

Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies

A Call to Action to Change our World

Zero Draft

11 May 2017



The roadmap for delivering the
2030 Agenda for 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

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

They set ambitious targets for reducing all forms of **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 sets out the **transformative strategies** that provide a basis for integrated action and partnerships.

It identifies the **catalytic actions** and **enablers** that will increase progress on peace, justice and inclusion, and help realize the **social, economic** and **environmental** ambitions of the 2030 Agenda.

Our aim is to accelerate delivery ahead of the **High-level Political Forum** in 2019. The Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies will lead the way.

Focus on the next three to five years, with the High-level Political Forum in 2019 as a key milestone.

Act as a 'docking station' – bringing partners together around a common agenda.

Have the protection of human rights and the promotion of gender equality at its heart.

Be universal in scope, while focusing attention on countries and people most at risk of being left behind.

Cover all SDG targets for peaceful, just and inclusive societies (SDG16+).

Support delivery of all parts of the 2030 Agenda, creating conditions in which all Sustainable Development Goals can be implemented in full.

Strengthen connections between SDG16+ and goals that address the root causes of insecurity, injustice and exclusion.

Build bridges between the 2030 Agenda, Sustaining Peace, and other international frameworks.

Focus on the grand challenges of our age: investing in prevention, transforming institutions, and including and empowering people.

Highlight opportunities to scale up what works, demonstrate early results and show that further progress is possible.

Identify areas where longer term investment is needed in areas where results will take time.

Tackle international aspects of peace, justice and inclusion, at a time when global threats to sustainable development are growing.

Guide the generation of data and evidence in ways that will inform policymaking and implementation.

Strengthen the case for action and act as a focus for more strategic approaches to financing.

Increase cooperation between pathfinders through platforms for learning and exchange.

Build a multi-stakeholder movement for peace, justice and inclusion.



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 societies and people can reach their full potential.



Renew

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



Involve

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

Catalytic actions

1

Preventing violent conflict and sustaining peace

2

Preventing violence against women, children and vulnerable groups

3

Safe, inclusive and resilient cities

4

Commitment to open and responsive government

5

Preventing corruption and illicit flows

6

Legal identity and birth registration for all

7

Increase legal empowerment

8

Empowering people as agents of change

9

Protect human rights and promote gender equality

Enablers

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1010
0101

Evidence and data



Learning and exchange



Finance



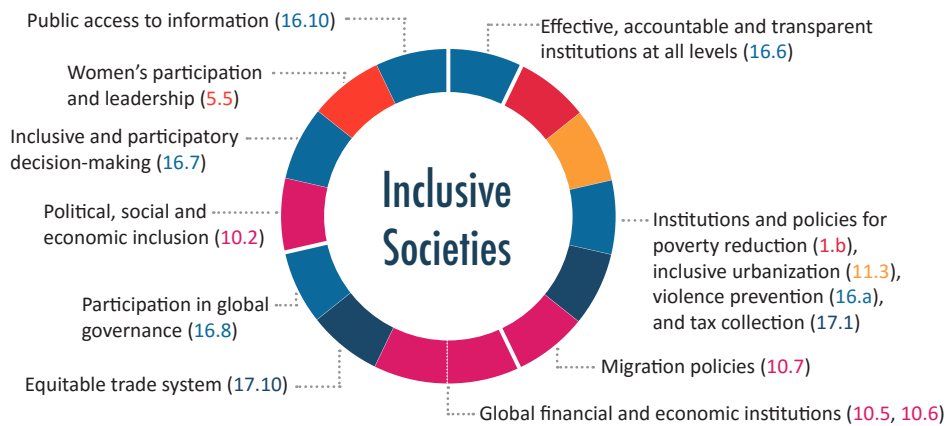
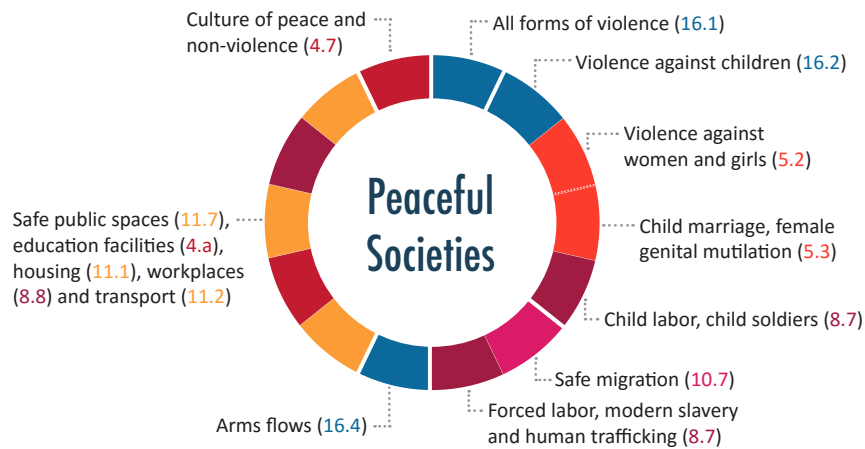
Communication, advocacy and movement-building



Why Do We Need a Roadmap?



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





Why do we need a roadmap?

The 2030 Agenda states that “there can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development.”

SDG16 is the main goal for “fostering peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence,” but it has strong links with other goals, in line with the integrated nature of the 2030 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. These targets are illustrated on page 7.

The SDG16+ targets are of critical importance at a time when large numbers of people feel that development has left them behind, have low levels of trust in institutions, and are worried about violence and instability.

Increased peace, justice and inclusion are essential to achieving the 2030 Agenda objectives for people, planet and prosperity.

Social, economic and environmental progress, meanwhile, will help create the conditions for peace, and tackle the root causes of conflict and insecurity.

In recent years, many countries have made significant progress on peace, access to justice and inclusive institutions, but an analysis of the SDG16+ targets demonstrates that accelerating their delivery poses daunting challenges.

There is broad agreement on the need to do more to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies, but much less consensus on the policies, strategies and interventions most likely to deliver positive change.

