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Info Digest – Edition 9

Welcome to the new and updated SDG 16 info digest – edition 9!

This ninth edition of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 Info Digest presents a new section 'In Focus' that showcases SDG16 related country stories and best practices. For this edition we present the inspiring journey Tunisia has embarked on in implementing SDG16, engaging a range of stakeholders in this work. This edition also has an overview of SDG 16 activities since the start of 2018 including updates from a global, regional and local perspective on this sustainable development goal. The digest presents information on important past and future events, related resources, knowledge products and tools.

The SDG 16 info digest provides updates on recent events and activities within the UN System and outside and shares information about resources, including publications, articles, blogs, tools and upcoming events. We invite you to share any SDG 16 related information and resources that we can feature in future editions of this digest with [Aseem Andrews](#).

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IN FOCUS:

Tunisia (source UNDP country office, Tunisia):



Tunisia is a sovereign state in North Africa, covering 165,000 sq.km. It is bordered by Algeria to the west and southwest, Libya to the southeast, and the Mediterranean Sea to the north and east. Tunisia's population was estimated to be just under 11.5 million in July 2017.

Well into its seventh year after the 2011 Revolution, Tunisia's transition continues to be (among) the most successful and promising for the Arab Spring countries. After experiencing a deep political crisis in 2013, the country chose the path of consensus that has so far produced a progressive constitution, allowed the conduct of parliamentary and presidential elections and permitted several peaceful transfers of power between successive governments. The

Nobel-prize committee recognized the efforts and progress that Tunisia has made by awarding the quartet that led the national dialogue process with the Nobel peace prize for 2015.

Tunisia is a middle-income country with a high human development index (0.725, ranked 97 over 188 countries in 2016). After the successes recorded on the political front, attention is currently turning to the economic and social fronts and people's expectations of greater prosperity and social justice. Tunisia has ratified 14 out of 18

international human rights treaties and has withdrawn its reservations. It is also a state party to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

Thought Piece: Tunisia's SDG16 implementation story so far

By Eduardo López-Mancisidor, Programme Specialist, UNDP Tunisia

Photo details: Eduardo López-Mancisidor, Programme Specialist, UNDP Tunisia in discussion with the Tunisian youth on the Tunisian Governance Goal and the 2030 Agenda during the Social Good Summit



Tunisia has consistently been a strong advocate for the inclusion of the democratic governance and human rights dimensions in the new Sustainable Development Agenda. Reflecting the mood in the country post-2011 revolution, this momentum also pushed it to achieve remarkable progress in the establishment of a democratic state that promotes, protects and respects fundamental rights and freedoms.

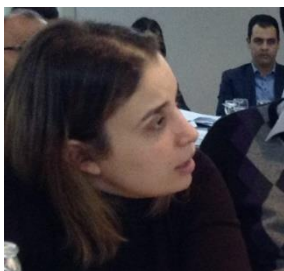
UNDP has been a strong and reliable partner in Tunisia's efforts. It selected Tunisia as one of the countries [aimed at piloting illustrative work on Governance assessment and monitoring within the framework of the SDGs](#). Starting in 2014, with four main phases: it started with tailoring the initial proposal of the Open Working Group of SDG 16 to the Tunisian context leading to the proposal of a Tunisian Governance Goal (TGG) including 9 targets and 89 indicators; followed by reviewing in 2015 the initial set of indicators according to a series of criteria (such as their relevance and measurement feasibility) that allowed it to reduce the initial number to around 35 indicators; a third phase in 2016 focused on the measurement of the TGG through the elaboration of a baseline study; and last (latest) phase conducted at the end of 2016 and beginning of 2017 mainly aimed at finalizing the baseline study, including other elements, that would allow it to establish a monitoring framework for strengthened links with existing national policies and strategies in the field of governance and rule of law as well as with the other SDGs.

A generally inclusive approach has ensured wide participation from Government, civil society and, to a lesser extent, Parliament and the private sector. The difficulty to engage these last two actors was one of the main lessons learned of the initiative together with need to ensure the availability of statistical information, the importance of ensuring the national ownership and leadership of the initiative, the potential of SDG 16 in serving as a federating platform that can strengthen the coordination of governance related policies and the need to ensure the availability of resources to implement the initiatives that can contribute to address the gaps identified in the different analyses.

