

UN SDGs: 17 Goals to Transform Our World
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Module 24
SDG 16: Peace and justice Strong Institutions

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UN SDGs
: 17 goals to transform our world

Module 24
• **SDG16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions**

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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
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION
14 LIFE BELOW WATER
15 LIFE ON LAND
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

SDG16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions

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Hello everyone. So I welcome you to be module 24. So hello everyone, I welcome you all to this module 24 of the course of UN SDGs, in this we are going to discuss SDG 16. So the second last which is about Peace and justice Strong Institutions.

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SDG16



PEACE, JUSTICE, AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS: WHY THEY MATTER

What's the goal here?

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

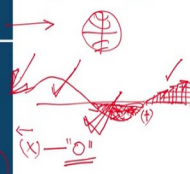
Why?

People everywhere need to be free of fear from all forms of violence and feel safe as they go about their lives whatever their ethnicity, faith or sexual orientation.

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 ever recorded. 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. The COVID-19 pandemic threatens to

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Every day, 100 civilians - including women and children - are killed in armed conflicts despite protections under international law



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amplify and exploit fragilities across the globe.

What needs to be done to address this?

Governments, civil society and communities must work together to implement lasting solutions to reduce violence, deliver justice, combat corruption and ensure inclusive participation at all times.

Freedom to express views.

In private and in public, must be guaranteed. From 2015 to 2019, the United Nations recorded at least 1340 killings and 505 enforced disappearances of human rights defenders, journalists and trade unionists across 81 countries, with over half of killings occurring in Latin America and the Caribbean. Laws and policies must be applied without any form of discrimination. Disputes need to be resolved through functioning and justice systems.

National and local institutions must be accountable and need to be in place to deliver basic services to communities equitably and without the need for bribes.

How does this goal apply to me, wherever I live?

Crimes that threaten the foundation of peaceful societies, including homicides, human trafficking and other organized crimes, as well as discriminatory laws or practices, affect all countries. Even the world's greatest democracies face major challenges in addressing corruption, crime and human rights violations for everyone at home.

What would be the cost of not taking action now?

Armed violence and insecurity have a destructive impact on a country's development, affecting economic growth and often resulting in long-standing grievances among communities. Violence affects children's health, development and well-being, and their ability to thrive. It causes trauma and weakens social inclusion. Lack of access to justice means that conflicts remain unresolved and people cannot obtain protection and redress. Institutions that

do not function according to legitimate laws are prone to arbitrariness and abuse of power, and less capable of delivering public services to everyone.

To exclude and to discriminate not only violates human rights, but also causes resentment and animosity, and could give rise to violence.

What can we do?

Exercise your right to hold your elected officials to account. Exercise your right to Freedom of Information and share your opinion with your elected representatives.

Promote inclusion and respect towards people of different ethnic origins, regions, gender, sexual orientations or different opinions. Together, we can help to improve conditions for a life of dignity for all.

To find out more about Goal #16 and other Sustainable Development Goals, visit:

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment>

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So well, why Peace and justice and Strong Institutions are necessary, we will see under this lecture and their importance for our human society. Well times have passed from ancient times to medieval ages to the modern times. Well there are several books history books from the ancient times I mean if we see our own Indian continent, Indian country, which talk about public administration and philosophies of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam which embodies whole world as one unit one family.

And several learners and learned people coming over I know visiting this place from here also going how faraway places. Well so that used to be a golden time of in terms of knowledge civilization, etc. And at the same time other parts of the world also such as

Chinese civilization and faraway place is also many other civilizations there used to be at their peak.

We have seen even in terms of technology how Romans did very well, Greeks did very well, Mr protamines did very nice, and so on, so there are several examples. So from the older times it used to be of peak and then came the medieval ages, where this actually drove down. And kind of dark age is in most part of the world, there are a lot of invasions, war, and forceful attacks, and convergence, and a lot of disturbances.

And finally again in the modern times in the last at least 50, 60, 70, 80 years, they have, there have been changes in the positive direction, where democratically elected governments came into being, the rule of constitution came into being, and there is talk about just and civil society and human rights, and all of those things actually came to being.

So in this modern time actually the effort is to bring everyone at the same platform whether irrespective of their gender, caste, creed, religion, language, tone color, any of those things, the previously we have discussed in other SDGS, how to, how the society is not trying to get away from the inequalities in any form.

And establish a just social and peaceful society, nourished by collaboration exchange and mutual agreement, etc. So this is where this whole vision of the new times contemporary times, futuristic time, modern times is being in wizard and it is essential also, because we have had seen both types of ages where there have been peace prosperity and wealth. And there has been dark ages where there was no rights of any human being preserved and a lot of exploitation misery and all of those situations, they have brought by war.

The world has seen in 2 world wars till date and many other battles and wars fought from middle ages, so they have brought lot of misery. So those experiences are actually helpful in envisioning a brighter future, where there is no place for war and stuff. Wherever there is any kind of disagreement you sit together and envision a common path and this is what actually UN also has in its mandate, we discussed in the lecture 1 module 1, where why UN was actually established to bring everyone together and found out find out their solutions.

And not actually go for war those kind of things, because war actually does not, do not bring any good things except misery and more misery. So with this it is essential and let us see some facts and figures. Every day 100 civilians including women and children are killed in armed conflicts despite protections under international law.

