



Forging the International Movement for Achieving Justice for All

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The *Justice for All* report was presented to the UN's High-level Political Forum in July 2019.¹ It was one of the key outputs of the Task Force on Justice that came together under the leadership of Argentina, the Netherlands, Sierra Leone, and The Elders in early 2018. The Task Force developed a new perspective on justice systems, worked to increase ambition and collaboration, and provided evidence and recommendations for creating more just societies.

In this paper, we describe the international movement for people-centered justice and the impetus given to this movement by the adoption of SDG16 as part of the 2030 Agenda.² We reflect on the role of the Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies,³ the Task Force on Justice, and its contribution in forging the international coalition for justice for all. We also reflect on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on efforts to provide equal access to justice for all and set out next steps take this agenda forward.

Initial international efforts to promote justice for all

The Commission on Legal Empowerment of the Poor, which operated between 2006 and 2008, was the first to articulate the outcomes that people needed from justice systems.⁴ The Commission, chaired by Madeleine Albright and Hernando de Soto, brought together former presidents, prime ministers and government ministers, global human rights activists, and some of the world's leading thinkers on the market economy. In *Making the Law Work for Everyone*, its final report, the Commission claimed: "In the 21st century, legal empowerment of the four billion excluded is the key to unlocking vital energies needed to end poverty and build a more stable and peaceful world."⁵

With a focus on access to justice, property rights, labor rights, and business rights, the Commission argued for direct action to address people's justice needs – not just in court houses but in communities. This focus on legal inclusion and the need for legal empowerment was new at the time. However, the Commission on Legal Empowerment of the Poor did not manage to achieve a decisive breakthrough. While it triggered a debate about the role of legal exclusion in perpetuating poverty, it failed to articulate a strategy for political change.⁶ Although grassroots justice defenders have made steady progress at the national level and a movement for legal empowerment has matured at the global level, international approaches continue much as before.

Critical evaluations of donor engagement in justice have highlighted a number of problems, ranging from criticisms of the *mechanics* of interventions, such as contracting procedures, inflexible planning and short timeframes, to criticisms of the *approaches* adopted, which place too much emphasis on institutional

reform, technical solutions, and outside expertise.⁷ These evaluations accompanied a 40 percent decrease in international funding for the justice sector between 2012 and 2016.⁸

When discussions on the post-2015 agenda began, actors came together at the international level to argue for the inclusion of justice as a critical part of the development agenda. The *Justice 2015* appeal was part of a campaign that urged governments to declare that “justice, the rule of law, and legal empowerment are essential principles in the new global development framework.”⁹ The subsequent adoption of SDG16, which has the promise of access to justice for all at its center, provided new impetus for the movement for justice at the international level.

The 2030 Agenda and SDG16

The 2030 Agenda recognizes the need to consolidate peaceful, just and inclusive societies that provide equal access to justice and that are based on respect for human rights (including the right to development), with effective rule of law and good governance at all levels, as well as transparent, effective, and accountable institutions.¹⁰ The Agenda also addresses the factors that impede development and lead to violence, insecurity and injustice, such as inequality, corruption, bad governance, illicit financial flows, and arms trafficking.

Ensuring that these issues were included in the new development agenda required long and tough negotiations. The arguments in favor of inclusion showed that sustainable development requires addressing issues of justice, inclusion, and peace in an integrated manner with environmental, economic, and social issues. Economic data by itself, for example, had failed to predict crises such as the Arab Spring in Tunisia.¹¹ Injustice was also at the heart of this upheaval, and those who focused purely on the economic realm were surprised that an uprising has started in a country whose economy was performing better than many of its neighbors.

There were also several arguments against including justice in the development agenda. Some argued that including these issues meant politicizing development – they saw them as a threat to sovereignty because they could be used as a justification for interference by powerful countries and as a reason to reallocate funds destined for development towards security issues.

The differences were deep, but with adjustments in the language and many long nights of negotiation, it proved possible to include SDG16 in the 2030 Agenda, with the promise to provide access to justice for all at its center. The promise is repeated in SDG16.3 and supported by other targets on legal identity, various forms of injustice such as corruption, inequality and discrimination, unequal access to other public services, and the broad suite of rights that make up a just society.

