Monitoring and Reporting Progress on Peaceful, Just, and Inclusive Societies

Initiative of

Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Peaceful, Just, and Inclusive Societies

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MEETING REPORT
# Table of Contents

Table of Contents .......................................................................................................................... 2
Executive Summary .......................................................................................................................... 3
Introduction ..................................................................................................................................... 5
Oslo Workshop: Opening Remarks ................................................................................................. 6
SDG 16+ and its importance for the achievement of the Agenda 2030 ......................................... 7
Localizing the SDGs through inclusive nationalization processes ................................................. 9
Fostering public-private partnerships for peace, justice and inclusion ........................................ 12
Thematic Working Groups ................................................................................................................ 14
Use, analysis and visualization of data and reporting mechanisms ............................................... 17
Exchange of lessons learned from reporting on SDG 16 .............................................................. 20
Transforming knowledge into action: Development of country methodologies to report on peaceful, just and inclusive societies .................................................................................. 23
Closing remarks ............................................................................................................................... 27
Annex I: Agenda ............................................................................................................................... 28
Annex II: List of Participants ........................................................................................................... 30
Endnotes ........................................................................................................................................ 32
Executive Summary

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development breaks new ground with its Goal 16 on Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions. Unlike many other thematic areas of the Agenda, governance is a fairly new domain in official statistics with few international standards defining its measurement, and relatively few countries having experience in producing such statistics. As states prepare to fulfil their obligation to report on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16, they have an unprecedented opportunity to heed the call of the 2030 Agenda to break down traditional barriers between official and non-official data producers and form new partnerships for the production of governance data.

The Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies was established to this end: it is a coordinating platform for UN Member States, the private sector, civil society and international organizations to pioneer new collaborative approaches to monitoring progress on Goal 16, including through the development of complementary national indicators that reflect country-specific priorities. Co-facilitated by UNDP, UNESCO and UNODC, the Global Alliance aims to provide UN Member States the assistance they need to report meaningfully on progress towards building peaceful, justice and inclusive societies. A regional meeting of the Global Alliance for Western, Central, Eastern European and Central Asian countries was held in Oslo, Norway from 7-8 September. It brought together more than ninety participants, including senior technical representatives of Member States responsible for reporting on SDGs, representatives from civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, the private sector and international organizations. Prior to the event, the Oslo Governance Centre hosted an informal meeting for civil society representatives to identify share priorities, potential partners, and their roles in the workshop and in their countries in reporting processes on peaceful, just and inclusive societies.

The first session of the workshop situated SDG 16 within the broader sustainable development Agenda, and considered the many ways through which it ‘enables’ the achievement of many other goals. Presenters showed how various targets of Goal 16 have strong links to other economic, social and environmental goals and encouraged countries to look for ‘accelerators’ – SDG 16 targets that will help achieve these other goals and targets across the Agenda. Other presentations focused on the important role of independent audit institutions in exerting oversight over the implementation of the SDG Agenda as a whole, notably through undertaking performance audits. The first session also introduced the ‘16+ Forum’ launched by the World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA) as a state-led platform to demonstrate Goal 16 ‘in action’, with a focus on local-level implementation.

The second session discussed various approaches to ‘land’ Goal 16 targets and indicators in the national context. The central role of municipalities and local governments in domesticating the SDG Agenda was underlined by the Mayor of Asker, Norway, which used the SDG framework to inform the development of its new municipal plan. National human rights institutions were also identified as key allies to governments for applying a human rights-based approach (HRBA) to SDG planning and monitoring, and for operationalizing the ‘Leave No One Behind’ principle in a given national context. The audience was also reminded that the world has more young people than ever before, and therefore that the youth, whose future will be shaped by this Agenda, should be at the forefront of monitoring and accountability efforts. With regards to defining locally-relevant indicators to monitor Goal 16, experiences from the Everyday Peace Indicators project were shared to illustrate the value-added of letting local communities define measures of progress that are meaningful to them, rather than relying on national or international ‘experts’. Moldova’s experience in nationalizing the SDG Agenda underlined the need to be strategic about prioritizing certain goals and targets that are most relevant in a given national context, based on analysis of interlinkages between the various components of the Agenda.

The third session looked at the technical expertise, resources and innovative skills that the private sector can contribute towards Goal 16. Examples of ‘businessworthy’ individuals who apply their business energy ethically and responsibly to create value for all can be found amongst the winners of the annual Oslo Business for Peace Award. The National Alliance of Business Associations in Kyrgyzstan showed how businesses are more often than not ‘part of the solution’ when trying to curb corruption. Lawyers in the
private sector can also provide pro-bono legal assistance voluntarily and without payment, as a contribution towards target 16.3 on making justice systems accessible by all. Finally, specialized firms can help leverage data analytics and the emergence of big data innovations to help optimize solutions for SDGs.

A first thematic **working group** on inclusive reporting underlined the need to apply new, pro-active methods of data collection specifically tailored to hard-to-reach populations to make them ‘visible’ in national statistics. A second group on corruption monitoring reviewed several methodological resources and readily available assessments that can be used to inform plans for Goal 16 (such as TI’s Resource Guide for Monitoring Corruption and Anti-Corruption across the SDGs and national shadow reports on targets 16.4, 16.5 and 16.10). A third group focused on new approaches to including the voices of individual users when monitoring **access to justice**, to find out how much money, time, stress and emotions do people’s justice journeys cost, and what do they think about the quality of the processes that are available to them. A fourth group on **public access to information and open government** underlined the critical importance to enhance the capacity of civil society and the general public to access and use government datasets put in the public domain to pursue government accountability and effectiveness.

**Session five** specifically focused on data production to monitor Goal 16, and showed how some of the methodological challenges faced by official statistical systems (especially for the 6 indicators classified as ‘tier 3’ under Goal 16) can be dealt with through partnerships with ‘unofficial’ data producers, using indicator 16.1.2 on conflict-related deaths as an illustrative case. This session also emphasized the need to combine various types of indicators to get a full picture of progress, including measures of outcomes and measures of the governance structures influencing the delivery of these outcomes, as well as various data sources, including administrative records, population surveys and qualitative expert reviews. Finally, a case was made for pursuing integrated approaches to human rights and SDG implementation, and tools have been developed by the Danish Institute for Human Rights to help countries ‘recycle’ human rights reports for SDG planning and reporting processes.

A **last plenary session** presented national experiences and lessons learned in domesticating Goal 16 targets and indicators and in developing national monitoring systems for this goal. Countries stressed the need for an inter-agency coordination mechanism at the highest level to help break down the silos between Goal 16-related sectors and institutions and to promote data-sharing on domains that may otherwise be seen as too ‘sensitive’. The need to step up efforts and generate political will to involve non-state actors in designing country-relevant SDG 16 indicators and in collecting data was underlined, and countries showed how they were able to integrate Goal 16 in existing planning and monitoring frameworks.

A **final session** provided country delegations – representatives from the government, the private sector and civil society – with an opportunity to work in groups to jointly develop a rough outline of a methodology for reporting on peaceful, just and inclusive societies in the country in which they live and work.

This meeting was the beginning of a long process which will continue until 2030. It raised awareness for the SDGs, in particular around issues related to peaceful, just and inclusive societies, and **led to several participants across all sectors committing to**: incorporate the SDGs into their daily work; to advocate for the same with their peers; to promote capacity building in their institutions; to raise awareness throughout their societies; to review strategic plans through the SDGs lenses; and to promote and support VNRs and national reporting processes on the SDGs. In addition, the final session provided a concrete platform for activity in each country amongst colleagues and counterparts who have had the chance to work together in Oslo, co-addressing opportunities, challenges and next steps for their work.
The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development breaks new ground with its Goal 16 on Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions. Unlike many other thematic areas of the Agenda, governance is a fairly new domain in official statistics with few international standards defining its measurement, and relatively few countries having experience in producing such statistics. It is therefore perhaps not surprising that only a quarter (6) of the 23 global indicators officially adopted to monitor Goal 16 can readily be measured by countries (classified as ‘tier 1’). The rest either do not have an established methodology (‘tier 3’ indicators) or when they do, data is not regularly produced by countries (‘tier 2’ indicators).

Nonetheless, it is crucial to remark that there have been many efforts undertaken by civil society, academics and International Organisations to measure aspects of governance which are not yet consolidated or endorsed through official international methodologies. As states prepare to fulfil their obligation to report on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16, they have, then, an unprecedented opportunity to heed the call of the 2030 Agenda to break down traditional barriers between official and non-official data producers and form new partnerships for the production of governance data.

The Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies was established to this end: it is a coordinating platform for UN Member States, the private sector, civil society and international organizations to pioneer new collaborative approaches to monitoring progress on Goal 16, including through the development of complementary national indicators that reflect country-specific priorities. Co-facilitated by UNDP, UNESCO and UNODC, this multistakeholder Alliance aims to provide UN Member States the assistance they need to report meaningfully on progress towards building peaceful, justice and inclusive societies. Contributing to this end, the Global Alliance organized a first workshop for Latin American and Caribbean countries held in Buenos Aires, Argentina from 14-16 June 2017, and a second workshop was held for Western, Central, Eastern European and Central Asian countries in Oslo, Norway from 7-8 September 2017.

The First Global Alliance Workshop: Latin America & the Caribbean region
Buenos Aires, Argentina, 14-16 June

“SDG 16 and SDG 16+ play a vital role for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. They can work as strategic starting points to outline solid regional measurement methodologies. These methodologies must integrate the needs of minorities and be intertwined with other objectives and related goals.”

Sandra Elena, Ministry of Justice, Argentina

The first workshop of the Global Alliance took place in Buenos Aires, between 14-16 June 2017. The meeting was attended by representatives of government, civil society and private sector from 18 countries across Latin America, the Caribbean and beyond. Sandra Elena (Ministry of Justice, Argentina) presented the main conclusions from this meeting during the second workshop in Oslo (Click here for more info).

Main conclusions from the First Global Alliance Workshop:
1. First, countries were unanimous about the vital role of SDG 16 as the ‘enabler’ for the entire 2030 Agenda. Goal 16 should not be seen in isolation: it has strong links with other goals. In all, 36 targets (called the ‘SDG 16+’ targets) from seven other SDGs directly measure an aspect of peace, inclusion, or access to justice, with only a third of these found in SDG 16. Countries acknowledged the importance of considering the full range of ‘SDG16+ targets’ when reporting on peaceful, just and inclusive societies.

2. Second, stakeholders underlined the importance of improving the evidence-base on Goal 16, and recognized that data production is not a prerogative of only the state. To live up to the principles that Goal 16 stands for, non-state actors such as civil society organizations and private companies should be encouraged to join forces with state institutions in producing (publicly accessible) SDG 16-related data.