Within the framework of a cross-regional initiative on Big Data for Development, UNDP partnered with Global Pulse and the National Statistics Institute (NSI) to test the use of social media metrics to monitor progress in the corruption indicator of the Tunisian Governance Goal. Preliminary results and their comparison with the data obtained through the Governance, Peace and Democracy citizen survey that the NSI conducted in 2014, showed encouraging results. For the same timeframe, both the survey and the social media provided the same perception on corruption: 70 percent of people saw corruption as a negative and problematic force in Tunisian society. Tunisia being a part of the Global Alliance for Reporting Progress in Promoting Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies is a testament to its commitment to what SDG 16 stands for and future work in this area should ideally take place within the framework of a Joint Programme on SDG Reporting and Monitoring that the UN System in Tunisia and the Tunisian Government will launch in 2018.

Talking Heads: e-Interview with Ines Kharrat Driss and Walid El Fehri, Tunisian government experts leading SDG16 implementation in the country.

Q1: Welcome and thank you for being part of this interview. Let's start by you both telling us a little about yourself and what you do and where you work?



Ines Kharrat Driss: I am a public services Advisor since 2013 in the provision of good governance to the Presidency of the Government working on several projects that aim to strengthen the system of national integrity and prevention of corruption. I am a member of the Steering Committee for the implementation of good governance and fight against corruption and that of SDG16, health, customs, police and communes that are being implemented with the support of UNDP. I am also in charge of the project for the involvement of young people in public life (supported by OECD), follow-up of the International Academy of Good Governance with the support of GIZ, the accession of Tunisia to the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO) with the

Council of Europe.



Walid El Fehri: I am a public services Advisor since 2010 in the Presidency of the Government working on several projects that aim to strengthen the system of national integrity and the prevention of corruption having been appointed as an expert in the review mechanism of the United Nations Convention against Corruption. I am a member of several steering committees including the implementation of the action plan of the national strategy of good governance and fight against corruption (with UNDP support), that of SDG16, health, customs, police and communes. I am also in charge of monitoring the International Academy of Good Governance with the support of GIZ, the accession of Tunisia to the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO) with the Council of Europe, the 37001 certification of the

technical agency of land transport.

Q2: How has your organisation led the work on SDG16 (and what have been some of the challenges, etc)?

Governance services on the presidency of government have been leading the project since its launch. Tunisia is one of five pilot countries selected by UNDP to carry out a series of initiatives with the first phase marked by a participatory process involving different institutional representatives, civil society and the private sector. It culminated in the publication of a national report with a governance goal for Tunisia that includes 9 targets. The second phase launched in 2015 was the approval of an action plan with the working group chaired by the governance services, ensuring a participatory and inclusive approach while enhancing the products of the previous phase. The citizen survey conducted by the INS in 2014 on citizen participation, human rights, administrative services and corruption constituted a major source of data for the state of play of the SDG16. These different phases have been marked by several challenges including the control of statistical information, the appropriation and coherence of the SDGs with national priorities, the control of the coordination of public policies, financing and participation and working with different actors in the process.

Q3: How have you been partnering with the UN system and UNDP in Tunisia?

The UN system and UNDP Tunisia have been strategic partners for Tunisia's sustainable development in several sectors by supporting development of public policy, strengthening capacities of citizens and public officials, supporting civil society and others and by providing technical and financial support. This strong partnership, anchored by commitment and mutual trust, has been one of the key elements in the selection of Tunisia as one of the pilot countries for a series of initiatives aimed at carrying out illustrative work on evaluation and monitoring of governance in the context of Sustainable Development objectives. This choice reflects the confidence and continued support of the UN system in building the rule of law and democracy demanded by Tunisian youth.

Q4: can you tell us about your future planning for leading the work on SDG16?

The next step after the validation of the 2016 baseline study by the steering committee will focus on comparing the results of the survey conducted by the NSI in 2014 with the results of the 2017 survey to study the progress and / or the negative differences in the indicators selected in the baseline study during this period, which saw the launch of several programs and public policies in the democratic construction of Tunisia after the 2014 elections. This analysis will enable all stakeholders to adjust their public policies and measure citizens' perceptions of the efforts made by the Government and all public structures.

Q5: Can you tell us how Tunisia is sharing its experiences and knowledge on SDG16 with others?

In the context of the SDG 16 project with the considerable support of UNDP, our country has had and will have the opportunity to present its progress and its approach to other countries as well as stakeholders and local actors

in meetings, training sessions and workshops at the national, regional and global levels (like the different global meetings organized by UNDP within the framework of its pilot initiatives on SDG16 measurement and monitoring). The particularity of the approach adopted by the good governance departments in the conduct of the project allowed it to distinguish itself by its inclusive and participative approach throughout the stages of the two phases conducted. The commitment of all stakeholders in the development of the baseline study on SDG16 is an important step that will not only benefit national actors but could also inspire other countries in a spirit of experience sharing and mutual learning.