In many cases, political barriers to progress are high and too little has been done to build the case for long-term action to tackle conflict, violence, injustice and exclusion. Finance is reactive and driven by crisis, with inadequate investment in prevention and institution-building.

The Roadmap for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies clarifies the scale of the transformation that will be required to deliver the SDG16+ targets, while setting out a practical agenda for action.

The roadmap will inform national and local sustainable development strategies and plans, while helping regional and global actors work together for peace, justice and inclusion.

Targets for peaceful, just and inclusive societies – from SDG16 to SDG16+

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

- Strengthen the case for **universality**.
- Emphasize factors that entrench **inequality** between and within countries.
- Place a **gender** and **human rights** perspective at the heart of efforts to achieve peace, justice and inclusion.
- 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 on governance, justice, human rights, security, public health, education, jobs, social welfare, and other challenges.

SDG16+ is supported by targets in areas such as employment and growth, economic inequality, social development and service delivery, natural resources and land, and resilience in the face of economic, social, and environmental shocks. It contributes to the delivery of all 17 SDGs.

The SDG16+ targets act as a bridge between the 2030 Agenda and the General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on **Sustaining Peace**, given that the “best means of prevention, and of sustaining peace, is inclusive and sustainable development.”

It supports the fulfilment of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and is linked to other international frameworks such as the New Agenda for Humanity, the New Urban Agenda, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.



The roadmap will act as a ‘docking station’, bringing partners together around a common agenda. It is aimed at:

- Decision makers at all levels and from all sectors who have responsibility for implementing the SDG16+ targets.
- International and regional organizations, and multi-stakeholder partnerships.
- 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 has been developed by an informal group of ‘Pathfinders’ for peaceful, just and inclusive societies.

The Pathfinders have been convened by the governments of Brazil, Sierra Leone and Switzerland. The group includes member states, international organizations, global partnerships, civil society, and the private sector. [A full list of Pathfinders will be included in the final version of the roadmap.]

The Pathfinders came together to help turn the ambition of the SDG targets for peaceful, just and inclusive societies into reality. 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 a delivery platform, nor will it become a fund or raise funds for implementation. Instead, it will galvanize existing partnerships, 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 SDG16+ Forum, which is emerging as a major platform for civil society.

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.

We will:

- Take the roadmap ‘on the road’, taking it to countries and major international and regional meetings, with the aim of informing the development of strategies and plans.
- Continue to focus on the countries at greatest risk of being left behind, with the aim of supporting implementation in these countries.
- Develop mechanisms for sharing experience and learning between countries, working with existing partnerships as appropriate.
- Convene international actors, global partnerships and other stakeholders to explore delivery challenges.
- 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.



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.

Each strategy targets one of the **great challenges of our age**.

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

As currently configured, our institutions are not equipped to meet the challenges that matter most to people. An **institutional renewal** will underpin goals for people, planet, prosperity and peace.

Growing numbers of people feel excluded from their societies and from globalization. Greater **inclusion and empowerment** will enable us all 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 **measurable**, and **sustained progress** towards all 36 targets for peaceful, just and inclusive societies.



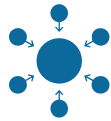
Prevent

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



Renew

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



Involve

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



Prevent

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

After a long period of increased peace, the world is becoming more violent and has been hit by interlinked crises and disasters.

If this continues, it will undermine the foundations of sustainable development, making every Sustainable Development Goal much harder to deliver.

The impact will be worst for communities and countries most at risk of being left behind.

Violence and insecurity drive inequality and starve people of opportunities. Sustained political instability makes it impossible for governments to meet the aspirations of their citizens. Exclusion and polarization fuels the risk of further conflict and crisis.

We need a new commitment to prevention, acting earlier and with greater urgency, rather than waiting for a crisis to erupt. Comprehensive approaches are needed to tackle the root causes of conflict, and to build resilience to disasters and shocks.

Prevention is not just about violent conflict. We must prevent all forms of violence – whether it is found in the home, the community, or wider society.

The right to security of person is at the heart of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and we must do more to ensure that all people live free from fear.

Effective prevention must do more than avoid harm. Peaceful societies are based on justice and inclusion, and offer fairer access to opportunities, resources, and power.

Prevention is a priority in all countries, but action is most urgently needed when risks are high. This links the 2030 Agenda to the Sustaining Peace resolutions, and their focus on the priorities, strategies and activities that aim to prevent the outbreak, escalation, continuation and recurrence of conflict.

Through effective prevention, governments demonstrate that they provide safety and security to their citizens. This enhances their legitimacy and credibility, and increases their capacity to meet their social, economic and environmental goals.

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.

60 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 an unknown loss from criminal and interpersonal violence.



