

JOINT DELIVERABLES OF THE JUSTICE ACTION COALITION

SUMMARY REPORT

JANUARY 2024



ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

On April 14, 2021, ministers from a diverse group of countries met at the Ministerial Meeting on Building Peaceful and Inclusive Societies through Justice for All. The ministers endorsed a Joint Letter to the UN Secretary-General António Guterres and agreed to form a Justice Action Coalition, aiming to forge new partnerships and strengthen collaboration across borders.

On November 11, 2021, the senior-level meeting of the Justice Action Coalition discussed increased collaboration in the lead up to the 2023 SDG Summit. The agreed Joint Action Plan included a list of national and international priorities as well as joint deliverables. These joint deliverables were to be produced by and with partner organizations working on people-centered justice by the 2023 SDG Summit.

Partner organizations jointly embarked upon the implementation of the joint deliverables, providing regular progress updates throughout their development.

This document provides a summary of what was achieved under each deliverable.



The Justice Action Coalition is a multi-stakeholder alliance of countries and organizations that is working to achieve measurable progress in justice outcomes for people and communities by the third SDG summit in 2027 and beyond.

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2023 JUSTICE DATA GRAPHICAL REPORT

World Justice Project (WJP)

The World Justice Project has produced the [Dissecting the Justice Gap in 104 Countries: WJP Justice Data Graphical Report I](#), a comprehensive statistical analysis based on the WJP Global Legal Needs Survey and other sources. First, the report addresses stakeholders that operate on the global stage, to continue making the case for people-centered justice at that level; second, stakeholders that operate at the country level, in order to inform policy making. To this end, country-level findings are then aggregated to provide global-level messages on the status of access to justice.

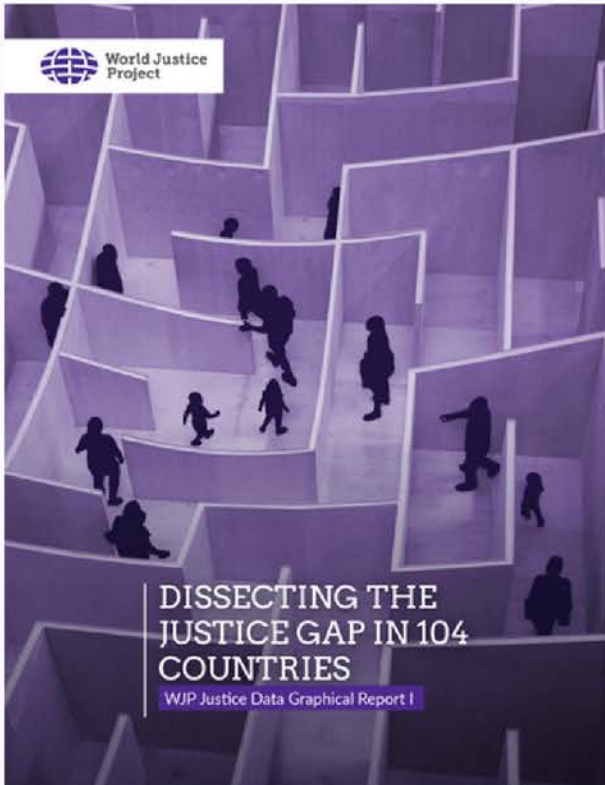
The findings of the WJP Justice Data Graphical Report I include an analysis of how economic development influences legal problems; a stocktaking of SDG indicator 16.3.3 for 62 countries; country-level estimations of the justice gap for 104 countries; and an enhanced national-level analysis of the economic costs of legal problems in terms of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Building on the findings from Part I of the series, [Disparities, Vulnerability, and Harnessing Data for People-Centered Justice: WJP Justice Data Graphical Report II](#) enriches the justice data ecosystem by centering people in our analysis, improving our understanding of their unique experiences as they try to solve their legal problems, and proposing creative approaches to developing and applying justice data.

First, the report highlights how gender impacts one's experience of injustice. Second, it studies the relationship between access to justice and development and inequality. Third, aware of the limits of conventional justice systems, Part II systematically considers informal justice systems. Finally, looking ahead, this report diagnoses key weaknesses in justice data availability. It proposes steps for justice actors to collaborate and foster innovation for a more robust data ecosystem, to ultimately advance people-centered justice.



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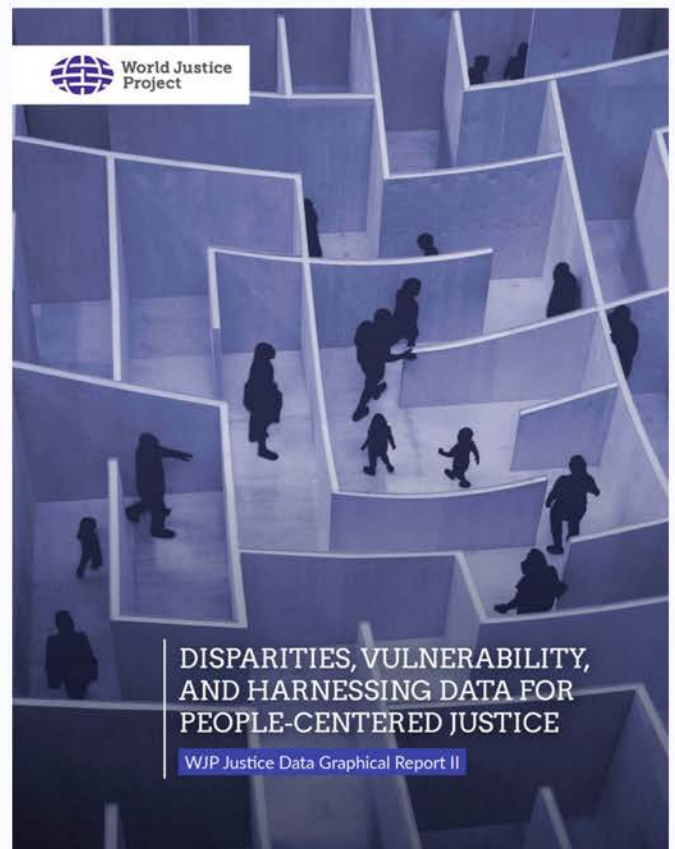


Key findings from Part I include:

- Only five countries report official data on SDG indicator 16.3.3, making it nearly impossible to assess the global state of play. Recognizing the importance of the 2030 Agenda, the report relies on the WJP Global Legal Needs Survey to estimate people’s use of dispute resolution mechanisms, providing a baseline measurement for 60 countries.
- Going beyond conventional justice mechanisms, the report provides country-level data on the justice gap and the specific barriers people encounter. In at least one of every two observed countries, a minimum of 50 percent of people are in the justice gap due to unmet civil or administrative needs.
- Part I also shows that unmet legal needs are a question of socioeconomic development.

Key findings from Part II include:

- Gender impacts one’s experience of injustice. In nearly 70 percent of countries, women face more barriers to justice than men.
- Access to justice is also connected to development and inequality. People living in poverty experience more barriers than those not living in poverty in nearly 90 percent of countries.
- Aware of the limits of conventional justice systems, Part II considers various pathways to justice, including informal systems. In 40 percent of surveyed countries, at least half of those who accessed a dispute resolution mechanism used an informal or alternative mechanism.
- This report diagnoses key weaknesses in justice data availability. It proposes steps for justice actors to collaborate and foster innovation for a more robust data ecosystem

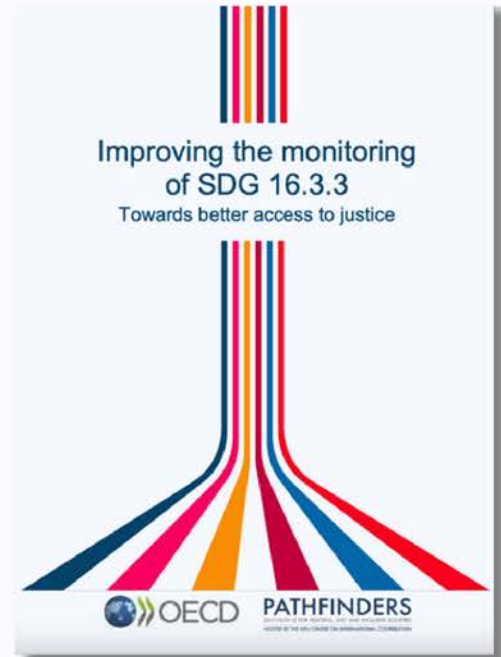


ACCESS TO JUSTICE SDG16.3.3 REPORT

OECD, Pathfinders


The [policy paper](#) produced by the OECD and the Pathfinders highlights several key lessons for improving monitoring and reporting on SDG indicator 16.3.3 related to access to justice, including suggestions to:

- **Raise awareness through information sharing:** Consider promotional campaigns and capacity building to increase understanding of SDG16.3.3 and the potential value of data collection for access to justice. Capacity-building programs could be conducted for relevant stakeholders across agencies to improve their understanding of SDG16.3.3. While emphasizing the larger SDG agenda, these efforts could highlight the particular relevance of 16.3.3.
- **Explore strengthening institutional frameworks and coordination:** A clear and coordinated governance structure could be established to collect, report and use data under SDG16.3.3. This involves relevant government agencies, national statistics offices (NSOs), justice sector stakeholders and social service providers.



it would be beneficial to put in place mechanisms that facilitate regular communication and coordination among stakeholders and develop shared priorities and streamline data collection efforts.

- **Consider diversifying producers of data for SDG16.3.3:** In addition to official statistics offices, there may be opportunities to involve other government bodies, academics, and civil society in inclusive data strategies for SDG indicator 16.3.3. Standards and processes could be developed to ensure quality control and testing of data, ethics and sound governance for data collection.

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- **Consider diversifying producers of data for SDG16.3.3:** In addition to official statistics offices, there may be opportunities to involve other government bodies, academics, and civil society in inclusive data strategies for SDG indicator 16.3.3. Standards and processes could be developed to ensure quality control and testing of data, ethics and sound governance for data collection.
 - **Anticipate lead times:** Sufficient preparation and resources should be factored in when designing any new recurring 16.3.3 data processes. A gradual, long-term vision may help account for planning cycles and potential delays.
 - **Consider investments in resources and capacities:** Exploring potential infrastructure, training and personnel needs may help strengthen capacities for collecting data on SDG16.3.3. Institutions responsible for data collection, analysis and reporting may need capacity-building support. There is also scope to further prioritize domestic resources on data collection on 16.3.3 for both OECD and developing countries.
 - **Adopt a comprehensive approach to data collection:** This involves addressing institutional, financial, technical and capacity-building aspects for SDG16.3.3 data collection. Collaboration among government stakeholders, civil society, academia, and international partners is essential to leverage collective expertise and address data collection challenges effectively.
 - **Enhance donor support for developing countries:** Donors may consider offering targeted assistance to developing countries to strengthen capacities and establish sustainable SDG16.3.3 data collection programs.

IBERO-AMERICAN PROGRESS REPORT 2023

Ibero-American Alliance for Access to Justice

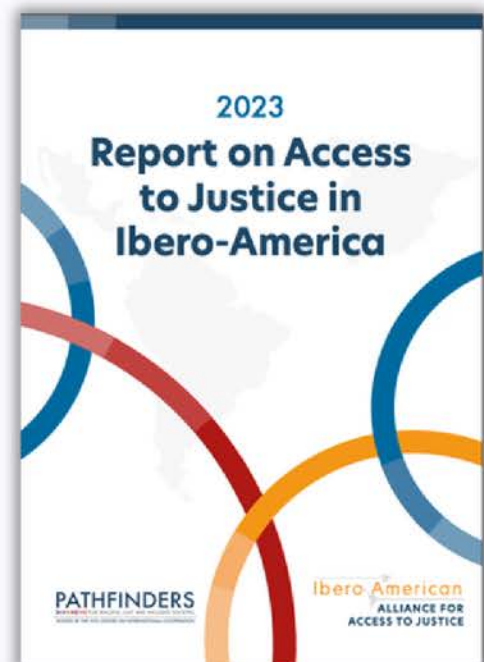
The [Ibero-American Alliance report](#) is the first joint work carried out by the Ibero-American Alliance on Access to Justice and presents a snapshot of the state of access to justice in the region and the efforts being made by actors in the justice ecosystem to improve access to justice for all. It focuses on three areas:

- Data on the justice gap in the region, as well as innovation efforts in trying to close such gap;
- Progress on the development of a normative framework for a Regional Convention on Access to Justice;
- Efforts being undertaken to leave no one behind and the role of community and customary justice in the region.

The report presents a compilation and analysis of data from legal needs surveys, victimization studies, organizational and administrative sources, platforms and datasets on open justice, civil society research and data, and other relevant studies. In doing so, the report promotes a common framework that highlights the need to invest and achieve equal access to justice for all.

As part of a regional agenda to secure access to justice for all by 2030, the following actions are urgently needed and should be supported financially:

- Accelerate advances in information management and invest in training for people-centered data collection.
- Promote indexes for access to justice, to give a more complete picture of how justice services are performing.
- Strengthen the relationship between formal and non-formal mechanisms and deepen knowledge of the work of existing non-formal mechanisms in the region.
- Accelerate the creation of the Ibero-American Convention for Access to Justice.
- Enhance knowledge and learning exchanges between world regions.



MENU OF GAMECHANGERS

Hiil

The Hague Institute of Innovation for Law (Hiil) developed a menu of Gamechangers—justice service delivery models that are sustainable, scalable and are those that can bring solutions to people for their most pressing justice needs. Based on research and its experience supporting innovators across different countries, Hiil has identified seven categories of delivery models that have the potential to become real game changing services. Each of these Gamechangers can provide the interventions that are needed for an agreed solution. Usually, this is a combination of an initial diagnosis, tailored information, involving the other party, support with negotiating the most relevant issues, the option of mediation, a possible decision by “a judge” and a way to organize compliance.

Seven gamechanger categories



Community justice services help people with a simpler way to resolve problems, close to where they live, combining informal and formal justice.



Problem-solving courts are a promising way to deal with the most common types of crime.



User-friendly contracts make work relationships fairer and more secure for people and SMEs.



Claiming platforms help people access vital government services, such as welfare or utilities.



New types of court including **one stop tribunals** for neighbour disputes, family justice and more.



Prevention programmes protect people from theft, fraud and violence and make them feel safe.



Online information and advice empowers people with self-help and representation.

Following the development of the seven categories, HiiL put together Working Groups to help develop policy briefs on [justice sector gamechangers](#) between June 2021–March 2022. 18 experts were convened in six roundtables tasked with examining the critical success factors for realizing effective justice services in three categories: (1) Community Justice Services, (2) User-Friendly Contracts and (3) One-Stop Shop Dispute Resolution. The insights and findings from these consultations were published in policy briefs.

The [Justice Innovation Labs](#) are used by HiiL to test and scale the seven categories of game changers to address key justice problems faced by people in a particular context. Through the Justice Innovation Lab (JIL), HiiL convenes groups of key justice stakeholders (from the public and private sectors) in a participatory process to co-design an innovative solution to resolve a key justice problem. The stakeholders use a four-stage design thinking process to develop an innovative and financially sustainable implementation plan to test and scale a game-changing service. HiiL has convened JILs on scaling community justice services in Uganda, Nigeria (Imo-state), Tunisia (Djerba); on Domestic Violence in Nigeria (Ogun state) and on Employment Justice in Tunisia. JILs are currently underway in Niger on Land Justice and in Ethiopia on scaling community justice delivery models.

KEY FINDINGS

- **Sustainable financial models are critical to scaling:** Game-changing services already exist in diverse contexts. However, in order to address the justice gap, these services need to be scalable. Lack of sustainable finance is a key challenge for scaling for most game changers.
- **Systematically monitoring outcomes ensures that the game changing service remains focused people-centered service delivery:** Measuring outcomes not only allows users to address their needs through the resolution process but also allows practitioners to tailor their responses to provide fair and effective solutions.
- **People-centered design processes lead to people-centered solutions:** A design process that includes involvement from a broad cross-section of justice stakeholders is critical to ensure that the resulting services deliver desirable outcomes and fair and effective solutions for all justice users.
- **Enabling the environment:** Scaling gamechangers requires commitment from leaders to reform regulatory, relational and financial systems so that they can better accommodate scalable models for justice services and effective interventions.

CUSTOMARY AND INFORMAL JUSTICE

Working Group on Customary and Informal Justice and SDG16+

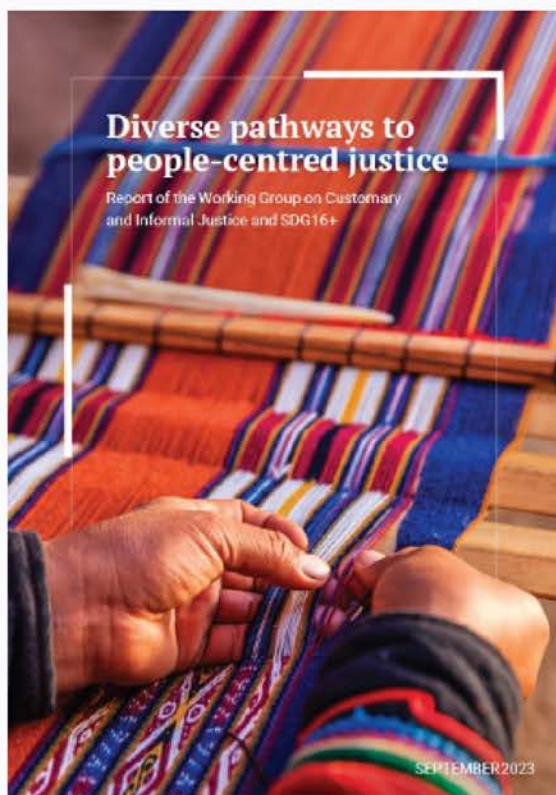
[“Diverse pathways to people-centred justice”](#) represents the culmination of more than four years of collaboration between practitioners, researchers, and activists in the Working Group on Customary and Informal Justice (CIJ) and SDG16+.

During the first half of 2023, Working Group members and allies organized 10 stakeholder consultations intended to generate diverse perspectives on CIJ, ensure the participation of constituencies under-represented in the Working Group itself, and build consensus around a set of policy recommendations. The consultations engaged 260 people representing nearly 50 countries, from Afghanistan to Zimbabwe. The report draws heavily on the varied outcomes and recommendations of those stakeholder consultations, as well as the work of two technical consultants and an extensive process of consensus-building within the Working Group itself.

The report debuted online during the SDG Summit 2023 in September, and was formally launched on October 23 at an event at the United Nations in New York City, co-organized by seven Working Group member organizations and co-sponsored by Canada, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, and The Netherlands.

The main messages and recommendations of the report, summarized below, will serve as the basis for practical collaboration amongst members of the Working Group going forward. With the Working Group’s current Joint Action Plan concluded as of 2023, members of the network are now embarking on a strategic planning process to identify new shared aims for the next three years.

Those are likely to include building out the evidence base on CIJ, mobilizing a High-Level Leadership Group, and launching a global advocacy campaign to centre CIJ in efforts to deliver people-centred justice, among others. More than 100 organizations and individuals, ranging from UN and intergovernmental agencies to grassroots justice defenders and academics, are expected to contribute to the strategic planning process.



MAIN MESSAGES

- A people-centered approach is urgently needed to achieve the goal of access to justice for all by 2030 in line with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16.
- CIJ provides an opportunity to leverage and learn from existing people-centred solutions.
- The case for greater recognition of CIJ systems is straightforward: most people resolve their justice problems and claim their rights outside of formal state-based courts, and resort overwhelmingly to CIJ systems.
- While CIJ is not without its risks, particularly to the rights of women and girls; these systems are diverse and evolving, thus a more granular, discerning approach to risk is required.
- A spectrum of engagement options is possible, ranging from building a deeper understanding of the empirical reality of CIJ, to empowering justice seekers, to working with community-based groups adjacent to CIJ systems, to fostering coherence and collaboration within justice ecosystems, to direct engagement with CIJ themselves.
- Efforts to achieve SDG16's target of justice for all, including through engagement with CIJ, will require a significant boost in funding from governments and development partners.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Adopt a justice ecosystems approach to understand the diversity of justice providers and shape reform plans.
- Deliver a step-change in justice support through expanded CIJ engagement to achieve justice for all by 2030.
- Empower justice seekers, especially marginalized groups, to participate in and benefit from CIJ systems.
- Advance women and girls' participation and leadership and ensure the protection of their rights in CIJ systems.
- Support development partners to engage with CIJ to deliver people-centered justice
- Increase investment in people-centered justice, including CIJ systems.

TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE

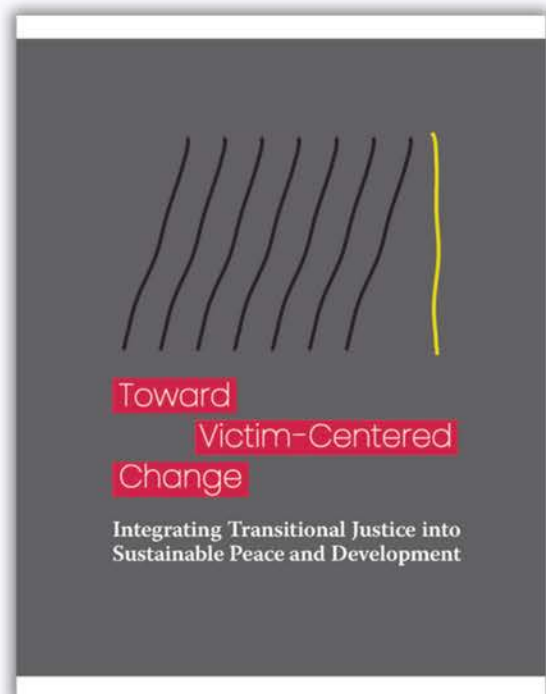
Working Group on Transitional Justice

The international policy community recognizes that transitional justice is an important element of sustainable peace and development agendas. Legacies of serious and massive human rights violations create specific challenges for societies in preventing the recurrence or onset of violent conflict and in improving people’s well-being. Efforts to address the causes and consequences of such violations can therefore help to close the global justice gap, especially in countries affected by systemic violence, repression, and marginalization.

Despite this recognition, transitional justice often remains inadequately understood and integrated into policies and practices at the international, regional, national, and subnational levels to promote development. Transitional justice’s potential to bring about actual change is far from fully realized. In terms of support, implementation, and sustained engagement with the reforms that it can catalyze, transitional justice often falls short as an element of development.

The Working Group on Transitional Justice and SDG16+ launched its 2023 report, entitled [“Toward Victim-Centered Change: Integrating Transitional Justice into Sustainable Peace and Development.”](#) The report calls for a more strategic approach to integrating transitional justice into sustainable peace and development. It aims to inform policy discussions at the 2023 SDG Summit and beyond.

The report encourages states, regional actors, international organizations, and civil society at all levels to consider the following key messages, while always keeping sight of the inherent value of addressing violations from a human rights perspective.



KEY MESSAGES

- **Continue to reiterate the relevance of transitional justice to the SDG framework**—including to issues of access to justice, rule of law, inclusive institutions, violence prevention, corruption, education, access to information, gender equality, and equality—and the specific pathways through which transitional justice can make a difference. This includes by increasing agency, empowerment, social trust, and inclusion and addressing and transforming the structural causes or drivers of serious violations.
- **Further emphasize an approach to transitional justice that enhances its contribution to sustainable development.** This can be achieved to the extent to which it is designed and implemented as context specific, comprehensive, victim centered, participatory, gender sensitive, innovative, politically feasible, transformative in its ambitions, and adaptive to the cross-cutting issues of mental health and psychosocial support and access to information.
- **Better integrate transitional justice into development agendas by establishing links in practice and policy.** This includes the provision of social services, infrastructure, livelihood projects, and psychosocial support to victims and affected communities within a reparative justice framework as well as the incorporation of goals and progress related to truth commission recommendations, reparations, and the needs and priorities of victims into development plans and reporting processes.
- **Make a more convincing case of the value of further integration of transitional justice and development**—drawing on conceptual links, data and evidence of impact, and examples of the relationship between violations and structures, while also acknowledging the political obstacles to change in the form of resistance and backlash that may misleadingly frame transitional justice as inherently in opposition to peace and development.
- **Strengthen collective action and shared political agendas** among victims' groups and networks, civil society actors, and broader social and political movements to generate the advocacy, mobilization, agency, and support needed to both address immediate harms and transform structures of exclusion and inequality toward inclusion and equity.
- **Further incorporate transitional justice into responses at multiple levels**—local, national, regional, and global—and through both formal and informal institutions to more effectively address the scope and complexity of development problems such as displacement, sexual and gender-based violence, and psychosocial harm.
- **Adopt a long-term, inter-generational perspective on the monitoring, operationalization, and impact of transitional justice** to maintain the support and engagement necessary to enhance its role in bringing about meaningful change and preventing a recurrence of the past, including through implementation of truth commission recommendations and a sustained focus on reparations for victims and affected communities.

FINANCING JUSTICE FOR WOMEN

UN Women, IDLO, World Bank, UNDP

The study on Financing Justice for Women was commissioned by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), the International Development Law Organization (IDLO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, and the Justice Action Coalition. It examines centralized and decentralized gender budgeting in justice delivery for women and girls in the context of violence and identifies Uganda as a case study. The study is ongoing and both reports will be launched during the next Commission on the Status of Women in March 2024.

The fact sheet below provides context for the study, as well as some key findings and recommendations:

THE CASE FOR INVESTING IN JUSTICE FOR WOMEN EXPERIENCING VIOLENCE

- Violence is pervasive
- Violence is costly

WHAT ARE GOVERNMENTS DOING TO PREVENT AND RESPOND TO VIOLENCE?

- Major legal commitments at the international and national levels
- Substantive justice gaps persist

Some findings of the study:

- In Uganda, the Office of Auditor General's 2022 Value-for-money audit on interpersonal violence (IPV) found that of the UGX 89.67 billion budget required to implement the NAP for ending violence against women and girls, only UGX 10 billion was mobilized and further, that 90 percent (UGX 9 billion) of this financing came through donor financing thereby raising a sustainability challenge.
- There is also broader evidence to suggest that available funding is inadequate for prevention and response interventions.
- Allocations towards ending violence the budgets of the scrutinized ministries, departments and agencies, as well as local government actors remained under 5 percent.



WAYS FORWARD

Increase and better track investments in justice for women

- Governments need to meet their commitments on SDG target 5.1, up from the current one in four governments currently meeting this target
- Introduce budget lines to enable tracking of spending on violence against women
- Define and track measurable objectives and benchmarks related to inputs and outcome indicators on violence against women
- Report national spending and performance as part of regular budget proposals and execution reports.

Close justice gaps

- Review coverage of national laws against violence, to ensure compliance with internationally accepted definitions of violence
- Introduce targets to increase reporting by survivors to police, and monitor progress
- Review protocols and support available to survivors to eliminate factors that deter justice seeking.

Support from development partners

- Continue to track development spending to combat violence against women
- Consider establishing an incentive fund to distribute payments to institutions that commit to closing key justice gaps, and narrow gaps relevant to their mandates.

Increase accountability

- Regularly publish spending plans and budget execution of spending on violence against women
- Regularize consultations with groups representing survivors, on both plans and investments

YOUNG JUSTICE LEADERS

Pathfinders

The [Young Justice Leaders](#) are a cohort of young change-makers from across the globe who are working to achieve people-centered justice for all by, amongst other things, representing young and innovative voices, and influencing international discourse and research around justice. Selected in February 2022, the inaugural cohort of six Young Justice Leaders' efforts led them to the 2023 SDG Summit in which SDG16+ (Peaceful, Just, and Inclusive Societies) was a focal point of discussion. With the support of their secretariat, Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies, the Young Justice Leaders engaged closely with other movements including the [Justice Action Coalition](#).

With diverse backgrounds, both in terms of regional and thematic expertise, the inaugural cohort of the Young Justice Leaders was successful in bringing youth perspectives to traditionally closed justice and multilateral spaces. Partners of the Pathfinders demonstrated a strong interest in the cohort, seeking collaboration with them and encouraging their participation in key events, underscoring the demand for young people in those spaces.

They were able to participate in key events and converse with high-profile actors within the justice sector on key issues pertaining to access to justice, as well as thematic consultations and strategic meetings. Key achievements include:

- At the 2022 KPSRL Annual Conference, two Young Justice Leaders (Vino Lucero and Gulsen Guler) engaged in an intergenerational dialogue with Allyson Maynard-Gibson, Justice Leader and member of the Task Force on Justice.
- Similarly, at the 2023 Hague Justice Week, Pathfinders hosted an intergenerational dialogue between Gulsen Güler and Kelechi Achinonu of the [Young Justice Leaders](#) and Sang Hyun-Song of the [Justice Leaders](#) and Hon. Justice Gerald Ndika of the [Tanzanian Judiciary](#). The event highlighted diverse and inclusive perspectives on impactful, people-centered approaches to justice.
- Vino Lucero, supported by the Pathfinders, participated in a high-level debate on access to justice held at the United Nations in June 2023.

- Young Justice Leaders Agnes Cynthia Amoding, along with an IDLO representative, co- led a youth consultation on customary and informal justice, ensuring that youth perspectives and priorities on CIJ are reflected in the JAC joint deliverable on CIJ.
- Young Justice Leaders also shaped and participated in the 2023 High-level Political Forum (HLPF) events on data and evidence and justice financing, addressing rooms of government representatives and policy-makers and ensuring that their demands for real inclusion—not tokenism—and trust were heard.
- Iliana Pujols spoke to Hunter Parnell of the Public Defenseless podcast on youth justice reforms in Connecticut, and what the US can learn from other countries.

During their time as Young Justice Leaders, members of the first cohort made their demands clear and called on decision-makers to include youth perspectives. During the second half of the 2030 Agenda, young people’s dynamism and creativity will have an even greater role to play. The Pathfinders will therefore welcome a second cohort of Young Justice Leaders in early 2024 that will build on the successes and lessons learned from the inaugural cohort.



Gülşen Güler and Kelechi Achinonu speaking at the Hague Justice Week, (The Hague, June 2023).

Vino Lucero speaking at the High-Level Debate on Access to Justice, (United Nations, June 2023).



LINK

JUSTICE FOR CHILDREN

Working Group on Justice for Children

The Working Group on Justice for Children has released a series of policy briefings, putting the spotlight on children’s most common justice problems, how and why they occur and who faces them. The briefings also harness global learnings from innovations, reinforce child and youth participation as important ‘new partnerships’ essential for achieving justice for all and inform policy guidance and support national governments.

The [Policy Brief on Digital Justice for Children](#) alerts policy-makers and justice professionals to the potential impacts of uncritically applying technologies in digital justice spaces which include children, and outlines a set of prompting questions and recommendations for policymakers and supporting bodies engaged in policy processes related to justice with, and for, children.

KEY MESSAGES

- Digital justice should not be a default position. Decisions should be made based on sound research, and only evidence-based technology and measures should be applied to children in justice proceedings.
- A multi-disciplinary approach will strengthen decision-making.
- The use of this technology is novel. Learning gaps exist for all professionals.
- Proceedings will change in fundamental ways through the use of digital innovation.
- All children need support, and some will need more support than others. There is still far to go.

The [Policy Brief on New Partnerships](#) was co-created with a Justice for Children Participation Taskforce with Young Advisors and outlines “ingredients” for meaningful intergenerational and intersectional partnerships, prompting questions and actions for policymakers, and case study examples which highlight promising practice with children and young people in the context of justice.

KEY MESSAGES

- Respect and promote children’s right to be heard as a critical driver of justice for children, especially those children whose rights are most at risk.
- Invest in systemic feedback loops between all institutions and stakeholders, in both social and justice systems, based on children’s lived realities.
- Uphold the participation rights of children in contact with justice systems.
- Enable a continuum of accountability at all levels, to improve the likelihood that children’s human rights will not be breached, and children can access justice when they are.

The [Policy Brief on Smarter Financing](#) which outlines rationales for smarter financing, highlights key attributes of smarter financing strategies to achieve justice for children, and offers prompting questions for policy-makers, agencies and relevant ministers to drive this reform.

KEY MESSAGES

- Smarter financing has the potential to deliver a step change in the well-being of children and in the societies in which they live. It is a vital and indispensable approach to accelerate progress to achieve justice for children, with a focus on both preventative and mitigate interventions.
- Smarter financing creates incentives for reform. Highlighting the evidence of returns to investment in justice for children generates stronger political support for smarter financing.
- Smarter financing takes into account the benefits to children’s lives now and into their future adulthood, as well as the immediate and long-term value to society of children’s enhanced well-being.
- A whole-of-government and whole-of-society vision and strategic approach need to be developed, and sustained, by the best analysis and by promoting the value of consistently investing in children over the long term.

A [Policy Brief on Data and Evidence](#) is being developed and will drive the evidence and research agenda to achieve a “rigorous, evidence-based understanding of children’s justice needs and of effective, scalable and sustainable solutions to meet those needs.”

The Working Group is convening an intergenerational partnership **Youth/Child Consultation Partnership project**, now in its initial phase, led by on-the-ground partners with young people and policy-makers in Sierra Leone to:

- Build intergenerational partnerships between government, civil society and young people themselves, to inform policymaking that helps to deliver SDG16.
- Equip young people whose views are least heard by policy-makers, particularly those who are farthest from their rights, such as those in contact with the justice system. Enable their passionate energies to help shape just and inclusive delivery of SDG16 in Sierra Leone.
- Develop a competency framework designed to help policy-makers identify the skills and knowledge critical to engaging effectively with children.
- Co-design, establish and sustain regular and systematic engagement mechanisms between young people and policy-makers.
- Profile Sierra Leone’s commitments to children, justice and SDG16 delivery, at the 2024 HLPF.

KEY MESSAGES ON PEOPLE-CENTERED JUSTICE

Pathfinders, UNDP, and others

Led by the United Nations Development Programme and Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies, with participation from partner organizations, the Justice Action Coalition Key Messages Working Group developed the broad messages listed in a toolkit, designed as tailorable messages that reflect a shared vision and act as a resource for the justice sector.

This [key messages toolkit](#) is intended to align messages on people-centered justice and serve as an advocacy resource for policymakers, practitioners, and members of the Justice Action Coalition. Based on principles of people-centered justice as outlined in the Hague Declaration on Equal Access to Justice for all by 2030, the toolkit outlines messages that can be adapted to the specific needs and contexts of each country, organization, or justice actor.

More detailed information on topline messages can be found throughout the remainder of this tool:

- **People-Centered Justice:** Justice systems must understand and respond to people's justice needs. Data and evidence: Data and evidence are crucial for designing justice systems which deliver fair outcomes for people.
- **Financing:** Investment in people-centered justice supports peaceful, just, and inclusive societies.
- **Inclusion:** People-centered justice meets and serves all people where they are—regardless of geography or identity.
- **Intersecting Issues:** Justice is a critical enabler for achieving all the SDGs. There are just seven years left to achieve Agenda 2030. We cannot reduce poverty and inequalities, ensure peace, or address fallouts from climate change without equal access to justice for all.

This toolkit includes key messages to support collective communication leading to the 2023 SDG Summit and beyond. Specifically, it contains summaries of adaptable key messages and sample social media posts for each, suitable to be tailored and deployed to a series of audiences—domestic state actors and justice institutions, international officials, civil society, the private sector, etc.



Justice Action Coalition

About the Justice Action Coalition:
sdg16.plus/justice-action-coalition

Contact: JACSecretariat@sdg16.plus