

FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE
OUTCOME DOCUMENT

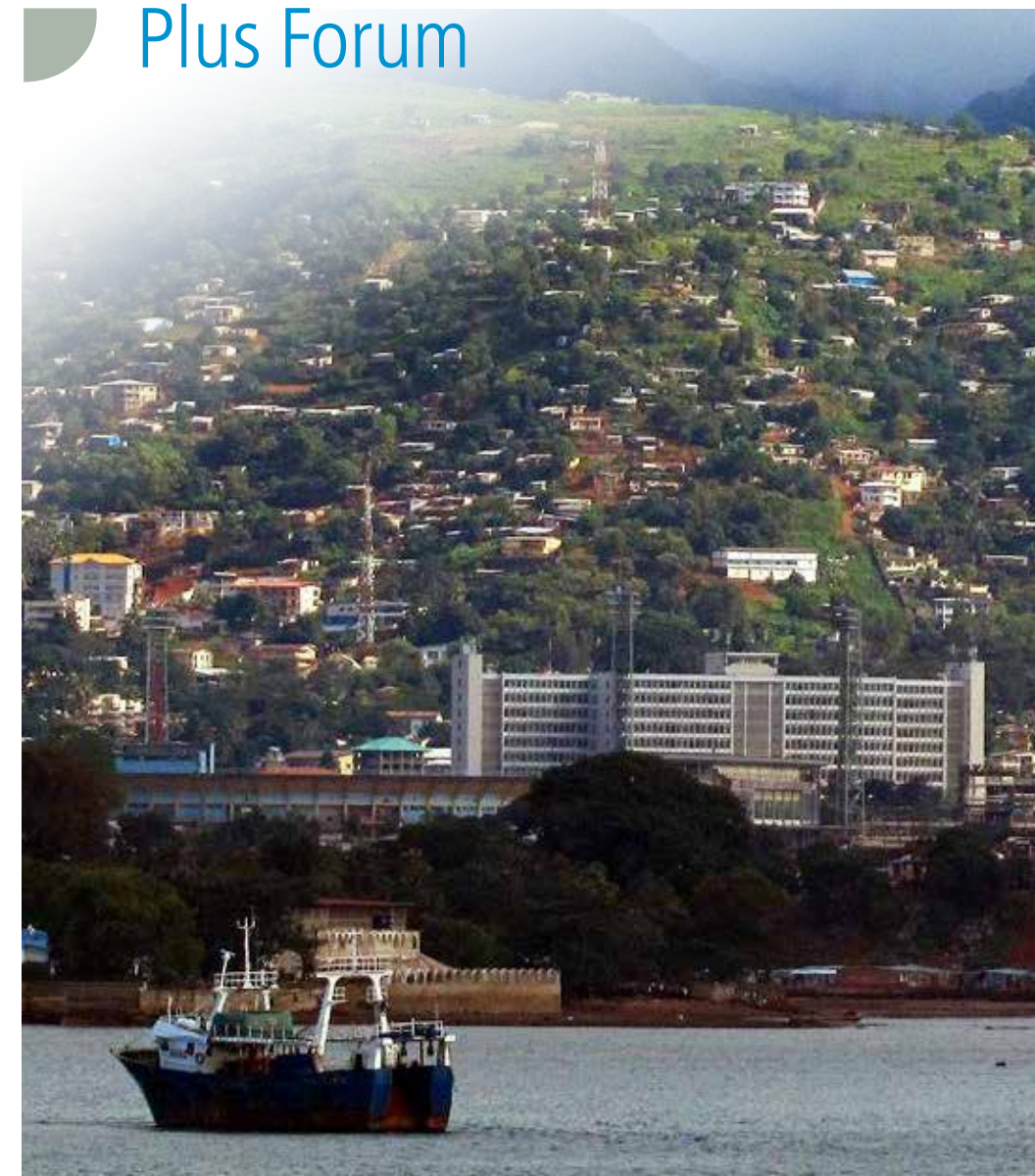
2018 ANNUAL SHOWCASE



Sixteen
Plus Forum



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Sustainable Development Goal 16+ includes SDG 16, its related 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development targets for peaceful, just, and inclusive societies, and its links to other UN agendas, such as Sustaining Peace. It offers an opportunity to fully realize the 2030 Agenda as an integrated, indivisible, and mutually-reinforcing whole.ⁱ

Providing a central platform for review and follow-up on the 2030 Agenda, the High-level Political Forum invites member states to present a Voluntary National Review (VNR) on their country's efforts to achieve the SDGs, and in particular, those SDGs being reviewed "in-depth." With member states and civil society present, these reviews serve as an opportunity for countries to report on progress made and steps to be taken.

In 2019 and under the theme of Empowering People and Ensuring Inclusiveness and Equality, SDG 16 will be reviewed, along with SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 8 (Employment and Decent Work for All), SDG 10 (Reducing Inequalities), SDG 13 (Climate) and SDG 17 (Partnerships).ⁱⁱ More than 50 member states have already registered to present, many of which will be doing so for the first time.

HLPF 2019, and the subsequent "SDG Summit" at the UN General Assembly in September 2019, provide an opportunity to take stock of where we are in implementation and process, galvanize political will in support of SDG 16+, commit to action going forward, and further the movement for societies free from fear and violence.



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FOREWORD



Dear Colleagues, dear Friends,

Thank you for your interest in SDG 16+ and the 2018 16+ Forum Annual Showcase in Sierra Leone — the second Annual Showcase ever to be held, and the first in Africa. We were delighted to hold this global gathering in Freetown, particularly as Sierra Leone is the current Chair of the g7+ group of countries. The collaborative roles of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Planning and Economic Development, and Justice and the Attorney General's Office were particularly commendable.

Bringing together stakeholders and sectors from 35 countries, the Sierra Leone Annual Showcase focused on lessons learned, solutions, and challenges in advancing peaceful, just, and inclusive societies. In addition to a national and local focus, this Annual Showcase brought in regional dimensions, highlighting the work of regional and sub-regional organizations in advancing peace, prevention, and sustainable development.

With the breadth of SDG 16+ addressed throughout, from capacity-building workshops to field visits, and plenary to breakout sessions, "peaceful societies" provided the flagship theme of this year's Annual Showcase. Given its relevance to Sierra Leone's national context, and its links to Sustaining Peace, discussions around the policy and practice of prevention, addressing root causes, and strengthening local resilience provided a fruitful opening for additional, in-depth exchanges on inclusion, accountable institutions, and access to justice across national contexts.

With an eye to the High-level Political Forum in July 2019 and the SDG Summit in September, this Annual Showcase provided additional impetus and energy for the movement behind SDG 16+ and for multi-stakeholder inclusion in process and product. As a catalytic component of an integrated and indivisible agenda, interlinkages across the 2030 agenda also featured in discussions, as well as the myriad of stakeholders required to realize its full implementation.

To achieve peace, justice, and inclusion, it is critical that we all work together to implement lasting solutions to reduce violence, deliver justice, combat corruption, and ensure inclusive participation at all levels, and at all times.

Thank you to all who participated and offered their experience, expertise, and insights. We hope that you view this document as a living resource, and find it useful in your work in the years ahead, as we continue in our collective efforts to build the movement for SDG 16+ and the realization of communities free from fear and violence.

With thanks,

Dr. Francis M. Kai-Kai,
Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission
of Sierra Leone to the United Nations

Mr. Bonian Golmohammadi
Secretary-General of the World Federation
of United Nations Associations

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



From strengthening institutions and inclusive, participatory decision-making processes to addressing corruption, providing access to justice for all, significantly reducing all forms of violence everywhere, and building peace, SDG 16 continues to highlight the universality of the 2030 Agenda and provide a lynchpin from which to further strengthen interlinkages across the Sustainable Development Goals, while providing practical links to Sustaining Peace. Its landmark adoption emphasized a global commitment to peace, justice, and inclusion as critical to development, and vice versa.

This year's Annual Showcase in Sierra Leone explored local, national, and regional dimensions to advancing SDG 16+. Opening with a focus on the host, and then broadening to include both regional and global perspectives, discussions highlighted early warning mechanisms and the role of regional and sub-regional organizations in peace and prevention, the importance of transitional justice, Truth and Reconciliation Commission recommendations, and the need for safe spaces, youth empowerment, and women's participation in decision-making and leadership. Additional topics addressed include: technology and public service delivery, tackling corruption, the role of formal and informal mechanisms in delivering justice for all, flexible financing, and data-driven policies and partnerships.

In the lead-up to the 2019 High-Level Political Forum, when SDG 16 will be under review among others, this Outcome Document aims to outline innovative best practices and policy recommendations for SDG 16+ implementation at the national, regional, and local level. Based on this year's discussions, the following takeaways have been highlighted:

- Prioritize Inclusion in Policy, Process, and Implementation
- Utilize and Leverage Complementary Frameworks and Agendas
- Rebuild Trust in Institutions and Public Service Delivery
- Invest in Actionable and Accessible Data
- Strengthen Inter-Ministerial/Agency Coordination and Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships
- Mobilize Regional and Sub-Regional Organizations for Peace and Prevention

H.E. Dr. Alie Kabba, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sierra Leone, providing closing remarks for the Annual Showcase.

H.E. Dr. Priscilla Schwartz, Attorney General and Minister of Justice, giving opening remarks at the formal reception of the Annual Showcase. Dr. Schwartz is also a chair of the Taskforce for Justice, an initiative of the Pathfinders, that WFUNA partnered with to organize the plenary and breakout sessions focused on justice and the rule of law.

H.E. Nabeela Tunis, Minister of Planning and Economic Development, providing opening remarks during the formal reception of the Annual Showcase.



SDG 16



To promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Specific targets, indicators and means of implementation included in the appendix.

The 16+ Forum is a partnership and platform of twelve member states, including Australia, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Georgia, Guatemala, Peru, the Republic of Korea, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Timor-Leste, and Tunisia, the g7+ and with the World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA) as its Secretariat.

Please note that Costa Rica and Peru joined the 16+ Forum after the Annual Showcase in Freetown, Sierra Leone.

Beyond SDG 16, **16+** includes SDG 16 interlinkages to the 2030 Agenda, as mutually interdependent and reinforcing, and its links to other agendas, including Sustaining Peace.

H.E. Dr. Francis Kai-Kai, Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations, providing opening remarks during a field visit to the Legal Aid Board in Waterloo.



In order 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 levels and at all times. The concept of ‘sustaining peace’ has emerged as a new and comprehensive approach to preventing the outbreak, continuation and recurrence of conflict. This marks a clear break from the past, when efforts to build peace were perceived to be mainly restricted to post-conflict contexts.

The concept...recognizes that a comprehensive approach is required across the peace continuum, from conflict prevention, through peacemaking, peacekeeping and long-term development. As such, it necessitates an ‘integrated and coherent approach among relevant political, security and development actors, within and outside the United Nations system.