So even today, we have a kind of, we have moved on from the middle ages, dark ages but still it has not actually really left us in all its entirety and still there are problems civil wars and small scale wars and disturbances going on, in different parts of the world. And this is the figure reported by United Nations that almost every day 100 people including women and children also which are the most vulnerable group, which must be protected even those are getting killed, even today. So that is the, I think time we are talking about if it is happening today just imagine how it used to happen in the older times.

Definitely we have to bring this number to 0 and or a world which follows order and a rule of law. Well why it is matter and what is it the goal over here let us see. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective accountable and inclusive institutions at all level. Well why is it necessary?

People everywhere need to be free of fear from all forms of violence and feel safe as they go about their lives, whatever their ethnicity, faith, or sexual orientation maybe. Conflict, insecurity, weak institutions, and limited access to justice remain threats to sustainable development. Because things are not possible to implement on ground if the ground conditions are not favorable.

Because for implementing any scheme you need favorable environment some group of people who can work peacefully. You need that cohesive environment, if that environment is not existing further improvement also it becomes very treacherous known to gain (7:18).

In 2019 the number of people fleeing war, persecution, and conflict exceeded 79.5 million, the highest level ever recorded. One in fourth children continues to be deprived of legal identity through lack of birth registration often limiting their ability to exercise rights in other areas.

The Covid-19 pandemic threatens to amplify and exploit facilities across Globe. So if you see there are issues ongoing right now, issues such as a wars, and civil wars, and other disturbances, and a lot of affected people, they try to fleeing those places of scenarios and in turn also they get kill, or they get tortured, or they end up into maybe a wrong places, and they end up maybe in the hands of maybe enemies, sometimes facing more miserable situations, etc.

And persecution because of your maybe interest, because of your religion, or because of your other interests some kind of and different types of conflicts also. So this is the number 79.5

million people exposed to like such situations somewhere in the world. Well and this got aggravated further by Covid-19. Well what needs to be addressed and to be done, to address this government, civil society, and communities must work together to implement lasting solutions to reduce violence, deliver justice, combat corruption, and ensure inclusive participation at all times.

Freedom to express views in private and in public must be guaranteed from 2015 to 19 United Nations recorded at least 1940 killings and 106 enforced disappearances of Human Rights Defenders. So this particular group, Human Rights Defenders this is the group of people and who work for UN or even independently, then getting killed and disappearing.

So this is really troublesome the people, white peacekeepers who are trying to maintain peace and bring peace and work towards some restoration of peacefulness in different places, then being targeted, that is the most unfortunate thing which can happen, because unless and until somebody tries doing it on the ground. How the, how the help will be delivered to those who are needy in such locations.

So we need these Human Right Defenders, if they are targeted then it is the most miserable thing and even journalists and trade unionists in across 81 countries with over half of killings occurring in Latin America and Caribbean. So you see related to these points these group of nations coming from this region. There, these kind of occurrences are much more higher percentage and at world level over half of it is happening in only in these 2 regions.

Laws and policies must be applied without any form of discrimination. Disputes needs to be resolved through functioning and justice systems. National and local institutions must be accountable and need to be in place to deliver basic services to communities equitably and without the need of for bribes. So another malpractice in the society is often bribery is through to get any work done, actually for government officials or other places if one has to pay bribe, then the whole system actually gets exposed for that the vulnerable, that they may not be able to reach to the right places, in right time.

And even if there is mechanism and things are coming from the top from the main government and body but it is not percolating to the last person last citizen. There is, this bribery which comes into the, in the middle and it hinders all of those efforts. Well in the in the Indian scenario also you may have noticed several unique initiatives in the recent years and decades to check bribery and corruption in public life.

How does this global apply, goal apply to me, wherever I live crimes that threaten the foundation of peaceful societies, including homicides, human trafficking, and other organized crimes, as well as discriminatory laws or practices affect all countries. Even the world's greatest democracies face major challenge in addressing corruption, crime and human rights violations for everyone at home.

So irrespective of where you are, situations if they are not cohesive and not leading towards a peaceful future may get disturbed any moment. For example riots and all the such things if you see a few handful people sometime inside people and those general public actually one sense I enticed it becomes very volatile situation and rest of the people also get affected because of that.

The whole normalcy working environment and living conditions actually get affected because of this. Well what would be the cost of not taking action now, well it is very costly the effects if you see if you search such conflicts and their pictures there are heart-wrenching pictures from around the world in a very treacherous kind of situation, how people are still living. And there is, sometimes there is no site also in the, in the horizon, how it is going to be kind of improving.

Armed violence and insecurity have a destructive impact on country's development. Affecting economic growth and often resulting in long-standing grievances among communities. So once disturbed, it gets disturbed for a long time, because there may be some grudges, some maybe some grievances which I know the next party would to settle with the first one, and then vice versa.

So it becomes cyclic ongoing in a kind of an infinite kind of cycle, where is not coming to end, so even escalation for the first step itself it should be in addressed properly and completely, so that it does not arises again. Because it takes away all the peace and prosperity, first of all the first actually impact happens on the women, children, elderly, and then second impact happens on the businesses, and all of those economic activities come to a halt bringing misery for the entire reason.

Violence affects children's health, development and well-being, and their ability to thrive, it causes trauma and weaken social inclusion. Sometimes these impacts are not just physical, sometimes mental also and those the mental actually situations, mental actually trauma and may not be go away so soon, so there may be instances where a lot of people feel insecure,

people feel like I am happy, or maybe they may actually harbor bruises and all which may erupt into some more complex situations later on.

So violence of any kind does not give some any good thing rather it brings only bad things. Lack of access to justice means that conflict remain unresolved and people cannot obtain protection and redress. Institutions that do not function according to legitimate laws are prone to arbitrariness and abuse of power and less capable of delivering public services to everyone.

So lack of justice another very important thing, if there are any disagreement to with somebody on any topic, it must be addressed with the proper judicial methods because once it is not settled that conflicts have potential that they may arise again, whether at individual level, or social level, neighborhood level, at or maybe even at country level.

And rule of law is an another important thing which does not favors one person, or one community, or one group of people, but it is very very universal and neutral to everyone, it sees with the impartiality that is why you may have seen, this symbol of justice is kind of it carries this symbol of balance, with that lady which is blindfolded, so she is not seeing, so this there is no chance of personal favoritism and all of that in this kind of scenario. So justice is always kind of neutral and unbiased.

So a rule of law which is governed by in this kind of constitution (())(16:28) proper law is always good compared to some banana republic some activities, where some arbitrary rules and regulations and choice based things or maybe favoritism based on things are actually implemented, so that should be that must be discouraged.

To exclude and to discriminate not only violence human rights but also causes resentment and animosity and could give rise to violence. Another point, whenever there is some mistreatment or an evolution of Human Rights or someone else is other normal rights or basic rights etc. there may be some volatile conditions which might arise because of that in future.

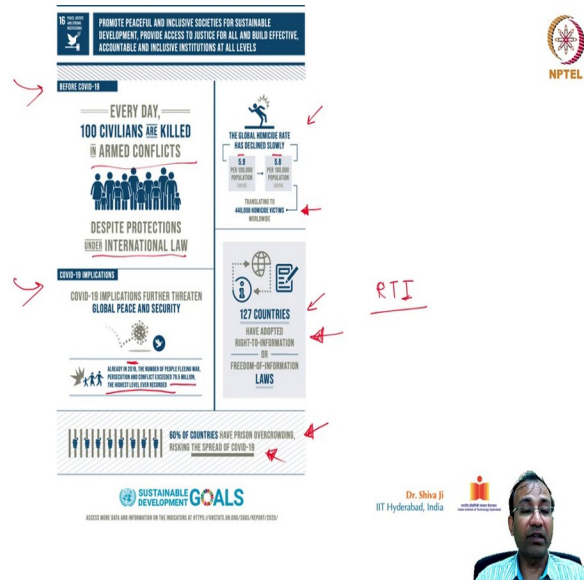
So all of these same proper redressal often any such issues is essential to maintain a lasting peace. What can we do? Exercise your right to hold your elected official to account, so whoever are the people, who are our public representatives must be actually discussed and consulted for any such issues and they must be abroad to the front for upholding anyone's rights.

Exercise your right to freedom of information and share your opinion with your elected representatives. Promote inclusion and respect towards public of people of different ethnic

religions, religions, gender, sexual orientation, or different opinions. Together we can help to improve conditions for a life of dignity for everyone.

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SDG16



Some more facts and figures before pandemic every day 100 civilians were killed in armed conflicts despite protections under international law. Well Covid-19 implications, Covid-19 position further threatened 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. This is the data from 2019.

The global homicide rate has declined slowly from 5.9 to 5.8 per 1 lakh population translating to 4 lakh 40000 homicide victims worldwide, but still it is a huge number 127 countries have adopted right to information or freedom to information laws where India also you may be aware of right to information act, is there in place which anybody can exercise to get any rightful information under the eases of our constitution.

And similarly there are total 107 countries across the world 60 percent of countries have prison overcrowding risking the spread of Covid-19. So prison overcrowding is another challenge and mostly it happens in underdeveloped or developing countries, where there are big number of prisoners but prison facilities are not there in enough numbers. This also brings to crime even inside prisons and sometimes it escalates even outside bringing challenging situations in the civil society.

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SDG16 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS #SDGsketch
17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

GOAL 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

Reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

By 2030 reduce illicit financial and arms flows and combat all forms of organized crimes

Ensure equal access to justice for all

By 2030 provide legal identity for all including birth registration

Strengthen relevant national institutions including through international cooperation for building capacity to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime

Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions at global level

Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms

Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

Sketchnote by @xLontox 2016 see more on #SDG17Africa CC BY

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So what are the goals here under this SDG, promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development provide access to justice for all and build effective accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere and abuse exploitation trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children. Ensure equal access to justice for everyone, it should not be justice should not be preferential or based on some bias or something.

By 2030 reduce illicit financial and arm flows and combat all forms of organized crime. So in some countries there are still gangs and mafias and is so strong and in this thing recently also there was some incident got from a middle central America that was in like a disturbing even the government found it helpless in front of them to deal with proper iron fist.

So actually such the things should not actually occur and there should be peace and prosperity everywhere and everyone should have equal rights. By 2030 provide legal identity for all including birth registration. So every human being should have access to the facilities and infrastructure, access to opportunities and everything and for that legal identity is another an important thing and maybe a hurdle also because if not everybody has that legal identity how are they going to claim their rightful things.

So this is another challenging thing that everybody should get even real identity, recognized by the government. Ensure responsive inclusive participatory and representative decision making at all levels broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions at global level strengthened relevant national institutions including through

international cooperation for building capacity to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.

Reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms. Develop effective accountable and transparent institutions at all level. Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedom, so that everyone's rights are protected. Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for social media development.

So laws and rules regulations should be non-discriminatory without any bias or any of this thing we have discussed earlier and that is how we can say there is another rule of law.

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SDG16

Box 2. Sustainable Development Goal 16 and Targets

Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

Target 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

Target 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

Target 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime

Target 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

Target 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

Target 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

Target 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

Target 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

Target 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

Target 16.a 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

Target 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development



Source: UN "Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" Outcome Document of the United Nations Summit, adopted on 25 September 2015.

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Box 1: The Virtual Network's proposed minimum set of suggested global indicators for measurement of Goal 16

Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

Indicator 16.1.1: Violent Deaths per 100,000 people (includes intentional homicides per 100,000 + conflict-related deaths per 100,000)

Indicator 16.1.2a: Percentage of people who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months, disaggregated by sex, age and location

Indicator 16.1.2b: Proportion of people who feel safe walking at night in the area where they live, disaggregated by sex, age, location and/or urban/rural

Target 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

Indicator 16.2.1: Percentage of people who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months – disaggregated by age (see 16.1.2a above)

Indicator 16.2.2: Number of detected victims of human trafficking disaggregated by type of exploitation

Target 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

Indicator 16.3.1: Proportion of those who have experienced a dispute in the past 12 months who have accessed a formal, informal, alternative or traditional dispute resolution mechanism and who feel it was just

Indicator 16.3.2: Proportion of all detainees who are not yet sentenced

Target 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime

Indicator 16.4.1: Total volume of inward and outward illicit financial flows

Target 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

Indicator 16.5.1: Percentage of population who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by these public officials, during the last 12 months



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So some targets inside this, more details you can see over here, source given. And their indicators the virtual networks propose minimum setup, so it is the global indicators for measurement of goal 16.

So respectively you can see these are the listed indicators violent deaths per one lakh people. Then percentage of people who have experienced physical or sexual violence in last one year. Proportion of people who feel safe walking at night in their area. Percentage of people who have experienced physical or sexual violence.

Number of detected victims of human trafficking. Proportion of those who have experienced a dispute in last one year. Proportion of all detainees who are not yet sentenced, but are imprisoned or under lockup. Total volume of inward and outward illicit in financial flows. Percentage of population who paid a bribe to a public official or were asked for a bribe by these public officials during the last one year.

So if you gather in data on this you can have a check what is going on in the society and you can have an exact state of affairs.

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SDG16

Indicator 16.5.2: Percentage of businesses that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by these public officials during the last 12 months

Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

Indicator 16.6.1: Actual primary expenditures per sector and revenue as a percentage of the original approved budget of the government

Indicator 16.6.2: Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services, disaggregated by service

Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

Indicator 16.7.1a: Proportion of positions (by sex, disability, age and ethnicity) in public institutions national and local legislatures, public services and judiciary) compared to national distributions

Indicator 16.7.1b: Percentage of population who believe decision-making at all levels is inclusive and responsive

Indicator 16.7.2: Turnout as a share of voting age population in national election

Indicator 16.7.3: Legislation conducts public hearings during budget cycle

Target 16.8: Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

Indicator 16.8.1: Percentage of voting rights in international organizations of developing countries

Target 16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

Indicator 16.9.1: Percentage of children under 5 whose births have been registered with civil authority

Target 16.10: 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

Indicator 16.10.1: Percentage of requests for international cooperation (law enforcement cooperation, mutual legal assistance and extraditions) made through existing conventions that were met during the reporting year

Indicator 16.10.2: Proportion of the population who believe that state institutions are treating people of all groups fairly, equitably and without discrimination

Indicator 16.10.3: Existence of independent national human rights institutions (NHRI) in compliance with the Paris Principles

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Some more are given here percentage of businesses that paid a bribe. Actual primary expenditure per sector proportional population satisfied with the last experience of public service. Percent of the population who believe decision making at all levels is inclusive. Turnout as a share of voting age population in national election. Legislation conduct public hearing. Percentage of voting rights in international organization. Percentage of children

under 5 whose births have been registered. Percentage of budget procurement and national resource, concessions publicly available.

Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, and disappearances, arbitrary detentions, assault, torture, etc. of the peacekeepers generalized media people. Percentage of population who believe they can express their opinion freely. Percentage of requests for international cooperation. Proportional population who believe that state institutions are treating people nicely, fairly. Existence of independent national human rights laws and enforcing bodies.

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■ SDG16



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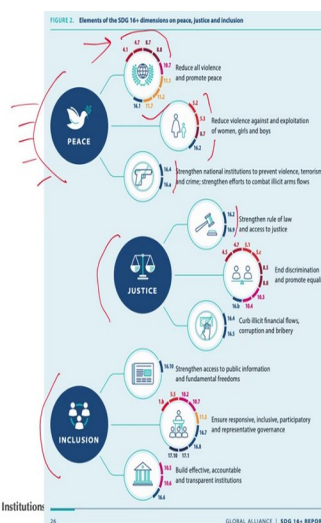
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So United Nations headquarter building in the city of New York, United States of America, highlighting SDG is 16.

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So here if you see pathfinders graphic depiction of SDG 16 plus framework. So which are the other SDGs which come into direct relationship with these SDGs. So you can see, well with this we are determined to faster peaceful just an inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence. So for peaceful societies you can see these are the targets 4.7, 11.7, 11.1, 8.8, 5.2, 16.1, 8.7, 5.3, 10.7, etc. for just societies these many targets are there 4.7, 4.5, 5.1, etc. inclusive societies we have this set.

So you can find there are of course the first one SDG 1 is directly coming over here, because no poverty unless and until the environment at that place is cohesive and peaceful the persons who are under this category might face in even more challenges to survive and carry on their way with their own regular life, plus you cannot ensure quality education or even peaceful any activity gender equality, economic growth, inequalities, and biasedness, and preferential kind of treatments, and peaceful cities, overall piece in the society, and the partnerships, collaborations, exchanges such all everything may get compromised.

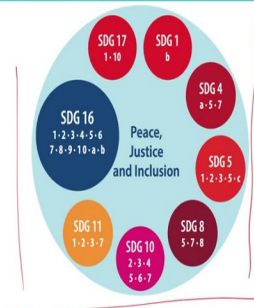
So on this you also you can see the touching targets which are touching peace justice and inclusion, so which are those, I think that list is given over here. You can go through in detail, in your free time.

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SDG16



FIGURE 3. SDG 16+: How is peace, justice and inclusion reflected in the SDGs and their targets?



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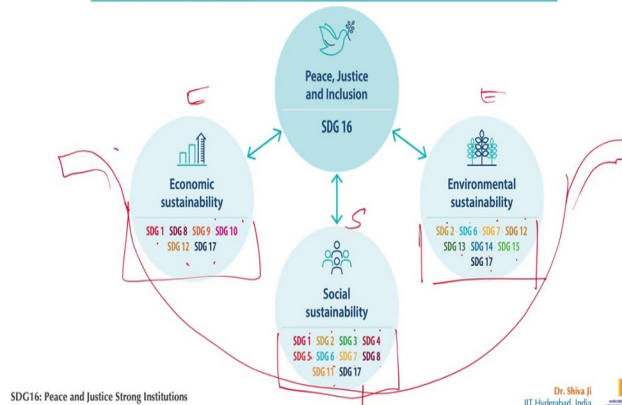
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SDG16



FIGURE 4. SDG 16 Interlinkages: How do peace, justice and inclusion help or hinder other Goals and vice versa?



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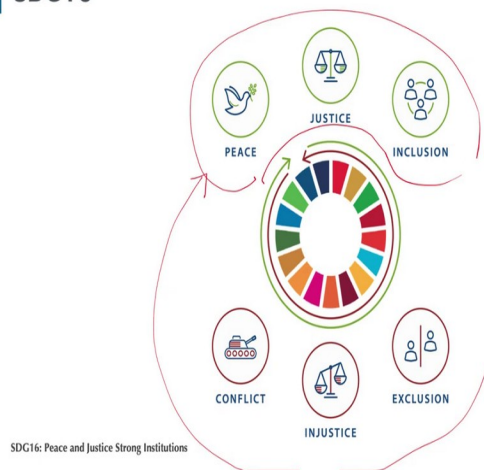
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So for peace justice and inclusion, we have these many targets under this basket and from this also if you see on the 3 in ESC aspects of sustainability. So directly you can link other SDGs also for environmental sustainability the essential SDGs are SDG 2, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 17. For social sustainability we require SDG 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 17. And then finally in the economics, we have SDG 1, 8, 9, 10, 12, and 17. So collectively they have the potential to foster peaceful and just society for everyone.

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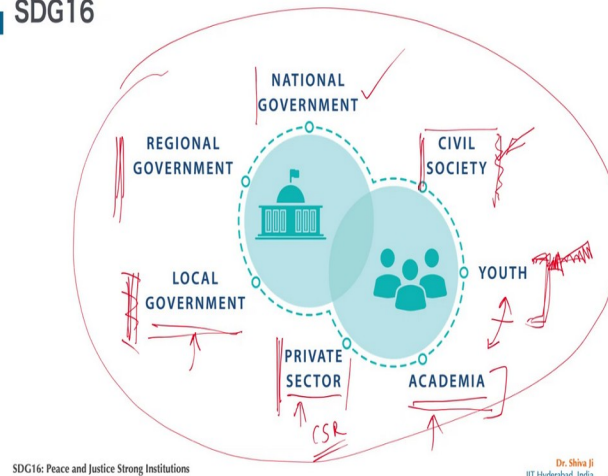
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So from these the society actually needs to move to these peace, justice, an inclusion.

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■ SDG16



SDG16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions

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And the stakeholders you can see over here national government, regional government, local government, civil society, private sectors, youth, and academia. So they all can come together and create even this cohesive and constructive environment for a peaceful existence of everyone. They all have very important roles to play like national governments actually they work for executionary, they work for him legislation, they work for implementation of policies, carrying out different tasks of the government, and overall well-being of the country.