3. Finally, the meeting recommended a monitoring approach to Goal 16 that is limited in scope, focused on a subset of country priorities jointly identified with a wide range of stakeholders. Goal 16 provides an opportunity for citizens to become ‘co-creators’ of public policies alongside state actors, when comes the time to address the challenges revealed by Goal 16 data. This approach has been successfully tested by Argentina’s Justice 2020 program, which established a digital platform to make judicial data open and transparent, and to enable discussion between judges, lawyers, civil society organizations, and individuals on justice reform policies.
The Second Global Alliance Workshop
ECIS region, Oslo, Norway, 7-8 September

Building on the experience from the Buenos Aires workshop, the second workshop of the Global Alliance focused on countries from Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States. The event brought together more than ninety participants, including senior technical representatives of Member States responsible for reporting on SDGs, representatives from civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, the private sector and international organizations (see Agenda in Annex I and participants list in Annex II).

Main objectives of the Second Global Alliance Workshop:
1. To encourage countries to report on Goal 16 in 2018 and especially in 2019, when Goal 16 is slated for an in-depth review of progress at the High-Level Political Forum;
2. To support countries in outlining country-specific strategies for engaging a broad constituency of actors in planning for, implementing, monitoring and reporting on Goal 16;
3. To facilitate peer-learning, experience-sharing and informal networking amongst stakeholders of the same region (i.e. through the SDG Resource Centre developed by the RELX Group and the Mendeley platform, where stakeholders can continue to ‘meet’ and share experiences).

Oslo Workshop: Opening Remarks

Ms. Tone Skogen, Secretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway

“Gathering individuals who are willing to work within their system for SDG 16 – starting in Buenos Aires and continuing in Oslo – is in itself important. Monitoring and reporting on SDG 16 – measuring progress in areas like terrorism, organized crime, violence against women, corruption and many of the other areas covered by SDG 16 – requires networks of expertise, which is exactly what we are building during these two days in Oslo. [...] In Norway’s first report to the UN last year on the implementation of the Sustainability Goals, we were honest also about our concerns and shortcomings. No country is perfect. That is not what Agenda 2030 is about. It is about progress and sharing a global future. Norway sees SDG 16 as key. That is why Norway dedicated a chapter in the National Budget to a report on SDG 16 last year.”

Mr. Frank la Rue, Assistant Director-General for Communication and Information, UNESCO

“As a former human rights activist and former Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression, I feel strongly about the importance of building societies that guarantee access to information and a free press, and I see it as a tremendous achievement that Goal 16 has a specific target (16.10) on promoting these fundamental freedoms. But the fact that Goal 16 was adopted does not mean that it will be easy to be attained in practice. In fact, we are seeing a major rise in violence against journalists. [...] Governments are missing a critical point: they won’t be able to stay in power very long if they focus only on increasing economic growth. History has shown that protecting people’s fundamental freedoms, including their freedom of expression, is not only a cornerstone of democracy: it is also essential for sustainable development. [...] The Global Alliance should focus its reporting efforts not only on ‘peaceful, just and inclusive societies’, but also on ‘well-informed’ societies. I am emphasizing this because unless people have access to information about how decisions are taken, and how resources are allocated, they won’t be able to fully engage in decision-making processes that affect their day-to-day lives, and will feel treated unfairly and excluded. This is why at UNESCO we promote peace in the world by promoting the free flow of ideas and universal access to information.”
1 SDG 16+ and its importance for the achievement of the Agenda 2030

“SDG 16 has ‘collateral effects’ on goals that one would never associate with it, such as SDG 14 on Life Below Water. In Somalia, for instance, lack of livelihood opportunities, especially around fisheries, aids recruitment by violent extremist groups and has made it possible for piracy and illegal fishing to thrive – thus perpetuating insecurity and instability in the country.”

Kristoffer Tarp, Consultant, UNDP

1.1 SDG16+ and the interlinkages with the entire Agenda 2030

**What are we calling SDG16+?**

The 2030 Agenda is an integrated and interlinked framework that addresses the different needs of society. Not only it brings countries together in this effort - north and south, developed or in different stages of development, but it stresses the mutual impact of different aspects of the development to the overall coherence of development efforts. As described by the Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies, SDG16+ looks at the spread of 36 targets found throughout the Agenda 2030 which directly measure aspect of peace, justice and inclusion. In line with the integrated and indivisible nature of the agenda, it may be noted that only a third of these 36 targets are found in SDG16, while the rest are hosted under seven other goals, such as for instance: Culture of peace and non-violence (4.7); Discrimination against women and girls (5.1); and Social, economic and political inclusion (10.2). While all aspects of the Agenda 2030 must be seeing as mutually reinforcing and interdependent if we are to achieve sustainable development, building solid and strong institution, together with peace, just and inclusive societies, is a key step to deliver on all goals and to achieve sustainability.

The interlinkages between SDG16 and other goals in the Agenda 2030 goes beyond the 36 targets on peaceful, just and inclusive societies (SDG16+). (See the Pathfinders and the Roadmap for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies)⁶. Effectively, Goal 16 can’t be seen in isolation: SDG16 impacts the likelihood of achieving all other targets across the SDGs and has strong links to the economic, social and environmental goals of the Agenda. As such, it is useful to look for ‘accelerators’ – SDG 16 targets which will help achieve other targets throughout the Agenda. For example, failing to reduce violence (target 16.1) impacts negatively on environmental degradation (Goal 15), thwarts entrepreneurship and job creation (Goal 8) and even impacts knowledge-sharing between countries in conflict and others (Goals 4 and 17). When reporting on SDG 16, countries should draw attention to these interlinkages to guide the allocation of resources in areas where they can unleash the ‘catalytic effects’ of Goal 16 across the Agenda. But identifying interlinkages between goals and targets requires information-sharing between ministries, which may not always be a given. In Sierra Leone, an inter-ministerial ‘Presidential delivery team’ on the SDGs was established to this end, and was effective in dismantling the ‘silo mentality’ that conceals these interlinkages.

1.2 Transparency and accountability: SDG16 values will help achieve the entire Agenda 2030

“Audit institutions represent critical tools to improve the lives of citizens, by investigating service delivery and government performance across the SDGs. Yet in many countries, audit institutions are not allowed to report freely to parliament and the press, or they become a tool of the Ministry of Finance to control other ministries.”

Per Kristian Foss, Auditor-General of Norway

Target 16.6 of Goal 16 aims to achieve accountable and transparent institutions. Like many other targets on SDG16+, 16.6 is a key instrument to help achieve all Goals on the 2030 Agenda. In this regard, independent audit institutions can and should play a role in exerting oversight over the SDG Agenda. Above and beyond conducting financial audits, audit institutions also have the mandate to assess the effectiveness and efficiency with which governments implement their programs – many of which are
related to the SDGs. For instance, the Norwegian Audit Institution tables between ten and fifteen performance audit reports to parliament per year, and audit results – accessible online – are intensely discussed in the media.

### 1.3 Showcasing the implementation of SDG16+

The World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA), which is a member of the Global Alliance Steering Committee, introduced the 16+ Forum – a platform led by 16 Member States to sustain attention on the need for Goal 16 to translate into tangible improvements in people’s lives, and to share experiences on how governments can deliver on SDG 16, in partnership with civil society and the private sector. The 16+ Forum demonstrates Goal 16 ‘in action’, with a focus on local-level implementation.

While the Global Alliance strengthens member states capacities to monitor and report on peaceful, just and inclusive societies, the 16+ Forum is a key complement to this effort: it provides a platform for member states to learn from best practices and success stories in implementation, while applying SDG 16+ as a lynchpin from which to consider interlinkages across the wider 2030 Agenda and the 36+ related targets. In short, the 16+ Forum seeks to demonstrate SDG 16+ in policy and practice, as an output and enabler of the universal and interdependent 2030 Agenda, with links to Sustaining Peace and other relevant agendas, and through multi-stakeholder partnerships.

“Georgia’s effort to establish public service community centres at the local level to address gaps in the service delivery chain is a good example of the type of Goal 16 ‘in practice’-experiences that the 16+ Forum aims to showcase.”

Margaret Williams, Senior Peace and Security Office, WFUNA

### Group Discussion

In addition to reflecting on the impact of SDG16+ for the realization of other SDGs in their concrete context, participants discussed how the efforts made to advance other goals throughout the Agenda 2030 can contribute to achieving peaceful, just and inclusive societies.

### Key questions to consider:

- How do the issues of interlinkages have been dealt with at your national level?
- How can we monitor and measure interlinked indicators?
- Which kind of guidance do your country need to practice the interlinkages at national level for the implementation, monitoring and reporting on the SDGs?
Localizing the SDGs through inclusive nationalization processes

“The role of authorities at the local level has changed significantly in recent years: we went from one-way public service provision to our current practice of promoting two-way ‘co-creation’ processes. The public, civil and private sectors are more willing to take on responsibilities for common interests – and this is exactly what the 2030 Agenda is calling for. Municipalities have a lot to gain from using the SDG framework.”

Lene Conradi, Mayor of Asker

2.1 Local governments have a central role in the implementation of Goal 16

The 2030 Agenda, with its emphasis on local ownership and participation, provides an ideal planning framework for municipalities. Yet, although much of the SDG Agenda will be delivered at the local level, a recent review of national SDG reporting processes has revealed that only 44% of governments who undertook a National Voluntary Review at the High-Level Political Forum on sustainable development included local governments in their reporting exercise.

In Norway, further to a decision to merge the county of Asker with two neighboring counties, local authorities and political leaders decided to use the SDG framework to inform the new municipal development plan. A sub-committee on SDGs was established to flesh out the concept of sustainability in the specific context of Asker, and to establish methods for multi-stakeholder participation throughout the planning, implementation and monitoring of the new plan.

2.2 National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) are key allies to ensure no one is left behind in the localization of the SDGs

The SDG Agenda is central to the work of national human rights institutions, as it provides the ‘solutions’ to tackling many global challenges in a sustainable way – from addressing the root causes of conflict and violent extremism, to combating climate change, to eradicating poverty.

The human rights-based approach (HRBA) to monitoring, which NHRIs are very familiar with, represents a critical tool for governments. While ‘traditional’ statistics typically look only at results and outcomes, a human rights-based approach also draws attention to the structural framework (such as national laws and political commitments to uphold international human rights obligations) and to implementation processes (such as policies, budgetary allocations and prioritization of resources for certain population groups).

How can NHRIs support governments in SDGs efforts?
1. Supporting and advising on inclusive reporting processes
2. Contributing with data from the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and human rights treaty body reporting mechanisms
3. Supporting with the compliance of the Paris Principles
4. Ensuring accountability

“NHRIs can play a useful bridging role between civil society and the state, and between the SDGs and the international human rights framework, notably by helping governments to implement the principle of ‘leaving no one behind’ and ensuring that vulnerable groups are also counted when reporting on progress.”

Alan Miller, Special Envoy, Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions

There is already good cooperation on the ground between NHRIs and national statistical offices and governments in several countries, such as Indonesia, Kenya, South Africa, Argentina, Mexico and Scotland, and these experiences are informing the development by OHCHR of a global protocol on effective collaboration between statistical offices and NHRIs.
“An increasing number of national human rights institutions worldwide have come under threat in a variety of manners: through a reduction in their formal independence, their mandate or their funding. It is therefore important to use SDG indicator 16.a.1 on the ‘existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles’ as an advocacy tool to reverse this trend and to empower NHRIs to play an active role in the implementation of the SDGs.”

Lora Vidovic, Chair European Network of National Human Rights Institutions

2.3 The role of local communities in measuring progress: why bottom-up indicators are relevant for reporting on the SDGs

“No one leads a ‘national life’. We live in neighborhoods, cities or villages – yet we often aggregate what we measure up to national level. While this may make it easier for technocrats to track ‘progress’, these metrics are not meaningful for people. We should stop relying on external ‘experts’ to identify indicators for local communities, and let them pick measures that make sense to them.”

Roger MacGinty, Professor of Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Manchester

The Everyday Peace Indicators Project (implemented so far in Zimbabwe, South Africa, Uganda and Colombia) investigates alternative, bottom-up indicators of peace and change selected by local communities themselves (such as being able to sleep at night, safely bringing one’s child to school, the sound of barking dogs indicating that strangers are roaming around, etc.) and looks at how such hyper-localized information can be meaningfully integrated into policy processes to complement other national-level indicators. There is a need to stimulate innovative monitoring practices, and to warn against a certain ‘fetishism’ with targets achievement: stakeholders should be encouraged to periodically revise indicators to reflect changes in people’s aspirations and priorities.

2.4 Moldova’s experience in nationalizing the SDGs

Five key steps in Moldova’s SDG nationalization process:
1. Assessment of the relevance of individual SDGs for Moldova (more than 400 policy documents were screened to this end)
2. Holding of public consultations on these relevant goals and targets
3. Analysis of their interlinkages (using a ‘system mapping’ tool)
4. Integration in Moldova’s 2030 National Development Strategy
5. Elaboration of a ‘data eco-system’ for SDG monitoring

“Nationalizing the SDG Agenda is not a mechanical process of alignment between a country’s national development plan and the various SDG targets: that country first needs to identify which targets are most relevant to its particular context (in Moldova, only 63% of global SDG targets were nationalized), and then assess which indicators are most meaningful to monitor progress on these targets.”

Oxana Gluscenco, State Chancellery, Republic of Moldova

2.5 Youth participation

“The SDGs are a window of opportunity to bring power to the youth and youth to power.”

Katie Rowberry, Director of Strategic Partnerships, Restless Development

The world has more young people than ever before, with more than 1 out of every 4 people on the planet aged between 15-24 years old - and we are approaching ‘peak youth’ in 2050. We need to change the way we ‘do development’ to make the most of this: young people must be empowered to lead on decision-making that affects their future.
Tapping into the collective energy of the largest cohort of young people the world has ever had
When equipped with the necessary skills and network, the youth can play an important role in monitoring the implementation of the SDG Agenda at the local level, and in holding decision-makers to account on their commitments. Restless Development, for instance, supports youth networks across Africa, Asia and Europe to monitor targets for which data may not be easy to produce with traditional methods, such as Kenyan youth monitoring target 5.3 on female genital mutilations and forced marriage, and Ghanaian youth monitoring target 5.6 on access to sexual and reproductive health.

Group Discussion
Participants were particularly interested in experiences and best practices on: inter-ministerial coordination on nationalization processes; local authorities’ engagement and interaction with national governments in localization processes; development of inclusive national plans; youth-led processes advocating for access to formal and informal decision-making at all levels; non-official data and indicators to close the gaps; leveraging existing inclusive processes for the work on the SDGs at all levels.

Key take-aways from the discussion:
1. In nationalization processes, civil society should seek political support from both central government and from political parties to advocate for their efforts.
2. The SDGs provide opportunities for governments to acknowledge constructive aspects of accountability and to appreciate the role of non-governmental organizations.
3. Collect data in ways that respect the privacy of the people, particularly for disaggregated data.
4. In addition to quantitative data, qualitative data is key to underline the different aspects of people’s experiences and needs.
5. Combining multiple sources of data (including non-official data) is key to overcome gaps and get closer to the reality on the ground.
Fostering public-private partnerships for peace, justice and inclusion

“In the business world, peace might become the next catchword for sustainability.”
Per Saxegaard, Founder, Business for Peace Foundation

Harnessing the power of being ‘businessworthy’ to promote peace across the SDG Agenda

More and more business people recognize the synergies between business success and societal success. Businesses that are ‘best in the world’ are now aiming to become ‘best for the world’. This was visible in 2015 when the private sector formed a unified front in Paris to support the Global Climate Agreement, and it continues to be striking in their growing support to the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.

In a similar direction, the Oslo Business for Peace Award was established to incentivize business people to work for peace. Each year, recipients are selected by an independent committee of Nobel Prize winners in Peace and Economics, and the Award is conferred to exceptional individuals who exemplify the Foundation’s concept of being ‘businessworthy’: individuals who apply their business energy ethically and responsibly to create value for all; individuals whose businesses merge profit with purpose.

After putting in place an Anti-Corruption Charter, the National Alliance of Business Associations of Kyrgyzstan launched an educational campaign to raise awareness about the many forms that corruption can take beyond bribery, and pushed for the adoption of a legislative screening measure aimed at detecting loopholes in legal frameworks that might facilitate corruption (such as vague definitions, vague specification of fines, absence of accountability mechanisms in cases where officials violate laws, etc.)

“When talking about corruption, people often see businesses as part of the problem, but more often than not, businesses are actually part of the solution. Corruption also hurts business, and business can thrive much more in peaceful and safe societies.”
Uluk Kydyrbaev, Chief Executive Officer, National Alliance of Business Associations

Business: a platform to create positive change for our societies

In contrast to corporate social responsibility approaches -which are often reactive- strategic and long-term plans are being adopted by businesses seeking to use their skills in problem-solving and innovation to build long-lasting peace in the countries they operate in.

Meet some business champions for peace, justice and inclusion:

• The Oslo Business for Peace Award highlights exceptional individuals whose businesses merge profit with purpose.
• The National Alliance of Business Associations of Kyrgyzstan helps business to be part of the solution in the fight against corruption.
• The Belarus Helsinki Committee promotes active participation and collaboration between civil society, business and government.
• The Global Network for Public Interest Law promotes pro-bono legal aid in remote and neglected areas.
• Deloitte helps governments leverage data and scorecards to optimize development solutions.

“We must capitalize on the momentum created by the adoption of the SDGs Agenda and its emphasis on partnerships to reduce deep-seated mistrust between government, civil society and businesses. This mistrust is largely due to misperceptions about the role of these various actors. For instance, government actors tend to pigeon-hole civil society organizations as ‘watchdogs’, while omitting to consider other valuable roles they play as service providers and bridge-builders between communities and authorities.”
Aleh Huak, Chair, Belarus Helsinki Committee
### 3.2 Making justice systems more accessible through pro bono legal practices

PILnet started in the 1990s by supporting the development of state-funded legal aid systems, but such systems leave a lot of people without access to legal assistance, such as those living in remote areas where legal aid is not provided, or those whose income level is slightly above the threshold set for eligibility to legal aid. To remedy this situation, PILnet is now supporting the provision of pro-bono legal assistance by lawyers who agree to do so voluntarily and without payment.

“In our region, lawyers in the private sector often do not trust civil society organizations. So we first have to convince them to consider providing pro-bono assistance; then they become interested, and soon enough, they become champions.”

Dmitry Shabelnikov, Director for Eurasia, Global Network for Public Interest Law

### 3.3 Business leveraging data analytics and the emergence of big data innovations to help optimize solutions for SDGs

Through its Centre for the Long View, Deloitte supports governments in leveraging data and scorecards to enhance strategies and improving delivery. It uses scenario-design and other analytical methods, including big data, to help understand how complex systems interact in a given environment and to reduce uncertainty around various decision-making pathways.

As lead innovation partner to UNLEASH, a global effort which brings together 1000 young talents across the world to identify tangible solutions for the SDGs, Deloitte convened in Copenhagen, Denmark in August 2017 a series of ‘innovation labs’ for the SDGs, with the top solutions currently being actioned by UNLEASH partners.

“The radical difference between MDGs and SDGs is that to achieve the new set of Sustainable Goals, investments and solutions will need to be commercially viable, given the very limited government funding available for such an ambitious Agenda. In such a context, the private sector can help governments mine the data they have to optimize development solutions.”

Karstein Haarberg, Deloitte Norway

### Group Discussion

“Living in a country like Norway, it can be easy to take the SDGs for granted, but we should never do that. Businesses can always improve their standards.”

Stine Bratsberg, Director, Pure Consult

The group discussed the role of young people in business and explored the role of small business within the SDGs agenda.

In addition, among the many potentials yet to be fully unlocked in business’ contribution to reporting processes, technology was highlighted as an important driver for simple solutions. Not only can the private sector help making data more accessible through technology, but it can also use innovation to find easier and more effective ways to collect, analyze and present data.

### Key take-aways from the discussion:

1. Young people in business plays a vital role in demanding and working for social transformation and in pushing the private sector agenda to take on a larger share of the responsibility.
2. Business people must lead their peers by good examples of engagement and ownership of the Agenda 2030 — we need committed business minds to mobilize the sector.
3. Business can create the necessary innovative approaches to find less expensive and quicker solutions to our challenges in measuring and reporting on peaceful, just and inclusive societies.
Thematic Working Groups

Experienced practitioners led the discussions in four simultaneous working groups around the following themes: inclusive reporting; corruption; rule of law and access to justice; open government and e-governance.

4.1 Working Group 1

Inclusive reporting: promoting processes that are gender-sensitive and responsive to the needs of minorities and those most left behind

Traditional statistics are not sufficient to portray the full picture: civil registration rates of 100%, for instance, do not capture those who were born outside of a country, and who now struggle to access civil registration offices. There is a need to adopt new, pro-active methods of data collection specifically tailored to hard-to-reach populations to make them ‘visible’ in national statistics.

