development literature to statistically analyse the characteristics peaceful countries have in common. An important aspect of this approach is to avoid value judgement and allow statistical analysis to explain the key drivers of peace.

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Eighty-five percent of the SDGs have relevence to at least two Positive Peace factors.

MEASURING GOAL 16

The SDGs will ultimately be measured by NSOs however, many countries currently lack the internal capacity to measure the goals. Increasing data capacity is particularly important for Goal 16 as the least peaceful countries have among the lowest statistical capacity.

The statistical capacity indicator by the World Bank measures the capacity of a country's national statistical system using 25 individual indicators. There is a moderate correlation of -0.37 between statistical capacity and the GPI.

The correlation between statistical capacity and peace is likely to be even stronger except the World Bank does not provide a score for many countries that have high statistical capacity. These countries are generally the most peaceful: 18 of the 20 most peaceful countries do not have a score.

Given the experience of the MDGs where data was not yet captured for all countries for every goal even by 2015 - the time the goals had concluded, a greater effort on building the statistical capacities of countries must be an essential component of the SDGs. In measuring Goal 16 significant resources will need to be invested particularly in less peaceful countries that have reduced statistical capacity.

> EXISTING DATA FOR GOAL 16

This section of the report presents an audit of existing data that could be used to measure Goal 16. It does not gauge the current capacity of NSOs. Target 17.9 explicitly relates to capacity building and aims to: Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.

The results of the audit of available data for measuring Goal 16 shows there is data available with some coverage of the targets. This audit uses a rating system measuring the coverage, disaggregation and suitability of available data to fit the purpose of the indicators. It finds that there are suitable measures for all indicators. Nevertheless, only two indicators could currently be measured to the full scope and required disaggregation.

Of the 23 indicators to be measured, only two are rated as fully disaggregated. Thirteen indicators can be measured immediately but require further disaggregation or coverage. A close measure is available for seven indicators. This means new data will still need to be developed, but there is data available for short term estimations of progress in these targets.

> TARGET 16.1: REDUCE ALL FORMS OF VIOLENCE

The first target of Goal 16 is the most measurable and is most directly measured by the Global Peace Index (GPI). The goal is to significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere and can be measured through four indicators. Over the last decade the world has become less peaceful. The biggest changes in peace are due to the increasing impact of terrorism, levels of political terror and intensification of conflicts. However, this decline in peace has not been evenly distributed, with the Middle East and North Africa seeing the brunt of deterioration. There are regions in the world that have seen significant improvement in peace. For example, in the 2016 GPI the region of Central America and the Caribbean saw the biggest improvement despite continuing security issues including high levels of violence and homicides. In the last few years this region has seen reductions in the levels of political instability and political terror.

16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age.
Intentional homicide is broadly measured at national and international levels and is one of the most direct measures of violence. As such it is included as an indicator in the GPI as a measure of internal violence. Globally, homicides kill many more people than other forms of violence. For example, 13 times as many people are killed globally by homicides than die in terrorist attacks. At least 437,000 people were victims of homicide in 2015. Homicide rates are almost twice as high in developing countries as opposed to developed, further highlighting the relationship between violence and development.

FIGURE 6 STATISTICAL CAPACITY INDICATOR VS INTERNAL GPI SCORE

Countries that are more peaceful generally have greater statistical capacity.
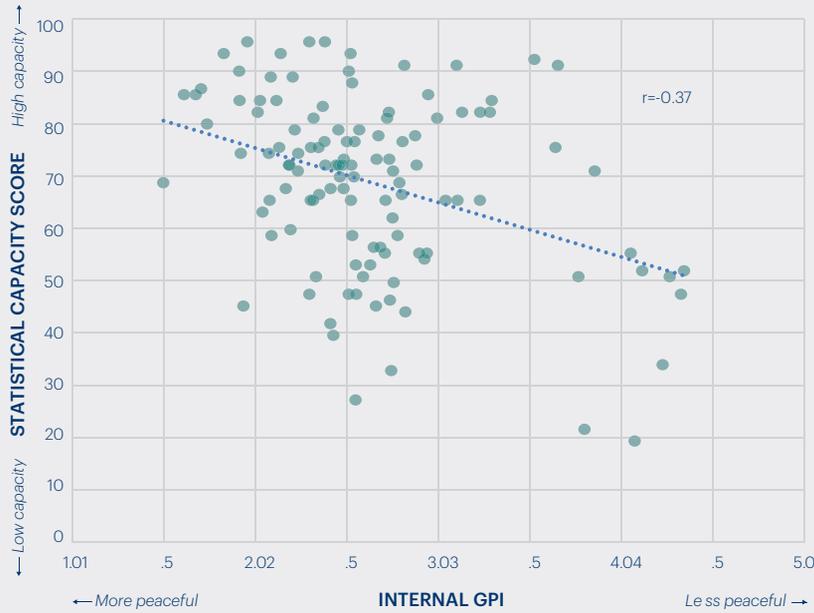
Source: World Bank, IEP

> " In measuring Goal 16, significant resources will need to be invested particularly in less peaceful countries that have reduced statistical capacity.

TABLE 1 RESULTS OF AUDIT OF GOAL 16 WITH DEFICIENCY FOR IMMEDIATE USE

GRADES	
A	Can be measured immediately, fully disaggregated as required by the indicator
B	Can be measured immediately, requires further disaggregation or coverage
C	A close measure is available
D	Only proxy measures are available
F	No suitable measure exists

TARGET	TARGET	INDICATOR NUMBER			
		1	**2**	**3**	**4**
16.1	Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	B	B	C	B
16.2	End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	B	C	B	
16.3	Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	B	B		
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	C	D		
16.5	Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	B	C		
16.6	Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	C	B		
16.7	Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	B	C		
16.8	Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	A			
16.9	By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	B			
16.10	Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	B	B		
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	A			
16.b	Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	C			

Most countries already have the internal capacity to record homicides as it is a component of criminal justice systems. Countries report their homicide statistics to the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) which then makes the data available in one dataset. The UNODC shows data disaggregated on sex for all but four out of the 193 UN member states. Fewer countries have disaggregation for age groups which will require further record keeping.

There may be some complications that emerge from specific legal contexts as to what is considered international homicide. For example, the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes includes in its definition of intentional homicide killings caused by excessive force by law enforcement. Not all countries record deaths by law enforcement. There are also problems with keeping the data up to date, 61 per cent of countries with intentional homicide reported to the UNODC have 2010 as the most recent year of data.

16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause.

There are several measures of battle-related and conflict deaths. In the GPI the data sources include Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP) and International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) Armed Conflict Database (ACD), both are external sources which provide estimates on deaths from armed conflicts. There is no current data source which has conflict deaths disaggregated by age group and sex.

