



**PEACEFUL, JUST AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES**  
**SDG 16 implementation & the path  
towards leaving no one behind**



# KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE ON APPROACHES AND TOOLS FOR SDG 16 IMPLEMENTATION

Summaries of approaches and tools

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## Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

### **Participatory approaches and tools for integrating SDG 16 into national plans and strategies**

The Participation Guidelines provide recommendations for States on how to implement the right to participate. They include basic principles to guide the implementation of this right and practical recommendations on participation in decision-making and at the international level, based on good practices. They can be particularly useful to create ownership of SDGs, for VNRs, and to ensure LNOB.

The Guidelines can be useful in making sure direct stakeholder engagement is effective. The Guidelines were presented by the Human Rights Council in resolution 39/11 of September 2018, adopted by consensus.

Contact Person: Hernan Vales, [hvales@ohchr.org](mailto:hvales@ohchr.org)

Webpage: <http://www.ohchr.org/participationguidelines>

### **Using the UN Human Rights Council mechanism on human rights and good governance in advancing SDG 16**

The UN Human Rights Council leads and promotes human rights-based approach to good governance including anti-corruption. The Council's existing mechanisms and thematic dialogue provide an important tool for partnership in advancing the implementation of SDG16 and in contribution to national efforts for capacity-building.

Contact Person: Mr. Ayush Bat-Erdene, [abat-erdene@ohchr.org](mailto:abat-erdene@ohchr.org)

Webpage:

<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Development/GoodGovernance/Pages/GoodGovernanceIndex.aspx>

## The Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)

### **Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) investment to accelerate the SDGs: a practical example showcasing the interconnection between peace and sustainable development**

PBSO conducted a portfolio review of PBF funded projects showing how the Peacebuilding Fund contributes to the implementation of the SDGs. The study presents an analysis of PBF-supported projects from 2015-2018, matching each project's monetary contributions to the SDGs at the level of SDG targets.

Contact Person: Henk-Jan Brinkman, [brinkman@un.org](mailto:brinkman@un.org)

Webpage: <https://www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund>

## NYU Center on International Cooperation - Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies

Approaches, tools, and methodologies for identifying and analyzing interlinkages between SDG 16 and the other SDGs

The Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies are a group of member states and partners dedicated to accelerating the delivery of SDG16+. We are releasing the latest insights from the Task Force on Justice Report on how to transform justice systems for all, launching the Grand Challenge on Equality and Inclusion, and building a global movement to halve global violence.

Contact Person : Bojan Francuz, [bf1315@nyu.edu](mailto:bf1315@nyu.edu)

Webpage: <https://www.sdg16.plus/>

## United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

### Education for Justice (E4J) initiative

UNODC's Education for Justice (E4J) initiative links SDG 16 to SDG 4 (Education) by developing and disseminating tools and materials to teach children and youth about crime, justice and the rule of law.

Contact Person: Gilberto Duarte, [gilberto.duarte@un.org](mailto:gilberto.duarte@un.org)

Webpage: <http://www.unodc.org/e4j>

### UNODC and UNDP

UNDP and UNODC undertook the Global Study on Legal Aid to establish a baseline understanding of how the right to legal aid has been defined and addressed around the world.

Contact Person: Anika Holterhof, [anika.holterhof@un.org](mailto:anika.holterhof@un.org)

Webpage: <http://www.unodc.org>

The UNODC/UNDP Manual on Corruption Surveys is a hands on guidance on how to measure progress against corruption via household and business surveys (indicators 16.5.1 and 16.5.2): [https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Crime-statistics/CorruptionManual\\_2018\\_web.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Crime-statistics/CorruptionManual_2018_web.pdf)

Contact Person: Angela Me, [angela.me@un.org](mailto:angela.me@un.org)

Webpage: <http://www.unodc.org>

## **Checklist to the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice**

The checklist provides a detailed benchmark for action for Member States to reach target 16.2.

