Environmental science

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**Sustainable Development Goal**

**Question 1: Describe what SDG target and goal your indicator is monitoring, and how?**

**Answer:**

This report goes on about the SDG target and goals of peace, justice, and strong institutions also referred to as the 16th SDG. The first target that I have been assigned to do is one that focuses to significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crimes by 2030. Two indicators are monitoring this target. The first indicator monitors the total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars. The second indicator monitors the proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instrument, once again, by 2030. The second target that I have been assigned focuses on substantially reducing corruption and bribery in all forms. Two indicators are also monitoring this target. The first indicator monitors the proportions of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months and the second indicator of this target monitors the 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.

**Question 2: Why is this SDG target and goal important to Aruba?**

**Answer:**

This SDG is very important for Aruba because without peace, justice, and strong institutions it is much harder to have sustainable developments. There is a need for these factors as much as in Aruba as in any country. High levels of armed violence and insecurity have a distinctive impact on a country’s development. Illicit financial flows include money laundering, tax evasion, and transnational corruption/bribery and trade mispricing. Illicit financial flows help to enable conflict and violence. It is shown that illicit financial flows have funded the violent competition for a power and control by rebel groups, terrorists, organized criminals, and governments in a very diverse range of violent context. Corruption in a judiciary system leads to improper justice and victims of offense might suffer. Corruption can have many negative impacts on a community. People can start disregarding officials involved in corruption by talking negatively about or to him. Rulers of the nations lose respect among the public.

**Question 3: How does this SDG target and goal relate to waste management in Aruba?**

**Answer:**

According to the basil convention globalization and the worldwide production of millions of tonnes of waste gave rise to the illegal movement and dumping of waste particularly in developing countries, posing serious risks to the environment and human health. Which could also relate to Aruba if bigger matters or fewer regulations were to happen. A couple of weeks ago we were assigned to do a project where we had to collect data at the dump. There is a lot going on there that is not approved, a lot going on that is illegal and actively damaging our environment. First of all the dump is right by the water, which results in contaminating our beaches. There was a lot of waste being burned, which is one of the examples of illegal waste management. There has to be a policy or a solution for this matter. There is a lot more happening and no one seems to notice or simply do not care. By reaching this SDG by 2030 there could be a big change in how the waste is being managed in Aruba. Corruption and bribery could be a big influencer in poor waste management. If there are no rules, or if there are broken rules there is automatically less care for our environment. Countries with more corruption tend to be dirtier and tend to have illegal businesses that cause poor waste management. Unfortunately, there is not enough data to elaborate on this matter in Aruba. The implementation of this SDG could help us learn how to manage our waste more sustainably and environmentally friendly.

**Question 4: Find out if the described indicator is being monitored in Aruba.**

**Answer:**

According to the international firearm injury prevention and policy the law in Aruba does not guarantee the right to private gun ownership.

However, there are many illegal guns, and an arms flows control rule has not been implemented. The current Bureau of Statistics (CBS) recognizes a weakness in the current form on data collection, which is that there are no national standards to which all stakeholders adhere to and there is a lack of common data definition. CBS also mentions that when data is collected for operational purposes, only limited attention is paid to the non-operational use of data. According to unstats the indicators of the targets 16.4 and 16.5 are not being monitored. The annual value of small arms and ammunition exports from Aruba is reported by Customs to be US$3,883[4](javascript:popup=window.open('/firearms/citation/quotes/16','GunPolicyCitation','toolbar=no,location=no,directories=no,status=no,menubar=no,scrollbars=yes,resizable=yes,width=650,height=600');%20popup.focus();) (2011) and The annual value of small arms and ammunition imports to Aruba is reported by Customs to be US$74,431[4](javascript:popup=window.open('/firearms/citation/quotes/16','GunPolicyCitation','toolbar=no,location=no,directories=no,status=no,menubar=no,scrollbars=yes,resizable=yes,width=650,height=600');%20popup.focus();) (2011), which is a pretty big amount for an island that has no right in private gun ownership. Once again according to the international firearm injury prevention and policy the following data describes homicides done with a gun in the past years in Aruba. Annual homicides by any means total:  
  
2010: 4[2](javascript:popup=window.open('/firearms/citation/quotes/10098','GunPolicyCitation','toolbar=no,location=no,directories=no,status=no,menubar=no,scrollbars=yes,resizable=yes,width=650,height=600');%20popup.focus();)  
2009: 4  
2008: 5  
2007: 6  
2006: 10  
2005: 12  
2004: 2  
2003: 4  
2002: 5

#### [Compare](http://www.gunpolicy.org/firearms/compare/215/rate_of_homicide_any_method" \o "Compare Aruba to other states and countries" \t "_blank)

#### Rate of Homicide per 100,000 People (any method)

[Chart](http://www.gunpolicy.org/firearms/compareyears/215/rate_of_homicide_any_method" \o "Chart Rate of Homicide per 100,000 People (any method) over time" \t "_blank)In Aruba, the annual rate of homicide by any means per 100,000 population is   
  
2010: 3.9[2](javascript:popup=window.open('/firearms/citation/quotes/10098','GunPolicyCitation','toolbar=no,location=no,directories=no,status=no,menubar=no,scrollbars=yes,resizable=yes,width=650,height=600');%20popup.focus();)  
2009: 3.9  
2008: 4.9  
2007: 5.9  
2006: 9.9  
2005: 12.0  
2004: 2.0  
2003: 4.1  
2002: 5.

In conclusion, there is nothing being done for this matter at the moment. The data that we are able to obtain in Aruba is very minimal. Hopefully with the implementation of this SDG there will be more data with the success of the indicators.

<http://www.mindcontroversy.com/impact-effects-corruption-public-life-india/>

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/?area=ABW>

<http://www.gunpolicy.org/firearms/region/aruba>

<https://www.oecd.org/dac/accountable-effective-institutions/Economy-Illicit-Trade-West%20Africa.pdf>