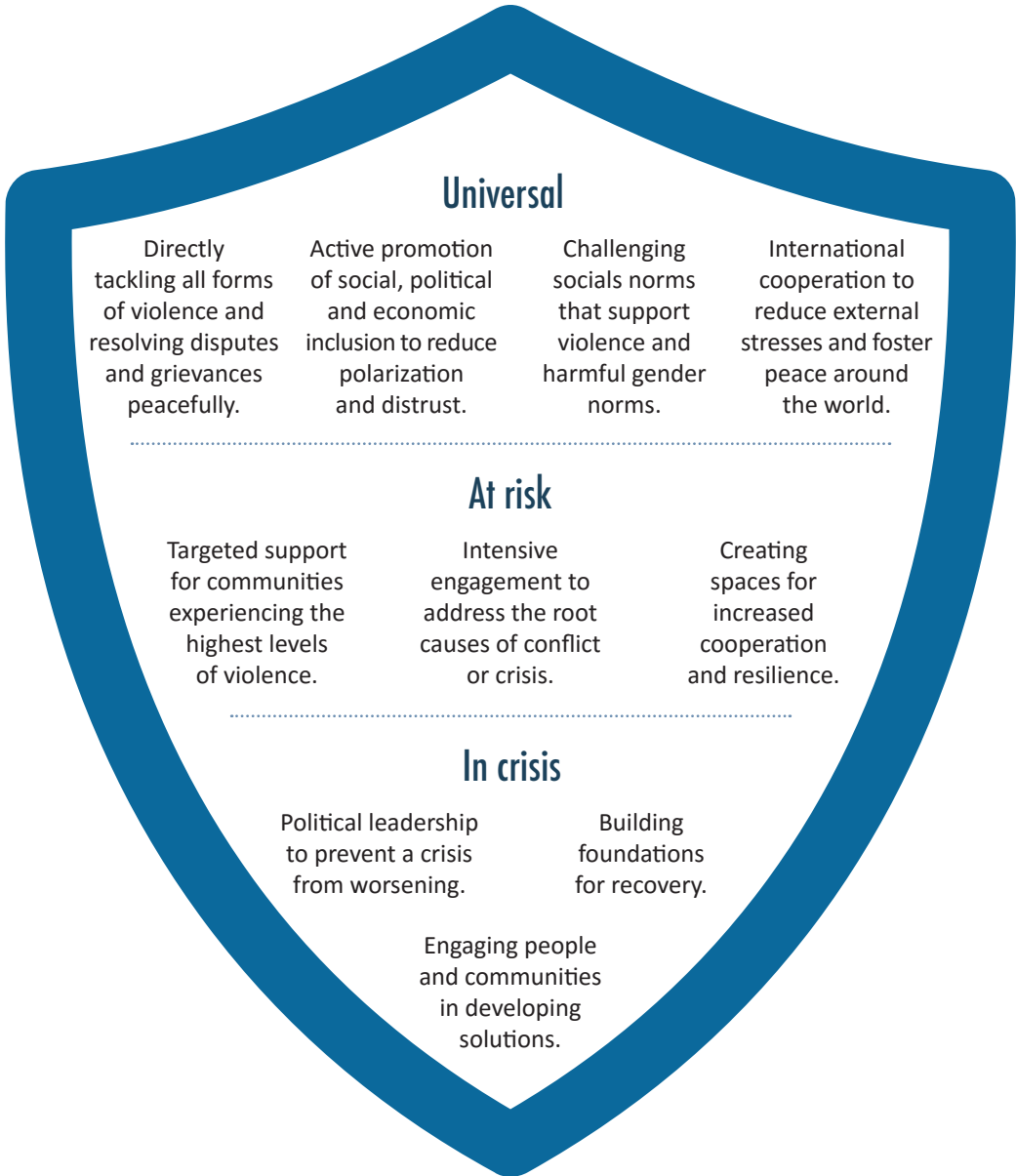
From crisis response to prevention

Act earlier to manage risks

Reduce violence and increase safety

Greater commitment to justice and inclusion

Dynamic partnerships for prevention



At a time of growing crisis, we need a new paradigm of prevention that sets out strategies on three levels. All countries must reduce violence and manage conflicts peacefully, while actively promoting inclusion and reducing polarization and distrust. Intensive action and support is needed when the risks of conflict or crisis are high, or for those exposed to repeated cycles of violence. Even during a crisis, prevention must be a priority, stopping a further deterioration and building foundations for recovery.



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.

The 2030 Agenda sets daunting social, economic and environmental challenges that are beyond our current capacity to solve.

Countries must end poverty and reduce inequalities, while investing in quality health, education and other services that will allow people to fulfil their potential.

They must build strong economic foundations, ensuring that prosperity is shared more broadly, and responding to the demands of increasingly complex and global markets.

At the same time, they must shift all economies to sustainable patterns of consumption and production in order to keep the climate from warming by less than 2° Celsius.

Greater efforts are also needed to increase resilience to a changing climate, and to other environmental, economic and social shocks and disasters.

Stronger institutions are needed to raise the resources that will finance sustainable development, and to support more effective cooperation between countries in the face of shared threats and challenges.

This is why the 2030 Agenda commitment to democracy, good governance and rule of law is so important.

Effective, accountable and transparent institutions are needed to create an enabling environment for sustainable development, and accelerate delivery of all Sustainable Development Goals.

This is not about an abstract process of reform. Good governance requires a commitment to identifying problems that people care about most, and to finding more effective ways to solve them.

Policies and programs must benefit everyone. This means targeting and including groups who are left behind, and combatting elite capture.

Governments have the primary responsibility to lead, but local authorities, regional and international institutions, the private sector, civil society and philanthropic organizations all have a role in supporting the innovation that is urgently needed in the early years of the development agenda.

Growing complexity

- Population will reach 8 billion by 2030, and 1 billion more people will live in towns and cities.
- Global economy has 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.



Traditional approaches to institutional reform are too cumbersome to realize the ambition of the 2030 Agenda. More flexible approaches are needed to identify and mobilize the problems that matter most to people. Good governance must not be seen in isolation, but as a process that brings all sectors and all parts of society around the “bold and transformative steps which are urgently needed to shift the world onto a sustainable and resilient path.”



Involve

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

Today, too many people feel profoundly disillusioned by the world they live in. This has already had a dramatic impact on the stability of societies in all regions of the world.

Exclusion is a driver of multiple forms of conflict and violence, and triggers political instability that undermines the capacity of countries to develop sustainably.

It also represents 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 age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status.

We will therefore work harder to increase political, social and economic inclusion for all.

This is essential to defending human rights, to achieving gender equality, and to providing access to justice for all. It will fulfil the commitment to leaving no-one behind, and have a profound impact on the lives of those who feel they are being failed by their societies.

Inclusion requires comprehensive policies to increase economic opportunities, especially for young people, and to invest in social protection, quality services, and the infrastructure and technologies that strengthen social bonds and connections.

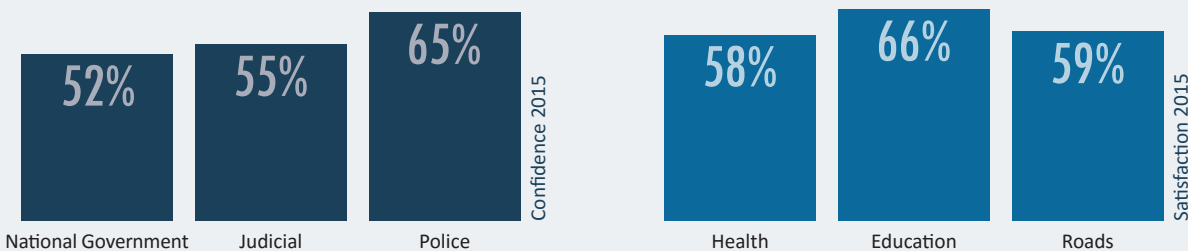
But we will go further than this. Confidence and trust can only be built if people feel empowered to play an active role in building a more sustainable future.