Contact Person: Anna Giudice, [anna.giudice@un.org](mailto:anna.giudice@un.org)

Webpage: [https://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/14-08452\\_Ebook.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/14-08452_Ebook.pdf)

## **International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS)**

The (ICCS) provides a comprehensive framework for producing statistics on crime and criminal justice:

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/statistics/iccs.html>

## **Illicit Arms Flows Questionnaire (UN-IAFQ)**

The UN-IAFQ is UNODC's main tool to collect and analyse quantitative and qualitative information on trafficking in firearms (SDG Indicator 16.4.2):

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/statistics/crime/iafq.html>

## **Measuring the number of victims of Trafficking in Persons (TiP)**

The UNODC methodology Multiple Systems Estimation (MSE) estimates the total number of TiP victims (Indicator 16.2.2):

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/data-and-analysis/glotip.html>

[https://www.unodc.org/documents/research/UNODC-DNR\\_research\\_brief.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/research/UNODC-DNR_research_brief.pdf)

## **Measuring illicit financial flows**

The UNODC, in conjunction with UNCTAD, is developing a methodology to measure illicit financial flows (indicator 16.4.1):

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/statistics/expert-consultation-iff.html>

## **UNODC/ECE Manual on Victimization Surveys**

This manual provides methodological guidelines for the design of victimization surveys (these surveys are crucial for measuring Indicators 16.1.3, 16.2.3 and 16.3.1):

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/Manual-on-victim-surveys.html>

## **World Wildlife Crime Report**

The World Wildlife Crime Report describes trafficking of specific species of wild fauna and flora: (Indicator 15.7.1):

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/wildlife.html>

### **UNODC Global Report on Homicide**

The *Global Study on Homicide* provides an in-depth analysis of the latest available data to increase understanding of levels of, and trends in, intentional homicide. In its 2018 edition, the Study will focus on the links between homicide, sustainable development and the rule of law, and includes a Booklet on Gender-related Killing of Women and Girls which has already been published: (indicator 16.1.1).

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/global-study-on-homicide.html>

Contact Person: Angela Me, [angela.me@un.org](mailto:angela.me@un.org)

Webpage: <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/index.html?ref=menuside>

### **UN Women, UNDP, UNODC, OHCHR**

#### **A Practitioner's ToolKit on Women's Access to Justice**

The Toolkit has been designed to equip United Nations staff working in the field of rule of law and access to justice to address the barriers that women face in accessing justice and the implications of the evolving development landscape on their work.

Contact Person: Beatrice Duncan, [beatrice.duncan@unwomen.org](mailto:beatrice.duncan@unwomen.org)

Webpage: <http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2018/5/a-practitioners-toolkit-on-womens-access-to-justice-programming>

### **UNDESA/DPIDG**

#### **Principles of effective governance for sustainable development**

Institutions play a crucial role in the achievement of all SDGs and targets. But, public sector reforms needed to achieve the SDGs remain a major and vexing challenge in many countries. The ECOSOC-endorsed principles of effective governance for sustainable development, linked to commonly used operational strategies, point to a way forward based on the advice of independent global experts.

Contact Person: Patrick Spearing, [spearing@un.org](mailto:spearing@un.org)

Webpage: <https://publicadministration.un.org/en/CEPA>

## UNDP

### **SDG16 Hub: a one stop platform for knowledge and interaction on SDG16**

The Hub is a one - stop SDG16 knowledge platform that has related structured and centralised knowledge and promotes partnerships and building capacity. It is also helping support national implementation efforts and learning across the key pillars related to SDG16. It includes key resources produced by UN agencies, governments, other stakeholders as well as multi-stakeholder initiatives.

Contact Person: Alexandra Wild, [Alexandra.wilde@undp.org](mailto:Alexandra.wilde@undp.org)

Webpage: <https://www.sdg16hub.org/>

## UN Global Alliance on SDG16

### **Global Alliance Guidance for Reporting on SDG 16**

Provides guidance to countries seeking to report on SDG 16. It contains: 1) guiding questions to inform a VNR process that generates information on progress, challenges and lessons learned on implementation of SDG 16 2. 2) guiding questions to ensure that the content of the VNR is integrated with other national plans and a comprehensive approach to development. 3. Example of SDG 16 reporting.