By definition, conflict-related deaths occur in countries that have either armed conflict or war within their borders. Conflict generally reduces the capabilities of a government and requires resources to be channelled into conflict prevention. As such, countries which are post-conflict also have lesser statistical capacity. All of the 31 member states of the UN that are considered fragile or conflict affected have among the lowest performance for statistical capacity in the world.

There are also limits on how accurate data captured in a conflict can be. As an example of this, estimates for the number of deaths from the duration of the Syrian civil war include 200,000 by the Violations Documentation Center,[8] 250,000 by the United Nations[9] and 320,000 Syrian Observatory for Human Rights.[10]

16.1.3 Percentage of the population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months.

Official figures of reported crimes often need to be adjusted for under-reporting, with actual rates much higher. In many cases official figures are under-reported, such as in Mexico where only ten per cent of extortions are reported.

Physical, psychological and sexual violence would be criminal or civil offenses in the majority of countries. However, the indicator is a measure of the proportion of the population who have been victims of these types of violence in the last 12 months, rather than the number of convictions for criminal or civil claims. Accordingly, a better way to accurately measure this indicator is through victimisation surveys. The United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) helps conduct the International Crime Victims Survey which could be expanded from the 18 European countries measured in the European Crime and Safety Survey to cover all countries.

There is currently one very limited relevant data point from the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program: the percentage of women who experienced sexual violence in past 12 months. This indicator is limited to sexual violence against women and was asked in only 34 countries. The majority of this data is not timely either, with nearly three quarters of countries having no earlier data point than 2012. Countries which have measures of sexual violence against women in the past 12 months, as recorded by the DHS also perform poorly in the GPI. Around two-thirds of the countries that have a

FIGURE 7 2016 INTERNAL GPI VS PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE WHO FEEL SAFE WALKING ALONE

Countries that are more peaceful internally have a higher proportion of people who feel safe walking alone at night.

Source: Gallup, IEP
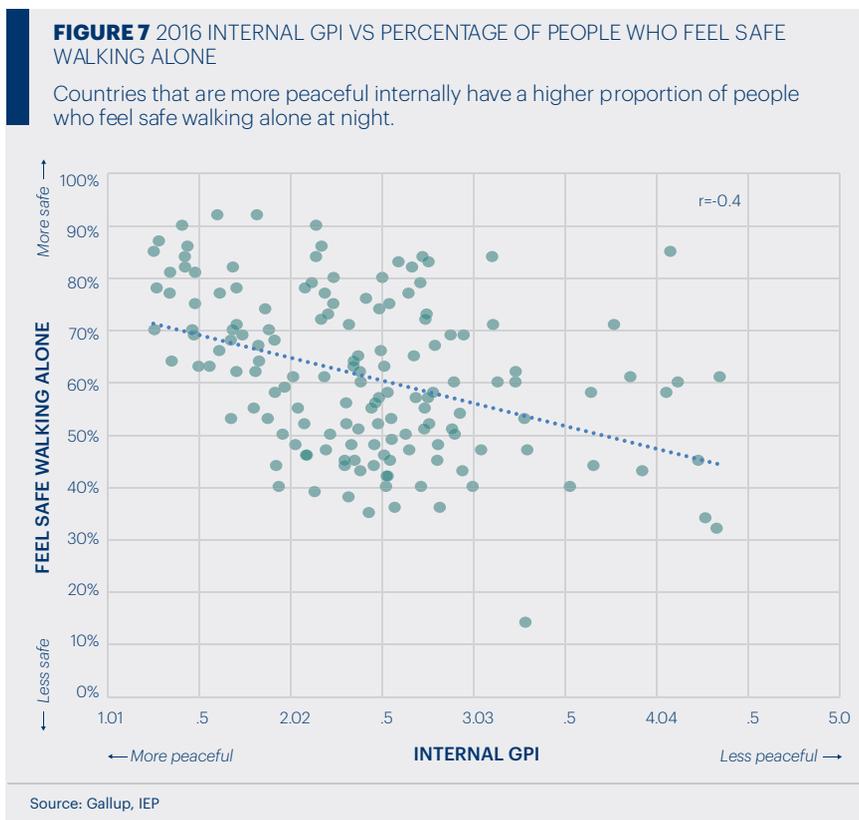
measure of sexual violence against women perform in the bottom half of the GPI. This indicator will require expanded victimisation surveying before it can be fully measured.

16.1.4 Proportion of people that feel safe walking alone around the area they live.

The Gallup World Poll asks in 164 countries: "Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live?" This indicator is a direct measure of the fear of violence. Perceptions of safety is a proxy for peace in society in general. This is apparent in figure 6 which shows a correlation between people who feel safe walking alone and the levels of internal peace in a country.

As this indicator is survey based it can be disaggregated by age and sex. It is important to disaggregate perceptions of fear as there could be segments of the country which disproportionately feel fear. In 2015, across the world, females and the young felt more fear than the global average. There were 39 per cent of females who were fearful of walking alone which is similar to 37 per cent of those aged 15-29 years old. In contrast, 28 per cent of males felt fear from walking alone. This demonstrates that males disproportionately feel safer. Disaggregation is necessary in order to inform policy as it demonstrates which segments of the population are more vulnerable.

Measuring Target 16.1

Two of the four indicators in Target 16.1 can be measured in their current state, however, there are some gaps and disaggregation could be improved. The only disaggregated indicator is perceptions of safety walking alone at night which is based on a survey, but only covers 156 of the 193 UN member states. Nevertheless, three out of the four indicators in their current state are close to measuring what is required. The only exception being Indicator 16.1.3 which measures physical,

**TABLE 2** TEN WORST RANKED COUNTRIES ACROSS TARGET 16.1

| | | TARGET 16.1 | | | |
INDICATOR RANK	COUNTRY	16.1.1 HOMICIDE RATE	16.1.2 BATTLE DEATHS	16.1.3 SEXUAL VIOLENCE	16.1.4 SAFE WALKING
193	Syria	2	66,649	no data	32%
192	Venezuela	54	-	no data	14%
191	Honduras	84	-	3%	48%
190	Democratic Republic of the Congo	13	978	16%	43%
189	Colombia	32	113	12%	47%
188	El Salvador	40	-	no data	36%
187	Lesotho	38	-	no data	38%
186	Uganda	11	-	17%	55%
185	Belize	45	-	no data	50%
184	South Africa	32	-	no data	40%

psychological or sexual violence in the last 12 months. Using the available data, a simple index measuring performance for Target 16.1 can be developed. Table two shows the ten worst countries for Target 16.1, which include three countries that were in conflict in 2014. Whilst this is a very limited measure as the data is incomplete, it does show that there are several countries that have high homicides and relatively few people who feel safe walking alone. There is also a connection between the countries that perform the worst in Target 16.1 and those that perform poorly in the GPI. Seven out of the ten worst ranked countries across Target 16.1 are in the worst performing quadrant of internal measures of peace.