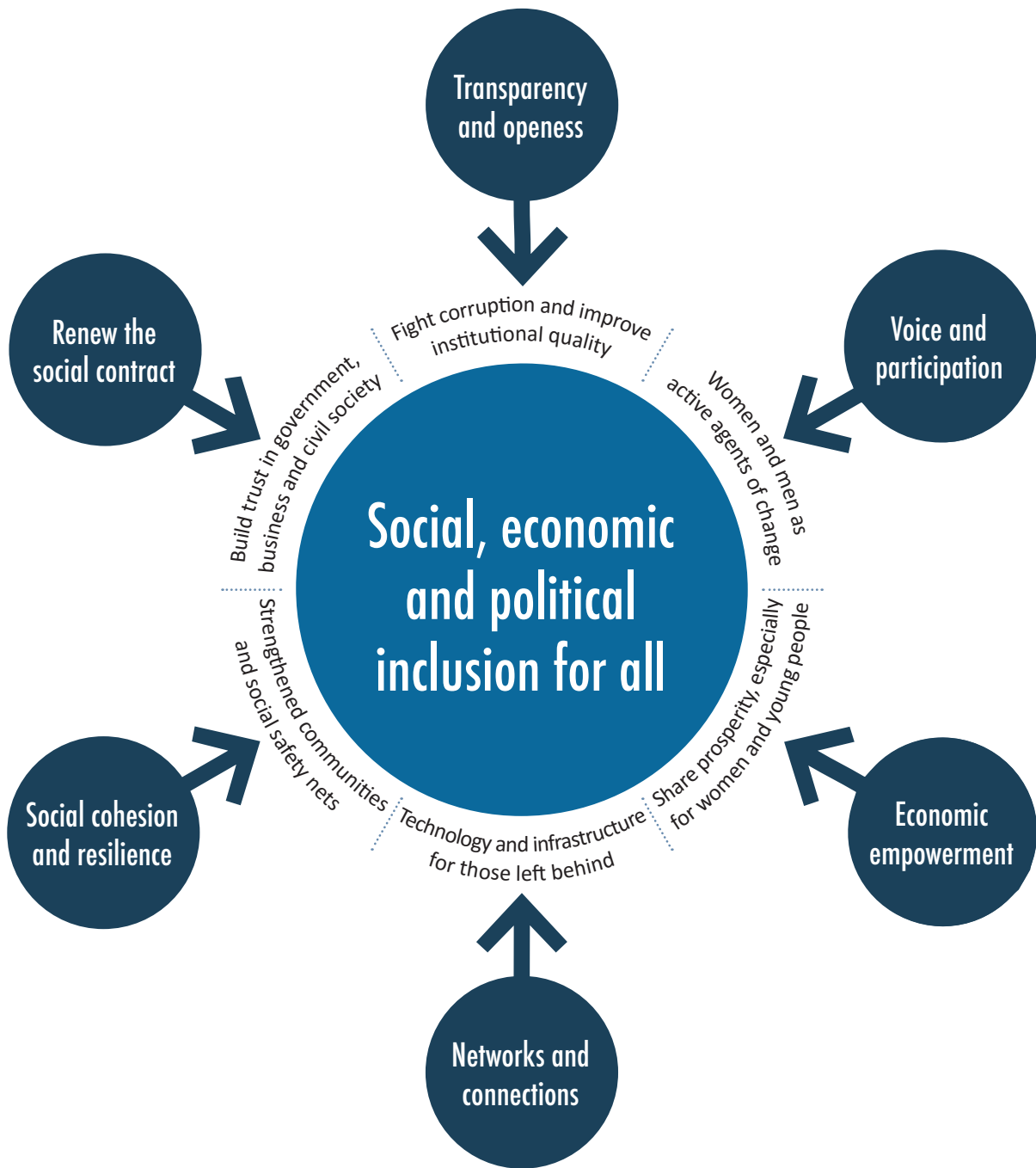
The 2030 Agenda is an agenda of the people, by the people, and for the people. SDG targets emphasize inclusive participation and decision making, and women’s participation and leadership. Children and young women and men are identified as critical agents of change and activists for a better world.

We will create more meaningful opportunities for people to shape a more sustainable future, harnessing their energy, insights and creativity. This will require more inclusive partnerships across all SDGs, but will substantially boost the prospects of the 2030 Agenda.

A crisis of confidence

Survey data shows a crisis of trust in institutions, with only 15% of people saying that the system works for them. 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 in the top 10-15%.





The 2030 Agenda is based on a commitment to “a just, equitable, tolerant, open and socially inclusive world in which the needs of the most vulnerable are met.” Inclusive policies and approaches are needed for the delivery of all goals, through a comprehensive strategy that connects with all aspects of the agenda.



Catalytic Actions

The strategies for building peaceful, just and inclusive societies require **collaborative partnerships** between those working to deliver all 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

Each strategy will trigger a **long-term transformation**: from crisis response to prevention, from a crisis of governance to an institutional renewal, and from polarization and distrust to empowerment and inclusion.

The roadmap identifies nine **catalytic actions** that help launch this process of transformation. In each of these areas, there is strong potential to **accelerate delivery** based on existing evidence and experience.

Success will contribute to all three of the 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 new approaches to preventing **violent conflict**, and violence against **women, children** and **vulnerable groups**. The opportunity to significantly reduce **urban violence** is identified.

More **open and responsive governments** will have greater opportunities to deliver the Sustainable Development Goals. A reduction in **corruption** and **illicit flows** will free up resources needed to finance the goals.

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.

Peaceful, just and inclusive societies must reach those most likely to be left behind, protecting **human rights** and **gender** at all times.

