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Peace, Justice and Institutions to Ensure “No One is Left Behind”

Introduction

Human development is not a contested idea. From the local municipal councillor to the Member of Parliament espousing it, to policy practitioners and activists interested in measuring and refining its indices, to the United Nations where heads of states collectively agree to articulate its fundamentals and chart progress towards the same, change-makers have championed achieving better and more holistic human development. In this, the United Nations has played a key role in bringing to the centre stage human development by articulating that development is more than just measuring economic growth but also about ensuring people choices that transcend mere basics of good health, education and decent quality of life to substantives such as political freedoms, human rights and respect as outlined in the first Human Development Report in 1990.

A decade later, the UN Millennium Declaration united heads of states in making a pact to adopt human development as the key premise that would be foregrounded on principles of freedom, equality, solidarity, tolerance, respect for nature and shared responsibility. A critical milestone in the journey of advancing towards better and more holistic human development, the Declaration enshrined at its core, fundamentals of “dignity, equality and equity at a global level” (UN, 2000). It also gave birth to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) – a set of eight international goals applicable globally – that were adopted in 2000 by 193 countries with a promise to attain these goals by 2015. While the MDGs succeeded in unifying the measurement of human development, it had its own set of limitations.

As the United Nations completes 70 years in 2015, over 160 Heads of State and Government, together with leaders of civil society and other key stakeholders adopted the new set of global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Termed as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, these global commitments will replace the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and usher in a new development paradigm; one that would be equally applicable to the developing and developed countries, and address the three interconnected elements of sustainable development – economic growth, social inclusion and environmental sustainability. Given India’s rather tepid success with the MDGs, it is critical to flag some fundamental concerns for the new development agenda to ensure “no one is left behind”. Tables 1 to 3 provide a global overview of the performance across select development indicators.

The set of 17 SDGs along with their 169 targets and attendant indicators commit to close the gap in terms of the unfinished MDG agenda, make additional commitments to address the fundamental challenges to attainment of human development that entailed more sustained global collaboration, and finally provide for critical ‘enabling’ goals as the drivers of change to ensure sustainable development for all. Goal 16, titled, “*Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels*”, falls in the category of an “enabling” goal. The present paper scrutinises specific aspects of Goal 16 with a view to assess how enabling are its provisions to ensure that the basic premise of the SDGs to “leave no one behind” is realised.

The paper is organised in four sections: after setting the context, the first section provides a critique of the newly-adopted SDGs and their underlying framework. The second section frames Goal 16 as an enabling goal and examines some of the specific aspects that determine its role as an “enabler”. The third section looks at specific indicators within Goal 16 and points to critical focus areas from the Indian perspective. The fourth and final section presents the road ahead in terms of processes and avenues for engagement.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: An Overview

With an aspiration to define the agenda for global action for the next fifteen years, the final Outcome Document presents the set of SDGs and attendant targets along with a theoretical underpinning to have a set of universal, transformative goals aiming to ‘leave no one behind’. The document attempts to address the longstanding criticism of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by foregrounding the proposed SDGs with a preamble, shared principles and a vision for transforming the world. Four overall observations foreground our assessment of the Outcome Document.

Firstly, while set within a largely rights-based frame, concerns around the broader political underpinnings in terms of the declining role of the state vis-à-vis the private sector and businesses continue to dominate. With increasing references to the necessary partnerships between the state and other stakeholders, primarily the businesses, the private sector and

philanthropies, there is growing concern that the new framework will remain more about encouraging these partnerships without addressing the systemic, deep-rooted developmental challenges confronting most parts of the world today.

In this regard, the 2015 Human Development Report presents findings of peoples’ perceptions across 190 countries around key concerns such as feeling safe, trust in national government and trust in judicial system (Table 4). While South Asia tops across all regions in terms of perception of level of trust in the national government and judicial system, it is revealing that when queried about overall life satisfaction, South Asia is second-lowest (better only to Sub-Saharan Africa) while Latin America rates the highest.

More so, with evidence of growing inequality within and across countries, and the increasing voice of civil society to address this widening chasm between the handful of wealthy and the increasing majority of most marginalised, the new development agenda will need to focus most of all on the ambition to bring to centre stage the concerns of the most excluded, the most marginalised before cementing newer partnerships without elements of adequate regulation, scrutiny and accountability mechanisms. To illustrate, Table 5 compares incidence of poverty, extreme poverty and inequality in India from 1993 to 2011 and finds that although extreme poverty (and poverty) is on the decline, it has not led to closing the gap in terms of widening inequalities; the gap between the income share held by the highest 20 per cent and the lowest 20 per cent has only widened during this period.

