The significance of proposed SDG 16 in the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

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Where does Goal 16 come from & why is it so important in the SDG framework?

What are the current priorities?

How do we measure Goal 16?
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.
Discussion about Goal 16 focusses on:

- How new & innovative is.
- How it requires identification of new frameworks.
- How it requires new methods of work that are unfamiliar from the Millennium Development Goals.
- How governance has been an integral part of a long-time discourse.
Where did SDG 16 come from? Why is it so important?

- **1997**
  - Codified the importance and role of governance in a changing system

- **September 2000**
  - Millennium Declaration
  - Country efforts (e.g. Afghanistan, Albania, Mongolia, Laos) to make sense of governance as part of the MDG process

- **September 2001**
  - Report of the Secretary-General (A/56/326): Road Map towards the Implementation of the UN Millennium Declaration
  - “MDG 9”
  - Introducing goals, targets & indicators to allow monitoring of progress

- **2012**
  - Rio+20: The Future We Want
  - Clear commitment to governance as a fundamental part of sustainable development
Where did SDG 16 come from? Why is it so important?

Governance as key theme:
Focus on conflict prevention, post-conflict peacebuilding and the promotion of durable peace, rule of law & stable institutions.

8th Session of the Open Working Group (OWG)
February 2014

Final Proposal of OWG (A/68/970)
September 2014

2013
High-Level Panel Report

Emphasizing governance:
Goal 10 – Ensure Good Governance and Effective Institutions
Goal 11 – Ensure Stable and Peaceful Societies

March 2014
Compendium of Statistical Notes for OWG
https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/3647Compendium%20of%20statistical%20notes.pdf

Concepts are underpinned by statistical metadata, important elements of the concepts & methodologies
Current Priorities

  - Goal 16 is part of the set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals in the Zero Draft Outcome Document from the Post-2015 negotiations
  - Targets under Goal 16 were reduced from 17 to 12

- First five sessions: Stocktake, Declaration, Goals and Targets, Means of Implementation, Follow up and Review.

  - Final framework
  - Sets the UN’s course for the next 15 years until 2030
  - 2 main elements will be important, particularly in country offices where the implementation of the SDGs has to happen: IMPLEMENTATION & MEASUREMENT
**IMPLEMENTATION**

1. What will Member States do to implement the overall set of SDGs?
2. What do we have to do to prepare for implementation of Goal 16 specifically?

*Member States need more effective, accountable & inclusive institutions to deliver any part of the SDG framework!*

Current UN processes:

- Implementation Dialogues
  

  

- Mainstreaming, Acceleration & Policy Support (MAPS) process:
  

- Initiative on “Piloting Governance in the Context of the SDGs”
  (piloting countries: Tunisia, Albania, Indonesia, Rwanda, UK)
Looking ahead to 2016

MEASUREMENT

1. **Formal/internal process through the UN Statistical Commission**
   - Inter-Agency & Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) identifies a robust framework of indicators

2. **Informal/external processes through e.g. expertise & civil society organisations**
   - Virtual Network on Indicators for **Goal 16** co-hosted by UNDP
Thank You!