This section selects and highlights some of the **global and regional trends** and **country policy efforts** across the peace, justice and inclusion dimensions identified in this report (see Figure 2 above that shows how SDG 16+ targets may be clustered into 9 elements in order to organize the wealth of data covered by the goal). It provides a snapshot of SDG 16+ implementation around the world in 2019 and helps identify where countries, the international community, civil society and the private sector can concentrate their future efforts.

The **selection of trends data** reflects the issues that the Secretary General focuses on in the 2019 “Special Edition” report on countries’ progress on the SDGs. It builds on that data with analysis from other UN sources, civil society and research organizations.

Finally, throughout this section, illustrations of how progress on SDG 16 impacts on other SDGs and vice versa are described. For illustrative purposes, the focus is on interlinkages with goals that have been selected for Thematic Review at the HLPF 2019: SDG 4, SDG 8, SDG 10 (plus, for its proximity to SDG 16, SDG 5) and SDG 13. In many cases, these interlinkages are direct, while in others, quite indirect.

### Peace

Evidence gathered by the joint UN and World Bank “Pathways for Peace” study confirms that a range of human rights and governance issues addressed by SDG 16+ can lead to violence that can cause societies to tip into conflict. These include inequality, exclusion, discrimination, corruption, gender and child abuse. The report also highlights that valuing women’s leadership and including the contributions of youth are both essential to consolidating peace, as is mobilizing local mediation and conflict resolution forums.\(^{35}\)

Countries are obliged by SDG 16+, and encouraged by the UN Secretary General’s “Sustaining Peace Resolutions”\(^{36}\) to take the lead in preventing violence and building peace. To that end, SDG 16+ emphasizes the inclusion of all groups in fragile and conflict-affected societies at the national and local levels in policy development and peacebuilding processes. Despite these global commitments, however, peacebuilding processes continue to exclude the participation and perspectives of those most impacted by conflict and war. This includes women, youth and children, the LGBTI community, as well as asylum seekers, refugees, displaced persons, immigrants, stateless persons and other
marginalized individuals. The Global Sustainable Development Report 2019 also highlights the deleterious effect of the current militarized approach to peace and security, which is not, the report argues, adequately addressed in the SDGs.37

“Ongoing armed conflicts in many parts of the world, which represent protracted crises that massively impede or even destroy development, are not adequately addressed in the SDGs. Nor is the importance of peace building. In particular, discussion of military spending and arms proliferation is absent, despite overwhelming evidence that the availability of weapons fuels violence and armed conflicts that hamper achievement of specific SDGs, particularly those related to peace and justice, reduced inequalities, and life on land” (Nakamitsu 2018)38

The following sub-sections offer a snapshot of global and regional trends as well as country policy efforts on building peaceful societies in line with Goal 16+. The material is organized and presented according to the three elements of the ‘peace’ dimension of SDG 16+ identified in this report:

Element 1: Reducing all violence and promoting peace
Element 2: Reducing violence against and exploitation of women, girls and boys
Element 3: Reducing terrorism, crime and illicit arms flows

**Element 1: Reducing all violence and promoting peace**

The Secretary General’s 2019 “Special Edition” report on the sustainable development goals records that **at the global level, the trend of homicide rates per 100,000 of the population has been slowly declining between 2000 and 2017.** Despite this trend, the most recent available data from the SAS confirms that there has been **a significant rise in global violent deaths in 2017**: 7.80 violent deaths per 100,000 (589,000 people) as compared to 7.56 deaths per 100,000 (560,000 people) in 2016.39 This increase is due primarily to homicides (non-conflict deaths.) The proportion of female to male victims remains stable at 16%, although the absolute number of women killed in 2017 is higher than those killed in 2016.

A 2018 Global Study on Homicide by UNODC shows that a concentration of lethal criminal violence in Latin America and the Caribbean and Sub-Saharan Africa led to the total number of homicides growing from 27 to 34% and from 25 to 33% in these regions respectively.40 The SAS reports that, in 2017 alone, Central America and South America saw noticeable increases in homicide rates.

Data show that intentional homicide rates are higher in countries with high income inequality. This phenomenon cuts across countries and regions. Countries with higher income inequality had, on average, a homicide rate that was nine times greater than countries where income was more evenly distributed.

These data also reveal significant gender implications. When income inequality is combined with high rates of violence against women, there is an obvious impact on the development outcomes
shared by women and their wider dependants. This delays the achievement of gender equality and the empowering of all women and girls (SDG 5, SDG 10), as women are deprived of basic rights and opportunities.

**FIGURE 5.**

The Uppsala Conflict Data Program has collected statistics on yearly battle-related deaths from 1989 to 2017. In 2017, there were 49 State-based conflicts, four less than in 2016, with at least 1000 battle-related deaths. UCDP reported in 2017 that:

“The overall decrease in fatalities lends support to the claim that conflict deaths are in decline and that the world is increasingly peaceful. This trend holds even more strongly when controlling for increases in world population.”

Although the number of non-state conflicts increased in 2017, the total number of fatalities from political violence remained at 15%.

Trends analyzed by the One Earth Future Foundation show that conflict zones are moving further from cities. Though recent armed conflicts do feature heavy fighting in major urban centres,
these conflicts tend to be the outliers. One explanation for this shift is the strengthening of national institutions, which have increased their capacity to respond to conflict in urban areas.

When institutions crumble altogether, the intensity of conflicts increases significantly. Weak or collapsed States allow groups to repurpose military hardware, increasing the risk of more conventional forms of warfare. This also allows for greater regional instability as weapons and resources flow to neighbouring countries.\textsuperscript{44}

Climate change also has profound implications for peace and security. In fact, it is regarded by the UN Security Council as one of the most pervasive global threats to peace and security in the 21st century. Climate change compounds other development problems such as water and natural resource scarcity, natural disasters, food shortages, overpopulation, displacement and disease outbreaks. It can also exacerbate local and regional tensions.

\textbf{FIGURE 6.}
For this reason, climate change is best understood as a “threat multiplier,” interacting with existing pressures and increasing the likelihood of instability or violent conflict. It increases the human insecurity of people dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods. Rising human insecurity can, in turn, induce people to migrate or seek out alternative, illegal sources of income, which can also drive conflict.

**Safety in the workplace** is also one of the ‘SDG 16+’ factors that contributes to reducing violence and promoting peace. The Secretary General’s 2019 SDG report notes that workers around the world are exposed to undue risks in their workplaces.

Peaceful and inclusive societies hinge on individuals and groups that respect the rule of law. Formal and informal education environments can promote a culture of peace and non-violence necessary for maintaining the rule of law in communities. The World Bank and UN “Pathways to Peace” research demonstrates that providing opportunities for all to access a good standard of education is crucial to building societies where people are less inclined to engage in violence. The challenge to providing inclusive and quality education is significant: 262 million children and youth between the ages of 6 and 17 were still out of school in 2017.

Achieving quality education includes consideration of the socio-emotional aspects of learning. The provision of safe and non-violent learning environments for all children and adolescents also remains a challenge.

UNESCO reports that 246 million children and young people experience school violence every year. Available evidence shows that responses which take a comprehensive approach can be effective in reducing school violence and bullying. Of the 71 countries and territories with trend data available on deploying such approaches, 35 have seen a decrease in the prevalence of bullying.

The number of people living in slums is also an important aspect of safety and security. Between 1990 and 2016, the proportion of the global urban population living in slums fell from 46% to 23%. However, the gains made by focusing on moving people out of slum conditions have been largely offset by internal population growth and rural-urban migration. Figures from 2016 show that just over 1 billion people live in slums or informal settlements, with over half (589 million) living in Eastern, South-Eastern, Central and Southern Asia.

People in slums live in unsafe structures that are often unconnected to main power and water supplies. They also face health risks on account of poor sanitation. Accessing education can be more difficult for young people in slums. Few slum-dwellers have security of tenure in the limited spaces they occupy. What is more, the public spaces within and around slums may not be adequately secured by policing, street lighting and good road surfaces.
Element 2: Violence against and exploitation of women, girls and boys

In a review of 53 national laws on gender equality, over a quarter of countries have legal gaps in the area of violence against women. Based on available comparable data from 106 countries between 2005 and 2017, 18% of women and girls aged 15 to 49 have experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence in the previous 12 months. The UNODC further reports that a total of 87,000 women were intentionally killed in 2017. More than half of them (58% or 50,000 women) were killed by intimate partners or family members, meaning that 137 women across the world are killed by a member of their own family every day. These figures suggest that the annual number of female deaths worldwide resulting from intimate partner/family-related homicide seems be on the increase. But in 2018, more than one billion women lacked legal protection from sexual violence by an intimate partner.

The ‘Pathways for Peace’ study by the UN and the World Bank finds that high levels of interpersonal violence, especially gender-specific violence against women, can be a warning sign that violence in societies may degenerate into conflict. Children who live with violence experience adverse effects on their cognitive and social development. They also run higher risks of becoming perpetrators and victims of violence later in life. The trauma of violence can lead to serious mental health and behavioural problems for all victims. At the same time, once violent conflict breaks out, violence against women and girls may be exacerbated.

When peaceful and inclusive societies are promoted along with effective institutions, this creates an environment for public services to be delivered. For example, if there is little or no abuse, exploitation, trafficking or torture involving children, access to education increases significantly (SDG 4). Where people are better educated, especially women and girls (SDG 4 & SDG 5) and gender disparity in education is eliminated, this leads to better opportunities for early childhood development. That, in turn, creates a trajectory for a better life.

Promoting inclusive and equitable quality education, including early childhood development, has the potential to instill values and behaviours that reduce violence and promote peace. This is why education is incorporated into the Positive Peace Index (PPI). This is a composite measure of attitudes, institutions and structures that create and sustain peaceful societies, support an optimal environment for human potential to flourish and enhance resilience.

Peaceful, just and inclusive societies, along with effective institutions, also create conducive environments for economic development and growth, increased economic productivity, and job creation (SDG8). The interconnected impacts of violence, conflict, and crime divert trillions of dollars each year away from development efforts, denying billions of people of their full human rights. Peaceful societies allow for increases in national economic productivity, a reduction of the proportion of youth not in employment, and the promotion of sustainable tourism, for example. Since unemployment is one of the reasons why individuals select into anti-social behaviour, job growth becomes deterrent to such behaviour. In addition, where justice is faltering, growth and development
can also falter. A recent report by the Task Force on Justice shows that everyday justice problems cost OECD countries between 0.5 and 3% of their annual GDP. The report states that in most low-income countries, that figure is more than 2%.\textsuperscript{37}

Recent data analysis shows an increase in the detection of victims of trafficking, (although this could also reflect more effective action by authorities in this area).\textsuperscript{38} In 2016, 58% of victims were detected in their own countries, up from 43% in 2014. The majority of victims of trafficking detected globally are adult women (nearly 50%) but also increasingly girls (nearly 23%).
The majority of victims are trafficked for sexual exploitation (59%). UNODC research shows that sexual exploitation is most prevalent in the Americas, Europe, East Asia and the Pacific. In contrast, trafficking for forced labour is most prevalent in Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East.

The World Health Organization estimates that one billion children globally experience some form of violence every year and one child dies as a result of violence every 5 minutes. Based on a review of 85 countries, the WHO reported that children from wealthier households are equally likely to experience violent discipline as those from poorer households.

In the 2019 review of the SDGs, the Secretary General notes that the most common form of discipline of children relies on physical force and psychological aggression. In a study of 83 countries (mostly from developing regions) between 2006 and 2018, nearly 8 in 10 children between one and 14 years of age were subjected to some form of psychological aggression and/or physical punishment at home during the previous month. In all but seven of these countries, at least half of those children experienced violent disciplinary methods.

Chronic under-reporting and a lack of comparable data limit the ability to get an accurate picture on sexual violence against children. That said, in 14 of the 46 countries with comparable data, at least 5% of women between 18 and 29 years of age reported experiencing sexual intercourse or other forcible sexual acts for the first time before 18 years of age.

Global estimates from UNICEF suggest that 15 million adolescent girls aged 15-19 have experienced forced sex in their lifetime. Nearly 50% of sexual assaults are committed against girls under 16. Data for men is scarce and incomplete. For the few countries with data, a majority of adolescent boys who report having been forced into sex, claim that this occurred when they were still adolescents.

Across 28 countries in the European Union, 2.5 million young women report experiences of contact and non-contact forms of sexual violence before age 15. Moreover, one in five children in Europe are victims of some form of sexual violence. Estimates show that between 10 and 20% of people will be sexually assaulted during their childhood, with children being most at risk from attacks by family, friends and neighbours.

The practice of child marriage has continued to decline around the world, largely driven by progress in South Asia. In that region, a girl’s risk of marrying in childhood has reduced by over 40% since around 2000. In Sub-Saharan Africa, however, child marriage remains of particular concern, as figures are declining at a more modest rate.

The Secretary General’s 2019 SDG review also reports that at least 200 million girls and women have been subjected to female genital mutilation. This figure is based on data from 30 countries where the practice is concentrated and where nationally representative prevalence data is available. In these 30 countries, this harmful practice has declined by one quarter since 2000.
According to 2016 figures gathered by the International Labour Organization (ILO), there are 152 million children in child labour globally, 64 million of whom are girls and 88 million who are boys. This amounts to one in ten children around the world. The majority (71%) work in the agriculture sector, with 26 million in services and 18 million in industry. Nearly half of these children are engaged in hazardous work that “directly endangers their health, safety, and moral development.”

Africa has the highest absolute number of children engaged in child labour (72 million), followed by Asia and the Pacific (62 million). The Americas count 11 million children in child labour; Europe and Asia count six million and the Arab States, one million.

The Committee of the Rights of the Child has reported that the recruitment and use of children as child soldiers has doubled or even quadrupled in certain country contexts. Vulnerable children are recruited and used by non-state armed groups and by groups designated as terrorist.

**Element 3: Strengthen national institutions to prevent violence, terrorism, crime and illicit arms flows**

The final SDG 16+ sub-topic on building peaceful societies clusters together SDG 16+ targets aimed at developing and strengthening institutions to prevent violence, terrorism, crime and illicit arms flows.

The UN Secretary General urges countries to accelerate the pace of progress to put in place National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) compliant with the Paris Principles. The 1993 Paris Principles set out six benchmarks against which NHRIs can be accredited by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI).

As of 4 March 2019, there were 78 NHRIs accredited with A Status by the GANHRI, meaning they were fully compliant with the Paris Principles. In 2018, a total of 39% of all countries had an NHRI in place that was fully compliant with the Paris Principles. This represents an increase of only seven countries from 2015. If growth continues at the same rate, by 2030 only a little over one half (54%) of all countries worldwide will have NHRIs fully compliant with the Paris Principles.

Preliminary data from UNODC also suggests that significant progress still needs to be made in tracing illicit arms. In 2016-2017, the success rate was typically less than 13%. However, there was also notable variation in tracing outcomes across countries.

**Justice**

People are excluded from society for many reasons. Some lack a legal identity. Some live under legislation that is not in line with international standards. And still others simply suffer from factors such as poverty, conflict, and corruption. In all cases, however, these individuals cannot seek protection from the law or assert their human and socio-economic rights.
For those who do enjoy legal identity, seeking justice is often prohibitively expensive and/or legal proceedings are excessively lengthy. Nor does legal aid provision necessarily meet legal needs. The Pathfinders Task Force on Justice has estimated that more than 5 billion people worldwide fall into a “justice gap” because they cannot access legal services to resolve their problems. The “justice gap” refers to the failure to provide justice to people and communities outside the protection of the law.

Countries around the world are also grappling with legal systems that are structurally unprepared to adequately fulfill the provision of justice for all. Ineffective justice systems often perpetuate and reflect the structural inequalities and disparities in power that characterize society at large. Informal justice systems provide legal resolution in areas outside the reach of State authority, settling at least 80% of disputes globally. These fora are therefore critical in the delivery of justice for all. In light of this reality, countries are seeking more efficient and effective ways to deliver justice, including alternative dispute resolution mechanisms and the use of community legal services and paralegals.

Human rights and justice education and awareness-raising, delivered in formal and informal ways, are important to help people access rights and fight corruption. This is particularly true for young people.

People seek resolution for a range of civil, administrative and criminal needs. As mentioned above, the costs of leaving civil legal needs unmet has been conservatively estimated from 0.5 to 3% of GDP in most countries.

Lack of access to justice impacts hardest on lower income and other disadvantaged groups. UN-supported high level working groups and procedures are uncovering the extent of exclusion and discrimination faced by persons of African descent in Europe, the Americas and around the world, as well as people with disabilities, those from indigenous communities and LGBTI persons.

The High Level Group on Justice for Women finds that women are disproportionately affected by the justice gap. This is because their problems are compounded by a series of other problems including feminized poverty, gender-discriminatory laws affecting their inheritance rights, the jobs they have access to and whether they receive equal pay for equal work. Women’s justice is also affected by how seriously their complaints of sexual discrimination, abuse and violence are taken by the authorities, not to mention the limited participation of women in decision-making bodies within the justice and security sector.

Building just societies contributes to preventing violence and conflict: group-based grievances around exclusion as well as abusive actions by justice-related actors who hold power accelerate violence and the risks of conflict. If justice is pursued for those grievances, including by drawing
on **transitional justice approaches**, sustainable peace and development is more attainable. This means embracing procedures such as mass claims mechanisms to return property to people in the aftermath of conflict or those that include victims’ voices in peace processes and seek justice for human rights abuses. An example from Syria helps to underscore this point:

> "reduce the ‘justice gap’ — that is, In Syria, for example, where more than 400,000 people have died as a result of the war, more than 12 million have been displaced, and tens of thousands are missing or disappeared, or in Colombia, where the toll of the armed conflict included more than 8.5 million victims, the scale and severity of human rights violations requires extraordinary responses to meet the immense justice needs of victims and society. Transitional justice can help ensure that ‘these communities and societies are not in fact “left behind” by the SDGs.”

The following sub-sections offer a snapshot of how SDG 16+ global and regional trends on building just societies and country policy efforts to strengthen justice systems are meeting the justice gap challenge. The trends and case studies are organized according to the three elements of ‘just societies’ identified by this report:

**Element 4: Rule of law and access to justice**

**Birth registration** is key to ensuring that people can access justice and social services and to preventing statelessness. The Secretary General reports in 2019 that birth registration globally is just 73%, even if many regions have universal or near universal birth registration. Fewer than half (46%) of all children under five in sub-Saharan Africa have had their births registered for example.

Ensuring that all people have a legal identity secures protection mechanisms, accelerates equal access to key social services such as health, education and income-generating opportunities, secures property claims and inheritance rights, prevents and reduces cases of statelessness, and ensuring inclusion in official statistics based on civil registration and other administrative data sources. The last point — about ensuring that no one is left behind in data collection — relates to all targets in which legal recognition plays a role. In a similar vein, ensuring that legislative frameworks accord rights and remedies to all population groups in line with international standards is also a prerequisite for accessing justice.

**Pre-trial detention rates** indicate a country’s ability to guarantee that individuals are afforded due process and presumed as innocent until proven guilty. **Globally, the share of unsentenced detainees in the overall prison population has remained largely constant at 30% in recent years.** This is despite an increase in the total number of prisoners, as the prison population remains constant as a share of the total population. Furthermore, the percentage of women in prison is
growing globally and at a faster rate than is the male prison population. While the global prison population grew by approximately 20% from 2000 to 2015, imprisoned women and girls grew by 50% during the same period.82

One way to assess confidence in the criminal justice system is to monitor whether victims of violence report crimes committed against them. This helps to ascertain the level of trust people have in the police, the judiciary and their oversight bodies.83 UNODC research shows that reporting rates on different types of crimes vary considerably. In many countries, for example, while most homicides are reported to the police, burglaries are under-reported, even though the rates are high.84

Countries with a higher prevalence of crime tend to have lower reporting rates. Victimization survey data show that police reporting rates (the percentage of victims who report the crime to the police) are higher on average in Northern America and Europe than they are in Latin America and the Caribbean. This pattern is not universal, however, and some Asian countries with a lower prevalence of robbery also have lower police reporting rates.85 In Sub-Saharan Africa, reporting crime is uncommon due to lack of easy to reach police stations and the perception of unequal treatment of those victims who do report crimes.86

Access to legal aid is an essential element of access to justice in criminal and civil matters. In criminal matters, access to legal aid is the foundation for the enjoyment of the right to a fair trial. It also ensures fairness and public trust in the criminal justice process. The UNODC/UNDP Global Study on Legal Aid identified improving the coverage and quality of legal aid services as priority needs in most countries, including for vulnerable groups.87

Legal aid to access justice in a range of civil and administrative matters from property and housing to employment and education is lacking for many people around the world. A 2018 survey by the World Justice Project provides some global insights to legal needs in 45 countries. This survey found that people across all the 45 countries from all socio-economic backgrounds experience legal problems. The majority of the people’s legal needs across these countries involve civil matters. Moreover, most people in the 45 countries do not turn to lawyers when they have a problem, but rather to family, friends or directly with the party in conflict. 26% of people surveyed reported that because of their legal problems, they experienced stress-related illnesses. 21% stated that their legal problems led to them losing their job or having to move away.88

Discrimination and inequalities, including those related to gender, have a large and wide-ranging impact on society, particularly with respect to the justice and inclusion aspects of SDG 16+. In that regard, effective access to justice (Target 16.3); provision of legal identity (Target 16.9) as well as representation, transparency and accountability (Targets 16.6 and 16.7) can help reduce inequalities for women and other marginalized groups.

SDG 16+ also aims at improving international rule of law and ensuring that developing countries are justly represented in international decision-making. The Secretary General reports that the
**voting share of developing countries** is proportionate to their membership in the United Nations General Assembly and the World Trade Organization, which utilize a one-member-one-vote system. However, in other international organizations, developing countries’ voting share is short of their membership share. For example, even with recent governance changes in the World Bank, developing countries have just over 40% of voting rights, which is below the 75% they represent in World Bank membership.

**FIGURE 8.**
Women Adapt to Climate Change in Odisha.

Photo: Prashanth Vishwanathan/ UNDP India.
Element 5: Anti-discrimination and equality

There have been positive efforts over the past 25 years in reforming laws towards gender equality. Yet, discriminatory laws and gaps remain in many countries. **Over 2.5 billion women and girls around the world are affected by discriminatory laws and a lack of legal protections, often in multiple ways.** Referring to a 2018 study of 53 countries, the 2019 SDG report notes that:

“almost a third of the countries have legal gaps in the area of overarching and public life (e.g., constitutions, anti-discrimination laws, quotas, legal aid); over a quarter have legal gaps in the area of violence against women; and 29% and 24% of the countries have legal gaps in the employment and economic benefits areas and in marriage and family areas, respectively.”

There is additional data from other sources on individual experiences and perceptions of discrimination in countries around the world. The 2017 Second European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey (EU-MIDIS II) revealed that 38% of people surveyed in European Union countries felt discriminated against because of their ethnic or immigrant background in the five years leading up to survey. North Africans (45%), Roma (41%) and Sub-Saharan Africans (39%) reported being particularly affected. Discrimination was reported to be highest by these groups when looking for work.

A survey by the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) in 2015 revealed that national equality bodies receive few complaints about discrimination from non-EU nationals. However, **discrimination on the basis of nationality or migrant, refugee or foreigner status is not prohibited under EU treaties.** There are only 12 Member States that explicitly prohibit such discrimination through national laws. These results suggest that rights awareness activities should be strengthened so that greater clarity is obtained in this area.

The Working Group on People of African Descent is mandated to study the problems of racial discrimination faced by people of African descent living in the diaspora. This includes impediments to full and effective access to justice.

Inclusion or lack thereof starts early on, and certainly from the time people enter the education system (SDG 4). Concerning **parity of education,** UNESCO has reported that the gap between male and female out-of-school rates has narrowed over the years. But among children of primary school age, girls are still more likely to be out of school than boys. Among adolescents and youth of secondary school age, there are no gender disparities at the global level. However, regional data show that girls are disadvantaged in sub-Saharan Africa, Oceania, and Northern Africa and Western Asia, while boys are disadvantaged in Latin America and the Caribbean.

At the national level, many countries have significant disparities in enrolment linked not only to sex, but also to location, household wealth, disability, ethnic or linguistic minority status and exposure to armed conflict or violence. **The interlinkages between violence and exclusion from**
education are particularly apparent in North Central American countries, where violent gangs have, or seek to obtain, actual territorial control over specific urban neighbourhoods and rural communities. People at risk in these areas are in need of international protection. Gang violence targets particular groups; school-age children and teachers are particularly at risk, thus limiting access to education.95

### FIGURE 9.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peace, justice and strong institutions</th>
<th>Quality education</th>
<th>Reduced inequalities</th>
<th>Gender equality</th>
</tr>
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In certain areas of North Central America, gang violence targeting children and teachers prevent them from attending school.

Although the gap has narrowed, girls are still more likely to be out of school among children of primary age worldwide.

Many countries have significant disparities in enrolment linked to other factors such as:

- Location
- Household wealth
- Disability
- Ethnic or linguistic minority status
- Armed conflict or organized violence
- Other personal and household characteristics
Element 6: Illicit financial flows, corruption and bribery

Countries with higher incomes generally have lower rates of bribery, while countries with the lowest incomes have the highest rates of bribery. Based on information from the World Bank Enterprise Survey between 2011 and 2018, 19.5% of more than 130,000 firms surveyed across 135 countries experienced at least one bribe payment request in the preceding twelve months. Requests came from six different public sector agencies dealing with utilities access, permits, licenses and taxes.96

In its Fiscal Monitor analysis of more than 180 countries, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) found an interesting relationship between corruption and taxation.97 In countries at similar levels of economic development, countries with the lowest levels of corruption collected 4% more GDP in tax revenue than countries with higher levels of corruption. Countries with high levels of corruption also collected fewer taxes, as tax evasion is more likely when corruption is perceived as high. In such settings, taxes were avoided by paying bribes or by the exploitation of tax loopholes that were designed to facilitate kickbacks to the government.

Five years into Agenda 2030 and the Third Financing for Development Forum, it appear that progress on combating illicit financial flows is slow. The volume of illicit financial flows (IFFs) flowing from Africa is estimated at over USD 50 billion per year, out of which 20 billion are estimated to be proceeds from crime. However, in the absence of agreement on a definition of IFFs, it is difficult to affirm whether progress has been made towards reducing them.

To tackle these challenges, UNODC, along with UNCTAD, has developed a statistical framework for measuring IFFs related to illegal markets and other criminal activities. The framework is currently piloted in five Latin American countries. While UNODC leads the methodological work on IFFs related to illegal markets and other criminal activities, UNCTAD is leading the work related to tax and commercial practices.

Global Financial Integrity (GFI) collects data on outflows from developing countries to identify gaps in trade and balance of payments data. GFI’s latest report focuses on trade misinvoicing as one aspect of illicit financial flows:

“Trade misinvoicing is accomplished by misstating the value or volume of an export or import on an invoice. Trade misinvoicing is a form of trade-based money laundering made possible by the fact that trading partners write their own trade documents, or arrange to have the documents prepared in a third country (typically a tax haven) — a method known as re-invoicing.”98

GFI estimates that global trade misinvoicing by developing countries was equivalent to 18% of total trade with advanced economies over the 2006-2015 period.99 Sub-Saharan Africa is estimated by GFI to have the highest propensity for trade misinvoicing: on average, 32.6% of its total trade with advanced economies was mis invoiced over the ten-year period from 2006 – 2015. This
amounts to an estimated $84 billion in illicit flows due to misinvoicing in 2015. Countries in South Eastern Europe are estimated to have the second largest trade-related illicit flows, at 28% of total trade with advanced economies. Across nations in Asia, the average rate of trade misinvoicing is estimated to be 25.5%.

FIGURE 10.
Innovations of Steel.

Photo: Ruhani Kaur/UNDP India.
A just society, free of corruption and bribery and with high levels of trust in public institutions, can make significant contributions to accelerating SDG targets in the economic domain (SDG 8). Reliable systems of justice entice domestic and foreign investors to invest in businesses, infrastructure, tourism, technological innovation and research and development. The rule of law can also help accelerate job growth and the ability of key financial institutions like banks and insurance agencies to operate, thus creating a conducive environment for private sector growth.

**More progress is also needed on addressing the illicit trafficking of cultural objects.** Culture has come under attack in countries such as Syria, Iraq and Mali. **Stolen cultural artefacts have been used to fund terrorism, organized crime and money laundering.** Recent conflicts in the Middle East, including in Syria, Iraq and Libya, have led to an increase in the illicit trafficking of cultural property. **Black market trade is hard to trace and quantify, and preventive and tracking measures need to be strengthened.** This data gap needs to be addressed to stem illicit financial flows.

The **independence of the judiciary is under threat** in a number of countries where political and private interests seek to influence judicial decision-making. The 2019 World Justice Project Rule of Law Index has noted a growing trend towards authoritarianism, as institutions, including the judiciary, become less independent and less able to constrain government powers.100

**Inclusion**

The rationale for making institutions more inclusive holds that **if more people’s perspectives and experiences are taken into account in decision-making processes, development outcomes will be shared across all groups in society more broadly.** Broader inclusion and representation across groups in society can foster ownership and unleash agents of change that are needed to accelerate progress. To ensure no one is left behind, the perspectives and experiences of marginalized groups should be represented in decision-making processes to make sure that governance outcomes address these group’s needs.

Within marginalized groups, those who experience an overlapping layer of ‘intersecting inequalities’—such as the youth in the indigenous groups, the disabled in the low-income groups, the refugee woman and child, etc.—should be recognized as particularly vulnerable. Efforts should be made to include consideration of their needs in policy formation and outcome distribution. At the Rome SDG 16 Conference held in May in the lead up to the 2019 HLPF, youth groups participating in the UNDP 16x16 Initiative issued a **“Call to Action” to empower young people in decision-making processes.** They urged that all actors should systematically promote and invest in meaningful youth participation in SDG implementation, monitoring and accountability across all government and non-government levels.101

On the other side of the coin, **exclusion of group interests reinforces discrimination,** foments feelings of resentment and breeds a **lack of trust in institutions that can lead to injustice, violence and conflict.**
This section looks at global and regional trends on the aspects of Goal 16+ that aim to build inclusive societies. It covers:

**Element 7:** Access to public information and protection of the media

**Element 8:** Responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative governance

**Element 9:** Inclusive and responsive decision-making

### Element 7: Access to public information and protection of the media

At least 1,456 human rights defenders, journalists, and trade unionists have been killed in 61 countries across the world since 2015. This is equivalent to one person killed each day defending the rights of others.\(^{102}\)

While the number of killings of journalists and associated media personnel varies between regions, UNESCO recorded killings in all parts of the world. The highest number of killings in 2018 occurred in the Asia and the Pacific region (32 killings), followed by Latin America and the Caribbean (26 killings). In keeping with the two previous years, Central and Eastern Europe recorded the lowest number of killings (three killings in 2018 and two killings in 2016 and 2017 respectively).

Among the journalists killed in 2018, seven were women, representing 7% of the overall number. This was a decrease from 2017, which saw the highest-ever number of women journalists killed (11 victims, representing 14% of the total killed, according to UNESCO). Data on judicial follow-up on killings that occurred in 2018 does not yet exist. But data from earlier years (2006-2017) shows that 89% of cases remain unresolved.\(^{103}\) Continuing a tendency first witnessed in 2017, the majority of the killings (54) occurred outside of countries currently experiencing conflict.

In 2018, the Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) reported 61 missing journalists globally. The regional breakdown shows that a significant number of them (24) come from the Northern Africa and Western Asia region. By early 2019, 251 journalists are reported as detained around the globe. Most of them (148) were imprisoned in the Northern Africa and Western Asia region.\(^{104}\)

Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) has assessed the relevance of global indicators in reflecting the threats to journalists and activists. It states that the number of journalists or associated personnel killed or abducted is likely to be low in countries with high levels of media freedom. The number is also likely to be low in extremely repressive regimes, because journalistic activity in such countries is very limited. This last fact undermines the validity of the SDG 16 indicator.\(^{105}\)

Access to information held by institutions that influence economic, environmental and social sustainability is critical to monitoring and achieving all SDGs. The safety of journalists, human rights defenders and other members of civil society to report and gather information to inform the public is crucial.
FIGURE 11.

Institutions responsible for Environmental sustainability

Social sustainability

Safety of journalists and activists who monitor and report on

Institutions responsible for

Economic sustainability

Environmental sustainability

ACCESS TO INFORMATION
The Secretary General’s 2019 SDG report notes that binding laws giving individuals a **right to access information (RTI) held by public authorities** have been adopted by 125 countries, with at least 31 adopting such laws since 2013. Expert assessments suggest, however, that in many cases, the legal framework for RTI could be improved. Among the 123 countries for which data on the legal framework is available, 40 do not have a proper right to appeal to an independent administrative body, a key criterion for proper implementation of this right.

The Carter Center has analyzed the **right to public access to information from the perspective of women**. Findings show that women are disproportionately disadvantaged from exercising their rights to access information. Case studies from Guatemala, Bangladesh and Liberia illustrate how women and their families suffer from being unable to access information on health, education and policing issues.\(^{106}\)

**Civic space** for civil society organizations, academics and cultural organizations is shrinking in many countries across the world. A range of research and civil society organizations have reported on the legal and political barriers that governments are erecting to suppress or weaken CSOs that are out of favour.\(^{107}\) **Respect for public freedoms (expression, assembly, association) and the right to participate are essential for guaranteeing civic space and are prerequisites for responsive and accountable government.** Participation allows for more informed decision-making, which in turn enhances the legitimacy of government decisions and gives all members of society a stake in their successful outcome.

The International Center for Not-for-Profit Law (ICNL) collects data on legal and regulatory frameworks that do not meet international human rights standards.\(^{108}\) Such laws prevent civil society from being able to operate freely (for example, by imposing barriers on registration, accessing resources and/or engaging in advocacy and other politically sensitive activities). The Center’s tracking of data across the world reveals that **82 countries have proposed or enacted more than 181 restrictions on civil society since 2013. At the global level, these restraints target the “lifecycle” of CSOs (58%), their freedom of assembly (22%), and access to international funding (20%).**

The 2017 CSO Sustainability Index for Asia also shows that CSOs worked amid a tide of closing civic space and increasingly restrictive environments during that year.\(^{109}\) The 2017 CSO Sustainability Index for Central and Eastern Europe and Eurasia reveals a similar shrinking of civic space in that region, extending even to countries that are member States of the European Union. Restrictions took the form of limiting CSOs’ access to funding, increasing their reporting requirements, and ramping up State harassment of CSOs who criticised the government.\(^{110}\) In Sub-Saharan Africa, CSO efforts to expose corruption were hampered.\(^{111}\)

Not all empirical studies on civic space are negative, however. V-Dem’s “Freedom of Discussion” indicator measures the extent to which citizens can talk openly about political issues in private. Their findings show increasing freedom of discussion for men and women across the globe from 1980 to 2012.\(^{112}\) On ‘Freedom of Academic and Cultural Expression,’ V-Dem also notes an improvement globally in recent years.\(^{113}\) The V-Dem Indicator on ‘Government Censorship Effort

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Media’s analyzes direct and indirect attempts by governments to censor the media. The global average of censorship has decreased in recent years.\textsuperscript{114} The V-Dem Indicator on “Print/Broadcast Media Perspectives” measures whether a broad range of political perspectives are represented in the media. All regions except Western Europe and Northern America have improved on this indicator over the last years.\textsuperscript{115}

**Element 8: Responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative governance**

As of 1 January 2019, women’s representation in national parliaments stands at 24.2%. Results of elections held in 2018 show that countries with legislated gender electoral quotas continue to elect significantly more women to parliament.\textsuperscript{116}

The Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) reports that women’s share of positions in national parliaments in 2018 grew nearly a percentage point, rising to 24.3% from 23.4% in 2017.\textsuperscript{117} At the same time, however, of the 50 countries holding national elections in 2018, 25.8% elected women. This is less than the 27.1% elected by the 37 countries that held national elections in 2017.\textsuperscript{118} Indeed, the World Economic Forum Gender Gap report as well as V-Dem data show trends of stagnation and decline in gender equality overall in the last five years.\textsuperscript{119}

The numbers of women in both single/ lower and upper chambers of legislatures across regions varies, according to the IPU. The Americas elects more women than any other region: in 2018 “it was the first region to achieve a ‘critical mass’ of 30% women, on average, in both single/ lower and upper chambers.”\textsuperscript{120}

The IPU reports that in Sub-Saharan Africa, women hold 23.6% of elected positions, while in Northern Africa and Western Asia the figure is 17.8%. In Central and Southern Asia, 19.5\%\textsuperscript{121} of elected positions are held by women, while across Eastern and South-Eastern Asia, the figure is 19.5%. In Oceania, the figure is 17.9%. Women hold slightly less than one third of legislative positions in Europe and North America. For European OSCE member States, women hold 27.7\% of positions in both houses combined. Nordic countries have a larger proportion of women in legislative positions, with 42.3\% holding seats.

The UNDP’s Gender Equality in Public Administration project reports that the overall share of women in the public service is highest, on average, in OECD countries (55.1\%), and lowest in the Arab States (35.9\%). However, when looking at the share of women in decision-making positions, the highest average share is found in Latin America and the Caribbean (43.4\%) and the lowest in Africa (25.1\%). Just 20\% of countries have reached parity (50\%) in the share of women in decision-making positions of the public administration.\textsuperscript{122}

UNODC reports that with respect to representation of women in the judiciary, the female share of professional judges or magistrates is highest in Eastern Europe (57\%), followed closely by the
Caribbean (57%) and Southern Europe (55%). Meanwhile, the proportion of female judges or magistrates is smallest in Oceania (30%), followed closely by Central Asia (32%) and Western Asia (33%).

In judiciaries across the world there is a growing number of women holding positions as judges, but they are not serving in the highest positions of responsibility, such as court presidents. The latest report from the European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice (CEPEJ) reports that “the global phenomenon of feminisation of judicial functions has a limit, the glass ceiling.” Also, the higher the level of court, the fewer women hold judgements. 2016 figures from countries within the region covered by the Council of Europe illustrate this trend. 43% of professional judges at first instance are men, while 57% are women. At the Supreme Court level, 63% of judges are men and 37% are women, as compared with a 65-35 split in 2014.

While women represent 39% of the world’s employment, only 27% of managerial positions in the world are occupied by women, a pattern that is observed in all regions. However, the proportion of women in management has increased since the beginning of the century. Women now occupy 21% of seats on boards of the Fortune1000 companies (mostly in the US), up from 14.6% in 2011.

IPU data from 2016 also shows that although young people make up the majority of the world’s population, fewer than 2% of all MPs are under the age of 30. About 30% of the world’s single and lower houses of parliament have no MPs aged under 30; more than 80% of the world’s upper houses of parliament have no MPs aged under 30; and not a single upper house of parliament anywhere in the world has more than 10% of its members aged under 30.

It is not enough for various population groups to be proportionally represented in public institutions in order to ensure representation in political decision-making. There also needs to be a measure of people’s own perceptions about the inclusiveness of decision-making (i.e., whether they feel they can ‘have a say’) and the responsiveness of decision-making (i.e., whether people feel they can influence political decision-making by voting).

International IDEA Global State of Democracy Indices (GSoD) have tracked trends from 1975 to 2017 on “representative government,” “checks on government” and “participatory engagement” across countries and regions. It is possible to compare the scores of each country, or region, against the world score, across each of these dimensions. There has been a positive trend in representative government across all regions, for example. However, stark differences remain: “On average, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and North America have higher degrees of representative government than countries in Africa, Asia and the Pacific and, especially, the Middle East.”

The V-Dem Institute also tracks trends on themes related to inclusive and participatory governance. Globally V-Dem indicators show that over the last 60 years there has been wider public deliberation and consultation in making major policy decisions. It is possible to disaggregate V-Dem data to understand how men and women with different backgrounds, income levels, abilities, ages and so on experience participation and inclusion in political decision-making.
Meaningful participation requires institutional, constitutional and legal support. Jurisprudence developed by the South African Constitutional Court elaborates the principles of reasonableness and meaningful engagement to enable the participation of the poor and dispossessed in finding just solutions to difficult problems. One example is encouraging negotiation between landowners and people who live in poverty and are threatened with eviction from shacks they have illegally erected on private or public property. Additionally, the South African Constitutional Court has developed legal protections to enable civil society organizations to bring cases to court on matters of public interest without fear of incurring ruinous costs should they lose. As Albie Sachs, the former judge of the South African Constitutional Court who was instrumental in developing these principles and protections stated at the Rome SDG 16 conference in May 2019: “The principles of SDG 16 draw on real life situations of using the law for social justice.”

Meaningful participation also requires a safe environment.

“Participation is not enough, we need protection for people to feel safe in participating. Claimants can only claim their rights when they know they will be safe.”

(UNDP 16x16 Young Leader Ms. Ana Carolina QUEIROZ at SDG 16 Conference, Rome, 2019)

The Human Rights Council 2018 “Guidelines on the effective implementation of the right to participate in public affairs” expand on practical ways that States can facilitate meaningful participation. These include recommendations on different dimensions of the right to participate in electoral processes, non-electoral contexts and at the international level.

Responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making facilitates the adoption of policies that address the needs and rights of all people. In this way, inclusive decision-making has a number of interlinkages to other SDGs, such as education (SDG 4) and decent work (SDG 8), which in turn contribute to reducing inequality (SDG 10). Inclusiveness also promotes the participation of women not just in political, but in all layers of social and economic life, promoting gender equality (SDG 5).

Addressing climate change also points up these interlinkages. To respond to the needs of people at risk of climate challenges, climate action requires inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels of government. Access to information and freedom of expression (SDG 16.10) help people find out about and raise awareness on environmental damage (SDG 13). An inclusive approach also enables the involvement of people in planning and decision-making around topics such as urban planning, consumption and production, water and energy and public services (SDGs 6, 7, 11) and increases innovation (SDG 9).
FIGURE 12.

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Inclusion
Representation
Responsiveness
Participation

Policies that address the needs and rights of all people

Education
Decent work
Participation of women

4 QUALITY EDUCATION
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
5 GENDER EQUALITY
Element 9: Effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

The Secretary General’s 2019 report on the SDGs states that ‘institutions should design, execute and monitor public policies in a participatory and transparent manner.’ To be effective, institutions require an assessment of whether they are meeting the needs of populations. One way of assessing whether institutions are effective, transparent and accountable is to ask individuals about their satisfaction with public services.

The OECD “Governance at a Glance” series uses Gallop World Polling to compare citizen satisfaction levels with public services across OECD countries. The latest 2017 round showed, for example, that on average, 70% of citizens in OECD countries were satisfied with the provision of health services in their cities or areas where they lived.

The GSOd indices also track trends on population satisfaction with public services. One significant finding on a global level is that corruption in the public sector was as big a problem in 2015 as it was in 1975.

The Eurofound European Quality of Life Survey 2016 shows that Europeans rate health, education childcare and public transportation as the highest scoring public services in terms of population satisfaction with their performance. The lowest scoring services were those providing long term health care, social housing and State pensions.

Effective, accountable and inclusive institutions are critical for achieving gender equality and sustainable development. They enable women to access justice and other essential public services. According to the 2018 UN Report ‘Injustice and Impunity’, women in developed and developing countries are failed by law and justice institutions as tolerance and impunity for crimes against them are widespread.

Similarly, effective, accountable and transparent decision-making and institutions can help the efforts against climate change detailed in SDG 13. Indeed, climate action requires leadership and institutional capacity for effective and ambitious policymaking. The objectives of leaders may be substantive, i.e., to adopt and implement specific policies, programmes and projects. Or they may be institutional, i.e., to establish effective frameworks to facilitate the development and implementation of national responses to climate change that require long-term cross-sectoral planning. Effective institutions are also required to implement climate change mitigation and adaptation measures.
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**Figure 13.**

- Effective
- Accountable
- Transparent

Leadership and decision-making to establish

Institutions fit-for-purpose

Policies and programmes

to mitigate and adapt to CLIMATE CHANGE
Endnotes


4. The other goals under review are SDGs on education (SDG 4), economic growth (SDG 8), Inclusion (SDG 10) and climate change (SDG 13).


9. Ibid.


11. National surveys that are typically carried out by National statistical Offices are the most effective method for accessing large sample sizes that enable fine-grained disaggregation. From large sample sizes, policymakers are able to understand which groups (i.e., young or old, rich or poor, city-dwellers or country inhabitants, etc.) suffer most from corruption, bad governance, conflict, exclusion and so on. By comparing statistics over years, policymakers can understand the impact of policy efforts on these different groups and identify which interventions are effective. This is why National Statistical Offices are best placed to run nation-wide surveys. Smaller sample sizes are not as effective in enabling us to understand the effects of policies on sub-groups within the sample.


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22 Asia Development Alliance (ADA), ‘Ulaanbaatar Declaration on Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies in Asia and Beyond (SDG 16+),’ (Seoul, ADA, 2019). Available at: ada2030.org/bbs/board.php?bo_table=acti02&wr_id=15


26 White & Case, op. cit.

27 SAIIA and UNDP, op. cit.

28 The SDGLive online toolkit developed by PwC covers all SDGs, and proposes a 10-stage process designed as a workflow to help companies: 1) Prioritize SDGs of relevance to their business strategy/operations and to stakeholder concerns, 2) Collect and analyze their company’s ‘SDG activity data’ on a periodic basis, and 3) Enhance the credibility of their reporting by getting external assurance performed on reported data. See PWC, ‘The Sustainable Development Goals.’ Available at: https://www.pwc.co.uk/who-we-are/corporate-sustainability/strategy/sustainable-development-goals.html (Accessed on 28 June 2019)


32 The Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics (EGRIS) was established by a decision of the UN Statistical Commission (UNSC) at its 47th session in 2016. Co-led by a steering group made up of UNHCR, Statistics Norway, Eurostat, Turkestat, JIPS, WB and the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD), EGRIS is working closely with national statistics authorities to ensure strong linkages with national planning, budgeting and policy processes. In addition, the group includes members from international and regional organizations and other technical experts. See https://www.jips.org/tools-and-guidance/idp-refugee-statistics/. Based on the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, a refugee is a person who is outside his or her country of nationality or habitual residence, and who has a well-founded fear of being persecuted because of his or her race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, and is unable to avail him- or herself of the protection of that country, or to return there for fear of persecution. Based on the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, internally displaced persons (IDPs) are persons or groups of persons that have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence in particular as a result of, or in order to, avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or man-made disasters and who have not...


34 The linked article from UNHCR's technical series outlines these points in detail: https://www.jips.org/jips-publication/unhcr-technical-series-obtaining-representative-data-on-ids-2016/


42 Ibid.


44 Ibid. See also OEF Research, Reign Dataset: International Elections and Leadership. Available at: https://oefresearch.org/datasets/reign (Accessed 28 June 2019)


46 The persistence of economic and educational inequalities, which often manifest in low educational attainment and low employment opportunities for a large fraction of the population, may contribute to grievances that pose a risk of future violence. (United Nations and the World Bank, op. cit., p.32).


48 Ibid.

49 UNESCO led on the development of the definition of SDG Thematic Indicator 4.a.2 to measure “safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments” (Target 4.a). The new indicator — the percentage of students who experienced bullying during the past 12 months, by sex — was endorsed in 2018 by the official body in charge of indicators for SDG4. Thanks to this new indicator, data on the prevalence of different types of school bullying collected in 190 countries and territories through six international surveys will be comparable across regions and countries. The UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) published a first report covering the new indicator in October 2018. See United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics, Quick Guide to Education Indicators for SDG 4, (Montreal, UNESCO, 2018.). Available at: http://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/quick-guide-education-indicators-sdg4-2018-en.pdf


51 UNESCO (2019), op. cit.


56 “Interpersonal, gang, and drug-related violence may reflect or exacerbate grievances that ultimately lead to violent conflict. Conflicts may degenerate into violence more rapidly in societies with high levels of interpersonal violence or with a culture of
resolving interpersonal issues violently, especially along the lines of gender.” Ibid, p. 24. See also boxes 1.3 and 1.8.

57 ‘Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just, Inclusive Societies, Justice for All: The report of the Task Force on Justice’, (New York, Center on International Cooperation, 2019). Available at: https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/6c192f_f1e2f970bfed4f0580d6943332e377d0.pdf

58 UNESCO (2019), op. cit.


61 UNESCO (2019), op. cit.


64 UNESCO (2019), op. cit.


68 UNESCO (2019), op. cit.


70 In 2018, and in consultation with countries and experts, UNODC developed a new data collection tool, the “Illicit Arms Flows Questionnaire (IAFQ)” to address the gaps in the available data on illicit arms flows. In addition, in 2016 and 2017, the national reporting form of the ‘Programme of Action on small arms’ was revised to collect information that can supplement the data collected by the IAFQ.

71 At least 244 million people live in extreme conditions of injustice – they are modern slaves, are stateless, or their countries or communities are riddled with conflict, violence and lawlessness. 1.5 billion people cannot resolve their justice problems – their legal needs go unmet because of barriers they cannot overcome or structural injustices they face. 4.4 billion people are excluded from the opportunities the law provides – they lack legal identity or other crucial justices they face. 4.4 billion people are excluded from the opportunities the law provides – they lack legal identity or other crucial}

72 Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just, Inclusive Societies (2019), op. cit.

74 The ECOSOC Youth Forum 2019 highlighted the importance of formal and informal human rights education to access rights and fight corruption. See United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), ‘2019 ECOSOC Youth Forum’, (2019). Available at: https://www.un.org/ecosoc/en/2019youthforum). This idea was further supported by the online consultation on SDG16 and youth conducted by UNDP in May 2019, which received approximately 300 entries. See United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Youth and United Nations National Group for Children and Youth (UNMGCY), ‘Youth Consultation on SDG 16: In the Lead Up to the Rome Conference’, (SDG 16 Hub, 2019). Available at: https://www.sdg16hub.org/node/380


81 UNESCO (2019), op. cit.


83 SDG 16 Data Initiative, ‘16.3.1 Proportion of Victims of Violence in the Previous 12 Months Who Reported Their Victimization to Competent Authorities or Other Officially Recognized Conflict Resolution Mechanisms’. Available at: http://www.sdg16.org/ map/?layer=proportion_of_victims_of_violence_who_reported_to_competent_authorities_or_other_officially_recognized_conflict_resolution_mechanisms&ed&layerType=indicator (Accessed 28 June 2019)


85 This information is taken from the UNODC contribution to the Secretary General’s 2019 report on progress being made on the SDGs. See UNESCO (2019) op. cit.


91 ‘Second European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey (EU-MIDIS II) – Main Results’, Available at: https://
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94 Ibid.


99 All the figures stated here come from the most recent Global Financial Integrity report. See Global Financial Integrity (GFI), ‘Illicit Financial Flows to and from 148 Developing Countries, 2006-15’. Available at: https://gfiintegrity.org/issue/illicit-financial-flows/ (Accessed 28 June 2019)


101 Youth4Peace, ‘Rome Youth Call-To-Action Promoting and Supporting Youth-Inclusive and Youth-Led SDG16 Implementation, Monitoring and Accountability’, (2019). Available at: https://www.youth4peace.info/node/343


113 Ibid.

114 Ibid.

115 Ibid.


118 IPU, (2018), op. cit.


120 The World Bank, (2018), op. cit.

121 http://archive.ipu.org/wmn-e/world.htm

122 Data provided by UNDP’s Gender Equality in Public Administration (GEPA) project, 2018, based on latest year for which data is available. Available at: https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/2030-agenda-for-sustainable-development/people/gender-equality/gender-equality-in-public-administration.html (Accessed 2 July 2019). Data on overall share of women in the public service is available for 123 countries; data on women in decision-making/leadership positions is available for 60 countries.


125 UNESCO (2019) op. cit.

126 2020 Gender Diversity Index, Bridge the gap to 20%; at: (Women on Boards, ‘2020 Women on Boards Campaign’ https://ww-w.2020wob.com/)


130 Laura Saxer and Anna Lührmann, ‘Measuring Responsive, Inclusive, Participatory and Representative Decision-Making at all Levels in SDG Target 16.7 with V-Dem Data’, (Gotenburg, Sweden: V-Dem Institute, 2017). Available at: https://www.v-dem.net/media/filer_public/9f/38/9f3843a6-be4a-9eb-9b7-ee9a8903ee1e/v-dem_policybrief_10_2017.pdf; Sustainable Development Goals, ‘Percentage of People Who Feel They Are Able To Influence Decisions Affecting Their Local Area’. Available at: https://sustainabledevelopment-uk.github.io/16-7-2/ (Accessed 2 July 2019)


133 See the work done by the SDG 16 Data Initiative on gathering information on SDG 16 + indicators http://www.sdg16.org/data/


Enabling the implementation of the 2030 Agenda through SDG 16+: Anchoring peace, justice and inclusion (2019).

The Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies, available at: https://www.sdg16hub.org