The SDGs framework can help to include vulnerable populations in projects and programs: In the Eastern European region, several governments made a big push in recent years to provide the Roma population with a legal identity, nonetheless, there are still sub-groups within this population that are ‘left behind’ because of complications in their birth situation. In such situations, the SDG framework can be used by civil society as a tool to ensure that the government take on their responsibility to provide everyone with a legal identity – including refugees, internally displaced people, stateless persons and persons at risk of statelessness.

Human rights must be in the heart of the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs: National Human Rights Institutions should heed the call of the Merida Declaration⁶ on the role of NHRIs in implementing the 2030 Agenda to advise national and local governments on how to apply a human rights-based approach throughout the implementation and monitoring of the Agenda. This includes assessing the impact of laws, policies, programs, administrative practices and budgets on the realization of human rights for all.

Together with other stakeholders, governments can reach the furthest behind: While governments may not have expertise in the use of participatory methods for community consultation, they can partner with organizations that are well-versed in such techniques. For instance, when the government of Scotland embarked on the formulation of a new set of national development outcomes, it worked with Oxfam to design and implement a methodology for engaging all sectors of society, including groups that are typically excluded from such discussions.

National governments must empower and leverage the potential of local governments in delivering peace, justice and inclusion: Local governments are instrumental in preventing conflicts and in building bridges and channels for dialogue. Emphasizing this role, the United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) has launched a ‘Peace Prize’ to incentivize and showcase inspiring examples of local governments building inclusive and peaceful societies.

Technology can help lower the costs of finding and engaging populations previously inaccessible: For instance, free social messaging tools like U-report⁷ allow anyone, anywhere in the world, to respond to polls and report issues on health, education, youth unemployment, disease outbreaks and anything else people want to discuss. Real-time responses are then collected and mapped online, and results and ideas can be shared back with the community.

To truly tackle exclusion, it is imperative to complement the SDGs indicators with structural and processes indicators: While many SDG indicators are focused on outcomes (e.g. proportion of a population having access to a given service), the drivers of exclusion are often found in governance structures (laws and policies) and in program implementation processes (stakeholder consultations, budgetary allocations for specific groups, etc.).
Leveraging existing commitments and processes can help advance the Agenda 2030: National Action Plans elaborated on Women, Peace and Security (to follow-up on UNSC Resolution 1325) and on Youth, Peace and Security (to follow-up on UNSC resolution 2250) already contain an elaborate set of measures to promote the inclusion of women and youth in conflict prevention and peacebuilding, which should be revisited and implemented as part of national SDG strategies.

4.2 WORKING GROUP 2
Monitoring and reporting on corruption: fostering public sector integrity, encouraging taxation and transparency of earnings

The complementary role of global corruption indicators: Indicators such as the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) and in-depth assessments of a country’s governance system, such as the National Integrity System (NIS) assessments, serve complementary purposes. While global rankings based on the CPI are highly effective to expose levels of perceived corruption, they are based on perceptions and as such can be influenced by highly mediatized corruption scandals. The CPI also does not capture a government’s efforts to investigate and combat corruption, which the NIS assessments do, by looking at both the formal framework of each pillar making up the NIS (such as the judiciary, the public sector, political parties, etc.) and the actual institutional practice, and highlighting discrepancies between the two. The NIS analysis is undertaken via a consultative approach involving the key anti-corruption actors in government, civil society and the business community, and NIS reports, which are publicly available for close to a hundred countries, could serve as a valuable resource to inform SDG planning.

Civil society organizations have tools and capacities to conduct independent assessments on corruption: Recently, Transparency International published two new resources of relevance to corruption and the SDGs: a Shadow Reporting Questionnaire for Targets 16.4, 16.5 and 16.10 of the SDGs, which was developed to enable civil society organizations to conduct an independent assessment of their country’s progress in fighting corruption and in improving transparency and access to information (this shadow-reporting tool was used by civil society in 13 countries who reported at the 2017 High-Level Political Forum), as well as a Resource Guide for Monitoring Corruption and Anti-Corruption across the SDGs.

Political will to fight corruption is a pre-requisite for anti-corruption reforms to be effective: an anti-corruption drive cannot be imposed from the outside. In Kyrgyzstan, for instance, the government requested the National Statistical Committee to regularly conduct a survey which measures citizens’ trust in various local government institutions, their perceptions of corruption and their satisfaction with public service provision. The results of this survey are aggregated into an Index of Trust, and for the past five years, the government has been using survey results to inform anti-corruption strategies.

Public engagement to fight ‘cultures of corruption’ is critical: In countries where bribe-paying is common, societies sometimes do not even recognize these practices as ‘corruption’ per se. Thus, social education for an anti-corruption culture is extremely important. The significance of this argument can be illustrated by the following case: while Ukraine has established one of the strongest anti-corruption agency in the world, Finland, which has no anti-corruption body but a strong anti-corruption culture, has still much lower occurrence of corruption in comparison to Ukraine. It is important to note, though, that anti-corruption campaigns will not achieve long-lasting results unless the government also implements systemic changes.

Development partners have a role to play in preventing corruption: they can require practices that prevent fraud and the misuse of development assistance, and that promotes anti-corruption cultures in the countries they support. Norway, for instance, has a zero-tolerance policy for corruption in the delivery of its development assistance, and the Norwegian development agency systematically requires its partners to establish whistleblowing channels in their organizations.
4.3 WORKING GROUP 3
Measuring rule of law and access to justice

The voices of the users of justice services are ominously missing in the justice sector: While a number of international sources of indicators on rule of law and access to justice already exist, such as the World Bank’s Rule of Law indicators\(^5\) and the Bertelsmann’s Stiftung Transformation Index\(^6\), they are mainly informed by the perceptions of ‘experts’ — either international experts living outside of the countries being assessed, or national experts who may not have first-hand experiences of the type of challenges faced by people when trying to access the justice system.

New approaches are needed to collect data about people’s actual experiences with the justice system: For instance, HiIL Innovating Justice\(^7\) and the World Justice Project’s Rule of Law Index\(^8\) use surveys to interview thousands of randomly selected individuals about their justice needs and experiences. By examining the justice system from the perspective of the individual user, we can find out how much money, time, stress and emotions do people’s justice journeys cost, and what do they think about the quality and outcomes of the processes that are available. We can also detect differences in justice experiences between people who live in cities and those who live in the countryside, and between people of different age, sex and education level.

Countries’ national indicators must respect existing international commitments: When developing country-specific indicators on the rule of law and access to justice, a country’s existing international legal obligations need to be considered and national indicators must not contradict or undermine those.

4.4 WORKING GROUP 4
Public access to information, fundamental freedoms, open government & e-governance for effective and responsive institutions

Most countries have good laws on access to information and transparency in decision-making processes but their implementation is uneven, due to several reasons: a lack of political will to make government data publicly accessible (with governments often invoking privacy laws that protect personal information), a financial concern with the costs of making data publicly available, and a practical concern with the fact that once government data has been placed in the public domain, it does not always get used.

Example of good practice and challenge in the domain of open-data: The Republic of Moldova, for instance, was the first country in the world to fully release highly disaggregated public finance data (including school-level data on a yearly basis since 2005). Furthermore, the public in Moldova has a right to participate in the formulation of policies and legislation from the inception phase, and draft legislation is therefore easily accessible from an online platform. E-Government solutions are in place since 2010 and hundreds of datasets produced by various public institutions have been uploaded on the government’s Open Data Portal. Yet the pace of openness is slowing down, as too much of this data remains unused.

It is critical to enhance the capacity of civil society to access and use data to improve governance: Openness is not just about governments putting data out into the public domain, but also about making the public meaningfully engage with governments through the use of this data. In order to do that, a capacity building process is needed to ensure that civil society organizations and the public understand the usefulness of open data. In countries where government data has not yet been made public, ‘alternative datasets’ produced by civil society, international organizations, research institutions and the private sector can also be mined to pursue government accountability and effectiveness.
5 Use, analysis and visualization of data and reporting mechanisms

“In measuring and reporting efforts, we must avoid being solely indicator-driven – that is, we should measure what we treasure instead of treasuring what is already being measured, but may not be very revealing of actual realities on the ground. Be mindful that administrative data shows just the tip of the iceberg.”

Ashita Mittal, Regional Representative for Central Asia, UNODC

5.1 The importance of non-official data for the monitoring of SDG16

To facilitate measurement processes of the SDGs, the Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) classified the global indicator framework into three tiers, on the basis of their level of methodological development and the availability of data at the global level: tier 1 indicators being the most developed and available and tier 3 the least developed.

The ‘tier system’ was developed with currently available official statistics as its reference, and therefore does not always tell the whole story. For example, indicator 16.1.2 on ‘conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause’ was classified as tier 3 (i.e. without an internationally established methodology) because National Statistics Office (NSOs) do not regularly produce the required data. However, civil society and research institutions has been producing such data for more than forty years, adhering to standards just as or more rigorous than NSOs.

Partnerships with ‘unofficial’ data producers can help with methodological challenges to monitor Goal 16

When non-official sources of data are available, it is important that the tier system does not prevent reporting on Goal 16 indicators simply because they are classified as tier 3. This is particularly important to keep in mind given that Goal 16 has the largest proportion of indicators classified as tier 3 (17 out of 23), and that civil society has been notably producing reliable data on tier 3 indicators for decades. Thus, a pragmatic approach to reporting on Goal 16 might start with an assessment of what can (and should) national statistical offices do, and what can civil society concretely contribute with.

The SDG 16 Data Initiative is an attempt by a consortium of 20 NGOs to implement such an approach. It assesses worldwide progress towards meeting the 12 targets under SDG16 – including those for which indicators have been classified as tier 3 – by reviewing both globally agreed SDG indicators for which official data is available, as well as additional, complementary indicators produced by a variety of ‘unofficial’ data producers. Another global audit of progress on Goal 16, also based on a variety of data sources, is produced by the Institute for Economics and Peace. These global stocktaking reports show that we currently have access to enough data – when pooling both official and unofficial sources – to get a rough sense of how the world fares on each one of the twelve targets under Goal 16.

Combining a variety of data sources also makes it possible to track Goal 16 at the sub-national level, as was done in Nuevo León, Mexico, with research support from the Institute for Economics and Peace. It was shown through this exercise that sub-national data was already available to measure progress on Goal 16, with some proxy indicators used in some instances. The Nuevo León Goal 16 report and the data it contains provided valuable tools to civil society for holding the local political leadership to account on its commitments to peace and security.

5.2 The nationalization of global targets and indicators

“When it comes to monitoring SDG 16, countries in the North can learn a lot from countries in the South – especially on how to include the voice of people in reporting progress on Goal 16, without which the ‘essence’ of the Goal may be lost.”

