ADA and Forus National Case Studies for Goal 16 Report
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National Case Study: Civil Society monitoring Goal 16 implementation in Cambodia

"*Promoting the full implementation of Goal 16 & the SDGs in Cambodia*"

Organization	The Cooperation Committee for Cambodia (CCC) is the largest membership- based organization with nearly 200 local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working in different sectors for sustainable development. It is based in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, in the Asia Pacific Region
Organization's mission and work	CCC works closely on monitoring SDG 16. It has a key role in raising awareness via public sensitization programs, promoting inclusive partnership with multiple stakeholders, financing for development, and monitoring of the SDGs and SDG 16 in particular through its engagement with the Voluntary National Review process in Cambodia. It is active in holding policy-makers to account for the commitments they have made.
Focus Area of case study	**Goal 16 , Targets 16.3, 16.5,16.6,16.7, 16.8, 16.10 & 16.a &**
Key Government Goal 16 Implementation Actions to date	The Cambodian government finalized the localization process of the 2030 Agenda into the Cambodia Sustainable Development Goals (CSDGs). For SDG Goal 16, the Cambodian government integrated only three targets into its CSDGs. Those targets are**: 16.3, 16.5, and 16.9** (*Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all; Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms; By 2013, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration*). The awareness on SDGs and CDGs in general, including the SDG 16 is extremely low amongst the general public and a vast majority have not even heard about it.The government seems to lack of an effective mechanism to localize SDG 16 from the global level to the national and local level. The national government has limited human resources or understanding on SDG 16. As the result, the local authority has not properly received information about SDG 16 and this will influence the whole implementation of this particular goal. These challenges can be attributed to two main factors: limited resources and lack of coordination among stakeholders. There is also no effective mechanism to ensure inputs by stakeholders into the VNR process.

Key Civil Society Actions to date	In order to understand how civil society perceived the localization and implementation of the SDG 16 In Cambodia, CCC has conducted regional consultation workshops to collect inputs from CSOs at provincial level on Goal 16 for the VNR report. The regional consultation workshops were conducted in three different provinces; Siem Reap, Kampong Cham and Kampot province, with approximately 100 participants representing CSOs from 21 provinces in Cambodia. The participants were invited to join in group discussions on progress, challenges, and rating the implementation of Goal 16. The result of the group discussion was separately presenting for validation purpose among the participants in each regional workshop. After the regional consultation workshops, CCC and other key leading sectoral CSOs organized a national consultation workshop on engaging civil society in the VNR 2019 process in Phnom Penh. The leading sectoral CSOs are the NGO Forum on Cambodia (NGOF), NGO Education Partnership, Health Action Coordinating Committee (HACC), SILAKA, World Vision Cambodia (WVC), and Open Development Cambodia (ODC). In this national consultation workshop, CSOs validated their findings of Goal 16 with those present. Besides the VNR, civil society has made efforts to do advocacy and bring its concerns about Goal 16 to its bilateral dialogues with the government. A number of positive outcomes have been recorded. In 2018, the government issued a Circular which instructed all the government institutions to engage their stakeholders in the legislation consultation process; CSOs (Transparency International and partners) have worked with government counterparts (Ministry of Interior) to run the School of Governance in 2016; CCC is hosting the self-regulated certification system on Governance and professional Practice (GPP) which strongly promotes governance and zero tolerance practice with regard to corruption within the civil society sector. The Open Development Cambodia (ODC) is also hosting its quality development database which could generate a lot of good information sources related to SDGs, including SDG 16.
National level Recommendations	- The Cambodian government should extend the scope of its Goal 16 implementation and reporting to align with the Global SDG 16., rather than reporting only three targets under CSDGs 16. - The Cambodian government should ensure that CSDGs and SDGs 16 are well integrated into the National Strategic Development Plan with sufficient resource allocation and financing for those priorities. It is important to enable private sector to finance and support the implementation of SDG 16. - The government should translate and integrate SDGs 16 to sub-national level via its Decentralization and De-concentration (D&D) Reform, and its Public Administrative and Public Financial Reform to local and provincial authorities. . - The government, especially the Ministry of Planning, should establish an effective mechanism to ensure that inputs and recommendations from all stakeholders, including CSOs and Development Partners, will contribute to national level SDG implementation and to the Voluntary National Review process. - The Cambodian government should allocate budget to support public sensitization programs to raise public awareness of SDGs, including amongst public servants and the general public, especially amongst youth.

National Case Study: Civil Society monitoring Goal 16 implementation in the Democratic Republic of Congo

"*Combatting Corruption in DRC*"

Organization	Conseil National des ONG de Développement (CNONGD), R.D. Congo, Afrique
Organization's mission and work	CNONGD's mission is to promote good governance and local development in Democratic Republic of Congo. As such, it promotes ethics and transparency, ensures compliance with the rules, as well as in its tasks and functions. It was established on December 20th, 1990. It is concerned about the Institutional Development and Organizational Strengthening of the NGDOs members and other CSOs in the DRC, for which it has been an important point of reference until it lost leadership. The passage of the DRC from 11 to 26 provinces has been an opportunity for this organization to meet two challenges; namely: (i) to effectively manage the effects of the division of the provinces on the internal dynamism of the CNONGD network since its inception and (ii) to regain its leadership of civil society in the DRC.
Summary of National context	The DRC is a fragile and post-conflict state. Its fragility and its post-conflict situation forces it to work hard on this objective in order to permanently reverse the trend and hope for development. Transparency International published on January 29, 2019 the report on the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) for the year 2018.The Corruption Perception Index reveals that most countries in sub-Saharan Africa have regressed with an overall score of 32%. The Democratic Republic of Congo scores 21 percent, ranking it 161 out of 180 countries in the 2018 Corruption Perception Index. This means that the DRC is among the 20 most corrupt countries on the planet. The reports make it clear that the resources diverted by corruption in the DRC can, if they are invested in development, beg the recourse to external assistance. The relevance of this study is obvious because of the extent of the scourge of corruption in the DRC with its devastating effects on economic development, the corrosion of our social cohesion and the destabilization of our political order. The level of corruption in the DRC has prompted voters to vote against the Kabila regime, which was alleged to have worked hard to eradicate corrupt practices in the country.
Focus Area of case study	**Goal 16 Target 16.5**
Key Government Goal 16 Implementation Actions to date	A National Anti-Corruption Forum was established in DRC in in 2009. The government took a "Zero Tolerance" initiative. Unfortunately, the Congolese state seems to have distanced itself from its national and international commitments. Neither the relevant provisions of the Constitution of the Republic or national anti-corruption legislation have led to an outcome of zero tolerance. As such, the work of the Forum and the 104 resolutions resulting from it constitute the logical and regulatory framework for the elaboration and legitimization of a national anti-corruption strategy for the DRC. The foundations of the National Forum on the fight against corruption allowed the Congolese people, first, to become aware of the dangers of corruption, then to provide the DRC with legal and institutional mechanisms to fight against corruption, and to restore, and good governance and the culture of integrity. The critical analysis of the degree of evolution of corruption in the DRC, reports three very challenging findings: (i) More than 50% of the Congolese population

	engage in corrupt practices. The segment of the population most affected is that living in large cities and urban-rural centers;(ii) Corruption is becoming, in Congolese society, a way of life and a system of management of the state apparatus;(iii) No sector and no level of national life seems to be spared by corrupt practices. The results of surveys carried out in 2005 and 2009, on the penetration rate of corruption in the DRC, accredit these different hypotheses, which at first glance seem like gratuitous accusations. This is borne out by the results of a survey of 3,000 randomly selected people in Kinshasa (source: OCP, 2009).The fight against corruption is clearly amongst the priority targets of the SDGs in DR Congo. The Congolese government has done little to date to take advantage of the SDG's Goal 16 to renew the impetus on a comprehensive anti-corruption drive in this country.
Key Civil Society Actions to date	Civil society is engaged in the process of monitoring and supporting the implementation of Goal 16 in the DRC, but its actions are very limited at present due to a lack of capacity, resources and co-ordination of CSOs across the DRC. Consequently, civil society's actions relating to Goal 16 do not yet produce the expected effects. Civil society's concern is to face this challenge, to try to think outside the box and to produce work that should contribute to a positive change in the situation of corruption in the DRC.
National level Recommendations	▪ Effective implementation of the relevant basic options contained in the National Strategy for Combating Corruption prepared for the Government of the Republic and its annexes. The DRC must imperatively rely on anti-corruption laws that integrate preventive and repressive aspects. ▪ The President of the Republic will have to make strong decisions with visible impact. Thus for the implementation of the reforms envisaged in order to contribute to the fight against corruption the President's office should (i) Provide the anti-corruption bodies with the necessary means to stop the spread of this scourge;(ii) Provide animators and members of these bodies with protection, good working conditions and life;(iii) Establish a legal consultation framework to create coherence in the fight against corruption and coordination of all activities in this area; ▪ A charter of good behavior must be developed to govern relations between public institutions and civil society; ▪ Information must be exchanged on good practices in sectoral anti-corruption programs; ▪ International cooperation in the fight against corruption between the DRC and its neighbors and with the countries of the international community, on the other hand must be strengthened; ▪ Politicians and public or political leaders must stress the importance of ethics, to support good behavior and to preach by the example of their own conduct; ▪ Codes of conduct must be established, understood as standards of values, obligations and restrictions; ▪ Professional socialization mechanisms must be established, that is to say administrative procedures, audits, performance evaluations, consultation and supervision mechanisms; ▪ An ethics coordinating body, must be established ie a clear organization chart of all the structures involved in the fight against corruption in order to avoid any possible conflicts or contradictions.

"Strengthening child protection and human rights institution in Slovenia"

Organization	Organization Name: SLOGA – NGO Platform for Development, Global Education and Humanitarian Aid, Ljubljana, Slovenia, Europe
Organization's mission and work	SLOGA is a Slovenian NGO platform/network bringing together 4 Slovenian NGOs active in the field of International Development Cooperation, Global Education and Humanitarian Aid. As an umbrella organization, SLOGA mostly focuses on advocacy, capacity development, awareness-raising and information service activities. In 2017, SLOGA has initiated establishment of the so-called Coalition 2030, with the purpose of promoting Slovenia's responsibility in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals.
Summary of National context	Slovenia embedded implementation of the 2030 Agenda into the 2030 Development Strategy of Slovenia[1], adopted by the Government of Slovenia in 2017. The strategy outlines 12 development goals of Slovenia, among which three goals encompass SDG16 targets: Trustworthy Legal System (national development goal 10), Safe and Globally Responsible Slovenia (goal 11), and Effective Governance and High Quality Public Service (goal 12).
Focus Area of case study	**Goal 16- Targets 16.2, 16.3, 16.10, 16 (a)** – in particular progress in strengthening child protection and human rights institutions, including civil society monitoring role in child protection.
Key Government Goal 16 Implementation Actions to date	Despite significant recent progress in strengthening child protection, Slovenia is currently lacking a national strategic document on children's rights. The previous Programme for Children and Youth has expired at the end of 2016, and while the Government has initiated an inclusive drafting process (engaging also NGOs), the document has not yet been developed. Regarding *human rights protection* in general and human rights institutions, the Human Rights Ombudsman Act has been amended in2017, with a view to allow the Human Rights Ombudsman to acquire Status A under the 1993 Paris Principles on the Status of State Institutions for Human Rights adopted by the United Nations General Assembly. With this amendment, Slovenia will ensure a full-fledged state institution for human rights. A new Centre for Human Rights has been established within the institution, to ensure monitoring human rights standards. In general, the 2030 Agenda is still not embedded within various line ministries and NGOs, and 2030 Agenda issues are still addressed in silos, with cross-sectorial partnerships lacking
Key Civil Society Actions to date	Civil society monitoring of 2030 Agenda implementation in Slovenia is developing, in line with the efforts for stronger positioning of civil society in policy-making. Individual SDG16 targets are monitored by individual NGOs (e.g. Corruption Perceptions Index), but joint and comprehensive monitoring efforts have not yet been established. While Slovenia has submitted its Voluntary National Review in 2017, Slovenian NGOs have not participated in the process of developing the national review, nor have had the capacities to draft the civil society

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[1] Available at: http://www.vlada.si/fileadmin/dokumenti/si/projekti/2017/srs2030/en/Slovenia_2030.pdf.

	report. Regarding monitoring of child rights implementation in Slovenia, Slovenian civil society has started to draft an alternative report on Convention on the Rights of the Child implementation in Slovenia. The alternative report is drafted by NGOs working in the field of child rights, with the purpose of highlighting issues pertaining to protection of vulnerable children, identified in practical work with children/support provision, and identified gaps and bottlenecks on systemic level. The main challenge has been lacking resources and capacities – monitoring implementation of UN treaty bodies provisions or SDGs requires both, to analyse findings from the ground, connect them with systemic level, and develop recommendations for the government. Since this process is still ongoing, it is challenges to assess successes. Nevertheless, the civil society has been advocating strongly for the Government to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a Communications Procedure, especially after the ratification procedure being stalled in the inter-ministerial cooperation for many years, and the coordinated NGO advocacy efforts have certainly contributed towards ratification of the Protocol.
National level Recommendations	

National Case Study : Civil Society monitoring Goal 16 implementation in Nigeria

"Tackling Gender-based violence, increasing public access to information and enhancing human security in Nigeria "

Organization	Nigeria Network of NGOs (NNGO), Lagos, Nigeria, Africa
Organization's mission and work	Established in 1992, The Nigeria Network of NGOs (NNNGO represents over 2,400 organizations ranging from small groups working at the local level, to larger networks working at the national level) . It supports Nigerian NGOs in their work on poverty reduction, promotion of human rights and in bringing development to the door-steps of the common man. It provides a range of services and opportunities to its members in order to support them to achieve their organizational objectives and also exert influence on issues of national importance.
Summary of National context	Nigeria has been set aback by internal crises and outbreaks of violence that undermine the SDG agenda. Currently prevalent is the violence perpetuated by the Fulani militia, bandits and the cases of reckless killings by security forces, especially the police and its special squad known as the Special Anti-robbery squad (SARS). However, the Nigerian government has put measures in place through a multi-stakeholder response to curb this menace and the promote the implementation of Goal 16. To this end, legal frameworks have been developed and institutions created to meet with the requirements of implementing this goal. It is expected that before 2030, Nigeria will have made significant progress towards achieving Goal 16.

Focus Area of case study	Goal 16 Targets 16.1, 16,4, 16.5, 16,9, 16.10
Key Government Goal 16 Implementation Actions to date	In providing legal identity for all, asides the birth certificate given by the National Populated Council to citizens born in the country, the government has begun a process to capture the identities of minors from the age of 0 to 15 years by the National Identity Management Commission (NIMC). This enrolment which is in its pilot phase will enable every citizen, including children to be enrolled and issued the National Identification Number (NIN). Before now, the Commission only issued the NIN to citizens and legal residents aged 16 years and above. In curbing illicit financial flow, the Presidential Advisory Committee against Corruption (PACAC) was established in 2015 to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy, as a measure to rejuvenate the weakened anti-corruption war. In response to goal 16.2, the Nigerian government has taken a firm step to stop child marriage in the nation with a campaign to protect the girl child launched in Abuja on the 29 November 2016, alongside the African Union Campaign to End Child Marriage in Africa. It's a 5-year project (2016-2021) known as the "National Strategic Plan to End Child Marriage in Nigeria". It aims to highlight the multi-sectoral, multifaceted activities needed to end child marriage in Nigeria. It is based on the premise of a coordination platform led by the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development and co-chaired by Save the Children. To reduce the cases of Gender Based Violence (GBV), especially violence against women, Nigeria adopted in 2006 a Framework and Plan of Action for the National Gender Policy. Consequently, the federal and state governments adopted several legislative and policy instruments, including The Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act of 2015, which prohibits female genital mutilation, harmful widowhood practices, harmful traditional practices and all forms of violence against persons in both private and public life. Some states in Nigeria have enacted laws and created offices in response to GBV, such as, the Lagos State Domestic and Sexual Violence Response Team (DSVRT), established in 2014; and the Ekiti state Gender-Based Violence (Prohibition) Law, 2011, the law covers diverse types and forms of violence. Also, in a bid to ensure speedy dispensation of justice, Lagos State Government in January 2018, inaugurated four special courts solely for the prosecution of sexual offences and corruption cases. Two courts will adjudicate on special offences (economic and financial crimes), while the two others will try sexual offences. The Sexual Offences Court is the first of its kind in Nigeria and we hope through advocacy, other states will follow suite. More still, fully initiated at the federal level.
Key Civil Society Actions to date	There is a synergy between the CSOs and the DSVRT in fighting gender-based violence. CSOs have played a major role in advocacy and awareness on GBV. As a follow-up, they provide support for victims of domestic violence. They also organize training programs for female lawyers to defend women's rights in domestic violence in court. They have been in the forefront of creating awareness especially around the yearly 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence (GBV), which is a time to remember victims and survivors of GBV and further re-evaluate the effectiveness of interventions currently in place to address the problem. Also, CSOs in partnership with development organisations led the Launch of the National Strategy to End Child Marriage in Nigeria. However, the prevalence of GBV in Northern Nigeria could be attributed to the provisions of the Penal Code which specifically encourages violence against women. "Section 55(1)(d) of the Penal Code of Northern Nigeria provides that an assault by a man on a woman is not an offense if they are married, if native law or custom recognizes such 'correction' as lawful, and if there is no grievous hurt". On access to information, the Freedom of Information Act – 2011, affords everyone regardless of tribe, age, creed, a right of access to information or records held by public institutions and relevant private entities, irrespective of the form in which such information or records are kept. However, primacy is granted to the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act in instances of conflict with other laws. In a bid to facilitate openness, transparency, accountability in

	governance and to deepen institutional and policy reforms, the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) joined the Open Government Partnership (OGP) in July 2016 as the 70th country. OGP brings together governments and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) as true partners at both the national and international level. Towards ensuring the protection of civic space in the fight against ML and TF, CSOs play a role in collaborating and partnering with Regulatory agencies in creating awareness and sensitizing NPOs through series of workshops, conferences and meetings on the need to ensure their organisations are compliant to the AML/CFT rules and obligations within the sector. Such as the need to register their organisation with the CAC and SCUML, perform customer due diligence on donors and clients, report suspicious transactions to the NFIU, file annual returns to the CAC, report currency and cash-based transactions to SCUML, among others. In general, CSOs have been instrumental in grass root advocacy, awareness and sensitization, geared towards the actualization of goal 16 and all its targets.
National level Recommendations	▪ Enhance political commitment to implementation of Goal 16 of the SDGs, to develop or revise the national security architecture, to align policies that impact on social justice across government programmes and policies and to strengthen legal frameworks and strategic institutional capacity for security. ▪ Improve accessibility for registration of citizen, coverage, management and security of citizens information captured by the National Identity Management Commission (NIMC). ▪ Review, revise if appropriate and cost the National End Child Marriage Strategy, align policies that impact on the education and capacities of the girl and boy child across different programmes and policies of government and strengthen capacities at the Ministry of Women Affairs in order to deliver on the strategy.

National Case Study : Civil Society monitoring the implementation of Goal 16 in Nepal

"Enhancing civic participation in Nepal"

Organization	NGO Federation of Nepal (NFN) is an umbrella organization of 6247 NGOs in Nepal
Organization's mission and work	Since its establishment in 1991, the NFN apart from defending NGOs' autonomy has been fighting for promoting human rights, social justice and pro-poor development. Today, it has evolved as a leading civil society organisation in Nepal with 6,089 NGOs affiliated to it from across the country and has also received Special Consultative Status from UN Economic and Social Council.
Summary of National context	In September 2015, Nepal introduced a new constitution which was guaranteed the freedom of association and expressions being a citizen of Nepal. The new federal system envisaged a stronger foundation of rights and entitlements which was opportunities for NFN to take initiatives for widening and maintaining independent action for safe and enabling civil society space through close coordination, cooperation and advocacy with the government. NFN after consultation with various federation, alliance and network jointly decided to develop CSO Civic Charter as a means of moral binding document for self- regulation.

Focus Area of case study	Goal 16.10
Key Government Goal 16 Implementation Actions to date	Nepal is in the process of integrating the goals of SDGs into national agenda, development plans and programmes. For this the National Planning Commission (NPC) established high level institutional mechanisms for strategic guidance, policy address, coordination and monitoring, and integration of SDGs into national level plans and budgets. The NPC also redefined SDG 16 indicators, targets and disseminated these to the representative of CSOs in various forums. It is a notable problem in the country that data is not easily available related to SDG 16 and its targets. The government is collecting secondary data to maintain minimum and fundamental activities to address SDG 16. They are trying to build relationships with CSOs and their organizations and trying to coordinate action for localizing SDG 16 at the provincial level
Key Civil Society Actions to date	As part of its support for the implementation of Goal 16 in Nepal, on September 21, 2018, NFN organized a consultation meeting with its board members to form a taskforce to discuss and draft the document, the committee consisted members and representatives from different federations, network and alliance to draft the charter. On November 13, 2018, NFN organized consultation with federation, alliance and networks and finalized draft civic charter comprehensive discussion among representatives from different federations, and alliances which includes; Federation of Community Forestry Users Group (FECOFUN), Federation of Drinking Water and Sanitation Users Nepal (FEDWASUN), National Federation of Disable Nepal (NFDN), National Association of Community Users Nepal (NACEUN), National Federation of Irrigation Water User's Association Nepal (NFIWUAN) and Association of Community Radio Broadcasters (ACORAB).The civic charter has prepared in very simple Nepali languages to complement SDG 16 and widely disseminated with short orientation to all NFN member organizations with guidelines for adopting all points in their own organization to follow the points for institutional integrity and mutual understanding particularly focusing on accountability and transparency to enhance and demonstrate their own credibility among people concerned for sustainable development. NFN always strive towards building CSOs to make them able for analyzing the situation of enabling environment and able to take advocacy actions to protect their freedom, independency and safer space. The final civic charter was developed and promulgated during the convened National Civil society conference on 30th November and 1st December 2018, Kathmandu, Nepal. Fifteen different federations participated and agreed the points and committed for future adoption.
National level Recommendations	• The government of Nepal should take the necessary steps to ensure a systematic data collection process and other relevant mechanisms at national level. It should coordinate with all stakeholders with the aim of enhancing participatory democracy, strengthening the overall democratic cycle, in particular by reinforcing an active role for civil society organizations in the monitoring and implementation of Goal 16 of the SDGs. • It is strongly recommended that human rights and fundamental freedoms are strengthened and awareness promoted at local as well as provincial government level so that human rights defenders and victims of repression and abuse are protected, as is required by SDG 16.

"Mapping Civil Society involvement in SDG 16 monitoring & implementation"

Organization	British Columbia Council for International Cooperation- BCCIC, Vancouver, BC. Canada, North America
Organization's mission and work	BCCIC is one of the leading voices for civil society organizations in the province of British Colombia. It acts as liaison among different provincial and national governments on matters related to Canada's sustainable development policies. We promote and support the implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, both locally and globally through public engagement, capacity building, networking, policy and representation, research, and youth engagement.
Summary of National context	The overall assessment of the number, geographical location, and capacities of civil society organizations working on SDG 16 in Canada is still unclear. Beginning in 2016, BCCIC initiated a project to visually map civil society involvement on the SDGs, particularly on SDG 16, throughout Canada. In the latest phase of this project BCCIC has produced a 'Movement Map' containing more than 11,500 civil society organizations that have been screened from over 30,000 organizations in total. Many have been screened for basic engagement and a focus on SDG16. The mapping methodology process was hampered by incomplete access to 2019 data on registered non-profits within each province. By accessing a mixture of the official provincial corporate registry and reliable third party data a team of 12+ staff developed a classification system based on the 169 SDG targets and a Canada-specific criteria informed by Statistics Canada's SDG data hub to classify organizations. To ensure reliable results from mapping and to ensure better understanding on the key gaps for SDG16, a much deeper analysis is needed. That will allow for a better grasp of the civil society's involvement on SDG 16, particularly those working on SDG targets 16.1; 16.2; 16.4; and 16.5 with their implications and integrated approaches that advance both sustainable development, peace and justice.The current results showcase a concentration of organizations throughout Canada, by areas of their mission, vision and programmatic priorities. This exercise marks the first step toward deeper understanding of capacities and gaps among civil society to address causes and raise awareness across all layers of society about their role in SDG implementation. Ultimately the analysis will contribute to enhanced collaboration and coordination among diverse partners who can complement government's preparedness to achieve SDGs by the given deadline.
Focus Area of case study	**Goal 16 Targets 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.(a), 16.(b).**

Key Government Goal 16 Implementation Actions to date	An SDG Unit has recently been established to lead the efforts on better understanding the situation on the ground concerning the SDGs and their implementation through data collection, analysis, resourcing, and policy alignment. Currently, there is little official analysis provided of the interlinkages between the various SDGs. There is also a lack of knowledge around the institutional implications of addressing potential linkages in an integrated way. The statistical body in Canada, Statistics Canada, does have data on goal 16 using the targets and indicators established by the UN. This data includes Targets, Indicators, Unit of measure, Reference period, Latest data, Previous period, Data for previous period, Data provider, Source, and Data visualization. The data that is currently available was collected prior to the adoption of Agenda 2030, which means that the entire data se tis not fully aligned with the SDGs. There are many SDGs, targets, and indicators that are either under review, or where the indicator is still being developed and there is no data available. As the implementation of the SDGs progresses, the assumption is the data will become available Financial support from the Economic and Social Development Canada (ESDC) provides an excellent opportunity to begin to understand the level of engagement, and territorial distribution of organizations across Canada. As the ESDC funds many projects across Canada related to SDG implementation there is a growing need for a whole-of-society approach to all of the SDGs, and specifically to Goal 16. The Canadian government has not made specific strides on Goal 16 from the point of view of the SDG framework and its language. Although there have been actions implemented over recent years that are related to the mandate of Goal 16, these actions were not "framed" in terms of Goal 16. As the Canadian government makes strides on implementing the SDGs and creating a national implementation strategy in the summer of 2019 it is hoped that a Road Map will be developed which will set out exactly how this goal and other goals will be achieved in Canada.
Key Civil Society Actions to date	After talking to civil society from across Canada about Goal 16 and related progress, the lack of knowledge about the issues covered by the goal and its targets emerges as a key theme. Despite the extensive work of Canadian CSOs linked to the mandate of Goal 16 across the country, they are not using the language or the framework of SDG 16. There are many promising initiatives that are related to SDG 16 targets but civil society often has no awareness of and makes no connection with the SDG framework. The Mapping Initiative by BCCIC showed that the concentration of civil society on various targets is not very visible in their public domains. There is a need to look deeper at levels of engagement and incentives for change within civil society. A specific initiative related to SDG 16, includes the work of Impact Hub through the Peace Network's 22 members who use mediation and education to help to bridge divided communities. In Montreal they bring together peace professionals and mediators to provide a space to build and maintain healthy relationships and make the vision of social harmony within cities a reality. The Quebec based Violence Against Women movement works to prevent violence and improve people's interaction, while promoting relationships of non-violence, respect and acceptance with celebration of difference as the main priority for Canada. There are organizations in Canada which hold the government accountable on relevant goal 16 targets without framing their actions or using the language of the SDGs. Many civil society organizations are pushing for implementation of SDGs as an entire framework but on an individual goal level monitoring remains limited. The challenges civil society faces in terms of monitoring and keeping the government accountable for Goal 16 include a lack of awareness about Agenda 2030 to begin with. Increasing knowledge and capacity for these organizations will increase their capacity to monitor the government's progress on SDG 16 and on the implementation of Agenda 2030 as a whole.

National level Recommendations	

National Case Study: Civil Society monitoring Goal 16 implementation in Pakistan

"Countering violent extremism, promoting effective local government & preventing violence against women children & other sexual minorities in Pakistan"

Organization	AwazCDS-Pakistan & Pakistan Development Alliance (PDA), Islamabad, Pakistan , Asia
Organization's mission and work	AwazCDS-Pakistan is a registered NGO since 1995 that also enjoys Special Consultative Status with UNECOSOC since 2012. AwazCDS-Pakistan's core mission is to develop integrated and innovative solutions in cooperation with its partners at all levels to secure the future of marginalized communities across Pakistan by creating rightful spaces and choices of life AwazCDS-Pakistan leads PDA, the national platform of 104 NGOs working together to address issues in governance and accountability processes across the country especially for the meaningful and inclusive implementation of SDGs.
Summary of National context	Pakistan is a country where democratic, governance, culture, values and practices are extremely weak therefore the targets and indicators under Goal 16 like collective and inclusive decision making, increased transparency, rule of law and access to justice, protection of fundamental freedoms, reduced intentional homicide, enforced disappearance and gender based violence, ending child abuse and underage marriages, empowering citizens & strengthening local governance, combating terrorism and extremism, ensuring access to information and peaceful societies are bit challenging despite continuous efforts of the government. Pakistan had joined Open Government Partnership (OGP) in December 2016 however despite several reminders the government has not submitted the action plan as of January 1st 2019 the fourth deadline given by OGP whereas the fifth deadline is set forth for August 31st 2019. Due to the geo-political position and rising terrorism in the region Financial Action Task Force (FATF) has also placed Pakistan in the grey list yet again in June 2018. However, number of mutual evaluations by FATF have recognized that Pakistan has significantly improved in addressing the issues related to terrorism financing and illicit flow of funds etc. National Action Plan was also devised in 2014 to address the issues related to terrorism, countering violent extremism, hate speeches etc. however the implementation of National Action Plan is slow since its inception due to resource constraints and lack of political will.

Focus Area of case study	Goal 16, Targets 16.1,16.2,`16.3,16.4, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.8, 16.9, 16.10, 16 (a) 16 (b)
Key Government Goal 16 Implementation Actions to date	Soon after the adoption of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by United Nations General Assembly in September 2015, Pakistan's national Parliament adopted the SDGs as priority agenda in March 2016. Parliamentary Task Forces were notified at national and provincial levels to set the priority framework as well as to oversight the implementation of SDGs particularly targets and indicators under goal 16. SDG Units were established at national, provincial and regional levels under the aegis of Planning Commission of Pakistan. National Economic Council (NEC) gave the approval of national priority framework in March 2018. Only 69 SDG indicators, out of total 247 globally recognized indicators were selected as national priority indicators. Whereas data and baselines is available against only 50 out of 69 selected national priority indicators. As far as the goal 16 is concerned out of total 21 global indicators only 13 were selected for response in the national priority framework whereas baseline and target is set for only three indicators i.e. primarily regarding intentional homicides (16.1.1), conflict related deaths (16.1.2) and proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological and sexual violence (16.1.3). Any how government has committed to introduce significant policy reforms and stringent laws to reduce all forms of violence, crimes, drug trafficking etc. Government has also committed to implement the necessary tasks for removal of bottlenecks which are creating hurdles in the system to address above mentioned issues. National Accountability Bureau (NAB) as well as anti corruption departments are highly active for the strict application and compliance of anti corruption measures. Right To Information (RTI) law is being implemented in letter & spirit in only one province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa where RTI officers are notified and functional event at sub-district level however the situation of right to information is cumbersome in other areas of Pakistan including the Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT). Government has taken serious measures to strengthen the local governance system across Pakistan and successful model of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province is now being implemented in Punjab, the largest province of Pakistan. Child marriage and marriage under the age of 18 is the criminal offence in Sindh province whereas the rest of 3 three provinces and regions of Islamabad Capital Territory Azad Jammu & Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan are still waiting for law reforms on early forced and child marriages. The government has also committed to align all the annual and multiyear programs and budgets with the SDGs indicators enshrined in the national priority framework. The government has very recently conducted the participatory process for the Voluntary National Review (VNR) of SDGs and the report will be presented in the UN HLPF in July 2019.
Key Civil Society Actions to date	Pakistan Development Alliance has carried out a country wide assessment on Where Pakistan Stands on SDGs in March 2018?. The assessment shares the accomplishments, opportunities, gaps, challenges, recommendations and way forward for the implementation of SDGs in Pakistan. The assessment was carried out by the provincial and national lead organizations of Pakistan Development Alliance and then it was shared with the concerned stakeholders including Parliamentary Task Force members, SDG Units, private sector organizations, CSOs, academics and media. Furthermore the civil society organizations are very active in the thematic and cluster groups formed under the aegis of provincial level planning and development departments in all the four provinces and two regions. Despite challenges like shrinking civic spaces and new financial regulations to control the NGOs in Pakistan, AwazCDS and member organizations of Pakistan Development Alliance from across the country have initiated the inclusive process to conduct an alternate VNR of SDGs in 42 districts across the country in January 2019. 1249 people from all walks of life attended the VNR process out which 81% were male and 19% were females, 40% participants were between the age of 15-29 and 60% were between the age of 30 and above, 20% participants were from government and 80% from non governmental organisations, 8% participants were from religious and sexual

	minorities and 7% of the participants were people living with disabilities (PWDs). This is pertinent to mention that 42% of the participants acknowledged the efforts of government towards achieving SDGs whereas 87% of the participants were NOT satisfied with the action taken by government for achieving the peace, justice and strong institutions (goal16). The alternate VNR report will be shared with all the related stakeholders during UNHLPF 2019. Pakistan Development Alliance also intends to share the findings by organizing Pre-HLPF National Stakeholders Consultation in June 2019.
National level Recommendations	- The Pakistani Government should immediately share its Action Plan with OGP as per the forthcoming 4th deadline for more open and inclusive governance, transparency and accountability - The Pakistani Government should take measures for the effective implementation of National Action Plan by involving all relevant stakeholders including CSOs - The Pakistani Government should take appropriate measures to fulfil FATF requirements in letter & spirit - Stringent laws need to be made and implemented across the country to curb and restraint early, child and forced marriages, violence against women, children and other sexual minorities. - Data gaps need to be identified and addressed as quickly as possible for better policy formulations and realization of SDGs at all levels. A reliable national database system needs to be created with the consent of all related stakeholders including CSOs and government departments. - Effective and efficient local government system need to be introduced with more political and financial autonomy so as localization of SDGs be made possible at district and sub-district levels.

National Case Study : Civil Society monitoring of Goal 16 implementation in Colombia

"Implementing SDG 16 in Colombia in a new political economic legal and environmental context, linked to the peace process and reconciliation"

Organization	Confederación Colombiana de ONG -CCONG Bogotá, Colombia, South America
Organization's mission and work	The Colombian National platform of NGOs, leads, promotes and articulates actions to strengthen the social, political and development role of non-profit entities - ESAL, as co-responsible actors of Sustainable Development and reconciliation in Colombia .I t has within its mission to expand the voice of the collective, from promoting the Social and Political Dialogue for the guarantee of an Enabling Environment (favorable conditions) and the political and civil rights of the sector; as well as implementing advocacy actions linked to public policies and in national and international agendas.
Summary of National context	Colombia faces great challenges: i. Systematic weakening of the enabling environment of CSOs to exercise their social, political and development role, evidenced in the production of a regulation that limits social and political rights (right to organization, peaceful protest, access to public resources for development, among others) and an institutional framework that limits the scenarios of Political Dialogue. ii. The alarming figure of the criminalization, persecution and murder of leaders of CSOs in the territories, especially those who denounce or raise their voices for the guarantee of rights (343 leaders according to the Ombudsman's Office). iii. The resurgence of violence by illegal actors and disputes over territories with the consequent forced displacement of communities. iv. The high levels of corruption, which are evident in the territory. v. The high levels of impunity and lack of guarantee of effective justice. vi.A peace agreement that does not have the political will of the current government for its effective implementation and due process of law that is required to guarantee access to justice, truth, reparation and non-repetition.
Focus Area of case study	**Goal 16 Targets 16.3 ,16.5, 16.6,, 16.7, 16.8, 16.9, 16,10**
Key Government Goal 16 Implementation Actions to date	In general, the National Government created by Presidential Decree the Interinstitutional Commission for the Preparation and Effective Implementation of the Post-2015 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Objectives in February 2015. However, following up on compliance with the functions of the Commission, the results and decisions resulting from the sessions and decisions taken there are not visible and publicly accessible. Likewise, the work plan or timetable is not public. In addition, the document CONPES "Strategy for the implementation of the SDGs in Colombia" was approved: March 15, 2018. It is a long-term social and economic policy document that establishes the adoption of the SDGs as the strategy of sustainable development, leaving with this act, the obligation to effect its implementation to governments, and become public policy actions of mandatory compliance. Through this public policy, the National Government established the creation of a multi-actor platform, "as a space for constant official dialogue between said commission and non-governmental actors and the highest level of participation for the efforts associated with the development of the Agenda 2030 ";

	which has not been implemented to date. With the change of government in August 2018, a new national development plan 2018-2022 is established, which is entitled "Pact for Colombia-Pact for Equity", which defines "long-term national purposes and objectives, the goals and priorities of the state action in the medium term and the strategies and general orientations of the economic, social and environmental policy that will be adopted by the government ". This Development Plan will be approved by the legislature no later than May 15, 2019. In the introduction of the Development Plan 2018-2022, the following text is found: A review of the bases of the Development Plan, allows observing the correlation that the national government is making with the SDGs, an example is the "Pact for legality: effective vigilance and transparent justice so that we all live with freedom and democracy" whose goals and indicators are intended to contribute to the achievement of SDGs 10 and 16,. This action allows continuity in commitment and leadership that the previous government has had within the framework of the Sustainable Development Agenda.
Key Civil Society Actions to date	Since the end of 2012 and up to now, the Colombian Confederation of NGOs has established, together with a network of more than 150 Civil Society Organizations of Colombia, an advocacy agenda based on three key actions, which seeks to strengthen its political role by actively participating in the reflection, analysis, construction of contributions and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda. The three advocacy actions carried out by CCONG together with a group of CSOs are: i) The construction of information.: In this sense, recommendations were made collectively and in a participatory manner to the National Government for the implementation of the agenda, which were delivered in 2015 (Consult here). These recommendations are a reference that invite action; to the mobilization of strategies and resources; and the involvement of all actors of Colombian society to guarantee human rights and development .In 2018, these recommendations were updated recognizing that, for Colombia, the challenge for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and in particular SDG 16, is framed in a new political, economic, legal and institutional context, resulting from the peace process and the reconciliation. ii) Social monitoring: For three consecutive years (2016, 2017 and 2018), the CCONG has carried out three Social Monitoring to comply with the "Recommendations presented to the National Government for the implementation and fulfillment of the Development Agenda", which are framed in SDG 16; in order to assess the progress in it. The methodology is based on recognizing government strategies based on political and civil rights: access to information, participation in the definition of public policies, social control and citizen monitoring. Here it is very important to emphasize that Social Monitoring is done to the rights that we have to fulfill our political role and has served for the Government to recognize that only with visible and participatory actions can trust and dialogue be built. Social Monitoring allows us to focus on the social control action and avoid doing what does not touch us and what we cannot. Indeed, it has been learned by participating CSOs that we cannot compete with the construction of technical information on compliance with the goals in each of the SDGs, since this is a specialized, expensive action that is State responsibility. In front of it, we can have complementary information (or contrast) produced by different sectors. iii) Political and social dialogue The results of Social Monitoring have been the instruments that guide this advocacy action. In this sense, three multi-stakeholder meetings have been held (2016, 2017 and 2018) with the participation of the National Government, the business sector and academia,

	where the presentation of results of Social Monitoring advanced by the CCONG is promoted, and especially the reflection and presentation of proposal so that, from the point of view of civil society, it is complied with. This dialogue with the government allowed that in the second national voluntary report of Colombia presented last year in the High Level Political Forum, the social monitoring of the CCONG as a good practice of social control was recognized,. For Colombian civil society, it is very important to continue to systematically advance Citizen Monitoring, as a tool that allows qualified, orderly and annual traceability; obtain results to continue building confidence scenarios Starting from the Dialogue, the work between peers and the mult-iactor meetings, both at the national level and in the territories. Likewise, CSOs have assumed a social role by valuing the contribution of their value offer to the Sustainable Development Goals, with which, these CSOs begin to recognize themselves as co-responsible actors of development and not as executors of projects and projects. resources.
National level Recommendations	

National Case Study : Civil Society monitoring of Goal 16 implementation in Brazil

"Promoting tax transparency, comprehensive drug laws, violence reduction and security in Brazil"

Organization	Associação Brasileira de Organizações Não-Governamentais – ABONG, Brazil
Organization's mission and work	The Brazilian Association of Non-Governmental Organizations - Abong works to strengthen affiliates defending and promoting human rights and common goods in Brazil. Its actions aim to: 1. Expand and strengthen membership; 2. Counter growing criminalization of civil society; 3. Promote alternative development models focusing on good living, social and environmental justice; 4. Foster public policies social control and participatory democracy; and, 5. Develop international advocacy efforts.

Summary of National context	In 2018, Jair Bolsonaro was elected president with an anti-rights rhetoric that impacts heavily SDG 16 policy areas. Brazil already has the homicides world record and in January 2019, president Bolsonaro loosened gun control laws and proposed an anticrime package that will likely increase police brutality, impunity, mass incarceration and racial inequality, since those killed and incarcerated are in majority black or multiracial. The increase in killings and femicides in 2019 may be linked to authorities' inflammatory discourse. Brazil currently ranks 105/180 at the Corruption Perceptions Index. Illicit outflows amount to 1.5% of GDP. Criminal laws generated to restrict criminal organizations have been used to target civil society leaders, alongside the Antiterrorism Law, for being too broad. Brazil is considered the most dangerous place for human rights defenders and will likely remain so. During campaign, Bolsonaro vowed to end activism and in office, authorized government oversight of domestic and international NGOs. Secrecy extension under the Freedom of Information Act was quickly reversed after outcry, yet the government refuses to enforce adequate transparency on cabinet members. Moreover, an authoritarian decree extinguished 700 Councils dismantling key arrangements for decision-making and social control, generating insecurity for the constitutional right of participation.
Focus Area of case study	**Goal 16 Targets 16.1, 16.4.16.6, 16.10**
Key Government Goal 16 Implementation Actions to date	In 2016, Brazil's government created an SDG National Commission to monitor and promote the 2030 Agenda and even with the impeachment of president Dilma Rousseff, activities continued, including an online Platform with available national data on the SDG targets, the adjustment of targets to the national context and an award for best practices (2018). In 2018, Brazil ratified the Arms Trade Treaty and signed the Escazú Agreement. A year prior, had been reviewed at the UN Human Rights Council (UPR), accepting but 4 of the 246 recommendations. International engagement and monitoring of the Agenda took place, but implementation of SDGs continued to suffer from budgetary cuts and austerity measures enforced in December 2016. Several UN experts noted the negative impacts on human rights guarantees: "from 2015 to 2017, social investments were reduced by an estimated $42 billion, or 6% of Brazil's total expenditures and expected to remain capped at this level for the next 20 years despite the many identified requirements of the most disenfranchised population in the country". The Brazilian Civil Society Working Group for the 2030 Agenda stated in its spotlight report: "evidence presented by this Report, contrasts reality with the discourse of the executive and legislative powers in relation to pursuit of the SDGs", unveiling that efforts in data monitoring and international participation meant very little sided with the "dismantling of the main mechanisms of social and environmental protection, won over the course of many decades". If at national level, implementation is suffering, the same cannot be said for the local level. Security and policing, core aspects of SDG16, are States' duty and many local governments have adopted SDG metrics to shape policies in security, governance and transparency. Localizing the SDGs accounts 93 Brazilian members and there are several active coalitions highlighting good practices. But all public information regarding the federal government engagement with the 2030 Agenda ends in December 2018. Bolsonaro reneged Brazil's commitment to host COP25 and has since declared that the Bible guides Brazil at the UN. In his first months in power, journalists were blocked from meetings and the press attacked, public information was removed from the internet and credibility of statistics bodies questioned. Additionally, participation arrangements were dismantled. Regarding the SDGs, no public action has been taken. Brazil had committed to presenting a VNR at the HLPF, but civil society representatives were informed that no report will be shared at the occasion.

Key Civil Society Actions to date	Civil society embraced the 2030 Agenda and was a key agent to push Brazil into committing to a leading role in the negotiations period. Since 2014, the Brazilian Civil Society Working Group for the 2030 Agenda has facilitated dialogues with the government, alongside Abong. The SDG National Commission, created in 2016, counts with parity of civil servants and civil society representatives to implement the agenda nationally. Besides participating, civil society has had the crucial role of showing that data regarding the SDGs can be cutting-edge and still misleading. Often, numbers can disguise the reality. After the government decision to cap social expenditures for 20 years, civil society has been vocal is showing the impacts on the guarantee and promotion of human rights in general, but also international commitments such as the 2030 Agenda. Not only civil society has produced shadow reports of the SDGs progress and comprehensive recommendations to improve accountability and transparency, but also quality data and analysis to monitor and correct the implementation of public policies. The intent is to provide inputs for debate locally and nationally in Brazil, but also pressure the country to fulfill its global commitments. Advocacy initiatives led to the creation of a Parliamentarian Group to accompany the SDGs, several campaigns have been launched, calling for transparency on tax breaks concessions, for comprehensive drug laws, for violence reduction and security, initiatives to monitor the use of the Freedom of Information Act, as well as practical guides to help groups use the law to strengthen advocacy asks around SDG6. Civil society has been a crucial actor to bring the 2030 agenda to grassroots groups and local governments, pushing them to assess opportunities in the SDGs framework. In regard to SDG16, civil society has reinforced its enabler role for other goals in increasing transparency and accountability.
National level Recommendations	

National Case Study : Civil Society monitoring of Goal 16 implementation in the United Kingdom

"Ensuring effective accountable and inclusive institutions, providing justice for all, and maintaining a peaceful & inclusive society for sustainable development in the UK"

| Organization | Involve- UK Stakeholders for Sustainable Development |

Organization's mission and work	Involve is the UK's leading public participation charity, on a mission to put people at the heart of decision-making. The UK Stakeholders for Sustainable Development (UKSSD) is a cross-sector network of organisations who work together to drive action on the UN Sustainable Development Goals in the UK.
Summary of National context	SDG16 aspires to protect fundamental freedoms, access to justice, a peaceful society, reduced corruption and bribery, as well as increased transparency and participatory decision-making. The UK is a long-established western democracy, and co-founded the Open Government Partnership (OGP) in 2011, working with civil society to increase transparency, empower citizens, fight corruption, and harness new technologies to strengthen governance. Many of the commitments made under the OGP process have pushed the UK towards achieving many of the targets of SDG16: Committing to a public register of the beneficial ownership of overseas companies owning UK property and bidding for government contracts; Improving extractive industry payment and revenue transparency; Adopting the Open Contracting Data Standard; and, developing and publishing a new cross-departmental Anti-Corruption Strategy, However, the UK's departure from the European Union, on top of contemporary challenges such as the removal of legal aid, the threat from populism and impact of social media, terrorism, and high-level corruption, mean the UK Government cannot afford to be any more complacent about backsliding on the implementation of SDG16.
Focus Area of case study	**Goal 16 Targets 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.8, 16.9, 16.10, 16(a), 16 (b)**
Key Government Goal 16 Implementation Actions to date	The UK Government's approach to implementing the SDGs has primarily involved the incorporation of relevant Goals in the Single Departmental Plans (SDPs) of individual government departments. Its rationale is to align existing policies and programmes with the Goals and embed the targets in departmental decision-making. As no cross-cutting national implementation plan exists it is widely recognised that this process has so far had limited success. There is no agreed process for redesigning or ensuring new policies and programmes embed the SDG targets. Many of the targets within SDG16 are the remit of the Home Office which has identifies which of its existing priority areas contribute to specific SDGs at Goal level but not at target or indicator level. The UK Government's Voluntary National Review will be presented to the High-Level Political Forum in 2019. This process has also allocated individual Goals to lead departments. It has resulted in better awareness and will result in improvements to the SDPs as they are reproduced annually but it is still lacking coherence, a formal mechanism or process for review and decision-making and the systematic approach an implementation plan would allow. As Scotland (in its National Performance Framework)1 and Wales (in the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act)2 take measures to report and track progress on the SDGs, further UK-wide measures to ensure effective, accountable and inclusive institutions, provide justice for all and maintain a peaceful and inclusive society for sustainable development by 2030 and beyond are needed.
Key Civil Society Actions to date	In 2018, UKSSD published a report that assessed the UK's performance on the SDGs. The report 'Measuring Up' is the most comprehensive review of the current situation in the UK conducted to date.[2] It tells us what is happening in the UK for people, the environment and the economy. The report was produced by over 100 organisations, whose inputs were coordinated by UKSSD with the financial backing of a number of large charities and businesses. The first part of the report assessed the UK's performance goal by goal, the second part considered the types of governance architecture that would be needed to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs. The

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[2] https://www.ukssd.co.uk/measuringup

	production of the chapter on Goal 16 was led by Involve. Using baseline data provided by academic partners and checked by the Office of National Statistics, Involve researched and analysed the UK's performance against each of the SDG16 indicators. This included an assessment of the policy landscape in the UK. This research was published and a wider range of stakeholders was invited to review and contribute. The assessment was then revisited by Involve and amended based on feedback, before it was finalised as a summary chapter which was included in the final report. The main challenge UKSSD and Involve faced in producing Measuring Up and the Goal 16 chapter in particular was the low level of awareness from organisations and institutions with appropriate expertise. This speaks of the low awareness and engagement in the UK generally. Measuring up has been noted as a significant contribution to the UK Government's VNR. It has been cited in the media, and received wide praise. The full report has been downloaded over 5000 times, and the SDG16 chapter has been downloaded more than 200 times.
Two National level Recommendations	(*25 word maximum*)

National Case Study: Civil Society monitoring Goal 16 implementation in the Timor Leste

Organization Name, Location & Region	The Timor-Leste NGO Forum (FONGTIL), Timor Leste, East Asia
Organization's mission and work	as an umbrella organization for local, national and international organizations FONGTIL is operating based on the principle of a rights approach to development. In addition, the role and function of FONGTIL is to promote, defend and advocate for the fulfilment of the rights of the people through the implementation of government programme and its budget execution. To realize its vision by promoting, advocating and building partnership and cooperation with other sectoral NGOs and civil society to ensure that communities are free from exploitation, discrimination and fully participate in political decision as well as to be a voice for voiceless in the society.
Summary of National context	(Timor-Leste has place SDG 16 as fundamental SDG to accelerate the progress in achieving other SDGs. Because high level of peaceful, security, access to justice and strong institution are key leaving no one behind in all sectors. Although the country has sufficient civic space

	for civil society participation but there have been cases reported on journalist and media been threatened and there have several incidents where civil society members were brutally responded to demonstrations that have been taking in front of National Parliament House. Corruption have found as prevalent in Timor-Leste which hinders development and destroy human rights principles to fulfil human every citizen's human rights. However, laws and oversight institution to tackle corruption cases are remained weak and lack of political commitment to fight against corruption.
Focus Area of national case study	*16.1, 16.2, 16.3. 16.5. 16.6, 16.7, 16.10, 16,b*
Key Government Goal 16 Implementation Actions to date	the Council of Minister approved SDGs through Government Resolution No. 34 of 2015 on 23 September 2015. In 2015, the VI Constitutional Government of Timor-Leste and civil society through FONGTIL signed a Memorandum of Understanding to do social audit fostering transparency and accountability to enhance partnership between the government and the CSOs. In October 2016, Timor-Leste launched National Action Plan for the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security 2016-2020. The NAP calls for actions to advance the participation and leadership of women in all aspects of decision-making and peace building, beyond just numbers.
Key Civil Society Actions to date	The engagement of FONGTIL and Rede Feto in the process of SDGs implementation has been limited to contribute to VNR report. This engagement including participating in the workshops and consultation for VNR writing. Although the government have been trying to align SDGs implementation with the its Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030 however that has been limited to this level of engagement as not much has been clear mechanism for the implementation.
Two National level Recommendations	- Aligning National Monitoring and Evaluation System with SDGs targets and indicators - linking SDGs with UPR implementation and CEDAW as well as other international treaties - Managing and allocating resources to implement SDGs in all sector - Engage CSOs in raising awareness on SDGs at the local level - Strengthening oversight mechanism through SDG working group - Straitening the role of oversight body to including National Parliament to monitor SDGs implementation

Forus National Case Study : Goal 16