RECENT ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS – Updates from UN / UNDP:

Global and regional events:

Inter-Regional Dialogue on Democracy on “The Role of Global and Regional Organizations in the Advancement of Sustainable Development Goal 16”



On 13 March 2018, International IDEA, the Community of Democracies (CoD) and the UN Office in Geneva (UNOG) organised the Inter-Regional Dialogue on Democracy on “The Role of Global and Regional Organizations in the Advancement of Sustainable Development Goal 16”. The Forum brought together approx. 40 participants from regional organisations, UN agencies and World Bank, civil society, member states, academia and foundations. Representatives from five regional organisations: (African Union (AU), Organisation of American States (OAS), ASEAN, League of Arab States, Council of Europe (CoE)) shared updates on

their work related to SDG 16. This included references to relevant parts of regional agendas (e.g. African Agenda 2063, ASEAN Vision 2035) and an overview of regional policy initiatives (especially on peace, violence against women and children, legal identity, trafficking, anti-corruption). More specifically, the Council of Europe is aligning its work with the SDGs (see CoE website). OAS states decided in February 2017 that OAS had a key role to play in SDG implementation and had 27 OAS member states present their SDG efforts. The AU’s Agenda 2063 includes an Aspiration on good governance and one of peace. The League of Arab States has recently established a Committee on SDGs and has an interim SDG report forthcoming.

Local leaders reflect on implementing and monitoring the SDGs



From 22 to 26 January 2018, dozens of local and regional leaders gathered in Barcelona, Spain, together with representatives of national and regional associations of local and regional governments, UNDP and other international organizations, for the annual

United Cities and Local Governments retreat. The 2018 gathering offered an opportunity to reflect on local governments’ perspectives and priorities to lead SDG localization in their cities and regions. In this context, several discussions delved around the necessary mechanisms to monitor SDG implementation at local level. The review of progress on SDG 11 in 2018 and of SDG 16 in 2019 at the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development was highlighted as an opportunity for local and regional governments to demonstrate their capacity to contribute to global reporting processes and complement inputs from national governments. [HERE](#) the retreat’s full report.

Validation strategies for measures of responsive government under SDG 16

On 9-10 February 2018, WZB (the Berlin Social Science Center) invited researchers and practitioners to take part in a two-day conference examining challenges in the measurement of political inequality. The conference explored validation strategies for measures of responsive government under SDG 16, notably for attitudinal measures of

citizen satisfaction with government services (under target 16.6) and the characteristics of decision-making processes (under target 16.7). While there are good reasons to use such metrics, notably the ease with which they can be implemented with the existing survey infrastructure, these measures also come with a number of well-known methodological challenges often associated with attitudinal measures. These include influences from the media and social networks in shaping personal perceptions, and various types of reporting bias that could be correlated with features of political systems—for example if respondents are fearful that their answers could be attributed to them. In light of these challenges, the conference intended to (a) survey best practice approaches to measuring government responsiveness and (b) assess scope for stronger coordination between academic researchers and practitioners working in this area.

Agenda 2030 for children: End Violence



The first End Violence Solutions Summit took place in Stockholm, 14 – 15 February 2018 focusing on the common responsibility to combat violence against children. It brought together governments, the UN, civil society, the private sector, academics and children themselves to design and share bold solutions for preventing and responding to violence against boys and girls. The key speakers at this high-level event included the Queen of Sweden, the heads of UNICEF, WHO, and UNODC, and ministers from 14 countries. At the heart of the summit, was the deliberation on seven strategies for ending violence against children and on how SDG16.2 can be delivered. For more information click [here](#).

The First Meeting of the Task Force on Justice



Argentina's Minister of Justice, Germán Garavano, welcomed the Task Force on Justice in Buenos Aires for the first time. The co-chairs are Minister Sigrid Kaag of the Netherlands and Minister Joseph Kamara of Sierra Leone, and Hina Jilani of the Elders. They are joined by eleven Task Force Members from Bangladesh, the Bahamas, Botswana, Colombia, Indonesia, Portugal, Tunisia, and the US. The

Task Force analysed the size of the justice gap (SDG16.3 promises justice for all by 2030) and the case for investment in justice and made recommendations drawing from evidence of what works and presented a call to action ahead of the 2019 HLPF.

Activities during the Global Partnerships Week

- **Panel event - Research Presentation: The Role of the Private Sector in Support of SDG 16 Reporting:** was organised on Monday, March 5th where Conor Seyle and Terry Jennings (of the Global Alliance Steering Committee and LexisNexis partner) spoke and included a short presentation by Conor of the research and shift over to a conversation on the importance of private-public partnerships and SDG 16 at the center of it all. This event was a breakout session and was attended by more than 40 participants. For more information on the Global Partnerships Week click here: <http://www.p3.co/2018/>
- **Webinar on the Private Sector Role in SDG 16 Reporting (Research Presentation):** was organised on Thursday, March 8 which was an engaging conversation on the research findings, highlighted the importance of private-public partnerships and SDG 16 at the center of it all. This webinar included Conor Seyle, the lead of the project, Lucy Tuner, the coordinator of the Global Alliance and moderated by Chris Murgatroyd of UNDP. Recording available [here](#).
- **Launch of the [Report: The Role of the Private Sector in Support of Reporting Under SDG 16:](#)** The role of the private sector in supporting national reporting on SDG 16 Global Alliance led report was launched at a Global Partnerships Week event on March 5th. Developed by One Earth Future, International Peace Institute, Aim2Flourish, Concordia, SDG Fund, and UNDP Oslo Governance Centre (OGC), the report explores the role of business (including small and medium enterprises (SMEs)) in supporting Member States to report on SDG 16+, and 'makes the case' for engaging the private sector as a partner in planning, monitoring, reporting—and achieving—progress on peace, justice, and inclusion. With contributions from businesses around the world, this follow-up activity to the Global Alliance UN General Assembly side-event

has succeeded in building a community around the role of business in national reporting—and expertise on how this may be done.

The Gender Lens to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: A Multi-Stakeholder Asia Consultation

UNDP, in partnership with the UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights and Ashoka University, hosted a two-day consultation on the Gender dimensions to Business and Human Rights from 20-21 February. This follows a previous event in Geneva on 30 November 2017, and aimed to mitigate the lack of attention to the adverse impacts that business operations have on women. The focus complements the Working Group's thematic project to highlight Gender issues within the field in 2018. The consultation was intended to provoke multi-stakeholder discussions on business-related human rights issues specific to women's rights and guide States on how to apply a 'gender lens' to their National Action Plans (NAPs), and to build capacity within the private sector on providing increased gender perspectives to their enterprises. Further specific topics unpacked included the gender pay gap, sexual harassment and violence, and the role that Civil Society can play women's empowerment. For more information click [here](#).

Global Alliance at Davos:

In partnership with the B-Team, all three-private sector Steering Committee Members of the Global Alliance (Deloitte, LexisNexis, White & Case) spoke at a side event at Davos on January 20th 2018. The event, hosted by Unilever, was a closed-door discussion on CEO and corporate activism for civic freedoms. The conversation focused on the private sector role in advancing human rights.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) – Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Network on Governance (GovNet) meeting

This meeting was organised between 26-28 February, 2018 in Paris to advance the GOVNET's workplan for the 17-18 period and outline its activities in the DAC's programme of work and budget for 2019-20. The meeting included discussions on the work on "inclusive governance" related survey results, an early literature review and discussion on next steps and extent to which this should be framed around Leave No One Behind (LNOB). It was agreed that the GOVNET should work towards producing a compendium of materials on the topic, including a clear and concise overview of the literature and definitional issues (2018), and some short papers which would be suitable for non-governance specialists – for examples, the role of statistics in supporting inclusive governance, inclusive governance and climate change (with ENVIRONET), inclusive governance and gender (with GENDERNET), on fragility with INCAF and so forth. Some of these other papers might be produced in 2019 and beyond. A session on the role of the media was also organized focussing on moving "from the why to the how".

Busan Democracy Forum 2018: UN Sustainable Development Goals and Democracy "Promoting Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies in Asia and Beyond", January 22-24, Busan, Republic of Korea



The Forum, co-organized by the Permanent Secretariat of Community of Democracies (PSCD), Asia Democracy Network (ADN), and the Asia Development Alliance (ADA), and supported by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea, the Metropolitan City of Busan, and Korea

International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), addressed the importance of achieving the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030, emphasizing the key importance of Goal 16 as the enabler of all SDGs. The event served as a platform for sharing of experiences and best practices on the implementation, reporting and monitoring of progress made on SDG16 at the international, regional and national levels. As a multi-stakeholder forum, it brought together high-level policy-makers, international organizations, governments, civil society actors and academic institutions from Asia and other regions. For the first time, the "Voluntary Supplemental Indicators for Goal 16 on inclusive, just and peaceful societies" developed by the Community of Democracies, were presented to the public at the event, as well as results from the pilot UNDP Goal 16 national-level monitoring project. The outcome Busan Declaration on "Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies in Asia and beyond", called upon states to work in partnership with civil society for the implementation of SDGs and Goal 16 in particular.

Praia City Group on Governance Statistics - side event: 8 March 2018



The [Praia City Group on Governance Statistics](#) held a side event as part of the 49th session of the UN Statistical Commission in New York on March 8th 2018. The meeting discussed the Praia Group's 2018 workplan with focus on the development of a Handbook on governance statistics. The side event also showcased the OECD's newly launched [guidelines on measuring trust](#). The [report of the Praia Group](#) was tabled at this 49th session which details work completed by the Group during 2017. The Praia Group on Governance Statistics (the Praia Group) is a city group created in March 2015 at the forty-sixth session of the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC). Given the growing recognition of the importance of governance statistics as a new domain of official statistics, the Praia Group was constituted to address the issues of conceptualization, methodology and instruments in the domain of governance statistics.

SDG 16 projects and initiatives:

African states affirm the rights of persons with disabilities in a new landmark Protocol

The newly adopted Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights is aimed at strengthening the implementation of universal human rights for 84 million Africans with disabilities. Catalina Devandas, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities encouraged all 53 States which have already signed up to the Charter to ratify the Protocol without delay. She also reminded the African states of their responsibility to ensure protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities in conformity with the standards of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The adoption of the Protocol, which took place at the African Union Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 29 January, is the culmination of a process that began in 1999 with the declaration of the African Decade for Persons with Disabilities and the creation of an ad hoc Working Group. For more information click [here](#).

UNDP Oslo Governance Centre (OGC) hosts 1st virtual meeting for SDG16 monitoring scaling up initiative

On 14 February 2018, UNDP held a Virtual Meeting to launch the Scaling-Up Phase of the National Level SDG16 Monitoring Initiative – a Community of Practice to help countries monitor SDG 16 at the national level. The meeting brought together three of seven teams from last year's pilot phase (Georgia, South Africa and Tunisia - see pilot report), colleagues from six UNDP Country Offices nominated and interested in being scale-up countries (Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Burkina Faso, Lebanon, Moldova and Timor Leste), colleagues from UNDP's OGC and from three Regional Hubs, as well as a UNHCR colleague representing the initiative's partner, the Global Alliance for Reporting on Progress on Peaceful, Just, and Inclusive Societies. The meeting introduced the existing pilot methodology and key features of the Community of Practice. It also provided a first opportunity for countries to share their experiences as well as experiences and needs in monitoring SDG 16 effectively in their countries.

New project "Judicial Integrity Champions in APEC" launched in Bangkok, Thailand, 8-9 March 2018 to support SDG16 target on Delivering Justice for All

[UNDP launched](#) a regional project on judicial integrity on 8 - 9 March in Bangkok, in cooperation with the Judicial Integrity Group, the International Consortium on Court Excellence, UNODC, ICJ, Transparency International and the U4 Anti-Corruption Centre. Acknowledging that corruption is a major obstacle to the delivery of justice for the

people, the project will nurture a network of judicial integrity champions in Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) to support each other in their reform efforts through peer learning. In addition, the project aims at supporting judiciaries in anchoring judicial integrity into quality management systems and expanding UNDP's technical assistance to judicial integrity initiatives in Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam. Supported by the U.S. Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, it contributes to the implementation of SDG 16, particularly to "provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels". Read more about Bangkok Regional Hub's work on judicial integrity [here](#).

SDG 16.2 on Ending Human Trafficking: Preventing Trafficking Through Fair Recruitment



In 2018, COMMIT (Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative Against Trafficking) Governments will be implementing Guidelines on Fair Recruitment to strengthen migration governance between countries to protect migrant workers from trafficking. UNDP's UN-ACT (United Nations Action for Cooperation Against Trafficking) project serves as COMMIT Secretariat and is supporting this effort. The COMMIT Senior Officials Meeting (29 November, Nay Pyi Taw), which brought together COMMIT Governments (Cambodia, China, Lao, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam) and stakeholders (ASEAN, youth, CSOs/NGOs, UN, other development

partners, embassies/donors and the private sector), highlighted the importance of ILO's General Principles and Operational Guidelines on Fair Recruitment. They noted that it would strengthen national legal frameworks to protect migrant workers. The governments finalized a preamble to the Guidelines in line with the COMMIT Sub-Regional Plan of Action IV. COMMIT agreed on the way forward for implementation in 2018, noting that the Guidelines be used as a reference for bilateral agreements on trafficking.

SEESAC Gender Coach Programme: promoting women's participation in decision-making for the creation of peaceful and inclusive societies for all



In the traditionally men dominated small arms and light weapons (SALW) control sector, women are heavily under-represented, especially in policymaking hindering the development of inclusive and responsive policies that address the security needs of both women and men. To address this gap, South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC) launched the Gender Coach Programme in South East Europe. Based on a peer-to-peer approach, the

programme aims to boost the gender-responsiveness of institutions by developing competencies and fostering commitment among the senior management. So far, the presidents of the small arms and light weapons commissions of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro have participated in the Gender Coach Programme which is funded by the European Union under the framework of the [EU COUNCIL DECISION \(CFSP\) 2016/2356](#).

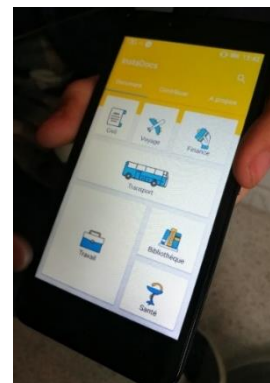
RESOURCES – publications, tools, blogs:

➤ Tools / Platform/ Resources:

«InstaDocs » A mobile app developed by Tunisian youth

Four young Tunisian students aged between 22 and 24 years old, developed a mobile application « InstaDocs » that helps in access to information by providing Tunisian citizens with all the information they might need to get an official document (address, needed papers, fees, opening hours, forms to fill, etc). The app provides the opportunity to its users to evaluate and give feed-back about the quality of the service they received from the administration.

The interesting thing about «InstaDocs » is that it gathers not only documents that public institutions offer, but also provides the space for private institutions and NGOs to share their services to this category of citizens. This mobile application is simple and very clear to use. All the content is divided into 7 different categories that any young person might need: health documents, transportation, travel documents, work, civic documents, culture and financial documents. The idea behind this project was developed during the SDG camps organized by the UN in Tunisia in 2016. As one of five final selected solutions the team benefited from technical support of the Youth Leadership Program of the UNDP Regional Hub, Amman. Thanks to some funds and online courses offered by the TakingITGlobal platform and Bibliotheca alexandrina, Instadocs was launched on Playsotre on the 1st of March 2018.



