16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

By Jasmyn Tang
• 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
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Reduce</th>
<th>all forms of violence &amp; death rates everywhere</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>End</td>
<td>abuse, exploitation, &amp; trafficking against children</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Reduce</td>
<td>corruption &amp; bribery in all forms</td>
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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
Homicides per 100,000 residents in 2015

- St. Louis, USA: 59.23
- Baltimore, USA: 54.98
- Maturin, Venezuela: 86.45
- Valencia, Venezuela: 72.31
- Caracas, Venezuela: 119.87
- Ciudad Guayana, Venezuela: 62.33
- Acapulco, Mexico: 104.73
- San Pedro Sula, Honduras: 111.03
- San Salvador, El Salvador: 108.54
- Culiacan, Mexico: 56.09
- Distrito Central, Honduras: 73.51
- Cali, Colombia: 70.88
- Palmira, Colombia: 64.27
- Fortaleza, Brazil: 60.77
- Natal, Brazil: 60.66
- João Pessoa, Brazil: 60.66
- Salvador, Brazil: 60.63
- Cape Town, South Africa
- Maceio, Brazil: 55.63
Explosive Violence

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.
ISIS Trail of Terror

[Map of Saudi Arabia and the Arabian Sea]
Target #2: End Abuse
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Key Terms</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abuse</td>
<td>To treat (a person or an animal) with cruelty or violence, especially regularly or repeatedly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exploitation</td>
<td>The action of treating someone unfairly in order to benefit from their work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trafficking</td>
<td>To deal or trade in something illegal like sex trafficking</td>
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</table>
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
Target 3: Reduce Corruption
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
- Tightened travel restrictions to prevent North Koreans from escaping
- Gross human rights violations by government: murder, enslavement, torture, imprisonment, rape
WHAT IS BEING DONE?
VIOLENCE IS THERE, EVEN WHEN YOU DON’T SEE IT.

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?