Regional governments work at regional level. Local governments see things at the minute level, at the smaller level, individual level, unit level, and they are essential for effective implementation of any such scheme, because they are aware of the local conditions and contexts. Civil society another pillar from where anybody can be part of this entire network and can participate into an inclusive growth and development.

Private sector being strong in financial, finances. They also have a role to play through CSR many other are even platforms, how they can contribute. And academia, academia is the actually entity which builds this cohesive education system which actually prepares next generation of people who are going to lead the nation, with the help of youth. Because this is the youth which gets transformed into the future citizens and the doers in the society. So these 2 also have very strong connection between together. And collectively all of these stakeholders actually come for a peace building.

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An institutions you can see, their discharge of duty, how do they help in creating accountability creating transparency making things participative, making things inclusive for everyone, responsive to situations, and representative, so that fair representation of each and everyone can be ensured, that is why institutions are essential. Stronger the institutions stronger the countries and society.

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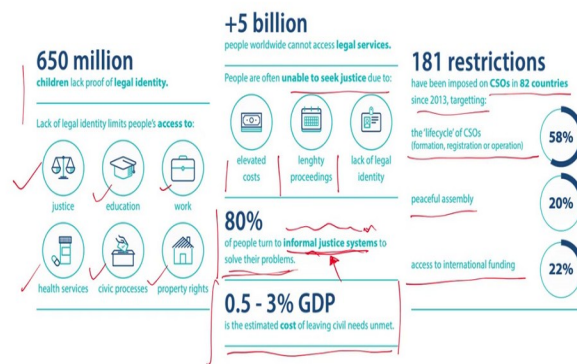
High levels of violence against women can signal that a society might tip into conflict. Once conflict breaks out such violence may be exuberated. So each of these lead to the next one and then this circle actually keeps on going without an end and that is why it is essential to bring it to them firm end, so that there is no more of these loops. It is our 87000 women were

intentionally killed in 2017. 87000 and more than half by a partner or family member. Another unfortunate thing at least half of these killings are done by someone known in the family.

So such a level of torture and abuse actually women face across the world and this must come to an end. 1 billion children experience some form of violence every year. 1 billion that is a huge number out of 8 billion total population 1 billion actually children and one eighth of this population entire humanity, some form of violence and they are exposed too.

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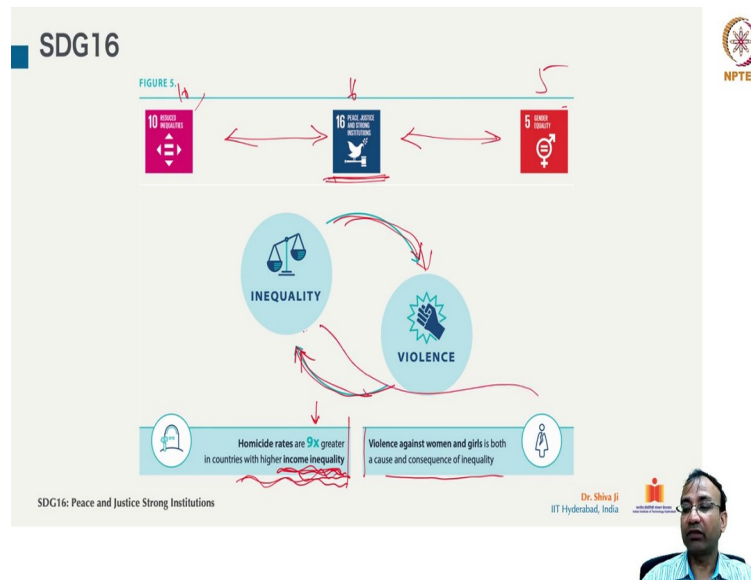
650 million children lack proof of legal identity that they are proper identification birth registration and things are not done. So that leads to them being not able to avail access to the different opportunities in their life whether it is justice, education, work, health services, civic processes, property rights, any of these, or maybe all they may find it very difficult to deal with the such things.

5 plus billion people worldwide cannot access legal services. People are often unable to seek justice due to elevated costs, lengthy proceedings, lack of legal identity. 80 percent of people turn to informal justice systems to solve their problems and this is not a preferred method often peace and justice. Because it may kind of become more volatile it may lead to more disturbances and revenge seeking habits and things that.

0.5 to 3 percent GDP is the estimated cost of living civil needs unmet. 181 restrictions have been imposed on CSOs in 82 countries since 2000 targeting. The lifestyle of CSOs formation,

registration, or operation 58. Peaceful assembly 20 percent. Access to international funding 22 percent.

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So in this one if you see these are deeply interrelated and that is why they have come next to next. SDG 16 to 10th and 5th gender equality and reduced inequalities. So in any form some arbitrary discrimination must not exist, because that is totally against peace and just full society. So inequality leads to violence, violence further leads to more inequality, then an inequality again leads to violence, and so on, that is how this actually cycle keeps on going.

Homicide rates are 9x greater in countries with higher income inequality. So wherever there is there is a higher inequality of financial power, there is even very high rate of homicides. And violence against women and girls is both a cause and consequence of inequality. So this inequality actually causes this more often such incidences.