A roadmap for implementation

Given that SDG16 is a complex goal, and considering that it was relatively new for many countries to think about these issues at the level of development programs, three Member States – Brazil, Sierra Leone, and Switzerland – took the initiative to bring together a group of countries and organizations that believe in and support SDG16 to develop a roadmap to accelerate the realization of these issues. In the introduction to the Roadmap for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies, these *Pathfinder* governments describe the roadmap as a *first guide* for implementation.¹²

The goal of the Roadmap was not to provide a recipe for implementation, but a basis for the accelerated realization of SDG16+ targets at the national, regional, and international levels. It also intended to help governments and other partners identify opportunities to expand implementation based on the best available evidence, and to connect them with alliances and associations that had already been working on these issues.

In addition to promoting the acceleration of the SDG16+ targets at national, regional, and international levels, the Roadmap also proposed to work intensively on three major areas of challenge related to SDG16+. These were issues that were identified as needing a well-targeted and intensive push if the targets related to them were to be met by 2030.

The three grand challenges identified in the Roadmap are:

- Delivering on the promise of SDG16 to **provide access to justice for all** and its target 16.3, since without increased justice it would be impossible to deliver the 2030 Agenda commitments for people, planet, prosperity, and peace.
- Realizing the promise of SDG16.1 to significantly **reduce all forms of violence** and related mortality rates, worldwide. This target too, is a facilitator to achieve broader progress on the SDGs, since violence, insecurity, and injustice are threats that stand in the way of achieving all 17 SDGs.
- Developing a new agenda for **social, economic, and political inclusion** and to combat inequality. This requires identifying new models for inclusion and participation, while making recommendations on how to protect civic space and ensure that all parts of society can play a full role in sustainable development.

The Task Force on Justice

Pathfinder countries realized that strong international coalitions and focused efforts would be critical to making progress on SDG16. Argentina, the Netherlands, and Sierra Leone joined forces in a structured effort to push forward international strategies and practice in providing justice for all. To take on this grand challenge on justice, they decided to establish the Task Force on Justice in February 2018.¹³

The Task Force on Justice was co-chaired by Germán Garavano, Minister of Justice and Human Rights of Argentina; Sigrid Kaag, Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation of the Netherlands; and Dr. Priscilla Schwartz, Attorney-General and Minister of Justice of Sierra Leone, together with Hina Jilani, an advocate of the Supreme Court of Pakistan and a member of The Elders. Members of the Task Force comprised a distinguished group of justice leaders and experts from around the world. New York University's Center on International Cooperation (CIC) served as the secretariat to the Task Force on Justice.¹⁴ The Task Force was supported by an ever-growing alliance of justice partners who were already working on many of these issues.

Setting the agenda

The Task Force on Justice met for the first time in Buenos Aires in February 2018. The co-chairs and members debated the issues that needed to be addressed and agreed on the key elements of the work they wanted to undertake. These included:

- Using a wealth of new data to create a fresh estimate of the scale of the justice gap, throwing new light onto the scale of unmet legal needs.
- Rebuilding the case for action and investment in justice around a new agenda of what works to deliver justice for all in countries both rich and poor.
- Providing a pathway for accelerated implementation of SDG16.3 and related targets, based on an understanding of the incentives for and political barriers to change.

Following the Task Force meeting, Minister Garavano wrote:¹⁵

We can only defeat poverty if we defeat injustice. Justice is the missing link in every effort we make to defeat poverty and to deliver the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development.

Why? Injustice fuels political instability, insecurity and conflict. It locks people out of education and health services, condemns them to live in unsafe housing, and prevents them from getting jobs or starting businesses. These are the things that keep the poor stuck in a cycle of poverty.

While in Buenos Aires, Task Force members visited an Access to Justice Center in Villa 31, a poor community in the heart of the city. The center provides comprehensive legal services to citizens, while acting as a gateway to all public services.¹⁶

Lawyers, psychologists, social workers and community mediators work together to help people solve family and property disputes and neighborhood conflicts.¹⁷ They tackle crime and gender-based violence. And they help the most disadvantaged people claim their constitutional rights. The demand for these basic legal services is huge. It shows that justice is essential if we are to make progress at eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions.

Bringing in partners

Once the Task Force on Justice had decided on a course of action, research and partnerships shaped its work. For its research agenda, a series of workstreams were set up and partners were invited to contribute to the work.

