

PREPARING FOR IMPLEMENTATION AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Building peaceful, just and inclusive societies at local and national levels will require action on a number of fronts. Different actor groups will have a role to play in championing progress, organising a common effort, getting engaged in implementation, monitoring progress and providing feedback.

1. Mobilising champions: The 2030 Agenda will only be transformative if local and national champions demonstrate the courage and leadership to unite people and institutions behind a progressive vision. This may be politically challenging, but where leaders, ministers, politicians and civil society recognise and affirm the relevance of Goal 16 and other key targets to people's needs in their own countries, this agenda can translate into huge benefits for public well-being, social cohesion and confidence in the future.

2. Supporting inclusively defined local and national priorities: Implementation of the global sustainable development agenda must be adapted to the realities of a wide variety of national and local contexts. It should be integrated with existing national and local plans, but should also be an opportunity to stimulate debate about what the real priorities are. The 2030 Agenda offers a platform to assess priority needs proactively, in consultation with the public, to link these priorities to existing plans, and to develop strategies for a range of different ministries and bodies, all

underpinned by a common vision of development.

3. Organising for action: Identified champions can help build understanding and ownership of the agenda, through national dialogues and multi-stakeholder analysis of issues that underpin peace, justice and inclusivity in their own context. Structures will also be needed to mobilise institutions and society at large to drive progress – while taking care that any new institutional architecture will serve a clear purpose. Existing structures should be leveraged and built upon rather than replicated.

4. Identifying relevant indicators: Led by champions and national statistics offices working together, there should be an inclusive process of dialogue between governments, civil society and experts in order to identify national indicators to complement global indicators. Baskets that include a balance of different types of indicators – for instance, from perception surveys as well as institutional records – will help tell a more comprehensive and nuanced story of progress.

5. Developing data capacities: Identifying indicators is one thing, gathering the data is quite another. To overcome capacity limitations, this will require the mobilisation of national statistical systems working in partnership with an array of data-gatherers: UN agencies,

civil society groups, research organisations, technology companies, and the wider private sector. Independent third parties could be used to gather data for potentially sensitive indicators under Goal 16.

6. Setting national targets: Where possible, baseline data should be gathered for each indicator under priority targets. Governments, in consultation with other stakeholders, will then need to set quantified benchmarks for each of these indicators: where does the country aim to be by 2030? These national targets must be ambitious but realistic for each context. Benchmark targets can still be identified where baseline data is unavailable, though they should be open for review when baseline data becomes available. See table 1 below for an example of what this might look like.

7. Ensuring accountability: Champions should engage with parliaments, independent commissions, watchdog bodies, activists, the media and the wider public to ensure that they are all informed about the specific national targets for 2030. Timely, reliable and independent data available to all stakeholders will enable regular assessments of progress in implementation, can be used to hold key actors accountable for meeting commitments, and can galvanise action in areas of under-performance.

Setting quantified benchmarks for target indicators at national level:

Some targets in the 2030 Agenda are not quantified. To know when they have been met at national level, benchmarks can be set at the indicator level (for both national and global indicators). Targets would be considered met within a country when the agreed benchmarks at indicator level have been reached. This can be demonstrated using target 16.1, as it is currently worded, for a fictional country in the year 2020. As with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), colour coding could be used to ascertain whether a country has achieved the target (green), is on track to meeting it (orange) or unlikely to meet it (red).

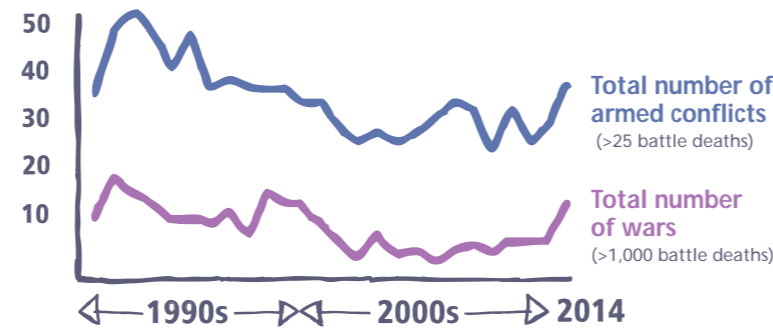
Table 1: Example country in 2020 with benchmarked indicators

16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere			
Global indicators	Baseline 2015	National target 2030	Progress in 2020
Violent homicides per 100,000	12	8	8
Total conflict deaths	236	0	0
% of people who report that they feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live	42	75	48
National indicators			
Number of people per 100,000 displaced by conflict	12	0	2.3
% of people who have been violently threatened or assaulted	8	4	6.5

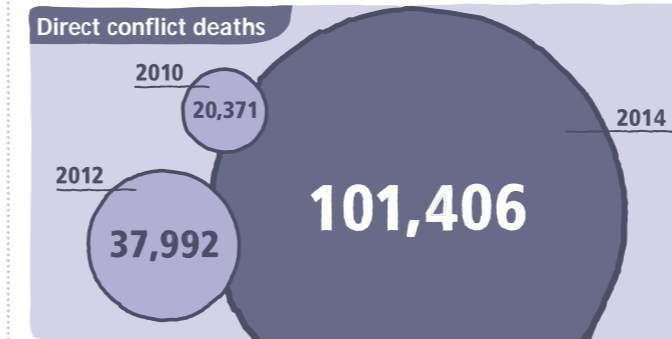
TODAY'S WORLD...

RECENT INCREASES IN ARMED CONFLICT ARE PUTTING LONGER-TERM ADVANCES IN GLOBAL PEACE AT RISK

Progress in reducing conflict, which peaked following the Cold War, was made in the 1990s and 2000s. However, in recent years the incidence of armed conflicts – including outright wars – has increased sharply.¹



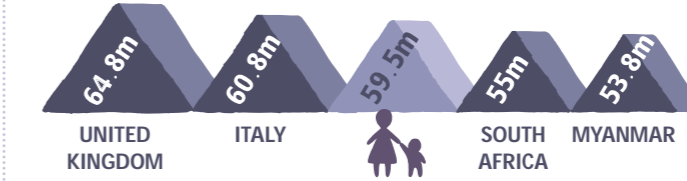
Meanwhile, the number of direct fatalities from armed conflict has risen dramatically.²



DISPLACEMENT OF PEOPLE IS RISING AS A CONSEQUENCE OF CONFLICT AND VIOLENCE

The number of people forcibly displaced at the end of 2014 had risen to a staggering 59.5 million compared to 37.5 million a decade ago.³ Globally, one in every 122 humans is now either a refugee, internally displaced, or seeking asylum.

If the total number of people displaced were the population of a country, it would be the world's 24th biggest.



WIDESPREAD CONFLICT AND VIOLENCE MEANS DEVELOPMENT IN REVERSE

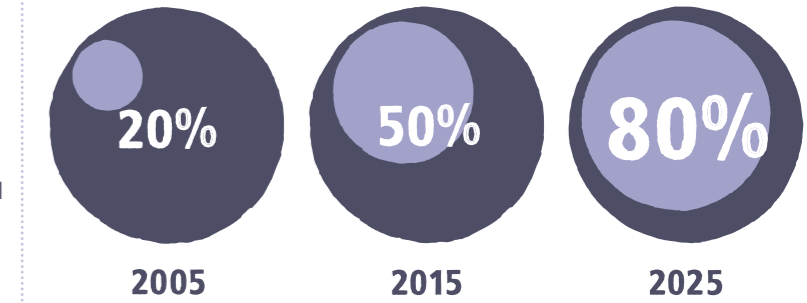
In 2013, half of all out-of-school children lived in countries affected by conflict, representing almost 50 million children.⁴

The reduction in infant mortality in conflict-affected countries is half of what it is in other countries.⁵



EXTREME POVERTY WILL INCREASINGLY BE CONCENTRATED IN COUNTRIES AT RISK OF HIGH LEVELS OF CONFLICT

In 2005, just 20% of the global poor were in conflict-affected and fragile states. Today that figure is 50% and set to rise to more than 80% by 2025.⁶



...NEEDS PEACE

REDUCING VIOLENCE AND MAKING THE PUBLIC FEEL SECURE



- 16.1** Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
- 16.2** End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

RECONCILIATION AND TOLERANCE BETWEEN DIFFERENT SOCIAL GROUPS



- 4.7** By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development

ENSURING EQUALITY BETWEEN SOCIAL GROUPS, ESPECIALLY BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN



- 5.1** End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
- 5.2** Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
- 5.5** Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
- 10.2** By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

VOICE AND PARTICIPATION IN DECISION-MAKING



- 16.7** Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
- 16.10** Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

KEY TARGETS FOR PEACE

The 2030 Agenda has identified peace as one of five cross-cutting areas of vital importance for humanity and the planet. Goal 16 will be central to focusing attention – but sustaining peace and preventing conflict will mean leveraging targets under other goals too. While by no means comprehensive, some of the key targets for peace are illustrated here and grouped under what Saferworld sees as the critical areas for peaceful societies.

FAIR ACCESS TO SOCIAL SERVICES & RESOURCES



- 1.4** By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

ENSURING ACCESS TO JUSTICE AND CONTROLLING CORRUPTION



- 16.3** Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
- 16.5** Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

ADDRESSING TRANSNATIONAL STRESSES THAT DRIVE CONFLICT



- 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
- 16.8** Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
- 13.1** Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

SHARED ECONOMIC GROWTH AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR DECENT LIVELIHOODS



- 8.5** By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

THE ABILITY OF STATES TO PERFORM CORE FUNCTIONS EFFECTIVELY & ACCOUNTABLY



- 16.6** Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

