**SDG Assignment**

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**(Goal 16, Targets 16.2 and 16.3)**

**1. Description of the goal, targets and indicators. Indicators methodology**

The Sustainable Development Goal monitored by the indicators of this paper is the 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”. The three main pillars of the goal are Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions. The two targets studied aim at ending the children and youth abuse, exploitation and violence (16.2). They also seek the reduction of human trafficking (16.2), the promotion of laws and the equal access to justice of all citizens (16.3).

In order to measure the improvements made in the goal and targets implementation, a number of indicators are assessed. Thus for target 16.2, the victims of human trafficking, the number of youth who experienced physical punishments and/or aggression and the cases of sexual violence of youth up to the age of 18 are monitored. The indicators also provide requirements in their calculations as age or division by a particular number of people (e.g. per 100,000 population). For target 16.3, the number of victims of violence that reported their victimization to competent authorities and the proportion of the unsentenced detainees are being monitored. Time period as, for instance, 12 months for the victims that reported their cases are used in the target assessment.

**2. Importance of the goal and targets for Aruba**

The goal 16 is important to Aruba because from reducing the corruption and the bribery that still exist in the political system of the island, the whole society could benefit. The budget money that are theft or those from tax evasion can be redirected to improving the education, healthcare and the public infrastructure and hence the quality of life. The second and the third targets of this goal are also important. Aruba could definitely benefit from a better enforcement of its laws. Even though a peaceful island, sexual abuse and physical violence still represent social issues that need to be solved for the sake of the overall welfare of the population. Having a low crime and violence rate also plays an important role in marketing the island as a peaceful and safe place for tourists to come. Another issue related to these two targets is the children domestic aggression.

**3. Influence of the goal and targets on the waste management in Aruba**

In a less corrupt and more inclusive society as the goal 16 fights for, the focus can be transferred from fighting corruption, violence and building strong institutions to redirecting money to the well-being of the population. As part of a wealthy society, having a good waste management, implementing recycle policies, banning plastic bags and products represent a crucial part. The sustainable development means among others to be able to keep clean the environment for the future generations. Reducing the water, air and soil pollution created by a weak waste management could be achieved only in a society with strong institutions and less corruption. In the end, this is a kind of society that Aruba aims at. Nevertheless, the targets themselves (16.2 and 16.3) do not strongly influence the waste management in Aruba.

**4. Indicators monitoring in Aruba**

Central Bureau of Statistics – Aruba (CBS) issues every fourth year starting with 2013 the *Health Monitor Aruba*. Among the topics that the survey took data for, we encounter Child/Youth Abuse. Thus, regarding the target 16.2, CBS publishes every fourth year data on the number of child below 17 years old that experienced **physical abuse** by caregivers. The data though is further from being measured every month and do not specify if the abuse was caused by the caregivers. In the same report, there is data collected for the children and youth below 17 years old that experienced **sexual abuse**. However, the SDG indicator calls for the measurement of the proportion of persons aged 18 to 29 that experienced childhood sexual abuse and not the current number of sexual abuses among children. (source: http://cbs.aw/wp/index.php/2013/07/11/health-monitor-2013/). Another report that includes statistics on **sexual violence** among youth is *Youlth Health Survey – In country report (Aruba 2012)* issued in 2013 by the Department of Public Health Aruba, Epidemiology and Research Unit.

Regarding the **human trafficking** cases, there are no data collected annually, but a research conducted by Aruba Anti-Human Trafficking and Smuggling Taskforce and published in 2012 includes a number of alleged or confirmed cases for the time period 2009-2012. There are also details offered regarding the sex and the form of exploitation (source: A situational Analysis of Aruba’s Response to Human Trafficking, Research conducted on behalf of IOM by Letizia Maduro, 2013). It seems that another organization exists, but it is unclear if it replaced the previous one. It is named Counter Trafficking Taskforce Aruba and should provide data on topic. They only have a Facebook page, and not a website or any report issued (source: https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/countries/2017/271136.htm).

Statistics on the pre-trial prison population rate (measuring the **unsentenced detainees**) were found on the www.prisonstudies.org for 2005 and 2007 and seem to be issued by the Korrektie Instituut Aruba (source: http://www.prisonstudies.org/country/aruba-netherlands). However, there were no data found that could back the proportion of **victims of violence who** **reported their victimization** during the last year. The inquired source was CBS that presents crime statistics, but not the number of victimizations reported to authorities.

Overall, the level of statistical coverage of the two targets is low. Most of the time the statistics provided are not totally related to the SDG targets or indicators and the statistics are not upgraded.