—H.E. Dr. Francis M. Kai-Kai
Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations

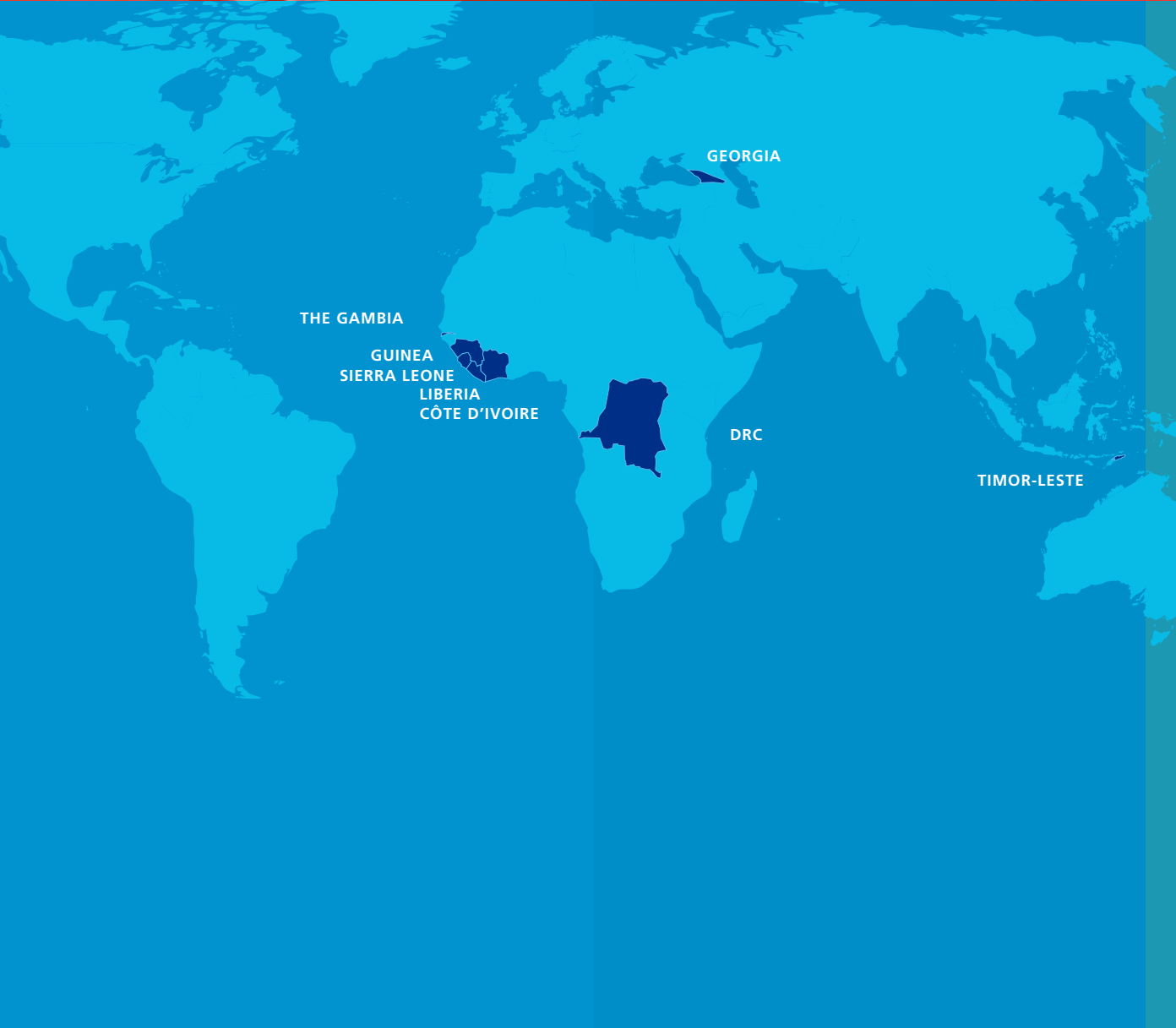
INTRODUCTION +

Bringing together over 180 participants from 35 countries, the 16+ Forum Annual Showcase in Freetown, Sierra Leone provided a space for governments, civil society, the UN, academia, and the private sector to share in their experience and aspirations in advancing SDG 16+ across countries and contexts. Through capacity building sessions, field visits, and panel and breakout discussions, this multi-day conference allowed participants to share best practices, challenges, and solutions in SDG 16+ implementation, reinforce collective commitment, and strengthen efforts to realize and build a movement for peaceful, just, and inclusive societies.

With peaceful societies as its flagship theme, the importance of sustaining peace, and its practical linkages to SDG 16 was drawn out, from prevention to transitional justice, access to justice for all, and inclusive development.

In slight departure from the inaugural global gathering in Tbilisi, Georgia in 2017, this Annual Showcase highlighted a regional lens to SDG 16+. As Chair of the g7+, and an active member of the 16+ Forum, the Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just, and Inclusive Societies, and the Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Peaceful, Just, and Inclusive Societies, the global leadership that Sierra Leone has demonstrated with regards to SDG 16+ made it a timely host for the Second Annual Showcase.

From left to right: H.E. Jacqueline Konan, Deputy Secretary General of the Mano River Union; H.E. Tunde Ajisomo, Special Representative of the President of the Economic Community of West African States Commission in Liberia; H.E. Dr. Francis M. Kai-Kai, Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations; Dr. Isata Mahoi, National Coordinator of the West African Network for Peacebuilding; and Ms. Basita Michael, President of the Sierra Leone Bar Association.



FLAGSHIP THEME: PEACE, PREVENTION, AND ADDRESSING ROOT CAUSES

THE SIERRA LEONE EXPERIENCE

As host of the second Annual Showcase, initial discussions built upon Sierra Leone's recent elections (March 2018) and its national experience following the end of a decade-long civil war (1991–2002). Focus was placed upon the need for prevention, justice during the transitional period from conflict to peace, as well as the necessity of addressing root causes to ensure that conflict does not return, and that peace can be sustained. Over the last fifteen years, Sierra Leone has undertaken efforts to rebuild its national institutions and infrastructure. These efforts have been recently furthered by President, Brig. Julius Maada Bio, and his government's "New Direction" policy agenda, which has set its ambitions on addressing the Truth and Reconciliation Commissionⁱⁱⁱ (2002–2004) recommendations, and which underlines the importance of inclusion, accountability, and the rule of law in the national development process and agenda. The first national technical validation of the final draft of the new National Development Plan took place in December 2018.

The new government will present its Voluntary National Review (VNR) in 2019, with national consultations to be held at the provincial and local level ahead of the High-Level Political Forum. Reinforced by its leadership as Chair of the g7+ and its aspiration to become a middle-income country by 2030, this will be the second time Sierra Leone will present a VNR, having been one of the first 22 countries to do so in 2016.^{iv}

DIRECTLY RELEVANT SDG 16 TARGETS FOR PEACEFUL SOCIETIES

- + 16.1 Reducing all Forms of Violence
- + 16.2 Ending Abuse, Exploitation, Trafficking and All Violence and Torture Against Children

SDG 16+ Targets for Peaceful Societies- see Appendix

2030 AGENDA INTERLINKAGES HIGHLIGHTED BELOW- SDG 4 (EDUCATION), SDG 5 (GENDER EQUALITY), AND SDG 1 (ENDING POVERTY)

SOLUTIONS

- + Commissions
- + Empowering and Protecting Marginalized Populations — Implementing Laws and Legislation
- + Early Warning Mechanisms and Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships



1) COMMISSIONS

Independent Commission on Peace and National Cohesion

With the aim of addressing electorate divisions and 2018 election-related violence, consolidating peace, and advancing inclusive governance, the Sierra Leone Government announced the creation of the Commission for Peace and National Cohesion, to be established in 2019.

In complementing the work of the National Commission for Democracy, the Anti-Corruption Commission, the Political Parties Registration Commission, and others, much attention has been placed upon the formation of this Commission to address root causes and implement the TRC recommendations without duplicating efforts. Working in conjunction with UNDP Sierra Leone and supported by a number of local civil society organizations, the Office of the Chief Minister is to finalize a Green Paper, which will then provide an overview of the Commission's mandate, rationale, and governance structure. This Green Paper is also expected to provide the basis for a National Conference on Peace and National Cohesion. Recommendations stemming from this conference are to complement the Green Paper and ultimately lead to the Commission's establishment in June 2019.^v An emphasis on inclusion is to be made throughout this process.

Political Parties Registration Commission

The Commission for Peace and National Cohesion will also serve to increase transparency during presidential elections, effectively complementing the work of the PPRC, established in 2002 through the Political Parties Act^{vi}. This independent institution is mandated to register political parties, as well as supervise and regulate their conduct to ensure compliance with the 1991 Constitution. Over the last 15 years, the PPRC, with the help of the UN (particularly the UN Peacebuilding Fund) has provided support to political parties, primarily through resources such as vehicles and office equipment. In 2011, it created the All Political Parties Women Association and the All Political Parties Youths Association to advocate for the political empowerment of marginalized populations.

Recently, the PPRC has organized multi-stakeholder meetings and training programs to build the capacity of political parties in conflict mediation and political tolerance, while training officials in political financing and safe-keeping of accounts. The Commission also deregistered 23 dormant political parties that failed to meet the provisions set out by the Political Parties Act.

2) EARLY WARNING MECHANISMS AND MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIPS

The West African Network for Peacebuilding and The Office of National Security, Sierra Leone

While Sierra Leone has experienced four relatively peaceful elections since the end of its civil war, an increasing level of violence has marked each^{vii}.

In order to address this increase, while empowering local citizens, the West African Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP), a regional civil society organization, has established community monitors in Sierra Leone who, in partnership with the Sierra Leone Office of National Security (ONS), are trained on early warning and response actions to help strengthen Sierra Leone's security architecture^{viii}. WANEP's National Network in Sierra Leone, which is comprised of 58 local organizations, aims to increase efficient monitoring and reporting on conflict early warning signs as set out by pre-defined indicators of the district in question.^{ix} Ultimately, community members produce daily situation reports,

which are compiled into weekly alerts to help partners better understand local dynamics before response actions are determined. WANEP has set up an online database, the National Early Warning System, in which one can find both the "locate a mediator directory" and all weekly alerts.^x The partnership that was formed between WANEP and the ONS has helped to ensure the implementation of the project and provides a tangible example of cross sectoral partnership in advancing peace and prevention.

In consolidating related civil society work in country, WANEP-SL also helps to organize the Peace and Development Forum, which produces a report outlining action-oriented recommendations for all partners.^{xi}



From left to right: H.E. Nabeela Tunis, Minister of Planning and Economic Development of Sierra Leone; Mr. Habib Mayar, Deputy Secretary-General of the g7+; and Mr. Hugo Fernandes, Executive Officer of the Centro Nacional Chega in Timor-Leste. Both Timor-Leste and Sierra Leone are members of the g7+ (Sierra Leone is the new Chair of the g7+), as well as the 16+ Forum.

SUSTAINING PEACE AND SDG 16

Sustaining Peace indicates a shift in achieving peace and stability, moving away from time-constrained, external, post-conflict interventions towards peacebuilding approaches prioritizing prevention with a whole-system approach in all countries. Sustaining Peace was adopted in 2016 at the UN through dual resolutions put forth by the Security Council and the General Assembly, which highlight the need for nationally-led peacebuilding processes in all stages of development.^{xix} Sustaining Peace places emphasis on the importance of working towards improving the social contract in all contexts with the aim of building resilient societies that can peacefully mediate threats to stability and prevent lapses and/or relapses into conflict.

SDG 16 can help operationalize the structures needed to Sustain Peace. SDG 16 focuses on strengthening the institutions and national capacities needed to address root causes of instability and strengthen social cohesion. This may be achieved by removing mechanisms of exclusion and inequality, building trust between governments and its citizens, and fostering national cohesion and buy-in from civil society through participatory-decision making.

3) EMPOWERING AND PROTECTING MARGINALIZED POPULATIONS—IMPLEMENTING LAWS AND LEGISLATION

Gender Equality, Related Legislation, and Civil Society Advocacy

A driving principle of the 2030 Agenda is to ensure that no one is left behind — inclusion of all in process and product is paramount to achieving sustainable results. Against this backdrop, government legislation has sought to increase female participation in public spaces, strengthen the voice of the youth, and empower the most economically disadvantaged. Three laws, known as the “Gender Justice Laws,” have been passed in the last decade to address gender-based discrimination and fulfill Sierra Leone’s obligations according to the 1979 Convention of the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women: the Domestic Violence Act (DVA) of 2007, the Devolution of Estates Act (DEA) of 2007, and the Registration of Customary Marriages and Divorces Act (RCMDA) of 2009^{xi}. While the DVA has been successfully put in place, implementation of the RCMDA and DEA has been a challenge and much more is to be done to combat gender-based violence and discrimination, ensure that marriages are registered, and that all issues of inheritance fall under formal, rather than customary law.

