



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

UNCAC: linking it in

WHAT HAVE THE SDGs TO DO WITH THE REVIEW PROCESS?



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1 NO POVERTY

2 ZERO HUNGER

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

5 GENDER EQUALITY

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

13 CLIMATE ACTION

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

15 LIFE ON LAND

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

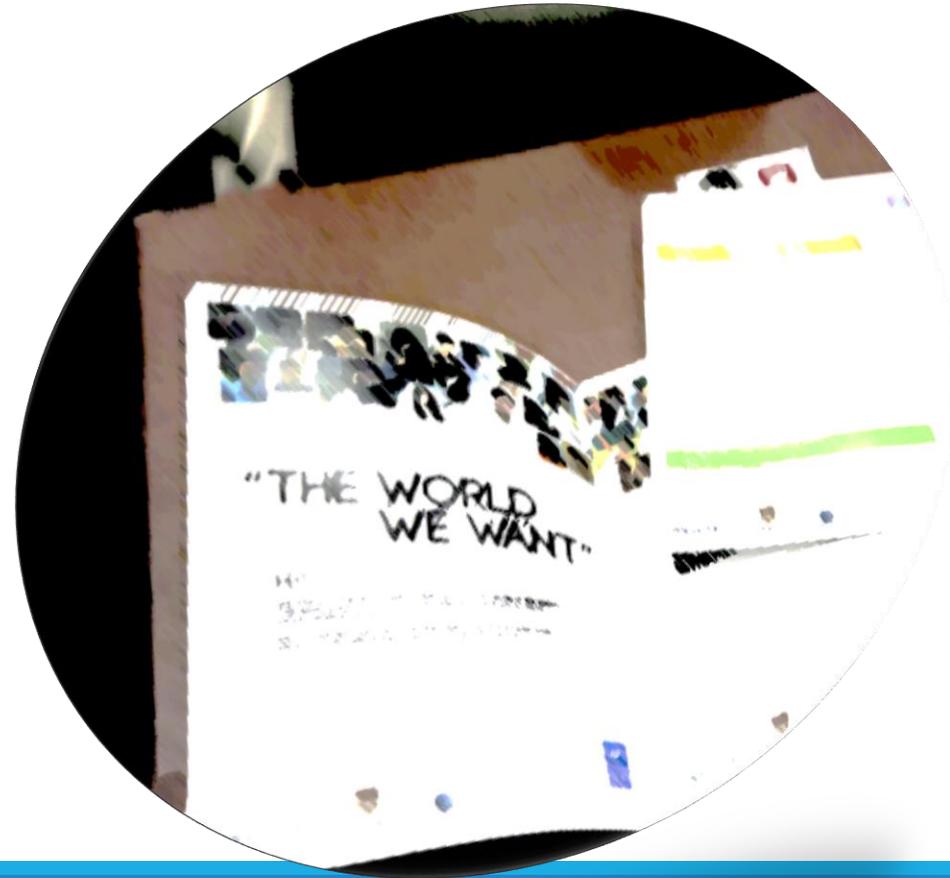
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Anti-corruption matters in the new SDGs

Lessons learned from the MDGs –
the missing link

The world we want: *“honest and
effective government = key priority”*
(MYWorld global survey with 1,6
million people)

SDGs 16 and 17



Corruption and development: Empirical evidence - some examples

Linkages	The evidence shows
Corruption & Economic growth	<p>In 2012, half of Afghan citizens paid a bribe while requesting a public service -total cost of bribes paid to public officials amounted to US\$ 3.9 billion (20% of GDP, according to the UNODC survey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Adds unpredictability in business environment (e.g. licences, customs, contracts and court cases)- Discourages Investment and foreign aid- If in relation to procurement, it distorts marked competition, quality/safety standards
Corruption & Human rights Corruption & Public administration/Governance	<p>e.g. Access to water: Corruption is estimated to raise household price of water by as much as 30% and general price of goods by 20% (TI 2008)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Increases the costs of public services, their predictability and their quality- Denies rights to social services (social and economic rights)- Perpetuates discrimination and inequality- Undermines delivery of fair justice (civic and political rights)

Corruption and development: Empirical evidence - some examples

Linkages	The evidence shows
Corruption & Environment	<p>In Cambodia, where a robust illegal logging trade has flourished since the mid-1990s, payments to government officials in the form of bribes are estimated at \$200 million for 1997 alone. That is more than 13 times the \$15 million in revenue the Cambodian government took in from legal forest operations that year. (World Resources Institute)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Worsens environmental governance and reduces the stringency and consistent implementation of environmental regulations
Corruption & Gender	<p>Corruption harms women's access to justice. The findings of a survey on the impact of corruption on women in the Asia-Pacific show various levels of discrimination in the handling of cases of human trafficking or rape, the victims of which are for the most part female (Asian Human Rights Commission)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Interlink of discrimination/inequality with corruption-Affecting women disproportionately in terms of access to essential public services-Increases sexual extortion
Corruption & Security	<p>In 5 country cases studies by UNDP in 2010, corruption was found to be a serious threat to peace and stability in post-conflict environments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Weakens democratic institutions, rule of law and justice- Weakens trust in government legitimacy- Favors groups in regard to social allocation and fuels grievance of marginalized groups

Implementing Goal 16



“Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and responsive institutions at all levels”

***Risk informed development &
Peace***



In an ideal world

How would you prove your results?



Goal 16 - Anti-corruption Targets

16.1 significantly reduce all forms of **violence** and related death rates everywhere

16.2 end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of **children**

16.3 promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to **justice for all**

16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime

16.5 substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

16.6 develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

16.7 ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative **decision-making** at all levels

16.8 broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of **global governance**

16.9 by 2030, provide **legal identity** for all, including birth registration

16.10 ensure public access to information and protect **fundamental freedoms**, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.

16.a strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and **combat terrorism and crime**

16.b promote and enforce **non-discriminatory laws and policies** for sustainable development