FIGURE 8

AVAILABLE INDICATORS THAT CAN MEASURE TARGET 16.1 VS INTERNAL GPI SCORE

There is a trend with performance in Target 16.1 and peacefulness in a country.
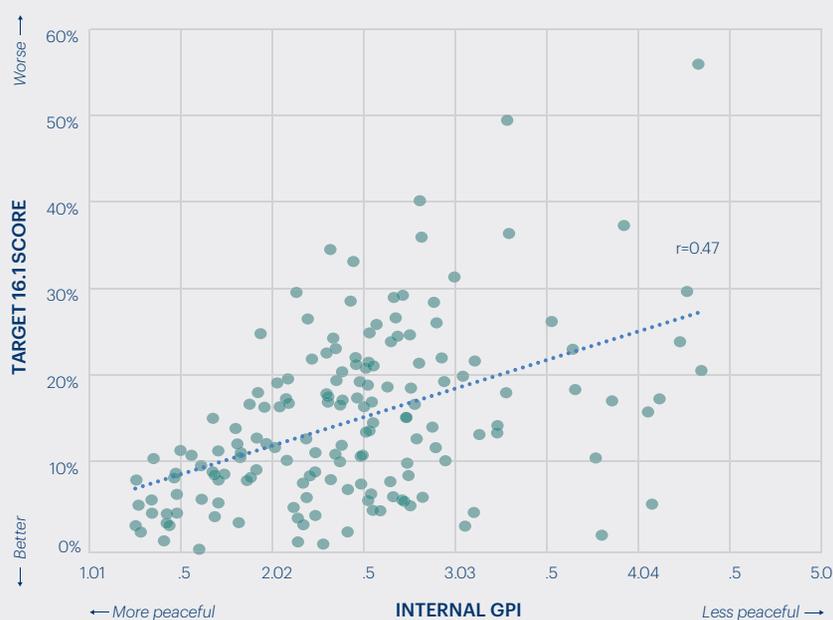
Source: UNODC, UCDP, Gallup, DHS. IEP Calculations

There is also a trend between the measure of Target 16.1 and internal peace from the GPI. However, this should not be surprising as internal peace includes two of the same indicators.

› TARGET 16.2: END ABUSE AND VIOLENCE TOWARDS CHILDREN

The second target of Goal 16 is to end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children. This is particularly difficult to fully measure based on the existing stock of data. All forms of trafficking, exploitation and crimes against children are underreported for a range of reasons.

16.2.1 Percentage of children aged 1-17 who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month.

UNICEF has figures for violent discipline of children aged 2-14. This data is disaggregated by physical punishment and psychological aggression, as well as sex, whether victims live in an urban or rural environment and the household wealth quintile. The data is available for 60 of the 193 UN member states and is based on Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other nationally representative surveys. This data relies on answers from the primary caregivers or any adult household member. There may be problems regarding the accuracy of data as the surveys require caregivers to self-report instances of violence which means there is likely to be a very high underreporting rate. As an attempt to verify the data, it could be compared to the reports of total sexual offences against children by the UNODC. This is a measure of the number of police-recorded offences at the national level. There are also global figures of violence against children compiled by UNICEF from 190 countries. Although there is the need for current measures to also include children aged one and 15-17 as well as an increase in coverage to include all countries, there are data currently available to measure this indicator or proxy indicators.

16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age group and form of exploitation.

As with violence against children by caregivers, it is very difficult to have accurate numbers for victims of trafficking, however there are some measures that can be used. The UNODC collects information on the number of detected victims of human trafficking and has expertise in measuring hidden populations.[11] The U.S. Department of State also releases a Trafficking in Persons Report which records governmental anti-trafficking initiatives. The Slavery Index by the Walk Free Foundation provides estimates on trafficked people all around the world and was selected by this audit purely because of the extended coverage it offered. A consolidated effort to have accurate and disaggregated data that goes beyond 'like-country estimates' for all countries of the number of victims of human trafficking will require significant resources. This is not the only measure of slavery in the SDGs. Target 5.2 and Target 8.7 both include the elimination of trafficking.

16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18.

According to the United Nations Economic and Social Council, existing data suggests that the proportion of young women who experienced sexual violence by age 18 ranges from 0-16 per cent.[12] There is less data available for young men. Currently the Demographic and Health Surveys includes a question relating to sexual violence for women before the age of 18. However, the coverage is limited to only 34 countries and the records are slightly dated with only two inclusions from 2014. Furthermore, it does not cover men. However, the majority of the countries covered by this question have relatively low peace and lesser statistical capacities. This suggests that a similar survey could be undertaken and broadened to measure this indicator.

› TARGET 16.3: PROMOTE THE RULE OF LAW

The third target is to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all. This target is most related to the Positive Peace measure of Well-Functioning Government and to a lesser extent the Acceptance of the Rights of Others. A well-functioning government delivers high-quality public and civil services, creates trust and participation, demonstrates political stability and upholds the rule of law.

There are two indicators to measure the promotion of the rule of law for Goal 16. The first is the crime reporting rate. If there are a large number of crimes that are not reported to authorities, it can reflect either a lack of trust in the system or little perceived concern for that particular crime.

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.

This indicator seeks to measure the proportion of victims of violence who had reported being victims. Current estimates are that between a quarter and a half of all crimes are not reported to the police, but in many countries the rates are likely to be much higher.[13] This indicator seeks to capture the proportion of reporting through interactions with police and the judicial system as well as other dispute resolution institutions recognised by the state such as traditional or community justice systems. This data is from victimisation surveys which, according to a review by UNODC, have been implemented by at least 72 countries since 2009. The majority of victimisation surveys have been undertaken by National Statistical Offices. IEP has attempted to compile these various surveys to determine international rates. This includes from L'Institut National des Hautes Études de la Sécurité et de la Justice (INHESJ), Ministerio de Justicia y Derechos Humanos (MJDH) and other national offices.

There are difficulties in comparing underreporting rates from different countries. Different rates could reflect cultural differences as well as a lack of trust in authorities. This includes a different understanding of what behaviour constitutes a crime or whether there is a culture of not reporting grievances. For example, a slap by an older female to her adult son would not be considered grounds for assault in many countries. Another example is corporal punishment. Although Article 19.1 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child prevents corporal punishment, in some countries it is not considered a crime. If asked, a victim of corporal punishment may not consider they have been the victim of violence but rather see it as a normal and acceptable means of discipline.

There are also potential reporting concerns if victims are subjected to violence perpetrated by the state: there may not be accurate reporting if a state entity is undertaking surveys. In order to better direct policy

there is also a requirement for disaggregation of the results of victimisation surveys by sex, age, type of crime and potentially the ethnicity and citizenship of the victim.

16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a percentage of overall prison population.