The roadmap is not a comprehensive plan for all aspects of the SDG16+ targets, but each action has the potential to add to the **momentum** for implementation, with pathfinders **leading the way** and demonstrating to others what can be achieved.





1 A new commitment to preventing violent conflict and sustaining peace

All countries must make an active commitment to prevention, but additional and urgent support is needed for communities and countries where the risk of conflict is highest. Tailored approaches are needed to build confidence, break cycles of violence, and create spaces for increased cooperation and resilience.

Prevent

A reverse in the rise in violent conflict is essential to the success of the 2030 Agenda.

Renew

Countries at risk of conflict have the greatest need for effective and capable institutions that meet the aspirations of their people.

Involve

The people furthest behind increasingly live in communities and countries experiencing conflict, crisis and instability.

The 2030 Agenda recognizes the unique challenges of countries in conflict and post-conflict countries, while the Sustaining Peace resolutions underline the importance of a comprehensive approach to preventing the outbreak, escalation, continuation and recurrence of conflict.

Approximately 1 billion people live in countries that have low levels of resilience to social, economic, political, environmental and conflict risks, while many more could be threatened in the future if crises continue to proliferate across borders.

Risk-informed approaches to development must strengthen the policies, institutions and programs that create resilience to conflict and other forms of crisis, and build peace and stability for the countries and communities that need it most.

Prevention must always be guided and owned by the countries and communities, with support from the international community. Global and regional action is also needed to create the conditions for peace, justice and inclusion.

This catalytic action is linked to the recommendations that will be set out in the forthcoming United Nations-World Bank flagship report on the prevention of violent conflict (and will be updated in line with the drafting of that report).

1. Better use of early warning to map risks and patterns of exclusion, with mechanisms to inform policymaking and early engagement.
2. National dialogues and processes to prevent the manipulation of identities and to build social cohesion, or to support reconciliation and transitional justice after conflict.
3. Action to identify and address drivers of conflict, such as land disputes, access to natural resources, or arms flows, before they cause conflict.
4. Regional and global action to reduce external stresses, and to support countries at risk of conflict and instability.
5. Development of effective, accountable and transparent security institutions that ensure public and national security.
6. Investment in policies and programs to address grievances before they escalate into violence and to increase opportunities and reduce inequalities.



2 Scaling up violence prevention for women, children, and 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.



Women and children suffer an epidemic of violence:

- More than a third of women have experienced serious physical or sexual violence in their lifetimes.
- 1 billion children experience serious violence each year.

Others forms of abuse – child marriage, female genital mutilation, the use of child soldiers – remain common, while one in ten children are in child labor. Unprecedented numbers of people have been displaced (65 million at the end of 2015), leading to rising levels of trafficking, forced labor, and modern slavery.

But there is increasingly powerful evidence to show that these forms of violence can be prevented:

- The Framework to Underpin Action to Prevent Violence against Women is a unifying roadmap for countries and regions as they address the root causes of gender-based violence.
- INSPIRE sets out seven internationally-agreed strategies for ending violence against children.

New multi-stakeholder partnerships, including the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children and Alliance 8.7, have been formed to turn this evidence into action.

1. Implementation of the framework for preventing violence against women.
This will enable more countries to develop evidence-based multisectoral programs that place a greater emphasis on prevention, setting clear timelines for ending all forms of violence against women and tackling specific abuses, such as FGM, child marriage and sexual violence in conflict.
2. Scale up implementation of the INSPIRE strategies to end violence against children.
The Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children is working with a growing group of pathfinder countries to demonstrate the effectiveness of the INSPIRE strategies – implementation and enforcement of laws, norms and values, safe environments, parent and caregiver support, income and economic strengthening, response and support services, and education and life skills.
3. Development of 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.
4. Greater integration between prevention frameworks for women, children, vulnerable groups, and an increased focus on those most vulnerable to violence due to disability.



3 Building safe, inclusive and resilient cities

Increasing urban safety will make a substantial contribution to reducing global violence, while strengthening communities and unleashing the innovation needed to deliver the 2030 Agenda.

Prevent

Cities make a significant contribution to reducing violence, while poorly planned urbanization will create new risks.

Renew

City leaders and local governments pioneer new approaches to peace and inclusion.

Involve

Local communities play a full role in preventing violence. Rebuild the relationship between the criminal justice system and communities.

Many cities are gripped by an epidemic of violence, with at least 50 cities having more than 40 homicides per 100,000 people. Within cities, violence is heavily concentrated, with a small number of communities suffering levels of violence that can exceed those seen in conflict.

Cities also face new risks. Rapid urbanization could lead to increases in violence if it is poorly managed, while violent conflict will continue to threaten urban areas. A majority of the world's refugees and internally displaced persons now live in cities, rather than in traditional humanitarian settings.

But some cities have achieved extraordinary increases in safety, demonstrating the potential for urban leaders to be pioneers of innovative approaches to peace, justice and inclusion.

Prevention in cities requires evidence-based strategies that directly tackle violence, combined with longer-term approaches that strengthen communities, build social cohesion, facilitate inclusive decision making, and build resilience to a range of threats.

Cities must also play a central role in peacebuilding, while significant investment will be needed in cities that have seen their institutions and infrastructure destroyed by conflict.

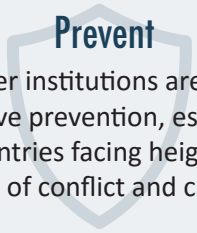
1. Identify cities that have the greatest potential to reduce violence, as well as fast-growing urban centers that face the greatest risks of future violence.
2. Build consensus on the policies and programs that have the greatest impact on urban violence, while exploring the potential to increase the preventive impact of urban investments in infrastructure, education and skills, health, and other services.
3. Increase capacity within cities to develop and implement prevention strategies that focus on, and are guided by, people and communities experiencing the highest levels of violence, and are designed with the full range of human diversity and capabilities in mind.
4. Strengthen leadership within cities at all levels, including in the police and other security and justice institutions.
5. Explore the potential for a new Global Partnership Initiative on Safer Cities, a commitment to Habitat III Conference, and work with existing networks of mayors and other city leaders to increase learning between cities.

