

The Roadmap for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies

A Call to Action to Change our World

18 July 2017

Consultation Draft for the
High-level Political Forum

Delivering the 2030 Agenda
commitment to peaceful, just
and inclusive societies





“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

[To be completed]

Contents

Foreword	5
Introduction	6
The Roadmap for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies: Starting Points and Overview	7
Supporting the Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies.....	9
Fostering Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies	10
From SDG16 to SDG16+	12
Transformative Strategies	16
Prevent	19
Renew.....	20
Involve.....	21
Catalytic Actions	22
Scale up violence prevention for women, children, and for vulnerable groups	25
Build safe, inclusive and resilient cities	27
Targeted prevention for countries and communities most likely to be left behind	29
Increase justice and legal empowerment	31
Commitment to open and responsive government.....	33
Reduce corruption and illicit flows	35
Legal identity and birth registration for all	37
Empower people as agents of change	39
Respect all human rights and promote gender equality.....	41
Enablers	44
Evidence and data.....	47
Finance	49
Learning and exchange	51
Communication, advocacy and movement-building	53
The Way Forward	56
References	59



Foreword

[To be completed]



Introduction

The governments of Brazil, Sierra Leone, and Switzerland convened the Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies to fulfill the vision of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that all people should live in peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development.

The Pathfinders include member states, international organizations, and major partnerships and networks.

Since our launch a year ago, we have worked together to understand the challenges and the opportunities for delivery of the 2030 Agenda targets for peace, justice and inclusion.

We live in a world where too many people's lives are shaped by violence, conflict, insecurity, injustice, and exclusion. In all countries, institutions are under pressure and must be strengthened if they are to deliver the Sustainable Development Goals.

But we have a growing understanding of what it will take to build more peaceful, just and inclusive societies, with examples of leadership and commitment in a growing number of countries.

This roadmap builds on these examples to provide a first guide for those who are working on implementation.

At its heart are three cross-cutting strategies – the prevention of all forms of violence, an institutional renewal to underpin sustainable development, and action to increase political, social and economic inclusion.

Nine areas of catalytic action are identified. In each of these, delivery can be accelerated over the next five years.

For each action, we have highlighted examples of national implementation, demonstrating the range and scale of innovation that we see around the world.

The roadmap also emphasizes the need for increased evidence, data, learning, and finance, and for a movement that will mobilize partners from all sectors behind a shared vision.

The roadmap is the beginning of our work as pathfinders.

Our eyes are now on the High-level Political Forum in 2019, which will take the theme “empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality.”

This is also the year when leaders from all countries will come together to review progress across all parts of the 2030 Agenda.

By then, we must have taken significant additional steps to tackle fear and violence, and to build just societies that include and empower people.

Together, we can achieve this goal.

**Governments of Brazil,
Sierra Leone, and Switzerland**





The Roadmap for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies: Starting Points and Overview

An integrated perspective

- 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.
-

Focuses on solutions and results

- Targets the next **five years**, with the High-level Political Forum in 2019 as a key milestone.
 - Highlights opportunities to scale up what works and demonstrate **early successes**.
 - Identifies areas where **longer-term investment** will yield dividends in the 2020s.
-

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 fulfill their potential to work for a better future.

Catalytic actions

1

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

4

Increase justice and legal empowerment

7

Legal identity and birth registration for all

2

Build safe, inclusive and resilient cities

5

Commitment to open and responsive government

8

Empower people as agents of change

3

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

6

Reduce corruption and illicit flows

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

Supporting the Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies



Convenors



Brazil



Sierra Leone



Switzerland

Member States



Argentina



Canada



Central African Republic



Colombia



Czech Republic



Georgia



Guatemala



Indonesia



Liechtenstein



The Netherlands



Qatar



Republic of Korea



Somalia



Sri Lanka



Sweden



Timor-Leste



Tunisia



United Kingdom

Partnerships

The Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children, Alliance 8.7, Namati, Open Government Partnership, Transparency, Accountability & Partnerships (TAP) Network, g7+, Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Promoting Peaceful, Just, and Inclusive Societies, 16+ Forum.

International organizations supporting development of the roadmap

UNDP, UNODC, UNICEF, UN Habitat, UN Women, World Bank, United Nations Office in Geneva, UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

[Final confirmation of the list of pathfinder countries, organizations and partnerships will be included in the published version of this roadmap for launch in September 2017.]

Facilitated 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, and other partners.

It is convened by the governments of Brazil, Sierra Leone, and Switzerland 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 focuses on the next **five years**, and covers all targets for peaceful, just and inclusive societies (**SDG16+**).

It 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.



From SDG16 to SDG16+

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development underlines the need 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 from seven other SDGs 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.

Many people are left behind due to violence and injustice.

Exclusion and grievances, and the insecurity they feed, make it impossible for societies to reach their full development potential. Without peace, justice and inclusion, none of the SDGs can be delivered in full.

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 provide the basis for people to work together for a better future.

Peace and justice are impossible without environmental sustainability and resilience in the face of economic, social, and environmental shocks.

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% 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 recognizes the need for increased efforts to resolve or prevent conflict and to support post-conflict countries. The SDG16+ targets provide a platform for sustainable development in these countries, and contribute to **sustaining peace** and peacebuilding.



In recent years, 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, over the next five years, to increase ambition and accelerate delivery.

It will inform national and local sustainable development strategies and plans, 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 also has a contribution to make in terms of its knowledge, experience, and best practice.

It focuses attention on vulnerable people and countries, especially those who are at risk of being left behind due to violence and insecurity, injustice and exclusion, and poor governance.

The roadmap 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.**
- **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.

The roadmap proposes transformative strategies that provide a basis for integrated action and partnerships. The strategies recognize the need to draw on the expertise and capacities of those working on all goals.

The roadmap's catalytic actions provide practical guidance for countries, as they share experience and explore the best ways to respond to the ambitions of the 2030 Agenda.

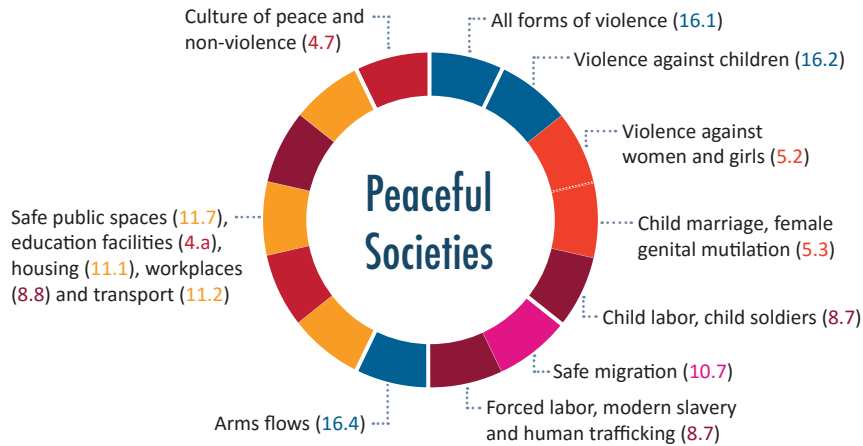
They highlight opportunities to scale up what works, demonstrating early results and showing how further progress can be achieved in the 2020s.

