

Summary

Page

AUTHOR LIST	19
ABREVIATIONS	25
FORWARD	29
CHAPTER 1	
INTRODUCTION: THE AGENDA 2030: THE ROLE OF GOAL 16 FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	33
PALOMA DURÁN Y LALAGUNA	
1. Introduction	34
2. The 2030 agenda for sustainable development	37
3. The role of goal 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) for sustainable development	41
4. Targets of goal 16	44
5. Experiences of the sdg fund towards achieving goal 16	51
5.1. Colombia: Productive and food secure territories for a peaceful and resilient cauca	54
5.2. Côte d'ivoire: Joint programme on poverty reduction in san pedro region	56
5.3. Sierra leone: Enabling sustainable livelihoods through improved natural resource governance and economic diversification in the kono district	59
6. Conclusions	63
7. References	65

	Page		Page
CHAPTER 2			
SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCE ALL FORMS OF VIOLENCE AND RELATED DEATH RATES EVERYWHERE	69		
METOU BRUSIL MIRANDA			
1. Introduction	70		
2. A total rejection of violence in the world	77		
2.1. <i>Violence as a violation of human rights</i>	77		
A. A solid international legal framework for combating violence	78		
a. The universal legal instruments	78		
b. Regional legal instruments against violence	85		
B. All forms of violence constitute a breach of the law ...	87		
a. Common forms of violence in peacetime –physical violence– mental or psychological abuse	88		
b. Armed conflict as a blatant expression of violence	91		
2.2. <i>Violence as a serious obstacle to achieving peace and justice</i> ...	93		
A. Violence is a brake on development	93		
a. The consequences of violence on the health of its victims	93		
b. The consequences of violence on the economy ..	94		
3. A consensus still sought on the best measures to combat violence at all levels of society	97		
3.1. <i>Difficulties for states to implement international commitments at national level</i>	98		
A. The problem of the adoption of a national law against violence	99		
B. Means of preventing violence	103		
a. Acting on the causes of violence	104		
b. Increase awareness of violence	107		
c. Establishing good governance to fight and end violence	108		
c.1. Good governance as a tool to end violence	108		
		c.2. Good practices: Strategies to end violence at the municipal and local levels	110
		3.2. <i>Capacity-building of judicial bodies to end impunity for perpetrators of violence</i>	112
		A. Ending impunity at the national level	113
		B. Ending impunity for violence at the international level	115
		a. Failure of global justice systems	115
		b. Alternative approaches to formal systems of justice. Recommendations and conclusion	117
		CHAPTER 3	
		END ABUSE, EXPLOITATION, TRAFFICKING AND ALL FORMS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST AND TORTURE OF CHILDREN	121
		ÁNGELES CANO LINARES	
		1. Introduction: SDGs and the end of violence against children	122
		2. Children trafficking	123
		3. The sustainable development goals and trafficking in persons, especially children	124
		4. Human trafficking and children trafficking	128
		4.1. <i>Single crime but with some different elements</i>	128
		4.2. <i>Trafficking in persons</i>	130
		A. The definition and its elements	131
		B. International framework for action to implement the trafficking in persons protocol: The 3 ps paradigm: Prosecution, protection and prevention	133
		5. Some particular aspects of children trafficking	137
		5.1. <i>Main purposes of child trafficking</i>	140
		5.2. <i>Sings indicators and effects of child trafficking</i>	146
		5.3. <i>Protection and prevention</i>	148
		6. Children among main targets of human traffickers	150
		6.1. <i>Evolution and data</i>	151

	<i>Page</i>
6.2. <i>Regional overviews</i>	154
A. Europe	154
B. North and Central America and the Caribbean	155
C. South America	156
D. East Asia and the Pacific	156
E. South Asia	157
F. Sub-Saharan Africa	157
G. North Africa and the Middle East	159
 CHAPTER 4	
PROMOTE THE RULE OF LAW AT THE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS AND ENSURE EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL	161
JUAN MENDOZA DÍAZ	
1. Access to justice as a sustainable development target	162
2. Progress in the attempts to achieve access to justice	162
3. Conceptual Definition of Access to Justice as a Universal Right. Scientific Doctrine's Early Steps	166
4. Access to justice for the unequal	169
5. Discriminatory challenges and related efforts	172
5.1. Age	172
A. Children and teenagers	172
B. Older persons	176
5.2. Disability	179
5.3. Gender as a discrimination factor	182
6. Brasilia regulations as a paradigmatic instrument of access to justice for vulnerable people	187
7. Lastly: the role of justices and public policies	190

CHAPTER 5

COMBATting AGAINST TERRORISM AND INTERNATIONAL CRIME AS GOALS OF AGENDA 2030. POLICIES AND INSTRUMENTS PROPOSED FROM INTERNATIONAL LAW ...

SAGRARIO MORÁN BLANCO

1. Introduction. Current status of criminal and terrorist violence: Difficulties in progressing towards achieving sustainable development goals	194
2. The fight against organised crime in order to achieve goal 16 of Agenda 2030	197
2.1. Concept of organized crime and its main effects on the international society	199
2.2. Legal and technical instruments in the fight against organized crime	201
A. Global instruments: United Nations framework	202
B. Regional instruments in the fight against Organized Crime	204
3. International terrorism, a threat to achieving the sustainable development goals Agenda 2030	206
3.1. Legal policies and instruments in the fight against jihadist terrorism following 11S	209
A. International progress: The United Nations	209
B. Progress in the fight against terrorism at a regional level	211
3.2. Increase of terrorist violence since the second decade of the 21st century	215
4. Prospects. Proposals to help reach Goal 16	220
5. Conclusions	222

CHAPTER 6

THE PREVENTION AND FIGHT AGAINST CRIME AND RECOVERY AND RETURN OF STOLEN ASSETS ACCOUNTING FOR SECURITY AND JUSTICE IN THE DEVELOPMENT

	<i>Page</i>
AGENDA 2030. POLICIES AND INSTRUMENTS PROPOSED FROM INTERNATIONAL LAW	225
FRANCISCO JIMÉNEZ GARCÍA	
1. The prevention and combating of organised crime (corruption and money laundering) and recovery and return of stolen assets: Accounting for security and justice in the development Agenda 2030	227
1.1. <i>Prevention and fight against organised crime: The fight against corruption for inclusive societies and accountable and effective institutions at all levels. The economic cost of corruption</i>	227
1.2. <i>Measures to prevent and combat corruption</i>	230
A. The need for a definition of corruption: Giving visibility to corruption as a serious crime and violation of human rights	230
B. United Nations Convention against Corruption: Preventive, control and protection measures	232
2. Prevention and fight against organised crime: Money laundering as an autonomous crime of universal scope to achieve objective 16 of agenda 2030	239
2.1. <i>Prevention and fight money laundering and illicit financial flows: Financial intelligence units, international cooperation, exchange of information and due diligence measures</i>	241
2.2. <i>International regulation against money laundering. Special reference to the fatf system</i>	245
3. Confiscation of proceeds of crime and the return of stolen assets as mechanisms of reparation and justice against social damages caused by organized crime	248
3.1. <i>Confiscation and the return of stolen assets: "Crime does not pay"</i>	249
3.2. <i>Essential functions of asset recovery: Justice and reparation of the damage caused to the victim and society</i>	254
4. Conclusions	257

CHAPTER 7

SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY IN ALL THEIR FORMS. DEVELOP EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND TRANSPARENT INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS	259
--	-----

JOÃO ABREU DE FARIA BILHIM

1. Introduction	260
2. Institutional culture	262
3. Institutional reforms and public service ethics	266
4. Institutional transparency based on values	272
4.1. <i>Values, basis of transparency</i>	272
4.2. <i>Technology and institutional transparency</i>	279
5. Conclusion	281

CHAPTER 8

ENSURE RESPONSIVE, INCLUSIVE, PARTICIPATORY AND REPRESENTATIVE DECISION-MAKING AT ALL LEVELS	285
---	-----

AKIKO ITO

1. Introduction	285
2. Disability and the recent global development agendas	287
3. International normative frameworks on disability and political participation	290
4. Inclusive, participatory and representative decisions from a disability perspective	292
4.1. <i>Constitution</i>	292
4.2. <i>Elections and voting</i>	294
4.3. <i>Parliamentary seats and public sector employment</i>	296
4.4. <i>Access to public information</i>	298
4.5. <i>Access to public services: Opportunities in the digital era</i>	300
5. Conclusion and next steps	304

	<i>Page</i>
CHAPTER 9	
THE CHALLENGE OF GLOBAL GOVERNANCE IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA	305
IBRAHIM AWAD	
1. Introduction	306
2. The peculiarity of SDG 16.8	307
3. Interpreting broadened and strengthened participation in institutions of global governance	309
4. Reform and membership of developing countries in the security council	312
5. Participation in economic institutions of global governance ..	317
5.1. <i>The WTO</i>	317
5.2. <i>The G20</i>	321
6. Regional and sub-regional schemes as institutions of global governance	323
7. Responsibility for the implementation of SDG 16.8	324
8. Concluding remarks	326
CHAPTER 10	
PROVIDE LEGAL IDENTITY FOR ALL, INCLUDING BIRTH REGISTRATION	329
EVA MENDUIÑA GORDÓN	
EMILIA VON BARDELEBEN	
1. Introduction	330
1.1. <i>Definition of identity</i>	331
1.2. <i>Concept of identity in the sustainable development goals</i>	333
1.3. <i>Legal foundations of identity</i>	336
2. The individual and collective effects of non-registration	339
2.1. <i>Effect of registration on the individual: Lack of registration and infringement of human rights</i>	339
2.2. <i>Non-registration and the enjoyment of rights</i>	340
2.3. <i>Discrimination</i>	345

2.4. <i>Effect of non-registration on the community</i>	349
3. Barriers to the effective implementation of the right to a legal identity for all	352
3.1. <i>Barriers to access to registration</i>	352
3.2. <i>Barriers at the national level</i>	356
3.3. <i>Barriers at the international level</i>	359
3.4. <i>Barriers to the reliability of registration</i>	359
CHAPTER 11	
ENSURE PUBLIC ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND PROTECT FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS	365
MAKANE MOÏSE MBENGUE	
SUSANNA WALTMAN	
1. Introduction	366
2. Access to information protects fundamental freedoms and ensures sustainable development	367
2.1. <i>Access to information as a human right</i>	369
2.2. <i>Access to information in the sustainable development context</i> ...	373
2.3. <i>Access to information and protection of fundamental rights under national law</i>	378
2.4. <i>Challenges relating to access to information and protection of fundamental rights</i>	383
2.5. <i>The role of the media to facilitate meaningful access to information</i>	387
3. The tools to implement and monitor public access to information and protection of fundamental freedoms	390
3.1. <i>The global indicators for the SDGs</i>	391
3.2. <i>The role of the global indicators for the monitoring and assessment of SDG target 16.10</i>	393
3.3. <i>Other means for assessing and monitoring SDG target 16.10</i> ...	398
4. Public access to information and protection of fundamental freedoms as a key element of sustainable development	400

	<i>Page</i>
4.1. <i>Access to information is necessary for democracy and inclusive societies</i>	400
4.2. <i>Access to information is necessary to achieve sustainable development</i>	402
4.3. <i>Recommendations to enhance the link and utility of access to information for sustainable development</i>	405
5. Concluding remarks	406
CHAPTER 12	
PROMOTE AND ENFORCE NON-DISCRIMINATORY LAWS AND POLICIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	409
MAGALI DREYFUS	
1. Introduction	410
2. Defining discrimination	412
2.1. <i>General definition</i>	412
2.2. <i>Non-discrimination and equality</i>	413
2.3. <i>Legal definition</i>	414
A. <i>Principle of non-discrimination</i>	415
B. <i>Forbidden grounds of discrimination in international law</i>	416
3. The non-discrimination principle in sectors	417
3.1. <i>Human rights law</i>	417
3.2. <i>The principle of non-discrimination in environmental law</i>	418
3.3. <i>The principle of non-discrimination in international trade law</i>	420
4. The principle of non-discrimination and sustainable development	421
4.1. <i>Defining sustainable development</i>	421
4.2. <i>Non-discrimination and sustainable development</i>	422
5. Implementing the non-discrimination principle and Goal 16b	424
5.1. <i>Legal value of the non-discrimination principle</i>	425
5.2. <i>Eradicating discrimination in the domestic context</i>	426

5.3. <i>The use of indicators</i>	427
5.4. <i>The limited scope of Goal 16b and potential steps ahead</i>	429
6. Conclusion	430
7. References	437
CHAPTER 13	
CONCLUSIONS: FUTURE TRENDS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL	441
RANGITA DE SILVA DE ALWIS	
1. Introduction: Understanding prevention	443
2. Part I: Reacting to boundaries in flux	444
3. Countering and preventing violent extremism	445
4. Preventing relapses into conflict	450
5. Preventing cyber-attacks	451
6. Preventing child abuse: Child marriage as a case study	454
7. Part II: Reforming quantitative prediction methods	459
ANNEXED	465