Håvard Mokleiv Nygård, Senior Researcher and Research Director, Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO)
The nationalization of global targets and indicators requires a refined process to ensure that relevance and needs are met in the final product. First, we must achieve the right balance between global universality and national applicability – ensuring that the 2030 Agenda does not lose its breadth and depth, whilst designing national indicators tailored to national needs and circumstances. Second, the nationalization of global indicators needs to balance outcome and process aspects – reflecting both the realities of security, justice and public service provision as experienced by individuals, as well as the governance structures put in place and the actions taken by the state to produce these outcomes. Third, various data sources for indicator measurement should be combined to get a comprehensive picture of progress. In the area of justice, security and the rule of law for instance, indicator measurement should be combined to get a comprehensive picture of progress. In the area of justice, security and the rule of law for instance, indicator measurement should be combined to get a comprehensive picture of progress. In the area of justice, security and the rule of law for instance, indicator measurement should be combined to get a comprehensive picture of progress. In the area of justice, security and the rule of law for instance, indicator measurement should be combined to get a comprehensive picture of progress. In the area of justice, security and the rule of law for instance, indicator measurement should be combined to get a comprehensive picture of progress. In the area of justice, security and the rule of law for instance, indicator measurement should be combined to get a comprehensive picture of progress.

Three recommendations for the nationalization of global indicators

1. Balance global universality and national applicability.
2. Reflect the content of the indicators, the experience of the service users, as well as the processes and structures which are in place to deliver on the expected outcome.
3. Combine different sources of data to measure indicators.

By 2030, the economic impact of violence on the world economy has been estimated to be $14.3 trillion – a cost that is 13,600 times higher than the amount needed for these 77 countries to have access to data that can help in preventing conflict from occurring in the first place."

Talia Hagerty, Research Fellow, Institute for Economics and Peace

5.3 Leveraging human rights data and reporting processes for the SDGs

Truly, the 2030 Agenda and human rights are tied together in a mutually reinforcing way. In this sense, there is a clear case for using human rights monitoring mechanisms to assess progress in SDG implementation.

“Almost all SDG targets are underpinned by human rights, so we should be ‘smart’ about how we leverage existing human rights reporting mechanisms, such as the Universal Periodic Review, for assessing progress on SDG implementation. In other words, we should be ‘sustainable’ also in our approach to monitoring and reporting, and ‘recycle’ past and ongoing reports on human rights to guide SDG implementation.”

Birgitte Fiering, Chief Advisor, Danish Institute for Human Rights

This convergence between human rights and the SDGs presents national stakeholders with a clear opportunity to extract data and recommendations from the UN Human Rights Council’s Universal Periodic Review to guide and assess SDG implementation. Goal 16 has the strongest links to the UPR: after ‘mining’ 50,000 UPR recommendations, it was found that more than a third of these recommendations are connected to individual targets under Goal 16.

For example, while indicator 16.b.1 on the ‘proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law’ has been classified as ‘tier 3’ and currently is not reported on, this is an area where a large number of UPR
recommendations can help identify specific legal provisions and policies that require reform in each country.

“There is sometimes a certain level of complacency in Western Europe when national SDG indicators show universal access. Yet these figures are often misleading, and there are always some people left behind. Target 16.9 on birth registration is a case in point: while several countries in Western Europe claim that this target is not applicable to their national context, their national statistics in fact do not capture the illegal migrants, asylum-seekers and undocumented workers who don’t have access to civil registration offices. We should therefore be careful not to point fingers only to the rest of the world on these issues; we also have work to do.”

Alison Hosie, Research Officer, Scottish Human Rights Commission

Pursuing integrated approaches to human rights and SDG implementation will also help achieve economies of scale. The Scottish Human Rights Commission made a deliberate effort to show how its National Action Plan on Human Rights would support the achievement of individual SDGs. This led the Scottish government to decide in 2015 that human rights would take centre stage in its National Performance Framework. A working group was then established by the government to explore how best to embed human rights and the SDGs across the National Performance Framework.

Group Discussion

In the discussions participants reinforced the relevance of following key steps in the monitoring and reporting processes on peaceful, justice and inclusive societies.

Key take-aways to monitor and report progress on peaceful, justice and inclusive societies:

1. **Be inclusive**: prioritizing and contextualizing global indicators in the national contexts requires a participatory process to identify priorities, agree on definitions, and map non-official and yet reliable methodologies.

2. **Value qualitative data**: Interpreting quantitative data is not always a rock science and when analysed out of context it can portray deceptive situations. Let’s take the example of data identifying a raise in the overall figures of violence against women (VAW): amongst other reasons, the increased numbers can derive from an effective raise of VAW; alternatively, it can be a result of an increase in the amount of cases reported. While the first scenario refers to an objectively negative situation (raise in VAW), the latter could rather indicate the enhancement of institutional trust and women’s empowerment which is leading to an increase in the number of women who decide to report on this. In this sense, perception and victimization surveys, for example, are important tools to complement the analyses and to reveal often overlooked aspects of the examined reality.

3. **Leverage non-official expertise**: while the official categorization of tier indicators is helpful to understand the areas which need improvement in data collection within NSOs, leveraging existing expertise from non-official data producers in their own contexts will speed up the ability to report on all aspects of peace, justice and inclusion.
Exchange of lessons learned from reporting on SDG 16

“Landing SDG 16 at home’ entails a number of steps: defining national baselines, selecting complementary national indicators (in Georgia, we have nearly 50 indicators to monitor Goal 16, half of which are national indicators complementing the globally agreed indicators), defining country-relevant targets for the 2030 horizon and systematizing all of this information in detailed metadata sheets accessible to all.”

Ana Kvernadze, Senior Policy Advisor in social issues, Government Planning & Innovations, Government of Georgia

6.1 Inter-ministerial coordination

Breaking down silos between sectors and institutions and sharing information on the ‘sensitive’ domains of SDG 16 requires an inter-agency coordination mechanism at the highest level. Likewise, domesticating Goal 16 should lead to the integration of peaceful, just and inclusive societies targets in the existing planning and monitoring frameworks.

In Sierra Leone, a coordination body on the SDGs was established at the level of the presidency to incentivize coordination and information-sharing between various government entities. This initiative has a direct impact in preventing institutional rivalries (mainly fueled by a competition for scarce resources) and contributing to an effective and integrated planning and monitoring of the SDGs at all levels.

In addition, a conscious effort was made to prepare a national Integrated Results Framework which brought together all relevant planning frameworks, including the SDG Agenda, the Ebola Recovery Strategy and the country’s new development plan – Sierra Leone’s Agenda for Prosperity (2013-2018). To support the implementation and monitoring of the eight ‘pillars’ making up this new development plan, eight thematic Working Group were established with a mandate to simultaneously consider relevant SDGs.

In Georgia, the mandate of the ‘Task Force on Human Rights and the Rule of Law’ established under the ‘SDG Coordination Council’ went beyond supporting the implementation and monitoring of Goal 16: the Task Force was also mandated to identify and address governance and human rights issues across the SDG Agenda, which would not have been possible without this high-level endorsement by the SDG Council.

National Statistical Offices also play a key role in national coordination mechanisms. For instance, Belstat, the National Statistics Committee of Belarus, is a member of the Council for Sustainable Development, and played a pivotal role in steering the nationalization of global SDG indicators in Belarus, including for Goal 16, and in working with individual ministries and agencies to revise existing data-sharing protocols with Belstat.

How does inter-agency coordination help to advance the SDGs?

1. Ensuring a clear division of roles and responsibilities.
2. Connecting the dots between similar initiatives.
3. Identifying areas for collaboration in the implementation of national strategies and plans to implement the SDGs and particularly to monitor progress, collect data and report.
4. Promoting the exchange of information and jointly implementation of activities.
5. Preventing institutional rivalry.

“On the front page of the Belstat (the National Statistics Committee of Belarus) website, you can find a searchable database presenting both globally agreed indicators and complementary or proxy national indicators, with their detailed metadata specifications. For each indicator, you can see which institution is responsible for data collection, as well as disaggregation and levels and frequency of reporting.”

Elena Kukharevich, Deputy Chair of the National Statistics Committee of Belarus
6.2 Local governments and civil society engagement

“In Georgia, there is still a certain level of skepticism about the reliability of data produced by local civil society organizations. We are now trying to open new channels for interactions between government and civil society actors to increase the role of civil society in monitoring SDG 16.”

Mariam Tutberidze, Program Analyst, Institute for Development of Freedom of Information (IDFI), Georgia

As pointed out in the analyses conducted by Partners for Reviewxlii—a Germany-led initiative to foster peer-learning in the review processes of the SDGs— an effective accountability system requires that all stakeholders be involved in building the monitoring framework. One lesson emerging from countries experiences with the Voluntary National Reviewsxliii concerns the importance of involving both ‘data producers’ and future ‘data users’ (including both governmental and non-governmental actors) in the nationalization of Goal 16 targets and indicators, in addition to measurement experts who can advise on the pros and cons of using various methodologies.

Nonetheless, several countries highlighted the challenge of securing political will (on the part of the government) and interest (on the part of CSOs) for civil society to become an organic ‘implementer’ of SDG 16, rather than restricting its role to that of a ‘watchdog’. Similarly, local authorities are often found to lack knowledge and capacities to contribute to the SDG Agenda, which has led Georgia to develop a specific capacity-building program for municipalities to this end.

“This year’s UN High-Level Political Forum was an improvement in several aspects. For one, civil society and sub-national entities were better represented in country presentations. This is an encouraging sign that SDG reviews, which last year were mainly a state-led process, are progressively being undertaken as a whole-of-society exercise.”

Anna-Maria Heisig, Junior Advisor, Partners for Review

Inclusion and participation are crucial for sustaining peace

“In Sierra Leone, one lesson we learned from the civil war is that peace can only be sustained if exclusion from decision-making and socio-economic services is addressed. We have therefore invested a lot in communication efforts to reach out all population groups on the SDG Agenda, through phone, in television and radio programs, radio jingles and leaflets explaining what the SDGs are and how we are implementing them, including Goal 16. We have also held numerous meetings on the SDGs across the country, with civil society (for instance with the national commission for people with disability), trade unions, universities, civil service training colleges, etc.”

Alan George, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Sierra Leone to the United Nations

In federal states such as Belgium, most matters addressed by SDG 16 fall within the competence of the federal state. The Belgian Foreign Ministry is therefore undertaking a ‘federal-level SDG gap analysis’ to identify which thematic areas under the 2030 Agenda are not adequately covered by existing national strategies and policies. But there is still an important role to be played by regional governments in implementing and monitoring SDG 16, notably in respect to target 16.6 on ‘Developing effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels’, which examines public satisfaction with public service provision.

“When preparing our National Voluntary Report, we noted a general lack of awareness across government institutions about SDG 16 and its relevance for Belgium. While our report to the HLPF this year is primarily focused on Belgium’s contributions towards the implementation of SDGs in other countries (via our development cooperation), our next report will hopefully reverse this focus as Goal 16 is in fact highly relevant to the current challenges we face in Belgium. For instance, target 16b on ‘promoting and enforcing non-discriminatory laws and policies’ was not covered in our last report, but this target is central to building peaceful and resilient communities across Belgium.”

Pieter Leenknecht, Coordinator for the UN Development Agenda at the Belgian Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid administration, Belgian Foreign Ministry
Across the globe, countries are convinced of the importance of engaging business in development efforts and national coordination processes – and the SDGs are the missing framework to foster coordinated actions between the private sector and other stakeholders.

**Key take-aways from the discussion:**

1. Establishing the mechanisms to engage business as organic contributor to the Agenda 2030 activities and particularly of monitoring and reporting processes remains a challenge.
2. The Global Alliance is a strong driver of such processes and provide concrete platforms for the different stakeholders to develop the mechanisms for collaboration.
3. The UN Global Compact is a key instrument to foster business compliance with core international values and standards, ensuring that there is coherence between the external and internal conduct of engaged private sector.
Transforming knowledge into action: Development of country methodologies to report on peaceful, just and inclusive societies

This last session of the workshop provided country delegations – representatives from the government, the private sector and civil society – with an opportunity to work in groups to jointly develop a rough outline of a methodology for reporting on peaceful, just and inclusive societies in the country in which they live and work. The following section captures some reflections and key points from the countries’ presentations.

**ALBANIA**

- New partners from the business community and academia need to be brought on board in the inter-ministerial SDG Committee established under the leadership of the Vice-President.
- Thematic working groups – including on Goal 16 – are currently nationalizing the global SDG indicator framework and identifying data gaps. Regional and international experiences presented at this meeting will be used to inform data collection methodologies in areas where Albania lacks experience.
- Preparations are underway for Albania to table a report at the 2018 High-Level Political Forum, including a MAPS (Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support) mission by the UN planned for late 2017/early 2018.
- An SDG unit will be established at the National Institute of Statistics, and an awareness-raising programme on the SDGs at the sub-national level will be launched shortly.

**ARMENIA**

- An inter-agency group on Goal 16 was established under the chairmanship of the deputy minister for justice has already developed a draft list of national indicators to monitor Goal 16. There is now a need to align this SDG 16 monitoring framework with relevant existing national frameworks, such as Armenia’s Human Rights Action Plan, Armenia’s Action Plan for EU Accession, national gender and anti-corruption strategies, etc.
- Awareness of SDGs is very low amongst civil society and government institutions alike. A communication strategy is needed to inform the general public, CSOs and government officials about SDG 16 and what it means for Armenia.
- The Global Alliance meeting provided a rare and valuable opportunity for interaction and information-sharing between a representative of Armenia’s civil society and a senior representative of government (Deputy Minister of Justice).

**AZERBAIJAN**

- There is a need for the government to be more pro-active in promoting a multi-stakeholder approach to Goal 16 monitoring, including by building the capacity of civil society, the private sector and the parliament to engage in data production, analysis and reporting.
- The experience-sharing platform offered by the Global Alliance is invaluable in providing access to innovative tools already tested and validated by other countries, which Azeri stakeholders plan to apply in their own SDG 16 domestication process.
- Being an oil- and gas-exporting country, Azerbaijan has a particular interesting in learning from countries such as Norway how to convert oil capital into human capital.
**BELARUS**

- This meeting underlined the importance of respecting legally binding international human rights obligations when domesticking SDG 16 indicators. In Belarus, there is a need to integrate the SDG planning and monitoring frameworks with other relevant national frameworks, such as human rights reporting through the Universal Periodic Review and the National Action Plan on Human Rights. The tools developed by the Danish Institute for Human Rights will be very useful to support this integration process.
- The fruitful dialogue held between representatives of government and civil society led to the identification of possible avenues for stronger collaboration around Goal 16, which will be further discussed with the local UNDP office.

**GEORGIA**

- As the next country chair of the Open Government Partnership, Georgia is committed to demonstrating a ‘best practice’ on SDG 16 monitoring when it submits its next report at the 2019 High-Level Political Forum.
- The Electronic Monitoring System currently being developed for government agencies to report on individual indicators under Goal 16 will also be used to enable contributions by the public and civil society organizations towards Goal 16 implementation and monitoring.
- There is a need to mobilize additional financial resources to capacitate statistical units in relevant ministries and agencies, as well as to conduct regular public perception surveys on various issues related to SDG 16.

**KAZAKHSTAN**

- Now that the government of Kazakhstan has a new development strategy with a horizon of 2025, the next step is to establish thematic working groups on the SDGs, including one on Goal 16.
- The domestication of Goal 16 indicators will be initiated in September 2017, with a view to developing a first national progress report in 2018.
- Experience-sharing opportunities such as those provided by the Global Alliance are very useful. Kazakhstan plans to draw from the experiences of nine other countries in the region to tackle national challenges such as low participation by civil society in the monitoring of government programmes, and limited access to information (for instance, Kazakhstan will try to emulate the initiative taken by the statistical agency of Belarus to display on its website the metadata and indicator results for both national and global SDG 16 indicators.)

**KYRGYZSTAN**

- The next step will be to nationalize SDG 16 indicators, including identifying relevant proxy indicators where national data sources do not exist to measure the global indicators. Ongoing initiatives to develop an Index on the Rule of Law and on the Wellbeing of Youth, as well as a well-established Index on Trust, are valuable tools that the country can draw on when reporting on Goal 16. There is also an opportunity to leverage interest expressed by the private sector to support the government in data collection.
- Lack of political will is a greater challenge than low levels of capacities in government institutions. For instance, the inter-agency committee on SDGs established in 2015 under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister has yet to meet. Awareness-raising is needed to generate political will in government for developing a national monitoring system for Goal 16. There is a need to institutionalize these processes, rather than leaving them in the hands of a few ‘champions’.
- The Global Alliance, in addition to providing access to the latest knowledge and tools on Goal 16, is also useful as a ‘peer pressure’ mechanism, by “putting pressure [on the government] from the outside, while we will work from the inside.”
MOLDOVA

- The Government of the Republic of Moldova has given the 2030 Agenda centre stage when drafting the country’s new National Development Strategy (‘Moldova 2030’). As such, nationalized SDGs target and indicators will be integrated in the National Strategy, and will be used to simultaneously monitor the SDGs and the National Strategy.
- The map of ‘SDG interlinkages’ developed for Moldova will be discussed with stakeholders to identify which goals and targets should be prioritized as potential ‘accelerators’ for the entire Agenda.
- An important lesson drawn from this meeting is the need to establish channels of communication with stakeholders at the local level on Goal 16. To this end, a number of workshops are planned at the sub-national level in the coming months.
- Another important lesson is the need to leave some flexibility around the design of the national monitoring framework for Goal 16: changes in context might require changes in indicators. This lesson will be factored in when initiating work on the design of an online platform for SDG monitoring, in 2018.
- It would be useful if the Global Alliance could facilitate country visit by ‘Goal 16 champions’ from the region who could share their experience with relevant stakeholders in Moldova, especially in government and in the parliament.

TAJIKISTAN

- There are a number of mechanisms already in place, chaired by the Minister of Justice, that can facilitate the inclusion of SDG 16 in Tajikistan’s next SDG report (it was not covered in the country’s last report tabled at the 2017 HLPF). First, the annual National Rule of Law Forum, which brings together the government, development partners, CSOs, academia and the private sector, will be used by the Ministry of Justice as the main platform for monitoring and reporting on SDG 16. Another existing mechanism that can be leveraged for Goal 16 is the National Policy Dialogue Platform on Rule of Law and Access to Justice which brings together government and CSOs to discuss the ongoing judicial and legal reforms in the country (sub-national Policy Dialogue Platform have also been established in each region).
- To feed the discussions at the Forum and the Policy Dialogue Platforms, the Ministry of Justice will extract data and recommendations from the Tajikistan’s UPR Report and Action Plan (Cycle 2, 2016), country reports on various international human rights conventions, and related Country Action Plans.
- In preparation for Tajikistan’s next report to be tabled at the 2018 High-Level Political Forum, the country intends to draw primarily from the experience of Central Asian countries, liaising closely with the relevant UN regional commission, i.e. the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN-ESCAP). For ease of dissemination at the local level, it would be most useful if the tools and resources presented during this meeting were made available in Russian language.

TURKMENISTAN

- Next steps include awareness-raising of civil society on SDG 16, but it might be challenging to enrol civil society in Goal 16-monitoring activities given the rather ‘unfriendly’ environment they face in Turkmenistan. For instance, national legislation prohibits CSOs from conducting surveys, which can only be implemented by the national statistical agency.
- The Prosecutor General’s Office is leading on the implementation of SDG 16. Out of 23 global indicators, 20 indicators were adopted by Turkmenistan: three perception-based indicators were excluded for lack of national data sources.
- Existing survey tools (and survey results) used by civil society to monitor sexual violence and victimization are readily available to report on Goal 16, and CSOs also regularly conduct focus group discussions at the local level.
UKRAINE

• Now that SDG indicators across all goals have been nationalized (as presented in the national SDG report launched in September 2017), support is needed to conduct baseline studies on individual SDG 16 indicators.
• There is also a need to establish a multi-stakeholder monitoring and coordination platform for Goal 16. This could take the form of the electronic monitoring system being developed in Georgia, allowing all stakeholders – both state and non-state – to contribute to Goal 16 monitoring and to access data on individual targets.
• The SDG Agenda needs to be integrated into strategic development frameworks at the national level, rather than being treated as a separate, stand-alone framework.

Key take-aways from country working groups

Countries in the ECIS region are in different stages of ownership of the 2030 Agenda and face different challenges regarding the mechanisms and expertise needed to report on peaceful, just and inclusive societies. Nonetheless, there was a high interest among participants to develop the capacities for that. The workshop, and in particular the country working groups, was a unique and unprecedented opportunity for participants from the region to meet with other colleagues in their own country groupings and to exchange with counterparts from other countries who are working on or are interested in contributing to the achievement of the SDGs in the region. Participants could hear from experts on a range of topics on SDG16 and related targets, accessing insights and resources to work with in their own country contexts. Overall, countries asked for direct assistance from the Global Alliance to provide best fit solutions, tools and resources to enable them to address the following challenges:

• Raising Awareness of SDG16 within institutions, stakeholders and general public, including support to organize national events and other activities to take the workshop lessons further in the countries.
• Increasing coordination and creating spaces for meaningful engagement within governmental bodies and with civil society, private sector and NHRIs.
• Developing nationalization and localization plans for the implementation of SDG16+ and for the establishment of national and local indicators.
• Developing methodologies for effective and inclusive processes for monitoring, data collection, and reporting that create ownership for the different constituencies and create conditions to diversify the data sources used in these processes.
• Providing capacity building and technical support to National Statistics Office (disaggregated data, indicators (particularly tier 3), perception surveys, mapping existing data and filling the gaps, use of non-official data, etc).
• Creating and sustaining a community to share practices and experiences with the regional and international communities to help energize and sustain national processes and promote high level political engagement as a mean to create space for technical work at national levels.
• Energizing private sector engagement, defining their role and capacities, promoting ownership, raising awareness with governments, identifying practical mechanisms for engagement in implementation and reporting processes.
This meeting was the beginning of a long process until 2030, and the Global Alliance will do its best to facilitate learning and experience-sharing on Goal 16 amongst countries of the region, and between regions. In 2030, it is hoped that national stakeholders will be able to say ‘this is what has been achieved, this is how life has changed on the ground for people in terms of accessing justice, living secure and peaceful lives, and having a say in decision-making processes that affect their lives.’

To track progress in a meaningful way, SDG 16 and related targets should be reflected in national progress reports not only in the form of data and indicators tracking progress in establishing peaceful, just and inclusive societies, but also in the way countries organize their reporting process on the entire Agenda – that is, ‘leaving no one behind’ in the conduct of their reporting exercise, and allowing everyone to have a say in assessing progress.

There is great momentum and a strong constituency being built to create more peaceful, just and inclusive societies. Take Norway as an example: when someone at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs suggested last year that Norway could produce a national progress report on Goal 16, the reaction was unequivocal: most indicators were classified as ‘tier 3’ and therefore could not be reported on. A year later, a report has been published and is inspiring other countries to produce similar assessments. This proves that no single effort is too small to build momentum for ambitious undertakings, such as developing national monitoring systems for Goal 16 and related targets.

“This meeting convened a group of ‘first movers’ who can similarly ‘make the impossible happen’ in their respective national contexts, and establish robust and vibrant national monitoring systems on Goal 16. We are all agents of change – and no one wants to be left behind, so chances are they will follow you!”

Hege Rottingen, Assistant Director General, Department for Economic Relations and Development, Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
### Annex I: Agenda

**Thursday, September 7, 2017**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
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<tr>
<td>08:00 – 09:00</td>
<td>Registration and Coffee</td>
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| 09:00 – 09:20 | **Opening Remarks**  
  - Ms. Tone Skogen, Secretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
  - Mr. Frank la Rue, Assistant Director-General for Communication and Information, UNESCO |
| 09:20 – 09:30 | Report from the First Global Alliance Workshop, Argentina, June 2017  
  - Sandra Elena, Manager of the Open Data Project, Ministry of Justice of Argentina |
| 09:30 – 10:30 | I. Plenary session & Q&A:  
  SDG 16 and its importance for the achievement of Agenda 2030  
  The global, national and local reporting frameworks of Agenda 2030 in the Sustainable Development Goals. Contributions from different actors in society in reporting processes on SDG16 and peaceful, just and inclusive societies.  
  - **Moderator:** Katja Nordgaard, Director General, Department for Economic Relations and Development, Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
  - Per Kristian Foss, Auditor General of Norway  
  - David Steven, Senior Fellow and Associate Director at New York University’s Center on International Cooperation, NYU-CIC and the Pathfinders  
  - Margaret Williams, Senior Peace and Security Officer, World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA)  
  - Kristoffer Tarp, Consultant, UNDP |
| 10:30 – 11:00 | Coffee Break |
| 11:00 – 12:30 | II. Plenary Session & Q&A:  
  Localizing the SDGs through inclusive nationalization processes  
  Adapting the global SDGs framework to the national and local contexts is a key step in creating the conditions to achieve the Agenda 2030. In these processes, progress can only be achieved if the needs and priorities of the people and of subnational territories are put in the centre of planning and review efforts. Creating ownership among all stakeholders will help setting up effective policies that will accelerate the pace of implementation and ensure that we reach the furthest behind first.  
  - **Moderator:** Shelby Inglis, Regional Cluster Leader of Governance and Peacebuilding for Europe and CIS, UNDP  
  - Lane Conrad, Mayor of Asker, on behalf of Norwegian Association of Municipalities (KS) and United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)  
  - Alan Miller, Special Envoy, Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHI)  
  - Lena Vidović, Chair, European Network of National Human Rights Institutions (ENHRI)  
  - Roger Mac Ginty, Acting Director, HRCI, Professor of Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Manchester  
  - Oxana Gluscenco, Head of the Policy Coordination and Foreign Assistance Department of the State Chancellery, Republic of Moldova  
  - Katie Rowberry, Director of Strategic Partnerships, Restless Development |
| 12:30 – 13:30 | Lunch Break |
| 13:30 – 15:00 | III. Plenary Session & Q&A:  
  Fostering public-private partnership for peace, justice and inclusion  
  The Agenda 2030 framework creates opportunities for all actors in society to join efforts and share the responsibilities to achieve a sustainable world for all. In addition to the valuable financial contributions for development, the private sector can also contribute with unique technical expertise and resources to speed up the pace of implementation and refine monitoring and review efforts.  
  - **Moderator:** Stine Bratsberg, Director, Pure Consult  
  - Per Særaaasgaard, Founder, Business for Peace Foundation  
  - Mr. Uluk Kydyrbayev, Chief Executive Officer, National Alliance of Business Associations “Biz Expert”, NABA  
  - Alen Hulak, Chair, Belarus Helsinki Committee  
  - Dmitry Shabalinikov, Director for Eurasia, PLNet: The Global Network for Public Interest Law  
  - Karstein Haarberg, Deloitte Norway  
  - Video presentation of the SDG Resource Centre, RELX Group |
| 15:00 – 15:30 | Coffee Break |
| 15:30 – 17:00 | IV. Parallel Session  
  **Thematic Working Groups**  
  1. Inclusive reporting: promoting processes that are gender-sensitive and responsive to the needs of minorities and those most left behind.  
     - Inge Sturkenboom, Senior Protection Officer, UNHCR  
     - Petter Milla, Director, Norwegian National Institution for Human Rights  
     - Andrii Borovyk, Chief Operating Officer, Transparency International Ukraine  
     - Gro Skarens-Fystro, Special Advisor, Norway Chapter of Transparency International  
  3. Measuring rule of law and access to justice at national and local levels  
     - Ashley Metcalfe, Regional Representative for Central Asia, UNODC  
     - Elzar Elermanov, Program Specialist, Democratic Governance Programme, UNDP Kyrgyzstan  
  4. Access to public access to information, fundamental freedoms, open government and e-governance for effective and responsive institutions  
     - Sandra Elena, Manager of the Open Data Project, Ministry of Justice of Argentina  
     - Oxana Gluscenco, Head of the Policy Coordination and Foreign Assistance Department of the State Chancellery, Republic of Moldova |
<p>| 17:00 – 17:30 | V. Reports from Working Groups and Discussion |
| 18:00 | Reception Cocktail |</p>
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<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>08:30 - 09:00</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>09:00 - 10:30</td>
<td>I. Plenary Session &amp; Q&amp;A</td>
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<td>Use, analysis and visualization of data and reporting mechanisms</td>
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<td></td>
<td>The role of official and non-official data, statistics, and mechanisms for reporting on peaceful, just and inclusive societies. How to generate new data and information systems and how to modify/strengthen existing mechanisms to ensure that enough data/information is available to monitor SDG16+ Data quality as common denominator of official and non-official data: a way to go beyond the usual dichotomy and build a common framework.</td>
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<td>Moderator: Bjorn K Getz Wold, National Statistics Office, Norway</td>
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<td>Ashita Mittal, Regional Representative for Central Asia, UNODC</td>
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<td>Åsåvard Mokleiv Nygård, Senior Researcher and Research Director, Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO)</td>
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<td>Tali Hagerty, Research Fellow, Institute for Economic and Peace</td>
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<td>Alison Hosie, Research Officer, Scottish Human Rights Commission</td>
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<td>Birgitte Fiering, Chief Advisor, Danish Institute for Human Rights</td>
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<td>10:30 - 11:00</td>
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<td>11:00 - 12:30</td>
<td>II. Plenary Session &amp; Q&amp;A</td>
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<td>Exchange of lessons learned from reporting on SDG16</td>
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<td>Lessons from the National Monitoring Pilots on SDG16 and other reporting practices. Emphasis to good practices on inter-ministerial/sectorial coordination, on setting up a national M&amp;E system for SDG16+, and on participatory processes.</td>
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<td>Moderator: Alexandra Wilde, Senior Research and Policy Advisor, Oslo Governance Centre, UNDP</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Anna-Maria Heisig, Junior Advisor, Partners for Review</td>
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<td>Pieter Leenknegt, Coordinator for the UN Development Agenda at the Belgian Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid administration, Belgian Foreign Ministry</td>
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<td>Rouchda Jazaeri, Director and SDGs focal point, Ministry of Development, Investment and International Cooperation and Samia Mansour Hamouda, Chief Technical Advisor, UNDP</td>
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<td>Alan George, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Sierra Leone, to the United Nations</td>
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<td>Elena Kukharevich, Deputy Chair of the National Statistics Committee of Belarus</td>
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<td>12:30 - 14:00</td>
<td>Lunch Break</td>
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<td>14:00 - 16:00</td>
<td>III. Parallel Session</td>
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<td>Country Working Groups</td>
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<td>Transforming knowledge into action: Development of a mini country methodology to report at national and local levels. Group sessions for each country with representatives from the government, private sector and civil society for the development of an inclusive methodology for reporting on peaceful, just and inclusive societies.</td>
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<td>Facilitators: Members of the Steering Committee of the Global Alliance for Reporting on Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies and other experts</td>
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<td>16:00 - 16:30</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
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<td>16:30 - 17:30</td>
<td>IV. Report from Countries</td>
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<td>Exchanges: Voluntary presentation of the methodology, opportunities and challenges identified by each country. Identification of cross-sectorial challenges and opportunities for mutual support among participating countries and stakeholders, and of opportunities for support from the Global Alliance.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Moderator: Chris Murgatroyd, Policy Advisor, Democratic Governance and Peacebuilding, UNDP</td>
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<td>17:30 - 18:00</td>
<td>Closing Remarks</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Sarah Lister, Director of the Oslo Governance Centre, UNDP</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Hege Rottingen, Assistant Director General, Department for Economic Relations and Development, Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs</td>
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<td>18:00</td>
<td>End of Workshop</td>
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## Annex II: List of Participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>INSTITUTION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALBANIA</td>
<td>Tetis Lubonja</td>
<td>Director of Integration and Projects, Minister of Justice</td>
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<tr>
<td>ALBANIA</td>
<td>Erind Pirani</td>
<td>Assistant Commissioner, Ombudsman office</td>
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<tr>
<td>ALBANIA</td>
<td>Dorian Matlija</td>
<td>Executive Director of ResPublica</td>
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<tr>
<td>ALBANIA</td>
<td>Entela Lako</td>
<td>Programme Specialist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARMENIA</td>
<td>Vigen Kocharyan</td>
<td>Deputy Minister of Justice and Cochair of SDG Working Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARMENIA</td>
<td>Gevorg Ter-Gabrielyan</td>
<td>CEO, Eurasia Partnership Foundation Armenia</td>
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<tr>
<td>AZERBAIJAN</td>
<td>Elchin Nasibov</td>
<td>Deputy Head of the Legislative Department, Ministry of Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AZERBAIJAN</td>
<td>Elnin Ibrahimov</td>
<td>Expert on Economic and Social Issues, Secretariat of National Coordinating Council on Sustainable Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>AZERBAIJAN</td>
<td>Vugar Bayramov</td>
<td>Chairman of the Board, Center for Economic and Social Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>BELARUS</td>
<td>Aleh Hulak</td>
<td>Chair of Belarus Helsinki Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>BELARUS</td>
<td>Andrei Taranda</td>
<td>Deputy Head of Department for Global Politics and Humanitarian Cooperation, Ministry for Foreign Affairs</td>
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<td>BELARUS</td>
<td>Elena Kukharevich</td>
<td>Deputy Chair of the National Statistics Committee of Belarus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>Ana Kvernadze</td>
<td>Senior Policy Adviser in social issues, Head of section for statistical information of the Offenses’ Registration and Monitoring Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>Gulisa Kakhniashvili</td>
<td>Legal Adviser at Strategic Development Unit of Analytical Department, Ministry of Justice of Georgia</td>
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<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>Nino Kvirkvelia</td>
<td>Chief Specialist of International Relations, Ombudsman Office</td>
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<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>Mariam Tutberidze</td>
<td>Project Analyst Institute for Development of Freedom of Information(IDFI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAZAKHSTAN</td>
<td>Ainur Dossanova</td>
<td>SDGs focal point, Statistics Committee, Ministry of National Economy</td>
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<tr>
<td>KAZAKHSTAN</td>
<td>Askar Kysykov</td>
<td>Analyst, Center for applied research &quot;Talap&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>KAZAKHSTAN</td>
<td>Dana Orz</td>
<td>Programme Associate, Governance Unit</td>
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<tr>
<td>KYRGYZSTAN</td>
<td>Tamara Imanalieva</td>
<td>Head of International Cooperation Department, Ministry of Justice</td>
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<tr>
<td>KYRGYZSTAN</td>
<td>Kumar Bekbolotov</td>
<td>Executive Director, “Promotank Research Institute”</td>
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<tr>
<td>KYRGYZSTAN</td>
<td>Uluk Kydyrbaev</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer, National Alliance of Business Associations “Biz Expert”</td>
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<tr>
<td>KYRGYZSTAN</td>
<td>Elzat Elemanov</td>
<td>UNDP Country Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOLDOVA</td>
<td>Ion Gumene</td>
<td>Public policy and public administration reform Program Director, Expert-Group NGO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAJIKISTAN</td>
<td>Abborov Shukhiddin</td>
<td>Head of Secretariat, Ministry of of Economic Development and Trade</td>
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<td>TAJIKISTAN</td>
<td>Nodiri</td>
<td>Deputy Minister of Justice</td>
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<td>TAJIKISTAN</td>
<td>Gulbahor Nematova</td>
<td>Programme Officer/Governance, UNDPCO</td>
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<td>TURKMENISTAN</td>
<td>Sabir Agabalaev</td>
<td>Deputy Chair, Keykyl Okara</td>
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<tr>
<td>TURKMENISTAN</td>
<td>Nurjemal Jalilova</td>
<td>Programme Analyst for Governance, Economic Diversification and Inclusive Growth</td>
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<tr>
<td>TURKMENISTAN</td>
<td>Yelena Butova</td>
<td>Project Manager</td>
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<tr>
<td>UKRAINE</td>
<td>Maryna Kytayaeva</td>
<td>Deputy Head of the Department of Economic Strategy, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade</td>
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<tr>
<td>UKRAINE</td>
<td>Nazar Grom</td>
<td>Head of the International Cooperation Unit, National Agency on Corruption Prevention</td>
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<tr>
<td>UKRAINE</td>
<td>Anatoliy Masikuta</td>
<td>Chairperson of the Board, Institute for Social and Economic Research</td>
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<tr>
<td>UKRAINE</td>
<td>Andriy Borovyk</td>
<td>Chief Operating Officer, Transparency International</td>
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<tr>
<td>UKRAINE</td>
<td>Tetiana Grytsenko</td>
<td>Reporting, M&amp;E and Communications Associate</td>
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<td>UKRAINE</td>
<td>Igor Gutsulyak</td>
<td>Programme Analyst, Governance</td>
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<td>SIERRA LEONE</td>
<td>Alan George</td>
<td>Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Sierra Leone, to the United Nations</td>
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<tr>
<td>RUSSIA</td>
<td>Maxim Koloss</td>
<td>First Secretary, Embassy of Russia</td>
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<td>RUSSIA</td>
<td>Olga Kirak</td>
<td>Diplomat, Attaché, Embassy of Russia</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARGENTINA</td>
<td>Sandra Elena</td>
<td>Manager of the Open Data Project, Ministry of Justice of Argentina</td>
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<td>ARGENTINA</td>
<td>Sebastián Sayús</td>
<td>Embassy or Argentina</td>
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<td>ARGENTINA</td>
<td>Lucia Raffin</td>
<td>Secretary of Embassy</td>
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<td>GERMANY</td>
<td>Anna-Maria Heisig</td>
<td>Partners for Review</td>
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<td>BELGIUM</td>
<td>Pieter Leenknegt</td>
<td>Coordinator UN Development Agenda, Belgian Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid</td>
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<td>NORWAY</td>
<td>Betzy Tunold</td>
<td>MFA</td>
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<td>Country</td>
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<td>Statoil</td>
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<td>Ilse Castellanos Rodriguez</td>
<td>Statoil</td>
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<td>NORWAY</td>
<td>Hege Schøyen Dillner</td>
<td>Executive VP, Veidekke ASA</td>
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<td>NORWAY</td>
<td>Bjorn K Getz Wold</td>
<td>Statistics Norway</td>
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<td>Stine L Hattestad Bratsberg</td>
<td>Pure Consult</td>
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<td>NORWAY</td>
<td>Anne Cathrine Uteng da Silva</td>
<td>Secretary General, Norwegian Helsinki Committee</td>
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<td>NORWAY</td>
<td>Rune Arctander</td>
<td>Assistant Secretary-General, Norwegian Helsinki Committee</td>
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<td>NORWAY</td>
<td>Per Saxegaard</td>
<td>Founder, Business for Peace Foundation</td>
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<td>Ingrid Baukhøl</td>
<td>Business for Peace Foundation</td>
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<td>NORWAY</td>
<td>Magnus Holffodt</td>
<td>FOKUS (Forum 1325)</td>
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<td>Gro Skaren-Fystro</td>
<td>Special Advisor, Transparency International</td>
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<td>Pernille Meum</td>
<td>Norwegian National Institution for Human Rights</td>
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<td>NORWAY</td>
<td>Petter Wille, Director</td>
<td>Director, Norwegian National Institution for Human Rights</td>
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<td>Karstein Haarberg</td>
<td>Deloitte</td>
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<td>NORWAY</td>
<td>Silje Hagerup</td>
<td>Norwegian Forum for Development and Environment (ForUM)</td>
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<td>NORWAY</td>
<td>Ragnhild Therese Nordvik</td>
<td>Program Director, Fokus Forum for Gender and Development</td>
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<td>NORWAY</td>
<td>Håvard Mokleiv Nygård</td>
<td>Prio</td>
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<td>NORWAY</td>
<td>Anders Schijtz Worren</td>
<td>Senior Advisor, Ministry of Justice</td>
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<td>NORWAY</td>
<td>Per-Kristian Foss</td>
<td>Chairman of the Board of Auditors General</td>
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SDG 16 aims 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.”

To facilitate the implementation of the global indicator framework, all SDG indicators are classified by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDGs (IAEG-SDGs) into three tiers on the basis of their level of methodological development and the availability of data at the global level. See ‘Tier Classification for Global SDG Indicators’ at https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/tier-classification/

See the Roadmap for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies, Pathfinders Initiative for Peaceful Just and Inclusive Societies, New York University, Centre for International Cooperation: https://sdgresources.relx.com/sites/default/files/roadmap_for_peaceful_just_and_inclusive_societies_pathfinders.pdf

Adopted by the Twelfth International Conference of the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC), held in Mérida, Yucatán, Mexico, from 8 to 10 October 2015. See http://nhri.ohchr.org/EN/ICC/InternationalConference/12IC/Background%20Information/Merida%20Declaration%20FINAL.pdf

For more information on the UNICEF-managed U-report platform, see https://ureen.In. In addition to the global project, there are currently 37 national U-Report programmes (only one in the Eastern European / Central Asian region, namely in Ukraine).

The National Integrity System assessments conducted by Transparency International evaluate key ‘pillars’ in a country’s governance system, both in terms of their internal corruption risks and their contribution to fighting corruption in society at large. The 13 pillars analyzed in a National Integrity System assessment typically include: Legislative branch of government, the Executive branch of government, the judiciary, the public sector, law enforcement, the electoral management body, the ombudsman, the audit institution, the anti-corruption agency, political parties, the media, civil society and businesses. For more information, see https://www.transparency.org/whatwedo/nis/.


See Transparency International: https://www.transparency.org/whatwedo/publication/monitoring_corruption_and_anti_corruption_in_the_sustainable_development_goal-

For more information on the World Bank’s Rule of Law Indicator, see http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home.

For more information on the Bertelsmann Stiftung’s Transformation Index, see http://www.bti-project.org/en/home/.


See the Institute for Economics and Peace’s SDG16 Progress Report here: http://visionofhumanity.org/reports/.


For more information about Partners for Review: http://www.partners-for-review.de/.

The Voluntary National Review is part of the follow-up and review mechanisms of the Agenda 2030: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/vnrs/.