A key component of the work was to estimate the size of the justice gap: the gap between what people need when they seek justice and the kind of justice they receive. A working group was created that included the world's leading justice data organizations, such as the World Justice Project, the Hague Institute for Innovation in Law (HiIL), the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The availability of justice data has increased significantly in the last ten years. Bringing this data together at the global level for the first time allowed the Task Force on Justice to present a new estimate of the global justice gap. Results were presented in the paper *Measuring the Justice Gap*.¹⁸

Based on this work the Task Force has highlighted three dimensions of the global justice gap in its final report. In total, 5.1 billion people fall into at least one of these three groups:

- 253 million people live in extreme conditions of injustice, without any meaningful legal protections.
- 1.5 billion people have a criminal, civil or administrative justice problem they cannot solve.
- 4.5 billion people are excluded from the social, economic, and political opportunities that the law provides.

Around the world, women, children, poor people, people with disabilities, and people from ethnic minorities find it hardest to access justice.

A second workstream focused on making the case for investment and exploring strategies for financing equal access to justice for all. The World Bank started work on the business case as well as a cost-benefit analysis of different types of justice investments. The OECD white paper *Building a Business Case for Access to Justice*, used data from the World Justice Project to develop an estimate of the costs of injustice, based not only on prevalence and direct costs, but also on the costs of the adverse effects of unresolved justice problems on people's lives. Conservatively, the OECD estimates that unresolved justice problems cost countries between 0.5 and 3 percent of their GDP annually.¹⁹

At the request of the Task Force, ODI made a first attempt at estimating what it would cost to provide universal access to basic justice services. They estimate that these costs would range from 20 USD per person per year in low-income countries to 190 USD per person per year in high-income countries.²⁰ The last piece of this work was contributed by the Canadian Forum on Civil Justice. They analyzed existing evidence on the return on investment in accessible and affordable justice, combining both evidence of monetary benefits, and the financial value of broader benefits, such as the health, social, and personal impact on individuals, families, communities, and societies, designated as the *social* return on investment.²¹

A third workstream examined what strategies and policies are most effective in achieving access to justice for all. The secretariat of the Task Force brought together existing evidence about approaches that work to solve people's justice problems and prepared a background paper on justice as prevention.²²

There was an early consensus among Task Force co-chairs and members on the need to put people at the center of justice systems. In line with this approach, thematic work was undertaken on the topics of justice for women, justice for children, on transitional justice, and on justice innovation. The work on justice for women was conducted by UN Women, the International Development Law Organization (IDLO), and the World Bank and led to the publication of a separate report on justice for women.²³ The work on justice for children, initiated by a coalition of expert organizations, led to a challenge paper and a call to action that were published at the same time as the *Justice for All* report.²⁴ Organizations specializing in transitional justice collaborated to define how transitional justice contributes to the achievement of SDG16.²⁵ The Innovation Group, which was composed of justice innovators and entrepreneurs, developed a framework for understanding different types of justice innovations and presented selected experiences from around the world.²⁶ These collective research efforts fed into the final report of the Task Force and helped develop recommendations on the strategies, tools, and approaches that will close the justice gap.

Building momentum

Sierra Leone hosted the second Task Force meeting in October 2018, where the initial results from the workstreams were assessed and debated with a view to developing the main messages of the Task Force report.

Minister Schwartz, who chaired the meeting, emphasized the need to adopt a broad perspective of justice – a perspective that encompasses customary as well as formal justice mechanisms, and serves groups traditionally overlooked by formal justice systems, including rural communities, women, children, and those living in extreme poverty or as refugees or asylum seekers. She shared the approach her ministry has adopted in Sierra Leone:²⁷

Justice is often regarded from a narrow perspective. We have an image of court rooms where men in wigs argue about the letter of the law. In Sierra Leone, we have made strides to offer people access to this kind of justice. We have expanded legal aid for ordinary people and have begun to clear a backlog of legal cases. Investors flock to our fast-track commercial court. The Special Court and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission helped us rebuild after 11 years of civil war and we are still striving to heal the wounds of that bitter conflict.

Formal legal institutions are important, but they are too slow and too expensive to slake the thirst for justice felt by my country's young and growing population. More than 70 percent of our people live outside the capital, Freetown. Most injustice can be found in remote parts of the country where many cannot read and write, and few are empowered to protect their rights.

I have asked my ministry to think differently about both criminal and civil justice. For example, we want the justice system to promote the empowerment of women, through specialized units that are attached to police stations and which support women and children when they are victims of abuse, violence, and sexual exploitation. We also plan to collect data to understand why and how our people seek justice. In many cases, we know that they want to resolve their problems and disputes informally or through customary justice systems.

Mobilizing international leadership

In February 2019, the Task Force on Justice gathered in The Hague for its third and final meeting. In conjunction with the meeting, a series of events organized by partners and governments were held in what became known as the 2019 Hague Justice Week.

More than 20 ministers assembled in The Hague, committed to taking concrete steps to promote access to justice and convince others to do the same. They adopted the Hague Declaration on Equal Access to Justice for All by 2030, which put forth a new vision of people-centered justice.²⁸ The Hague Declaration emphasizes the need to:

- **Put people and their legal needs at the center of justice** systems, based on an understanding of what people need and want when they seek justice, the obstacles they face, and the kind of justice they receive.
- **Solve justice problems**, by broadening the range of justice providers, using high-tech as well as low-tech innovative solutions based on data, evidence, and learning, and taking into account the specifics of each context.
- **Improve the quality of justice journeys**, by empowering people to understand, use and shape the law, while offering them fair informal and formal justice processes that meet their needs in terms of both procedures and outcomes.
- **Prevent injustice**, by making use of mediation and other methods to prevent disputes from escalating; addressing legacies of human rights violations; and investing in justice systems that are trustworthy and legitimate.
- **Provide people with means to access services and opportunities**, by breaking down the legal, administrative, and practical barriers that people face to obtain documents, access public services, and participate fully in society and the economy, and by promoting gender equality.

Justice partners also came together in a justice partners' forum. In her speech to the Forum, Minister Kaag highlighted the role of justice in preventing violence, conflict, and insecurity:

“As research has shown, access to justice is a central part of our quest for stability, as well as sustainable and inclusive growth. Grievances related to exclusion, including from justice or security, are direct drivers of conflict.

That’s why it’s so crucial that peace, justice and inclusion are part of the SDG agenda. To me, the SDG agenda is all about prevention of violent conflict, and SDG16 should form a pathway to peace. Access to justice is a right and a precondition for legitimate stability and development. It allows people to participate in the society and economy and to reach their potential.

What we hope to achieve through this conference is inspiration, partnerships and strategies to expand and strengthen support for access to justice. We need countries, civil society and the private sector to commit to making access to justice for all a reality.”

The Justice for All report

The work of the Task Force on Justice and its partners culminated in the *Justice for All* report, which was formally launched at the United Nations High-level Political Forum (HLPF) in July 2019.²⁹ It sets an agenda for action that will help deliver the SDG goals and targets that promise justice for all.

The *Justice for All* report states that to deliver justice for all by 2030 in a world where billions of people are not yet able to obtain justice, we must resolve justice problems, prevent injustices from occurring, and use justice systems to create opportunities for people to participate fully in their societies and economies.

The central message of the *Justice for All* report is that to achieve the goal of providing access to justice for all, we must:

Place justice at the heart of sustainable development

Justice is a thread that runs through all 17 Sustainable Development Goals. Without increased justice, the world will be unable to:

- End poverty, reduce inequality, and reach the furthest behind first
- Create conditions for shared and sustainable prosperity
- Promote peace and inclusion, and protect fundamental rights

Put people at the center of justice systems

In the past, justice reforms have often focused on institutions that are distant from people. In contrast, a people-centered approach to justice:

- Understands how men, women, and children experience justice and injustice
- Draws on evidence of what works to meet people’s justice needs
- Is delivered by an inclusive justice system open to partnership with other sectors

Move from justice for the few to justice for all

Closing the justice gap requires a transformation in ambition – a sustained effort to provide billions more people with access to justice:

- Helps people resolve their justice problems
- Prevents injustices large and small from occurring
- Creates opportunities for people to participate fully in their societies and economies

2019: A year of justice

Bringing partners together in the workstreams of the Task Force on Justice led to the emergence of a coalition of partners strongly committed to this work, collaborating and aligning their efforts. The energy and enthusiasm this created helped spark a series of events around the world that put justice at the forefront of the SDG agenda.

For example, in July 2018 in Riga, the OECD Policy Roundtable was hosted by the OECD Public Governance Committee and the government of Latvia, in collaboration with the Pathfinders and the Task Force on Justice. At this meeting, OECD Secretary-General Angel Gurría made a passionate plea for greater efforts to provide access to justice for all, citing the OECD's preliminary estimate that unsolved legal problems cost countries 1-3 percent of their GDP.

At the Open Government Partnership (OGP) Summit in Georgia in July 2018, justice was recognized as a new priority. The first ever side meeting of ministers of justice at the OGP was hosted by Tea Tsulukiani, Minister of Justice of Georgia, and Germán Garavano, Argentina's Minister of Justice and Task Force co-chair. The ministers shared their experiences of reforming the justice sector and changing the attitudes of the judiciary while respecting the separation of powers. Their focus was on finding practical solutions to make justice more accessible and affordable. They recognized OGP as an important platform for new commitments on justice, with OGP partners promoting the concept of open justice and calling on governments and civil society to use the platform to "drive vital justice reforms."

At the OGP Summit in Ottawa in June 2019, a second meeting was held with OGP member countries that were interested in building a justice coalition within OGP. The justice coalition will be launched in 2020.

The first presentation of the *Justice for All* report was held at World Justice Forum in The Hague in April 2019. The co-chairs underlined the ways in which the report is groundbreaking, the importance of the Hague Declaration on Equal Access to Justice for All by 2030, and the need to step up our ambition for justice systems. Task Force co-chair Hina Jilani of The Elders, drew attention to the role of civil society:

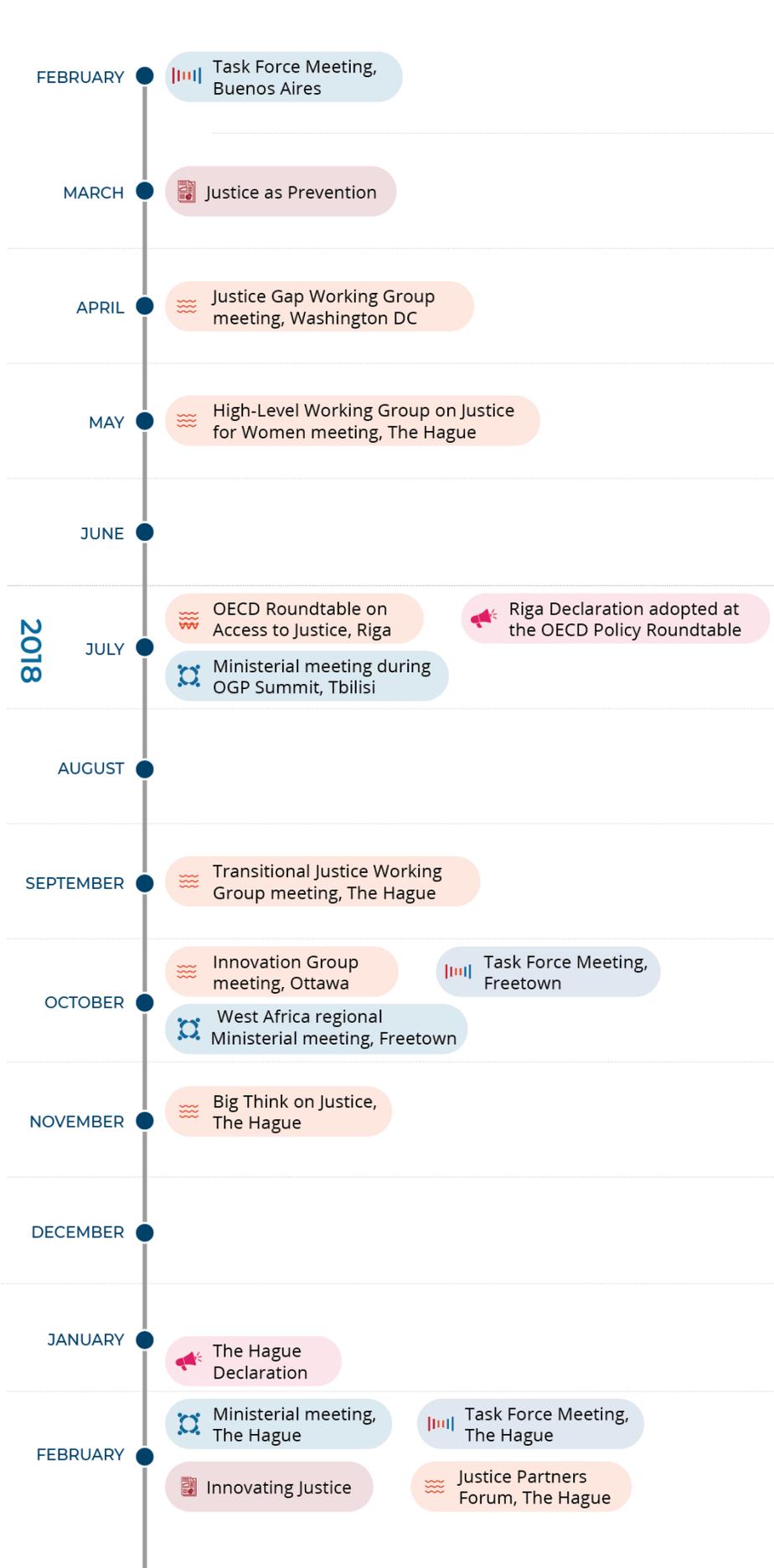
"People cannot always navigate complex legal problems and systems by themselves, and they can't always afford lawyers to help them navigate these systems. Civil society actors, such as paralegals, help fill that gap. They advise citizens where they can access support and help them to find timely, practical solutions to their problems that don't require them to fall into debt or into poverty traps."