Strategic approaches to data, evidence, learning, and finance are important enablers of implementation. A multi-stakeholder movement will build momentum towards greater peace, justice and inclusion.

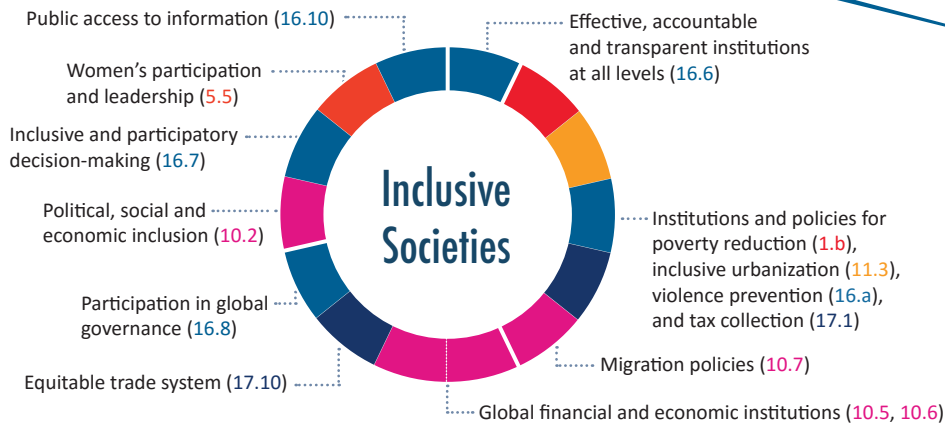
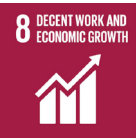
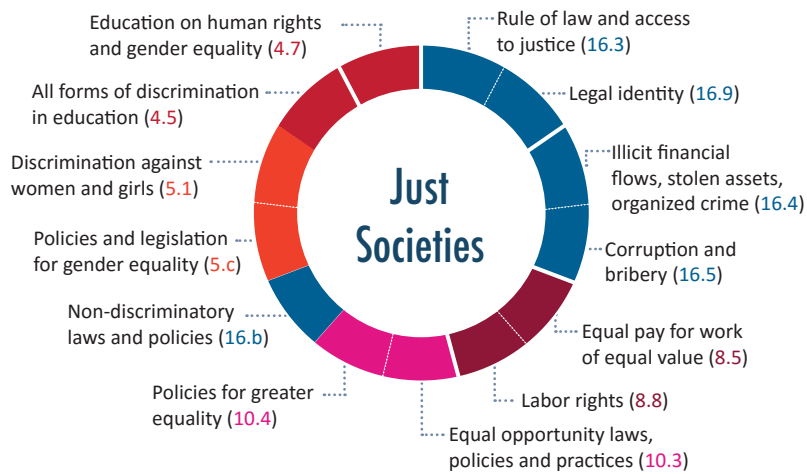
The roadmap is not just for the Pathfinders. It acts as a 'docking station', bringing partners together around a common agenda.

Neither is it a recipe. Each country has its own context and priorities. A growing number are showing leadership across the SDG16+ targets.

Over the coming years, the Pathfinders will disseminate and promote the roadmap for peaceful, just and inclusive societies, inviting all countries and stakeholders to work together 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.



Peaceful Societies

- Reduce violence and insecurity to:
 - End poverty and realize gender inequality
 - Remove barriers to health, education and service delivery, and to economic growth
 - Tackle environmental crimes

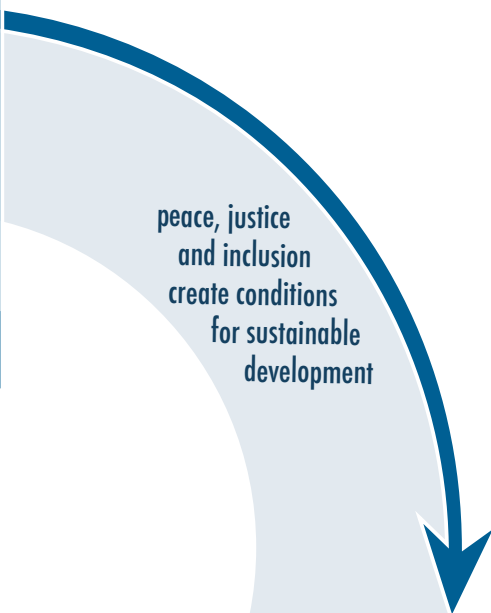
Just Societies

- 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”



Factors 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 have to 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.

Transformative strategies



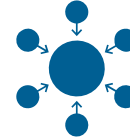
Prevent

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 fulfill 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 if the risks of violence and instability are growing.

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.

Political, social and economic 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 fulfill 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 heightened risk, where it contributes to achieving a sustainable peace.

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 if grievances and exclusion increase the risk of insecurity, or 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.
- Support the social norms and values that promote rights, equality, and a culture of peace and non-violence.

535,000

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

10%

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

8%

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

65.6 million

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

20 million

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

\$14.3 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 fulfill 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.

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.

An institutional transformation will:

- Increase 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.
- Create capacity 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

- Population will reach over 8 billion by 2030, and 1 billion more people will live in towns and cities.
- 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 fulfill 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.

Political, social and economic 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 fulfill 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.

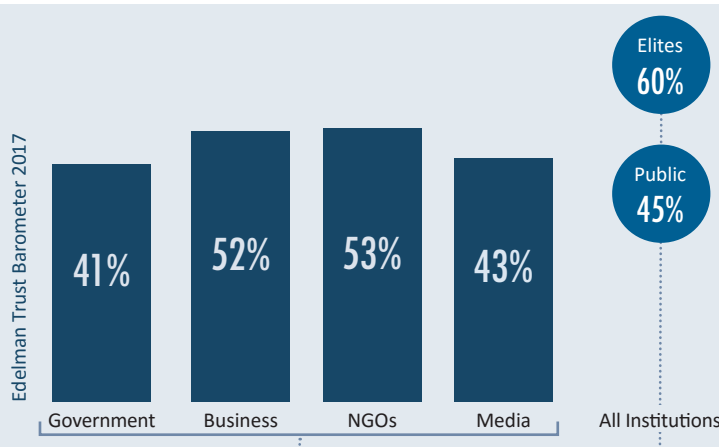
Inclusive policies and approaches are needed for the implementation of all parts of the 2030 Agenda.

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 fulfill 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 28 countries, trust in government is low, but businesses and non-governmental organizations also face a trust deficit. 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%.





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, and allow 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, 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 affected by 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 free up resources needed to finance the goals.

Catalytic actions

1

Scale up violence prevention for women, 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

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

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

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

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 respond to their wishes.

Targets

16.6, 1.b, 10.4, 17.1

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

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

6

Reduce corruption and illicit flows

Fighting corruption is vital to rebuilding the social contract. Stemming illicit flows will contribute to more just and inclusive societies, and tackle factors that give rise to violence, insecurity and injustice.

Targets

16.4, 16.5, 16.6, 10.5, 10.6, 17.10

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.



1

Scale up violence prevention for women, 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 wellbeing 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 fulfill 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.

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 fulfill their commitments to end violence.
2. Support countries' action to end violence against children 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 implementing evidence-based national action plans that set ambitious timelines for reducing violence against women and children, 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.



Sweden

Sweden has the world's first feminist government and is determined that all women and girls should live free from violence. It was the first country to prohibit corporal punishment and has recently published a roadmap to protect children from trafficking, exploitation and sexual abuse.

Indonesia

In 2016, the Government of Indonesia launched the country's first National Strategy on the Elimination of Violence against Children. The strategy is complemented by the 3Ends campaign (end trafficking, and violence against women and children, while addressing barriers to economic justice for women).

[To be finalized]

United Kingdom

The UK conducted a ground-breaking prevalence estimate that indicated it was home to 10-13,000 victims of modern slavery. Its Modern Slavery Act, the first legislation of its kind in the world, increased penalties for slave masters, strengthened policing, and placed responsibility on businesses to be transparent about slavery in their global supply chains. Support for victims has been increased and an Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner appointed. Slavery is a global problem and the Prime Minister has committed the UK to leading a "comprehensive approach to defeating this vile and systematic international business model at its source and in transit."

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
- Education and life skills

Alliance 8.7

A global partnership to end forced labor, modern slavery, human trafficking and child labor. It is bringing together partners to make commitments to act at national, regional and global levels.

The Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children

A global partnership working to prevent and respond to violence, protect childhood and make societies safe for children.

Indonesia and Sweden are pathfinder countries for the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children, part of a growing group of countries to demonstrate an acceleration of achievement against the targets for ending violence.

Partnerships and Platforms



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

Renew

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

Involve

Creates increased capacity in 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 traveling 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 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 increase resilience.

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. Finalize, disseminate and support UN system-wide Guidelines on Safer Cities, taking into account existing UN standards on violence and crime prevention.
7. Explore the potential for a new Global Partnership Initiative on Safer Cities, and work with existing networks of mayors and other city leaders to increase learning between cities.



[Exploring case studies with Guatemala, Colombia, Canada, Indonesia and Mexico]

The Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces Global Initiative

With support from UN Women, more than 25 cities are implementing comprehensive laws and policies to prevent and respond to sexual violence in public spaces.

Global Partnership Initiative on Safer Cities

A new partnership that will bring together existing partnerships and networks, strengthen regional and national forums for public safety, and develop City Labs to promote locally-led experimentation to prevent and reduce violence and crime.

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 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.

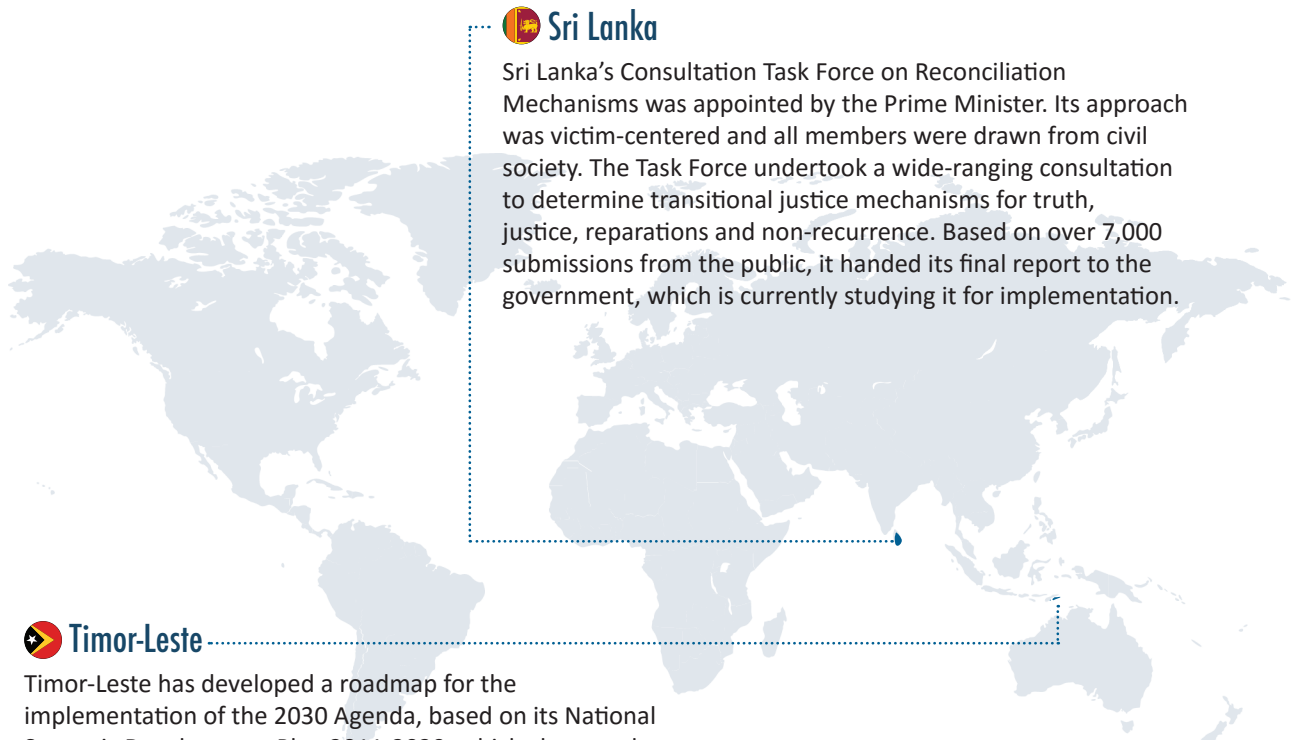
For all vulnerable countries and communities, risk-informed approaches to development are needed to increase resilience, and tackle exclusion and polarization.

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. Implement targeted prevention to reduce levels of violence in vulnerable countries, creating conditions for more inclusive and sustainable development.
4. Map risks posed to vulnerable countries and communities by organized crime groups, and implement policies to reduce these risks.
5. Invest in social, political and economic 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. Improve cooperation between development and humanitarian actors, and with those working to sustain peace, with the aim of ensuring full implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the most vulnerable countries.



Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka's Consultation Task Force on Reconciliation Mechanisms was appointed by the Prime Minister. Its approach was victim-centered and all members were drawn from civil society. The Task Force undertook a wide-ranging consultation to determine transitional justice mechanisms for truth, justice, reparations and non-recurrence. Based on over 7,000 submissions from the public, it handed its final report to the government, which is currently studying it for implementation.

Timor-Leste

Timor-Leste has developed a roadmap for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, based on its National Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030, which charts a clear path to move from transition to resilience by 2030. The plan is distinctive in including a very strong focus on effective institutions, alongside a commitment to international cooperation and intensive exchange with other countries.

[To be finalized]

[Exploring case studies with the Central African Republic]

g7+

The g7+ is an intergovernmental voluntary organization bringing together countries that are either facing active conflict or have recent experience of conflict and fragility. Its members recognize that peace and resilience are the pre-cursors for development and are committed to tailoring the SDGs to their needs. They are pioneering cooperation between vulnerable countries and emphasize the need for support from development partners that is predictable, flexible and appropriately tailored to context, to effectively contribute to country-owned transitions to peace and resilience.

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.

Most people are unable to count on the law's protection. While many countries have taken steps to increasing access to justice, efforts must be scaled up to ensure access to justice for all by 2030. We can do that if we:

- Understand why people seek justice and whether they believe they are treated fairly when in need of a legal remedy.
 - Empower people to use and shape the law in ways that remove obstacles to the development of themselves, their families and their communities.
 - Focus on the needs of victims and witnesses of violent crimes within the justice system, in particular women, 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.
 - Strengthen 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. Use regular surveys to capture data on legal needs, rates of victimization, and confidence in justice and security institutions.
 2. 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.
 3. 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.
 4. 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.
 5. 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.
 6. Support transitional justice processes to secure truth, justice, and reparations for victims of conflict or large scale human rights violations, and invest in efforts to prevent recurrence.
 7. Make greater use of the Open Government Partnership and other national, regional and global platforms to strengthen justice and security institutions, and to increase legal empowerment, while creating tools and resources to support for those working on legal empowerment.



Sierra Leone

Sierra Leone has increased its efforts to build a justice system that meets the needs of the people and underpins the country's future development. It has targeted excluded groups through the establishment of a Legal Aid Board, the use of mobile courts in areas without permanent legal structures, and by strengthening non-formal justice systems. Delays have been cut and the Ministry of Justice is committed to increasing financing, and to ensuring that people understand their rights and how the legal system works.

Argentina

Argentina has over 80 centers providing comprehensive legal and community services to disadvantaged communities. Each center has a team of lawyers, psychologists, social workers and community mediators. Some centers also provide access to social protection services while cooperating with state agencies such as the National Administration of Social Security. Also, Public Defenders Offices, Law Schools, and Bar Associations help provide pro bono legal representation for civil cases not usually taken by private lawyers. The network aims to support 400,000 people in 2017 and is complemented by the El Estado de tu Barrio (State in your Neighborhood) program.

Namati A global movement of grassroots legal advocates who give people the power to understand, use, and shape the law.	International Legal Aid Network Formed in response to the Global Study on Legal Aid. Aims to inform, support, and empower legal aid providers around the world.	The Global Focal Point for Police, Justice and Corrections Unifies UN work to strengthen the rule of law in the police, justice and corrections areas in some of the world's most insecure places.	The Global Forum on Law, Justice and Development Multi-stakeholder network that aims to generate the innovative legal solutions needed to deliver the SDGs.
---	---	--	---

Partnerships and Platforms



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 respond to their wishes.

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, subnational authorities, and local government, allowing for decentralized responses that deliver results for people in their communities.

A focus is also needed on building effective and capable institutions in the states with the weakest capacity, including those that are emerging from crisis 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, develop principles and guidance on how responsible and effective governance will underpin the 2030 Agenda.
3. Support the Open Government Partnership (OGP) as its members raise ambition and make commitments that are integrated with national sustainable development strategies and in line with the progress required to deliver all 17 SDGs.
4. Bolster resources and capacities of local government, and learn from the pioneers taking part in the OGP pilot program for cities and subnational governments, as part of broader efforts to localize the 2030 Agenda.
5. Recognize, and strengthen, the role played by public servants in developing effective, accountable and transparent institutions.
6. Provide parliaments with the resources they need to play a full role in implementing the SDGs, and strengthen 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.



Brazil

Brazil is committed to integrated implementation of the 2030 Agenda, with all parts of government working together. The Brazilian Federal Court of Accounts, the country's supreme audit institution, is at the forefront of assessing government readiness. It has conducted a pilot audit to assess institutional capacity at all levels of government. The audit has increased openness and transparency, while strengthening institutions so they take a strategic approach to implementation, communicate results, and are accountable for successes and failures. The Federal Court of Accounts is also working with other supreme audit institutions in the region, developing a common methodology that will provide the first regional picture of preparedness for SDG implementation.

Argentina

The Buenos Aires City government aims to promote transparency through the Open Government Partnership. This initiative is the key framework in channeling reforms and promoting changes in the public agenda. Initiatives such as the open budget, open procurement and open public works, resulted from the direct or indirect involvement of Buenos Aires in the international OGP community and from a close collaboration with Madrid – another OGP city. Buenos Aires' open government program aims at building effective, accountable and transparent institutions, and at increasing its capacity to meet citizen needs, specifically with regard to the efficient delivery of public services.

The Netherlands

The Netherlands promotes transparency and responsiveness through the institution of national and municipal ombudspersons. The ombudsperson is an independent expert mandated to investigate complaints against municipal or national governmental authorities, services or officials. Investigative reports are made public and are also sent to the government authority in question. In some instances, the ombudsperson can play a mediator role between the citizen and the government. There is also an ombudsperson specifically for children.

Georgia

Georgia is committed to bringing government as close to people as possible and to innovative approaches to the design and delivery of public services. Reform priorities include the rule of law, introduction of e-governance, the fight against corruption, promotion of open governance, transparency of government decisions, and increasing the proximity and availability of public services. Georgia's Public Service Halls and Community Centers are the hubs of public services, and operate in major cities as well as in small villages across the country. This ensures fast, efficient and comfortable delivery of up to 400 public services on a one-stop-shop basis.

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.

Open Government Partnership

OGP aims to improve the quality of governance, as well as the quality of services that citizens receive. 75 OGP participating countries and 15 subnational governments have made over 2,500 commitments to make their governments more open and accountable. Georgia will become the lead chair of the OGP in September 2017.

Partnerships and Platforms

6 Reduce corruption and illicit flows

Fighting corruption is vital to rebuilding the social contract. Stemming illicit flows will contribute to more just and inclusive societies, and tackle factors that give rise to violence, insecurity and injustice.

Prevent

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

Renew

Helps provide the resources needed to finance sustainable development.

Involve

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

Corruption erodes trust in societies, weakens institutions, and undermines economic growth. 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 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 extremist and criminal 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 towards an integrated and balanced strategy to counter the world drug problem that is 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.



Switzerland

Switzerland took a proactive approach and became a pioneer in recovering and returning stolen assets to developing countries. It passed a new comprehensive legislative framework to identify, freeze and return stolen assets, which entered into force in July 2016. Worldwide, of the \$5 billion of illicit assets restored to developing countries in recent years, more than \$2 billion has been returned by Switzerland alone. Switzerland sees this as an important contribution towards the achievement of SDG16+.

Republic of Korea

Korea's Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission sets national anti-corruption policy guidelines, promotes anti-corruption capacity building and education, identifies corruption risks, and advises corruption-prone institutions in the public sector. The Commission has the Anti-Corruption Initiative Assessment as a tool for evaluating how institutions are implementing measures to prevent corruption and whether those measures are effective. The assessment has been conducted annually since 2002 and now covers more than 250 public institutions. Korea has taken further steps in sharing its best practices on anti-corruption with countries around the world.

Guatemala

The International Commission Against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG) is a Guatemalan initiative established as a joint effort with the UN to assist state institutions in the investigation, prosecution and punishment of persons responsible for, or associated with, criminal structures. From 2007 to 2017, it has helped dismantle corruption networks that involved high ranking public officials and members of the private sector. CICIG has proposed measures that will strengthen legislation and institutions, as the government works to ensure the justice sector can fulfill its mandate to provide justice for all in Guatemala.

Qatar

Demonstrating its strong commitment to preventing corruption and promoting transparent and accountable governance, Qatar, in partnership with the United Nations, established the first regional Rule of Law and Anti-Corruption Center in 2011. 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. In 2016, Qatar established the His Highness Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani Anti-Corruption Excellence Award in 2016 to showcase innovative approaches toward the fight against corruption from around the world.

Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR)

A partnership between the World Bank Group and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) that supports international efforts to end safe havens for corrupt funds. StAR works with developing countries and financial centers to prevent the laundering of the proceeds of corruption and to facilitate more systematic and timely return of stolen assets.

Tax Justice Network

An independent international network dedicated to high-level research, analysis and advocacy in the area of international tax and the international aspects of financial regulation to map, analyze and explain the role of tax and the harmful impacts of tax evasion, tax avoidance, tax competition and tax havens.



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.

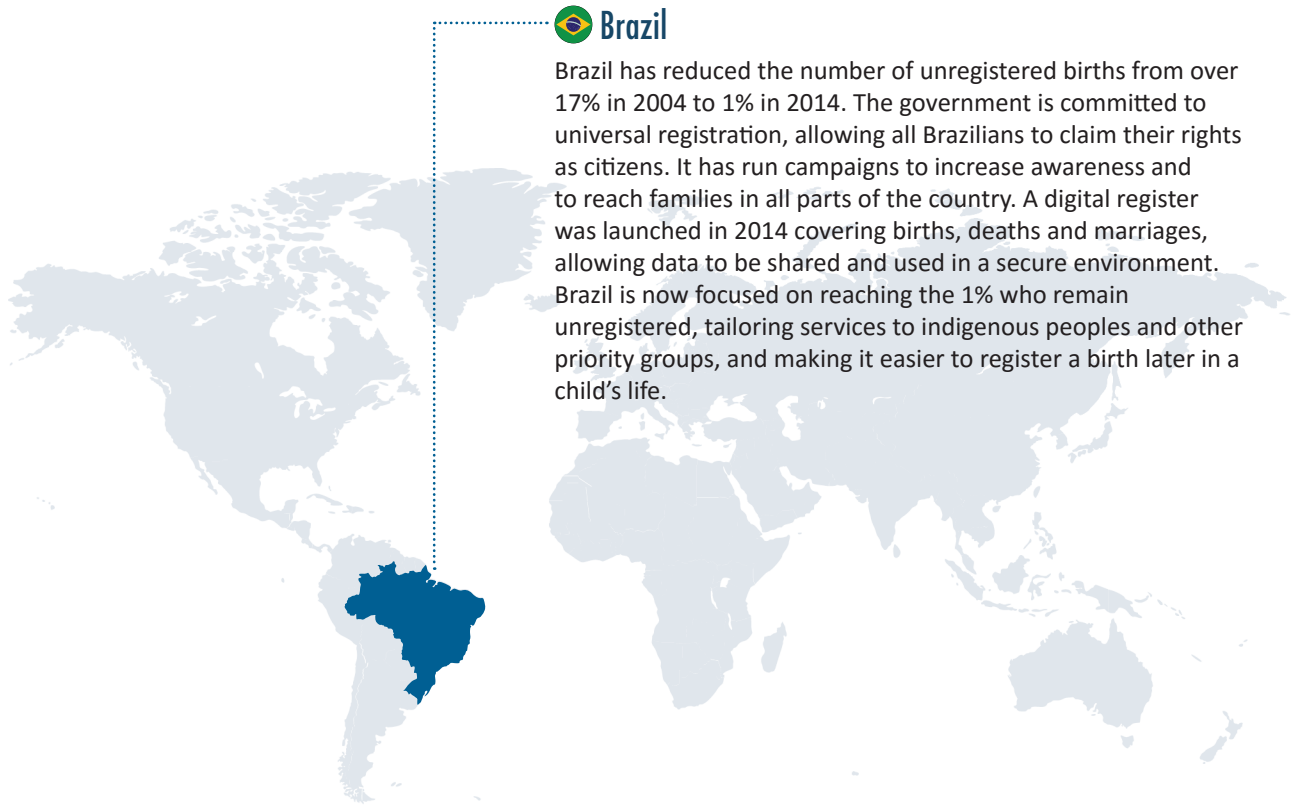
More births are now being registered, with some countries showing major improvements can be made in a decade with sufficient political will and investment.

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.



Brazil

Brazil has reduced the number of unregistered births from over 17% in 2004 to 1% in 2014. The government is committed to universal registration, allowing all Brazilians to claim their rights as citizens. It has run campaigns to increase awareness and to reach families in all parts of the country. A digital register was launched in 2014 covering births, deaths and marriages, allowing data to be shared and used in a secure environment. Brazil is now focused on reaching the 1% who remain unregistered, tailoring services to indigenous peoples and other priority groups, and making it easier to register a birth later in a child's life.

[Exploring case studies with Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Peru]

The Health Data Collaborative

An inclusive partnership of international agencies, governments, philanthropies, donors and academics, with the common aim of improving the availability, quality and use of data for local decision making and tracking progress towards the health-related Sustainable Development Goals.

The Collaborative developed the Roadmap for Health Measurement and Accountability.

ID4D Partnership Platform

Aims to fill the global identification gap by bringing together the World Bank, UN agencies, other development partners, think tanks and academics, regional bodies, private sector associations and standards bodies. An associated Multi-Donor Trust Fund has been established with a catalytic contribution from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

Partnerships and Platforms



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 prevention strategies.

Renew

Institutions are able to 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 MY World 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, political, and economic 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 strategies and best practice, with an emphasis on the role of women, young people, and marginalized groups.
2. In pathfinder countries, 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 humanitarian 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.



Tunisia

After the Tunisian revolution in 2010-2011, the Tunisian National Dialogue Quartet led an inclusive national dialogue with political parties, developing a roadmap to secure a peaceful democratic transition. The Quartet brought together four organizations from civil society: the Tunisian General Labor Union, the Tunisian Confederation of Industry, Trade and Handicrafts, the Tunisian Human Rights League, and the Tunisian Order of Lawyers. The Quartet was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2015 for a “decisive contribution to the building of a pluralistic democracy.”



The Netherlands

The Netherlands is committed to innovation in the judicial sector in a way that empowers people as agents of change. In September 2016, the Netherlands’ Minister of Security and Justice launched the ‘Divorce Challenge’. This ‘Challenge’ invited citizens to present their own innovative ideas to help improve legal procedures relating to divorce, thereby mitigating the risk of divorce and custody battles as well as the negative impacts thereof on children. Citizens could submit their ideas through a website, after which a panel of experts selected the proposals that merited further development and implementation. The challenge serves to meaningfully engage citizens in legal reform and to explore new and powerful ways of collaboration.

[Exploring case studies with the Czech Republic]

The Transparency, Accountability & Participation Network

A global network of over 300 civil society organizations (CSOs) working around SDG16+ and 2030 Agenda accountability. TAP has developed capacity building resources for national-level civil society including the Goal 16 Advocacy Toolkit and Advocacy: Justice and the SDGs, and works to help coordinate civil society to report on SDG16+ in their countries.

The Community of Democracies

The Community of Democracies is an international organization that drives the global democracy agenda through common action. Since its establishment in 2000, the Community has brought together governments, civil society and the private sector in the pursuit of a common goal: supporting democratic rules and strengthening democratic norms and institutions around the world.

Partnerships and Platforms



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.

A focus on rights and gender equality will ensure that more is done to address discrimination, respond to grievances, and prevent all forms of human rights abuse.

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.

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.

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 provide them with opportunities to participate.



Colombia

Colombia has used its peace process to empower women and include them in decision making at all levels of society. The justice system is now a leader in gender equality, with the National Gender Commission of the Judicial Branch of Colombia created in 2008. Major achievements include the mainstreaming of equality and non-discrimination within the highest courts of justice, training of judges and other officials on gender equality, and development of a gender observatory for the judicial branch. Internationally, Colombia is a champion for gender empowerment, and is leading efforts to shine a spotlight on the representation of women in the UN.

[Exploring case study with Canada]

Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions

The international association of national human rights institutions from all parts of the world. Working with UNDP and OHCHR to support NHRIs, and to strengthen links between the 2030 Agenda and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international human rights treaties.

Partnerships and Platforms





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.



1 1 0 0
1 0 1 0
0 1 0 1

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, although the evidence base remains fragmented and is limited in its geographic coverage.

Priorities are to demonstrate results in areas where “results of violence are the highest and resources are lowest,” and to gather the data and evidence needed to inform the implementation of comprehensive prevention strategies at scale.

In the area of justice:

- It remains hard to quantify levels of legal exclusion, discrimination, and the denial of rights, although survey data offers growing insights into levels of corruption and impunity.
- Research is beginning to augment the case for how to strengthen the rule of law and provide access to justice for all.
- An action-oriented research agenda is urgently needed to support the delivery of SDG16.3 and the other targets for just societies.

For inclusive societies:

- The data demonstrates that the success of the 2030 Agenda relies on a rapid improvement in governance, especially in the most vulnerable countries.
- We lack data to monitor trends in political, social and economic 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.

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. 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 plan for the implementation of the global indicators developed by the Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators, and its workstream on data disaggregation.
- Fill data gaps and improve international comparability for 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.
- 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).
- Develop methodologies that can be used to strengthen the indicator framework in 2018 and 2019, 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) and prepare for the comprehensive review of indicators by the Statistical Commission in 2020.

Strengthen national statistical capacity and improve reporting mechanisms

- Support the Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data as a focus for strengthening national statistical systems, so that they can collect, process, analyze, and disseminate disaggregated 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

- Continue to map the strengths and weaknesses of the evidence for implementing the SDG16+ roadmap.
- Establish research priorities for the prevention of violence, building on the recent priority setting exercise conducted by the WHO-led Violence Prevention Alliance, on the forthcoming UN-World Bank flagship report on the prevention of conflict, and on the work of What Works to Prevent Violence against Women Programme, the Know Violence in Childhood global learning initiative, the Understanding Children's Work inter-agency research partnership, the Rights Lab (on modern slavery), and other research networks.
- 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 other research networks.
- Strengthen capacity in vulnerable countries for research on peaceful, just and inclusive societies.



Finance

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 \$9.5 trillion, or over 11% of global GDP.
- **Child marriage** will lead to losses in welfare of over \$500 billion in 2030, according to recent research published by the Economics of Child Marriage project.
- The cost of **bribery** is estimated at \$1.5-2 trillion, or around 2% of GDP, with the IMF finding much larger economic and social costs when all forms of corruption are taken into account.

In fewer cases, however, do we have a clear idea of the costs of delivering the SDG16+ targets:

- **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.
- **Access to justice.** Basic legal services could be scaled up to cover a community at an annual cost of \$0.1-0.3 per capita in non-OECD countries, and \$3-6 per capita in OECD countries, although this modest cost is unlikely to be affordable in poorer countries without alternative sources of finance.

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% 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% of ODA is allocated to legitimate politics, 3% to access to justice, and 1.4% 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.

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, building on models such as the Economics of Child Marriage Project.
- Quantify benefits of investment in SDG16+ in terms of lives saved, improved health and education, increased opportunities, 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.
- Present a plan for scaling up investment in peaceful, just and inclusive societies to the High-level Political Forum in 2019, providing a platform for accelerating implementation in the 2020s.



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 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 will act as a convenor for a small number of 'grand challenges' that will set a policy and learning agenda, while raising ambition and increasing political will.

Each challenge will act as a focus for learning in 2017 and 2018, helping us continue to develop the vision that underpins the roadmap.

- **How can we significantly reduce all forms of violence everywhere?**

SDG16.1 promises to achieve a quantified reduction in all forms of violence. We will bring together all disciplines and sectors to explore how this grand challenge 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 the billions of people who are currently deprived of the protection of law. Through this challenge, we will build consensus on the strategies for providing universal access to legal services and increasing legal empowerment.

- **A new agenda for social, political and economic inclusion**

SDG16+ includes targets for political, social and economic inclusion (10.2, 16.7), for women's participation and leadership (5.5), and for public access to information (16.10). Work in this area will respond to the crisis of exclusion and identify models for meaningful participation. It will make recommendations on how to protect civic space and to ensure that all parts of society can play a full role in sustainable development.

The Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Promoting 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 – taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development, and respecting national policies and priorities. It is focused, in particular, on the opportunity for effective reporting at the High-level Political Forum in 2019.



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 the Alliance 8.7 Knowledge Platform, 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 peace, just and inclusive societies

- Through the Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Promoting 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, especially in 2019 when the forum will have “empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality” as its overarching theme.
- Increase the number of SDG16+ partnerships showcased at the Partnership Exchange special event in 2019 and use the SDG Business Forum in that year to focus on SDG16+ and the private sector.
- Contribute to the quadrennial Global Sustainable Development Report in 2019, while maximizing the impact of other major international reports on peace, justice and inclusion.
- 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 a small number of ‘grand challenges’ to increase ambition and as a focus for learning

- Build on existing initiatives and campaigns to catalyze a debate on how to achieve a significant and quantified reduction in all forms of violence.
- Convene a Task Force to explore delivery and financing strategies for providing access to justice for all.
- Form a Commission on social, political and economic inclusion.



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.
- New campaigns can draw on a growing appetite for justice, rights, and more inclusive societies.
- Action is also needed to engage both women and men in changing harmful gender norms, and in tackling the values that tolerate or encourage violence and abuse.

The ‘grand challenges’ described under the learning and exchange enabler will provide a focus for advocacy and movement-building. They will make the case for greater ambition and will inspire people across the world to work together to deliver the promise of the 2030 Agenda.

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 support.
- Advocate for the investment needed to deliver peace, justice and inclusion, mobilizing additional finance from all sources.

A movement for peaceful societies

- Call on governments, international organizations, civil society and the private sector to work together to rapidly reduce violence.
- Increase the number of countries that have set targets for reducing homicides, 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.

A movement for justice and inclusion

- Contribute to a campaign for access to justice that empowers people to understand and access their rights, supports those who deliver legal services in communities, and increases investment in justice from both national and international sources.
- Harness existing global and national campaigns that promote and protect human rights, or that tackle corruption, illicit flows, or other injustices.
- 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 space for engagement on building peace, justice and inclusion.

Strengthen the norms and values underpinning peaceful, just and inclusive societies

- Compile evidence and best practice on changing norms and values.
- Bring together professionals (behavioral science, social marketing, social media, etc.) to develop guidance for governments.
- Invest in the evaluation of interventions that aim to change norms and values.





The Way Forward

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

Following its launch, the group will disseminate and promote the roadmap, and will contribute to its implementation.

The Pathfinders group is expected to grow as more countries, international organizations and major partnerships and networks step forward to play a leadership role in the delivery of SDG16+.

The Pathfinders group is not an operational entity, nor will it become a fund or raise funds for implementation. Instead, it will act as a platform for action, galvanizing existing partnerships and networks, helping increase policy coherence, and reducing duplication and waste.

It will work particularly closely with the Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Promoting Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies, and with the 16+ Forum, which provides a forum for showcasing innovation and success stories.

The Pathfinders will continue to explore how we can build political leadership for peaceful, just and inclusive societies. But its advocacy will focus on solutions rather than just the problem of peace, justice and inclusion.

An options paper is being developed for the future of the Pathfinders after September 2017. This will be used to inform the final version of the roadmap. The future priorities of the Pathfinders will also be explored at the High-level Political Forum.

To be a successful ‘action platform’, the Pathfinders must work with, and support, partners from all sectors. 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 58).

It is expected that the Pathfinders will:

- Take the roadmap ‘on the road’ in order to support implementation in all pathfinder countries, but with a focus on the countries at greatest risk of being left behind.
- Boost participation by other member states in the Pathfinders group.
- Increase the proportion of countries setting national targets for peaceful, just and inclusive societies, and making new commitments to implementation in their national plans and strategies.
- Develop mechanisms for sharing experience and learning between countries, working with existing partnerships as appropriate.
- Promote the roadmap at major international and regional events, building links between those working on SDG16+ and with those implementing other parts of the 2030 Agenda.
- Support those working at global and regional levels to develop strategies in areas covered by the roadmap.
- Take forward the three ‘grand challenges’ identified on page 51 as a focus for ambition and learning.
- Update and revise the roadmap, so it acts as a ‘living document’ as the movement grows for peaceful, just and inclusive societies.
- Explore the potential to open and monitor a register of commitments to implement the SDG16+ targets.

The future of the Pathfinders will be explored further at the High-level Political Forum side event in July 2017, allowing this section to be updated and revised for the launch in September 2017.



National 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, including at the HLPF in 2019

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
- 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)
- Support implementation, especially through programs that target employers and customers

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



References

Fostering Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies

Universal Declaration of Human Rights – see <http://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/>

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

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction – see <http://www.unisdr.org/we/coordinate/sendai-framework>

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

Transformative Strategies

Prevent

Lives lost: Small Arms Survey (2016), ‘Monitoring Trends in Violent Deaths,’ Research Notes, Number 59, September 2016, available at http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/H-Research_Notes/SAS-Research-Note-59.pdf

Countries with half of all deaths: Small Arms Survey, ‘Interactive Maps and Charts of Armed Violence Indicators,’ available at <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/tools/interactive-map-charts-on-armed-violence.html>, accessed 14 July 2017

Increase in violent deaths: Information from ‘Scenarios on violent deaths,’ provided by Small Arms Survey, 2017

People fleeing homes: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (2017), Global Trends – Forced Displacement in 2016. Geneva: UNHCR, available at <http://www.unhcr.org/5943e8a34>

People facing famine: United Nations (2017), ‘Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Stephen O’Brien - Situational briefing to the General Assembly on the Secretary-General’s Call to Action on famine response and prevention,’ 13 April 2017, available at [https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/Documents/ERC_USG%20Stephen%20OBrien%20briefing%20to%20the%20General%20Assembly%20on%20Famine%20Response%20and%20Prevention%20-%2013April2017%20\(002\).pdf](https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/Documents/ERC_USG%20Stephen%20OBrien%20briefing%20to%20the%20General%20Assembly%20on%20Famine%20Response%20and%20Prevention%20-%2013April2017%20(002).pdf)

Estimated cost of conflict: Institute for Economics & Peace (2015), Global Peace Index 2015 – Measuring Peace, its Causes and its Economic Value. Sydney: Institute for Economics & Peace, available at http://economicsandpeace.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/Global-Peace-Index-Report-2015_0.pdf

Renew

Population in 2030: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, custom data acquired via website, available at <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/>

Population in cities: United Nations Department of Economic & Social Affairs (2014), World Urbanization Prospects – 2014 revision. New York: United Nations, available at <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/publications/files/wup2014-highlights.Pdf>

Global economy figures: World Bank, Gross Domestic Product for World [MKTGDP1WA646NWDB], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/MKTGDP1WA646NWDB>, July 13, 2017

Middle class: Homi Kharas (2017), The Unprecedented Expansion of the Global Middle Class – an update. Washington DC: Brookings Institution, available at https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/global_20170228_global-middle-class.pdf

Bold and Transformative Steps: United Nations (2015), Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. New York: United Nations, available at <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/21252030%20Agenda%20for%20Sustainable%20Development%20web.pdf>

Involve

Trust in Institutions: Edelman (2017), ‘2017 Edelman Trust Barometer - Global Report,’ available at <http://www.edelman.com/global-results/>

Catalytic Actions

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

Estimates for prevalence of violence against women: World Health Organization, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and South African Medical Research Council (2013), Global and regional estimates of violence against women: prevalence and health effects of intimate partner violence and nonpartner sexual violence. Geneva: World Health Organization, available at http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/85239/1/9789241564625_eng.pdf?ua=1

And against children: UNICEF (2014), Hidden in Plain Sight – A statistical analysis of violence against children. New York: United Nations Children’s Fund, available at http://files.unicef.org/publications/files/Hidden_in_plain_sight_statistical_analysis_EN_3_Sept_2014.pdf

Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women – see <http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/cedaw/pages/cedawindex.aspx>

Convention on the Rights of the Child – see <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CRC.aspx>

Framework to Underpin Action to Prevent Violence against Women: UN Women (2015), A Framework to Underpin Action to Prevent Violence Against Women. New York: UN Women, available at <http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2015/11/prevention-framework#view>

INSPIRE: World Health Organization (2016), ‘INSPIRE: Seven strategies for Ending Violence Against Children,’ available at



http://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

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

Urban safety: UN Habitat (2007), *Enhancing Urban Safety and Security, Global Report on Human Settlements*. Nairobi: United Nations Human Settlements Programme, available at <https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/files/urbansafetyandsecurity>.

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

UN Guidelines on Safer Cities – see, for example, United Nations General Assembly (2014), ‘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,’ available at https://www.unodc.org/documents/commissions/CCPCJ/Crime_Resolutions/2010-2019/2013/General_Assembly/A-RES-68-188.pdf; and UN Habitat (2016), ‘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,’ available at <http://gpplatform.ch/sites/default/files/Background%20note%20-%20Global%20Expert%20Meeting%20Safer%20Cities.pdf>

Global Partnership Initiative on Safer Cities: Habitat III (2016), ‘Global Partnership Initiative on Safer Cities,’ available at <http://quitoimplementationplatform.habitat3.org/commitments/global-partnership-initiative-on-safer-cities/>

The Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces Global Initiative: UN Women (2017), ‘Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces’ available at [http://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2015/un%20women-safecities-brief_us-web%20\(1\).pdf?vs=5804](http://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2015/un%20women-safecities-brief_us-web%20(1).pdf?vs=5804)

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

g7+ – see <http://www.g7plus.org/>

4 | Increase justice and legal empowerment

Protection of law: In 2008, the Commission on the Legal Empowerment of the Poor found that 4 billion people do not enjoy access to justice and are left “on the outside looking in, unable to count on the law’s protection and unable to enter national, let alone global markets.” This number is an estimate, based on a relatively small number of studies. This emphasizes the need for better data on what people want and get from the justice system: Commission on Legal

Empowerment of the Poor and United Nations Development Programme (2008), *Making the Law Work for Everyone - Volume 1: Report of the Commission on Legal Empowerment of the Poor*. New York: Commission on Legal Empowerment of the Poor and United Nations Development Programme, available at http://www.unicef.org/ceecis/Making_the_law_work_for_everyone.pdf

UN Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid: UNODC (2013), *United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems*. Vienna: UNODC, available at 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 (2016), *Global Study on Legal Aid - Global Report*. New York/Vienna: UNDP/UNODC, available at 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/>

Namati – see <https://namati.org/>

International Legal Aid Network – see, for example, Global Giving (2016), ‘Establishing Legal Aid in Post-Conflict Countries,’ available at <https://www.globalgiving.org/projects/legal-aid-in-post-conflict-countries/reports/?subid=82348>

The Global Focal Point for Police Justice and Corrections – see, for example, <http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Democratic%20Governance/Access%20to%20Justice%20and%20Rule%20of%20Law/GFP-Fact-Sheet-ENG-July-2015.pdf>

The Global Forum on Law, Justice and Development – see <http://www.globalforumljd.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/>

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

6 | Reduce corruption and illicit 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 <http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/tax/>

Action Plan on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting: OECD (2013), *Action Plan on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting*. Paris: OECD Publishing, available at <https://www.oecd.org/ctp/BEPActionPlan.pdf>



Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative – see <http://star.worldbank.org/star/>

Global Forum on Asset Recovery: Cabinet Office (2016), ‘PM announces new plan at anti-corruption summit to recover stolen assets,’ 12 May 2016, available at <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 <http://www.poa-iss.org/Poa/poa.aspx>

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/>

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

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 (2015), The Roadmap for Health Measurement and Accountability. Washington DC: World Bank, available at https://live.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/roadmap_6-4-15_web.pdf

Global Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Scaling up Investment Plan (2015-2024): World Bank Group and WHO (2014), ‘Global Civil Registration and Vital Statistics - Scaling up Investment Plan 2015-2024,’ available at http://www.who.int/healthinfo/civil_registration/WB-WHO_ScalingUp_InvestmentPlan_2015_2024.pdf?ua=1

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

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

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

ID4D Partnership Platform – see <http://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/id4d#3>

8 | Empower people as agents of change

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

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

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

Goal 16 Advocacy Toolkit – see <http://tapnetwork2030.org/goal16/>

Advocacy: Justice and the SDG – see <http://tapnetwork2030.org/accesstojustice/>

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

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>

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

Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) – see <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/>; and plan for implementation – see <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/48th-session/documents/2017-2-IAEG-SDGs-E.pdf> and <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/48th-session/documents/BG-2017-3a-Tier-III-Work-Plans-E.pdf>

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 <http://www.who.int/classifications/icd/en/>

Statistical Commission – see <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/48th-session/documents/Report-on-the-48th-session-of-the-statistical-commission-E.pdf>

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

Roadmap on crime statistics: United Nations Economic and Social Council (2012), ‘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,’ available at <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N12/656/65/PDF/N1265665.pdf?OpenElement>

Intersecretariat Working Group on Household Surveys: United Nations Economic and Social Council (2016), ‘Intersecretariat Working Group on Household Surveys - Report of the Secretary-General,’ available at <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/48th-session/documents/2017-20-HouseholdSurveys-E.pdf>

Violence Prevention Alliance – see <http://www.who.int/violenceprevention/en/>

UN-World Bank flagship report on the prevention of conflict – see, for example, <https://www.prio.org/utility/Download.ashx?x=545>



What Works to Prevent Violence Against Women Programme – 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/>

The Rights Lab – see <http://rightsandjustice.nottingham.ac.uk/>

Research Consortium on the Impact of Open Government – see, for example, <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/governance/brief/launch-of-research-consortium-on-the-impact-of-open-government-processes>

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

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

Finance

Global cost of violence: Anke Hoeffler and James Fearon (2014), Conflict and Violence Assessment Paper - Benefits and Costs of the Conflict and Violence Targets for the Post-2015 Development Agenda Post-2015 Consensus. Tewkesbury MA: Copenhagen Consensus Center, available at http://www.copenhagenconsensus.com/sites/default/files/conflict_assessment_-_hoeffler_and_fearon_0.pdf

Loss in welfare from child marriage: Quentin Wodon, Chata Male, Ada Nayihouba, Adenike Onagoruwa, Aboudrahyme Savadogo, Ali Yedan, Jeff Edmeades, Aslihan Kes, Neetu John, Lydia Murithi, Mara Steinhaus and Suzanne Petroni (2017), Economic Impacts of Child Marriage: Global Synthesis Report. Washington, DC: The World Bank and International Center for Research on Women, available at <http://www.costsofchildmarriage.org/file/153/download?token=kFoVE9w1>

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

Cost of scaling up civil registration systems: World Bank and WHO (2014), Global Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Scaling up Investment Plan 2015–2024. Washington DC: World Bank Group, available at <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/457271468148160984/pdf/883510WP0CRVS000Box385194B00PUBLIC0.pdf>

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

Basic legal services cost: The Law & Development Partnership (2016), Developing a portfolio of financially sustainable, scalable basic legal service models. London: LDP, available at <http://www.lawdevelopment.com/BLS%20briefing%20paper.pdf>

Donor spend on ending violence against children: ChildFund Alliance, Save the Children, SOS Children's Villages International, World Vision International, and Development Initiatives (2017), Counting Pennies: A review of official development assistance to end violence against children.

Bristol: Development Initiatives, available at http://www.wvi.org/sites/default/files/Counting_Pennies_WEB_FINAL.pdf

OECD and aid: OECD (2015), States of Fragility 2015: Meeting Post-2015 Ambitions. Paris: OECD Publishing, available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264227699-en>

Economics of Child Marriage Project – see <https://www.icrw.org/research-programs/understanding-the-economic-impacts-of-child-marriage/>

Stern Review on the Economics of Climate Change – see, for example, http://www.wwf.se/source.php/1169157/Stern%20Report_Exec%20Summary.pdf

Global Civil Registration and Vital Statistics: Scaling-up Investment Plan: World Bank Group and WHO (2014), 'Global Civil Registration and Vital Statistics - Scaling up Investment Plan 2015-2024,' available at http://www.who.int/healthinfo/civil_registration/WB-WHO_ScalingUp_InvestmentPlan_2015_2024.pdf?ua=1

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

Learning and exchange

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>

Alliance 8.7 Knowledge Platform – see, for example, <https://unu.edu/news/news/unu-alliance-87-initiative.html>

Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Promoting Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies – see, for example, <http://sdg.iisd.org/news/partners-launch-global-alliance-for-sdg-16-reporting/>

Partnerships Exchange – for an example of events, see <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf/PartnershipExchange>

SDG Business Forum – see <http://www.sdgbusinessforum.com/>

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

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



PATHFINDERS

FOR PEACEFUL, JUST AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES