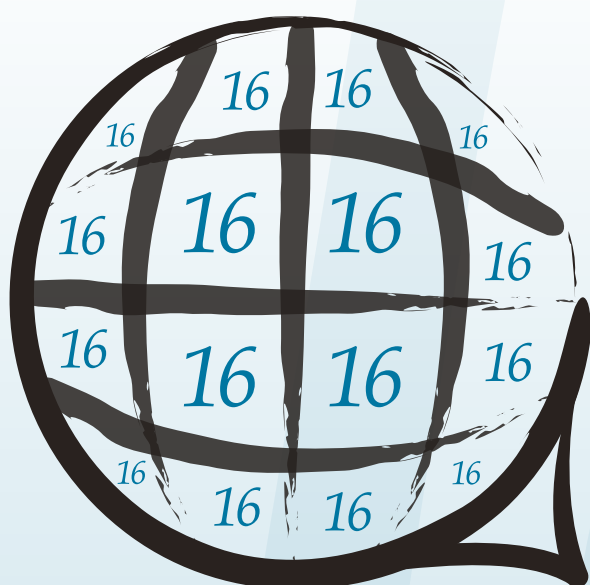




Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
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THE INDICATORS WE WANT

GOAL 16 – THE INDICATORS WE WANT:

Virtual Network Sourcebook on Measuring
Peace, Justice and Effective Institutions

This report is an independent publication commissioned by UNDP and supported by the German Government. The analysis and recommendations expressed in this report do not necessarily reflect the official views of the United Nations, its agencies or its Member States. It is commissioned to capture guidance from the Virtual Network on indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 16 (Goal 16). It was written by a team consisting of Gary Milante, Suyoun Jang, Hyunjung Park and Kyungham Ryu (Stockholm International Peace Research Institute) with substantial inputs from the Virtual Network, though any errors remain those of the author. Correspondence on the report or about the Virtual Network should be directed to Jana Schuhmann (jana.schuhmann@undp.org), Chris Murgatroyd (chris.murgatroyd@undp.org) and Gary Milante (milante@sipri.org)

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Preface and Acknowledgements

This report is the outcome of a discussion among many experts who were actively engaged in the design of a top-notch global monitoring framework for Goal 16, as an input to the work of the United Nations Statistical Commission's Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and the Praia Group on Governance Statistics.

The Virtual Network for the Development of Indicators for Goal 16 brought together governance experts, development practitioners, statisticians, UN agencies and civil society organizations to advise on the best possible set of indicators for measuring governance, justice, peace and security in the Post-2015 development framework.

This mix of expertise in the network aimed to ensure that the various targets proposed for measuring peaceful, just and inclusive societies were adequately studied from both a technical and a statistical perspective while allowing adaptation to political context.

The discussion within the Virtual Network underlined the importance of identifying the right set of indicators for measuring Goal 16:

- Governance statistics help to ensure that the relationship between the state and its citizens is transparent and accountable.
- Governance statistics can also help identify population groups or sub-groups that are most affected by the dysfunctions of governance systems, with a view to putting in place appropriately targeted policies such as affirmative action for women or social protection measures for people with disabilities.
- Governance statistics can also contribute to preventing and managing conflict when used as early warning systems, and can help build peace, by

periodically informing on certain risks or disruptions in state-society relations. In this way, governance statistics are important tools for building sustainable peace.

Measuring Goal 16 will be a challenge, simply because it is a new goal that was not part of the Millennium Development Goals' (MDG) framework. However, more data is available on governance, peace and security than is often assumed. This report also shows that experience in measuring peace, justice and effective institutions is already available. Hence, developing global and national indicators for measuring governance, peace, security and justice is certainly not an impossible task.

Given the wide variations in national contexts and priorities, measuring progress will be all the more important at national and local levels. It will require a dialogue between government, civil society and academia around the most appropriate mix of data sources and methodologies to support national reporting.

The successful implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda will not only require improved capacity of National Statistics Offices. What is also needed is better collaboration between data collectors and statisticians from government, civil society, academia and the international community and, above all, a mutual trust in the usefulness and reliability of the data collected. The Virtual Network has made a valuable contribution to this initiative by bringing together such a diverse group of experts from across the "data ecosystem".

I would like to thank all those who have made invaluable contributions to the work of the Virtual Network, in particular the Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) of the Government of the Federal

Republic of Germany as well as the members of the Advisory Team of the Virtual Network.

The report was prepared by a team led by Gary Milante of SIPRI and benefited from comments from the members of the Virtual Network. The facilitators of the Virtual Network offer their sincere thanks to these individuals, organizations and institutions.

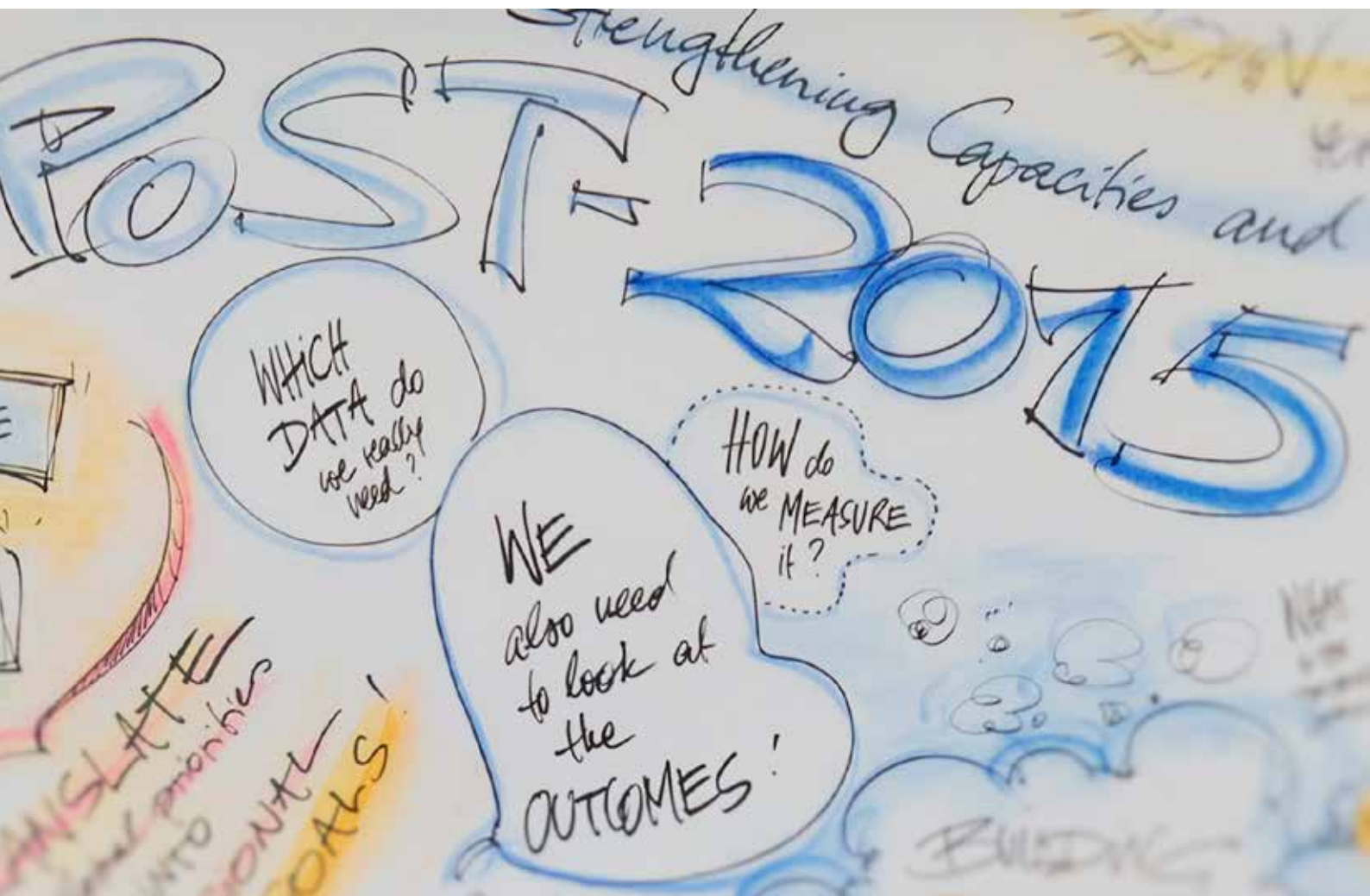
This is obviously not the end of the process, rather an invitation to continue the collective global effort to constantly improve the measuring of governance and peacebuilding indicators through the exchange of research and practical knowledge. The design and

application of context specific indicators will be of key help to assessing progress in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, and in particular Goal 16 on building peaceful, just and inclusive societies.



Patrick Keuleers

Director, Governance and Peacebuilding
Bureau for Policy and Programme Support
United Nations Development Programme



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I. Executive Summary

The “Goal 16 – The Indicators We Want: Virtual Network Sourcebook on Measuring Peace, Justice and Effective Institutions.” represents a short, current stocktaking of knowledge of a group of experts, the Virtual Network for the Development of Indicators on Peaceful, Just, and Inclusive Societies for Goal 16, working on measurement of the complex issues. The Virtual Network on Goal 16 was convened by the UNDP in collaboration with other partners to contribute substantively on the design of a top-level global monitoring framework for Goal 16 as an input to the work of the IAEG-SDGs, and to explore in detail additional supplementary indicators for possible use in national settings. The Virtual Network brings together various experts and stakeholders, including development practitioners, statisticians, UN agencies and civil society organizations to contribute to the work of the UN system and to feed into the IAEG-SDGs. This report will provide inputs to the ongoing and future work of the Statistical Commission in the field of governance, peace and security indicators to help monitor Goal 16-in particular the work being done by the IAEG-SDGs and the Praia Group on Governance Statistics. It will also be a resource to the work of National Statistics Office (NSO) as they prepare to implement the 2030 Agenda framework.

Through workshops and online discussions, the Virtual Network has found that:

1. Complex concepts related to Goal 16 are being measured in a number of developed and developing countries

A number of examples have been showcased in the Virtual Network discussion, including:

- SHaSA (Strategic for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa) is measuring governance, peace and security (GPS) – perceptions of governance,

satisfaction with governance, and experience of corruption and bribery.

- A group of pilot countries (Albania, Indonesia, Tunisia, United Kingdom, Rwanda) have identified preliminary indicators, including some that have subsequently been identified for Goal 16, and are now testing how they could be measured and used for monitoring progress.
- A number of countries adopted an “MDG 9” at least a decade ago.
- NSOs have been engaged in household surveys for decades. New modules for household surveys on conflict, displacement, social cohesion, rule of law and governance have been introduced and piloted in many countries. Good examples are Mexico’s Social Cohesion and Violence Prevention Survey and Indonesia’s National Democracy Index.
- International standards for monitoring these issues are emergent. The newly approved International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes provides a comprehensive framework for monitoring types of homicides and other violent crime. OHCHR has developed a framework of Human Rights Indicators that provides guidance on indicators.
- To build on momentum in measuring governance, The Praia Group on Governance Statistics has been formed under the auspices of the UN Statistical Commission to develop regional and national statistical capacities for measuring peace, rule of law and governance.

These examples demonstrate that knowledge exists on how to measure these concepts, that there is increasing political commitment to measure peace, justice and institutions, that there is capacity in many countries to undertake this, and that there is demand from the states and their people for these aspects of development to be measured

2. Goal 16 concepts can be measured using established and new technologies and methodologies

For some targets, indicators do not yet exist, or indicators exist, but they are not yet widely collected/reported/validated by National Statistics Offices (NSOs). The Virtual Network was convened to identify the right indicators for measurement of these complex targets. The discussion has not been limited to what is currently politically viable, to what is feasible given current capacity or resources, or to current practice. Rather, the discussion explored what can be possible over the next 15 years.

Hybrid models involving NSOs working with third party civil society and academic actors as well as UN agencies, multilateral and development agencies could bridge today's expertise to future capacity. And hybrid, collaborative relationships between stakeholders including civil society, government, media and society can build statistical numeracy and the trust between data users and producers necessary for effective evidence-based policy.

New technologies, including high-frequency cellphone surveys and increased internet access, could cut costs and simplify many of the indicators (or yield new, better indicators).

3. A number of indicators are complementary - they are insufficient in and of themselves to measure progress on a complex target and must be paired with other indicators

Many targets in Goal 16 (and other SDGs) are composite

The Virtual Network identified two types of compound indicators that are necessary to measure complex concepts, complementary indicators and supplementary indicators:

Complementary indicators are those that are necessary to complete measurement of a complex concept. If two indicators are complementary, neither is sufficient alone.

4. A wider set of supplementary indicators will be necessary for proper monitoring of national targets (some suggestions are included in Annex 1)

Supplementary indicators are those that "round out" measurement of a complex concept. These indicators are suggestions that should be adopted by countries interested in adding more nuance to their monitoring of a particular target. Supplementary indicators allow countries to adapt the universal goals to their own contexts and identify other dimensions of the target that are important to them.

5. Disaggregation is not just a commitment, but will be necessary to ensure that no one is left behind in 2015-2030

Most countries have already committed to guarantee rights and freedoms without discrimination. However, to ensure these commitments are meaningful the Virtual Network agreed that many of the indicators in Goal 16 and other SDGs will need to be disaggregated along key dimensions (including age, disability status, social group, income levels, migratory status, and location, among others). In this way, policymakers can properly assess

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