Argentina organized a week on access to justice in May 2019, bringing together judges, academics, lawyers, and activists around the theme of people-centered justice ecosystems. The Ministry of Justice also hosted colleagues from Ministries of Justice from eight Latin American countries for a regional mobilization. They adopted the Buenos Aires Declaration on Equal Access to Justice for All by 2030, which endorsed the same principles as The Hague Declaration.

A month later, Ministers of Justice of the g7+ countries came together in The Hague for the meeting on Access to Justice for All in conflict-affected countries.³⁰ Discussions focused on people-centered justice and participants agreed to a joint action plan to work on justice for all in their respective countries.

The Task Force on Justice

Timeline 2018-19



- Ministerial meetings
- Declarations
- Task Force on Justice
- Workstreams
- Workstream outputs
- Donor meetings
- Launches



2019

MARCH

-  OECD Roundtable on Access to Justice, Lisbon
-  Justice for Women

APRIL

-  Measuring the Justice Gap
-  Universal Access to Basic Justice
-  NSO Governance for Better Justice Data
-  Task Force report presented at World Justice Forum
-  Donor meeting at World Justice Forum
-  Justice for Children meeting, Venice
-  World Justice Forum, The Hague

MAY

-  Latin America region Ministerial meeting, Buenos Aires
-  Ministerial meeting during OGP Summit, Ottawa
-  Donor meeting at OGP Summit, Ottawa
-  Spanish Conference version, Buenos Aires
-  Canadian launch including launch of French version
-  On Solid Ground
-  World Justice Forum Concluding Declaration
-  Buenos Aires Declaration
-  Rome Civil Society Declaration

JUNE

-  g7+ Ministerial meeting
-  g7+ Joint Action Plan
-  Justice for Children, Justice for All

JULY

-  Justice for All report presented at HLPF

AUGUST



SEPTEMBER

-  Asia launch Nepal

OCTOBER

-  Investing in Justice



NOVEMBER

-  US Launch Detroit



Accelerating action for Justice for All 2020-2023

The Task Force delivered an unprecedented political mobilization for justice, energizing a field that has for years been underfunded, marginal to the global development discourse, and in crisis in many countries. It created strong partnerships between a newly galvanized group of global, regional, national, and grassroots partners who have the power to drive implementation. Its report presents an agenda for implementation that aims to respond to and prevent people's justice problems.

The *Justice for All* report brings a wide range of available evidence and insights together in a comprehensive narrative that puts people at the center of justice. The related reports provide a wealth of data and evidence on specific topics and for specific groups. The *Justice for All* report makes the case for investing in justice, sets out how to improve people's justice journeys and identifies levers for change. This culminates in an agenda for action at both the national and international agenda.

The activities of Task Force on Justice, the workstreams and the various meetings highlighting the need for access to justice, created an international political leadership coalition. The political support for The Hague Declaration, the Buenos Aires Declaration, the Joint Action Plan on Access to Justice in Conflict-affected Countries, and the OGP Justice Coalition shows that a people-centered approach to justice strikes a chord with those leading justice systems and delivering justice services nationally.

The work of the Task Force on Justice mobilized a group of justice partners willing to align their efforts to national actions and priorities. The many diverse partners working on different parts of this agenda are now connected internationally and working collaboratively. Ministries of Justice and other justice providers at the national level increasingly see their work as part of the global agenda for sustainable development.

Building on these achievements, the Pathfinders for Justice program has been set up to take the agenda forward in the period up to the next big milestone in the SDG agenda – the second global review of 2030 Agenda in 2023. A shared strategy was developed and presented that aligns the work of partners and identifies three priorities: to accelerate action at national level, to provide coherent global and regional support to national action, and to build an empowered movement for justice.

Early in 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic created an unprecedented global emergency, impacting every country, creating public health emergencies, spreading economic and financial hardship, and sparking broader social and political dislocations. Building on the *Justice for All* report, two briefings were developed and published that set out strategies for justice leaders to continue working towards justice for all, while responding to the public health emergency and the economic crisis respectively.³¹

Conclusion

The COVID-19 pandemic has changed everything, and yet the goal of providing access to justice for all still stands firmly at the center of SDG16, while the vision of just societies remains at the heart of the 2030 Agenda. The pandemic has thrown a light on inequality, injustices, and violence that has fed into a call for change around the world. The report of the Task Force on Justice provides an agenda for action that can help reach the goal of providing justice for all.

Justice leaders have long understood the need for more resources, with both formal and informal justice providers typically underfunded, overstretched, and sometimes under threat. The case for investment is now better articulated than it has been in the past, based on data on the costs of injustice and the first ever estimate of the costs of providing universal access to basic justice services. We need more data and more

work to make the case stronger, but it is clear that investing in justice is a central requirement to achieving the 2030 Agenda.

There is also a growing evidence base of what works to provide people-centered justice services, with the justice sector beginning to embrace a culture of data, evidence, and learning. This in turn increases both the need and the potential for international exchange and collaboration. The importance of preventing justice problems is now better articulated and understood, creating the potential to better address root causes and prevent conflict, violence, and instability.

To continue to drive this movement and to strengthen the process of commitment, action, and reporting back, a high-level, biennial ministerial gathering is needed. Such a meeting can serve as a platform for the international coalition for justice that has been built over the last two years. It will provide an opportunity for the coalition to meet and set an agenda for continued research and action. It will also allow policymakers, donors, and researchers to come together to make recommendations for targeted investments in data collection and evidence gathering, and to finetune implementation methodologies.

The work of the Task Force has led to a recognition of the importance of people-centered justice systems in creating opportunities for people to participate fully in their societies and economies, and the need for inclusive justice services that help people resolve their justice problems and prevent injustices from occurring. The *Justice for All* report's new global data has also thrown a light on the size of the justice gap and the immense amount of work there still is left to do. And that was before the pandemic.

The COVID-19 pandemic has set the whole world back. It provides new challenges as its medium and long-term impacts become clear and pressures on justice systems across the world increase. This creates an urgent need for change, which is reinforced by calls for justice and for the creation of more inclusive societies and fair economies heard in many countries across the globe.

Much has been done and achieved over the past years. We have to keep up the pace and continue the work if we are to ensure that the 5 billion people and more who lack meaningful access to justice finally get it.

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Endnotes

¹ Task Force on Justice, *Justice for All – Final Report*. (New York: Center on International Cooperation, 2019); accessed October 3, 2019, <https://www.justice.sdg16.plus/>.

² This paper is adapted from a chapter that was published in Spanish: ILANUD, Justicia 2020, Ministerio de Justicia y Derechos Humanos, OCDE, y PNUD, *Aportes para la construcción de un ecosistema de justicia centrado en las personas*. Editado por Ediciones SAIJ de la Dirección Nacional del Sistema Argentino de Información Jurídica, Ministerio de Justicia y Derechos Humanos de la Nación, Novimiembre 2019.

³ The Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies is a multi-stakeholder partnership that brings together UN member states, international organizations, civil society, and the private sector to accelerate action for the SDG targets for peace, justice and inclusion. The Pathfinders is hosted by the NYU Center on International Cooperation. For more information, see <https://www.sdg16.plus/>.

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¹³ For more information, see: <https://www.justice.sdg16.plus/>.

¹⁴ For more information, see: <https://cic.nyu.edu/>.

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