

# The Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies



Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.

## What:

**The Global Alliance is a coordinating platform for UN Member States, private sector, civil society, and international entities which work together to promote peaceful, just, and inclusive societies.** Chaired by Qatar, co-facilitated by UNDP, UNESCO, and UNODC, 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.

## Who:

Steering Committee Members include:

**UN Member States:** Cabo Verde, Mexico, Norway, Qatar, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, and the United Kingdom.

**Civil Society:** NYU Centre on International Cooperation, Transparency and Accountability (TAP) Network, and World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA).

**Private sector:** Deloitte Ltd., LexisNexis, and White & Case LLP.

## Why:

**Reporting = action = progress.** Reporting leads to action to implement the 2030 Agenda, promoting progress towards each of the SDGs. Effective reporting requires that actors from throughout government and the rest of society are engaged in planning, monitoring and review efforts. These processes generate the information and institutional connections needed to develop and implement effective policies, processes, projects and programmes for progress on the SDGs. They also generate the understanding and improved relationships—between government entities, between communities, and between the state and civil society—that is the driver of peace and progress.

**Peace, justice, and inclusion, are the foundation of development.** That is why issues related to peace, justice, and inclusion are found throughout the 2030 Agenda—in 36 targets, in 8 SDGs—including Goal 16: ‘Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels.’

Goal 16 entails specific actions to address issues such as illicit financial flows, pretrial detention, violence against women, access to small arms and light weapons, and human trafficking. But fundamentally, it is about ensuring effective governance: that government institutions can provide the goods and services that citizens need to contribute to the shared wealth of their society; that citizens can shape the vision of the society in which they live; and that they citizens from diverse communities can relate to one another as equals with a shared responsibility for co-creating a social structure in which all can thrive.

‘Effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions’ (goal 1) is therefore as relevant to providing ‘access to justice’ (goal 16) as it is to poverty reduction (goal 1), quality education (4), gender equality (5), clean water and sanitation (6), economic growth (8), infrastructural improvements (9), and marine conservation (14) and climate change adaptation (15). This is because achieving each SDG requires that institutions are able to deliver relevant goods and services: that they have the right institutional resources, policy development processes, and data management capacities to do be able to do so.

This is why the Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies exists. Focusing on achieving progress on SDG16 is a way to ensure that progress is achieved on every SDG.

Member States need to prioritise, and prioritizing SDG16 enables them to achieve progress on every SDG. And yet, there is a risk that SDG16 will be left out, as it is misunderstood to entail solely efforts in specific technical areas such as reduction of small arms and pre-trial detention. Whilst other issues—such as health and education—draw on 15 years of experience in the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) era—the issues covered by peaceful, just and inclusive societies are relatively new and misunderstood. They are as relevant to low, middle and high income countries, and as important to countries at war as to those with relatively low levels of crime. All people, in every context, need support to participate in the decisions that affect their lives, access the services that can change their lives, and understand the people with whom they live. All Member States are challenged to meet the human rights of all their citizens, and to support them to adapt to growing diversity at a time of ecological crisis. The Global Alliance works with countries from America and Angola to Sierra Leone and South Africa to unite them in a shared challenge: realizing the potential contributions of/engaging actors from throughout government, private sector, and civil society as co-creators of peaceful, just and inclusive societies.

In this way, the Global Alliance is pioneering a new form of development: one in which Member States are supported by other Member States, private sector, civil society, academic, development, media and other institutions in order to meet their commitments under the 2030 Agenda. Moving beyond us/them dichotomies, the Global Alliance brings together Governments of the global ‘North’ and ‘South’, state and civil society institutions, development actors, think tanks and others *as partners in a shared challenge: promoting peaceful, just, and inclusive societies*.

**How:** To this end, the Global Alliance provides the following services:

**Direct support to Member States.** The Global Alliance responds to direct requests to establish analytically robust, inclusive, participatory planning, monitoring and reporting processes which engage actors throughout state and society. As a multi-stakeholder coordinating platform, the Global Alliance leverage the expertise and resources of its Members—from other Member States, private sector, and civil society actors—to help Member States to coherent support to achieve measureable improvements in the lives of ordinary people.

**Supporting peer-learning, experience sharing, and informal networking:** The Global Alliance supports the organization of events which promote and encourage mutual support and advice among members.

**Knowledge development:** The Global Alliance supports the development of ‘lessons learned’ resources.

**Where:**

**Direct country support:** The Global Alliance is providing support to a number of countries which are requesting assistance, including Angola, Malawi, El Salvador, Kyrgyzstan, and South Sudan.

**Supporting peer-learning, experience sharing, and informal networking:** In addition to a high-level lunch held at the Qatar Permanent Mission in New York in April, several regional workshops are taking place over the year: Latin American (Buenos Aires – June), Europe (Oslo- September), Africa (Sierra Leone- November) and Middle East (Qatar- TBC).

**Knowledge development:** The Alliance is supporting communication of work of other initiatives in this area, in order to draw upon the lessons of this work, and enhance the impact of partner agencies’ efforts. For example, the Global Alliance is supporting the codification and dissemination of work undertaken as part of the SDG16 National Monitoring Pilot processes being conducted in Mexico, Uruguay, El Salvador, Tunisia, Indonesia, South Africa, Georgia (with the support of UNDP and in partnership with the Open Governance Partnership and the Community of Democracies, with financial support from USAID). The Global Alliance is also providing this support to the Partners for Review (P4R) initiative facilitated by the Germany Government.