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Related to climate action if you see natural disasters, scarcity of resources, overpopulation, displacement, food shortages, disease outbreaks, they are all actually regions which get directly impacted by increased tensions of some sort. And they may further actually fuel such situations which further actually boosts migration or illegal activities in the society conflicts, civil wars, all of those kind of things.

So resilience to deal with natural disasters, managing effective management of scarcity, to manage the resources is also essential, controlling the population, so that it does not spreads in an unminded way that is also essential. Stopping displacement, so that people are not displaced because brings in a lot of traumatic and miserable conditions. Food shortages because there are immediate riots, if this happens. So social total social unrest kind of situation and disease outbreaks.

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Some more relations between SDG 4, 5, 16, and 8. So you can see from here, how economic development and growth increased economy productivity and job creation. Establishes a peaceful society where there is no place for corruption and wrong things, more cohesive and friendly environment for education, better childhood development, better health building, better actually mental health building.

Proper value systems again which enriches the peaceful and just society which in turn again becomes natural cohesive environment for and more economic gains. So this works actually both ways that is why maintaining peace is essential.

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And equality front if you see access to justice, provision of legal identity, representation, transparency, accountability, these are some factors which actually directly impact equality of any type.

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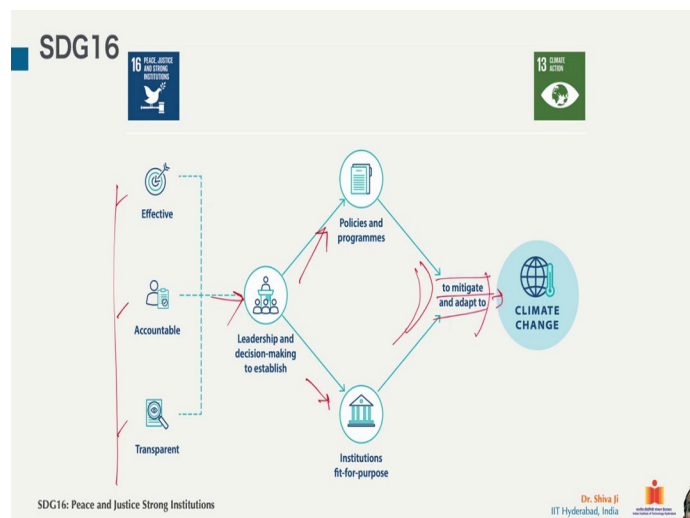
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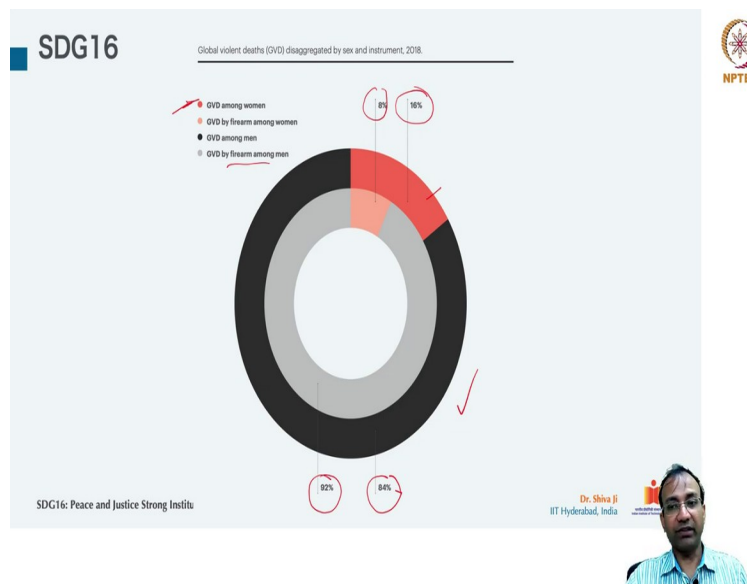


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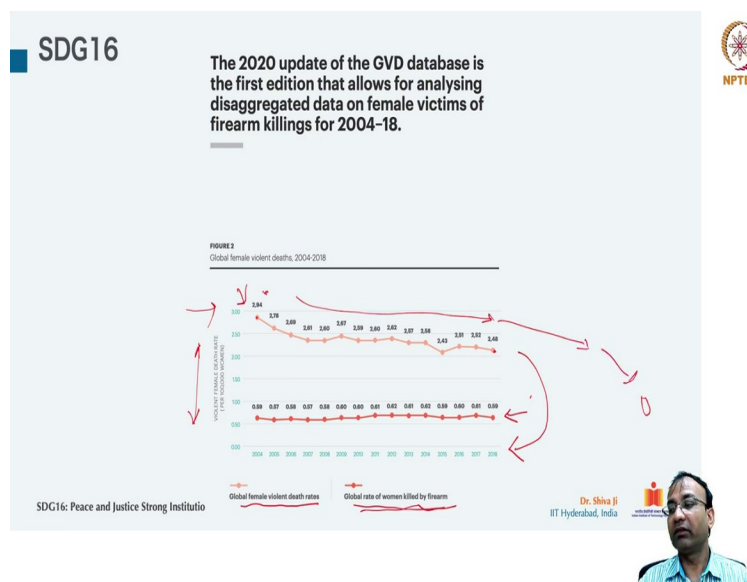
Another relation with climate change, climate action. So we have effective accountable transparent systems leading to proper decision making, which gives good and effective policies and programs. And rightful institutions together they shape mitigation policies, mitigation plans which helps saving on the climate change.

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Global violent deaths GVD disaggregated by sex and instrument, 2018. So Global violent death among women this dark rate 16 percent, light pink GVD by firearm among women at 8 percent, GVD among men that is the highest percentage 92 percent, by firearm among men 84 percent. So you see how violent deaths occur in the society and this is divided on gender basis, so of course men are at very high rate 92 to 84 percent.

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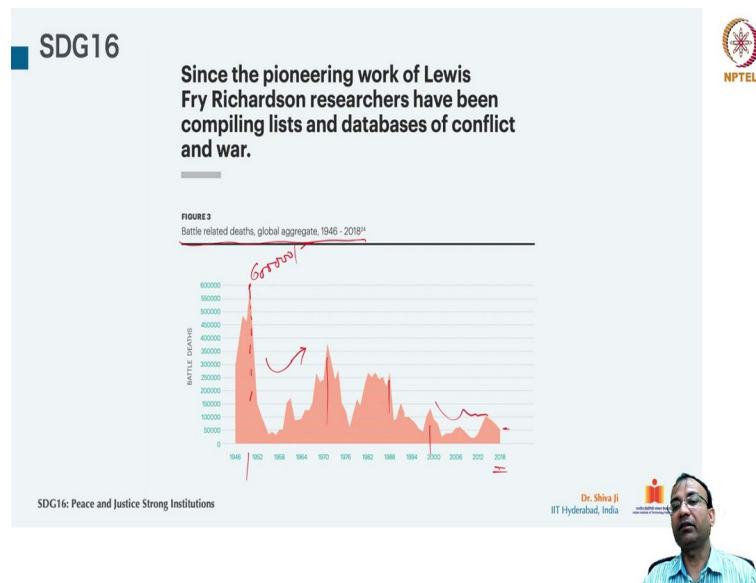


The 2020 update of the GVD database is first edition that allows for analyzing disaggregated data on female victims of firearm killings for 2004 to 18. So you can see this number, global female violent death rates, global rate of women killed by firearm. So overall total is this one

light pink. Violent female death rate per 1 lakh women, so this is that scale so per 1 lakh women here it is 2.94 close to 3 and then this has reduced to 2.48 in year 2018.

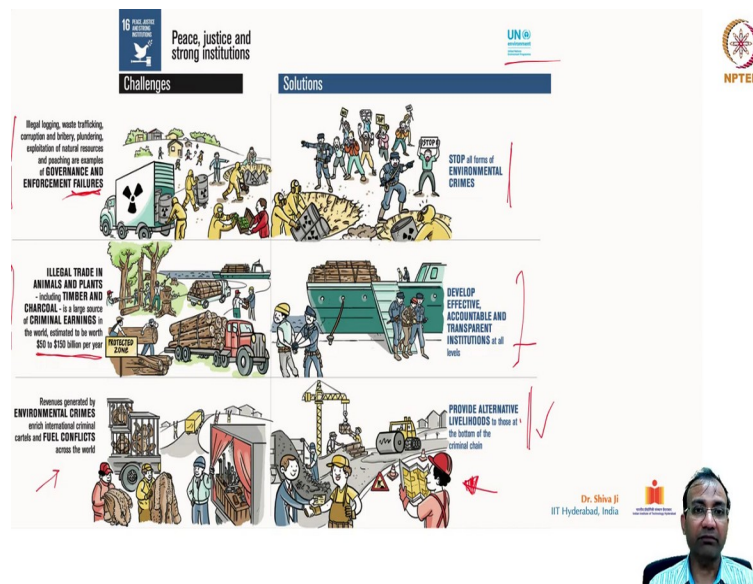
Global rate for women killed by firearm, I think it is moving steadily, there is a almost no gain, no actually loss, but here it is slowly coming down actually it must really come down to a level 0.

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Since the pioneering work of Lewis Fry Richardson researchers have been compiling list and databases of conflict and war. So in this one you can see battle-related deaths global average 1946 to 2018. So this was the time at the world war time close to 6 lakh deaths, during this period looks like 1948 or something that 47 48. And gradually well it is coming down, well again it has peaked in 1971 it looks like, then here in 1988 and gradually it is coming down, well it is somewhere here, maybe at a scale of 50000, in year 2018.

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So with this we have come to the end slide of this module and let us see some challenges and solutions given by Union Environment on this. Illegal logging, waste trafficking, corruption, and bribery, plundering, exploitation of natural resources, even poaching are examples of governance and enforcement failures. Stop all forms of environmental crimes and save on it. Illegal trade of animals and plants including timber and charcoal is a large source of criminal earnings in the world estimated to be worth 50 to 150 billion US dollars per year, such a strong unity in itself.

Develop effective accountable and transparent institutions at all level to fight these. Finally revenue generation by environmental crimes enrich international criminals cartels and fuel conflicts across the world. Provide alternative livelihoods to those at the bottom of criminal chain, so that they can get a chance to come back to their mainstream part of the society and they become productive for their own self and some other society also. So with this, we have understood why peace, justice, and inclusion you are in essential components of a cohesive and civilized society and we must strive for that. So with this, this is the end of this module. Thank you all for joining see you in the next one.