[To be updated after the UNODC/UN Habitat Expert Group meeting on urban crime, good governance and sustainable development – 30 May – 1 June]



4 Increased commitment to open and responsive government

The Open Government Partnership, g7+ group of countries, and other partnerships and initiatives provide a platform for building effective and capable institutions, and for increasing their capacity to deliver for people.



Prevent
Stronger institutions are vital to effective prevention, especially in countries facing heightened risk of conflict and crisis.



Renew
Provides a platform for the innovation and commitment to quality needed to deliver transformational change.



Involve
Builds partnership between government and civil society, and can tangibly increase citizen participation in governance.

The ambition of the 2030 Agenda presents governments with a series of unprecedented challenges. Success requires an openness to new ideas and approaches and increased responsiveness to their citizens' aspirations for the future.

The Open Government Declaration has been signed by 75 countries. It recognizes that "people all around the world... are calling for greater civic participation in public affairs, and seeking ways to make their governments more transparent, responsive, accountable, and effective."

These countries are developing or implementing national action plans through the Open Government Partnership. Action plans allow governments to work with citizens to set priorities for reform and to make commitments to reforms that will allow a country to tackle its most urgent challenges.

In addition, 15 pioneers are taking part in a new pilot program for cities and subnational governments.

Other platforms focus on the need to build effective and capable institutions in states with the weakest capacity. The g7+ brings together countries that are either emerging from crisis or are in conflict. Its Roadmap for Development and Resilience provides a plan that will underpin the delivery of the SDGs for g7+ members and for other countries facing similar challenges.

1. Support the Open Government Partnership as it raises ambition and ensure commitments to open government translate into tangible benefits for citizens.

OGP members – both at national and subnational level – have the opportunity to make commitments that are in line with the transformational progress required by the 2030 Agenda. This requires greater integration with national sustainable development strategies, the involvement of all government ministries, and an enhanced role for civil society, women, young people, marginalized groups, the private sector and other actors.

2. Implement the Dili Declaration on implementing the SDGs in countries affected by conflict and crisis.

[To be updated following the Dili high level meeting - 22-23 May 2017]



5 Preventing corruption and illicit flows

Fighting corruption is vital to rebuilding the social contract. Stemming illicit flows will contribute to peace and help provide the resources needed to finance sustainable development.

Prevent

A reduction in corruption and illicit flows increases the capacity of societies to prevent conflict and crisis.

Renew

Requires action at all levels, from the global to the local, and involves fundamental changes in policies, institutions and values.

Involve

People are unable to play a full and active role in their societies when levels of corruption are high.

Corruption is a powerful threat to social cohesion, with more than a quarter of the world's adults paying a bribe when interacting with key public services each year.

It is also a potential trigger of violent conflict, while conflict and political instability create further opportunities for corruption. Corruption and gender-based violence are linked (sextortion), while police corruption is associated with a significant increase in the experience of violent crime.

Illicit financial flows erode the capacity of governments to mobilize resources for sustainable development, and fuel organized crime and violence.

Safety and security are undermined and development is hampered when arms are easily available and widely misused. When illicit arms flow across borders, they increase violence and empower extremist and criminal groups.

Illicit flows of drugs and wildlife also undermine sustainable development, and the same groups are often involved in the trafficking of people.

1. Strengthened commitment to preventing corruption, using the Implementation Review Mechanism of the United Nations Convention against Corruption.
2. Strengthen global cooperation on all forms of illicit financial flows, including global tax avoidance, through the Platform for Collaboration on Tax, and the work of the UN system, international financial institutions, G77, G20, OECD and other platforms.
3. Strengthen regional approaches to stemming illicit financial flows, building on the High-Level Panel on Illicit Financial Flows from Africa.
4. Implement the Action Plan on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting in an inclusive way, leading to improvements in the collection of global tax revenues in countries of all income levels.
5. Increase efforts to recover stolen assets through the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative and the Global Forum on Asset Recovery.
6. Make a greater commitment to tackling corruption in everyday life, with a focus on government service delivery.
7. Follow through on commitments made by member states in the UN Programme on Action on Small Arms, the UN Firearms Protocol and the Arms Trade Treaty.
8. Help states put in place effective controls over the full lifecycle of small arms and light weapons in accordance with the International Small Arms Control Standards.



6 Legal identity and birth registration for all

There is a strong basis for moving towards universal birth registration and providing robust legal identity for all. This 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 and more targeted public services.

Involve

Legal identity is the bedrock of social, economic and political inclusion. Without it, people will continue to be marginalized.

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 identity are excluded from markets and are vulnerable to violence and discrimination.

At present:

- 1.8 billion adults do not have legal identity, while only 10% of countries have integrated, multi-purpose identity systems.
- Approximately, a third of children aged five or younger have not had their births registered.

Recent years have seen a wave of innovation, as countries have moved from paper-based to digital identity systems. This has allowed more people to prove their identity and to participate in their societies and economies. Governments have used the new systems to provide cash transfers and to make their programs more efficient and less wasteful.

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

1. Implement agreed international frameworks for achieving universal civil registration of births, deaths, and other vital events.

The Roadmap for Health Measurement and Accountability (2015-2030) provides a strategic approach for strengthening national health data systems. The Global Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Scaling up Investment Plan (2015–2024) aims to ensure that 75 priority countries have a financed national plan for universal coverage in place within a decade. At least \$200m in additional international finance is needed each year for the plan.

2. Build on the Identification for Development strategic framework, and other partnerships and platforms, to support the delivery of inclusive, robust and cost effective digital identity.

ID4D provides a strategic framework for agreeing the key principles, minimum standards, and legal and regulatory frameworks for identity management. It aims to support countries as they assess their needs and implement an action plan, and is promoting the role of regional actors.

3. Manage the risks posed by identity systems.

The Principles on Identification for Sustainable Development provide a basis for ensuring universal coverage and accessibility, ensure systems are robust, secure, responsive and sustainable, and build trust by protecting privacy and user rights.



7 Increase 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 those most likely to be left behind. This will help societies become more peaceful and inclusive, and underpin delivery of all 17 SDGs.

Prevent

Access to justice plays a vital role in preventing violence, resolving conflict peacefully, and reducing corruption and other abusive practices.

Renew

Increased access to justice requires a transformation of justice and security institutions, so they are accessible and responsive to all.

Involve

Governments must treat all groups fairly. Legal empowerment will allow people to protect their rights and reach their full potential.

Most people are unable to count on the law’s protection. On current trajectories, we will not make meaningful progress towards ensuring access to justice for all by 2030. We can change 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 law in ways that remove obstacles to the development of themselves, their families and their communities.
- Focus on the needs of victims of violent and other serious crimes, in particular women, children and vulnerable groups.
- Solve legal disputes outside the formal justice system where possible, increasing the use of informal dispute resolution and allowing courts to concentrate on the most serious cases.
- Strengthen judicial independence and transparency, and make justice and security institutions more inclusive, transparent and effective.

The justice sector has long been neglected and underfunded. However, this is an area of growing innovation and one where many pathfinders are showing leadership.

1. Routine use of surveys to capture data on legal needs, rates of victimization, and confidence in justice and security institutions.
2. Development of a strategy for reducing barriers to justice, building on the 2016 Global Study on Legal Aid, and with a focus on those most at risk of being left behind.
3. Extend and improve services provided by community justice providers, while increasing the use of mobile courts, informal dispute resolution mechanisms, and other cost effective approaches.
4. Increase the capacity of criminal justice systems to respond to the victims of violent crime and to operate in ways that are proven to prevent violence.
5. Use transitional justice strategies to secure justice for victims of conflict or large scale human rights violations, while contributing to a sustainable peace.
6. Make greater use of the Open Government Partnership and other platforms to strengthen justice and security institutions and to increase legal empowerment.
7. Campaigns to increase public awareness of the right to justice and the existence of services that increase legal empowerment.
8. Through a ‘Grand Challenge’ on justice, develop a long-term strategy for providing and financing access to justice for all (see page 38).



8 Empowering people as agents of change

Inclusion must be an active process, leading to tangible opportunities for participation and a transformation in the way that people relate to their governments and the role that they play in their societies.

Prevent

Prevention strategies will only be effective if women, young people, and marginalized communities play an active role.

Renew

Institutions need to harness the energy, insights and local knowledge of active citizens if they are to deliver transformative change.

Involve

Fulfils 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 rising 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, we need to support new approaches to social, political and economic inclusion, with a focus on citizen engagement, grassroots demand for change, and models that allow citizens to play an active role in developing policy, and designing and delivering public services.

The long-term aim should be for all societies to invest in institutions and processes that foster social cohesion, while allowing for inclusive and collaborative decision making.

1. Through a ‘Grand Challenge’ on inclusion, explore new models for active participation in sustainable development and make recommendations on strategies and best practice.
2. In pathfinder countries, invest in programs and projects that demonstrate how communities can participate in the development of policy and in strengthening public services.
3. Use Open Government action plans as a platform to deepen citizen-led governance and to enhance civic participation and accountability.
4. Focus on the role of frontline public servants – teachers, health workers, police, etc. – in delivering accountable and responsive services.
5. Use digital tools to allow for new forms of direct participation in public life.
6. Advance women’s participation and leadership in their societies, including in prevention and peacebuilding, and in humanitarian settings.
7. Enable young people to engage with decision makers and to hold them to account, while increasing opportunities for youth leadership and activism.
8. Invest in civic education, and in the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development.
9. Protect and enhance civic space and make the case for citizen engagement.



9

Protect human rights and promote gender equality in order to reach the furthest behind first

Human rights and gender equality are central to the 2030 Agenda and its commitment to leave no-one behind and reach the furthest behind first. Early action on rights and equality is needed if we are to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies.

Prevent

Human rights abuses and gender-based discrimination undermine resilience and create risk of instability and conflict.

Renew

Strengthened institutions are needed for the protection of human rights and for gender equality.

Involve

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

The 2030 Agenda is based on respect for rights and explicitly recognizes that “the achievement of full human potential and of sustainable development is not possible if one half of humanity continues to be denied its full human rights and opportunities.”

Human rights and gender equality must be protected and promoted throughout the implementation of all SDGs, and in particular through work to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies.

However, a specific focus on human rights and gender equality will ensure that more is done to address discrimination and inequalities, and to prevent all forms of human rights abuse.

The UN has developed a shared framework that will help member states implement the 2030 Agenda as an “agenda for equality,” while the 61st session of the Commission on the Status of Women took women’s economic empowerment as its priority theme.

These and other frameworks 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.

1. Through the United Nations, implement a shared framework for action on combating inequalities and discrimination, with a focus on the institutions, laws, policies, and actions that will combat discrimination on the basis of race, sex, language, ethnicity, religion, age, disability, caste, indigenous status, health status, migrant status, and minority status.
2. Build on the work of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions and its partners in strengthening national human rights systems, and ensuring the National Human Rights Institutions become a focus for building peaceful, just and inclusive societies.
3. Address the 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.
4. Actively reach out to people with disabilities, to refugees and migrants, and to other marginalized groups, and build their capacity to participate.



Enablers



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Evidence and data

In the long-term, the SDG16+ indicators have the potential to provide robust and coherent insights into progress in delivering peaceful, just and inclusive societies. At present, however, data availability and quality for the proposed indicators is poor, while for many, new methodologies need to be developed.

A strategic approach to data is needed that spans all SDG16+ indicators, energizes the partnership for SDG16+ data, and provides a basis for building the political support and finance that the indicator framework needs. Data must be disaggregated by gender and to focus on those at risk of being left behind.

Evidence is improving for what works to deliver peaceful, just and inclusive societies, but the evidence base remains fragmented and has significant limitations. Much of the best quality evidence comes from relatively few countries and is often drawn from small scale studies.

Evidence must be systematically strengthened through the 15 year agenda, with a focus on supporting implementation at scale and in lower income settings. Evidence also needs to be translated into a format that can be used by policymakers and practitioners.