Table 1: Region-wise Population and GDP Per Capita

Region	Total Population (millions)		GDP per capita (PPPS)	
	1999	2014	1999	2014
Arab States	240.7	373.1	4,550	15,722
East Asia and the Pacific	1,839.8	2,051.5	3,950	11,449
Europe and Central Asia	398.3	234.9	6,290	12,791
Latin America and the Caribbean	494.0	618.0	6,880	14,242
South Asia	1,377.6	1,771.5	2,280	5,605
Sub-Saharan Africa	591.3	911.9	1,640	3,363
World	5,862.7	7,243.8	6,980	14,301

Source: Human Development Reports 2001 and 2015, United Nations Development Programme.

Table 2: Region-wise Performance on Key Development Indicators (1999 – 2014)

Region	Human Development Index (HDI 1999)	Human Development Index (HDI 2014)	Life Expectancy Index (1999)	Inequality-adjusted Life Expectancy Index (2014)	Education Index (1999)	Inequality-adjusted Education Index (2014)	GDP Index (1999)	Inequality-adjusted Income Index (2014)	Gender Inequality Index (2014)
Arab States	0.64	0.68	0.69	0.64	0.62	0.33	0.64	0.62	0.53
East Asia and the Pacific	0.71	0.71	0.74	0.73	0.81	0.49	0.61	0.52	0.32
Europe and Central Asia	0.77	0.74	0.73	0.69	0.91	0.65	0.69	0.61	0.30
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.76	0.74	0.74	0.73	0.83	0.52	0.71	0.48	0.41
South Asia	0.56	0.60	0.63	0.56	0.54	0.28	0.52	0.49	0.53
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.46	0.51	0.40	0.37	0.54	0.28	0.47	0.38	0.57
World	0.71	0.71	0.70	0.65	0.74	0.44	0.71	0.57	0.44

Source: Human Development Reports 2001 and 2015, United Nations Development Programme.

Table 3: Region-wise Performance on Key Indicators of Financial Flows (1990, 1999, 2013)

Region	Foreign Direct Investment Net Inflows (% GDP)			Net Official Development Assistance Received (% GDP)			Private Capital Flows (% GDP)		
	1990	1999	2013	1990	1999	2013 (% GNI)	1990	1999	2013
Arab States	0.7	0.3	1.7	-	-	0.9	-0.1	0.3	2.0
East Asia and the Pacific	1.6	3.0	3.6	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.7	-0.2	-2.4
Europe and Central Asia	-	2.9	2.7	-	-	0.6	-	0.9	-4.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.7	4.5	3.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.1	-4.3
South Asia	-	0.5	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	-0.3	-1.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.3	2.4	2.4	-	-	3.0	0.2	0.8	-3.4
World	-	-	2.3	-	-	0.4	-	-	-0.9

Source: Human Development Reports 2001 and 2015, United Nations Development Programme.

Table 4: Region-wise Perception Assessment on Key Aspects of Human Development, 2014

Region	Perceptions of individual well-being (2014)		Perceptions of work and labour market (2014)		Perceptions of government (2014)	
	Feeling safe (% answering yes)	Overall life satisfaction index (0, least satisfied to 10, most satisfied)	Ideal job (% answering yes)	Feeling active and productive (% answering agree to strongly agree)	Trust in national government (% answering yes)	Confidence in judicial system (% answering yes)
Arab States	66	5.0	53	41	-	-
East Asia and the Pacific	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Central Asia	62	5.3	56	42	46	35
Latin America and the Caribbean	43	6.5	74	-	35	35
South Asia	55	4.5	81	49	69	66
Sub-Saharan Africa	51	4.3	52	50	50	47
World	62	5.3	71	52	54	54

Note: All perceptions are responses to specific questions as part of the Gallup World Poll 2014. For more information, please see: <http://www.gallup.com/poll/180374/gallup-top-world-findings-2014.aspx>

Source: Human Development Report 2015, United Nations Development Programme.

