**Targets & Indicators**

## 16.1

Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

**16.1.1**

Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

**16.1.2**

Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause

**16.1.3**

Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months

**16.1.4**

Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live

## 16.2

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

**16.2.1**

Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month

**16.2.2**

Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation

**16.2.3**

Proportion of young women and men aged 18‑29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18

## 16.3

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

**16.3.1**

Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms

**16.3.2**

Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

## 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

**16.4.1**

Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)

**16.4.2**

Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments

## 16.5

Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

**16.5.1**

Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months

**16.5.2**

Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months

Why we need to reduce?

Corruption, bribery, theft and tax evasion cost some US $1.26 trillion for developing countries per year. (Factsheet)

How can corruption affect an economy?

1. Temporary prosperity.
2. Can produce nonproductive levy
3. All destructive weapons, from economic perspective, is a waste of money. However, it is necessary to pay for those unless we human achieve the ultimate peace

(War economics)

Case study: War and economy in a war-stricken country

Data: Almost one in five firms worldwide report receiving at least one bribery payment request when engaged in regulatory or utility transactions.

## 16.6

Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

**16.6.1**

Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)

**16.6.2**

Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services

Data: Since 1998, more than half of countries (116 of 197) have established a national human rights institution that has been peer reviewed for compliance with internationally agreed standards (the Paris Principles). However, only 75 of these countries have institutions that are fully compliant.

## 16.7

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

**16.7.1**

Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions

**16.7.2**

Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group

## 16.9

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

**16.9.1**

Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age

Why we need birth registration?

Civil registration brings multiple benefits. An individual’s right to be counted at both extremes of life is fundamental to social inclusion. In the absence of insurance or inheritance, death registration and certification are often required prerequisites for burial, remarriage, or the resolution of criminal cases. There are risks associated with civil registration. The information it provides can be used to discriminate against certain groups, however there are ways to design systems to reduce these risks.

<https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/civil-registration-why-counting-births-and-deaths-is-important>

Data:

Globally, two-thirds (38 million) of 56 million annual deaths are still not registered;

Almost half of the world’s children go unregistered;

Many barriers prevent people from registering births and deaths;

Globally, 73 per cent of children under 5 have had their births registered; the proportion is less than half (46 per cent) in sub-Saharan Africa.

## ~~16.10~~

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

**~~16.10.1~~**

~~Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months~~

**~~16.10.2~~**

~~Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information~~

## 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

**16.a.1**

Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles

## 16.b

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

**16.b.1**

Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

Data: Freedom-of-information laws and policies have been adopted by 116 countries, with at least 25 countries doing so over the last five years. However, that implementation remains a challenge.

# Why important

## 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?

Peaceful, just and inclusive societies are necessary to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). 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.

In order to advance the SDGs we need effective and inclusive public institutions that can deliver quality education and healthcare, fair economic policies and inclusive environmental protection.

## What needs to be done to address this?

To achieve peace,  justice and inclusion,

it is important that  governments, civil society and communities 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. People must be able to contribute to decisions that affect their lives. Laws and policies must be applied without any form of discrimination. Disputes need to be resolved through functioning political  and justice systems.

National and local institutions must be accountable and need to be in place to deliver basic services to families and 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, 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, in all its forms, has a pervasive impact on societies. 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?

Take a genuine interest in what your government is doing. Raise awareness in your community about the realities of violence and the importance of peaceful and just societies, and identify how you can pursue the SDGs in your daily life.

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.

Be the change – promote inclusion and respect towards people of different backgrounds, ethnic origins, religions, gender, sexual orientations or different opinions. Together, we can help to improve conditions for a life of dignity for all.