Environmental science

Maria Talavera

153109

FHTMS

**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 targets 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 them. 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. Corruption can lead to illegal waste management; an example of this is the mafia taking over waste management in Italy. They are dumping trash that no one knows what it is and the waste seems to be toxic killing a lot of people. It is one layer of toxic industrial waste on top of another, capped by cement, with only a few inches of soil on top, in other words, very dangerous. Corruption could also lead to people bribing the director of a waste management company to dump illegal and toxic waste in a regular landfill. A lot of the waste streams at the dump are 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 sustainable 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 flow 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](file:///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')%3B%2520popup.focus()%3B) (2011) and The annual value of small arms and ammunition imports to Aruba is reported by Customs to be US$74,431[4](file:///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')%3B%2520popup.focus()%3B) (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.

I was able to get in contact with Desiree Helder. She works at CBS and she was able to give me a little bit of information. Ms. Helder informed me that the latest revision of SDG indicators and tier classification was on April 20, 2017, and indicators 16.4.1 and 16.4.2 are classified as tier 3. This indicates that no internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicators, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested. For indicators 16.5.1 and 16.5.2, data are not available as yet to produce these indicators. I also contacted Andre Marin but he was not able to give me any information on this matter. He suggested that someone would better answer my question from the Indicator Werk Group (IWG). Unfortunately, I was not able to contact anyone. However, Mr. Marin is going to forward my questions to Mr. Kock of Economic Affairs who would be a better fit to answer my questions and provide more information. Due to the lack of time, I have yet not received an answer.

In conclusion, there is nothing being done for the indicators neither 16.4 nor 16.5. The data that we are able to obtain in Aruba is very minimal. From the information that I was able to gather it seems that even though these indicators are not being monitored, they will be very soon. Hopefully, with the implementation of this SDG, there will be more data on the success of the indicators.

**References**

<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>

<http://sdgaruba.com/sdgs/peace-justice/>

<https://news.vice.com/article/europes-biggest-illegal-dump-italys-chernobyl-uncovered-in-mafia-heartland>