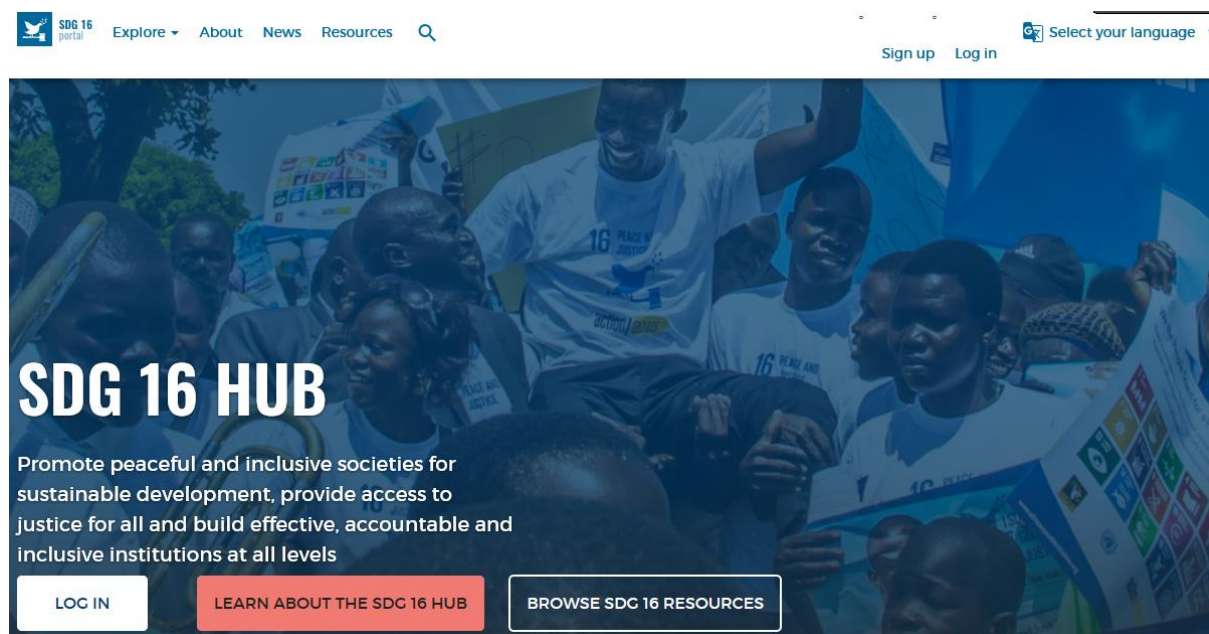
GovData360



GovData360 is a compendium of the most important governance indicators and draws data from various sources currently featuring over 4700 indicators. It currently consists of 33 datasets with worldwide coverage and covering time spans of more than 10 years, designed to help identify problem areas,

provide guidance on the design of reforms, and monitor impacts. On their site, users can: View data at the country, topic, or indicator level; compare indicators across similar countries and over time to identify trends; download data from multiple sources, or connect to it through an API; download country snapshots that feature data from multiple sources; use embedded graphical tools to create and share data visualizations; access related information through blogs, publications, toolkits, and other channels featured on the site; link to data source sites, for more detailed explanations of methodology; send queries about data needs, indicator definitions and methodologies, or generating charts and graphs; and send feedback on the site's content and functionality.

UNDP supported SDG16 Portal



UNDP is leading efforts in developing an SDG16 knowledge portal, intended to be a one stop platform to facilitate the capture, analysis and deployment of relevant knowledge and information about the progress of implementation on peaceful and inclusive societies. This platform will have many innovative features such as: promoting interaction, knowledge sharing and learning to enable deployment from one context to another through a community-based interaction model; encouraging a partnership approach where representatives of governments, civil society, international organizations, youth representatives and policymakers will be able to learn from each other and draw lessons from the experiences of different countries and sectors; provide a

repository of resources and guidance along with a list of subject matter experts on this Goal. The main domain areas of the portal are planned to be implementation, monitoring and reporting on SDG16, including best fit solutions from the national level, voices from the ground, information about governance statistics (e.g. indicators literature; links to governance databases/indices). The intended audience for this portal is covering UN as well as external partners, representatives from Member States, civil society, academia, researchers, donors, media, private sector and the public at large. It will link with other related online platforms/initiatives, avoiding duplication while ensuring coverage of the extensive knowledge of all stakeholders working on the implementation, measurement and reporting on SDG 16. For more information contact: [Aseem Andrews](#)

Sir James Mancham Peace and Diplomacy Research Institute: Taking small steps towards global peace



The Sir James Mancham Peace and Diplomacy Research Institute was officially launched in August 2017 in a ceremony that also marked the birthday of the late Sir James Mancham, the founding President of the Republic of Seychelles. In December 2017, the Institute organised a symposium on the importance of fisheries in the blue economy. It also discussed the challenges of regulating fisheries and stopping illegal fishing in the Seychelles waters and the wider

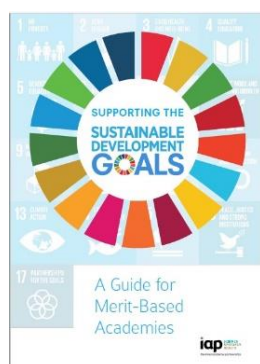
Western Indian Ocean region. The objectives of the event were to raise awareness of the problem and offer a platform for policy dialogue between national and international stakeholders. In 2018, the Institute is committed to continue with the project, organise new events and find innovative ways to contribute to global peace. A seminar programme will be offered and links are being made with potential partners. The Institute can promote the UN's Sustainable Development Goal 16 and make valuable contributions through research, education, training and mediation. More information is given on their website www.manchampeacecentre.com

➤ Reports:



New Report: The Role of the Private Sector in Support of Reporting Under SDG 16

This report explores how businesses can contribute the much-needed data required to promote more peaceful and inclusive societies and was a collaboration of OEF Research, a program of One Earth Future, and the Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies. It gives several examples of how businesses have supported the collection and release of data relating to peace and good governance. Based on a survey of members of the private sector, the report finds that 86 percent of respondents associated with transnational companies felt that their company had information related to SDG 16, including corruption, public services, and representativeness of government in countries where they operated.



Demystifying the SDGs: The world's science academies launch a guide to the Sustainable Development Goals

This guide is supported by a database of peer-reviewed reports pertinent to the SDGs that academies have produced since 2014 and can be printed out as a booklet or read online, where links are provided to a wealth of further resources for those interested in more detail. It is anticipated that the guide will help raise awareness of the SDGs amongst the global science community, in particular the national academies; demystify the complex infrastructure and processes involved in their implementation; and encourage scientists across the disciplines to apply their knowledge to this critically important global agenda. It sets out where academies can bring knowledge to support the goals and where there is capacity to inform policy-making. This 20-

page guide is available [here](#).

➤ Blogs and articles:

Article “Counting What Counts: Africa’s Seminal Initiative on Governance, Peace and Security Statistics” by Marie Laberge, Yeo Dossina and François Roubaud.

The article documents the practical experience of eleven African national statistical offices that tested and eventually institutionalized a methodology for producing official harmonized statistics in governance, peace and security statistics between 2012 and 2017, at a time when the rest of the world was still debating the rationale for including this new domain in the next global development agenda. The paper documents Africa’s successful governance peace and Security (GPS) – Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA) experiment in the context of the continent’s long-standing desire to “achieve political sovereignty through data autonomy”. The article also presents some strategic advantages of the GPS-SHaSA methodology, provides illustrations using selected targets of Africa’s Agenda 2063 and Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 on how the four types of data generated by the methodology can inform policymaking. Finally, the paper identifies methodological, institutional, financial and communicational investments necessary for a sustainable GPS statistical production by NSOs in Africa and beyond. To read the full article click [here](#).

People-centred monitoring of the UN’s Global Goals by: Aida Zekic (Former Research Assistant for Democracy and Development, International IDEA)

Photo details: From left to right: Malin Stjernström (Swedish Development Forum), Helena Bjuremalm (International IDEA), Alexandra Wilde (UNDP Oslo Governance Center) and Massimo Tommasoli (International IDEA)



International IDEA and the Swedish Development Forum (FUF) hosted a seminar on the implementation, follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The purpose of the seminar was to review progress towards the Agenda 2030 in general, and in particular towards the agreement and piloting of a set of indicators to monitor and assess SDG 16. The seminar focused on how the SDG16 monitoring framework coming together, in particular with regards to data collection at the global level and how democratic accountability can help make the SDG monitoring framework truly people-centered. The event was moderated by Helena Bjuremalm, Senior Program Manager of the Democracy and Development Team of International IDEA and speakers

included Massimo Tommasoli, Permanent Observer for International IDEA to the United Nations and Alexandra Wilde, Senior Research and Policy Advisor of the UNDP Oslo Governance Centre.

The most evident difference between the UN’s former Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the current Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is the inclusion of a goal addressing peace, justice and strong, inclusive institutions. Given that the goals were formulated through an inclusive and deliberative process, the SDGs also provide opportunities for people-centered monitoring of their progress on the national level. For the full blog set against the backdrop of this International IDEA event click [here](#).

UPCOMING EVENTS:

Sustaining Peace in Action: Windows of Opportunity to Build More Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies, 25 April 2018, 4:30-6:00 pm in Conference Room 12, UNHQ New York

This is an upcoming side event to the High-level Meeting on Sustaining Peace which is being hosted by the government of Switzerland, G7+, United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office, Economic Community of West African States, and United Nations Development Programme in association with the Center on International Cooperation and the Institute for Security Studies.



HLPF 2018 (9 – 18 July 2018)

The meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development in 2018 convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council has the theme "Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies". It will include the three-day ministerial meeting from 16- 18 July 2018.

The set of goals to be reviewed in depth will be the following, including Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, that will be considered each year.

- *Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.*
- *Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.*
- *Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.*
- *Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.*
- *Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.*

For more information see [here](#).

This Info Digest is produced by the Oslo Governance Centre within the Governance and Peacebuilding Cluster, Bureau for Policy and Programme Support, UNDP. It provides an overview of the work being done by the UN and specifically UNDP on SDG 16, apart from some interesting external inputs and includes updates on ongoing and new initiatives, resources and related announcements. The content appearing in this Info Digest does not necessarily reflect the views of the UN, UNDP or its Member States. To unsubscribe to this newsletter, please write to: [Aseem Andrews](#).

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