

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



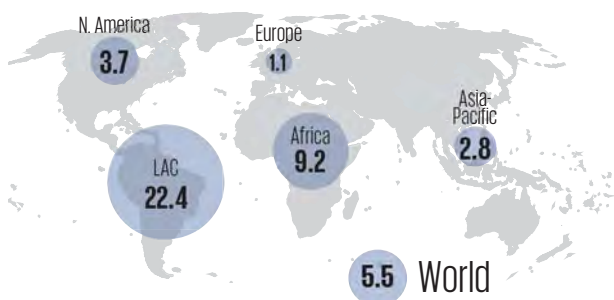
Goal Sixteen emphasizes the rights-based approach to the SDGs— stressing that the rule of law, the respect for rights of all and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions are essential to delivering the 2030 Agenda. Highlights of the baseline status of the region are based on available data relating to crime and violence, justice and governance.

Intentional homicide rates in the Asia-Pacific region have been falling and was half the global-wide average in 2014

The most readily available data on violence are the intentional homicide rates. For the Asia-Pacific region, the average rate is 2.8 per 100,000 population. The rate is highest in North and Central Asia (8.7); the subregion with the lowest rate is East and North-East Asia (0.8).

These rates have been decreasing in all

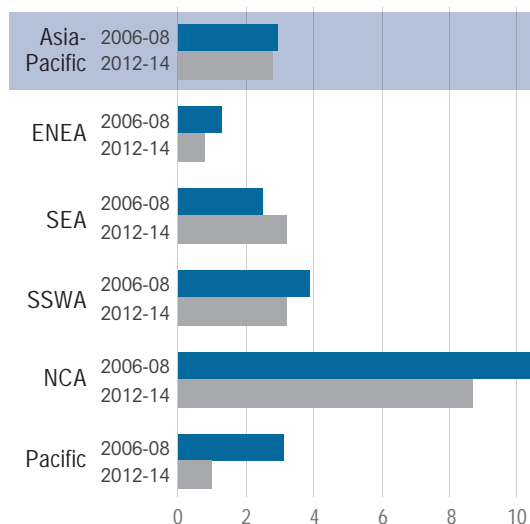
Intentional homicide rate per 100,000 population, latest year



subregions, with the exception of South-East Asia, where between 2008 and 2014, the rate increased from 2.5 to 3.2.

Victims are more likely to be a man than a woman-- with the proportion of male victims exceeding 85% for some countries.

Intentional homicide rate per 100,000 population, 2006-2008 and 2012-2014



Records of 7,800 cases indicate that for East Asia and the Pacific most victims were trafficked for sexual exploitation

Human trafficking is a crime involving the trade of humans by means of coercion, deception or abuse of vulnerability, most

97% of human trafficking in South Asia is short-distance

commonly for the purpose of forced labour, sexual slavery, or commercial sexual exploitation.

The SDGs call for an end to trafficking and violence against children (Target 16.2) as well as the need for measures against human trafficking (Target 8.7), and the elimination of all forms of violence against and exploitation of women and girls (Target 5.2).

Assessing progress in achieving SDG Target 16.2 is partly based on the number of victims of trafficking in persons, disaggregated by age, sex and forms of exploitation. Measuring the total volume of trafficking in

persons is not an easy task; estimating the number of undetected victims remains a challenge.

Detected cases may only show the tip of the iceberg. The UNODC 2016 Global Report on Trafficking suggests that globally 71% were women and girls. In East Asia and the Pacific, most of the 2,700 victims detected between 2012-2014 (whose age and sex were reported) were females; 26% were girls.

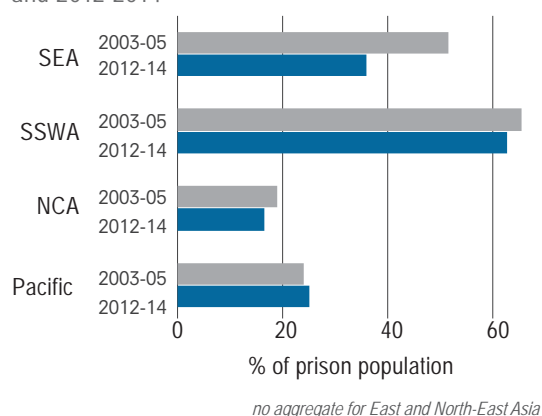
Between 2003-2014, the proportion of prisoners who were awaiting trial or sentencing decreased in three sub-regions

Between 2003 and 2014, for Asia and the Pacific the prison population per 100,000 population decreased from 104 to 93, though the absolute number of prisoners grew from 3.2 million to 3.4 million.

Globally, the latest data show that around 44% of detainees are unsentenced. In South and South-West Asia, the proportion was 64 per cent-- the highest in the region. In India, the proportion was 67%. In most subregions, the percentage of unsentenced detainees decreased, except in the Pacific, where there

was a large increase in Fiji and Kiribati.

Unsentenced detainees (pre-trial), Asia-Pacific subregions, 2003-2005 and 2012-2014



135 million children under the age of five in Asia and the Pacific have not had their births registered. Registration rates range from 17% in Solomon Islands to 100% (in Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Republic of Korea; Japan; Macao, China; Russian Federation; Uzbekistan; Kazakhstan;

Islamic Republic of Iran; Maldives; and Hong Kong, China).

Most of the unregistered are in South Asia, mainly in Pakistan with a registration rate of 34%, Bangladesh (37%) and India (72%). The children least likely to be registered are those in poor families, and in rural areas. To address this and related issues, governments in Asia and the Pacific have adopted the Ministerial Declaration to "Get Every One in the Picture".

There is very little information on corruption in Asia and the Pacific

Corruption is the abuse of public office for private gain. Public office is abused for private gain when an official accepts, solicits, or extorts a bribe.

The limited data suggests that in Asia and the Pacific rates seem to be higher in low-income countries. Female top managers are less

likely to receive bribe payment requests than male top managers.

Percentage of firms experiencing at least one bribe payment request, by country income group and sex of top manager, latest year (2011-2016)