Table 5: Poverty and Inequality in India Over the Years

	Indicators	1993	2004	2009	2011
Extreme Poverty	Number of poor at national poverty line (millions)	418.8	419	361.8	273.2
	Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	45.3	37.2	29.8	21.9
	Number of poor at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (millions)	424.2	432.1	378.3	259.5
	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)	46.1	38.4	31.4	21.3
Poverty	Number of poor at \$3.10 a day (2011 PPP) (millions)	734	826	817.8	708.3
	Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.10 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)	79.7	73.4	67.9	58
Inequality	Income share held by highest 20%	40.1	42.4	42.8	44.2
	Income share held by fourth 20%	21.5	21	20.8	20.5
	Income share held by third 20%	16.5	15.8	15.7	15.2
	Income share held by second 20%	12.8	12.2	12.1	11.8
	Income share held by lowest 20%	9.1	8.6	8.5	8.2

Source: World Development Indicators and Poverty and Equity Database, World Bank Accessed on 29/12/2015.

For instance, under Means of Implementation and Global Partnership (paras 39 to 46), there is a clear push towards promoting private finance without adequately recommending better, transparent and global systems of progressive taxation that revitalise the role of the state and ensure that financing for critical developmental needs is not dependent on the new partnerships alone.

Secondly, when seen from a developing South perspective, the 2030 Agenda document still seems to be tepid in terms of addressing specific concerns of the global South. Be it inclusion and active engagement in the global decision making processes such as reforms of the international financial institutions or shaping the global development agenda incorporating the lens of the most marginalised and the excluded.

While the principle of ‘leave no one behind’ finds mention in the Preamble and the subsequent paras, the language of many of the targets has been significantly watered down. For instance, the mainstreamed Means of Implementation (MOI) targets within the 16 proposed SDGs remain mostly recommendatory in tenor and still do not spell out concrete commitments that the developed countries will adhere to.

The principle of common but differentiated responsibility (CBDR) that finds a solo mention under our shared principles and commitments (para 12, page 5) remains critical as a principle for climate financing as well as for specific MOI for SDGs 1, 7, 10, 12 and 13. A significant bone of contention from the very start of the negotiations process, there is a need to elaborate on the application of the principle within specific goals and attendant targets and not restrict it to just a passing mention.

Within the standalone MOI goal (SDG 17) to realise the 2030 Agenda, while technology facilitation mechanism is being regarded as a key driver to re-balance the South-North dichotomy, there is a need to examine the mutually supporting elements – such as world trade, monetary and financial systems, and strengthened and enhanced global economic governance – more closely. The emphasis on technocratic solutions for community-based challenges might be lopsided; solutions in terms of facilitation mechanism need to be embedded more at the community level than only limited to the scientific and technocratic community level.

Under systemic issues (policy and institutional coherence) 17.13, the document would have been made more substantive by addressing challenges of global coordination around issues of fair and progressive taxation. There seems to be almost no reference to the need to address the challenges of tax havens, tax revenue foregone due to exemptions, tax holidays, tax evasion and avoidance, tax treaties and reporting of tax and beneficiary ownership that collectively create opaque systems that are already riddled with poor governance structures. In the context of magnitude of illicit financial flows from developing countries and the attendant loss of income, this is a critical miss. Kar and Spanjers (2015) find that illicit financial flows account for an annual loss of over US\$ 1 trillion from developing (poor) countries (Table 6).

Fourthly, it is welcome to note a section devoted to identifying possible follow up and review mechanisms. In the present political context where we see the shrinking space for civil society engagement and leadership in shaping the developmental policies and national priorities, the treatise for the new development agenda must shoulder the role of chaperoning and firmly reinstating the role of civil society as a natural ally to promoting social policy change and a voice of dissent that is critical and enabling for more effective and meaningful democratic decision-making processes. In this regard, the UN system and inter-agencies must strongly push for the role of civil society organisations (CSOs) and other key stakeholders and rights-based activists in participation of the feedback mechanisms. If the role of monitoring is reduced to a cursory review conducted by the government, it would only ensure availability of regular updates on progress (based on questionable assessment metrics) without the actual insights from the communities that are most vital to mapping change.

Before exploring the next steps in terms of follow up, review and monitoring in greater detail in the concluding section of this paper, the following section undertakes an extensive study of Goal 16 as an “enabler” to realisation of the SDGs.

Framing Goal 16 as an “Enabling” Goal

Among the 17 SDGs, there are a few, such as Goals 10, 12, 16 and 17, that are enabling in their articulation.

Table 6: Illicit Financial Flows from Developing Countries, by Region, 2004-13 (amount in billions of US\$, nominal)

Regions	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average Share (in %)
Sub-Saharan Africa	32.5	51.9	56.4	77.0	78.6	85.0	78.0	74.3	66.7	74.6	8.6
Asia	174.6	191.9	209.1	236.5	277.5	277.1	381.7	361.1	456.7	482.0	38.8
Developing Europe	107.3	118.4	133.8	190.6	233.8	204.9	221.8	295.5	242.5	250.4	25.5
MENA-AP	29.9	31.0	33.3	57.4	80.3	51.9	53.0	81.1	68.2	70.3	7.1
Western Hemisphere	120.9	131.4	111.0	137.7	157.8	128.1	172.0	195.8	201.8	212.8	20.0
All Developing Countries	465.3	524.6	543.5	699.1	828.0	747.0	906.6	1007.7	1035.9	1090.1	

Source: Kar and Spanjers (2015).

These goals, it is expected, would act as catalysts in promoting and sustaining human development. In some senses, Goal 16 is largely about promoting justice-based governance, be it in its emphasis on promoting peaceful and inclusive societies and access to justice as pre-conditions to ensuring accountable and inclusive institutions, or a clear proposal to build an integrated institutional apparatus to address challenges of lack of accountability, transparency and participation. More particularly, the attention to global governance challenges such as illicit flows (financial and weapons), tax systems and corruption is critical. Thus, Goal 16 proposes to address specific aspects of justice-based governance¹ to enable realising sustainable development for all.

As is well-known, “governance” refers to decision-making by a range of interested people, or stakeholders, including those in positions of power and citizens (Brody, 2009). While in principle, it is agreed that all stakeholders are equal and get an equal say in the decision-making processes, in reality, not all stakeholders have the required power to influence decisions and hold decision-makers to account. A more-commonly used term, ‘good’ governance, goes beyond governance to assess the quality of decision-making processes judged against accepted governance standards.

However, it has been critiqued for its limitations in terms of who decides what constitutes good governance; whether those making the judgements are leading by example and being accountable for their own governance processes — and whether the way they assess the effectiveness of governance adequately captures the complexity and sometimes contradictory nature of local cultural, social and political contexts (Pettai and Illing, 2009). The increasing emphasis on governance in the developing countries of the South also stemmed from donors’ perspective to viewing governance failures as manifesting in poverty. It is also argued that this focus on ‘good’ governance, especially by the World Bank, was to shift focus from the failures of the Structural Adjustment Policies (SAP) in the 1980s.

A crucial missing aspect is a rights-based governance framework and linking the national discourse to international conventions with a broad agreement on how to operationalise this. When we arrive at the issue of operationalising governance processes and structures, a key element for consideration is the extent of decentralisation of decision-making that allows for quicker decisions, making decisions more locally-relevant, transparent and accountable.

Another important metric to gauge the extent of sustainable development in societies is prevalence of

peace and non-violence. The myriad forms of violence and exploitation meted out on the most disadvantaged in the communities reflects the lack of institutional safeguards in the form of legislations and enforceable policies. Linked to this is the need to focus on ensuring access to justice for all. This is again crucial given the changing contexts in most countries where fundamental freedoms such as freedom of speech and to dissent are under threat. With increasing globalisation, there is need to focus on challenges confronting the refugees and migrants forced out of their countries due to war, unrest and natural calamities.

Contrary to commonly-held perceptions, it is not only governments that make decisions that affect ordinary citizens' lives; global governance institutions such as the World Bank (WB) and the World Trade Organisation (WTO) also make decisions, which influence the national governments. In turn, CSOs and citizens play a key role – putting pressure on governments to take action to challenge inequalities, and holding them accountable for the commitments they make. Five interconnected levels of governance have been identified – the household, community, local and national government, and global institutions. These governance institutions are becoming more and more interlinked.

Decisions made at a global level increasingly influence our lives – for example, tax systems and international taxation agreements have significant implications on national tax policies and indirectly influence creation and strengthening of parallel economies. In this context, greater transparency and engagement with civil society would be vital in building an informed, vigilant citizenry that would be better able to generate debate on the policy priorities of the government.

How “Enabling” is Goal 16?

Having reviewed the centrality of Goal 16 to “enabling” a sustainable development frame that is substantive and people-centric, it is worthwhile to understand how “enabling” the existing provisions are. SDG 16 subsumes ten targets and two Means of Implementation targets. There are a total of 23 attendant indicators that have been finalised through several rounds of review and consultations.

Goal 16 can be broadly broken down into four parts, i.e. targets specific to peaceful societies; access to justice; national efforts needed to building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions; and international cooperation towards building accountable institutions at all levels. As previously discussed, all of these form critical enablers to promoting justice-based governance systems that are people-centric and non-discriminatory (see Table 7).

The indicator framework would be crucial for measuring progress on the targets set. Reporting of conflict-related deaths and documenting instances of sexual violence, corruption and bribery, human rights would be relevant. While discussing global governance systems and cooperation across regions, a vital aspect exacerbating inequality are the unchecked illicit financial flows (inward and outward) between countries.

Road Ahead for India

In conclusion, it is critical for governments and the UN system to define and create awareness of the processes that will succeed the long chain of consultative and, at times, seemingly disconnected, processes that led to adoption of the SDGs.

Beginning with the High Level Panel's submission to the UN Secretary General (SG) and its subsequent incorporation into the UN SG's Report, along with inputs from the Sustainable Development Solutions Network, Global Compact, My World Survey, thematic, regional and national consultations held globally, ongoing recommendations from the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals, all of which coalesced into the 70th UN General Assembly adopting the SDGs, it has been a long journey.

SDG 16 speaks of peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice for all, effective and accountable institutions at all levels. Given India's initiatives in this regard, it is an opportunity for the government to strengthen them while giving more attention to concerns specific to accountability.

Some of the recent noteworthy initiatives of the government worth mentioning are the Digital India campaign (focussed on providing e-governance solutions for citizen-centric projects)², the Pragati

Table 7: Broad Classification of Targets and Indicators of Goal 16

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	
Broad Classification	Targets
Peaceful Societies	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
Access to Justice	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
	16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
National efforts to building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
International cooperation for building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions	16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organised crime
	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
	16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
	16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime
	16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

Source: Based on the author's analysis of the SDG 16, its attendant targets and indicators.

platform (which is an IT-based redressal and monitoring system)³, and the Right to Information legislation. In this regard, the NITI Aayog⁴ has identified three Centrally-Sponsored Schemes (CSS) that would be monitored to ensure effective implementation of SDG 16. These include: Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)⁵, Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary including Gram Nyayalayas (for setting up a new tier of courts – the Gram Nyayalayas - providing quick and inexpensive access to justice to citizens)⁶ and the Integrated Child Protection Scheme.⁷ However, needless to add, it is also vital that over and above these provisions, the government must put in place effective safeguards to ensure vibrant and accountable governance systems at all tiers (national and sub-national) to realise SDG 16.

While human development might not be a contested idea, the ways to attain it remain contentious with divergent perspectives and approaches guiding the discourse. From the experience of Indian civil society's engagement in influencing the post-2015 development agenda that advocates for a pro-poor, pro-human rights agenda of development and having reviewed the frame underpinning the MDGs, it is critical to underscore that the 2030 Agenda must address and eliminate the fundamental concerns of exclusion, discrimination and injustice to ensure justice, social inclusion and

sustainable development for all. The SDGs must also aim to realise the promise made in the UN Charter and subsequently in the UN Millennium Declaration to secure dignity and human rights for all.

Endnotes

- ¹ A previous and more-detailed analysis and commentary on the principle of 'just' governance by the author can be accessed here: <http://wadanatodo.net/documents/outputs/mdgs/4%20Just%20Governance.pdf>
- ² <http://digitalindia.gov.in/content/about-programme>
- ³ <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=117685>
- ⁴ http://niti.gov.in/mgov_file/Draft%20Mapping-SDGs%20V15-200116.pdf
- ⁵ <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=123456>
- ⁶ http://www.swaniti.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Development-of-Infrastructure-Facilities-for-Judiciary-including-Gram-Nyayalayas_v1-1.pdf
- ⁷ http://cara.nic.in/writereaddata/uploadedfile/NTESCL_635761170436561995_final_icps.pdf

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Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels : Targets and Indicators

16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause
	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months
	16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month
	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18
	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms
16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population
	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.4.2 Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments
	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months
	16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months

16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)
	16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions
	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations