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• 603 million women live in countries where domestic violence is not considered a crime

Corruption, bribery, theft, and tax evasion cost
 \$1.26 trillion per year for developing countries

• Every minute, nearly **20 people** are displaced as a result of conflict or persecution

• There are 10 million stateless people around the world who have been denied a nationality

FACTS & FIGURES

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT 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

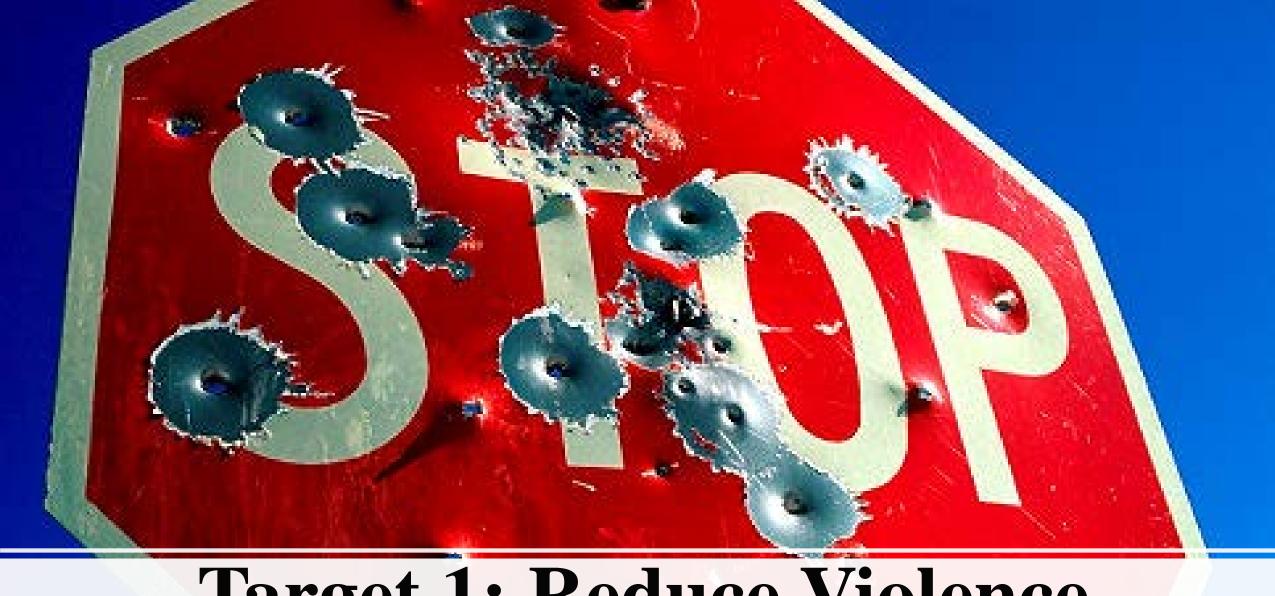


Video: Global Initiative SDG 16

https://youtu.be/RfEoZxsDifE

Main Targets

Reduce all forms of violence & death rates everywhere End abuse, exploitation, & trafficking against children Reduce corruption & bribery in all forms



Target 1: Reduce Violence

FORMS OF VIOLENCE

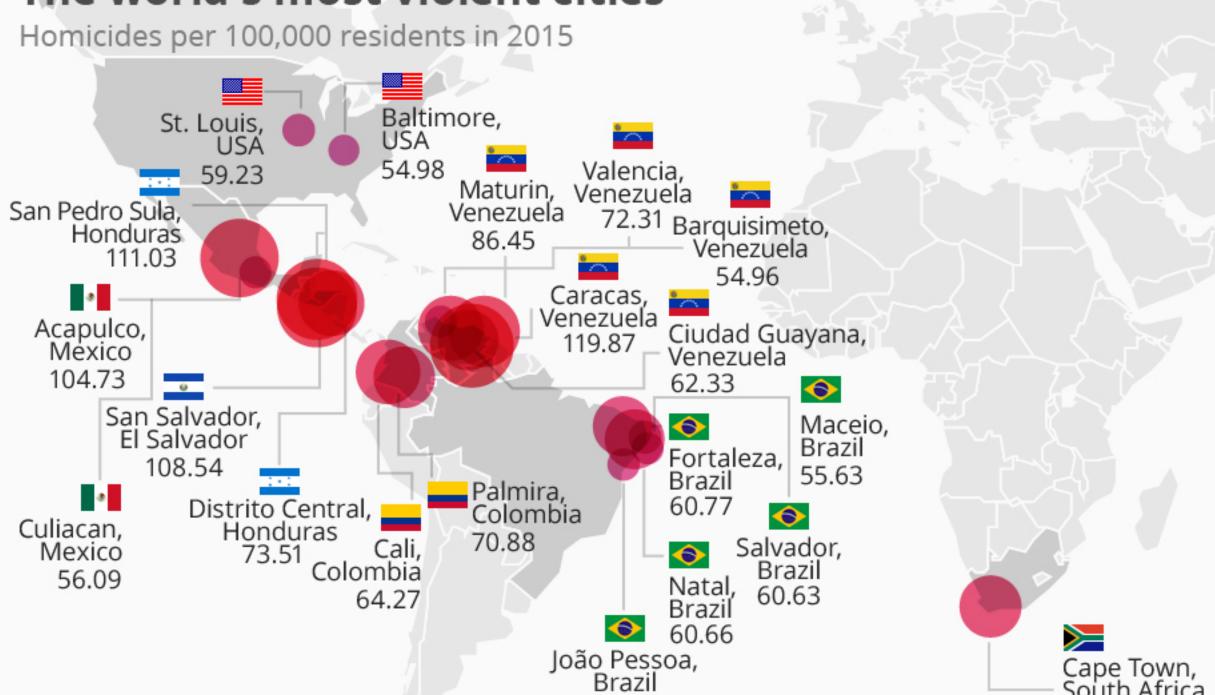
Homicide

An act by one person that results in another person's death

Conflict-Related Deaths

Results directly from acts of armed violence and indirectly in the context of war

The world's most violent cities



Explosive Violence

2

3

In February 2018,
Action on Armed
Violence recorded
4,228 deaths and
injuries from 358
incidents of explosive
violence around the
world.

Civilians accounted for 82% (3,466) of the deaths and injuries recorded.

32% of all civilian casualties from explosive violence last month were caused by air strikes.

20% were caused by improvised explosive devices (IEDs).

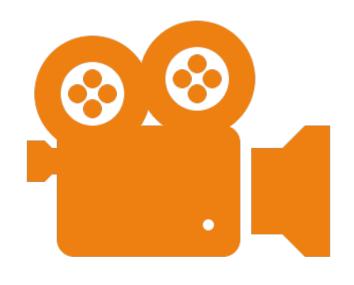
9% by ground-launched explosives.

According to civilian causalities, the five worst impacted countries were

Syria, Yemen, Libya, Iraq, & Somalia.



VIDEO The War in Yemen Explained in 3 Minutes



https://youtu.be/nLRgdFP-s30

What Happened?

In January 2015, Yemen's President Ali
Abdullah Saleh stepped down from
power. His step down was caused by
protests starting in 2011.

A group called the Houthis, unhappy
with the new President Hadi's rule, took
control of Yemen's capital Sanaa and
territory in northern Yemen.



Houthis, Saudi Arabia, AQAP, ISIS

- The release of prisoners caused civil unrest during a period of conflict between the Houthis, Saudi Arabia, and the Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP).
 - AQAP is a common enemy of Houthis and Saudi Arabia.
- ISIS claimed responsibility for bombings of mosques frequented by Houthis in Sanaa.
- Violence and death caused by the warfare between all of these groups have cost thousands of civilian lives.









Abuse

To treat (a person or an animal) with cruelty or violence, especially regularly or repeatedly

Exploitation

The action of treating someone unfairly in order to benefit from their work

Trafficking

To deal or trade in something illegal like sex trafficking

Key Terms

Case Study - Thailand

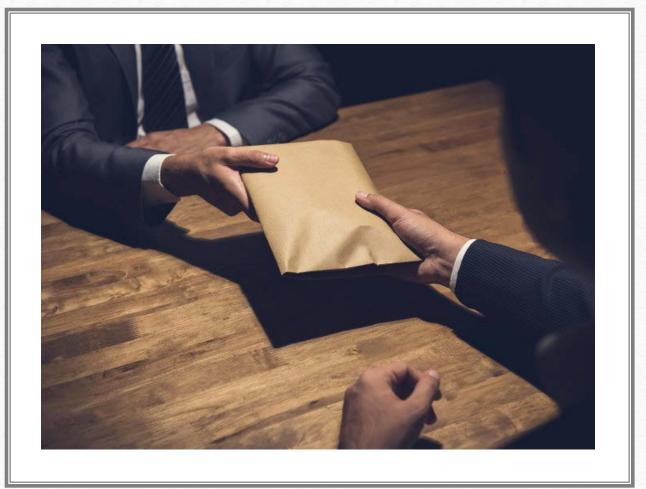
- Most notorious for trafficking
- \$12 billion industry
- Mafia collaborations
- Thailand is one of the first
 Asian countries to be affected
 by AIDs



Countermeasures

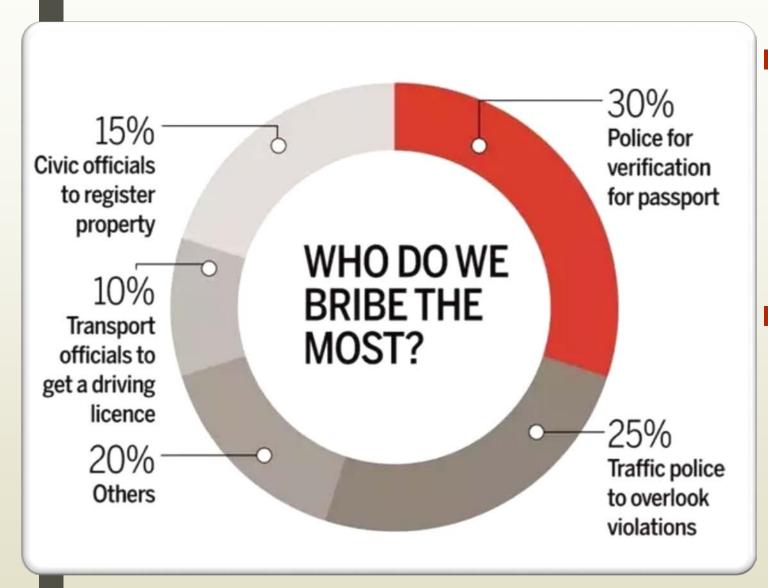
- Law enforcement has very little to no resources
- Only half of the 42 people or organizations prosecuted for human trafficking received jail time
- There's very little the Thai government can accomplish
- But, efforts are still being made with the help of other countries to combat this issue





Discussion Question 1

- What is Corruption?
- What is Bribery?



- Corruption dishonest or fraudulent
 conduct by those in
 power, typically
 involving bribery
- Bribery the act of giving or receiving something of value in exchange for some kind of influence or action in return



Global Corruption Video

https://youtu.be/ybUstRYy1dU



#1 Most Corrupt Country in the World

Somalia

- Emerging from state collapse due to Civil War from 1986-1992
- Rebel groups continue to fight for territory
- Al-Shabaab terrorizes the country
- Government tolerates illegal activities for bribes
- Lack of protection for journalists and NGOs
- Drought resulted in food shortages

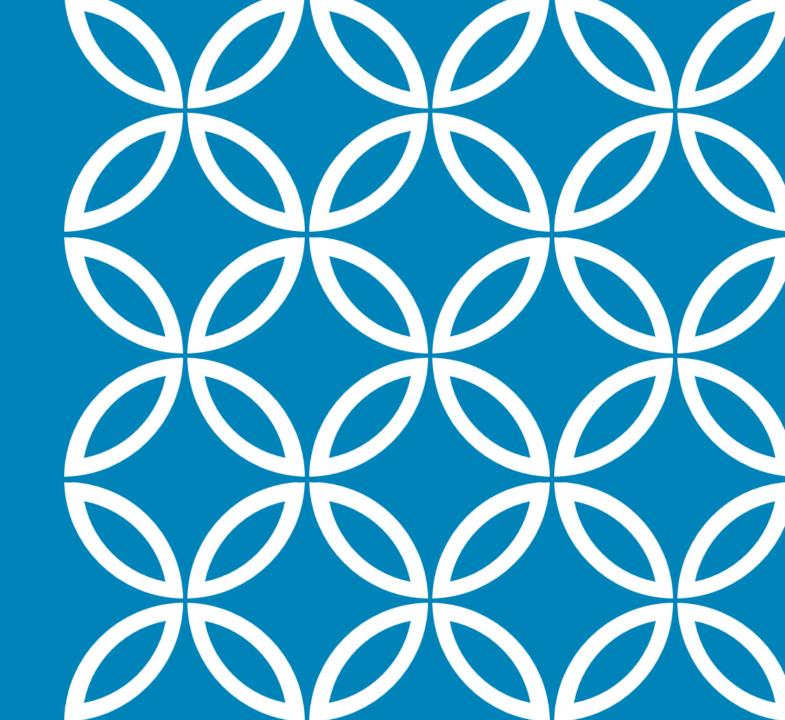


#8 Most Corrupt Country in the World

North Korea

- One of the most repressive authoritarian states in the world ruled for 7 decades by the Kim family
- Generates fearful obedience by using public executions, arbitrary detention, forced labor
- Tightend travel restrictions to prevent North Koreans from escaping
- Gross human rights violations by government: murder, enslavement, torture, imprisonment, rape

WHAT IS BEING DONE?





NGOS AND IGOS HELP

- Amnesty International
- Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- UNICEF #EndViolence
- UN Counter Terrorism Committee

PROGRESS IN HUMAN TRAFFICKING

- Countries better at detecting victims of trafficking
- Globally, women and girls are more likely to be victims of trafficking in 2014. However, this is slowly declining, from 84% in 2004 to 71% in 2014.
- Victims trafficked for sexual exploitation has declined but forced labor has increased

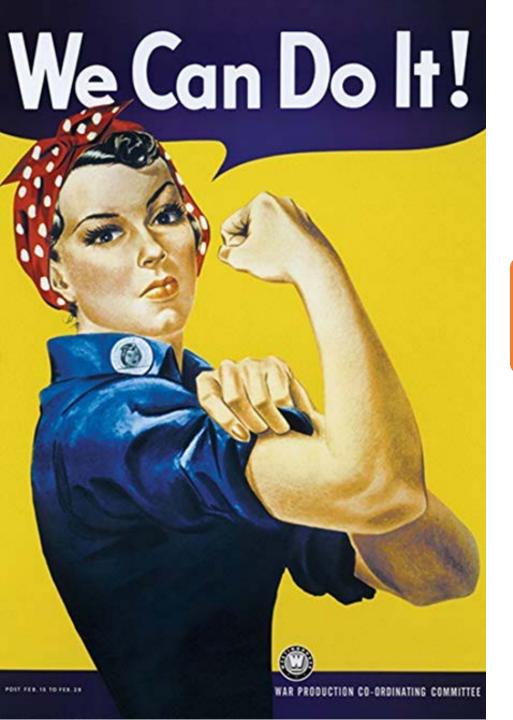




PROGRESS IN OVERALL HUMAN RIGHTS



- By the end of 2016, 37% of countries had a national human rights institution that was within international standards
- More than 110 countries have adopted freedom of information and policies
- Freedom of information has increased steadily, but slow or inefficient implementation of such laws remains a concern



Final Discussion Questions

What do you think?

How can we start to help?

Is there a solution?