Measures of the proportion of unsentenced detainees is indicative of the efficiency of the justice system. Countries which have smaller GDPs per capita and smaller government budgets tend to have fewer people incarcerated or in pre-trial detention. Nevertheless, countries that have high levels of unsentenced prisoners are delaying the carriage of justice. There are certain circumstances whereby pre-trial detention is appropriate, including the risk of absconding or to prevent further crimes. But when pre-trial detention is disproportionately used it reflects a weakness in the judicial system.

The UNODC has measures of unsentenced detention in 114 countries. This data is disaggregated for counts of those in detention by sex, whether they are adults and juveniles, and citizens and foreign citizens. The World Prison Brief by the Institute for Criminal Policy Research also records pre-trial detention in 184 countries. This data is not disaggregated. Compared to many of the indicators for the SDGs, this indicator is relatively well covered. Of the countries covered by the UNODC, 96 per cent have more than one year of data allowing for analysis on progress for the indicator.

❯ TARGET 16.4: REDUCE ILLICIT FINANCIAL AND ARMS FLOWS

Target four is to, by 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime.

By definition, those engaged in illicit financial or arms flows will not want their activity known. As such, there will be great difficulties in creating a measure that is direct and meaningful for this target.

16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars).

Illicit financial flows reduce the potential revenue for a country and undermines governance. There may also be an impact on economic growth as funds are channelled outside a country. Furthermore, there may also be security issues which arise as funds can be used to expand illegal enterprises such as drugs, rebellions or arm cartels.

There are no current effective measures of inward and outward flows with cash transactions particularly covered by current methodologies. The Addis Ababa Action Agenda shows the international community is seeking greater data on illicit financial flows. It is also possible that with the release of the so-called Panama Papers, which documented details of offshore companies that in some cases were seeking tax minimisation strategies, there will be a push towards greater measurement of financial flows.

A measure which could potentially be used in the interim is the Global Financial Integrity (GFI) measure of illicit financial flows for 145 relevant countries. Whilst this measure is an estimate and cannot show the granularity required by the indicator, it does allow for prioritisation of efforts. According to the GFI, of the over US$1 trillion in illicit financial flows in 2013, over half was from five countries. These five countries are China, Russia, India, Mexico and Malaysia. With the exception of Malaysia, these countries are all in the 20 largest economies in the world.

These figures can also be broken down on a per capita basis. The countries with the highest illicit financial flows per capita are not the biggest economies in the world and include countries with smaller economies such as the Bahamas, Equatorial Guinea and Trinidad and Tobago, as well as larger economies such as Qatar and Malaysia.

16.4.2 Proportion of seized and small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments.

There is no current measure of this indicator. There

FIGURE 9 ADOPTION OF ARMS TRADE TREATY AND SCORE FOR EASE OF ACCESS TO SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS

Over three quarters of UN member states have signed or ratified the Arms Trade Treaty. However, of the countries that are not parties to the treaty, 80 per cent score in the worst three bands for the ease of access to small arms and light weapons indicator in the GPI.

Source: UNODA, IEP
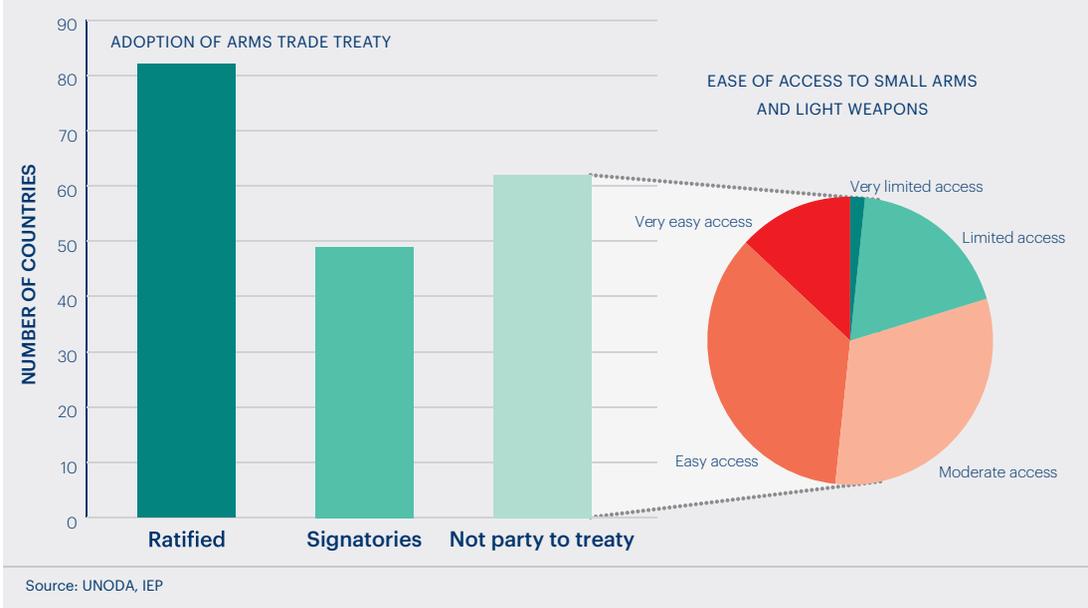
will be inherent difficulties in measuring the percentage of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced in compliance with international standards and laws. A proxy for the likelihood of compliance to international standards is the measure of the Arms Trade Treaty.

There are 62 countries that are not parties to the Arms Trade Treaty. Of these countries, 80 per cent score in the bottom three bands for the ease of access to small arms and light weapons indicator in the GPI. This shows that they have moderate to very easy access to small arms. It is likely that in countries with easy access to small arms there would be a higher proportion of seized weapons that are not recorded and traced in accordance with international standards. This is even more likely in countries that are not even parties to these international standards. The Arms Trade Treaty-Baseline Assessment Project (ATT-BAP), an initiative that provides guidance on the obligations of states under the Arms Trade Treaty, could be an important framework for measuring this indicator.[14] The UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) currently promotes disarmament efforts and records the relationship between states and the Arms Trade Treaty.

Countries with high levels of illicit financial flows and easy access to small arms and light weapons should be prioritised even in the absence of reliable data.

❯ TARGET 16.5: REDUCE CORRUPTION & BRIBERY

The fifth target for Goal 16 is to substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms. IEP has previously found there is a relationship between peace and corruption. It was found that there is a level of corruption which correlates with a significant reduction in peace. If a country has low levels of corruption, then increases in corruption will have little effect on peace. However, once a certain threshold is reached then small increases in corruption can result in large decreases in peace.

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.

There are multiple measures of corruption which rely on survey data. The Global Corruption Barometer 2013 by Transparency International asked people in 91 countries if they had paid a bribe to any one of eight services listed in the past 12 months. This included education, judiciary, medical and health, police, registry and permit services, utilities, tax revenue and/or customs and land services. From this data IEP calculated a measure of the percentage of the population that paid a bribe in the last 12 months to a government service. It correlates at a statistically significant level with internal peace.

