

DELIVERING THE 2030 AGENDA COMMITMENT
TO PEACEFUL, JUST AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES



THE ROADMAP FOR PEACEFUL, JUST AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES

A CALL TO ACTION TO CHANGE OUR WORLD

July 2019

PATHFINDERS
FOR PEACEFUL, JUST AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES



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“The new agenda recognizes the need to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies that provide equal access to justice and that are based on respect for human rights (including the right to development), on effective rule of law and good governance at all levels and on transparent, effective and accountable institutions.”

Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

**“Safety and security don’t just happen:
They are the result of collective
consensus and public investment.”**

Nelson Mandela, 2005

Acknowledgments

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Foreword

The 2030 Agenda sets out a vision of **peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence**.

This vision is fully integrated into the 2030 Agenda. **SDG16+** includes 12 targets from SDG16 and 24 targets from seven other goals that directly measure an aspect of peace, justice and inclusion.

These targets are **universal**, with all countries facing challenges in their implementation, but they are especially important to reaching the people, countries, and communities **at risk of being left behind**.

The first four years of the 2030 Agenda have seen important progress on the achievement of the SDG16+ targets, but their full delivery requires **greater ambition**.

More than half a million people die from **violence** each year. Half of the world's children and at least a third of women are victims of violence. Child marriage, female genital mutilation, modern slavery, and other abuses remain commonplace. People living in conflict-affected countries are confronted by multiple obstacles that block the path towards a durable peace and sustainable development.

More than five billion people – two-thirds of the world's population – lack **access to justice**. At any one time, 1.5 billion people have justice problems that they cannot resolve, while more than a billion people lack legal identity.

Corruption and **illicit financial and arms flows** threaten societies and economies, undermining democracy and the rule of law. No country can build a just society without doing more to protect **human rights** and to **empower women and girls**.

Poor governance is a threat to the delivery of all dimensions of the 2030 Agenda. We cannot achieve our goals for people, planet, prosperity, and peace without **effective, accountable, and transparent institutions**. Rising **inequality** and high levels of social, economic, and political **exclusion** must also be urgently tackled.

The **Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies** brings together member states, international organizations, major partnerships and networks, civil society, and the private sector.

Through this roadmap, we are working to **accelerate implementation of the SDG16+ targets**, based on the evidence that demonstrates how a sustained and measurable increase in peace, justice and inclusion can be achieved.

Building Peaceful Societies

SDG16.1 asks us to “**significantly reduce all forms of violence everywhere.**”

The 2030 Agenda recognizes the special needs of conflict-affected and post-conflict countries. Efforts to sustain peace require a **positive vision of prevention** that is nationally owned, people-centered, and that provides a voice for marginalized people and groups.

More than **80 percent of violent deaths occur outside conflict**, however. The evidence demonstrates that a rapid reduction of these forms of violence are within reach, benefiting communities that face multiple forms of inequality, exclusion, and discrimination.

We can also **prevent violence against women and against children**, by implementing the evidence-based policies set out in the RESPECT and INSPIRE frameworks.

Building Just Societies

The Pathfinders’ Task Force on Justice, chaired by Ministers from Argentina, the Netherlands, and Sierra Leone, and by the Elders, has set out a new vision that puts **people at the center of justice systems** and **justice at the heart of the sustainable development agenda.**

Its agenda for action will inform a shift **from justice for the few to justice for all**, by helping people resolve their justice problems, preventing injustices from occurring, and creating opportunities for people to participate fully in their societies and economies.

To build more just societies, urgent action is needed to **tackle corruption**. We also support an acceleration in action to ensure that all births are registered and that all people, without discrimination, have access to **legal identity**.

Building Inclusive Societies

The 2030 Agenda offers an unprecedented opportunity to **build institutions** that meet people's aspirations for a more sustainable future.

Democratic and transparent institutions are the best foundation for peaceful, just and inclusive societies. **Open government initiatives** help strengthen state-citizen relationships and contribute to the legitimacy of public institutions.

We call for the inclusion of **sub-national stakeholders** in all efforts to advance the 2030 Agenda, and we support **independent institutions** that hold governments accountable.

We believe that **social, economic, and political inclusion** holds the key to fostering more peaceful societies. We urge all countries to realize the human rights of all and promote and enforce **non-discriminatory laws** and policies for sustainable development, and protect **space for civil society**.

We are committed to **eliminating legal and de facto discrimination** against women, and to including **women as decision makers** and empowering them economically and as rights-holders.

Partnerships for SDG16+

To deliver SDG16+, we need **strengthened partnerships** for peace, justice and inclusion.

As we enter a new decade, the Pathfinders will continue to provide a platform for ambitious action on the SDG targets. It will work closely with the **Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies** and with **16+ Forum**, which brings together partners from all sectors to showcase success.

At the first SDG Summit in 2019, Heads of State and Government are asked to **mobilize further actions to accelerate implementation**. We will use this summit to redouble our efforts to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies.

We will then begin working towards the second SDG Summit in 2023, by which time Pathfinders are committed to **demonstrating measurable change** against the SDG targets.

on behalf of the Member States of the Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies
Afghanistan, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Central African Republic, Colombia, the Czech Republic, Ethiopia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Jordan, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, United Kingdom, and Uruguay

The Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies

- An expanding group of **member states** and **partners from all sectors**
 - Open to countries and stakeholders willing to **commit to action**
 - Determined to deliver **real change** for women, children, and men
-

A roadmap for an area of critical importance to the 2030 Agenda

- **Covers all targets** for peaceful, just and inclusive societies (SDG16+)
 - Links to the **economic, social** and **environmental** dimensions of the 2030 Agenda
 - Recognizes that each country has its own priorities, but that all countries can **lead**
-

Relevant to all countries and stakeholders

- Reflects the **universality** of the Sustainable Development Goals
 - Emphasizes the needs of people and countries that are **vulnerable** and **furthest behind**
 - Acts as a **docking station**, bringing partners together around a shared vision for delivery
-

Focuses on solutions and results

- Highlights opportunities to scale up what works and demonstrate **early successes**
 - Identifies areas where **longer-term investment** will yield dividends in the 2020s
 - Aims to deliver **measurable change** by the second SDG Summit in 2023
-

Three main elements

- **Transformative strategies** that provide a basis for integrated action and partnerships
- **Catalytic actions** to accelerate progress towards peaceful, just and inclusive societies
- **Enablers** that strengthen the foundations for ambitious delivery



We are determined to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence.

Targets



Transformative strategies



Prevent

Invest in prevention so that all societies and people reach their full potential.



Renew

Transform institutions so that they can meet aspirations for a more prosperous, inclusive, and sustainable future.



Involve

Include and empower people so that they can fulfil their potential to work for a better future.

Catalytic actions

1

Scale up violence prevention for women and children, and for vulnerable groups

2

Build safe, inclusive, and resilient cities

3

Targeted prevention for countries and communities most likely to be left behind

4

Increase justice and legal empowerment

5

Commitment to open and responsive government

6

Reduce corruption and illicit financial and arms flows

7

Legal identity and birth registration for all

8

Empower people as agents of change

9

Respect all human rights and promote gender equality

Enablers

1100
1010
0101

Evidence and data



Finance



Learning and exchange



Communication, advocacy and movement-building

The Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies

Member States

| | | |
|--|---|--|
|  Afghanistan |  Guatemala |  Sierra Leone |
|  Argentina |  Indonesia |  Somalia |
|  Brazil |  Jordan |  Sri Lanka |
|  Canada |  Liberia |  Sweden |
|  Central African Republic |  Liechtenstein |  Switzerland |
|  Colombia |  Mexico |  Timor-Leste |
|  The Czech Republic |  The Netherlands |  Tunisia |
|  Ethiopia |  Norway |  United Kingdom |
|  Georgia |  Qatar |  Uruguay |
|  Germany |  Republic of Korea | |
|  Ghana |  Rwanda | |

International organizations and global partnerships supporting the Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations Development Programme, UN Global Compact, UN Habitat, UNICEF, United Nations Office at Geneva, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, UN Women, World Bank.

16+ Forum, Alliance 8.7, g7+, Geneva Peacebuilding Platform, Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Peaceful, Just, and Inclusive Societies, Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict, Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children, Namati, Open Government Partnership, Transparency, Accountability & Participation (TAP) Network.

Partners for the grand challenge on justice

Bingham Centre on the Rule of Law, Cordaid, The Elders, Hague Institute for Innovation of Law, The International Center for Transitional Justice, International Development Law Organization, International Development Research Centre, International Legal Assistance Consortium, the Justice for All Campaign, Knowledge Platform Security & Rule of Law, Microjustice4All, Charles Stewart Mott Foundation, Namati, Overseas Development Institute, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Open Government Partnership, Open Society Justice Initiative, University of South Carolina Rule of Law Collaborative, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, UNODC – INEGI Center of Excellence, UN Women, White & Case LLP, World Bank, World Justice Project.

Partners for the grand challenge on inequality and exclusion

CIVICUS, Georgetown Institute for Women Peace and Security, Global Centre for Pluralism, International Trade Union Confederation, Inuka Foundation, Jasmine Foundation, New School for Social Research, Open Society Foundations, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Oxfam, United Nations, World Bank.

The Pathfinders is hosted by the New York University Center on International Cooperation



Fostering Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies

In the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the world's leaders expressed their determination "to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are **free from fear and violence.**"

They set ambitious targets for reducing **violence** in all countries, for ensuring access to **justice** for all, and for building effective, accountable, and **inclusive institutions.**

The **Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies** is a group of UN member states, international organizations, global partnerships, civil society, the private sector, and other stakeholders.

It was founded to build the **intellectual foundations** and **alliances** that turn the ambition of the SDG targets for peaceful, just and inclusive societies into reality.

The Roadmap for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies was launched in 2017 and revised for the **High-level Political Forum** and **SDG Summit** in 2019. It covers all targets for peaceful, just and inclusive societies (**SDG16+**).

The roadmap will help realize the **social, economic** and **environmental** ambitions of the 2030 Agenda, while recognizing the contribution **sustainable development** makes to peace, justice and inclusion.

The roadmap maps out a collective journey, providing a guide for **decision makers**, for **funders**, and for **campaigners.**

All countries are invited to become pathfinders, using the roadmap to strengthen their implementation of SDG16+, and to share their **leadership** and **experience** in building peaceful, just and inclusive societies.



From SDG16 to SDG16+

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development calls for:

Peaceful, just and inclusive societies that provide equal access to justice and that are based on respect for human rights (including the right to development), on effective rule of law and good governance at all levels, and on transparent, effective and accountable institutions.

The agenda pledges to tackle inequality, corruption, poor governance, illicit financial and arms flows, and other factors that give rise to violence and insecurity.

Goal 16 is the main goal for *fostering peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence.*

But SDG16 should not be seen in isolation. It has strong links with other goals, in line with the integrated and indivisible nature of the agenda.

In all, 36 targets *directly* measure an aspect of peace, inclusion, or access to justice, with only a third of these found in SDG16.

We call these the SDG16+ targets.

The SDG16+ targets are strongly linked to all Sustainable Development Goals.

As the 2030 Agenda recognizes, there can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development.

Without peace, justice and inclusion, none of the SDGs can be delivered in full.

Violence and injustice destroy lives and make it inevitable that people and communities will be left behind.

Patterns of exclusion, and the grievances that they feed, undermine societies and may lead to insecurity and violence. Weak institutions and poor governance make it impossible for societies to reach their full development potential.

But social, economic, and environmental progress play an equally important role in creating the conditions for peaceful, just and inclusive societies.

Inclusive economic growth and social development reduce the risks of violence and conflict and help societies to work together for a better future.

Environmental sustainability and resilience are also critical to building peaceful, just and inclusive societies.

The SDG16+ targets for peaceful, just and inclusive societies

SDG16 was not designed to be isolated from other goals. The SDG16+ targets:

- Demonstrate how peace, justice and inclusion are **integrated** in the 2030 Agenda.
- Strengthen the case for **universality**, encouraging all countries to take full account of the complex interactions between sustainable development and peace.
- Emphasize factors that entrench **inequality** between and within countries, with the vulnerable and furthest behind at greatest risk of violence, injustice, and exclusion.
- Place a **gender** and **rights** perspective at the heart of efforts to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies that is grounded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights treaties.
- Underline the need for **international cooperation** to deliver the 40 percent of the SDG16+ targets that have a global or regional dimension.
- Inspire **partnerships** that bring together those working in all sectors and to deliver all 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

The 2030 Agenda commitment to peaceful, just and inclusive societies is supported by the commitment to inclusive, safe, and resilient human settlements in the **New Urban Agenda** and the focus on prevention and resilience in the **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction**. The **Addis Ababa Action Agenda** provides a global framework for financing sustainable development.

The 2030 Agenda, while universal in nature, recognizes that the most vulnerable countries, including countries affected by conflict, face special challenges. SDG16+ contributes to the delivery of all Sustainable Development Goals, and to **sustaining peace** and peacebuilding, in these countries.



In the first four years of the 2030 Agenda, many countries have made significant progress towards greater peace, justice and inclusion, but the SDG16+ targets will not be met on current trends.

The Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies have developed a roadmap to address this challenge.

The roadmap focuses on what can be done, ahead of the second SDG Summit in 2023, to increase ambition and accelerate delivery.

It will inform national and local sustainable development strategies, while helping regional and global actors work together more effectively.

The roadmap is relevant to all countries, reflecting the universality of the 2030 Agenda. Every country faces challenges in delivering the SDG16+ targets, but can contribute to success by sharing with others its knowledge, experience, and best practice.

It focuses attention on vulnerable people and countries, especially those who face the greatest risks of being left behind due to violence and insecurity, injustice and exclusion, and poor governance.

The 2030 Agenda identifies the threat posed to development by conflict, extremism, humanitarian disasters, and the forced displacement of people.

The roadmap therefore underlines the importance of meeting the needs of people living in areas affected by the highest levels of violence, or by complex emergencies and crises.

The roadmap is not a recipe. Each country has its own context and priorities, while a growing number of pathfinders are exploring new approaches, models, and tools for building peaceful, just and inclusive societies.

Nor is the roadmap set in stone. The Pathfinders will work together to update and revise it, as a “living document” to guide the growing movement for peaceful, just and inclusive societies.

The roadmap acts as a “docking station”, bringing partners together around a common vision, with each partner challenged to increase their commitment to implementation.

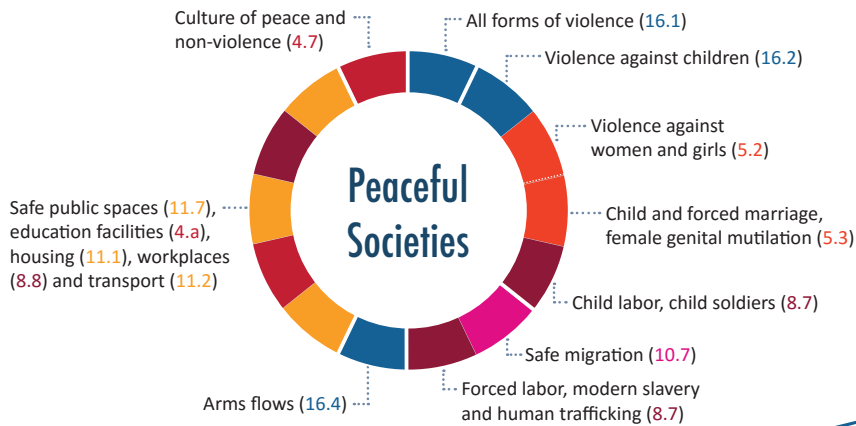
It is aimed at:

- **Decision makers** at all levels and from all sectors who have responsibility for implementing the SDG16+ targets.
- **International and regional organizations and multi-stakeholder partnerships** that support the achievement of one or more elements of the roadmap.
- **Civil society networks** and organizations, both as advocates and given the important role they play in frontline delivery.
- **Business leaders**, given the importance of SDG16+ to their operating environment, and their role in tackling violence and abuse, curbing corruption, and increasing inclusion.
- **Research partnerships and networks**, ensuring that evidence is generated that will meet the future needs of policymakers.
- **Funders**, especially those prepared to invest in innovation or committed to building more strategic approaches to peace, justice and inclusion.