After identifying gender gaps in the proposal of a new constitution in March 2016, local CSOs and female activists came together to write a 19 point resolution entitled Many Messages One Voice. While none of the recommendations were taken into consideration in the

“Government White Paper” of 2017, CSOs met with a number of Members of Parliament and successfully stopped the Paper from being tabled. Since the change of Government, CSOs have been working with President Bio and his cabinet to thoroughly review policies, regulations, and laws in order to achieve the 40% mark for female representation outlined in the TRC in 2002^{xiii}.

Youth and Addressing Systems of Exclusion

Similarly, youth represent a large portion of marginalized populations in developing countries and provide enormous untapped potential. However, exclusion from participation in public spaces serves to reinforce a lack of trust in the government and public institutions. In Sierra Leone, for example, where 41% of the population is under the age of 14 and 22% is made up of adolescents and young adults^{xiv}, the government has been working to ensure that boys and girls have equal access to primary education, and increase the role played by young adults in decision-making processes. This is being achieved by developing the tertiary education system, in partnership with the private sector, notably with regards to certain areas: “commercial agriculture, renewable energy, waste management, business skills development and entrepreneurship^{xv}.” Additional measures, including allowing pregnant girls to remain in school, should be advanced.

Ensuring that children and adolescents, particularly girls and young women, remain in school through secondary education helps reduce the number of child marriages, teenage pregnancies, and related deaths. As noted in The Missing Peace Report, an Independent Progress Study on Youth, Peace and Security, “severely limited access to education has long-term consequences for their economic prospects and independence, increasing their vulnerability to early and forced marriage, abuse, trafficking, and child labor and exploitation^{xvi}.” A recent quantitative study by UNICEF Sierra Leone has demonstrated that there is a direct relationship between access to education inequality and the likelihood that a country will experience violent conflict^{xvii}. Successful implementation of SDG 16 should not be viewed in isolation from the achievement of other Goals, in this case, SDGs 4 (Quality Education) and 5 (Gender Equality).

While women and girls are the primary victims of human rights abuses, young men face a number of obstacles as well. The work conducted by central governments and civil society organizations should also focus on empowering young men and including them in the decision-making processes. This may start at the local level, where younger generations can play a more prominent role in the development of their community.

Economic Empowerment and Inclusion

Empowering the most economically disadvantaged communities is of paramount importance, and has been a focus of several local CSOs in Sierra Leone. In demonstrating the interlinkages between SDGs 1 and 16, the Sierra Leone Association of Non-Governmental Organizations launched the “Safety Net Project” in 2015, which aims to support the poorest households and most vulnerable communities throughout the country in partnership with the World Bank’s International Development Association, UNICEF, and the Government of Sierra Leone. While this began as a response to the Ebola outbreak, the project continues to support marginalized populations to lift them out of poverty by providing them with regular cash transfers, thereby enabling them to buy food, send their children to school, and protect valuable assets, such as livestock. Since its inception over three years ago, the Safety Net Project has benefited over 120,000 individuals throughout Sierra Leone.^{xviii}

THE REGIONAL EXPERIENCE

In keeping with the flagship theme but looking beyond Sierra Leone's borders, insight was shared on ways by which regional and sub-regional organizations and configurations address root causes and drivers of conflict, with SDG 16+ as an opportunity for change. Peace is a political consideration, which requires political will and active commitment.

Conflicts often transcend national borders, necessitating regional solutions that require joint efforts and increased cooperation by policy makers, regional and sub-regional organizations, and civil society networks. Acknowledging contextual differences across the region, common challenges were voiced: promoting peace and stability in border regions, creating innovative partnerships (across levels and sectors), and the need to fully implement the recommendations made by Truth and Reconciliation Commissions. Against such challenges, solutions and opportunities were also shared.

SOLUTIONS

- + Border Region Patrol Units
- + Regional Missions
- + Truth and Reconciliation Commissions

1) BORDER REGION PATROL UNITS

The Mano River Union and the 15th Protocol

The consolidation of peace and security is crucial in border regions of West Africa. These areas are often left behind in terms of socioeconomic development, and disconnected with decisions taken at capital.

Domestic conflicts can spread past borders into neighboring countries, thereby filling power vacuums. Regional and sub-regional efforts are therefore often well positioned to address drivers of conflict and bridge the gap between the various communities in border regions. National institutions must also be strengthened to address issues in key areas, maintain active border dialogues, and strengthen early warning mechanisms.

The 15th Protocol, signed by the Mano River Union (MRU) in 2000, provides an example of the positive impact coordinated action can have in volatile border regions. The aim is to prevent, control, and avert security related problems in the region by deploying monitoring mechanisms to the common borders of the four MRU Member States (Sierra Leone, Guinea, Liberia, and Côte d'Ivoire).^{xv} It established the Joint Security Committee, composed of several Ministers from each Member State, which deals with border security issues, monitoring, and financial resource mobilization. The 15th Protocol also called for the creation of Joint Border Security and Confidence Building Units, each of which is composed of local community representatives and security agencies from all border regions involved. These units, which have been operationalized, are mandated to sustain and strengthen security in volatile border regions, and monitor regional integration and socioeco-

ECOMIG helped prevent escalation and paved the way for a relatively peaceful transition of power ...

conomic development to consolidate peace and promote social cohesion between border populations. Weekly meetings, discussions, and active information sharing between parties and communities involved are encouraged to promote dialogue, cooperation, and

develop consensus around solutions. Despite progress made, the 15th Protocol has not been adopted into national or local legislation of any MRU Member State, a critical next step for effective implementation.

2) REGIONAL MISSIONS

ECOWAS Military Intervention in the Gambia (ECOMIG)

In 1999, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) adopted the Protocol on the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peacekeeping, and Security. This protocol granted ECOWAS the power to intervene with political and military missions when Member States are faced with threats to peace, security, and stability.^{xxi} This mechanism has been deployed during unconstitutional power ascensions, to provide credibility to elections, support the legitimacy of incoming administrations and, subsequently, strengthen public trust in institutions and prevent destabilization in the region.

In January 2017, the Gambia underwent its first democratic transition of power in 22 years. Instability broke out following the ex-president's refusal to concede after losing the election. In an attempt to prevent an escalation of violence, ECOWAS mandated ECOMIG with support from the African Union and the UN Security Council (with UN Security Council Resolution 2337).^{xxii}

Prior to the 2016 elections, the Gambia was characterized by human rights abuses and weak institutions, making early intervention before the escalation of violence

crucial to national stability. ECOWAS acted in a timely and united manner, mandating ECOMIG before the security situation deteriorated. Regional political pressure was exerted by several Heads of State from the region, urging the ex-president to step down, while military pressure was applied through standby forces positioned along border areas and authorized to intervene if power was not conceded by the deadline outlined in the Gambian Constitution.^{xxiii}

ECOMIG helped prevent escalation and paved the way for a relatively peaceful transition of power from an authoritarian to a democratically-elected regime. Following his inauguration, the incoming president asked the ECOMIG forces to maintain their presence in order to help uphold security during the transition. Currently ECOMIG provides protection and patrol services to government members and in key areas, operates joint patrols with the Gambian armed forces as a confidence building mechanism, and provides training to the Gambian armed forces to "aid the transformation into a modern democratic institution."^{xxiv} (Against such a backdrop, ECOWAS formed formal mediation guidelines in February 2018.)^{xxv}

3) TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSIONS

Transitional justice provides a path for identifying and addressing the root causes of marginalization, exclusion, and discrimination. The following examples highlight the importance and challenges of Truth and Reconciliation Commissions (TRCs) in the region, the

value of formal and informal systems, the need for long-term commitment, and opportunities going forward, particularly with links to sustaining peace.

Sierra Leone

Following the civil war in Sierra Leone, two frameworks for transitional justice were established as the postwar rehabilitation strategy, the TRC and the Special Court for Sierra Leone.^{xxvi} As a national institution, the TRC was created to help impartially record rights violations, respond to the needs of victims, and promote reconciliation, while the joint UN and Sierra Leone-mandated Special Court focused on the investigation of serious violations under Sierra Leonean and international humanitarian law.^{xxvii} The TRC was initially successful, but many of the recommendations remain to be fully implemented. Further, public confusion over the mandates and jurisdiction of the TRC and the Special Court may have undermined the former's success.^{xxviii}

Notwithstanding the critical value and importance of establishing the TRC and Special Court following the brutality and length of the country's civil war, a lack of implementation has hindered subsequent reconciliation and development. Going forward, it is hoped that there will be a reexamination of the TRC to lead to stronger implementation—both through the aforementioned commissions, including the Peace and National Cohesion Commission, as well as the National Commission for Social Action Reparation Programme of War Widows and Victims of Sexual Violence and other social protection programmes.

Liberia

In June 2009, the TRC in Liberia released its report with 107 recommendations, most of which were grounded in the advancement of healthcare, education, and infrastructure development.^{xxix} However, few were implemented or monitored, in part because of the sheer number of recommendations. The TRC outlined a specific reporting process, which called for 28 quarterly reports by the Head of State, however only 4 were completed. Implementation was also derailed due to the indictment of the majority of Liberia's political elites in the final TRC report, many of which still hold positions of power.

In both Sierra Leone and Liberia, the importance of prioritization of recommendations was stressed in order to drive implementation. Further, and for countries in transition, peace agreements and SDG implementation are often inherently linked given institutional realities.

Going forward, it is important to consider if peace agreements are understood as fully implemented once commissions are constituted or when commission recommendations are prioritized and then implemented. It is also important to understand how health services and education are linked to transitional justice outcomes, as many recommendations by TRCs to improve healthcare facilities are often ignored.

EARLY RESPONSE MECHANISMS AND FLEXIBLE FINANCING

In 2004, the AU and the European Union (EU) formed an Early Response Mechanism (ERM) partnership to strengthen the ability and speed at which the African Peace Facility (APF), a key EU financial instrument to support Peace and Security efforts on the continent, can address crises.^{xxx} This is achieved through flexible and rapid access to funding for early action aimed at prevention, mediation, or resolution of conflict. The APF focuses on enhancing political dialogue, strengthening the AU's capacities, and increasing cooperation on addressing root causes. Flexible funding streams mean the AU and local partners can take proactive measures in preventing the escalation of conflict in volatile areas.^{xxxi} In 2017 and through ERM, the AU was able to support the ECOWAS Mission in the Gambia (highlighted previously) in achieving a peaceful and constitutional transition of power and preventing an escalation of violence.

VIEWS FROM AROUND THE WORLD

At this year's Annual Showcase, 35 countries were represented from various sectors working on advancing SDG 16+. Participants put forth challenges that their respective countries are currently facing as well as successes and solutions that have been put in place in addressing peace, prevention, and root causes. The importance of international mechanisms for cooperation, innovative financing strategies, and localizing methods for reconciliation were highlighted.

SOLUTIONS

- + Truth and Reconciliation Commission, Truth and Friendship Commission, Timor-Leste
- + Results Based Financing
- + Economic Integration and Trade

1) TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSIONS

Truth and Friendship Commission, Timor-Leste

The importance of commissions was again reiterated when broadening the lens of reflection to incorporate global perspectives.


In 2017, over a decade after the findings and recommendations of Timor-Leste's Truth and Reconciliation Commission and its Truth and Friendship Commission with Indonesia were published, the government of Timor-Leste mandated the formation of the Centro Nacional Chega! (CNC) to facilitate the implementation

of findings from both truth commissions, and preserve the memory of Timor-Leste's history from the civil war.^{xxxiii} The establishment of the CNC was the result of a decade-long effort by civil society and victims' groups urging the government to fully implement the recommendations of the truth commissions.

The CNC is focused on implementing some of the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, such as the memorialization of Timor-Leste's history, and forming human rights training modules for

TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION AND TRUTH AND FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION OF TIMOR-LESTE

Following the independence of Timor-Leste in 2002, the Commission for Reception, Truth and Reconciliation (CAVR) was established to investigate violations and human rights abuses committed during the Indonesian Occupation from 1974 to 1999, and restore the dignity of victims. CAVR's final report, *Chega! (Enough!)*, was released in 2005 and included recommendations on preventing the recurrence of human rights violations. Shortly after the release of the report, the first bilateral Commission for Truth and Friendship (CTF) between Indonesia and Timor-Leste was established and its final report and recommendations were released in 2008.^{xxxii} The CTF was focused on finding the truth behind the perpetration of violence and made recommendations for institutional reform and reconciliation between Indonesia and Timor-Leste. CTF recommendations and methods of strengthening bilateral relations are discussed annually during Senior Officials Meetings between Indonesia and Timor-Leste.



In short, RBF is implemented to enhance access to justice and security for fragile and conflict affected areas by incentivizing security providers and justice institutions to improve performance, responsiveness, and accountability in line with public expectations.

Investing in justice at the local level improves the delivery of security and justice at the national level.

government institutions. CNC formed a partnership with the Ministry of Education to integrate findings into education curricula, transform memories and narratives into methods for healing, and promote the values of non-violence and human rights.

This year, CNC co-convened capacity-building workshops focused on history and violence prevention with

educators from Timor-Leste, Cambodia, and Guatemala to improve their abilities to teach their country's respective history of conflict and atrocity. These workshops served as an opportunity for educators from countries recently out of conflict to share experiences and best practices, while gaining tools for historical and memory preservation through education.

2) RESULTS BASED FINANCING

Cordaid, The Democratic Republic of the Congo

Investing in justice at the local level improves the delivery of security and justice at the national level. Results Based Financing (RBF) systems make payments conditional on performance to incentivize improved service delivery and governance locally.^{xxxiv} Service providers and institutions, such as hospitals and courts, receive the payments once indicators on performance and output are reached. Indicators for performance monitoring are jointly identified with communities to foster cohesion between citizens, institutions, and the government. Since contributions are delivered directly to the service providers, they decide for themselves how to allocate funds, thus improving efficiency and autonomy.

In short, RBF is implemented to enhance access to justice and security for fragile and conflict affected areas by incentivizing security providers and justice institutions to improve performance, responsiveness, and accountability in line with public expectations. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, for example, Cordaid uses RBF when providing funding for programs centered around improving public administration, health services, and justice at the local level, while engaging women and local communities. Government-mandated, local security committees were reinstated to foster dialogue and rebuild trust between the community, local authorities, and police magistrates. Analyses of security issues, like land conflicts, gender-based violence, and corruption, informed the development of local security plans with indicators created for various actors, such as police and courts.

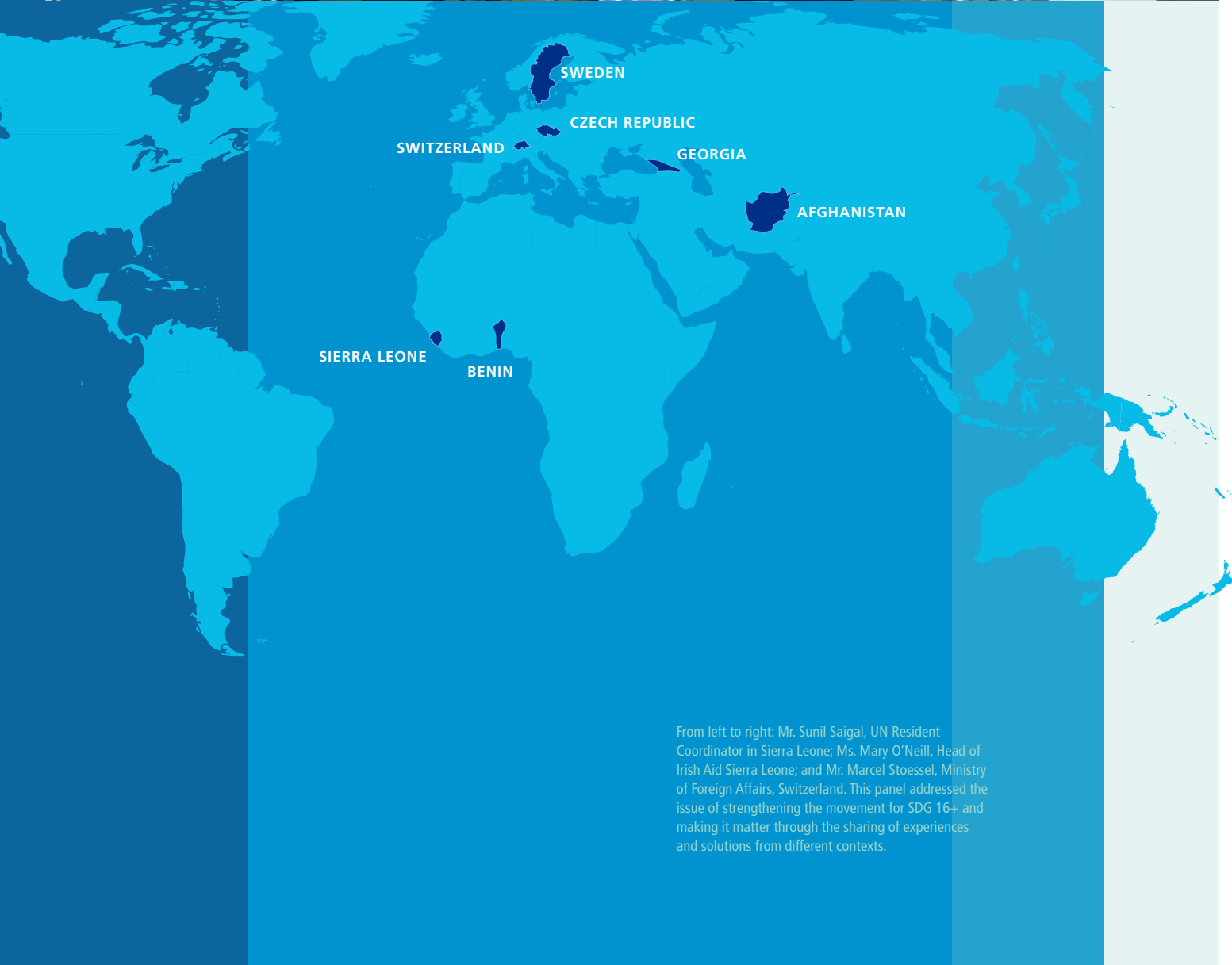
3) ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AND TRADE

International Center on Conflict and Negotiation, Georgia

Economic integration and development are closely linked to a nation's ability to sustain peace. Even when peace has been achieved, it is often marred by tension, which, if unaddressed, may lead to a relapse into conflict. As such, pushing for economic integration through major trade agreements may function to both develop the national economy and build peace.

ICCN Georgia has recently undertaken a project intended to promote economic integration in the South Caucasus in an attempt to address 'frozen' conflicts. The project,

entitled "New re-division and diversification of economic ties in the Region of South Caucasus", brings together civil society organizations and media representatives from the region to discuss the ways by which two major trade agreements, the Georgia-EU Association Agreement with Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (AA/DCTFA) and the Russian-led Eurasian Economic Union (EEU), can help nations such as Armenia and Georgia develop their economies and effectively create an environment conducive to development. Further, the socio-economic benefits to be reaped by Georgia based on its agreement with the EU may act as an incentive for the annexed territories of Georgia to come to the table.^{xxxv}



From left to right: Mr. Sunil Saigal, UN Resident Coordinator in Sierra Leone; Ms. Mary O'Neill, Head of Irish Aid Sierra Leone; and Mr. Marcel Stoessel, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Switzerland. This panel addressed the issue of strengthening the movement for SDG 16+ and making it matter through the sharing of experiences and solutions from different contexts.



STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONS AND PARTICIPATORY DECISION-MAKING

DRIVING INCLUSION AND STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONS IN PROCESS AND RESULTS

Effective institutions and increased inclusion are at the heart of SDG 16+. Addressing structural inequalities and institutional exclusion through inclusive decision-making processes is essential for building social cohesion and sustaining peace at all levels. Citizens must have equal access to basic rights and services, regardless of gender, age, or ethnicity. Exclusion from access to services, opportunities, or security can lead to societal grievances that could trigger violence or instability. In following a human rights-based approach, interventions focused on the ways by which public institutions can facilitate the process of inclusion and service-delivery, including through an increase in both meaningful access to and use of modern technologies.

DIRECTLY RELEVANT SDG 16 TARGETS FOR INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES

+ 16.6 Effective, Accountable and Transparent Institutions at all Levels	+ 16.8 Participation in Global Governance
+ 16.7 Inclusive and Participatory Decision-Making	+ 16.10 Access to Information

SDG 16+ Targets for Inclusive Societies—See Appendix

2030 AGENDA INTERLINKAGES HIGHLIGHTED BELOW—SDG 4 (EDUCATION), SDG 5 (GENDER EQUALITY)

SOLUTIONS

- + Subsidiarity and Federalism
- + Youth Engagement, Empowerment, and Safe Spaces
- + Technology, Innovation, and Public Service Delivery
- + Protecting and Institutionalizing Women's Participation in Decision-Making
- + Support for Local Governance

1) SUBSIDIARITY AND FEDERALISM

Imposing solutions from the top-down is often met with resistance and may hinder development. Principles such as subsidiarity and federalism provide all citizens with an opportunity to participate in the development of their community and country. Subsidiarity encourages lower-level decision making, which ensures that solutions for local issues come from the community level, thereby effectively freeing the government to focus on larger-scale issues that affect the nation as a whole. It is important to note that this concept does not represent a form of decentralization of power. Rather, it forms the basis of a federal state that is run from the bottom up, creating a direct democracy, particularly at the subnational level.

Switzerland

These two principles have been put in place in Switzerland for more than a century, leading to closer relations between the state and its people and strengthened trust in public institutions. At the national level, citizens can vote on every constitutional

change that is proposed and can propose changes themselves. Similarly, at the cantonal level, changes in legislation can be brought to the polls to be voted on by citizens.^{xxxviii}

Georgia

In May 2017, the Georgian government launched an e-petition platform^{xxxix}, which allows all citizens to start a petition on issues that are within the competence of the central government. All petitions that gather at least 10,000 signatures within 30 days of creation must then be taken into consideration by a special Commission, which is part of the Government Administration. The Commission can then bring the petition to the Government in official meetings. A response, which is made public on the e-platform and includes an explanation of the Government's decision, is required within 3 months.^{xl}

THE TRANSPARENCY, ACCOUNTABILITY AND PARTICIPATION (TAP) NETWORK

The TAP Network is an informal coalition composed of over 300 experts from 190 civil society organizations located in 53 countries throughout the world.^{xxxvi} Having been created to support the inclusion of a separate SDG on Governance, the TAP Network has since devoted much work to supporting and strengthening the capacity of civil society stakeholders to increase transparency and accountability in the implementation of SDG 16 and recently published the Goal 16 Advocacy Toolkit.^{xxxvii} It has also published a separate toolkit, *Advocacy: Justice and the SDGs*.

In 2019, it will publish an *Accountability Handbook* to provide CSOs with guidance on how to hold national governments accountable to the 2030 Agenda and the implementation of the SDGs.



From left to right: Mr. Marcel Sauer, Senior Advisor in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic; Ms. Nafisatu Jalloh, Senior Gender Advisor at Irish Aid in Sierra Leone; Ms. Stacey Cram, Policy Director of Innovations and Legal Empowerment at Namati; H.E. Ingrid Wetterqvist, Ambassador of

Sweden to Liberia; and H.E. Tom Vens, Ambassador of the Delegation of the European Union to Sierra Leone. Discussions centered on means of empowering marginalized populations, from ethnic minorities to women and girls, and the impact of improving access to justice and the rule of law.

It is critical that young people are included in the development processes of their countries and have access to decision-making and public institutions.

2) YOUTH ENGAGEMENT, EMPOWERMENT, AND SAFE SPACES

A large number of developing nations are characterized by extremely young populations. This often entails a workforce that is larger than the job market.^{xli} Against a backdrop of employment scarcity, as well as systems of exclusion, it is critical that young people are included in the development processes of their countries and have access to decision-making processes and public institutions, as well as be provided with educational and work opportunities. Exclusion is often understood as structural inequality, which leads to mistrust in the government and society as a whole. Addressing this will require political inclusion that is both meaningful and legitimate.

Afghans for Progressive Thinking (APT)

In Afghanistan, 56% of the population is made up of young people (under the age of 18).^{xliii} In an attempt to empower Afghan youth, APT has launched several projects aimed at increasing their role in public spaces. Such initiatives include debates and leadership training programs, as well as international trips to provide students with exposure to different cultures and contexts. Since its inception, the work carried out by APT has led to the inclusion of young people in government, and the creation of conditions conducive to the growth of young leaders. Most importantly, these projects have provided the youth in Afghanistan with safe spaces to discuss

ideas and share their opinions on a variety of issues without harmful or negative consequences.

APT has also launched a number of campaigns using social media to teach youth and women necessary tools for societal development, from childcare to prevention of violent extremism. While this program has been successful, it is important to remember that large portions of the population are not connected to the internet and solutions that require the use of modern technologies may further entrench marginalized groups.^{xliiii} As such, this "digital divide" is an important issue that must be addressed by finding solutions that are easily accessible to all, regardless of context. As evidenced in the 2016 World Development Report entitled *Digital Dividend*, "in many instances, digital technologies have boosted growth, expanded opportunities, and improved service delivery. Yet their aggregate impact has fallen short and is unevenly distributed. For digital technologies to benefit everyone everywhere requires closing the remaining digital divide, especially in internet access."^{xliiv}

Overcoming the Digital Divide

Ensuring physical access to the internet should be complemented by education programs and skills training, as being able to navigate the internet

successfully is necessary for the integration of modern technologies into public service delivery.^{xiv} At the national level, several interim measures can be put in place to address this issue. Governments must work to make the internet more affordable by setting prices based on the income level of each district and

subsidizing internet devices when possible. Moreover, focus should be placed upon building technologies that support these efforts, and the education system should reflect the increased importance attributed to technology by providing relevant training from a young age.

3) TECHNOLOGY, INNOVATION, AND PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY

Despite such shortcomings and realities of the digital divide, a greater and more inclusive use of technology and innovation, across contexts, can strengthen access to public service delivery and institutional accountability. Successes and solutions shared in this area include Georgian Public Service Halls and related innovations.

Public Service Halls and ServiceLab, Georgia

Beginning in 2011, Georgia opened a number of Public Service Halls across the country (total of 19), which act as a “one-stop-shop” where citizens can access over 400 public services. Despite current approval ratings (a recent survey indicated that 96% of citizens consider Public Service Halls “useful, organized, actively communicable and successful^{xvi}”), initial criticism centered on the lack of access to services in rural and remote villages.

In response to criticism, the Georgian government, with UNDP, established ServiceLab, an innovative service laboratory to better research, reflect, and provide for the needs of local populations. Community Centers were also created in less urban settings, which unify modern technologies, a variety of public and major private sector services, and venues for civic participation in one space. These Centers provide local populations with free access to the internet, as well as other services tailored to the needs of the rural population, and have increased the inclusion of ethnic minorities by providing Georgian language programs free of charge.

In this instance, reviewing the structure of an already established institution allowed the Georgian Government to achieve higher levels of success without having to start from scratch. When and where it is politically and structurally possible, focus should be placed on improving and revamping existing institutions rather than starting anew to best maximize resources.

4) PROTECTING AND INSTITUTIONALIZING WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN DECISION-MAKING AND LEADERSHIP

Gender equality and empowerment is critical to the 2030 Agenda, with interlinkages between SDG 5 and SDG 16 addressing issues such as violence against women and girls (5.2), women's participation and leadership (5.5) and non-discriminatory laws and policies (16.b). However, “while some forms of discrimination against women and girls are diminishing, gender inequality continues to hold women back and deprives them of basic rights and opportunities. Empowering women requires addressing structural issues such as unfair social norms and attitudes as well as developing progressive legal frameworks that promote equality between women and men.”^{xlvii}

Indeed, violence against women and girls, let alone parity of salary and equal opportunities, is the most

pervasive human rights abuse globally. Regardless of context, governments around the world must focus on institutionalizing female representation in public spaces and ensuring that women's voices are heard and taken into account during decision-making processes.

In Sierra Leone, 46% of girls aged 15–19 have experienced physical violence, while 50% of teenage girls have experienced forceful sexual relations.^{xlviii} In order to successfully improve the situation for women and girls everywhere, efforts must be made at all levels.

Despite the fact that the Sierra Leone Government has reformed a number of laws regarding gender parity and the protection of women and children, enforcement remains problematic, particularly at the community level. Government representatives and civil society

“Empowering women requires addressing structural issues such as unfair social norms and attitudes as well as developing progressive legal frameworks that promote equality between women and men.”

organizations must continue to actively work towards and support the implementation of laws that put an end to such violence and discrimination.

The following are additional examples of work undertaken by government agencies and CSOs to address the issue of gender inequality.

A Feminist Foreign Policy, Sweden

Women's participation and representation in public spaces is embedded in Sweden's feminist foreign policy that was put in place in 2014. For example, as part of the recent UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) Operation, Sweden has emphasized and supported the creation of safe spaces for women in Liberia, so that their voices are heard and their issues are given substance and attributed importance.^{xlix} To this end, Sweden supported the effort to establish the Gender and Security Sector National Taskforce, which coordinated the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 calling for increased female participation in the security sector in Liberia. The Taskforce has also developed several programs designed to “mainstream gender in security operations” and created gender offices in all security institutions.

Women, Peace and Security Action Plan, Czech Republic

In 2015, following the 15th anniversary of the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (WPS), the Czech Republic's Ministry

of Defense adopted an Action Plan for incorporating these principles into the organizational structure of the Ministry. It sets priorities and procedures for establishing legal prerequisites for equal opportunities, and the monitoring, assessment, and application of such policies.^l In 2016, the Government of the Czech Republic published its new Action Plan for Equal Representation of Women and Men in Decision-making Positions, the focus of which is gender parity and increasing female representation in public spaces, particularly in the armed forces, with the goal of reaching a minimum level of 40% representation of women in decision-making positions by 2020.^{li}

Toolkits, the Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD)

CAFOD has also recently published its Believe in Change Toolkit, which is an inspirational guide for community leaders “to feel better equipped and confident to promote gender equality in their work using language, methods, values and theological reflections they can identify with.”^{lii} Through the use of case studies, the Toolkit provides examples of successful local and community-based interventions from around the world focused on female empowerment, especially in rural settings. Some interventions addressed issues of increasing women's access to and control over resources, creating safe-spaces for women, preventing gender-based violence, and training community paralegals in women's rights and gender equality laws.

5) SUPPORT FOR LOCAL GOVERNANCE

Local Governance and Inclusion, GIZ-Benin

Throughout the course of the Showcase, participants underlined the importance of agency, citizen participation, and local governance. GIZ-Benin has sought to strengthen local governance, citizen inclusion, and participation to improve public-service delivery, and increase transparency.

GIZ has been working with local governance structures in Benin to help facilitate the decentralization process that has been underway since 2004. By providing support to municipalities in a variety of areas, from implementing the 2030 Agenda to restructuring of financial relationships with the central government,

improving effectiveness of administrative services, and promoting local level dialogues with civil society organizations, GIZ has helped generate local revenue and establish transparent financial institutions. Different citizen participation formats at the municipal level include low-level financial assistance, capacity building, accompaniment, and advice to municipal authorities and civil society organizations in 25 partner municipalities.

However, and as noted, incorporating too many mechanisms and/or approaches undermines cooperation and leads to confusion; for sustainable results, coordination, simplicity, and directness are key.^{liii}

IS ANYONE LISTENING? MEANINGFUL CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT, SAFE SPACES, EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION AND METHODOLOGIES THAT REFLECT THE CONTEXT

Promoting meaningful citizen engagement is one of a state's fundamental responsibilities. The importance of effective communication, a locally-driven and empowered approach, as well as the need to link formal and informal institutions all played a role in discussions around inclusion, decision-making, and accountable institutions.

SOLUTIONS

- + Inclusion in Process and Implementation—National Development Plans and Processes
- + Ethnic Minorities and Fostering Cohesion
- + Community Dialogues and Linking the Formal and Informal
- + Access to Education

1) INCLUSION IN PROCESS—NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND PROCESSES

National Development Plans, Sierra Leone

The Government of Sierra Leone is finalizing its National Development Plan for the next five years (2019-2023). Following the end of the previous plan known as the Agenda for Prosperity, this new development plan is primarily being prepared by the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, also in close collaboration

with the Ministry of Finance. In addition, the Government has formed several committees involving various ministries and agencies to provide input, guidance, strengthen buy-in, and track progress.

Organized around eight policy clusters and with one of four strategic goals focused on a society that is



cohesive, secure and just, the plan is aligned with the 2030 Agenda, the New Deal and the AU 2063 Agenda. It incorporates a number of targets outlined in the SDGs, including SDG 16+, with focus placed on peace and justice, as well as inclusion and national ownership. National, regional, district-level and online consultations were held on the National Development Plan.

However, and as articulated by various local civil society organizations, including the Center for Accountability and the Rule of Law, civil society must assume a larger

2) ETHNIC MINORITIES AND FOSTERING COHESION

As SDG 16+ is far reaching in its areas of focus, so too should be its implementation across citizens and communities. Within this context, countries must strive to include all citizens, particularly marginalized groups and ethnic minorities.

The Czech Republic

Over the last thirty years, the Czech Republic has struggled with the inclusion of the Czech Roma minority. That is, 250,000 individuals have been marginalized and excluded from most aspects of society—from housing to employment, education, and the provision of government services, with some local officials actively seeking their segregation.^{lv} In an attempt to increase the inclusion of the Roma minority,

3) COMMUNITY DIALOGUES AND LINKING THE FORMAL AND INFORMAL

In many countries, formal and customary or traditional systems operate at the same time, but often not in conjunction with one another. The two systems may contradict each other and lead to confusion and ‘grey zones’ that are difficult to overcome. This is true of a number of sectors, from justice to education and gender equality, as previously mentioned.

Community Dialogues

In addressing the disconnect, community dialogues bring together traditional and religious leaders, women’s groups and other stakeholders. Such gatherings provide all citizens with an opportunity to collectively reflect upon issues that continue to affect women, children, and other marginalized peoples in their communities. By encouraging everyone to come together, regardless of ethnicity, gender, or levels of education to discuss common issues, community dialogues create safe, trusted spaces and break down

role in the development process to ensure citizen engagement and to work towards depoliticizing public institutions to guarantee their independence and integrity.

Consultations with civil society are critical to ensuring that development processes are inclusive and reflect local contexts. Increased multi-stakeholder participation also generates civil society buy-in and increases accountability of implementation follow-through.

a number of city halls have made efforts to bring inhabitants of their town together. In Obrnice, for example, a small town in Northern Bohemia with 2,300 inhabitants, 45% of which are Roma, the local government put in place policies intended to integrate and include those who had previously been excluded. In certain instances, solutions found were not overtly political, such as the organizing of a cultural festival to provide people with a space to meet and talk, but were nonetheless successful in fostering a sense of unity. Other solutions included partnerships with local schools, community centers, and non-governmental organizations to better understand the need of their Roma minority and create jobs through larger investment projects.

the socio-cultural barriers that had been impeding development beforehand.

Wan Fambul National Framework for Inclusive Governance and Local Development, Sierra Leone

Fambul Tok, a Sierra Leonean CSO, has recently undertaken a large scale project, with the aim of addressing the divide between the formal and informal (government/capital and rural villages) by strengthening local councils and bringing “development to the doorstep of the people.” The Wan Fambul National Framework for Inclusive Governance and Local Development, supported by the Government of Sierra Leone, national and international civil society organizations, and donors, is building transparent, accountable, collaborative, and inclusive sectional, chiefdom, and district infrastructure to facilitate the implementation of the country’s National Development Plan.^{lv} This process is designed to incorporate community-level development

plans into a district and, subsequently, national plan. The end goal, to be achieved through inclusive dialogue and consultation, is to put in place a national policy framework

4) ACCESS TO EDUCATION

Free Quality Education Initiative, Sierra Leone

The issue of education is characterized by a similar disjunction between the formal and traditional systems. In September 2018, President Bio put in place the Free Quality Education Initiative, which aims to provide 1.5 million children in Sierra Leone with free primary and secondary school education. The initiative intends to cover the tuition fees and teaching materials needed to attend school, in addition to implementing a limit of 50 pupils per teacher. However, while a number of schools and students in and around Freetown have benefited from this project, a large number of children remain without access to education in

that will provide the Government of Sierra Leone with the necessary tools to drive its own development agenda with the support of foreign actors.

the most rural villages. Girls, in particular, are the first to be removed from school when families cannot afford their education: “adolescent girls’ enrolment in school often declines sharply due to the need of their help at home or the fact that their education is considered less important than the education of their brothers or male peers.^{lvii}” This perpetuates women’s exclusion from decision-making forums at the community level, which in turn reinforces their exclusion in other areas of society.

In moving forward with this ambitious agenda, ensuring meaningful access to quality education, for both girls and boys in all regions of the country, will be key.



Sahr Kendema, Program Officer of the Campaign for Good Governance, providing remarks on the work conducted by his local civil society organization during a field visit to Fambul Tok, another local CSO.



ACCESS TO JUSTICE, RULE OF LAW, AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

A lack of access to justice is an infringement on basic human rights, detrimental to development, and adverse to peace. Increasing access to justice, particularly in rural and marginalized areas, has subsequently been made a priority by numerous governments throughout the world, from Sierra Leone to Indonesia and Argentina. Within this context, solutions utilizing formal, as well as informal mechanisms, including alternative dispute resolution and local courts, have proven effective. This section of the Annual Showcase agenda was shared with the Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies.

DIRECTLY RELEVANT SDG 16 TARGETS FOR JUST SOCIETIES

- + 16.3 Rule of Law and Access to Justice
- + 16.4 Illicit Financial Flows, Stolen Assets and Organized Crime
- + 16.5 Corruption and Bribery
- + 16.9 Legal Identity

SOLUTIONS

- + Legal Aid Laws, Acts, and Programmes
- + Building Effective and Accountable Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships
- + Commissions
- + Empowering Local Actors and Legal Identity
- + Land Mapping and Access to Economic Justice
- + Transparency of Financial Institutions



1) LEGAL AID LAWS, ACTS, AND PROGRAMMES

Sierra Leone

A lack of access to justice can be a driver of conflict. This is particularly true in nations that are characterized by large rural and often marginalized regions, located far from the capital and lacking access to basic services. In 2012, a Legal Aid Act passed by the Sierra Leone Parliament established the Legal Aid Board (LAB) as an independent nonprofit to help prevent a relapse into conflict.^{lvii} The LAB's primary aim is to serve the legal interests of low income earners throughout Sierra Leone, especially in marginalized communities where there is limited access to formal institutions. It has done so through the use of two principal mechanisms: local paralegals (which are trained by LAB) and Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms, notably mediation, which can be used in both formal and informal settings. The LAB is also currently working on establishing Citizens' Advisory Boards throughout the nation in an attempt to make justice more accessible to local communities by empowering them to cater to the justice needs of their members.

Since its creation, the Legal Aid Board has provided services to over 160,000 people.^{lviii} However, challenges remain, such as insufficient numbers of community paralegals due to a lack of resources, among others.

Indonesia

The Legal Aid Act passed in Indonesia in 2011 has allowed for similar work to be undertaken, effectively providing marginalized populations throughout the country with legal aid. The Indonesian government has allocated four million USD a year in funding to legal aid over the last six years and continues to work actively with CSOs to provide access to justice in the most geographically remote locations and islands. In addition to challenges in partnerships noted below, the size and number of islands in Indonesia have proven difficult logistical obstacles to overcome.

Argentina

Similar initiatives have taken place in Argentina in recent years. In an attempt to bring justice out to the people, the Ministry of Justice has launched the Open Justice Program, which is an open judicial data portal containing datasets on a large number of issues ranging from human rights to corruption and the penitentiary system.^{lix} The Ministry is also currently working with over 50 national and sub-national justice institutions to incorporate their data onto the public database. Furthermore, the Office of the National Director for the Promotion and Strengthening of Access to Justice has worked with UNDP to open over 90 field offices in rural neighborhoods throughout the country to provide free legal aid to, and empower vulnerable communities.

2) BUILDING EFFECTIVE AND ACCOUNTABLE MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIPS

Government-Civil Society Partnerships, Indonesia

A lack of communication and coordination between different sectors can impede the development process of a nation. All of these are required for the successful implementation of SDG 16+, which entails a long development process, as governments cannot achieve sustainable progress on their own and neither can civil society organizations.

Building effective and accountable multi-stakeholder partnerships that are involved in the process from the outset has proven to be effective in Indonesia, where the government has paired up with a number of civil society organizations in its attempt to improve access to

justice in rural and geographically isolated areas. The aforementioned 2011 Legal Aid Act in Indonesia formalized the government's partnership with civil society organizations and legitimized the role of these organizations and community-paralegals in providing access to justice and legal aid for marginalized and remote populations. Civil society organizations that had been providing legal services were now able to register as independent legal aid providers, thereby localizing efforts and increasing access to justice.^{lx}

3) COMMISSIONS

Comisión Internacional Contra la Impunidad en Guatemala

The International Commission against Impunity of Guatemala (CICIG) has significantly contributed to the juridical system in Guatemala since its establishment in 2006.^{lxi} CICIG has been instrumental in pushing for legislative reforms for plea bargaining, witness protection, and the creation of high-risk tribunals for cases of organized crime and serious violations of human rights, while also drawing attention to the failings of the system itself.^{lxii} In its work to strengthen government capacity, CICIG created the anti-impunity unit within the Office of the Attorney General, which works alongside CICIG in investigating crimes of corruption and complex criminal networks.

In parallel, Guatemala joined the Open Government Partnership (OGP) in 2011 and subsequently submitted three, two-year action plans developed with civil society. Guatemala's OGP commitments focus on improving

transparency of budgetary and fiscal information, public participation, and public service delivery.^{lxiii} The Open Government Technical Roundtable was created as part of the first action plan to monitor progress on each initiative and is composed of OGP, civil society, government, and Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM) representatives. The Technical Roundtable serves as a channel for open and continuous dialogue between the government and civil society stakeholders participating in OGP commitments.^{lxiv}

In 2018, the Government of Guatemala did not seek to renew CICIG and its current mandate will expire in September 2019. Given Guatemala's decision not to renew the organization's mandate, an OGP Special Monitoring Mechanism of one government and one civil society envoy, may be formed to re-engage actors in the OGP process and restore dialogue. In order to preserve progress made, CICIG would need to transfer its duties and integrate its capacities to the Guatemalan juridical system.

4) EMPOWERING LOCAL ACTORS AND LEGAL IDENTITY

To be successful, development processes must be locally and nationally driven, with support from international actors. Imposing solutions from above removes agency from local actors and turns the process into an international endeavor dictated by the priorities of developed nations, rather than a nationally and/or locally owned process, reflective of the situations on the ground.

Namati, Kenya

Namati has demonstrated the effectiveness of working directly with local actors, notably community paralegals and justice advocates, to empower and support them in finding a solution specific to issues they are facing. While it may be simpler (and less expensive) to provide

such communities with solutions directly, teaching them to identify risks and challenges and subsequently find ways to overcome them leads to more sustainable solutions. With regards to 16.9 and the provision of legal identity, Namati recently worked in conjunction with the Nubian community in Kenya to put an end to discriminatory policies and practices. More than 3,000 citizens from the Nubian community had been denied citizenship by the government. Given low levels of education, very few members of the community were aware of their rights and were therefore unaware of the injustice that they were facing. Within this context, Namati helped empower the Nubian community by teaching them about basic rights to avoid the emergence of similar issues in the future.^{lxv}

5) LAND MAPPING AND ACCESS TO ECONOMIC JUSTICE

Namati, Sierra Leone

Land ownership remains a major source of power globally. However, a lack of access to justice has left a large number of property and land related disputes unresolved. Land disputes, which often encompass

other issues such as women's safety and access to justice, are among the most prevailing disagreements still taking place in Sierra Leone and, in some instances, have become an issue of life and death. In an attempt to address this challenge and ensure that localized disagreements do not conflagrate into larger conflicts,

the government, communities, and organizations have begun demarcating, mapping, and documenting all community land in the country. Namati is currently working with communities to map lands in order to reduce conflict stemming from land or natural resources, create bylaws on land and natural resources administration, and foster community cohesion through active dialogue.^{lxvi}

Trocaire, Liberia

Land disputes have also suffered from a lack of access to justice in Liberia. Trocaire, the development agency of the Catholic Church of Ireland, has launched training programs and provided legal aid services to increase the capacity of local organizations in resolving community land disputes. Work is currently being undertaken to make land mapping more inclusive and, more importantly, accessible in order to provide tangible results at the community level.



6) TRANSPARENCY OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Anti-Corruption Commission and Financial Intelligence Unit, Sierra Leone

Ensuring the transparency of financial institutions is important in all contexts, but increasingly so for contexts actively seeking foreign direct investment. In an attempt to address this issue in Sierra Leone, the Anti-Corruption Act of 2000 established the ACC to investigate and prosecute corruption within the government, and the FIU was created in 2012 to tackle other illicit financial activities, such as money laundering and financing of extremist groups.

Despite considerable efforts, corruption remains a major challenge. Moving forward, in addition to a need for increased capacity and resources, the FIU looks to incorporate modern information technologies to both improve overall unit effectiveness and ensure compliance with regulations around Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism.

Budget Advocacy Network and the Pay No Bribe Campaign, Sierra Leone

To strengthen such efforts, a coalition of civil society organizations created the Budget Advocacy Network, which published a report in 2012 entitled "Losing Out,"

which demonstrated that, by providing six major companies with tax exemptions, the Government of Sierra Leone had lost approximately \$250 million in revenue.^{lxvii} Similarly, the Pay No Bribe Campaign was launched by the Government of Sierra Leone as part of the ongoing effort to raise awareness on the negative effects of corruption through civil society radio discussion programs in local languages, community and town hall meetings, and skits about corruption and bribery. Since its inception in October 2016, the Campaign has also recruited and trained community animators to report cases of illicit financial activities and launched a website and app through which citizens can report such incidents, without cellular data charges, in order to break the silence on reporting.^{lxviii} While the specific impact remains unclear, more than 21,000 cases have been reported since 2016, 9,000 of which have been with regards to interactions with members of the Sierra Leone Police^{lxix} (see Appendix for graphs).





SIERRA LEONE

KENYA

SOMALIA

DATA-DRIVEN PROGRESS AND RESULTS



DATA-DRIVEN POLICY, PROCESS, AND PARTNERSHIPS

Data is increasingly used to shape evidence-based policies that address local challenges. Collecting data helps track progress being made and sheds light on sectors that require more attention. Data is also fundamental in attracting foreign investment as donors seek to ensure that their funding is being used in a positive and constructive manner.

Effective and coherent communication of data is essential for advocacy and catalyzing action around peace, inclusion, and access to justice. Yet measuring civil justice, for example, is difficult due to its cross-cutting nature in people's lives and most people not knowing what their rights are. In OECD countries, up to 45% of individuals do not take action when faced with a legal issue, a percentage which is much higher in non-OECD countries, further drawing the links between access to meaningful and relevant data, knowing your rights, and justice.

SOLUTIONS

- + Innovative, Multi-Stakeholder, and Evidence-Based Partnerships
- + Private Sector Engagement—Beyond Business as Usual
- + Synching Government and Non-Government Data
- + Empowering National Statistics Offices and Strengthening Coordination

1) INNOVATIVE, MULTI-STAKEHOLDER, AND EVIDENCE-BASED PARTNERSHIPS

Reporting on SDG 16+ often presents a particular challenge because the data, technology, and expertise needed to measure and report progress on all its targets and indicators are widely dispersed throughout government institutions, civil society, and the private sector. Multi-stakeholder and evidence-based partnerships help leverage data, increase access to resources, and provide solutions from all levels of governance to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of implementation.

The Global Alliance, for example, works with countries to provide technical assistance on reporting, bringing in private sector, civil society, and international organization expertise to promote evidenced-based SDG 16+ policy, joint action, and partnerships. Effective monitoring and reporting not only strengthens institutions, but also ensures that individuals and communities are stakeholders in the implementation and policy development process, rather than just beneficiaries.

South-South and Fragile to Fragile Cooperation

In recent years, economic growth has been furthered in developing nations through the implementation of South-South Cooperation (SSC), a platform for countries facing similar economic and environmental challenges to find and share solutions that can be applied throughout different contexts.^{lxx}

The successes of SSC, particularly since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, lies in the partnerships formed between countries in the Global South undergoing similar development processes, which are based on mutual interests. In 2017, this platform led to the creation of Fragile to Fragile Cooperation (F2F), which is specifically designed for nations affected by conflict and characterized by instability/fragility. Within this context, g7+ nations can provide support to each other and their respective national development plans through knowledge exchange and financial assistance.^{lxxi}

2) SYNCHING GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT DATA

National Statistics Offices and the SDG 16 Data Initiative

Data provides insight into implementation and mobilizes support behind effective solutions. National Statistics Offices (NSOs) are the primary sources for SDG data, but often lack the institutional capacity and methodology to collect enough data to satisfy each indicator.

The SDG 16 Data Initiative is a consortium of 14 organizations committed to open tracking of global commitments on peace, justice, and strong institutions.

It aims to complement official monitoring by collecting, curating, and analyzing existing data. The goal is to identify challenges in data quality, availability, and coverage to stimulate data innovation.^{lxxiii} For this reason, the SDG 16 Data Initiative draws from a variety of sources, including non-official data from civil society organizations and other non-state actors. Civil society organizations have the ability and flexibility to supplement official data, address gaps, and innovate and improve methods for tracking data in challenging areas.

3) PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT—BEYOND BUSINESS AS USUAL

Domestic and international resource mobilization is contingent on demonstrating impact. Lack of sufficient data proves to be a barrier to entry and investment for the business and philanthropic organizations, as impact of investments and usage of funds cannot be adequately monitored. Delivering SDG 16+ targets and improved data monitoring can be a central link in mobilizing private sector technology, investments, and partnerships in SDG 16+.

The Action Platform for Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, the UN Global Compact

The advancement of the rule of law, transparent institutions, and peace and stability create an enabling environment for sustainable economic growth. Commercial success and sustainable development are heavily linked, particularly since the adoption of the SDGs. Against this backdrop, the UN Global Compact recently launched a new Action Platform for Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions to engage businesses, together with governments and civil society, in strengthening policies and practices relevant to the targets under SDG 16. This will chiefly be achieved

NATIONAL SYSTEMS FOR MEASURING SDG 16+, SOMALIA

In 2018, the Global Alliance, the Government of Somalia, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, and LexisNexis launched a project to build a national system for measuring and evaluating progress in achieving SDG 16+ targets and indicators. This system combines already established and new sources of data, providing real-time updates

on SDG 16 indicators in targeted districts. As an early-warning mechanism, it will aid civil society, government, and international actors in driving timely and informed responses. In addition, it will provide long-term insights into the impact of investments and successes of interventions.^{lxxii}

through a global multi-stakeholder consultation process and ultimately result in the development of a framework for businesses to "understand, implement and report" on SDG 16 with respect to all aspects of their own operations and the countries in which they operate.

White & Case, LLP

White & Case, an international law firm, has recently conducted studies demonstrating the ways in which

blockchains and smart contracts, typically used by private sector entities, can be used to increase the effectiveness and transparency of the public sector. By storing data permanently through open, peer-to-peer sharing, blockchains make it almost impossible for any individual to alter the information once encoded. This has the potential to promote transparency and accountability, especially if a public blockchain is used to store data.

4) EMPOWERING NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICES AND STRENGTHENING COORDINATION

National Bureau of Statistics, Kenya

In collaboration with various UN agencies, Kenya's National Bureau of Statistics established the Governance, Peace and Security division in 2001 to produce governance and criminal justice data to inform policy and decision-making. In follow up, the Kenyan Government undertook a specific policy directive to implement the indicator 16.3.2 on unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population, with joint action by the police, judiciary, public prosecution, and prisons.

Based on findings related to delays and access, the judiciary is working on integrating an electronic case management system to help reduce delays in court proceedings, digitally store and protect documents, share data from local to central levels, and randomly assign judges to cases in order to minimize corruption.^{lxxiv} However, implementing an electronic system at local levels poses several challenges due to limited access to internet connectivity, electricity, and computers in certain areas.^{lxxv} In addition, local courts vary in their processes, making the implementation of a standardized system difficult without first changing procedures.

Moving forward, Kenya seeks to address the data gaps in various ministries, departments and agencies, improve their technical skills in data collection at all levels, and prioritize the Standard Operation Procedure on crime recording and data production.

Statistics Sierra Leone

In 2002, the Statistics Act established Statistics Sierra Leone to collect, compile, disseminate, and analyze official and unofficial statistics to support evidence-based decision making at policy and planning levels. The Act also states no individual or institution can pressure the Statistics Bureau to change or modify the statistics it has gathered.

Highlighting the issue of trust in data by citizens and international organizations, the institution must be unbiased, independent from policy-maker pressure and include a fair census. Statistics Sierra Leone trained the Sierra Leone Police on the UN disaggregated format of collecting data on crime.

Going forward, increased collaboration between the police and the justice sector is required, specifically on financing.



CONCLUSION: TAKE-AWAYS AND GOING FORWARD

PRIORITIZE INCLUSION IN POLICY, PROCESS, AND IMPLEMENTATION

Mirroring over-arching takeaways from the inaugural Annual Showcase in 2017, the paramount importance of meaningful inclusion in policy, process, and implementation was reiterated throughout discussions. On the advent of the 2019 High-level Political Forum at which SDG 16 will be under thematic review, implementing inclusion in practice, through national development processes, as well as through consultations for the Voluntary National Reviews, provides a critical opportunity for meaningful citizen engagement and participatory decision-making.

Bringing a variety of stakeholders together helps ensure that solutions are reflective of local level issues so that

communities do not feel overlooked. Such efforts also serve to prevent duplication and help ensure that local processes feed into national, regional and indeed global policy agendas and frameworks.

From access to information to public service delivery, safe spaces and accountable, responsive institutions, inclusion should be prioritized in urban centers and more remote, marginalized regions. In pursuing the principle of “leave no one behind,” sustainable inclusion is critical to the implementation of SDG 16+ and the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.

UTILIZE AND LEVERAGE COMPLEMENTARY FRAMEWORKS AND AGENDAS

By identifying, utilizing, and leveraging complementary agendas, practitioners and policy-makers can make better use of the resources, tools and political space available for implementation. From the New Deal to the Open Government Partnership, and from Youth, Peace and Security to Women, Peace and Security and others, existent synergies and overlap in policy and programming with SDG 16+ are significant. Without conflating agendas, frameworks or principle actors, identifying such overlap may prove useful for implementation,

resource allocation, and partnership development at all levels and across stakeholders.

Successful implementation of SDG 16+ requires a comprehensive approach that can only be achieved through multi-stakeholder partnerships. Such synergies can guide policymakers in rebuilding trust and institutions while effectively engaging with the international donor community.

REBUILD TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY

Strengthening institutions requires strong political commitment and engagement across government actors, offices, and ministries. Rebuilding trust in institutions requires efficient and equitable access to public services at all levels and increasing transparency and accountability in all processes. Ensuring buy-in from

civil society in development is essential, exemplified through public consultations and open electronic platforms for feedback on legislation. Technology can play a critical role in increasing accessibility and service delivery, but may not always reflect the reality of the context.

INVEST IN ACTIONABLE AND ACCESSIBLE DATA

Governments will need to prioritize multi-stakeholder partnerships to strengthen data on progress made in advancing SDG 16+. Utilizing the parallel monitoring and reporting work being done by civil society is essential for catalyzing action around proven solutions and building partnerships with donors, private sector partners and others across sectors. In addition, governments should ensure NSOs are independent

and accountable institutions to preserve legitimacy and credibility of data.

Data will become increasingly important in building evidence-based policy and programming at local, national, regional, and international levels.



STRENGTHEN INTER-MINISTERIAL/AGENCY COORDINATION AND MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIPS

While not without its challenges, strengthened inter-ministerial/agency coordination is necessary in maximizing and implementing SDG 16+ interlinkages in policy and practice for sustainable and scaled impact. In developing and implementing national plans, policy and strategy prioritization is also paramount to achieving desired results.

The Voluntary National Review process can help inform policy direction by active re-evaluation and assessment of local and national priorities and progress made.

Further, and in advancing multi-stakeholder partnerships, the 2019 High-Level Political Forum and the SDG Summit provide key opportunities for governments, civil society and key stakeholders to come together and assess the state of SDG 16+ implementation globally, with the aim of informing the future direction of national priorities and the realization of peaceful, just, and inclusive societies.

MOBILIZE REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR PEACE AND PREVENTION

This year's Annual Showcase highlighted the importance of regional organizations in addressing peace, prevention and stability, particularly in politically sensitive or charged contexts. Border regions located far from the capital may be particularly vulnerable to rises in tension. Instability can then spread across borders, potentially turning a national issue into a regional challenge. In these instances, regional and sub-regional organizations play a key and unique role in peace, prevention, mediation and security.

The work of ECOWAS and the Mano River Union demonstrates the effectiveness of regional bodies in peace, prevention and advancing SDG 16+ in policy and practice.