Take a strategic approach to strengthening data for the SDG16+ indicator framework, with a focus on:

- Delivering universal civil registration and vital statistics systems that promote inclusion and manage risks of marginalization.
- Investing in government data systems needed to underpin the 2030 Agenda.
- Strengthening survey data on people’s experience of violence, injustice, and legal needs, and their perceptions and expectations of government and the services it provides.
- Reaching consensus on SDG16+ indicators that need new methodologies (conflict-related deaths, illicit flows, and human trafficking and migration policies).
- Greater disaggregation of data by gender, and for groups most likely to be left behind.

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

- Map the strengths and weaknesses of the evidence for implementing the SDG16+ roadmap.
- Debate and define research priorities and agendas for the next five and 15 years.
- Build links between research networks and consortia working on one or more aspects of peace, justice and inclusion.

Strengthen partnerships and networks for data, evidence and reporting.

- The Praia Group on Governance Statistics provides a platform for national and international statistical organizations, international agencies, and other stakeholders to share and develop expertise in governance statistics.
- The Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Promoting Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies provides a platform for strengthening reporting on the SDG16+ targets.
- A growing number of academic and civil society coalitions are working to strengthen data and evidence, in ways that will complete the global indicator framework and contribute to policymaking.

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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.

Peace, justice and inclusion have not previously been part of the development agenda, making it essential that countries work together to explore how highly ambitious targets can most successfully be delivered.

This is an opportunity to make the most of the universality of the 2030 Agenda. New models and approaches are being developed in all parts of the world and in many different sectors. In a fast-changing world, experimentation will be particularly important, as countries respond to emerging issues and come together to tackle shared 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.

Intensify cooperation between pathfinder countries, highlighting successes and leadership.

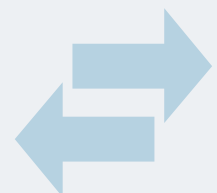
- Use the SDG16+ roadmap to inform the development of strategies and plans for peace, justice and inclusion.
- Focus on countries at the greatest risk of being left behind, with the aim of supporting implementation in these countries.
- Document innovative models and best practice in pathfinder countries.

Strengthen universal networks and platforms for learning.

- Build links between senior policymakers, providing them with access to evidence in a format that will most effectively inform policymakers.
- Strengthen the capacity of professional networks that have the greatest scope to accelerate progress on peace, justice and inclusion.

Develop forums for the sharing of strategies and ideas for peace, justice and inclusion.

- Bring lessons and best practice 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.
- Support the SDG16+ Forum as the global gathering for the community working on peace, justice and inclusion.
- Use other major forums and events to build global debate on the implementation of the targets for peace, justice and inclusion.





Finance

A great deal of work is needed to develop the case for investment in peaceful, just and inclusive societies, and to explore how the ambition of the targets can be financed.

We have compelling evidence of the costs of a failure to prevent violence, invest in good governance and the rule of law, or to tackle exclusion and inequality. These costs can be counted in terms of lives lost and damaged, economic costs, and diminished investment across all Sustainable Development Goals.

In fewer cases, however, do we have a clear idea of the costs of delivering the SDG16+ targets (birth registration is a notable exception). This makes it impossible to identify the most cost effective actions or to estimate the size of the current financing gap.

Develop a case for investment in SDG16+.

- Cost the delivery of a growing number of the catalytic actions identified in this roadmap.
- Identify likely returns from this investment.
- Set out a case for investment that is tailored to different countries with different levels of resources.

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

- Estimate the need for financing from all sources and the likely financing gap in poorer countries.
- Develop a plan for scaling up investment in peaceful, just and inclusive societies.
- Using the roadmap and investment plan to align the strategies and funders, and to increase opportunities for new and innovative forms of finance.





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, with the rights policies, programs and investment, the tide of conflict, violence, crisis and polarization can be reversed. Existing campaigns must be harnessed and extended to build an effective multi-stakeholder movement for peace, justice and inclusion.

Action is needed to engage both women and men in changing harmful gender norms, to promote a culture of peace and non-violence, and to tackle the norms that justify harmful practices (child labor, female genital mutilation, corruption, etc.).

Increase political leadership for peace, justice and inclusion.

- Use the roadmap to make the case for accelerated action on peace, justice and inclusion, catalyzing a debate at international, national and subnational levels.
- Create a network of political champions for the delivery of SDG16+ and use high level events to build support.

Build a multi-stakeholder movement for peace, justice and inclusion.

- Develop a narrative that focuses on solutions and the potential for positive change.
- Harness existing global campaigns (the 16 Days of Activism against Gender, the International Anti-Corruption Day, the World Day against Trafficking in Persons).
- Explore opportunities to run new global campaigns.

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 Grand Challenges

In order to focus work on the four enablers, we have identified three ‘grand challenges’ that act as a focal point, further developing the vision that underpins the roadmap in 2017 and 2018.

Each challenge will provide an opportunity to explore data and evidence, and to articulate the case for investment. A flagship report will build ambition and inspire stronger partnerships, and be used for advocacy and communications.

[We are working to develop each of these ‘grand challenges’, with the aim of being able to announce concrete plans in the final version of the roadmap.]

How can we significantly reduce all forms of violence everywhere?

Just as target 1.A – halve absolute poverty – became a headline deliverable for the MDGs, violence reduction has the potential to become a resonant dimension of the SDGs – for policymakers, campaigners, and the public.

SDG16.1 promises to achieve significant reductions in all forms of violence and related deaths everywhere, but how can this be delivered and financed?

This grand challenge will bring together all disciplines and sectors, 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. Without progress on this target, it will be impossible to deliver large parts of the agenda, with a disastrous impact on the lives of people left furthest behind.

This grand challenge will provide a new estimate of the number of people who experience legal exclusion. It will distill the most effective strategies, tools and approaches that can be used to transform formal and informal justice systems, and that will increase the likelihood that people are treated justly in other sectors.

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).

This grand challenge will explore strategies for responding to the crisis of exclusion and identify models where people have played an active role in policy development and service delivery. It will explore fiscal tools for increasing inclusion and building connections. 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.



PATHFINDERS

FOR PEACEFUL, JUST AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES