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SDG 16: PEACE AND JUSTICE



Marketing
Gate

End extreme poverty. Fight inequality and injustice. Fix climate change. Whoa. The Global Goals are important, world-changing objectives that will require cooperation among governments, international organizations and world leaders. It seems impossible that the average person can make an impact. Should you just give up?

No! Change starts with you!

On 1 January 2016, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development — adopted by world leaders in September 2015 at an historic UN Summit — officially came into force.



The graphic features a large wheel of 17 colored segments on the left, each representing a goal. To its right, the text "Sustainable Development Goals" is written in a white, sans-serif font, with "COLLABORATION PLATFORM" in a larger, bold, white, sans-serif font below it. The background is black.

1 NO POVERTY 	2 ZERO HUNGER 	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	4 QUALITY EDUCATION 	5 GENDER EQUALITY 
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 	 THE GLOBAL GOALS For Sustainable Development			12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 
13 CLIMATE ACTION 	14 LIFE BELOW WATER 	15 LIFE ON LAND 	16 PEACE AND JUSTICE STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 

Goal 16: Facts and figures

- Among the institutions most affected by corruption are the judiciary and police
- Corruption, bribery, theft and tax evasion cost some US \$1.26 trillion for developing countries per year; this amount of money could be used to lift those who are living on less than \$1.25 a day above \$1.25 for at least six years
- The rate of children leaving primary school in conflict affected countries reached 50 per cent in 2011, which accounts to 28.5 million children, showing the impact of unstable societies on one of the major goals of the post 2015 agenda: education.
- The rule of law and development have a significant interrelation and are mutually reinforcing, making it essential for sustainable development at the national and international level



GOAL 16: Targets

- End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children;
- Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all;
- By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime;
- Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms;



GOAL 16: Targets

- Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels;
- Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels;
- Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance;
- By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration;
- Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements;
- Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime, and
- Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.



PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

BEFORE COVID-19

EVERY DAY,
100 CIVILIANS ARE KILLED
IN ARMED CONFLICTS



DESPITE PROTECTIONS
UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW

COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS

COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS FURTHER THREATEN
GLOBAL PEACE AND SECURITY



ALREADY IN 2019, THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE FLEEING WAR, PERSECUTION AND CONFLICT EXCEEDED 79.5 MILLION, THE HIGHEST LEVEL EVER RECORDED



THE GLOBAL HOMICIDE RATE
HAS DECLINED SLOWLY



TRANSLATING TO
440,000 HOMICIDE VICTIMS
WORLDWIDE



127 COUNTRIES

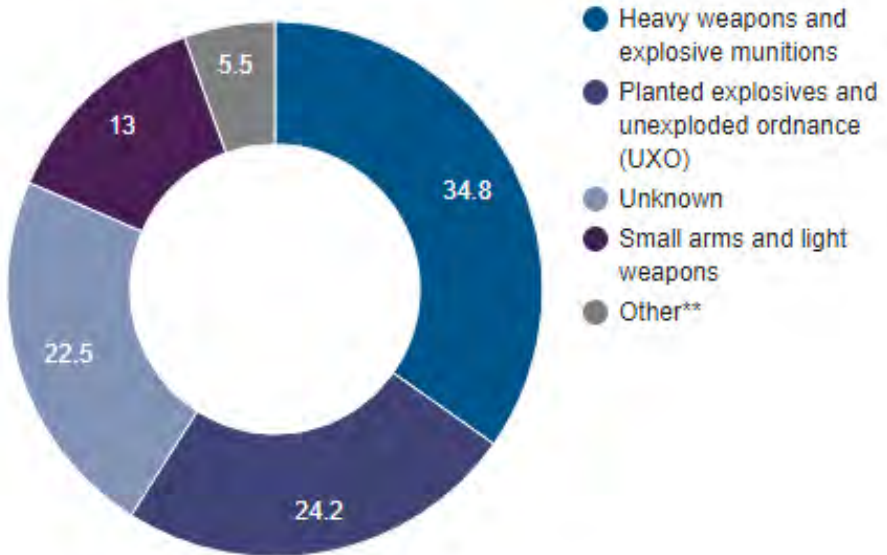
HAVE ADOPTED
RIGHT-TO-INFORMATION
OR
FREEDOM-OF-INFORMATION
LAWS



60% OF COUNTRIES HAVE PRISON OVERCROWDING,
RISKING THE SPREAD OF COVID-19

Conflict, insecurity, weak institutions and limited access to justice remain threats to sustainable development. In 2019, the number of people fleeing war, persecution and conflict exceeded 79.5 million, the highest level recorded since these statistics have been systematically collected. One in four children continues to be deprived of legal identity through lack of birth registration, often limiting their ability to exercise rights in other areas.

Conflict-related civilian deaths, by cause, 2015–2017 (percentage)



Under international law, civilians are to be protected in armed conflicts. Yet, at least 106,806 civilian deaths were recorded by the United Nations in 12 of the world's deadliest armed conflicts between 2015 and 2017. This translates to an average of 11.9 civilian deaths per 100,000 population each year; one in eight of those deaths was a woman or child.

Most of the civilian deaths were caused by heavy weapons and explosive munitions, followed by planted explosives and unexploded ordnance. More than 20,000 civilians were killed or injured in 10 conflicts in 2019, which is only a fraction of the actual total.

The terrible suffering of civilians could be significantly reduced if parties to conflict respected international humanitarian and human rights laws. More must be done to prevent, reduce and resolve ongoing conflicts.

Importance of Mobile Government



Increased customer satisfaction

as mobile allows for personalisation of services and burden reduction. Gov.UK shows mobile responsive designed websites attract significantly more mobile users.

Improved operational efficiency and productivity.

Offering a solution to bridge the digital divide. For instance for the 28% of Europeans that have no internet access at home.

Transform traditional operating models. Mobile signatures open up new opportunities for delivery of online public services.



1 in 4 public websites is mobile-friendly

huge variations within countries for business and citizen services websites.

Where does Europe stand?



Pre-filling data into forms is pivotal for a smooth mobile experience – **however this indicator dropped to 45%.**



Assessment included websites for starting entrepreneurs, **unemployed/jobseekers and students.**



UK Mobile is leading the way: mobile by default

"The mobile web as a winner both from a user and a cost perspective."



Mobile is the answer.

To app or not to app? That's the question.





Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



Among the institutions

MOST AFFECTED BY CORRUPTION ARE

the judiciary and police.

SDG 16: PEACE AND JUSTICE

You**ABLE**



Putting SDG16+ into practice

11 steps to promote peace, justice and inclusion



What is SDG16+?

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) include SDG16, as well as a number of targets under other goals that are also critical for building peaceful, just and inclusive societies – particularly SDG5 on promoting gender equality and SDG10 on reducing

inequalities. The term 'SDG16+' is used to describe these commitments across the 2030 Agenda, and it provides a framework for comprehensive action on a range of peace-related issues.

For more see: https://cic.nyu.edu/sites/default/files/peaceful_just_inclusive_targets_analysis_aug2016.pdf



Why this approach?

To achieve the 2030 Agenda commitments to peace, justice and inclusion depends on engagement, ownership and action on SDG16+ by a range of people and institutions at national and sub-national levels. There is no blueprint for this process, but – based on

Saferworld's experience of testing approaches with partners over several years – we have identified lessons on how to catalyse and support a locally-led process. These lessons are illustrated above.

For more see: <https://www.saferworld.org.uk/global-action-against-conflict/2030-agenda>



PEACE, JUSTICE & STRONG INSTITUTIONS

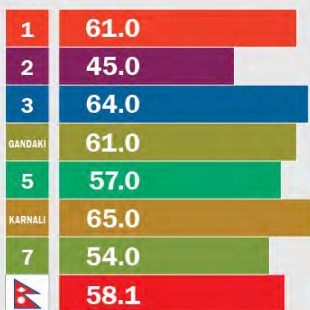


Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)

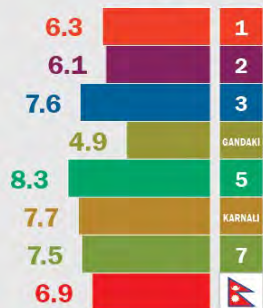
Proportion of young women & men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)^a



PROVINCES

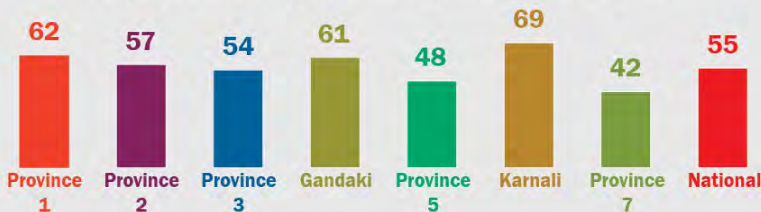


PROVINCES



People's perception on corruption (%)

People who believe that government can control corruption if it wants



PROVINCES AND NATIONAL

Indicators	1	2	3	Gandaki	5	Karnali	7	Nepal	Target 2030
Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%) ¹	61.0	45.0	64.0	61.0	57.0	65.0	54.0	58.1	100
Proportion of young women & men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%) ²	6.3	6.1	7.6	4.9	8.3	7.7	7.5	6.9	NA
People's perception on corruption (%) ³	62	57	54	61	48	69	42	55	NA



Sources: ¹ Province level data from NDHS 2016. National data from Nepal's SDG status & Roadmap: 2016-2030; ² Ministry of Health (2017). Nepal Demographic and Health Survey, Kathmandu; ³ Nepal Administrative Staff College (2018), Kathmandu. Nepal National Governance Survey 2017/18.
Note: The data are not available with same indicator name. Nearest indicators have been used to reflect the actual indicator in the best possible way.
*This includes age from 15-49 and women only.

Peace, justice and strong institutions in the EU

Peace and personal security



Homicide rate in 2014

0.7 per 100 000 inhabitants
- 0.2 per 100 000 inhabitants since 2009



Reported occurrence of crime in 2015

13.6 % of population
- 0.7 pp since 2010



Physical and sexual violence in 2012

8 % of women

Access to justice



Expenditure on law courts in 2015

49 980 million EUR
+ 5.2 % since 2010



Perceived independence of judiciary in 2017

55 % of population perceived it very good or fairly good

Trust in institutions



Corruption Perceptions Index in 2016

Member States' perceptions range from 41 to 90
Score from 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean)

Citizens' confidence in EU institutions in 2016



European Parliament

42 % of population
+ 1 pp since 2011

European Commission

38 % of population
+ 2 pp since 2011

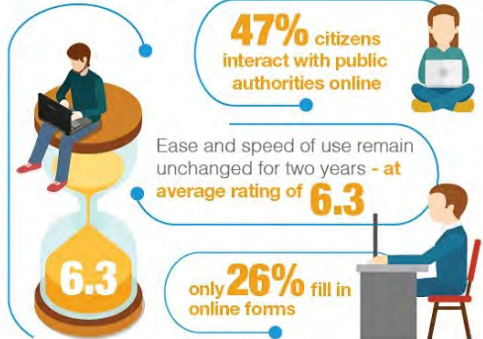
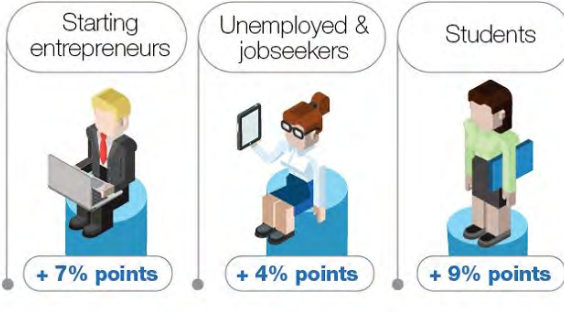
European Central Bank

34 % of population
- 2 pp since 2011

Are government services prepared for the digital age?

ON THE POSITIVE SIDE: More services available online for

HOWEVER: use and user experience remain insufficient



3 challenges for government services to match rising customer expectations

1 Mobile-friendly



Only **1 in 4** public services in Europe (**27%**) is 'mobile-friendly', creating a smooth experience when visiting public websites on your mobile device.

UK leads the way: 'for government services, the mobile web is a winner, both from a **user** and a **cost** perspective'.



2 Open & transparent

2 out of 5 websites (41%) are transparent about service process, duration and response times, thereby causing people to drop offline.



only **1 in 3 websites (35%)**



inform visitors about their ability to participate in policy making processes.

3 Personalised & simplified

Proactive information provided about personal data held by the governments (**in 33 countries**):



Once-only registration simplifies registration and customises services for multiple use by public authorities - however:

In **45%** of cases, online forms pre-filled with personal data are used.



In only **4%** of cases, services are proactively delivered to the user.



IF YOU WANT PEACE, WORK FOR JUSTICE

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YOU  **u** **ABLE**