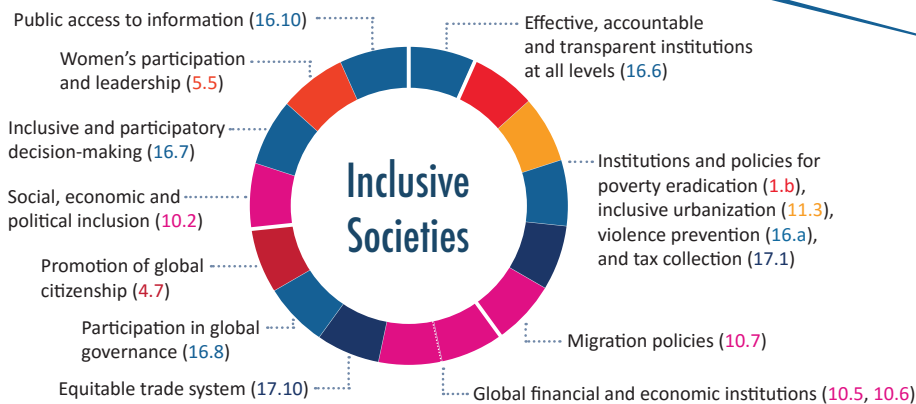
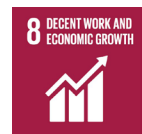
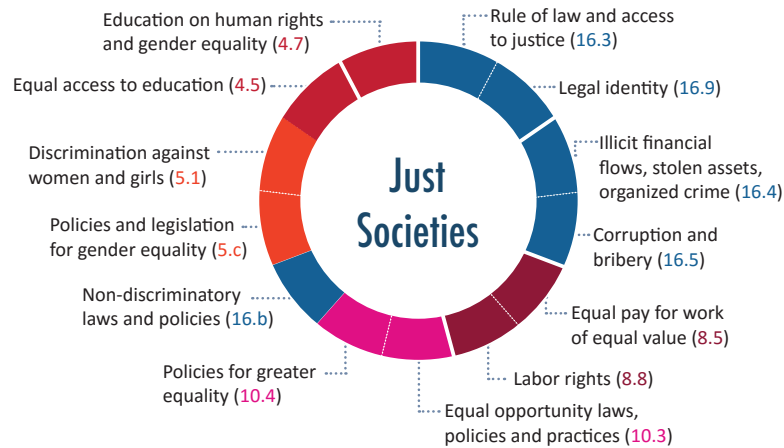
Over the coming years, the Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies will continue to work with those leading on implementation from across the world.

All member states and other partners are invited to become pathfinders, sharing their experience and learning with others.

Working together as a group, the Pathfinders will demonstrate how to turn the ambition of the SDG16+ targets into reality.



We are determined to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence.



SDG16+ as a catalyst for development progress



Peaceful Societies

Reduce violence and insecurity to:

- End poverty and realize gender equality
- Remove barriers to health, education, and service delivery, and to economic growth
- Tackle environmental crimes



Just Societies

Promote rights, justice, and the rule of law to:

- Share prosperity and wealth
- Reach the vulnerable and furthest behind
- Increase productivity and investment



Inclusive Societies

Good governance and inclusion to:

- Deliver all Sustainable Development Goals
- Strengthen cooperation and overcome shared challenges
- Increase capacity for tax and revenue collection

“There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development”

peace, justice and inclusion create conditions for sustainable development

sustainable development contributes to peace, justice and inclusion

Factors from other SDGs that reduce risk and increase resilience

- Poverty reduction, social protection, and resilience
- Early childhood development, education, and life skills
- Equitable access to health, education, and public services
- Gender equality and empowerment
- Preventing alcohol and drug abuse



- Inclusive economic growth and reduced inequality (including between groups)
- Opportunities and skills for employment, especially for young people
- Equitable access to economic resources, financial services, markets, energy, and water
- Resilient urbanization and infrastructure



- Climate resilience and disaster risk reduction



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



- Resource mobilization and capacity-building
- Enhanced multi-stakeholder collaboration



Transformative Strategies

The targets for peaceful, just and inclusive societies are **highly interconnected**, both with each other and with the other SDGs. The roadmap sets out **cross-cutting strategies** that provide the basis for integrated action and partnerships.

At a time of spiralling crisis and unacceptable levels of violence, a **new commitment to prevention** will provide a platform that allows societies and citizens to live in peace and to prosper.

Institutions must be reconfigured to meet the challenges that matter most to people. An **institutional renewal** will underpin goals for people, planet, prosperity, and peace.

Many feel excluded from their societies and from globalization. Greater **inclusion and empowerment** will enable growing numbers of people to work together for a better world.

The strategies **reinforce** each other. By investing in prevention, transforming institutions, and including and empowering people, we can make **sustained progress** towards all targets for peaceful, just and inclusive societies, while reaching the poorest, most vulnerable, and those furthest behind.

Transformative strategies



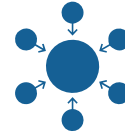
Prevent

Invest in prevention so that all societies and people reach their full potential.



Renew

Transform institutions so that they can meet aspirations for a more prosperous, inclusive, and sustainable future.



Involve

Include and empower people so that they can fulfil their potential to work for a better future.

All countries must reduce violence and resolve disputes peacefully, while promoting inclusion and reducing polarization and distrust.

Intensive and targeted forms of prevention are needed when the risks of violence and insecurity are increasing.

Even during a crisis, prevention must be a priority, stopping a further deterioration and building foundations for sustainable development.

The shift to a more sustainable and resilient path requires institutions capable of accelerating progress towards sustainable development.

Good governance should not be seen in isolation, but is a task for all sectors and parts of society.

Flexible approaches are needed to identify and solve the problems that matter most to people, and to reach the furthest behind.

Social, economic, and political inclusion holds the key to fostering peaceful societies, and to meet the needs of the most vulnerable.

Inclusion is needed for the implementation of all parts of the 2030 Agenda, challenging all sectors to work in more participatory and transparent ways.

Women, children, young people, and excluded groups must be empowered, allowing them to fulfil their potential as active agents of change.

Prevent

Invest in prevention so that all societies and people reach their full potential.

Violence is a threat to all societies. It kills half a million people every year and injures many more.

The impact often lasts a lifetime. Survivors of violence are at greater risk of suicide and mental illness. They can find it harder to learn in school, form relationships, and find productive employment.

At a national level, insecurity undermines prosperity, destroys infrastructure, and starves public services of investment. The most disadvantaged communities are hit hardest, with violence deepening poverty and inequality.

To build peaceful, just and inclusive societies, we need a new commitment to preventing all forms of violence, whether it is found in the home, the community, or the wider society.

Prevention is most urgently needed in countries facing the highest risks, where it contributes to sustainable peace and builds the foundations for sustainable development.

But effective prevention must do more than avoid harm. Violence is a symptom of broader failures to address grievances within a society, resolve disputes peacefully, or to respect the rights of women, children, and vulnerable groups.

It also reflects an inability of institutions to guarantee fairer access to opportunities, resources and power, and to identify and respond to risks that could lead to crisis or instability.

All countries must reduce violence and manage disputes peacefully, while actively promoting inclusion and reducing polarization and distrust.

Targeted prevention is needed when grievances and exclusion increase the risk of violence and insecurity, and for those exposed to repeated cycles of violence.

Even during the response to a crisis, prevention must be a priority, stopping a further deterioration and building foundations for recovery.

Effective prevention will:

- Bring political, development, and security partners together to identify risks and address them as early as possible.
- Directly target the worst forms of violence, increasing safety for the most affected communities and people.
- Strengthen justice and security institutions so that disputes are managed peacefully.
- Increase inclusion and respond to the grievances that undermine security.
- Protect human rights and support gender equality, and promote a culture of peace and non-violence.

560,000

lives lost to violence every year, plus many more people suffering serious physical and psychological harm.

70.8 million

people who have fled their homes due to conflict and disaster.

10 percent

of people live in countries that experience nearly half of all deaths.

74 million

people currently facing acute food insecurity in a humanitarian crisis driven by conflict and insecurity.

9 percent

increase in violent deaths by 2030 under a business-as-usual scenario.

\$14.1 trillion

estimated costs (USD) of conflict, plus substantial additional losses from criminal and interpersonal violence.

Renew

Transform institutions so that they can meet aspirations for a more prosperous, inclusive, and sustainable future.

The 2030 Agenda is a plan of action for transforming our world, but its goals will only be delivered if we build institutions that are able to accelerate progress towards sustainable development.

All countries face social, economic, and environmental challenges that require new and innovative solutions.

Countries have agreed to end poverty and reduce inequalities, while investing in quality health, education, and public services that allow people to fulfil their potential.

They have made a commitment to building strong economic foundations, to ensuring that prosperity is shared broadly, and to responding to the demands of rapidly changing markets and technologies.

They must also shift their economies to sustainable patterns of consumption and production, while increasing resilience to climate change, and to other shocks and disasters.

And they must mobilize the trillions of dollars of resources that will be needed to deliver a more sustainable future.

These are all governance challenges. They require an institutional transformation of a scale and ambition that matches the goals themselves. A failure to strengthen governance, meanwhile, will fuel grievances, violence, and conflict.

Flexible approaches are needed to identify and solve the problems that matter most to people, creating space for actors to experiment and learn rapidly from success and failure.

An institutional transformation will:

- Create capacity at the sub-national, national, regional, and global levels to identify and solve problems people care about most.
- Stimulate innovation and the ability to tackle new and emerging challenges, while creating platforms for more participatory politics and decision making, and for feedback and learning.
- Increase potential to mobilize finance from all sources – public and private – while using resources efficiently and effectively.
- Support more effective cooperation between countries in the face of shared threats and challenges.
- Equip institutions to reach the furthest behind first, while enabling vulnerable countries to meet their Sustainable Development Goals and to achieve a durable peace.

Growing complexity

- The world population will exceed 8.5 billion by 2030. A billion more people will live in towns and cities.
- The global economy has more than doubled in size since the agreement of MDGs.
- Technology is driving rapid social and economic changes.

Growing aspirations

- More than 3 billion people have now joined the global middle class.
- Media and social media have dramatically increased scrutiny of governments.
- Young people are increasingly connected across borders.

New opportunities

- Greater diversity of national models and approaches.
- Growing numbers of educated and active citizens.
- Technology offers new tools for managing societies and economies.

Involve

Include and empower people so that they can fulfil their potential to work for a better future.

Across the world, societies must do more to meet the aspirations of their citizens for a better future, and to respond to the disparities of opportunity, wealth, and power that act as barriers to sustainable development.

Exclusion and injustice are drivers of violence and insecurity. They also represent a waste of energy and talent.

Few countries fully empower women and girls, while many young people feel unable to make a full contribution to the creation of a better world.

Other groups face entrenched discrimination, whether due to race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, disability or other status.

Social, economic, and political inclusion holds the key to fostering more peaceful societies.

Greater inclusion is essential to defending human rights, to achieving gender equality, and to providing access to justice for all.

It will fulfil the commitment to leaving no-one behind, and have a profound impact on the lives of those who feel they are being failed by their societies.

And it will create more meaningful opportunities for people to shape a more sustainable future, harnessing their energy, insights, and creativity.

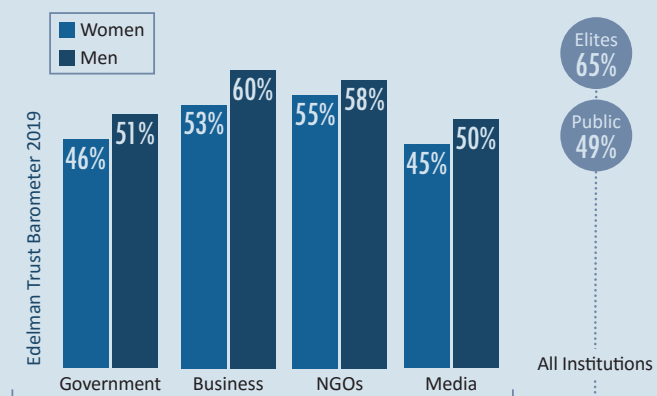
Inclusive policies and approaches are needed for the implementation of all parts of the 2030 Agenda.

Greater inclusion:

- Challenges all sectors to work in more participatory and transparent ways.
- Must be based on non-discriminatory laws, policies and practices, and political participation for all groups.
- Will provide opportunities for participation in decision making and for active engagement in implementing the 2030 Agenda.
- Should empower women, children, young people, and excluded groups, building social cohesion and allowing them to fulfil their potential as agents for change.
- Has a strong economic dimension, given the need for inclusive growth and greater economic opportunities.
- Should strengthen networks and increase space for civil society.
- Must invest in the infrastructure and technologies that strengthen social cohesion, and offer opportunities for inclusion for those furthest behind.

A crisis of confidence

Survey data shows a crisis of trust in institutions. In a survey of 27 countries, trust in government is low with continued political divisions in many countries, but businesses and non-governmental organizations also face a trust deficit, especially from women. Large numbers of people are frightened about the pace of innovation, the speed of globalization, the erosion of social values, and the threat posed by corruption. There is a growing gap in trust between the general public and elites who form the top 10-15 percent.





Catalytic Actions

The roadmap identifies nine **catalytic actions** that will help launch the transformation needed to turn the ambition of SDG16+ into reality. In each of these areas, there is strong potential to **accelerate delivery** based on existing evidence and experience.

Success will contribute to the three transformative strategies and deliver progress on multiple SDG16+ targets. It will **build confidence** that early results can be delivered, allowing for **continued investment** in “what works” to take forward implementation.

The catalytic actions focus on the need for scaling up efforts to end violence against **women** and **children**, and **vulnerable groups**, and identify the opportunity to reduce **urban violence** and build safer cities.

Peaceful, just and inclusive societies must reach countries and communities **most likely to be left behind**, including those worst affected by violence and conflict, while protecting **human rights** and promoting **gender equality** at all times.

Legal identity provides the foundation for just and inclusive societies, while **legal empowerment** will enable people to play a full role as **agents of change** for a more sustainable future.

More **open and responsive governments** will be better equipped to deliver the Sustainable Development Goals. A substantial reduction in **corruption** and **illicit flows** will make it possible to build more just, inclusive and peaceful societies.

Catalytic actions

1

Scale up violence prevention for women and children, and for vulnerable groups

We have a growing understanding of what works to prevent violence against women and children, and an obligation to confront modern slavery, human trafficking, child labor, and other forms of abuse.

Targets

16.1, 16.2, 16.a, 4.7, 5.2, 5.3, 8.7

2

Build safe, inclusive, and resilient cities

Cities can lead efforts to strengthen safety and increase community cohesion, unleashing the innovation needed to deliver the 2030 Agenda. Poorly planned urbanization could create new risks.

Targets

4.a, 8.8, 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.7

3

Targeted prevention for countries and communities most likely to be left behind

All countries must make an active commitment to prevention, but additional and urgent support is needed for the poorest and most vulnerable countries as they implement the 2030 Agenda.

Targets

16.1, 16.6, 16.a, 4.7

4

Increase justice and legal empowerment

We have an opportunity to promote the rule of law and increase access to justice in all countries, with a substantial impact on the most vulnerable and furthest behind.

Targets

16.3

5

Commitment to open and responsive government

The 2030 Agenda provides a platform for building effective, accountable, and transparent institutions, and for increasing their capacity to meet people's needs and respect their rights.

Targets

16.6, 16.8, 1.b, 10.4, 17.1

6

Reduce corruption and illicit financial and arms flows

Fighting corruption, stemming illicit financial and arms flows, and strengthening the recovery and return of stolen assets will contribute to the delivery of all Sustainable Development Goals.

Targets

16.4, 16.5, 16.6, 10.5, 10.6, 17.10

7

Legal identity and birth registration for all

Universal birth registration and robust legal identity for all will help people secure their rights and provide a foundation for delivering the 2030 Agenda to those who are furthest behind.

Targets

16.9

8

Empower people as agents of change

Inclusion must be an active process, giving people tangible opportunities for meaningful participation in their societies and transforming the way they relate to their governments.

Targets

16.7, 16.10, 16.b, 4.7, 5.5, 10.2, 10.7

9

Respect all human rights and promote gender equality

Early action on rights and equality is needed to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies, and to deliver the people-centered vision of the 2030 Agenda.

Targets

16.b, 1.b, 4.5, 4.7, 5.1, 5.5, 5.c, 8.5, 8.8, 10.3, 10.4, 10.7

Catalytic actions are not listed in order of priority. Relevant targets are suggested for each action, but the list is not exhaustive.



1 Scale up violence prevention for women and children, and for vulnerable groups

We have a growing understanding of what works to prevent violence against women and children, and an obligation to confront modern slavery, human trafficking, child labor, and other forms of abuse.

Prevent

The safety of women and children builds a foundation for peaceful, just and inclusive societies.

Renew

Innovative partnerships for prevention unite all sectors and parts of society.

Involve

Violence prevention allows for meaningful inclusion of those left furthest behind.

Women and children suffer an epidemic of violence, with a third of women and half of children affected globally.

Violence is a central reason why so many women and children are left behind. The impact on health and well-being is dramatic, while violence and the fear of violence prevents many women and children from participating fully in their societies.

The rights of women and children to live free from fear and violence are recognized in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, as well as its Optional Protocols, and other human rights instruments.

The 2030 Agenda sets targets for all countries to intensify action to end violence and to fulfil these rights. It also focuses attention on specific forms of abuse, such as child marriage, female genital mutilation, and child labor, and for a renewed effort to end trafficking and modern slavery.

But there is increasingly powerful evidence to show that violence against women and children can be prevented, including through their own active participation and leadership and through the engagement of men and boys.

We have an opportunity to scale up proven policies and programs, while meeting the needs of those affected by violence and protecting them from further victimization.

1. Use the UN system-wide Framework to Underpin Action to Prevent Violence against Women to provide guidance for countries and regions as they work to fulfil their commitments to end violence.
2. Support countries' action to end violence against children, in line with UN agendas and standards, using the INSPIRE strategies developed by the UN, World Bank and other international partners, with the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children acting as a platform.
3. Increase the number of countries developing and implementing evidence-based national action plans that set ambitious timelines for reducing violence against women and girls, and for tackling specific abuses identified in the 2030 Agenda.
4. Develop a plan of action to eradicate forced labor, modern slavery, human trafficking and child labor, with Alliance 8.7 and other partnerships providing a platform for accelerated action.
5. Strengthen the role of the private sector in ending trafficking and forced labor, through the UN Forum on Business and Human Rights and other bodies.
6. Target those most vulnerable to violence, including people on the move, women and children affected by conflict, and those with disabilities.
7. Increase coordination and links between prevention frameworks for women, children, and vulnerable groups.



2 Build safe, inclusive, and resilient cities

Cities can lead efforts to strengthen safety and increase community cohesion, unleashing the innovation needed to deliver the 2030 Agenda. Poorly planned urbanization could create new risks.

Prevent

Increased urban safety makes a substantial contribution to reducing global violence.

Renew

Local authorities and city leaders pioneer new approaches to urban safety and social cohesion.

Involve

Increased resources and capacity for communities to prevent violence and for participation.

Many cities experience very high levels of crime, violence, and insecurity, with the most affected communities isolated, stigmatized, and starved of investment, opportunities, and services.

While most victims of homicide in cities are young men, women and girls experience high levels of violence and abuse, in the home, in public spaces, and when they are travelling to work and school.

Cities also face emerging risks and challenges. If it is poorly planned, rapid urbanization could lead to inadequate and unsafe housing and infrastructure, and the entrenchment of exclusion and inequality.

But some cities have achieved extraordinary increases in public safety, with urban leaders as pioneers of innovative approaches to peace, justice, and inclusion.

Urban safety requires evidence-based and inclusive strategies that directly reduce levels of crime and violence. These should be combined with longer-term approaches to strengthen communities, build social cohesion, and to increase the effectiveness and accountability of security and justice providers.

This action supports implementation of the New Urban Agenda, in particular the commitment to promote “a safe, healthy, inclusive, and secure environment in cities and human settlements for all to live, work, and participate in urban life without fear of violence and intimidation.”

1. Increase the number of cities that have set targets for reducing violence and build capacity within cities to implement prevention strategies that focus on, and are guided by, people and communities experiencing the highest levels of violence.
2. Implement a comprehensive approach to reducing sexual harassment and violence in public spaces and transport.
3. Increase the preventive impact of urban investments in infrastructure and the built environment; health and education; skills and job creation; and other services as part of a broader commitment to making cities inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable.
4. Meet the developmental needs of vulnerable young men and women in communities most affected by violence, including informal settlements, while responding to their trauma and protecting them from stigmatization.
5. Strengthen leadership for prevention in cities, drawing on all sectors, and improve engagement between the police and other security and justice institutions and marginalized communities.
6. Implement the UN system-wide Guidelines on Safer Cities, taking into account existing UN standards on violence and crime prevention.
7. Strengthen partnerships on safe cities, working with existing networks of mayors and other city leaders to increase learning between cities.



3 Targeted prevention for countries and communities most likely to be left behind

All countries must make an active commitment to prevention, but additional and urgent support is needed for the poorest and most vulnerable countries as they implement the 2030 Agenda.

Prevent

Targeted violence prevention will help sustainable development reach the furthest behind first.

Renew

Vulnerable countries need effective and responsive institutions to meet the aspirations of their people.

Involve

Inclusive processes will empower marginalized groups to play a full role in national development.

The 2030 Agenda recognizes the unique challenges facing the most vulnerable communities and countries, as part of its commitment to reaching the furthest behind first.

For hundreds of millions of people, the road to sustainable development is blocked by violence, insecurity, and injustice, while their lives are shaped by disparities of opportunity, wealth, and power.

Some of these people live in societies that have been, or continue to be, affected by violent conflict. For them, development is essential to underpin a more sustainable peace, allowing them to benefit from attainment of all parts of the 2030 Agenda.

For all vulnerable countries and communities, risk-informed approaches to development are needed to increase resilience, and tackle exclusion and polarization.

Prevention of violence must be guided and owned by the most vulnerable countries and communities, with support from the international community.

More legitimate and inclusive politics will provide the foundations for improved governance and more sustainable patterns of development.

Global and regional action is important to help create the conditions for peace, justice, and inclusion, while international cooperation and finance will support the most vulnerable countries as they invest in peaceful, just and inclusive societies.

1. Intensify support to vulnerable countries as they develop their strategies and plans for implementation of the 2030 Agenda.
2. Strengthen analysis to map risks and patterns of exclusion, with mechanisms to inform policymaking and early engagement.
3. Map risks posed to vulnerable countries and communities by organized crime groups, and implement policies to reduce these risks.
4. Implement targeted prevention initiatives to urgently reduce violence in the most vulnerable countries and to address the root causes of conflict.
5. Invest in social, economic, and political inclusion, and in service delivery and other policies and programs to address grievances before they escalate into violence.
6. Use national dialogues and processes to support reconciliation and transitional justice, with an enhanced role for women and young people.
7. Support regional and global action to create an enabling environment for sustainable development in countries experiencing high levels of violence and insecurity.
8. Foster partnerships between actors using humanitarian, development, and civilian peacebuilding instruments, based on joint and inclusive analysis of the context, with the aim of ensuring full implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the most vulnerable countries.



4 Increase justice and legal empowerment

We have an opportunity to promote the rule of law and increase access to justice in all countries, with a substantial impact on the most vulnerable and furthest behind.

Prevent

Grievances are addressed, reducing the risk of violence and tackling impunity.

Renew

Justice and security institutions become more accessible and responsive.

Involve

People can claim their rights and entitlements, allowing them to reach their full potential.

More than 5 billion people are unable to count on the full protection of the law. While many countries have taken steps to increase access to justice, justice for all will not be reached on current trajectories. We can accelerate progress if we:

- Understand people’s justice problems and whether they feel they are fairly treated when they seek a legal remedy.
 - Empower them to use and shape the law in ways that remove obstacles to their development, and that of their families and their communities.
 - Focus on the needs of victims and witnesses of violent crimes within the justice system, in particular women and children, and vulnerable groups.
 - Enable people to access justice for civil matters, including those related to land and property, family law, health, and labor.
 - Support alternative resolution mechanisms to solve disputes outside the formal justice system where possible, allowing courts to concentrate on more serious cases.
 - Ensure full judicial independence and transparency, and make justice and security institutions more inclusive, accountable, transparent, and effective.
- The justice sector has long been neglected and underfunded. However, this is an area of growing innovation and one where many countries are showing leadership.
1. Build on the agenda for people-centered justice set out in the report of the Pathfinders’ Task Force on Justice and implement the Task Force’s recommendations.
 2. Use regular surveys to capture data on legal needs, rates of victimization, and confidence in justice and security institutions.
 3. Develop a strategy for improving access to legal aid and assistance for civil and criminal matters, building on the UN Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid and the UNDP/UNODC Global Study on Legal Aid.
 4. Increase the capacity of justice and security institutions to operate in ways that are informed by the evidence on violence prevention, building trust and legitimacy, and increasing accountability.
 5. Extend and improve services provided at the community level, while increasing the use of mobile courts, informal dispute resolution mechanisms, and other cost-effective approaches, in line with international human rights standards.
 6. Strengthen administrative justice, including access to redress and complaint mechanisms, and facilitate people’s ability to claim their rights related to health, education, land, and natural resources.
 7. Support transitional justice processes to secure truth, justice, reparations, and guarantees of non-recurrence for victims of conflict or large scale human rights violations, and invest in efforts to prevent recurrence.
 8. Make greater use of the Open Government Partnership (OGP) and other national, regional and global platforms to provide justice for all, while funding and protecting grassroots justice defenders.



5 Commitment to open and responsive government

The 2030 Agenda provides a platform for building effective, accountable, and transparent institutions, and for increasing their capacity to meet people’s needs and respect their rights.

Prevent

Institutions have increased capacity to prevent violence and manage risks.

Renew

Governments better able to deliver the transformational vision of the 2030 Agenda.

Involve

Leads to greater participation and more inclusive partnerships.

The 2030 Agenda presents governments with an opportunity to demonstrate that they can deliver the transformative change required to implement all 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

Success requires re-imagining the role of government, an openness to new ideas and approaches, a constant focus on leaving no-one behind, and increased responsiveness to citizens’ aspirations for the future.

Building on their experience with the Millennium Development Goals, governments have begun the process of strengthening their national development strategies, increasing participation in decision making, and mobilizing partnerships and resources needed to respond to the scope of the agenda.

Universal platforms provide opportunities for governments to make ambitious commitments and to work together to strengthen institutions. The Open Government Declaration has been signed by 75 countries, with action plans allowing governments to work with citizens to set priorities for reforms that will allow a country to tackle its most urgent challenges.

Strengthened collaboration is needed between central government, sub-national authorities, and local government, allowing for decentralized responses that deliver results for people in their communities.

A focus is also needed on building effective, accountable, and transparent institutions in the states with the weakest capacity, including those vulnerable to shocks, disasters, and conflict.

1. Promote the sharing of experience between countries on institutional arrangements for implementing the SDGs, increasing capacity for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.
2. Through the UN Committee of Experts on Public Administration and other bodies, implement principles and guidance on how responsible and effective governance will underpin the 2030 Agenda.
3. Support the Open Government Partnership and other relevant partnerships as they align their strategies to the 2030 Agenda and as their members raise ambition and make new commitments to deliver.
4. Bolster resources and capacities of local government, as part of broader efforts to localize the 2030 Agenda, including the OGP Local Program harnessing innovation and momentum from cities and sub-national governments.
5. Recognize and strengthen the role played by public servants in developing effective, accountable, and transparent institutions.
6. Support parliaments to play a full role in implementing the SDGs, while strengthening independent audit and other oversight institutions.
7. Support the rebuilding of core government functions in countries as they emerge from conflict and offer flexible support for country-owned transitions to resilience and the next stage of development.



6 Reduce corruption and illicit financial and arms flows

Fighting corruption, stemming illicit financial and arms flows, and strengthening the recovery and return of stolen assets will contribute to the delivery of all Sustainable Development Goals.

Prevent

A reduction in corruption and illicit flows increases the resilience of societies.

Renew

Builds trust in institutions and enables them to deliver the 2030 Agenda.

Involve

Removes obstacles to people playing a full and active role in sustainable development.

Corruption weakens institutions, undermines growth, and erodes the fabric of society. It is linked to organized crime, threatening public security, while police corruption and corruption in the justice system undermine institutions that should protect people from violence.

Corruption increases exclusion and has a serious impact on human rights. It is linked to gender-based violence, including through the abuse of authority for sexual exploitation.

Governments have primary responsibility to reduce corruption, but they should work with business and civil society, and draw on other institutions such as parliaments, the judiciary, and independent audit institutions.

Countries must also work together to reduce the flow of illicit finance across borders. This means disrupting regional and global criminal networks, while combating the tax evasion that sees wealth flow from poorer to richer countries.

When illicit arms flow across borders, they increase violence and empower criminal and terrorist groups.

The illicit flows of drugs, wildlife, and natural resources also undermine sustainable development, with the same criminal groups often involved in the trafficking of people.

For all forms of corruption and illicit flows, greater sharing of best practice will help countries to develop and implement innovative solutions and new approaches.

1. Increase national efforts and international cooperation to expose corruption, punish the corrupt and support those who have suffered from corruption, and drive out the culture of corruption, wherever it exists.
2. Make full use of the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption to promote and strengthen measures to prevent and combat corruption.
3. Strengthen global cooperation to tackle all forms of illicit financial flows, including global tax avoidance, through the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters, the UN system, international financial institutions, G77 and China, G20, OECD and other platforms.
4. Accelerate progress, in an inclusive way, towards the goal of the Action Plan on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting, of reducing the misalignment between corporate profits and the location of real economic activity, and improving the collection of global tax revenues in countries of all income levels.
5. Increase efforts to combat money laundering and recover stolen assets through relevant international treaties, the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative, and the Global Forum on Asset Recovery.
6. Move from punitive policies to an integrated and balanced strategy to address and counter the world drug problem, centered on justice and human rights.
7. Work towards universalization of legally binding arms control instruments and follow through on commitments made by member states in the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms, the UN Firearms Protocol, and the Arms Trade Treaty, while using the International Small Arms Control Standards to support the delivery of SDG16+.



7 Legal identity and birth registration for all

Universal birth registration and robust legal identity for all will help people secure their rights and provide a foundation for delivering the 2030 Agenda to those who are furthest behind.

Prevent

Legal identity and birth registration help protect human rights and reduce the risk of violence and abuse.

Renew

Digital identity systems allow governments to provide better quality public services.

Involve

Legal identity reduces marginalization and increases social, economic, and political inclusion.

Legal identity and birth registration allow people to claim their rights within their communities and societies and provide data that is essential for the planning and provision of services.

People who are deprived of proof of identity are excluded from formal markets and are vulnerable to violence, abusive practices such as child marriage, and discrimination. People with disabilities and non-citizens are especially disadvantaged in the registration process.

More births are now being registered, with some countries showing major improvements can be made in a decade with sufficient political will and investment.

Increasingly, countries recognize the need for birth registration not to be seen in isolation, but to be considered as part of a civil registration and vital statistics system that also records deaths and causes of deaths, and other events such as marriage and divorce.

Recent years have seen a wave of innovation in legal identity, as countries have moved from paper-based to digital identity systems and have begun to use mobile technology.

This allows more people to participate in their societies and economies. Governments have also used the new systems to provide cash transfers and increase access to public services, and to make their programs more targeted and less wasteful.

1. Strengthen civil registration systems so they provide quality data on births and other vital statistics, as part of a strategic approach to national health data systems for the delivery of the SDGs.
2. Use the Roadmap for Health Measurement and Accountability (2015-2030) to support national leadership and ownership, and to provide a platform for international support where appropriate.
3. Drawing on the Global Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Scaling up Investment Plan (2015-2024), mobilize the additional finance from international sources needed to finance progress towards universal coverage in 75 priority countries.
4. Support the delivery of inclusive, robust, and cost effective universal digital identity systems, building on the Identification for Development initiative, and other partnerships and platforms, agreeing principles, minimum standards, and legal and regulatory frameworks for identity management.
5. Use digital identity systems to strengthen the social safety net, increase access to services, and improve governance, making a broad contribution to the implementation of the SDGs.
6. Manage risks posed by identity systems, using the Principles on Identification for Sustainable Development to ensure systems are universal, accessible, robust, secure, responsive, and sustainable, and they protect privacy and user rights.
7. Strengthen capacity to analyze and use data from registration systems for policymaking and monitoring purposes.



8 Empower people as agents of change

Inclusion must be an active process, giving people tangible opportunities for meaningful participation in their societies and transforming the way they relate to their governments.

Prevent

Women, young people, and marginalized communities play an active and meaningful role in violence prevention.

Renew

Institutions harness the energy, insights, and local knowledge of active citizens.

Involve

Fulfills the commitment to make the 2030 Agenda “of the people, by the people, and for the people.”

The 2030 Agenda drew on one of the largest ever global consultations, with the MYWorld survey gathering inputs from 7 million people. This has created enormous expectations that people will continue to play an active role in the delivery of the 2030 Agenda.

While there is some evidence of a new commitment to inclusion and increasing grassroots engagement, rising nationalism and inequitable patterns of globalization are reducing the policy space for sustainable development.

Civic space is shrinking in many countries and, at local levels, there is often a lack of capacity for engagement, especially in the most marginalized communities. Many groups face daunting barriers that prevent their participation, whether due to their age, sex, ethnicity, disability or migration status.

To counter these trends, all societies should invest in institutions and processes that foster social, economic, and political cohesion, and allow for responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative decision making.

They need to provide meaningful opportunities for citizen engagement, responding to demand for change from the grassroots, and allowing citizens to play an active role in developing policy, and designing and delivering public services.

1. Assess models for participation in sustainable development and make recommendations on context-specific strategies and best practice, with an emphasis on the role of women, young people, and marginalized groups.
2. Invest in programs that demonstrate how communities can participate in the development of policy and in strengthening public services.
3. Use Open Government action plans to deepen citizen-led governance, enhance civic participation and accountability, and promote representation in institutions.
4. Focus on the role of frontline public servants – such as teachers, health workers, and the police – in delivering accountable and responsive services.
5. Use digital tools to enable new forms of direct participation in public life, drawing on the insights and expertise of young people.
6. Advance women’s participation and leadership in their societies, including as peacebuilders and in crisis settings.
7. Increase opportunities for youth leadership and activism, enabling children and young people to participate in decision making and to hold their leaders to account, while gathering data on their participation.
8. Invest in civic education, and in the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development.
9. Protect and enhance civic space and make the case for citizen engagement.



9 Respect all human rights and promote gender equality

Early action on rights and equality is needed to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies, and to deliver the people-centered vision of the 2030 Agenda.

Prevent

Rights and gender equality increase resilience and provide a focus for prevention.

Renew

Legislation, policies, and institutions are better able to protect rights and promote gender equality.

Involve

Builds capacity and channels for participation among groups that are most likely to be excluded.

The Sustainable Development Goals seek to realize the human rights of all and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, including through the engagement of men and boys.

By taking a rights-based approach, and mainstreaming a gender perspective, progress towards peaceful, just and inclusive societies will be based on international human rights standards, strengthening the capacity of people to claim their rights, and of governments and other duty bearers to protect and promote them.

A focus on rights and gender equality will help tackle grievances, while ensuring women play a full role in building a sustainable peace, and that human and women's rights defenders are supported and protected.

The Universal Periodic Review of the Human Rights Council, and other mechanisms of the international human rights system, provide a model for translating a focus on rights and gender equality into practical actions that will lead to tangible improvements in people's lives. Recommendations are already strongly linked to SDG16+.

The United Nations has developed a shared framework that will help member states implement the 2030 Agenda as an "agenda for equality," while the Commission on the Status of Women continues to develop recommendations for the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

1. Maximize the potential of the United Nations human rights system to support implementation of the 2030 Agenda, providing countries with opportunities to understand and overcome challenges in the field of human rights, including by encouraging member states to extend a standing invitation to special procedures mandate holders.
2. In collaboration with the United Nations, implement a shared framework for putting equality and non-discrimination at the heart of sustainable development, with a focus on the inequalities that disproportionately affect particular groups.
3. Strengthen national human rights mechanisms and institutions, building on the work of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions, so these mechanisms and institutions become a focus for building peaceful, just and inclusive societies.
4. Reform security and justice institutions to ensure they are non-discriminatory, representative of the population, and capable of protecting human rights.
5. Address structural barriers to women's economic empowerment, building on the conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women, and the agenda for action developed by the High-Level Panel on Women's Economic Empowerment.
6. Actively reach out to people with disabilities, to refugees and migrants, and to other marginalized groups; empower them, and support their full participation in public life.



Enablers

The **enablers** underpin progress towards the targets for peaceful, just and inclusive societies.

A strategic approach is needed to provide decision makers with **evidence** and **data** to support effective implementation. Long-term investment is needed to track progress, scale up proven and promising interventions, and understand the challenges facing the most vulnerable countries.

The SDG16+ targets will not be delivered on current trends. Increased **finance** is needed to match the ambition of the 2030 Agenda vision. This means strengthening the case for investment in order to mobilize funding from all sources, both public and private.

The universality of the 2030 Agenda offers new opportunity for **learning** and **exchange**. Platforms must increase the use of evidence in policymaking and allow countries to share experiences with each other. A small number of **grand challenges** can be used as a focus for ambition and learning.

Effective **communications** and **advocacy** will build the **multi-stakeholder movement** for peaceful, just and inclusive societies. This will increase political will, while drawing on the insights and expertise of children, young people, and those who are furthest behind.

Enablers

Evidence and data

- Take a strategic approach to strengthening data for the SDG16+ global indicator framework
- Strengthen national statistical capacity and improve reporting mechanisms
- Identify evidence gaps and needs, and develop research agendas that will inform policymaking

Finance

- Increase understanding of the costs of inaction and the benefits of action
- Develop a case for investment to implement the catalytic actions identified in this roadmap
- Increase investment in delivering the SDG targets for peaceful, just and inclusive societies

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Communication, advocacy and movement building

- Increase political leadership for peace, justice and inclusion
- A movement for justice for all
- A movement to promote equality and inclusion
- A movement for peaceful societies

Learning and exchange

- Intensify cooperation between pathfinder countries, highlighting successes and leadership
- Strengthen universal networks and platforms for learning
- Report progress and communicate success in fostering peaceful, just and inclusive societies
- Use high-profile “grand challenges” to increase ambition and as a focus for learning



1100 1010 0101 Evidence and data

Delivery of the SDG16+ targets requires increased investment in the knowledge, data, and evidence that is needed to inform decision making.

For peaceful societies:

- Improved data on the prevalence of different forms of violence is making the scale of violence visible to decision makers and to the public.
- Understanding is growing of the factors that increase the risk of violence, and of those that protect individuals, communities, and societies and make them more resilient.
- There is increased evidence for how violence can be prevented and growing efforts to present this evidence in a format that leads to action.

Priorities are to demonstrate effective prevention at scale, and what works in areas that experience the highest levels of violence but have limited resources for implementation.

Data and evidence are also needed to understand grievances and how to respond to them, and to map the indirect impacts of insecurity on people’s lives.

In the area of justice:

- Analysis of data from legal needs and victimization surveys has provided the first estimate of the global justice gap.
- Survey data also offer growing insights into levels of corruption and impunity.
- We have a growing body of what works to provide people-centered justice, resolving and preventing the justice problems that matter most to people.
- An action-oriented research agenda is needed to support the accelerated delivery of SDG16.3 and the other targets for just societies.

For inclusive societies:

- Levels of inequality are high and are causing growing levels of anger and decreasing levels of trust in institutions. Political inclusion and trust between groups is also declining.

- Official SDG indicators related to the welfare of the bottom 40 percent of society are an inadequate measure of the inequality and exclusion that fuels popular anger worldwide, as they do not capture gains at the top of the income spectrum.
- We lack data to monitor trends in social, economic, and political inclusion, despite the urgent need to address worrying levels of polarization and grievances.
- There is growing experimentation and innovation in the field of governance and institutional development, as research focuses on delivery methodologies, adaptive and problem-solving approaches, and greater partnership with citizens in decision making.
- Evidence is needed to identify practical and politically-viable solutions that will meet the SDG targets for more equitable and inclusive societies.

A strategic approach to data must span all SDG16+ indicators, developing global and national baselines, and steadily increasing the proportion of countries that have the data they need to measure progress. Data must be disaggregated for vulnerable groups and those at risk of being left behind.

National statistical networks and strategies must be strengthened, especially in vulnerable countries, while the partnership for data should draw on the skills and expertise of civil society, academia, and the private sector.

Non-government platforms, such as the SDG16 Data Initiative, can play an important role in raising awareness of data sources that complement the official indicators.

Knowledge and research networks are needed to develop and implement research strategies, and to strengthen the link from evidence to policy.



Take a strategic approach to strengthening data for the SDG16+ global indicator framework

- Support the Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data, including the objective to strengthen and expand data on domains that are currently not well developed within the scope of official statistics.
- Increase the availability of data for SDG16+ indicators with clear methodologies, recognizing the role as a focal point of the High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for statistics for the 2030 Agenda.
- Develop methodologies for the remaining SDG16+ indicators.
- Contribute to the comprehensive review of the global indicator framework in 2020, focusing on areas of targets that are poorly covered (in particular, access to civil justice, trust in public institutions, political inclusion, and violence against migrants).
- Implement standards that allow for the systematic production and comparison of data, including the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes and the International Classification of Diseases.
- As a priority, harmonize and strengthen homicide estimates at country, regional, and global level (UNODC, WHO), and other data that quantify trends in levels of violence.
- Accelerate action to develop and publish global estimates for indicators on conflict-related deaths (OHCHR), illicit financial flows (UNODC), forced labor and human trafficking (ILO, UNODC), and migration policies (DESA, IOM).

Strengthen national statistical capacity and improve reporting mechanisms

- As part of the Cape Town Global Action Plan, strengthen the capacity of national statistical systems to collect data on peaceful, just and inclusive societies.
- Implement the 2016-2020 roadmap for the development of a handbook on governance statistics for national statistical offices, as developed by the Praia Group on Governance Statistics.
- Strengthen and harmonize national survey data for the SDG16+ indicators and develop a module for inclusion in ongoing household surveys, drawing on the work of the Intersecretariat Working Group on Household Surveys.
- Deliver universal civil registration and vital statistics systems (see catalytic action 7).

Identify evidence gaps and needs, and develop research agendas that will inform policymaking

- Establish research priorities for the prevention of violence, building on the second Global Status Report on Violence Prevention, *Pathways for Peace* – the UN-World Bank flagship report on the prevention of conflict, the What Works to Prevent Violence against Women program, the Know Violence in Childhood global learning initiative, the Understanding Children’s Work inter-agency research partnership, Delta 8.7 (on modern slavery), and other knowledge platforms.
- Develop a joint research agenda on access to justice.
- Establish research priorities for governance and inclusion through the work of the Research Consortium on the Impact of Open Government, the MacArthur Research Network on Opening Governance, the Effective Institutions Platform, and the Pathfinders’ grand challenge on inequality and exclusion.
- Strengthen capacity in vulnerable countries for research on peaceful, just and inclusive societies.



Finance

Delivery of the SDG targets for peaceful, just and inclusive societies requires the mobilization of finance from all sources: national and international, public and private.

The case for investment in SDG16+ must be strengthened, with a particular focus on the needs of the most vulnerable countries.

We have growing evidence of the costs of failing to prevent violence, invest in good governance and the rule of law, or to tackle exclusion and inequality.

The costs of inaction can be counted in terms of lives lost and damaged, economic costs, and diminished investment across all Sustainable Development Goals.

- The global cost of violence is estimated at \$14.1 trillion, or over 11.2 percent of global GDP.
- Unsolved justice problems cost countries between 0.5 and 3 percent of their annual GDP due to lost income, damaged health, and the cost of seeking redress.
- The cost of bribery is estimated at \$1.5-2 trillion, or around 2 percent of GDP, with the International Monetary Fund finding much larger economic and social costs when all forms of corruption are taken into account.

We are only just beginning to understand the costs of delivering the SDG16+ targets:

- **Access to justice.** In low-income countries, it would cost \$20 to provide each person with access to basic justice services. In middle-income countries, it would cost \$64 per person per year and in high-income countries \$190.
- **Birth registration.** The costs of scaling up civil registration systems in 73 countries is estimated at \$3.82 billion (costs for India and China are not available). The international funding gap is estimated at \$2 billion per year.

- **Violence against children.** The Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children has developed a model for estimating the costs of implementing the INSPIRE strategies and this is being applied in its pathfinder countries.

Financing for delivering the SDG16+ targets is inadequate:

- According to the World Health Organization, “violence prevention has yet to attract political and financial support commensurate with the scale and severity of the problem.”
- Donors spend only \$0.65 per child each year on ending violence against children, or 0.6 percent of total official development assistance (ODA).
- According to the OECD, aid to the most vulnerable countries is mostly allocated to “fire-fighting” rather than to longer-term prevention. In these countries, only 4 percent of ODA is allocated to legitimate politics, 3 percent to access to justice, and 1.4 percent to establishing and strengthening people’s security.

In order to fill the financing gap, governments must re-allocate resources from crisis response to the prevention of violence, while increasing investments in justice and inclusion, and reducing resources lost to corruption and illicit flows.

Improved governance will increase the efficiency with which resources are spent for all SDGs, while strengthening domestic resource mobilization.

Given the ambition of the SDG16+ targets, a case for investment is needed to mobilize finance from multiple additional sources, including international public finance, the private sector, foundations, and innovative sources of finance.



Increase understanding of the costs of inaction and the benefits of action

- Strengthen estimates for the costs of violence and insecurity, injustice and exclusion, and weak governance.
- Quantify benefits of investment in SDG16+ in terms of lives saved, improved health and education, increased opportunities, reduced inequality, and enhanced economic growth.
- Bring estimates together in a format that is tailored to the needs of finance ministers and other decision makers, drawing on models from other sectors such as the *Stern Review on the Economics of Climate Change* or the investment framework for reaching the global nutrition targets.

Develop a case for investment to implement the catalytic actions identified in this roadmap

- Develop the investment case for catalytic actions for which there is consensus on the evidence-based strategies for implementation (for example, the INSPIRE strategies for ending violence against children).
- Cost the implementation of these strategies in countries with different levels of resources (as has been done for birth registration in the *Global Civil Registration and Vital Statistics: Scaling-up Investment Plan*).
- Identify unit costs (cost per beneficiary) appropriate for countries with different levels of resources. Where possible, calculate the expected return on investment.

Increase investment in delivering the SDG targets for peaceful, just and inclusive societies

- Raise awareness of the scale of the financing gap for peaceful, just and inclusive societies, focusing on the need to substantially scale up investment in all forms of prevention and to increase resources for justice and inclusion.
- Use the roadmap to mobilize funders (without setting up a standalone fund), creating opportunities for them to come together to align strategies for financing different priorities within the roadmap.
- Explore opportunities for increasing funding from the private sector and foundations, and for using new and innovative forms of finance, working with the UN Global Compact's Financial Innovation for the SDGs Action Platform and other bodies.
- Develop a plan for scaling up investment in peaceful, just and inclusive societies.



Learning and exchange

SDG16+ offers opportunities for new types of learning and exchange, highlighting innovation wherever it is found and strengthening policy and professional networks.

Intensified cooperation between pathfinder countries will encourage the sharing of successes and best practice.

We will bring lessons learned to the High-level Political Forum, the SDG Summit, and to other international and regional meetings, in line with the HLPF's remit to provide a dynamic platform for exploring new and emerging challenges.

Governments, local authorities, businesses, civil society, academia, and foundations all have a contribution to make to learning and exchange, while international and regional organizations, and multi-stakeholder partnerships and networks provide a platform to mobilize and share knowledge and expertise.

We will promote cooperation between partnerships and networks, given the need for greater integration between the targets for peace, justice and inclusion.

Knowledge platforms and hubs will provide policymakers with information in a format that improves decision making and builds the case for action.

The Pathfinders acts a convener for a small number of “grand challenges” that will set a policy and learning agenda, while raising ambition and increasing political will.

The grand challenges help us continue to develop the vision that underpins the roadmap.

- **How can we halve global violence?**

SDG16.1 promises to achieve a significant reduction in all forms of violence. We are bringing together all disciplines and sectors to explore how a sustained reduction in violence can be delivered and financed, creating an agenda for action for policymakers from all countries.

- **How can we provide access to justice for all?**

The 2030 Agenda promises justice to over 5 billion people who currently lack meaningful access to justice. The Pathfinders' Task Force on Justice has made a series of recommendations for national and international action to close this justice gap.

- **How can we tackle inequality and exclusion?**

SDG16+ sets out ambitious targets for building more equitable and inclusive societies, including building the link between the two. This grand challenge aims to reverse rising inequality in incomes and wealth, group-based exclusion, and inequalities between women and men, while also improving political inclusion and solidarity.



Intensify cooperation between pathfinder countries, highlighting successes and leadership

- Use the SDG16+ roadmap to inform the development of strategies and plans for peace, justice and inclusion at national, regional, and global levels.
- Focus on countries at the greatest risk of being left behind, with the aim of supporting implementation in these countries, and increasing learning about how to accelerate progress when capacity and finance is constrained.
- Document innovative models and national best practice in pathfinder countries, strengthening partnerships between countries and increasing north-south, south-south, and south-north learning.

Strengthen universal networks and platforms for learning

- Ensure that official data platforms, such as the Global SDG Indicators Database, and complementary platforms such as the SDG16 Data Initiative, are used to track and encourage progress on the SDG16 targets.
- Use existing and new knowledge platforms, such as the Global Knowledge Platform to End Violence against Women or Delta 8.7 on modern slavery, to increase the accessibility of evidence on peaceful, just and inclusive societies.
- Explore the potential for new approaches to synthesizing and communicating knowledge and evidence for policymakers and funders in order to translate evidence into action.
- Mobilize professional networks that have the greatest scope to accelerate progress on peaceful, just and inclusive societies.

Report progress and communicate success in fostering peaceful, just and inclusive societies

- Through the Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies, strengthen reporting on the SDG16+ targets.
- Increase the number of countries submitting voluntary reports to the High-level Political Forum.
- Convene multi-stakeholder partnerships working to implement an aspect of SDG16+, with the aim of aligning strategies and capturing synergies.
- Contribute to the quadrennial Global Sustainable Development Report in 2023, while ensuring other major SDG reports fully explore the challenges of delivering SDG16+.
- Support the 16+ Forum as the global gathering for the community working on peace, justice and inclusion, and use other major forums and events to build global debate on the implementation of the targets for peaceful, just and inclusive societies.

Use high-profile “grand challenges” to increase ambition and as a focus for learning

- Build a movement to halve global violence.
- Based on the recommendations of the Task Force on Justice, secure credible and ambitious commitments on SDG16.3, supported by an alliance of global and regional justice partners and a movement for justice for all.
- Mobilize country champions and civil society partners to support practical and politically viable progress on inequality and exclusion.



Communication, advocacy and movement-building

Effective advocacy and communications will build the movement to implement SDG16+, but also strengthen the norms and values that underpin peace, justice and inclusion.

Political leadership is needed to make the case that violence can be prevented and the tide of polarization, distrust, and injustice can be reversed.

Leaders from all sectors must commit to working together and to the policies, programs, and investments needed to turn the ambition of SDG16+ into reality.

The universality of the 2030 Agenda offers an opportunity to build a multi-stakeholder movement for peace, justice and inclusion:

- We can **harness existing campaigns** to end violence against women, violence against children, child labor, child marriage, female genital mutilation, and modern slavery.
- **The Justice for All campaign** is advocating for greater support for the provision of grassroots justice and for greater protection for justice defenders.
- The Elders have launched a four-year program that aims to **deliver access to justice** to the most vulnerable individuals and communities, with a focus on access to justice as a crucial means of tackling violence against women.
- Oxfam, CIVICUS, International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), the Fight Inequality Alliance and other civil society organizations and alliances are campaigning to **reduce inequality and promote inclusion**.
- The **exposure of corruption** is increasingly bringing people out onto the streets, reflecting widespread anger at the failure of governance and of the manipulation of institutions by elites.

The “grand challenges” described under the learning and exchange enabler will provide a focus for advocacy and movement-building.

Professionals with skills in advocacy, communications, and network building are needed to guide the movement for peaceful, just and inclusive societies.

Children and young people must play a central role in advocacy and campaigning, in line with the commitment that the Sustainable Development Goals will provide them with a platform to work together for a better world.

Both women and men have an important role to play in violence prevention and in challenging the attitudes and behaviors that undermine peaceful societies.

The movement for peace, justice and inclusion must also listen to and be guided by survivors of violence and injustice, and those who are furthest behind.



Increase political leadership for peace, justice and inclusion

- Use the roadmap to make the case for accelerated action on SDG16+, catalyzing a global debate about how all countries can achieve the targets.
- Develop a narrative for peace, justice and inclusion that focuses on solutions and the potential for positive change.
- Highlight the successes of SDG16+ pathfinders, demonstrating what can be achieved with the right policies and programs.
- Create a network of political champions for the delivery of SDG16+ and use high level events to build international support, while promoting the work of champions for peaceful, just and inclusive societies at national and local levels.
- Advocate for the investment needed to deliver peace, justice and inclusion, mobilizing additional finance from all sources.

A movement for justice for all

- Contribute to the Justice for All campaign's objectives to fund and protect grassroots justice defenders.
- Support the work of the Elders as they campaign for justice systems that are responsive, innovative, inclusive, people-centered, and uphold human rights.
- Seek broader campaigning support for justice for all from outside the traditional sector.
- Harness existing global and national campaigns that promote and protect human rights, or that tackle corruption, illicit flows, or other injustices.

A movement to promote equality and inclusion

- Support government champions for promoting equality and inclusion.
- Work with Oxfam, CIVICUS, International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), the Fight Inequality Alliance and other campaigners to build public support for policies that will tackle inequality and promote inclusion.
- Empower people as agents of change and promote models for how societies can draw on the knowledge, insights, and energies of their citizens.
- Protect and enhance civic space for engagement on building peace, justice and inclusion.

A movement for peaceful societies

- Call on governments, international organizations, civil society, and the private sector to work together to halve global violence.
- Increase the number of countries that have set targets for reducing violent deaths, and that are implementing policies and programs that target the most affected communities.
- Harness existing global and national campaigns that aim to end violence against women and against children.
- Build on and strengthen campaigns to end child marriage, female genital mutilation, child labor, the use of child soldiers, and modern slavery and human trafficking, and that protect the rights of migrants, refugees, and those who have been internally displaced.





Action for SDG16+

In the 2030 Agenda, all countries made a commitment to taking the “**bold and transformative steps** which are urgently needed to shift the world onto a sustainable and resilient path.”

The SDG16+ targets demand urgent action, given the scale of violence, insecurity, injustice, poor governance, inequality, and exclusion. But the roadmap demonstrates that **change is possible**, when the right policies and programs have adequate financing and are supported by governments and partners from all sectors.

The first four years of the 2030 Agenda have demonstrated growing commitment to implementation of SDG16+. Countries from **all regions and income groups** have promoted peace, justice, and inclusion, in line with the universality of the SDGs. They have also recognized the needs of the most vulnerable and the role of action on SDG16+ in **reaching the furthest behind first**.

National efforts have been supported by **multi-stakeholder partnerships** which help “mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries.”

This chapter of the roadmap provides examples of the **work of pathfinder countries** and a profile of some of the many **SDG16+ partnerships and platforms**.

National Action



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|  Afghanistan: Strengthening Women's Participation in the Country's Future |  Guatemala: Safe Cities for Women and Girls |  Somalia: Social Protection to Increase Resilience |
|  Argentina: Access to Justice for All |  Indonesia: A Benefit System that Promotes Inclusion |  Sri Lanka: Resolving Crisis through Constitutional Means |
|  Canada: Respecting Diversity and Protecting Rights |  Liberia: Universal Birth Registration |  Sweden: Promoting Peace and Inclusion |
|  Central African Republic: Sustaining Peace |  Liechtenstein: Combating Illicit Financial Flows |  Switzerland: Returning Stolen Assets to Developing Countries |
|  Colombia: Strengthening Local Justice |  Mexico: Tackling Corruption and Illicit Flows |  Timor-Leste: Fostering Peace and Inclusion |
|  The Czech Republic: Citizens as Decision Makers |  The Netherlands: Judges Who Meet People's Legal Needs |  Tunisia: Promoting Inclusive Institutions and Gender Equality |
|  Ethiopia: Commitment to Equality and Inclusion |  Qatar: A Center of Excellence for Combating Corruption |  United Kingdom: Combating Corruption |
|  Georgia: Participatory Policymaking |  Republic of Korea: Empowering People to Engage in Budgeting |  Uruguay: Support for Human Trafficking Victims |
|  Germany: Small Arms and Light Weapons Control |  Rwanda: Gender Inclusive Land Reforms | |
|  Ghana: National Peace Council |  Sierra Leone: Taking Justice to the People | |

Afghanistan: Strengthening Women's Participation in the Country's Future

Under the Taliban regime in Afghanistan, women had been completely marginalized from government. Since coming to power in 2014, the National Unity Government has prioritized the inclusion of women in government institutions.

Policies to increase women's participation in government have proved highly effective. For example, the Independent Administrative Reform and Civil Service Commission has increased women's participation in the civil service from 5 percent in 2017 to 27 percent in 2018.

In the justice sector, new policies from the Attorney-General's Office have increased women's participation from 3 percent in 2016 to 21 percent in 2019. In 2018, two-thirds of the 1,500 staff hired by the office were women, including 510 prosecutors and 514 administrative staff. The office also established a Deputy Attorney-General for Elimination of Violence Against Women, Juvenile Violations, and Human Rights Protection.

Women have also been involved in Afghanistan's peace process. Thirty percent of those who attended the Consultative Peace Jirga in April 2019 were women. The Jirga resulted in women's rights being included in a declaration of key principles for peace talks with the Taliban. Based on one of the Jirga's recommendations, the government has formulated a 50-member negotiating team for these peace talks, which includes strong representation for women.

Argentina: Access to Justice for All

The Government of Argentina believes that justice is the missing link in efforts to defeat poverty and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. It has made a strong commitment to delivering justice for all, especially for those who have traditionally been marginalized by justice systems.

A network of more than 90 Access to Justice Centers has been established around the country, most of them in disadvantaged communities. These centers provide comprehensive legal and community services, delivered by teams of lawyers, psychologists, social workers, and community mediators. They solve thousands of justice problems each year.

Building on these efforts to bring justice closer to the people, Argentina has worked to open up the justice system to greater citizen participation as part of its *Justicia 2020* initiative. The Open Justice Program uses open data tools to strengthen the public's access to information, improve transparency and accountability, and broaden participation in the provision of justice.

Its online portal is one of the first platforms in Latin America to offer free access to public judicial data, while the Ministry of Justice's digital platform provides a space where citizens can make proposals, share ideas, and learn about projects that are underway to improve justice services.

Canada: Respecting Diversity and Protecting Rights

Over the past sixty years, Canada has adopted cornerstone policies based on the conviction that a just society must be an inclusive one, where diversity is respected and rights are protected. Canada's 1982 constitution contains a Charter of Rights and Freedoms and recognizes the rights of Indigenous peoples, as well as the country's linguistic duality and its multicultural character. Based on this institutional framework, Canadians continue to work to build a more inclusive society.

In response to a 2018 federal parliamentary committee report entitled "Taking Action Against Systemic Racism and Religious Discrimination Including Islamophobia," and following Canada's appearance before the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the federal government has allocated \$45 million to "Building a Foundation for Change: Canada's Anti-Racism Strategy 2019–2022." This strategy was developed by engaging Canadians, especially those with lived experiences of racism and discrimination. Engagement sessions were held in partnership with community groups and Indigenous peoples including the First Nations, Métis, and Inuit Peoples. All Canadians were invited to participate in an online survey.

The renewed federal approach to tackling racism and discrimination will include a new *Anti-Racism Action Program* to fund local, regional, and national initiatives related to employment, social participation, and justice. A *National Public Education and Awareness Campaign* will increase public understanding of the historical roots of racism. With these and other components, the strategy aims to advance equal access to, and participation in, Canadian society for Indigenous peoples, racialized communities, and religious minorities.

Central African Republic: Sustaining Peace

The Central African Republic is in its third year of implementation of its *Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan 2017-2021*. Although it is still experiencing conflict, the country's government is making efforts to move toward sustainable peace and recovery.

The plan aims to reduce instability and prevent violence, build effective institutions, promote the rule of law and access to justice, improve the delivery of public services, reduce inequality, and set the necessary conditions for long-term development. It is aligned with the SDG16+ targets and is strongly supported by the international donor community.

The plan has already had some positive impact. Primary school enrolment has increased for both boys and girls. GDP growth of at least 4 percent has been achieved for the past four years. Remittances from overseas have more than tripled since 2015. The proportion of prisoners who are awaiting trial fell from 90 percent in 2015 to 73 percent in 2018.

The government has set up national working groups for further implementation of the plan, including a governance group working specifically on SDG16. The signing of the peace and reconciliation agreement with all armed groups in February 2019 offers prospects for accelerating progress towards the country's recovery.

Colombia: Strengthening Local Justice

Colombia faces challenges related to peacebuilding, sustaining peace, and preventing a relapse into violence. In this context, the effective presence of the state throughout the country is crucial.

The national government is committed to implementing SDG16+ as an accelerator for fulfilling the 2030 Agenda. This is demonstrated in the recently enacted *National Development Plan (2018-2022)*. The plan is oriented to strengthening the justice system and respect for the rule of law, with special emphasis on local and rural needs.

The local component of the plan aims to deliver tailored justice provision to local communities. This strategy builds upon the Local Justice Systems program, which was developed with funding and technical assistance from UNDP.

The program has helped strengthen local justice in over 10 percent of the country's municipalities over the last decade. It has allowed municipalities to improve coordination between local institutions including mayors, judges, prosecutors, police inspectors, and providers of alternative dispute resolution. The program deploys permanent, mobile, and virtual services, as well as local facilitators with a strong community outreach.

It has improved access to justice for over 2 million people in some of the regions most affected by violence in Colombia.

The Czech Republic: Citizens as Decision Makers

The *Czech Republic 2030* is a strategic framework for the long-term development of Czech society with the aim of improving the quality of life of its people. The framework's vision prioritizes good governance and promotes a decision making structure that is resilient, flexible, and inclusive.

Czech towns, cities, and regional governments foster the participation of citizens in public decision making, providing people with a sense of ownership of their community, increasing quality of life, and increasing the sustainability and cost effectiveness of public services.

The city of Kolín in Central Bohemia, for example, uses an online portal to allow citizens to alert the mayor to problems and to come up with new ideas on how to improve their city. It is also bringing the "Smart City" concept into reality by using technology for parking solutions, waste management, and smart payment cards designed for school children.

Building on its experience, the Czech Republic is committed to supporting other countries throughout their democratic transition – from building stable and democratic institutions, to inclusive social development and economic growth.

Ethiopia: Commitment to Equality and Inclusion

Ethiopia made exceptionally fast gains in growth and poverty reduction during the MDG era and the beginning of the 2030 Agenda, but these did not trickle down equally in the lives of all citizens.

The government has subsequently opened the space for democratic participation and accountability, improved human rights, ensured gender parity in cabinet appointments, and reached out to ensure peace and stability in the wider region (including the welcome offered to refugees hosted in Ethiopia).

Currently developing a new national planning framework, the government expects to make unity, equality, and inclusion the foundation of the next development plan.

This will include addressing spatial inequalities in socio-economic investments and service delivery to ensure that all citizens benefit from growth, fostering the role of the private sector and public-private partnerships in delivering the SDGs, strengthening inclusive institutions, and investing in vocational training, small business and cooperative development, and employment for the youth.

Georgia: Participatory Policymaking

Georgia has committed to implementing SDG16+ at a local level by strengthening public institutions and using national policy instruments to foster accountability and direct democracy. E-governance is one of the central tools to these efforts. They also ensure transparency and combat corruption, which is a priority for the Georgian government.

The *e-Georgia* initiative improves access to electronic services for citizens and businesses. Open budget platforms have been established in a number of municipalities, allowing citizens to participate in the development of local budgets.

Nationally, an online national Budget Monitor, developed by the Georgian State Audit Office, allows citizens to monitor public expenditure, assist in identifying cases of corruption, and vote to allocate public funds to the services that are most important to them.

Plans are now underway to use e-governance technologies to streamline land registration processes and facilitate smoother interaction between citizens and the state.

Germany: Small Arms and Light Weapons Control

Small arms and light weapons pose significant security risks to populations worldwide. Their illicit use in conflict zones, urban areas, and within households stands in the way of reducing violent deaths, the first target of SDG16. The presence of small arms and light weapons also aggravates sexual and gender-based violence.

Women's meaningful participation in arms control and disarmament will help deliver SDG5 and the UN Women, Peace, and Security Agenda, both of which commit to the full participation of women in decision making. At present, however, their role is insufficiently addressed; nor has a roadmap to ensure effective participation been developed.

In cooperation with partners worldwide, Germany aims to include a gender perspective in all regional processes of small arms control. For example, Germany sponsors a regional roadmap and national action plans developed by six West Balkan partners, which place specific importance on the advancement of gender equality and were developed based on a gender analysis of small arms control in the region.

The lessons learned in the West Balkans will inform other regional arms control initiatives that Germany is supporting.

Ghana: National Peace Council

Successive governments in Ghana have committed to strengthening the democratic process by engaging a wide range of stakeholders to ensure peaceful elections and reduce political tensions. The National Peace Council and Regional Peace Councils have played an important role in each election cycle and have been instrumental in resolving disputes in hotspots where the risks of violence and insecurity are high.

Recently, the National Peace Council helped end the communal conflict in Dagbon, in partnership with the Committee of Eminent Chiefs and with full participation for civil society organizations. Ghana's religious bodies have also played a full role in the National Peace Council, marking a shift towards positive engagement between all religious groups. The National Chief Imam of Ghana participated in a Catholic Church service to mark his 100th birthday, which was reciprocated with the visit by Christian leaders to his home.

Looking forward, Ghana intends to use the strength of its peace infrastructure to address challenges preemptively, foster political inclusion, and avoid social tensions and conflict. For the upcoming election in 2020, the National Peace Council is mediating a dialogue between the two main political parties with the aim of dismantling and preventing the use of political vigilante groups.

The government is also implementing policies to promote justice and inclusion, and to address inequality. It is committed to the reform of the justice sector, advancing the right to information, providing affordable housing, increasing access to health, education, and other services, and promoting inclusive growth.

Guatemala: Safe Cities for Women and Girls

In January 2016, Guatemala City launched its *Safe City and Safe Public Spaces Programme*, in partnership with the Mayor's Office, grassroots women, the government of Spain, UN agencies, and other partners. The program fosters an integrated approach to ensure safe, empowering, and sustainable cities and public spaces for women and girls.

Consultations with women and girls explored the specific challenges faced by groups of different ages and ethnic backgrounds, and by those with disabilities. More than 250 women and girls, working alongside civil society organizations, identified areas with high levels of insecurity and contributed to the design of measures at the municipal and national level.

Mechanisms to address violence and discrimination ranged from a web tool to monitor cases of violence in public spaces, to the multi-stakeholder National Coordinator for the Prevention of Domestic Violence Against Women.

The first *Policy and Municipal Plan for the Integral Life-Long Development of Women, 2018-2027* is expected to be adopted this year, and the Criminal Code of Guatemala is under revision to incorporate sexual harassment as a crime.

Indonesia: A Benefit System that Promotes Inclusion

Indonesia has made concerted efforts to promote inclusion and reduce inequality, through its commitment to SDG16+ as an enabler for "empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality" in the country. The government has piloted innovative approaches to inclusion, with a mix of targeted and universal benefits reaching those who are furthest behind and engaging them in the development process.

The national health insurance scheme, *Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional*, is a universal program. The government fully subsidizes the premium for the bottom 40 percent of the population. Enrolment in the scheme almost tripled between 2014 and 2019, making Indonesia one of the largest health administrators in the world. By the end of the year, 95 percent of the population will be enrolled, as the country moves towards universal health coverage.

To promote redistribution, regressive fuel subsidies have been replaced by targeted social protection programs, including conditional cash transfers that give more agency to their recipients. Social investments reach the poorest communities through the *Village Law* initiative, increasing the economic, social, and political agency of citizens by providing them with the responsibility of managing the funds directly through community councils.

Other programs target vulnerable groups. The *Peduli* program promotes social inclusion for vulnerable children and youth, remote indigenous communities reliant on natural resources, discriminated religious minorities, victims of gross human rights violations, transgender people, and people with disabilities. In partnership with civil society, it has now been rolled out to 75 districts and sub-districts in 21 provinces.

Liberia: Universal Birth Registration

Liberia’s commitment to sustainable development is reflected in its *Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development (2018-2023)*. Under the plan, the government aims to ensure access to basic needs such as quality and affordable healthcare, quality education, and social protection for all citizens.

To achieve these goals, civil registration data must be expanded. As a result of years of civil war, very few of Liberia’s children have their births registered. The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, with support from the international community, aims to increase birth registration to 90 percent through the *Universal Birth Registration* program.

The program makes registration easier for parents and explains to them the benefits it will bring to their children. All birth certificates are free, while mobile technology allows travelling teams to reach remote communities. Efforts are also being made to register older children who missed out on registration in the months after their birth.

Over the coming years, decentralized registration systems will aim to reach all population groups. Under the leadership of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, registration offices, local governments, various government ministries, and the private sector will work together to achieve the 90 percent registration goal.

Liechtenstein: Combating Illicit Financial Flows

A peaceful, just and inclusive society governed by the rule of law has been a key success factor for Liechtenstein, and it remains a core foreign policy priority.

Liechtenstein is committed to protect human rights by preventing and combating illicit financial flows. Using its expertise as a financial center, it has established the *Liechtenstein Initiative for a Financial Commission against Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking*. This public-private partnership aims to put the financial sector at the heart of efforts to end modern slavery. It is a joint project of the governments of Liechtenstein, Australia, and the Netherlands, with support from the United Nations University.

Today, more than 40 million people still live in conditions amounting to slavery. The Commission explores strategies to help the financial sector prevent and tackle modern slavery and human trafficking. It brings together a wide range of stakeholders and experts to develop responsible investment and lending practices and the monitoring and compliance mechanisms needed to fight these crimes.

The Commission’s roadmap, setting out practical tools for financial institutions, will be published in September 2019. Policymakers, civil society, and financial sector actors from across the world will then be engaged in the roadmap’s implementation.

Mexico: Tackling Corruption and Illicit Flows

The Government of Mexico is implementing a crosscutting strategy for tackling corruption and illicit financial and arms flows, with international and regional organizations, multilateral fora, and international cooperation playing a key role.

In 2019, at the Organization of American States, the government convened a meeting of presidents, governing bodies, and secretariats of international instruments and mechanisms related to small arms and light weapons. The meeting explored strategies and synergies to prevent and combat illicit trafficking as part of the implementation of SDG16.4.

Also in 2019, under the framework of the G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group, Mexico hosted the first meeting of international and regional instruments and mechanisms to prevent and combat corruption. The meeting explored how to deliver SDG16.5 which aims to substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.

With those kinds of initiatives, Mexico remains fully committed to promote synergies between governments, private sector, academia, civil society, and the secretariats of treaties, initiatives, and international mechanisms to fight corruption and curb illicit financial and arms flows.

The Netherlands: Judges Who Meet People's Legal Needs

In 2015, a survey found that most people in the Netherlands faced one or more justice problems over a five-year period. Despite the Dutch having a high level of trust in the justice system, 8 percent did not take any action to solve their problem and 47 percent handled the problem on their own, without seeking help from the justice system.

For those people that could benefit from bringing their case to court, the judiciary is working to tailor its procedures to people's needs in order to provide meaningful access to justice. In 2016, the Dutch Council for the Judiciary started an initiative – *Judging with Social Impact* – that will make the administration of justice more effective and relevant to what society needs.

People are given informal access to a judge to discuss their justice problem, avoiding formal requirements such as initiating court proceedings or paying a fee. The new service was welcomed for its speed, low cost, and a more personal approach from the judge.

The Netherlands is also committed to global action to put people at the heart of justice systems and to provide equal access to justice for all by 2030. As chair of the Task Force on Justice – together with Argentina, Sierra Leone, and The Elders – it has developed an agenda for action in the *Justice for All* report.

Qatar: A Center of Excellence for Combating Corruption

Demonstrating its strong commitment to preventing corruption and promoting transparent and accountable governance, Qatar established the first regional Rule of Law and Anti-Corruption Center in 2011, working in partnership with the United Nations.

The Center has significantly increased awareness of corruption in the region. It acts as a hub for training on anti-corruption and the rule of law, the exchange of experiences and expertise through strategic partnerships, and for building institutional capacity to meet international standards and national needs.

Since 2016, Qatar has awarded the *His Highness Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani Anti-Corruption Excellence Award* to outstanding individuals showcasing innovative approaches to fighting corruption from around the world.

The Center has run anti-corruption training courses for government participants from its own ministries and other countries including The Gambia and Palestine. In cooperation with the University of Sussex, it has also launched a Masters degree program in corruption, law, and governance, equipping and empowering young people with the knowledge, skills, and best practices to tackle corruption and design solutions.

Republic of Korea: Empowering People to Engage in Budgeting

Korea recognizes SDG16+ as an enabler for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. It believes peaceful, just and inclusive societies based on robust institutions are the backbone of sustainable development, and that empowered people are a critical asset for these societies.

Korea's National Finance Act recognizes the importance of promoting transparency and allowing people to participate in the budget process. In 2018, in order to empower people as agents of change, it introduced participatory budgeting at the national level. This builds on the sub-national level participatory budgeting which has been mandatory since 2011.

Participatory budgeting enables citizens to engage directly in the process of setting priorities, proposing a budget, and reviewing implementation. In addition, a Budget Waste Reporting Center allows members of the public to report their concerns about how funds are being spent.

The program is supported by communication and education tools to enhance public involvement. These include participatory budgeting websites, community meetings, public hearings, and education programs in communities.

Efforts continue to strengthen the quality of the participatory budgeting process and to ensure that government programs at all levels more closely reflect people's needs. A committee of experts has been set up to review the sub-national participatory budgeting programs, while capacity-building of rural citizens and public officials is helping to increase the level of participation.

Rwanda: Gender Inclusive Land Reforms

Rwanda has integrated the SDGs and *Africa Agenda 2063* into its national vision and the *National Strategy for Transformation*.

Leaving no-one behind and gender equity are cross-cutting principles for all its policies, with the representation of women at all levels of decision making enshrined in the constitution. 61 percent of the members of Rwanda's parliament are women, which is the highest in the world. The cabinet has full gender parity and 48 percent of the judiciary are women.

This commitment to gender equity and to inclusion has shaped Rwanda's land reforms. To that end, the government enacted a law on land that provides legal protection and equal access to land ownership and titles between men and women.

The new land registry provided titles to millions of Rwandans, benefiting both women and men. In 2016, 64 percent of titles were owned by women or co-owned by men and women. This has significantly improved women's economic empowerment. The government has automated the transfer of land titles, demonstrating its commitment to a digital revolution.

Sierra Leone: Taking Justice to the People

Sierra Leone has been a pioneer in Africa in promoting people-centered justice. The country's government is committed to delivering justice for all, with a focus on reaching vulnerable communities with both formal and non-formal justice provision. 215,000 people accessed justice in 2018, up from 25,000 in 2015.

To tackle crime, the Sierra Leone Police has implemented community policing, which involves communities and community leaders in identifying crime hotspots and working with the police to prevent crimes from occurring. Nationwide, the rate of reported crime fell by a quarter from 2017 to 2018.

To build trust in justice institutions, the Anti-Corruption Commission has been strengthened under new leadership. As a result, it recovered billions of dollars of stolen funds and reduced impunity by achieving a 98 percent conviction rate in corruption cases.

To bring justice closer to the people, the government is supporting training for grassroots legal empowerment practitioners. It has also strengthened people's rights to access services and be protected from abuses by rolling out a more effective birth registration and certification system.

The Sierra Leone government's *Medium-Term National Development Plan 2019-2023* commits to continuing efforts to provide citizens with a justice system that is impartial, accessible, and available to all, while reducing the high number of unsentenced detainees and making it easier for businesses to seek redress.

Somalia: Social Protection to Increase Resilience

As part of its efforts to rebuild the country after many years of hardship and to increase resilience so that future conflicts and crises become less likely, the Somali government has consulted on a new national social protection policy.

Until now, humanitarian and development agencies have implemented their own transfer programs, often in an uncoordinated fashion, resulting in duplications and gaps in coverage and limiting progress toward a unified social protection system.

The new policy will outline a broad vision for inclusive social protection applicable to state and non-state providers alike. The process was initially led by the Ministry for Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management but is now seen as a government-wide responsibility and opportunity, with participation expanding to include ministries of labor, gender, and human rights, among others.

By setting standards for effective delivery of assistance, the government aims gradually to create a unified national system out of the existing, disparate efforts of international and local organizations. Consultations are ongoing at federal and regional levels to identify how best to utilize the programs and experience of aid agencies in supporting a government-led system.

Sri Lanka: Resolving Crisis through Constitutional Means

The Government of Sri Lanka was elected in 2015 based on the pledge of establishing “Yahapalanaya” or good governance.

Initiatives launched by the government include the 19th amendment to the Constitution and setting up of the Constitutional Council and Independent Commissions, the Right to Information Act, the Victim and Witness Protection Act, criminalizing enforced disappearances, introducing Certificates of Absence through legislation, setting up of the Office of Missing Persons and Office for Reparations, becoming party to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, and greater engagement with the system and procedures of the UN.

The peaceful resolution of the crisis that took place in the latter part of 2018, which was resolved through constitutional means, was a triumph for democratic institutions in the country. This was the result of the independence and impartiality of the judiciary which was enabled by the 19th Amendment to the Constitution. The peaceful mobilization of people was a testament to the democracy, rule of law, and non-recurrence of violence that had been established in the country and the active participation of civil society.

Sweden: Promoting Peace and Inclusion

Sweden promotes policies for more inclusive and sustainable growth. Job Security Councils – the product of collective agreements across a variety of sectors – provide income support, skill development, and redeployment services for two million employees. By managing transitions and promoting inclusive labor protection, they contribute to the adaptability and dynamism of enterprises and sectors, reducing union resistance to restructuring and job cuts.

Internationally, Sweden is committed to inclusive peace, not least inclusion of women and youth. It has a long tradition of prioritizing the prevention of violent conflict and peacebuilding, as well as mediation and dialogue.

Sweden has the world’s first feminist government. As part of Sweden’s broader peacebuilding and feminist foreign policy, the country launched the Swedish Women’s Mediation Network under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2015. The aim of the network is to promote inclusive peace processes through women’s active and meaningful participation in the peace process before, during, and after conflict.

Switzerland: Returning Stolen Assets to Developing Countries

As part of its commitment to the SDGs, Switzerland has become a pioneer in recovering and returning stolen assets to developing countries.

In 2016, it passed a new comprehensive legislative framework to identify, freeze, and return stolen assets. The five pillars of the framework are the prevention of corruption: “know your customer” rules, which oblige Swiss financial institutions to conduct due diligence on clients and their assets; the obligation for financial institutions to report suspicions of corruption; international mutual legal assistance to help developing countries with criminal proceedings; and restitution of corruptly-acquired assets.

Switzerland’s approach has been highly successful. Of the \$5 billion of illicit assets restored to developing countries in recent years, more than \$2 billion has been returned by Switzerland alone.

To help accelerate international efforts to recover stolen assets, Switzerland launched the *Lausanne Process* and co-hosts the *Addis Process*, bringing experts and financial sector actors together to explore solutions and strengthen networks. The country is also part of the World Bank-UNODC Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative and a core donor of the International Centre of Asset Recovery. Both assist financial centers and developing countries to prevent corruption and return stolen assets.

Timor-Leste: Fostering Peace and Inclusion

Timor-Leste's SDG Roadmap aligns with its *Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030* and charts a path from transition to resilience by 2030. The government is creating stability by fostering peace and political inclusion through partnership and innovation.

Conflict prevention is at the heart of the country's objectives. The National Directorate for Community Conflict Prevention has established a Conflict Prevention and Response Network, which identifies early risks of conflict across the country.

The network is the result of an innovative partnership between government ministries, local government, civil society, and the NGO Belun. Each month, Belun provides data on indicators of potential conflict to the network. Where there is rising tension, the Directorate distributes the information to the Council of Ministries, which charges the appropriate ministry with addressing the incident.

Social inclusion and equality are also important for prevention. Timor-Leste has made great progress in promoting women's empowerment. With its quota to ensure that at least one in every three members of parliament is a woman, it has one of the highest rates of women's representation in the world. The government also supports the *100% Hau Prontu* program, which encourages and prepares women for political leadership at all levels.

Tunisia: Promoting Inclusive Institutions and Gender Equality

Since the 2011 revolution, Tunisia has achieved a peaceful democratic transition, preventing conflict, promoting stability, and expanding inclusion. Its commitment to achieving the SDGs is reflected in the report *The Tunisia We Want 2016-2020*.

The country's rate of progress on voice and accountability is extremely fast, as it promotes freedom of expression, strengthens the conduct of elections, and improves transparency of state institutions.

Significant progress towards gender equality has also been made, setting an example for the region. The Parity Law in 2011 made it obligatory for parties to have 50 percent women for the Constituent Assembly and on their electoral lists. In 2018, the constitution was amended to require horizontal parity, with an equal number of men and women on municipal election lists across the country.

Tunisia has a higher percentage of women in the national assembly than the United Kingdom, France or the United States. In the recent local elections, 47 percent of newly elected councilors are women, higher than the average of 25 percent of women local councilors across Europe – 37 percent are also under the age of 35.

Most recently, the Tunisian cabinet approved a draft law initiated by the President of the Republic to ensure equal inheritance rights for men and women. If approved by parliament, this will be the first in the Arab world. The President has underlined that "the rights and duties of Tunisian men and women are equal, and that the state is committed to defending women's rights and works on supporting and developing them."

United Kingdom: Combating Corruption

In recent years the United Kingdom has made significant strides in clamping down on corruption and illicit finance, with an emphasis on reducing their damaging effects on developing countries.

The UK is unique in using official development assistance to fund UK law enforcement to investigate corruption where UK links affect developing countries. Thirty individuals and companies have been convicted of corruption offences and almost \$1 billion of assets stolen from developing countries have been restrained, recovered, or returned.

The UK is working with international partners to tackle anonymous companies around the world that enable the corrupt to hide their stolen assets. The UK has led the way on transparency of company ownership by establishing a national register through which companies have to publicly declare their beneficial owners. It also supports a new global *Open Ownership Register* to record the beneficial owners of companies around the world. This register has more than 5 million entries.

In October 2018, the UK launched an international campaign to make transparent beneficial ownership of companies a new global norm by 2023. The *Beneficial Ownership Transparency Disclosure Principles* were launched at the Open Government Partnership Summit in May 2019. The UK and its partners are encouraging other countries to sign up to the principles.

Uruguay: Support for Human Trafficking Victims

Access to justice has for many years been a distinctive characteristic of Uruguayan democracy. In recent years, one of the country's justice priorities has been to increase and improve support for victims of human trafficking.

The Victims and Witnesses Unit in the Office of the Attorney-General of Uruguay adopts a holistic approach to victim support. It is composed of lawyers, psychologists, and social workers. Services are tailored to individual cases, based on a risk assessment conducted by a technical team in collaboration with the Ministry of the Interior and with the victim.

Services aim to support victims, respond to their psychosocial needs, and reduce the harm they have suffered, within the framework of a criminal investigation that aims to provide them with rapid access to justice.

During the judicial process, the victim gives their evidence before the trial, using a closed-circuit camera. This prevents re-victimization by protecting them from their traffickers, with their declaration serving as proof during the entire judicial process.

In all cases, foreign victims have the same right as nationals to participate in the investigation and to access the protection services provided by the State.



Partnerships and Platforms

16+ Forum

A platform committed to SDG16+ and to showcasing what it means to advance peaceful, just and inclusive societies in policy and practice at all levels and for a wide community of stakeholders.

ADB/OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia-Pacific

The initiative's 31 member economies have jointly developed the Anti-Corruption Action Plan for Asia and the Pacific and work together towards its implementation.

Addis Tax Initiative

A multi-stakeholder partnership aiming at enhancing domestic revenue mobilization in partner countries, helping them fund their development agenda and implement the SDGs.

African Women Leaders Network

A platform to enhance the leadership of women in the transformation of Africa with a focus on governance, peace, and stability.

Alliance 8.7

A global partnership for eradicating forced labor, modern slavery, human trafficking, and child labor around the world.

CIVICUS

A global alliance of civil society organizations and activists dedicated to strengthening citizen action and civil society throughout the world.

Community of Democracies

A global intergovernmental coalition that brings together governments, civil society, and the private sector to support democratic rules and strengthen democratic norms and institutions around the world.

Effective Institutions Platform

An alliance of over 60 countries and organizations that support country-led and evidence-based policy dialogue, knowledge sharing, and peer learning on public sector management and institutional reform.

Equality Fund

A fund that brings together the philanthropic community and other partners to find new ways to invest in driving the cultural, economic, and political changes required to make global gender equality a reality.

g7+

A voluntary association of countries that are or have been affected by conflict and are now in transition to the next stage of development.

Geneva Peacebuilding Platform

More than 4,000 peacebuilding professionals working to build peace directly and indirectly. It is also a knowledge hub that connects peacebuilding actors, resources, and expertise in Geneva and worldwide.

Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions

An international association of national human rights institutions working to strengthen links between the 2030 Agenda, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and international human rights treaties.

Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies

The alliance brings together Member States, civil society, and the private sector to support effective and meaningful reporting on the achievement of peaceful, just and inclusive societies.

Global Alliance for Urban Crisis

The alliance promotes a vision of inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable cities and towns, as laid out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Global Focal Point for Police, Justice and Corrections

Unifies the work of the UN to strengthen the rule of law in the police, justice, and corrections areas in some of the world's most insecure places.

Global Hub for the Governance of the SDGs

A hub offering countries practical support to strengthen the public governance practices that are pre-requisites for effective SDG implementation.

Global Legal Empowerment Network

Convened by Namati, the network brings together 1,990 organizations and 7,011 individuals from all over the world, all dedicated to grassroots justice.

Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children

A global partnership of organizations from every sector, and children themselves – uniting their voices, actions, and resources in a unique collaboration focused solely on ending violence against all children.

Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict

A global network led by civil society organizations actively working to prevent violent conflict and build more peaceful societies based on justice, gender equity, sustainable development, and human security for all.

Global Partnership on Small Arms

Brings together partners with knowledge in arms control programming, providing a space in which they can disseminate resources and tools.

Health Data Collaborative

A joint effort by multiple global health partners to work alongside countries to improve health data, including by strengthening the systems that register births, deaths, and other vital statistics.

ID4Africa

A movement bringing together governments, development agencies, and industry to develop robust and responsible ID ecosystems in the service of development, humanitarian action, security, and facilitation.

ID4D Initiative

Aims to fill the global identification systems gap by bringing together the World Bank, UN agencies, and other partners. An associated Multi-Donor Trust Fund has also been established.

INSPIRE – Seven Strategies for Ending Violence against Children

Implementation and enforcement of laws, norms and values, safe environments, parent and caregiver support, income and economic strengthening, response and support services, and education and life skills.

International Legal Assistance Consortium

A network that gathers wide-ranging legal expertise and competencies from around the world to help rebuild justice systems in countries that are in conflict, post conflict, or in transition toward peace and democracy.

Knowledge Platform Security & Rule of Law

A network of experts working to generate, share, interrogate, and apply evidence in the field of security and the rule of law.

Open Government Partnership

A platform through which 79 countries and 20 sub-national governments have made over 2,500 commitments to make their governments more open and accountable.

Partnering Against Corruption Initiative

This initiative brings together Chief Executive Officers, international organizations, governments, and other partners to rebuild and foster trust in business and institutions.

Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces Global Initiative

With support from UN Women, women’s organizations, and global and local partners, cities across the world are transforming their public spaces to prevent and respond to sexual violence against women and girls.

Spotlight Initiative to Eliminate Violence Against Women and Girls

A global, multi-year initiative focused on eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls founded by the European Union and the UN.

Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR)

A partnership between the World Bank Group and UNODC that supports international efforts to end safe havens for corrupt funds.

Tax Justice Network

An independent, international network pushing for systemic change to tackle the harmful impacts of tax evasion, tax avoidance, tax competition, and tax havens.

Transparency, Accountability & Participation Network

A global network of over 400 civil society organizations working towards the achievement of SDG16+ and promoting civil society as an indispensable partner in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

+ Peace

A global coalition of peacebuilding organizations mobilizing people, governments, and the private sector coming together to tackle global levels of violence and division and build peace at scale.



The Way Forward

The Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies act as an **action platform** to take the roadmap forward.

We use the roadmap to support **national** ambition, coherence, innovation, results, and reporting.

At **international** and **regional** levels, we are building on the roadmap to strengthen strategies, momentum, and political will.

We are also informing and shaping a **global** debate using the grand challenges on justice, inequality and exclusion, and halving global violence that are set out on page 43.

The Pathfinders will continue to grow, as governments and other partners step up **as leaders** for the implementation of SDG16+. The group will work with, and support, partners from all sectors, in line with its role as a **docking station**.

For the first SDG Summit in 2019, we are working to increase the number of **SDG Acceleration Actions** that aim to speed up implementation of SDG16+. We will continue to work to increase commitments ahead of the summit for the 75th anniversary of the United Nations in 2020.

This will provide a platform for **delivering measurable change** ahead of the second SDG Summit in 2023.



The Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies came together to help turn the ambition of the Sustainable Development Goals into reality.

Following our launch in 2016, we have mapped trends, evidence, and partnerships for peace, justice and inclusion, and built consensus around the policies, strategies, and tools that will underpin successful implementation through the development of this roadmap.

The roadmap was launched at the UN General Assembly in 2017 and has been updated for the High-level Political Forum and SDG Summit in 2019.

The Pathfinders now form an action platform to take the roadmap forward. The roadmap will help partners collaborate, while each partner will contribute to the shared vision and objectives based on its areas of comparative advantage (see page 67).

The Pathfinders will continue to be an open and inclusive group, consulting widely on its objectives and working with all partners who are committed to implementation of the SDG16+ targets.

Following the first SDG Summit, we will continue to take forward three priorities.

First, we are supporting national delivery, using the roadmap to increase ambition, coherence, innovation, and reporting.

As a result, more countries are making commitments to implement the SDG16+ targets as part of their sustainable development strategies and plan.

An important objective is to ensure that the poorest and most vulnerable countries can participate fully in the Pathfinders group and are able effectively to implement SDG16+.

The roadmap is helping make national implementation more cohesive, with strengthened links between peace, justice and inclusion, a cross-cutting focus on gender and rights, and greater links between SDG16+ and the rest of the 2030 Agenda.

The Pathfinders is also supporting learning and cooperation between pathfinders, documenting

national lessons and best practices, and brokering relationships with relevant international organizations, global partnerships, and knowledge platforms.

The second priority is to build on the roadmap to strengthen strategies and momentum at international and regional levels.

The Pathfinders actively engages with international and regional organizations, civil society, the private sector, other global partnerships, research networks, foundations, and other partners.

We are building links both with those working on SDG16+ and those working on other parts of the 2030 Agenda.

Where appropriate, we support international and regional partners as they deliver elements of the roadmap, increasing the proportion of SDG16+ targets covered by international and regional delivery and financing strategies.

We also aim to increase the number of other sectors that are addressing the obstacles to achievement of their SDGs posed by violence, insecurity, injustice, exclusion, and weak governance.

The final priority is to take forward the three “grand challenges” identified on page 43.

Following publication of the *Justice for All* report, we will build on a call from the Task Force on Justice for a sustained effort to provide billions of people with access to justice, by solving their justice problems, preventing injustices from occurring, and creating opportunities for people to participate fully in their societies and economies.

Through the grand challenge on inequality and exclusion, we have launched a program of policy research with partners and are forming a group of political champions to support implementation.

We will continue work on the design of the grand challenge on halving global violence, for launch in 2020.

Together, the three challenges will increase the willingness of countries to develop and finance innovative approaches to turning the ambition of SDG16+ into reality.

National and local pathfinders (governments and partners at sub-national levels)

- Set national targets for peaceful, just and inclusive societies
- Implementation through national planning processes, policies, and strategies
- Share best practice and lessons learned with other countries
- Cooperate on international/regional dimensions of SDG16+
- International leadership/advocacy on one or more priority challenges
- Development cooperation for peaceful, just and inclusive societies
- Report on progress at annual HLPFs and demonstrate measurable change for the SDG Summit in 2023

Civil society

- Actively promote inclusion and participation
- Advocacy and campaigning, and challenging obstacles to peace, justice and inclusion
- Strengthen data, evidence, and learning
- Accountability and contributing to reporting
- Implementation and delivery, including for the vulnerable and furthest behind

Private sector

- Policies, standards, and practices that promote human rights and prioritize gender equality
- Promote economic inclusion, especially for young people, and support implementation, especially through programs that target employers and customers
- Tackling corruption and abusive practices, including within supply chains
- Work with governments to improve the business environment (in particular, when levels of violence are high)

International and regional partners

- Strengthen universal approaches to SDG16+ implementation
- Meet the needs of countries and communities most likely to be left behind
- Integrated support for national planning and implementation
- Strategic and technical leadership in areas covered by the SDG16+ roadmap
- Case for investment and financing strategies
- Platforms for learning
- Political leadership, advocacy, and movement-building

Multi-stakeholder partnerships

- Platforms for implementation
- Platforms for learning and sharing knowledge and expertise
- Platforms for tracking progress and for reporting



The Roadmap for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies provides a foundation for accelerated delivery of the SDG16+ targets

The Pathfinders will act as a platform for action



Measurable change against the SDG16+ targets ahead of the SDG Summit in 2023
Platform created to scale up in the second half of the 2030 Agenda

Medium term

Increasingly peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence

Long term



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1 | Scale up violence prevention for women and children, and for vulnerable groups

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INSPIRE strategies for ending violence against children – see https://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/inspire/en/

Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children – see <http://www.end-violence.org/>

Alliance 8.7 – see <http://www.alliance87.org/>

UN Forum on Business and Human Rights – see <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Business/Forum/Pages/2017ForumBHR.aspx>

2 | Build safe, inclusive, and resilient cities

Homicide rates in cities: see, for example, Igarapé Homicide Monitor, available at <https://homicide.igarape.org.br/>



Urban safety: UN Habitat, *Enhancing Urban Safety and Security, Global Report on Human Settlements*. (Nairobi: United Nations Human Settlements Programme, 2007); accessed September 5, 2017, <https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/files/urban-safety-and-security>

New Urban Agenda – see <http://habitat3.org/the-new-urban-agenda/>

UN Guidelines on Safer Cities: see, for example, United Nations General Assembly, “Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 18 December 2013 - 68/188. The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015,” UN Doc. A/RES/68/188 (February 11, 2014); accessed September 5, 2017, https://www.unodc.org/documents/commissions/CCPCJ/Crime_Resolutions/2010-2019/2013/General_Assembly/A-RES-68-188.pdf; and UN Habitat, “Cross-cutting Global Experts Group Meeting: Safer Cities and the New Urban Agenda - Towards Transformative Approach in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, background note,” accessed September 5, 2017, <http://gpplatform.ch/sites/default/files/Background%20note%20-%20Global%20Expert%20Meeting%20Safer%20Cities.pdf>

4 | Increase justice and legal empowerment

Protection of law: Task Force on Justice, *Justice for All – Final Report*. (New York: Center on International Cooperation, 2019); accessed June 27, 2019, <https://www.justice.sdg16.plus/>

UN Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid: UNODC, *United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems*. (Vienna: UNODC, 2013); accessed September 5, 2017, https://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/UN_principles_and_guidelines_on_access_to_legal_aid.pdf

Global Study on Legal Aid: UNODC/UNDP, *Global Study on Legal Aid - Global Report*. (New York/Vienna: UNDP/UNODC, 2016); accessed September 5, 2017, http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Democratic%20Governance/Access%20to%20Justice%20and%20Rule%20of%20Law/Global-study-on-legal-aid_report.pdf?download

Open Government Partnership – see <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/>

5 | Commitment to open and responsive government

Open Government Declaration – see <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/open-government-declaration>

UN Committee of Experts on Public Administration – see <https://publicadministration.un.org/en/cepa>

Open Government Partnership – see <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/>

Rebuilding of core government functions: Jairo Acuña-Alfaro, “After conflict, functioning governments are key for peaceful and inclusive societies,” January 20, 2016; accessed September 5, 2017 <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/blog/2016/1/20/After-conflict-functioning-governments-are-key-for-peaceful-and-inclusive-societies/>; and UNDP, “(Re)Building Core Government Functions in Fragile and Conflict Affected Settings: Joint Principles for Assessing

Key Issues and Priorities,” September 5, 2017, <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/democratic-governance/core-government-functions/-re-building-core-government-functions-in-fragile-and-conflict-a.html>

6 | Reduce corruption and illicit financial and arms flows

Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption – see <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/IRG.html>

Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters – see <https://www.un.org/esa/ffd/ffd-follow-up/tax-committee.html>

Action Plan on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting: OECD, *Action Plan on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting*. (Paris: OECD Publishing, 2013); accessed September 5, 2017, <https://www.oecd.org/ctp/BEPSActionPlan.pdf>

Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative – see <https://star.worldbank.org/>
Global Forum on Asset Recovery: Cabinet Office, “PM announces new plan at anti-corruption summit to recover stolen assets,” May 12, 2016; accessed September 5, 2017, <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/pm-announces-new-plan-at-anti-corruption-summit-to-recover-stolen-assets>

UN Programme of Action on Small Arms – see <https://www.un.org/disarmament/convarms/salw/programme-of-action/un-firearms-protocol> – see <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/firearms-protocol/the-firearms-protocol.html>

Arms Trade Treaty – see <https://www.un.org/disarmament/convarms/att/>

International Small Arms Control Standards – see <http://www.smallarmsstandards.org/>

7 | Legal identity and birth registration for all

Birth registrations – for more detailed information, see, for example, <https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-protection/birth-registration/>

Roadmap for Health Measurement and Accountability (2015-2030): Common Road Map Steering Committee, *The Roadmap for Health Measurement and Accountability*. (Washington DC: World Bank, 2015); accessed September 5, 2017, https://live.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/roadmap_6-4-15_web.pdf

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Identification for Development Initiative – see <http://id4d.worldbank.org/>

Principles on Identification for Sustainable Development: World Bank, *Principles on Identification for Sustainable Development: toward the digital age*. (Washington DC: World Bank Group, 2017); accessed September 5, 2017 <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/213581486378184357/pdf/112614-REVISED-PUBLIC-web-final-ID4D-Identification-Principles.pdf>



8 | Empower people as agents of change

MYWorld Survey – see <http://data.myworld2015.org/>

Open Government Action Plans – see <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/process/action-plan-cycle/>

9 | Respect all human rights and promote gender equality

Universal Periodic Review of the Human Rights Council – see <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/UPRMain.aspx>

Commission on the Status of Women – see <http://www.unwomen.org/en/csw>

Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions – see <http://nhri.ohchr.org/> (and <https://www.onlinevolunteering.org/en/global-alliance-national-human-rights-institutions-ganhri>)

High-Level Panel on Women’s Economic Empowerment – see <https://www.empowerwomen.org/en/who-we-are/initiatives/sg-high-level-panel-on-womens-economic-empowerment>

Enablers

Evidence and data

SDG16 Data Initiative – see <http://www.sdg16.org/>

Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data – see <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/hlg/Cape-Town-Global-Action-Plan/>

High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for statistics for the 2030 Agenda – see <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/hlg/>

International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes – see https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/statistics/crime/ICCS/ICCS_English_2016_web.pdf

International Classification of Disease – see <https://www.who.int/classifications/icd/en/>

Roadmap on crime statistics: United Nations Economic and Social Council, “Report of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on a road map to improve the quality and availability of crime statistics at the national and international levels – Note by the Secretary-General,” accessed September 5, 2017, <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/743449>

The Praia Group on Governance Statistics – see <http://www.ine.cv/praiagroup/index.html>

Intersecretariat Working Group on Household Surveys: United Nations Economic and Social Council, “Intersecretariat Working Group on Household Surveys - Report of the Secretary-General,” accessed September 5, 2017, <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/48th-session/documents/2017-20-HouseholdSurveys-E.pdf>

Global Status Report on Violence Prevention – for 2014 version, see https://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/status_report/2014/en/

UN World Bank report Pathways for Peace – see <https://www.pathwaysforpeace.org/>

What Works to Prevent Violence Against Women program – see <http://www.whatworks.co.za/>

Know Violence in Childhood – A Global Learning Initiative – see <http://www.knowviolenceinchildhood.org/>

Understanding Children’s Work – see <http://www.ucw-project.org/>
Delta 8.7 – see <https://delta87.org/>

Research Consortium on the Impact of Open Government – see, for example, <http://opengovimpact.org/about.html>

MacArthur Foundation Research Network on Opening Governance – see <http://www.opening-governance.org/>

Effective Institutions Platform – see <https://www.effectiveinstitutions.org/en/>

Finance

The Addis Ababa Action Agenda: United Nations, *Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda)*. (New York: United Nations, 2015); accessed September 5, 2017, http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/AAAA_Outcome.pdf

Global cost of violence: Institute for Economics & Peace, *Global Peace Index 2019: Measuring Peace in a Complex World*. (Sydney: Institute for Economics & Peace, 2019); accessed June 27, 2019, <http://visionofhumanity.org/app/uploads/2019/06/GPI-2019-web003.pdf>

Cost of unsolved justice problems: Task Force on Justice, *Justice for All – Final Report*. (New York: Center on International Cooperation, 2019); accessed June 27, 2019, <https://www.justice.sdg16.plus/>

Cost of bribery: Staff Team from the Fiscal Affairs Department and the Legal Department, *IMF Staff Discussion Note – Corruption: Costs and Mitigating Strategies*. (Washington DC: International Monetary Fund, 2016); accessed September 5, 2017, <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/sdn/2016/sdn1605.pdf>

Access to justice: Task Force on Justice, *Justice for All – Final Report*. (New York: Center on International Cooperation, 2019); accessed June 27, 2019, <https://www.justice.sdg16.plus/>

Cost of scaling up civil registration systems: World Bank and WHO, *Global Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Scaling up Investment Plan 2015–2024*. (Washington DC: World Bank Group, 2014); accessed September 5, 2017, <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/457271468148160984/pdf/883510WPOCRVS000Box385194B00PUBLIC0.pdf>

Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children – see <http://www.end-violence.org/>

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Stern Review on the Economics of Climate Change – see, for example, http://mudancasclimaticas.cptec.inpe.br/~rmclima/pdfs/destaques/sternreview_report_complete.pdf

INSPIRE strategies for ending violence against children – see https://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/inspire/en/

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UN Global Compact’s Financial Innovation for the SDGs Action Platform – see <https://www.unglobalcompact.org/take-action/action-platforms/financial-innovation>

Learning and exchange

Task Force on Justice report – see <https://www.justice.sdg16.plus>

Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies – see <https://www.sdg16hub.org/global-alliance>

Global SDG Indicators Database – see <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/>

SDG16 Data Initiative – see <http://www.sdg16.org/>

Global Knowledge Platform to End Violence against Women – see <http://evaw.unwomen.org/en>

Delta 8.7 – see <https://delta87.org/>

16+ Forum – see <https://wfuna.org/sixteenplusforum>

Global Sustainable Development Report – for previous versions, see <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/globalsreport>

Communication, advocacy and movement-building

Justice for All campaign – see <https://www.justiceforall2030.org/>

The Elders – see <https://www.theelders.org/>

The Fight Inequality Alliance – see <https://www.fightinequality.org/>

Action for SDG16+

Partnerships and Platforms

16+ Forum – see <https://wfuna.org/sixteenplusforum>

ADB/OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia-Pacific – see <https://www.oecd.org/site/adboecdanti-corruptioninitiative/>

Addis Tax Initiative – see <https://www.addistaxinitiative.net/>

African Women Leaders Network – see, for example, <http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2018/4/announcement-african-women-leaders-network-second-forum>

Alliance 8.7 – see <http://www.alliance87.org/>

CIVICUS – see <https://www.civicus.org/>

Community of Democracies – see <https://community-democracies.org/>

Effective Institutions Platform – see <https://www.effectiveinstitutions.org/>

Equality Fund – see <https://equalityfund.ca/>

g7+ – see <http://g7plus.org/>

Geneva Peacebuilding Platform – see <https://www.gpplatform.ch/>

Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions – see <https://nhri.ohchr.org/>

Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies – see <https://www.sdg16hub.org/global-alliance>

Global Alliance for Urban Crisis – see <http://urbancrises.org/>

Global Focal Point for Police, Justice and Corrections – see <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/democratic-governance-and-peacebuilding/rule-of-law--justice-and-security/global-focal-point-for-police--justice--and-corrections/>

Global Hub for the Governance of the SDGs – see, for example, <https://www.oecd.org/gov/session-note-high-level-roundtable-lisbon-2019.pdf>

Global Legal Empowerment Network – see <https://namati.org/network/>

Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children – see <http://www.end-violence.org/>

Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict – see <https://gppac.net/>

Global Partnership on Small Arms – see <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/de/salw.html>

Health Data Collaborative – see <https://www.healthdatacollaborative.org/>

ID4Africa – see <http://www.id4africa.com/>

ID4D Initiative – see <http://id4d.worldbank.org/>

INSPIRE – Seven Strategies for Ending Violence against Children – see https://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/inspire/en/

International Legal Assistance Consortium – see <http://www.ilacnet.org/>

Knowledge Platform Security & Rule of Law – see <https://www.kpsrl.org/>

Open Government Partnership – see <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/>

Partnering Against Corruption Initiative – see <https://www.weforum.org/communities/partnering-against-corruption-initiative>

Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces Global Initiative – see <http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/ending-violence-against-women/creating-safe-public-spaces>

Spotlight Initiative to Eliminate Violence Against Women and Girls – see <https://www.un.org/en/spotlight-initiative/>

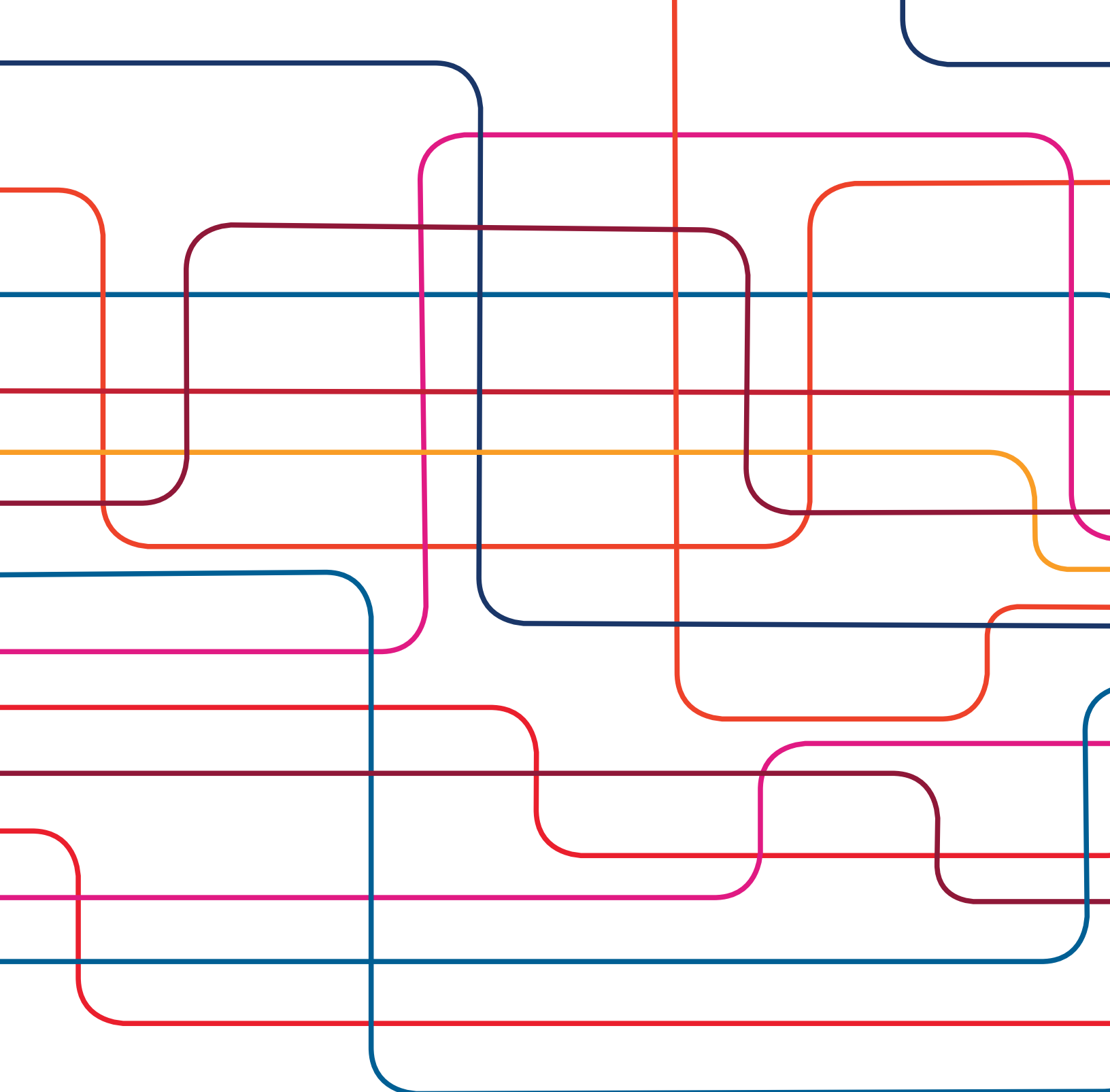
Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR) – see <https://star.worldbank.org/>

Tax Justice Network – see <https://www.taxjustice.net/>

Transparency, Accountability & Participation Network – see <https://tapnetwork2030.org/>

+ Peace – see <https://www.peacebuilding.live/>

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PATHFINDERS

FOR PEACEFUL, JUST AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES

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