Contact Person: Anna Kahl, [anne.kahl@undp.org](mailto:anne.kahl@undp.org)

Webpage: <https://www.sdg16hub.org/sdg16vnrs>

## United Nations Global Compact

### **Action Platform for Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions**

The Action Platform for Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions aims to establish global standards in understanding, implementing and reporting on businesses' engagement in these areas. The Action Platform will provide opportunities for dialogue and partnerships between governments, businesses and civil society that results in concrete action towards advancing SDG 16 globally and locally.

Contact Person: Christina Koulias, [koulias@unglobalcompact.org](mailto:koulias@unglobalcompact.org)

Webpage: <https://www.unglobalcompact.org/take-action/action-platforms/justice>

## UNDP Oslo Governance Centre

### **SDG 16 national monitoring methodology**

Lessons learnt from a UNDP national SDG 16 monitoring initiative – a pilot involving 7 countries to understand arrangements for stakeholders to monitor inclusively, following a 3-step methodology: (i) indicators and baseline data collection; (ii) multi-stakeholder consultations and review of progress and (iii) periodic scorecards for tracking of progress.

Contact Person: Alexandra Wild, [alexandra.wilde@undp.org](mailto:alexandra.wilde@undp.org)

Webpage: <https://www.undp.org/content/oslo-governance-centre/en/home/our-focus/sdg-16.html>

## International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions

### **Libraries as Development Accelerators - Access to Information for Equity and Effectiveness**

Information, both from government and other sources, is an essential for people to hold governments to account, seize opportunities, and take better decisions. But how to ensure everyone has this access, and the support and skills to use it? This presentation will share evidence of libraries delivering meaningful access to information, and through it supporting other policy goals.

Contact Person: Stephen Wyber, [stephen.wyber@ifla.org](mailto:stephen.wyber@ifla.org)

Webpage: <https://www.ifla.org/libraries-development>

## International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI)

### **SDG Audits of SAIs**

In line with SDG 16, Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs) can essentially contribute to promoting transparency and accountability in their governments' efforts to implement the SDGs. Their most efficient tool in this regard are their audits. By assessing public policy coherence, SAIs can in particular foster the use of a "whole-of-government" approach as well as the inclusion of stakeholders and the alignment of the budgetary process.

Contact Person: Silke Steiner, [steiner.s@rechnungshof.gv.at](mailto:steiner.s@rechnungshof.gv.at)

Webpage: <http://www.intosai.org/>

## The Danish Institute for Human Rights

### **The Human Rights Guide to the SDGs, and the SDG-Human Rights Data Explorer**

The "Human Rights Guide to the SDGs" connects each SDG target to international human rights instruments, and the "SDG-Human Rights Data Explorer" provides the links to recommendations of human rights monitoring mechanisms. The tools facilitate an integrated approach to SDG16 implementation, underpinned by legally-binding instruments with institutionalised monitoring mechanisms.

Contact Person: Birgitte Feiring, [bife@humanrights.dk](mailto:bife@humanrights.dk)

Webpage: <https://www.humanrights.dk/what-we-do/sustainable-development-goals>

## International IDEA

### **Global State of Democracy Indicators (GSODI)**

GSODI are based on IDEA's broad conception of democracy and includes indicators that can help measure progress on five targets of SDG 16 and other SDGs. The GSODI define five attributes of democracy i.e. Representative Government, Fundamental Rights, Checks on Government, Impartial Administration and Participatory Engagement, as well as 16 sub-attributes based on 97 indicators.