16.5.2 Proportion of businesses 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 these public officials, during the previous 12 months.

Bribery does not just affect private citizens and public officials. Businesses incur additional costs if they are required to pay bribes as well. The World Bank has estimated that over US$1 trillion is paid in bribes each year. As with all forms of corruption, there is incomplete data as much corruption is hidden. A survey of relevant businesses will be required to determine the prevalence and rates of bribery between businesses and public officials in a given year. The World Bank Enterprise Surveys asks more than 130,000 manufacturing and services firms in 135 countries if unofficial payments or gifts are required to do business. This includes a measure of the percentage of firms experiencing at least one bribe payment request. Bribery in businesses significantly correlates at with bribery by individuals with an r value of 0.6.

❯ TARGET 16.6: DEVELOP TRANSPARENT INSTITUTIONS

Target six is to develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels. The two indicators which are designed to

FIGURE 10 CORRUPTION VS 2016 INTERNAL GPI

Lower corruption correlates with greater internal peace.

r = 0.54

BRIBE PAID IN LAST 12 MONTHS

Worse ↑   Better ↓

INTERNAL GPI

← More peaceful   Less peaceful →

Source: Transparency International, IEP
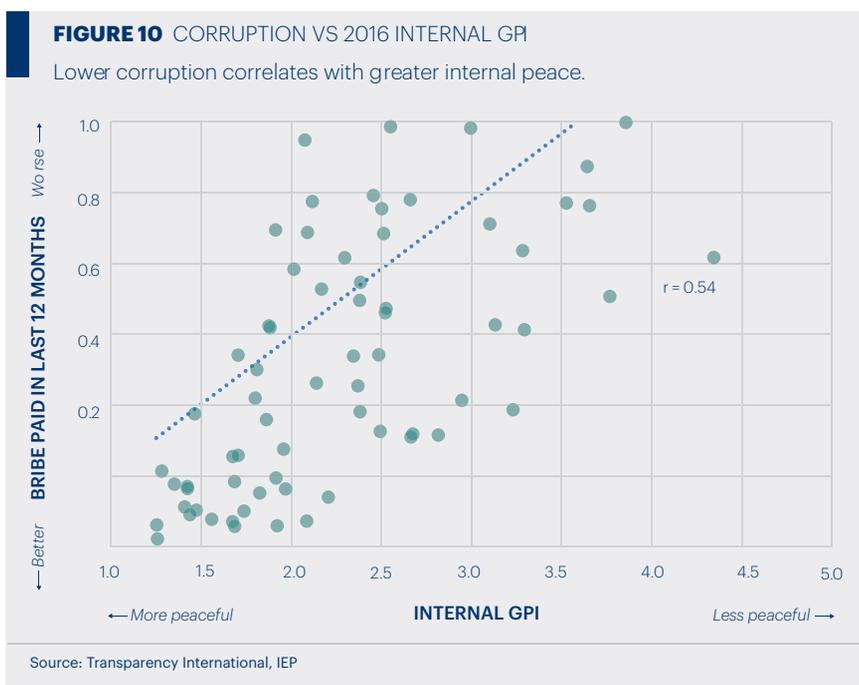
measure this target focus on financial accountability as well as reporting of satisfaction with public services.

16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a percentage of original approved budget, disaggregated by sector (or by budget codes or similar).

This measures the capacity of the state to budget and can act as a measure of transparency. The Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability Program have a measure of aggregate expenditure compared to original approved budget. This program is a partnership between the World Bank, the European Commission and various other national bodies or governments. The countries that score the worst on this measure also have a history of conflicts. Of the ten countries that had the worst score for this measure, seven of the countries are conflict or post-conflict countries. These countries are Central African Republic, Liberia, Madagascar, South Sudan, Yemen, Timor-Leste and Zimbabwe. This demonstrates that governments which have been in conflict have reduced capacity to provide effective and transparent institutions. It further shows that post-conflict countries need to be prioritised in the SDGs.

16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services.

There are various perception surveys of satisfaction with national governments, including the Barometer surveys, Gallup and World Values Survey. Further disaggregation of questions will enable understanding about satisfaction levels in different parts of a country related to specific services. The most comprehensive single source of data that currently exists to measure this indicator is the Gallup World Poll. The Gallup World Poll asked people in 138 countries whether they have confidence in the national government.

❯ TARGET 16.7: ENSURE PARTICIPATORY DECISION-MAKING

Target seven is to ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels. A core component of development includes participation in the decisions which have an impact on an individual or groups' life and wellbeing[16]. Participation also underpins several of the Positive Peace factors. Part of the necessity for free flow of information is to have a free media and access to information, so as to inform participation in the political process. Inclusive and participatory government and public services are also necessary to ensure the acceptance of the rights of others.

16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by age group, sex, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions.

This indicator is a measure of demographic cohort representation in public institutions. It is a proxy for participation on the assumption that if diversity in public institutions reflects national distributions of diversity then minority groups will be better represented. Whilst it is an incomplete measure, as countries that have the highest representation of women in parliament are not necessarily more peaceful or free, it does connect to legitimacy. The World Bank, along with UN Women and the Inter-Parliamentary Union, measure the proportion of women in parliament. There is also information about labour distribution by the International Labour Organisation but needs to be more finely disaggregated to satisfy the goal.

16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group.

This indicator is perception based, asking for the belief of inclusive and responsive decision making across the population. Value based surveys will be the most appropriate way to measure. An available proxy for this indicator is included in the World Values Survey which asks if voters are offered a genuine choice in the elections. This was asked in 39 countries. There is a relationship between democracy and the belief that genuine choice is offered in elections, with the EIU Democracy Index correlating at 0.47 with the World Values Survey measure.[17]

FIGURE 11
CHOICE IN ELECTIONS VS GOVERNMENT TYPE
Countries that are more democratic have higher levels of belief that genuine choice is offered in elections.
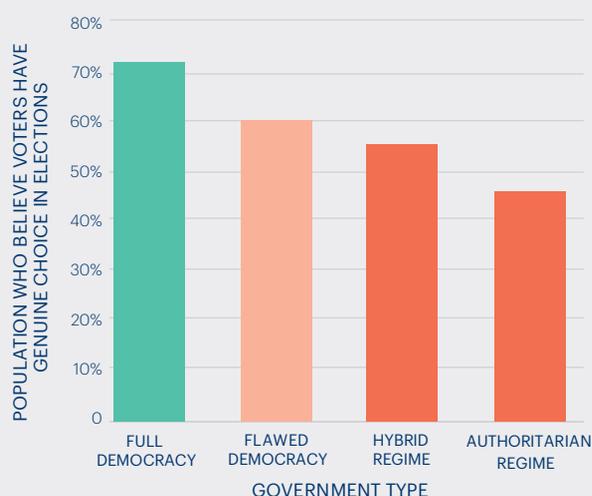
Source: World Values Survey, EIU, IEP Calculations

❯ TARGET 16.8: BROADEN PARTICIPATION IN GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

Target eight is to broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance. Although the SDGs are meant to apply to all countries, this target explicitly refers to developing countries. The participation and representation of developing countries is often not in accordance with the size of their economies or population. This measure could be recorded immediately as all it requires is a calculation of the level and significance of developing countries involvement in institutions. This includes regional bodies and trade agreements as well as international institutions and international governance structures.

16.8.1 Percentage of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations.

This indicator is currently not measured but, after a decision on which institutions to include, it could be measured immediately. It does not require any input from NSOs as country membership of multi-lateral organisations is available. This indicator, when developed, could be further analysed by population size or share of global GDP. For example, the share of developing countries is around 84 per cent of the population, but they account for 35 per cent of voting rights for the International Monetary Fund.[18]

› TARGET 16.9: LEGAL IDENTITY FOR ALL

The ninth target is to, by 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.

16.9.1 Percentage of children under 5 whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age.

Birth registration is a proxy for legal representation. Registration of children is the first step for recognising their rights under the law. Furthermore, registration helps ensure that children are counted and can access the services of the state. It is essential for government planning for education, health and social services to have accurate demographic information to cope with current and future service demands.

UNICEF maintains global databases for a number of child protection indicators, as well as some regional databases such as the TransMONEE. The main sources of data include nationally representative household surveys, such as Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Reproduction Health Surveys (RHS) and AIDS Indicator Surveys (AIS), as well as vital registration systems. The measure is of the percentage of children under age five whose births are registered. It is disaggregated by sex, place of residence and household wealth quintile.

There is a moderately statistically significant relationship between countries that have low statistical capacity and lower proportional levels of birth registration. This suggests that countries that have high statistical capacity also have the institutions in place to provide registration. The effect of this is that statistical capacity will need to be strengthened in the countries that are not registering all births. Birth registration could also be viewed as a proxy for statistical capacity. For example, in Sub-Saharan Africa 54 per cent of children have not been registered by their fifth birthday whereas 98 per cent of children in Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States and nearly 100 per cent of children in Europe are registered. This reflects statistical capacity, with Sub-Saharan Africa having lower capacity than the other regions.

## › TARGET 16.10: ENSURE PUBLIC ACCESS TO INFORMATION

The tenth target is to ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements. This target is very similar to the Positive Peace measures of Free Flow of Information and Acceptance of the Rights of Others. However, unlike Free Flow of Information which includes measures of access to information through internet and mobile phone access, the measure for this target focuses on public access to information as well as the media, trade unionists and human rights advocates.

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.

The measure chosen to address target ten focuses on harassment and punishment of journalists as well as civil advocates. This is a proxy for the freedom of the media, which in of itself is a proxy for freedom of

FIGURE 12 PROPORTION OF BIRTH REGISTRATIONS FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE VS STATISTICAL CAPACITY SCORE

Countries that have lesser statistical capacity also are less likely to have proportionately high levels of birth registrations for children under five.

r = 0.4

BIRTH REGISTRATIONS

← Low capacity   STATISTICAL CAPACITY SCORE   High capacity →
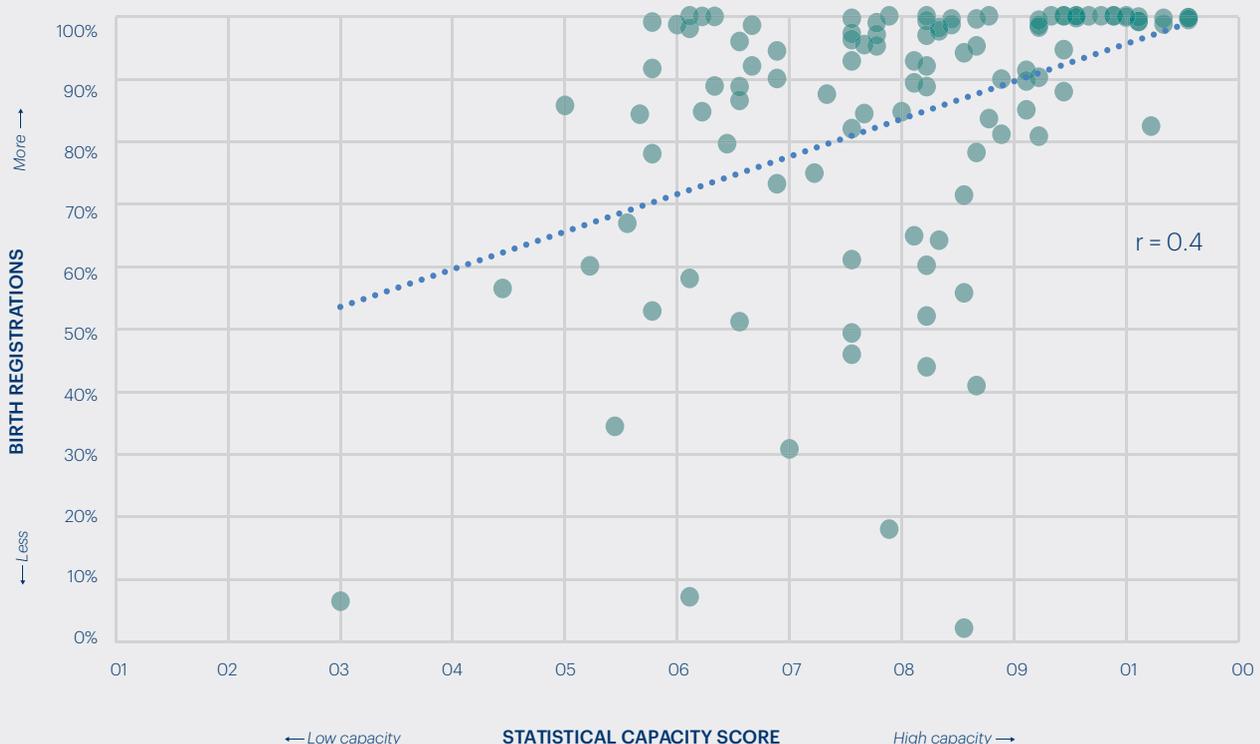
Source: UNICEF, World Bank

expression and information. As the indicator includes not only journalists but also media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates.

The Committee to Protect Journalists records instances of deaths of journalists around the world. Whilst this is an incomplete measure that does not include kidnapping, disappearances, arbitrary detention or torture it is a good proxy to these. The trend of deaths of journalists follows the pattern of conflicts that have occurred. In the mid 1990s there were many conflicts, as well as deaths of journalists. Both conflicts and deaths started to increase again in around 2007.

Civil workers such as trade unionists and human rights activists could be measured by the International Trade Union Confederation who publish the Global Rights Index.[19] Indicators used to create this Index include the number of trade unionists who are arrested, detained, imprisoned, charged or fined around the world as well as violations of rights of membership and meetings.

Nearly half of all deaths of journalists in 2015 occurred in conflict countries. The countries that had the most deaths that were not in conflict have high levels of organised crime. This includes Brazil and Mexico. Furthermore, there is a correlation between journalist deaths and battle deaths for 193 countries at 0.67 which is statistically significant.

There is a World Press Freedom Index by Reporters Without Borders which moderately correlates with battle deaths. This measure also correlates with internal peace, highlighting that countries with low levels of peace are more dangerous are also more dangerous to journalists.

16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information.

It is likely that UNESCO will continue collecting data relevant to this indicator through the Media Development Indicators which cover 195 countries. This includes measures of the legal and policy framework, regulatory systems for broadcasting and defamation and censorship laws within a country. Other third party measures can be used whilst statistical capacity is being developed. One such example is the World Press Freedom Index developed by Reporters Without Borders which includes measures of the legislative framework governing news and information activities. The UNESCO Institute for Statistics has data for judicial processes relating to accessing information held by the state for 56 countries. The organisation Freedom Info also records whether countries have freedom of information legislation. There appears to be a relationship with peace and public access to information: 19 of the 20 most peaceful countries have freedom of information legislation compared to only eight of the 20 least peaceful countries.

❯ TARGET 16.A: STRENGTHEN INSTITUTIONS TO PREVENT VIOLENCE

Target 16.a seeks to 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.

The Paris Principles were adopted by the UN in 1993 and establish norms for the functioning of National Human Rights Institutions which promote and protect human rights in different countries. This indicator records whether countries have national human rights institutions which comply with these principals, including the independence to monitor and report issues to government. This is not a measure of the status of human rights in a country, rather the legal status and governance rules of national human rights institutions.

Both the most and least peaceful country in the 2016 GPI have not received accreditation for their national human rights institutions. Similarly, Switzerland, which is ranked as one of the world most peaceful countries in the GPI is considered non-compliant whereas Afghanistan, ranked 160, is fully compliant. Compliance with the Paris Principles is determined by a subcommittee of the International Coordinating Committee (ICC) for National Human Rights Institutions and compiled by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). Whilst most national human rights institutions that have been accredited have been found as compliant, 45 per cent of UN member states have not been accredited. As such, 63 per cent of UN member states are either not in compliance with the Paris Principles or have not received accreditation.

FIGURE 13 ACCREDIATION STATUS OF NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS IN ALL UN MEMBER STATES

Nearly half of UN member states do not have accredited National Human Rights Institutions.

Full Compliance 37%

Not Accredited 45%

Not Full Compliance 13%

Non- Compliance 5%
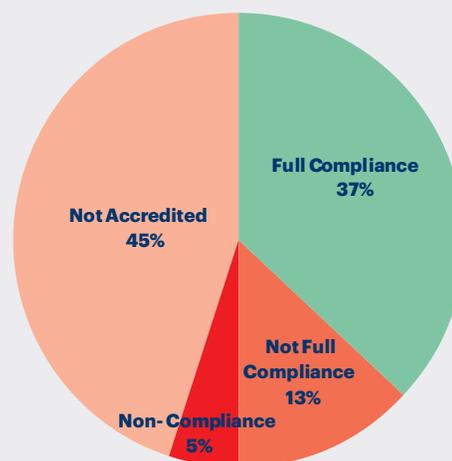
Source: ICC, OHCHR

❯ TARGET 16.B: PROMOTE NON-DISCRIMINATORY LAWS

Target 16.b is to promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.

16.b.1 Percentage of the 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.

The indicator could be measured in the short term by proxy measurements. An available proxy includes the World Values Survey which asks whether people approve of the human rights movement.

METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES WITH GOAL 16

IEP's approach as set out in this report is a best effort to measure the official indicators for Goal 16 using available data. However, in doing so, several methodological issues surrounding Goal 16 are apparent.

AVAILABILITY

Although many of the goals can be measured to some degree, there are many indicators that are not currently being measured or are only partially measured. Some of the data measured may not be relevant to the indicator or may not be disaggregated at the level necessary. An example of this is Indicator 16.2.3 which measures the percentage of young men and women who experienced sexual violence by age 18. The only data relevant and internationally comparable data on this is limited to 34 countries and only includes women.

As table 3 highlights, there is little data which is available across all of the 193 countries, which is relevant to the indicator selected and has the required level of disaggregation. This does not mean the data will be unavailable in the future. However, it does mean that to fully measure Goal 16 will take some years at best. A shortcoming of the MDGs was that the countries with the least amount of data all required progress. As the indicators for Goal 16 relies largely on data which has not yet been captured, the feedback loop will take several years to develop. There are still opportunities to prioritise using other data sources and proxy data.

PERCEPTION BASED DATA

There is an emphasis on the SDGs to build up local capacity through NSOs for data collection. However, there will be perception challenges relating to the objectivity and capacity of many national offices. This necessarily means that some form of independent analysis is needed to establish the veracity of official reporting. Some of the targets which have high levels of political sensitivity include functioning of government, levels of violence and government initiated violence.

Table 4 lists potential reasons why some governments may not be best placed as an objective supplier of data. Some of the targets explicitly measure the efficacy of governments or activity of the government. These include measures of corruption, the targeting of journalists, trade unionists and human rights advocates and the inclusiveness of government and its services.

If the government is the perpetrator of violence, then there will be little perceived objectivity of data for many of the indicators. For example, if a government is a party to a conflict then they will be unsuitable to provide estimates of conflict deaths. Similarly, a government may have implemented a policy of explicit discrimination

TABLE 3 DATA AVAILABILITY, RELEVANCE TO THE INDICATOR AND LEVEL OF DISAGGREGATION REQUIRED

Green bars indicate data availability and whether the available data is relevant and disaggregated. Red means that the indicators are not fully relevant to the target and data is not fully disaggregated.

TARGET	AVAILABILITY	RELEVANCE	DISAGGREGATED
16.1			
16.2			
16.3			
16.4			N/A
16.5			
16.6			
16.7			
16.8	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
16.9			
16.10			
16.a			
16.b	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted

against particular groups. In such a circumstance, government accounts of birth registration would likely be less accurate. The presence of third parties who are responsible either for data collection or validation of data will continue to be necessary, even with further full involvement of NSOs.

TABLE 4 TARGET AND POTENTIAL REASONS WHY THE STATE MAY BE PERCEIVED AS LESS OBJECTIVE

TARGET	POTENTIAL CONFLICT OF INTEREST WITH STATE
16.1	Government could be party in conflict
16.2	-
16.3	Assessment of Government efficacy
16.4	Illicit financial flows may involve some Government officials
16.5	Corruption may involve government elites
16.6	Assessment of Government efficacy
16.7	Assessment of Government inclusiveness
16.8	-
16.9	Government may be excluding particular groups
16.10	Government may be restricting access to information
16.a	Assessment of Government efficacy
16.b	Assessment of Government efficacy

PRACTICAL CONCERNS

Some of the targets in Goal 16 are multidimensional, measuring a large concept. Just as the GPI uses 23 different indicators to measure peace, there are certain concepts which cannot be accurately measured by using only a few indicators. An example of this is the rule of law. The United Nations Rule of Law Indicators used 135 different indicators to measure the rule of law in different countries. However,

Goal 16.3, which relates to the promotion of the rule of law at the national and international levels, has two indicators to measure this. Neither of the indicators are actual measures of the rule or law, but rather proxies for the efficacy of government judicial services.[20]

FIT FOR PURPOSE

Not all of the indicators in the official IAEG process adequately cover the full ambition of the targets. Only three of the 12 targets are covered by all the indicators selected. That means that for 75 per cent of the targets there will be a substandard level of measurement. This includes incomplete measures such as target 16.2 which does not measure violence against children caused by people who are not caregivers. Another incomplete measure is seen in target 16.5 which seeks a substantial reduction in corruption and bribery in all their forms, but only measures bribery between public officials and the public or business. There are no measures of corruption other than bribery or other forms of governmental corruption, such as embezzlement.

For three targets there are no indicators which measure any aspect of the target. For example, Target 16.4 seeks to combat all forms of organised crime, but there is no indicator that measures organised crime. The ways in which different targets are not measured by the chosen indicators is seen in table 5.

The United Nations Development Programme undertook a pilot initiative with five countries to ascertain complications with measuring governance for Goal 16.[21] Several issues emerged as a result of this initiative which are illustrative of some of the complications NSOs may face with measuring the SDGs, and Goal 16 in particular. These issues ranged from impediments with collecting accurate and cross-checked data on so many indicators to the difficulties in assimilating targets

TABLE 5 IDENTIFIED COVERAGE GAPS

TARGET	WHAT IS NOT BEING MEASURED
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	Only measuring violence against children caused by caregivers.
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	Not measuring promotion of rule of law at international levels, not related to access to justice.
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	No indicator related to strengthening the recovery and return of stolen assets. No indicator to measure organized crime.
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	No measures within or between governments.
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	No measure of effectiveness of government. No focus on local governments.
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	Only measuring representative. No measure on responsiveness, inclusiveness or participatory nature of government.
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	No measure of protection of fundamental freedoms or alignment with law.
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	Not a measure of the target.
16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	No measure of enforcement.

and indicators into existing national development plans. The pilot initiative also highlighted the possibility of a disconnect between measuring indicators and the development of appropriate policies and processes that lead to change. This demonstrates that NSOs will need considerable support in both the measuring phases as well as the development of data informed and prioritised policy in order to implement the SDGs.

However, the issues with measuring Goal 16 does not mean it should not be done. Table 6 shows there is a relationship between some of

the indicators for Goal 16 and internal peace. This highlights that improvement in many Goal 16 indicators will result in peace improving. This is demonstrated by research by IEP which shows improvements in Positive Peace can lead to decreases in Negative Peace. Table 6 shows the significant correlations between indicators for Goal 16 and the internal peace measure of the GPI.

TABLE 6 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INDICATORS FOR GOAL 16 AND INTERNAL PEACE

VARIABLE 1	VARIABLE 2	R VALUE
Battle Deaths (16.1.2)	Journalists Killed (16.10.1)	0.67
Sexual Violence Before Aged 18 (16.2.3)	Sexual Violence in the Past 12 Months (16.1.3)	0.67
Internal GPI	Reporters Without Borders (16.10.1)	0.56
Bribe in the last 12 Months (16.5.1)	Internal GPI	0.54
Internal GPI	Bribe in the last 12 Months (16.5.1)	0.54
Bribe in the last 12 Months (16.5.1)	Unsentenced Detainees (16.3.2)	0.42
Bribe in the last 12 Months (16.5.1)	Reporters Without Borders (16.10.1)	0.4
Internal GPI	Unsentenced Detainees (16.3.2)	0.39
Homicide (16.1.1)	Pretrial (16.3.2)	0.37
World Press Freedom Index (16.10.1)	Violent Crime Underreporting Rate (16.3.1)	0.37
Sexual Violence in the Past 12 Months (16.1.3)	Women in Parliament (16.7.1)	0.37
Battle Deaths (16.1.2)	Internal GPI	0.36
Internal GPI	Journalists Killed (16.10.1)	0.36
Bribe in the last 12 Months (16.5.1)	Government Budget (16.6.1)	0.36
Homicide (16.1.1)	Internal GPI	0.32
Bribe in the last 12 Months (16.5.1)	Confidence in Government (16.6.2)	0.32
Internal GPI	Slavery (16.2.2)	0.31
Journalists Killed (16.10.1)	Underreporting Rate (16.3.1)	0.31
Confidence in Government (16.6.2)	Safe Walking Alone (16.1.4)	0.26
Arms Treaty (16.4.2)	Birth Registration (16.9.1)	0.26
Birth Registration (16.9.1)	Safe Walking Alone (16.1.4)	0.25
Slavery (16.2.2)	Women in Parliament (16.7.1)	-0.25
Safe Walking Alone (16.1.4)	Unsentenced Detainees (16.3.2)	-0.32
Birth Registration (16.9.1)	Internal GPI	-0.33
Reporters Without Borders (16.10.1)	Youth Policy (16.7.2)	-0.34
Bribe in the last 12 Months (16.5.1)	Safe Walking Alone (16.1.4)	-0.35
Arms Treaty (16.4.2)	Internal GPI	-0.36
Sexual Offences Against Children (16.2.1)	Slavery (16.2.2)	-0.36
Battle Deaths (16.1.2)	Underreporting Rate (16.3.1)	-0.38
Internal GPI	Safe Walking Alone (16.1.4)	-0.4
Internal GPI	Sexual Offences Against Children (16.2.1)	-0.42
Bribe in the last 12 Months (16.5.1)	Sexual Offences Against Children (16.2.1)	-0.44
Reporters Without Borders (16.10.1)	Sexual Offences Against Children (16.2.1)	-0.45
Homicide (16.1.1)	Safe Walking Alone (16.1.4)	-0.47
Arms Treaty (16.4.2)	Reporters Without Borders (16.10.1)	-0.52
Birth Registration (16.9.1)	Sexual Violence in the Past 12 Months (16.1.3)	-0.54
Birth Registration (16.9.1)	Bribe in the last 12 Months (16.5.1)	-0.59
Homicide (16.1.1)	Human Rights (16.b)	-0.61

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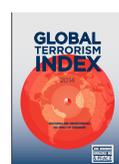
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