Sustainable Development Goal #16: The state of progress and issues: the case of Kyrgyzstan

Damir Esenaliev, SIPRI/ISDC

Measuring Violent Conflict in Micro-Level Surveys
March 19-23, 2018
Perugia, Italy
Overview

1. SDGs overview
2. SDG16: goals and indicators
3. SDG16 process in Kyrgyzstan
4. Research generated data as a source for SDGs
5. Discussion
1. Sustainable Development Goals
The SDGs are ...

A set of 17 goals for the world’s future, through 2030
Backed up by a set of 169 detailed Targets; 230 indicators
Negotiated over a two-year period at the United Nations
Agreed to by nearly all the world’s nations in Sept 2015
SDGs are different because of:
  Universality: applicable to all countries and entities
  Integration: goals are interconnected.
  Transformation: big, fundamental changes in lives of people
The SDGs setup process

.. is a challenge for both developing and developed countries

.. is ongoing currently: consultations and meetings are taking place regularly

Not all indicators are agreed and methodologies developed

Countries are in different stage of readiness

Uganda in mid-2016 had 35% of its data readily available; Colombia (54%), Finland(40%), Estonia (14%).

It is difficult to engage all stakeholders, including population

Only 12% of population in Colombia and Denmark knew about SDGs in 2017
2. SDG 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies
The SDG16: 12 targets, 23 indicators

- 16.1: Reduce all forms of violence and related death rates
- 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and violence against children
- 16.3: Promote the rule of law and ensure equal access to justice
- 16.4: Reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime
- 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery
- 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions
- 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
The SDG16 ...

• 16.8: Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

• 16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

• 16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

• 16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions at all levels to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime

• 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development
SDG16: developed indicators

- 16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population
- 16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows
- 16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established
- 16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services
- 16.7.1 Proportions of positions filled by various 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
- 16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months
3. SDG16 in Kyrgyzstan
Kyrgyzstan

Has been an active adopter of new statistical standards and initiatives

E.g. MDGs; GDDS, SDDS.

On SDGs, the country served as a part of Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators presenting Central Asia

Just released the preliminary list of SDG targets and indicators
SDG16 data sources in Kyrgyzstan

Kyrgyz SDG16 has 12 targets, 21 indicators.
So far SDG16 indicators mostly rely on administrative data sources.
Data suppliers are also mainly government bodies.

Potential conflict of interest:
- Police producing statistics on domestic and sexual violence.

Some indicators are related to individual perceptions:
- Sense of security; satisfaction with public services.
- Challenges of combining objective and subjective information.
  - E.g. corruption cases vs corruption perceptions.
4. Research-led data as a source for SDG
Life in Kyrgyzstan Study

• Individual panel survey conducted annually in 2010-2013, and 2016.
• Sample size is 3,000 households and over 8,000 individuals
• Multi-purpose socio-economic survey
• Independent, research-based survey
• Open access public good (data are accessible from IZA data platform at idsc.iza.org/lik).
• Capacity building and learning tool
• Funding: Volkswagen Foundation 2010-2012; IZA/DFID 2013; FAO, IFPRI, IGZ, & UCA 2016
LiK as an alternative source

- Panel structure allows to observe real change
- Individual level perceptions from various groups
- Unique source for some SDG indicators
- Helpful to set the baseline level for such SDG indicators
- Two examples
  - Perceptions of security
  - Participation of citizens in local budgets
Changes in perceptions of security

I feel safe when walking alone in the neighbourhood during the day

% of positive responses

Source: LiK 2010-2013
Changes in perceptions of security-2

I feel safe when walking alone in the neighbourhood during night time

% of positive responses

2010 2011 2012 2013

Total sample Osh city

Source: LiK 2010-2013
Also contribution to Goal 11: Cities

Local budget module in LiK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Rural population</th>
<th>Urban population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of positive responses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interested in how the local budget is spent</td>
<td>51.4</td>
<td>60.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informed about the local budget</td>
<td>34.5</td>
<td>27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An ordinary citizen can influence budget process</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participated in budget hearing of local municipality during the last 12 months</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of respondents</td>
<td>5,145</td>
<td>3,022</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: LiK 2012
LiK can provide information for 13 SDG goals out of 17
5. Discussion
Discussion question

1. Experience with SDGs adoption process in your countries

2. What are the challenges for the statistical systems?

3. Capacity and funding issues.

4. What do statistical agencies think about using data sources generated by researchers and other parties?
Thank you