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APPENDIX

SDG 16 TARGETS, INDICATORS AND MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

16.1. Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

- Indicator 16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
- Indicator 16.1.2: Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause
- Indicator 16.1.3: Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months
- Indicator 16.1.4: Proportion of people 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

- Indicator 16.2.1: Percentage of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month
- Indicator 16.2.2: Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
- Indicator 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

- Indicator 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
- Indicator 16.3.2: Unsensitized detainees as 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

- Indicator 16.4.1: Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)
- Indicator 16.4.2: Proportion of seized and small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments

16.5. Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

- Indicator 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
- Indicator 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

16.6. Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

- Indicator 16.6.1: Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)
- Indicator 16.6.2: Percentage of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services

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

- Indicator 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
- Indicator 16.7.2: Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group

16.8. Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

- Indicator 16.8.1: Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations

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

- Indicator 16.9.1: Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age

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

- Indicator 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
- Indicator 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

- Indicator 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

- Indicator 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

APPENDIX

MEMBER STATE-LED, PARTNER SDG 16+ INITIATIVES

GLOBAL ALLIANCE FOR REPORTING PROGRESS ON PEACEFUL, JUST AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES

The Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies is a coordinating platform for UN Member States, private sector, civil society, and international entities to work together to promote peaceful, just, and inclusive societies. Co-facilitated by UNDP, UNESCO, UNODC and UNHCR, and liaising with partners across the UN system, the Global Alliance brings UN Member States the assistance they need to report meaningfully on progress towards peaceful, just, and inclusive societies—and its links to the entire 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

PATHFINDERS FOR PEACEFUL, JUST AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES

The Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies is a group of member states, international organizations, global partnerships, and other partners. The group is convened by the governments of Brazil, Switzerland, and Sierra Leone, and supported by the Center on International Cooperation

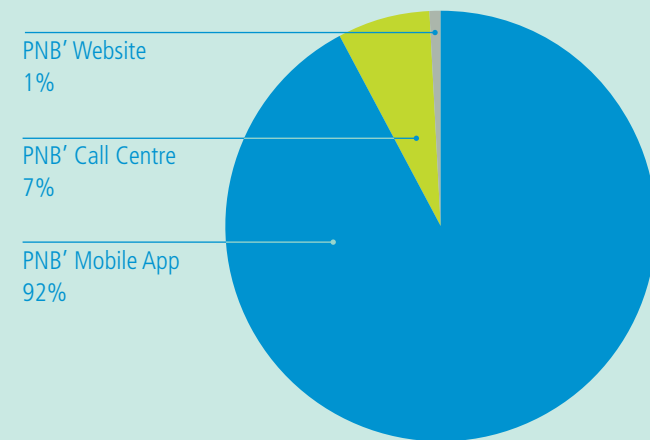
ROADMAP TO PEACEFUL, JUST AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES DIAGRAM^{LXXVI}



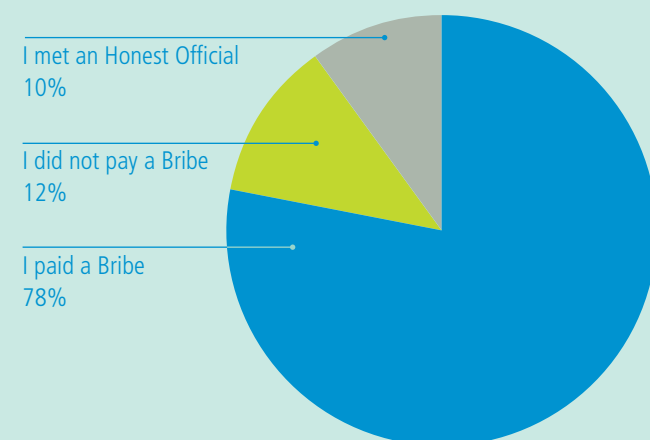
APPENDIX

GRAPHS ON 'PAY NO BRIBE CAMPAIGN' REPORTS^{LXXVII}

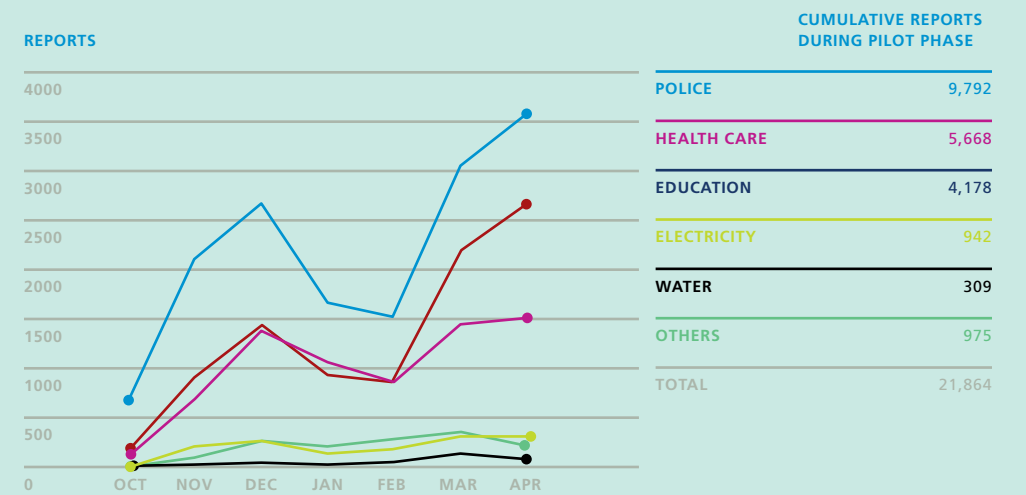
SOURCES OF PAY NO BRIBE REPORTS



TYPES OF PAY NO BRIBE REPORTS



TREND ANALYSIS OF PNB REPORTING BY SECTOR BY END OF PILOT PHASE (OCTOBER 2016 – APRIL 2017)



PARTICIPATING GOVERNMENTS, ORGANIZATIONS, AND ENTITIES

50-50 Group, Sierra Leone
Advocacy Movement Network, Sierra Leone
Afghans for Progressive Thinking, Afghanistan
Africa Youth Coalition Against Hunger, Sierra Leone
Anti-Corruption Commission, Sierra Leone
Campaign for Good Governance, Sierra Leone
Caritas Internationalis, Italy
Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid (Cordaid), The Netherlands
CECORE, Uganda
Center for Accountability and the Rule of Law, Sierra Leone
Center on International Cooperation, United States
Centro Nacional Chega!, Timor-Leste
Child Fund, Sierra Leone
Civil Society Platform for Peacebuilding and Statebuilding
Conservation Society, Sierra Leone
Corporate Affairs Commission, Sierra Leone
Court of Cassation, Tunisia
CrimeSync, Sierra Leone
Culture Radio, Sierra Leone
Delegation of the European Union to Sierra Leone
Democracy and Development Associates, Sierra Leone
Economic Justice Network, Sierra Leone
ECOWAS Commission to Liberia
Embassy of Ireland, Sierra Leone
Entergy, Sierra Leone
Fambul Tok, Sierra Leone
FemLink, Vanuatu
Financial Intelligence Unit, Sierra Leone
Forward, Sierra Leone
Foundation for Rural and Urban Transformation, Sierra Leone
Arbeitsgemeinschaft Frieden und Entwicklung (FriEnt), Germany
g7+ Secretariat
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ), Benin
Girls Empowerment BRAC, United States
Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Peaceful, Just, and Inclusive Societies
Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict, The Netherlands and the United States
Green Scenery, Sierra Leone
International Development Law Organization, Liberia
International Center on Conflict and Negotiation, Georgia
International Center for Transitional Justice, Belgium
International Growth Centre, Sierra Leone

Irish Aid, Sierra Leone
Knowledge Platform Security and the Rule of Law, The Netherlands
Korea International Cooperation Agency, Republic of Korea
Lady Ellen Women's Aid Foundation, Sierra Leone
Law Reform Commission, Sierra Leone
Legal Aid Board, Sierra Leone
LexisNexis, United States
Mano River Union
Mercury International Company Limited, Sierra Leone
Methodist Church, Sierra Leone
Relief and Development Agency, Sierra Leone
Middle East and North African Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict, Lebanon
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) Czech Republic
MFA Germany
MFA the Netherlands
MFA Sierra Leone
MFA Sweden
MFA Switzerland
Ministry of External Relations Republic, Cameroon
Ministry of Finance, Sierra Leone
Ministry of Information and Communication, Sierra Leone
Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Argentina
Ministry of Justice, Guinea
Ministry of Justice, Liberia
Ministry of Justice, Sierra Leone
Ministry of Justice, the Gambia
Ministry of Lands, Housing, and the Environment, Sierra Leone
Ministry of Mines and Mineral Resources, Sierra Leone
Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, Sierra Leone
Ministry of Tourism and Cultural Affairs, Sierra Leone
Ministry of Transport and Aviation, Sierra Leone
Ministry of Youth, Sierra Leone
Mott Foundation, South Africa
Namati, Sierra Leone and United States
National Bureau of Statistics, Kenya
National Commission for Social Action, Sierra Leone
National Statistics Office, Sierra Leone
New African Research and Development Agency, Liberia
Non-State Actors Coalition, Sierra Leone
Office of National Security, Sierra Leone
Office of the President, Sierra Leone
Office of the United Nations

Resident Coordinator, Sierra Leone
Office of the Vice-President, Sierra Leone
Open Society Initiative of West Africa
Parliament, Sierra Leone
Permanent Mission of Equatorial Guinea to the UN
Permanent Mission of Georgia to the UN
Permanent Mission of Guatemala to the UN
Permanent Mission of Guinea to the UN
Permanent Mission of Senegal to the UN
Permanent Mission of Sierra Leone to the UN
Permanent Mission of the Gambia to the UN
Permanent Mission of Timor-Leste to the UN
Purposeful Productions, Sierra Leone
Quaker United Nations Office, United States
Sierra Leone Action Network on Small Arms
Sierra Leone Adult Education Association
Sierra Leone Association of Non-Governmental Organizations
Sierra Leone Bar Association
Sierra Leone War Trust
Somaliland SDG 16+ Coalition
Sky Handling Partner (SL) Ltd, Sierra Leone
Sky Women's World Network, Sierra Leone
TAP Network: Transparency, Accountability and Participation for the 2030 Agenda
TIFA Foundation, Republic of Indonesia
The Hague Institute for Innovation of Law
Trocaire, Liberia
UN Association (UNA) Colombia
UNA Democratic Republic of the Congo
UNA Tanzania
UNDP HQ
UNDP, Guinea
UNDP, Liberia
UNDP, Sierra Leone
United Kingdom Department for International Development, Sierra Leone
United Kingdom Foreign Commonwealth Office, Sierra Leone
University of South Carolina
Rule of Law Collaborative, United States
UN Women, Sierra Leone
Water Sanitation and Hygiene Network, Sierra Leone
West African Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP)
White & Case LLP, United Kingdom
World Bank, Sierra Leone
World Federation of UN Associations (WFUNA), United States and Switzerland
YMCA Freetown, Sierra Leone
Youth Arise for Rural Development, Empowerment, and Peacebuilding (YARDEP), Sierra Leone
Youth Partnership for Peace and Development, Sierra Leone

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The conference was co-organized and supported in partnership with the Government of Sierra Leone, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, the Ministry of Planning of Economic Development, and the Ministry of Justice and Attorney General's Office. We would also like to thank all government agencies, civil society organizations, United Nations agencies, and private sector entities that helped make this Showcase a reality.

We thank all of our partners and donors, including the Government of Switzerland, the Government of the Republic of Korea, Irish Aid, the European Union, the Rockdale Foundation, and White & Case LLP for the financial support necessary for this year's Annual Showcase and for this publication.