Contact Person: [K.Machangana@idea.int](mailto:K.Machangana@idea.int)

Webpage: <https://www.idea.int/publications/catalogue/sustainable-development-goals-and-global-state-democracy-indices?lang=en>

## UNAIDS

### **National Commitments and Policy Instrument**

Only one target mentions HIV, yet ending the epidemic involves action across the agenda. Discrimination, criminal laws, gender, inequality, funding gaps and violence all increase HIV vulnerability & treatment barriers, leaving people behind. Civil society, target setting and new and strategic data collection are key to our methodology of working across multiple SDGs from HQ to the country level.

Contact Person: Emily Christie, [christie@unaids.org](mailto:christie@unaids.org)

Webpage: <http://www.unaids.org>

## German Development Institute

### **TWI2050 (The World in 2050), Scenario Analysis**

The World in 2050 (TWI2050) builds future scenarios, which model a world in which the SDGs were achieved in 2030 and how a transformation to sustainability can be deepened until 2050. All 17 SDGs are modelled and, for the first time, governance and conflict (SDG 16) are factored in. Models inform policy-making by identifying paths towards a transformation to sustainability in 2030 and 2050.

Contact Person: Julia Leininger, [julia.leininger@die-gdi.de](mailto:julia.leininger@die-gdi.de)

Webpage: <https://www.die-gdi.de/julia-leininger/>

## Saferworld

### **Localizing SDG16+**

Since 2015, Saferworld has worked with national partners to adapt the 2030 Agenda commitments to peaceful, just and inclusive societies (SDG16+) to a variety of conflict-affected contexts. This approach has been reflected in an 11 step infographic that illustrates how 'localisation' can be supported: <https://www.saferworld.org.uk/multimedia/putting-sdg16-into-practice>.

Contact Person: Jordan Street, [jstreet@saferworld.org.uk](mailto:jstreet@saferworld.org.uk)

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

## GSMA

### **Mobile-enabled digital identity platforms**

It is increasingly evident that in the world's hardest to reach areas, mobile technology is well placed to support governments and other ecosystem players in leapfrogging outdated National ID and CRVS systems and offer more inclusive methods of providing identities to the underserved, giving them a foundation for full participation in society.

Contact Person: Ceri Howes, [chowes@gsma.com](mailto:chowes@gsma.com)

Webpage: <https://www.gsma.com/mobilefordevelopment/digital-identity/>

## OECD

The implementation of the SDGs presents a formidable governance challenge. To date very little international guidance exist to address the complex challenge of overcoming policy and institutional silos in SDG implementation, and enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development. To address this gap, and as part of its efforts to make its instruments more SDG-relevant, the OECD has embarked on an inclusive process to update its non-legally binding instrument on policy coherence. Building on more than two decades of experience in promoting policy coherence for development, the new Recommendation on policy coherence for sustainable development (PCSD) aims to reflect the universal, integrated and transformative nature of the 2030 Agenda, and to provide guidance that will help equip policy-makers and key stakeholders with the necessary institutional mechanisms and policy tools to enhance PCSD and accelerate progress towards the SDGs.

Contact Person: Sara Fyson, [Sara.Fyson@oecd.org](mailto:Sara.Fyson@oecd.org)

Webpage: <http://www.oecd.org/gov/pcsd/>

## United Nations Interregional Crime And Justice Research Institute (UNICRI)

Three of UNICRI's most recent publications / toolkits, all of which can be found on UNICRI's website, are aimed at contributing to implementation of SDG 16:

### **Drivers of Illicit Financial Flows**

*Drivers of Illicit Financial Flows* offers a comparative analysis of 42 countries, examining common trends among causes leading to illicit cross-border money transfers.

### **Policy Toolkit on The Hague Good Practices on the Nexus between Transnational Organized Crime and Terrorism**

The Toolkit provides local practitioners, policymakers and other governmental experts with a practical tool for the use and implementation of the Good Practices to address the challenge of the Nexus in various regions.

### **Good Practices and Lessons Learned for a Comprehensive Approach to Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Violent Extremist Offenders (VEOs)**

This toolkit refers to the expertise gained over the last 15 years during the implementation of several programmes in the field of preventing and countering violent extremism.

Contact Person : [marina.mazzini@un.org](mailto:marina.mazzini@un.org)

Webpage: [www.unicri.it](http://www.unicri.it)

## UNESCO

### **Behind the numbers: Ending School Violence and Bullying**

This publication provides an up-to-date and comprehensive overview of global and regional prevalence and trends related to school-related violence and examines the nature and impact of school violence and bullying. <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000366483>

### **Strengthening the rule of law through education: a guide for policymakers**

This guide for policymakers provides an overview of how the education sector as a whole can leverage its transformational power to support and encourage young people to be positive and constructive members of society, while also mitigating challenges to the rule of law.

<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000366771>

### **Improving data on dialogue for building peace**

UNESCO, in partnership with the Institute of Economics and Peace, has launched an initiative to help collect analyse and mobilize data on the structures, values, principles and competences which enable dialogue to function as an effective instrument for advancing more cohesive and peaceful societies.

<https://en.unesco.org/news/improving-data-dialogue-building-peace>

### **Template option for Members States preparing Voluntary National Reviews for Target 16.10, indicator 16.10.1**

This document supports Member States to collect and structure data on indicator 16.10.1 for their Voluntary National Reviews in 2019 as regards tracking progress on the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

<https://www.sdg16hub.org/node/312> (see Annex 5).

### **Survey templates for reporting indicator 16.10.2 on access to information**

This document supports Member States in their Voluntary National Review Process for indicator 16.10.2.

### **Role of Culture for resilience, peace and security**

Provides information and tools underlining the role of culture as an imperative for peace and security, as well as laying out a new international agenda for the protection of culture cultural heritage in emergency situations.

<https://en.unesco.org/The-role-of-culture-for-resilience-peace-and-security>.

## International Development Law Organization (IDLO)

### **Realizing Rights: Integrating Legal Empowerment and Social Accountability Strategies**

While legal empowerment and social accountability approaches have evolved separately, they share common aims and principles. Both are bottom-up methods that promote human rights and contribute to

capacity enhancement, awareness raising and mobilization of both service providers and communities. Both approaches also aim to achieve structural reform by influencing policy through high-level advocacy. IDLO has integrated legal empowerment and social accountability strategies for HIV prevention among girls and women through a unique approach with promising potential.

Contact Person: Pamela Kovacs, [pkovacs@idlo.int](mailto:pkovacs@idlo.int)

Webpage: <https://www.idlo.int/what-we-do/initiatives/dreams-hiv-services-adolescent-girls-and-young-women>

## UK Department for International Development

### **Governance Position Paper**

The global context for governance and development is changing rapidly. This paper sets out how DFID will adapt to those trends, building on what we have learned about how governance can help deliver the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Contact Person: Neil Gandhi, [n-gandhi@dfid.gov.uk](mailto:n-gandhi@dfid.gov.uk)

Webpage: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/governance-for-growth-stability-and-inclusive-development>

## UN Environment Programme

### **Environmental Rule of Law (16.3; 16.10).**

UN Environment can work with Member States to advance environmental rule of law: a) tracking the state of global environmental rule of law through the State of Global Environmental Rule of Law Report Series. The first global report published in January 2019. The next will be in 2021; and, b) conducting national environmental rule of law assessments upon request.

### **Fifth Montevideo Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law (16.3; 16.4; 16.5; 16.6; 16.7; 16.8; 16.10).**

The Montevideo V Programme commences in 2020 with the vision to support countries in the development and implementation of environmental rule of law, strengthen the related capacity in countries, and contribute to the environmental dimension of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

### **Addressing environmental crime (16.4).**

UN Environment can provide global leadership on legal developments on environmental crime, support governments to build sustainable and innovative institutional capacity of legal stakeholders to combat environmental crime, strengthen existing transnational enforcement networks, including GCI, REN, GGJIE and promote the establishment of new networks where relevant, and provide legal guidance and support to address specific forms of environmental crimes that constitute regional gaps or priorities.

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