



Justice for All

The report of the
Task Force on Justice

April 2019

Conference version
www.justice.sdg16.plus



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY 4.0) <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>. Under the Creative Commons Attribution license, you are free to copy, distribute, transmit, and adapt this work, including for commercial purposes, as long as attribution is given and any changes made are indicated.

Please cite this work as: Task Force on Justice, *Justice for All – The report of the Task Force on Justice: conference version*. (New York: Center on International Cooperation, 2019), available at <https://www.justice.sdg16.plus/>

Contents

The Task Force on Justice.....	3
Acknowledgements	7
Abbreviations	8
Definitions	9
Overview	10
Part 1: Why We Need Justice for All.....	20
Chapter 1: The Justice Gap.....	22
Justice for All?.....	23
Collecting People-Centered Justice Data	24
A Justice Gap with Three Dimensions.....	25
<i>People living in extreme conditions of injustice · People who cannot resolve their justice problems ·</i> <i>People who are excluded from the opportunities the law provides</i>	
Barriers to Justice for All.....	32
Chapter 2: The Case for Action.....	36
Investing in Justice for All.....	37
The Cost of Injustice.....	38
<i>Injustice is costly for people and communities · The costs weigh on societies and economies</i>	
The Benefits of Investing in Justice.....	41
<i>Reduced risk of conflict and instability · Increased capacity to prevent and solve everyday justice</i> <i>problems · Release the economic potential of more just societies</i>	
Financing Justice for All	45
<i>The cost of justice for all · Is justice for all affordable? · What strategies can increase affordability?</i>	
Spotlight 1: Reaching the furthest behind first.....	52
Part 2: Building Just Societies	54
Chapter 3: Solving Justice Problems.....	56
Transforming Justice	57
Understanding Justice Problems	58
The most common justice problems.....	60
Better Justice Journeys	61
<i>Empower people and communities · Access to people-centered justice services · Fair outcomes</i>	

Chapter 4: Preventing Injustice	70
The Shift to Prevention.....	71
Why Prevention?.....	72
What Kind of Prevention?	73
<i>Preventing and de-escalating disputes · Preventing violence · Preventing conflict and instability · Promoting inclusion and protecting rights</i>	
Making the Shift to Prevention.....	81
<i>Promote trust in justice systems · Tackle the root causes of injustice · Use the law to reduce risk</i>	
Spotlight 2: Responding to mass human rights abuses	84

Part 3: Pathfinders for Justice..... 86

Chapter 5: Leading the Change.....	88
Towards Justice for All.....	89
The Path to Justice for All.....	90
<i>Models of change · Obstacles and opportunities for reform · Global momentum for justice</i>	
Levers of Justice Reform.....	95
<i>Use data and evidence to steer reform · Unlock the transformative power of innovation · Implement strategies for smarter justice financing · Build more coherent and inclusive justice systems</i>	
Chapter 6: Agenda for Action	100
A New Vision of Justice for All	101
An Agenda for National Action.....	102
<i>Resolve the justice problems that matter most to people · Prevent justice problems and create opportunities for people to participate fully in their societies and economies · Invest in justice systems and institutions that work for people and that are equipped to respond to their need for justice</i>	
An Agenda for International Action.....	103
Call to Action.....	104
Spotlight 3: The people who provide justice	106
Appendix 1: Methodology	108
Appendix 2: What Works Around the World	110
Endnotes	112

The Task Force on Justice

The Task Force on Justice is an initiative of the Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies, a multi-stakeholder partnership that brings together UN member states, international organizations, civil society, and the private sector to accelerate delivery of the SDG targets for peace, justice and inclusion.

Co-Chairs



Germán Carlos Garavano, Minister of Justice and Human Rights, Argentina



Sigrid Kaag, Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation, the Netherlands



Priscilla Schwartz, Attorney-General and Minister of Justice, Sierra Leone



Hina Jilani, an Elder

Members



Alejandro Alvarez, Director, Rule of Law Unit, Executive Office of the Secretary-General, United Nations



Donny Ardyanto, Program Advisor of Legal Empowerment and Access to Justice, TIFA Foundation, Indonesia



James Goldston, Executive Director, Open Society Justice Initiative



Pablo de Greiff, Senior Fellow and Adjunct Professor of Law, NYU, and former Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-occurrence, OHCHR



Sara Hossain, Lawyer, Supreme Court of Bangladesh



Kalthoum Kennou, Judge at the Court of Cassation of Tunisia



Vivek Maru, Chief Executive Officer, Namati



Allyson Maynard-Gibson QC, Barrister, former Attorney General and Minister for Legal Affairs of The Bahamas



Athaliah Molokomme, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Botswana to the UN Office in Geneva, former Attorney General, Botswana



Owen Pell, Partner, White & Case LLP



Marta Santos Pais, Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children

Sherpas for the Co-Chairs



Maria Fernanda Rodriguez, Under-Secretary, Access to Justice, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Argentina



Jelte van Wieren, Director of the Stabilisation and Humanitarian Aid Department, the Netherlands



Bridget Osho, Acting Justice Sector Coordinator, Ministry of Justice, Sierra Leone



Secretariat to the Task Force on Justice

New York University's Center on International Cooperation (CIC) served as the secretariat to the Task Force on Justice. CIC co-founded and hosts the Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies.

David Steven, Senior Fellow and Associate Director; **Maaïke de Langen**, Head of Research for the Task Force on Justice; **Karina Gerlach**, Senior Program Adviser; **Alisa Jimenez**, Program Assistant.

Mark Weston, writer and consultant; **Jane Frewer**, editorial and program management; and **Lewis Broadway**, design.

Senior Advisors to the Task Force

Sam Muller, Chief Executive Officer, Hiil; **Anthony Triolo**, Senior External Relations Officer, Rule of Law Collaborative, University of South Carolina.

Justice Partners

Bingham Centre on the Rule of Law, Cordaid, The Elders, Hague Institute for Innovation of Law (Hiil), The International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ), International Development Law Organization (IDLO), International Development Research Centre (IDRC), International Legal Assistance Consortium (ILAC), the Justice for All Campaign, Knowledge Platform Security & Rule of Law, Microjustice4All, Namati, Overseas Development Institute (ODI), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Open Government Partnership (OGP), Open Society Justice Initiative (OSJI), University of South Carolina Rule of Law Collaborative, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), UNODC-INEGI Center of Excellence, UN Women, The World Bank, World Justice Project.

Task Force Workstreams

Justice Gap Working Group led by the World Justice Project, with the Hague Institute for Innovation of Law (Hiil), the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights of Argentina, New York University's Center on International Cooperation (CIC), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Open Society Justice Initiative (OSJI), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), University College London, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), UNODC-INEGI Center of Excellence, White & Case LLP, and the World Bank.

Case for Investment included research by Overseas Development Institute, Canadian Forum on Civil Justice, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and the World Bank.

High-Level Group on Justice for Women convened by UN Women, International Development Law Organization (IDLO), and the World

Bank Group. Members include: Abubacarr Marie Tamberdou, Minister of Justice, the Gambia; Catherine Harrington, Campaign Manager, Global Campaign for Equal Nationality Rights; Dubravka Simonovic, UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, its causes and consequences; Frida Angelica Gomez Perez, Director-General, Noticias Tiemposmodernos, and National Councilor for the Evaluation and Monitoring of Public Policies on Youth, Mexican Youth Institute, Mexico; Hilary Gbedemah, Chair, CEDAW Committee; Maria Fernanda Rodriguez, Under-Secretary, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Argentina; Nana Darkoa Sekyiamah, Director of Information, Communications and Media, AWID; Nathalie G. Drouin, Deputy Minister of Justice and Deputy Attorney General, Canada; Nursyahbani Katjasungkana, Head, Association of Indonesian Women for Justice, Indonesia; Patricia Scotland, Commonwealth Secretary General; and Rangita de Silva de Alwis, Associate Dean, University of Pennsylvania.

Innovation Working Group led by Sam Muller, Chief Executive Officer, HiiL, with Abdulla Al-Majid, Court Innovation, Chief Innovation Officer, Ministry of Justice, UAE; Allyson Maynard-Gibson QC, former Attorney-General and Minister of Legal Affairs, Bahamas; Eddie Hartman, co-founder, LegalZoom; Gerald Abila, Founder Barefoot Law & mSME Garage; Gillian Hadfield, University of Toronto; Mark Beer OBE, President, The International Association for Court Administration; Michelle Arevalo-Carpenter, Co-founder, IMPAQTO; Michiel Scheltema, Special Adviser on Justice to the government, The Netherlands; Luis Franceschi, Dean, Strathmore Law School; Robert Kraybill, Managing Director Impact Investment Exchange; Sandra Elena, Head, Open Justice Programme, Ministry of Justice, Argentina; Janet McIntyre, Deputy Director General, Intergovernmental and External Relations Division, Ministry of Justice, Canada.

Transitional Justice Working Group led by International Center for Transitional Justice, with Ministry of Justice, Argentina; Asia Justice and Rights; Dejusticia; Ministry of Justice, the Gambia; Federal Foreign Office, Germany; Impunity Watch; International Bar Association; Institute for Integrated Transitions; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Netherlands; Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights; Office of the UN Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence; Open Society Justice Initiative; Redress; International Development Cooperation Agency, Sweden; Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, Switzerland; Swisspeace; Court of Cassation, Tunisia; UN Development Programme; UN Peacebuilding Support Office; and UN Women.

Justice for Children Technical Working Group led by CELCIS-Inspiring Children's Futures at the University of Strathclyde, with the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children, and the Child Justice Advocacy Group, coordinated by Terre des hommes and Defence for Children International.

Consultation events

16+ Showcase, Freetown, 7-10 October 2018
The Big Think on Justice, The Hague, 15 November 2018
Innovating Justice Forum, The Hague, 5-6 February 2019
Justice Partners Forum, The Hague, 7 February 2019
Think Justice, online consultation, September-December 2018

Commissioned reports

World Justice Project, "Measuring the Justice Gap: A People-Centered Assessment of Unmet Justice Needs Around the World" (Task Force on Justice, background paper, April 2019)
Marcus Manuel, Clare Manuel and Harsh Desai, *Universal access to basic justice: costing SDG 16.3 ODI Working Paper 554*. (London: Overseas Development Institute, 2019). Paper prepared for the Task Force on Justice
Trevor Farrow and Lisa Moore, "Costing the Justice Gap, Return on Investment for Justice Services Provided by Civil Society Organizations," (Task Force on Justice, background paper, 2019)
High-level Group on Justice for Women, *Justice for Women - High-level Group Report*. (New York: UN Women, IDLO, World Bank and Task Force on Justice, 2019)
Innovation Working Group, "Innovating justice: needed and possible," (Task Force on Justice, background paper, January 28, 2019)
Transitional Justice Working Group, "Report on Transitional Justice and SDG16+," (Task Force on Justice, background paper, March 2019)
Stephen Golub, "Civil Society's Contributions to Justice: Vital, Effective and Under-valued, The Seeds of Change: Local Actions Contribute to Legal and Policy Reforms," and "Grassroots Justice: The Roles and Impact of Paralegals," (Task Force on Justice, working papers, 2019)
Center on International Cooperation, "Challenge paper: Justice as Prevention," (Task Force on Justice, background paper, December 2018)
Justice for Children Technical Working Group, "Challenge Paper on Justice for Children," (Task Force on Justice, background paper, forthcoming)
White & Case LLP, "NSO Governance for Better Justice Data," (memo prepared for the Task Force on Justice, along with a range of discrete research inputs and memos)

Other key inputs

Hiil, *Understanding Justice Needs - The Elephant in the Courtroom*. (The Hague: Hiil, 2018)
Vivek Maru and Varun Gauri (eds), *Community Paralegals and the Pursuit of Justice*. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2018)
OECD, *Putting people in the centre: Equal access to justice services for economic and social well-being*. (Paris: OECD, 2018)
OECD and Open Society Justice Initiative, *Legal Needs Surveys and Access to Justice - launch copy*. (Paris and New York: OECD/OSF, 2018)
OECD and World Justice Project, "Building a Business Case for Access to Justice - An OECD White Paper in collaboration with the World Justice Project: Preliminary draft," 2018

The Task Force on Justice has received generous financial support from the Netherlands' Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation; and in kind support from Argentina's Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, the Government of Sierra Leone, the government of Canada, White & Case, the City of the Hague, and the British High Commission in Sierra Leone. Funding for the Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies is also provided by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. All justice partners listed on page 4 also made substantial in-kind contributions.

Acknowledgements

Support from the NYU Center on International Cooperation

The Task Force was overseen by Sarah Cliffe, Director, NYU Center on International Cooperation. Paige Arthur, Deputy Director, and Hanny Megally, Senior Fellow, joined the internal review team. Inputs and support were provided by the rest of the Pathfinders team: Harshani Dharmadasa, Rachel Locke, Soomin Lee, Paul von Chamier, Bojan Francuz, and Justine Brouillaud; as well as other CIC colleagues, Sarah Groves, Noah Gall, Jonathan Connors, Kayla Lewis-Hue, Said Sabir, Camilo Lopez Delgado, Celine Monnier, Leah Zamore, Shavon Bell, and Nendirmwa Parradang.

The Task Force on Justice would like to thank the following people for their contribution to the Task Force's work:

Abdoulaye Mar Dieye, Abigail Moy, Adriana De La Espriella (in memoria), Adrian di Giovanni, Aidan Harris, Alan George, Alejandro Ponce, Alyson MacLean, Andrew Goudie, Anna Mutaveti, Annette Lyth, Aparna Basynat, Arthur van Buitenen, Åsa Wallton, Aurelie Roche-Mair, Bader Kaba, Beatrice Duncan, Ben Oppenheim, Benoit Van Keirsbilck, Betsy Anderson, Betsy Apple, Bonian Golmohammadi, Boroto Ntakobajira, Briony Jones, Caitlin Sislin, Carolina Moreno Diaz, Chantal Joubert, Chloe Lelievre, Christi Sletten, Christina Koulias, Chrysula Winegar, Clare Manuel, Clifford Msiska, Coco Lammers, Cornelius Williams, David Nussbaum, Debbie Wetzel, Dena Motevalian, Denise Torres, Diana Isabel Güiza Gómez, Elisabeth Baumgartner, Elizabeth Cousens, Ellen Swedenmark, Emily Kenney, Enrico Bisogno, Erin Kitchell, Erwin Tuijl, Evelien van Hoeve, Fabián Salvio, Fahad Saher, Fernando Marani, Fernando Travesi, Francesca Daverio, Galuh Wandita, Gedeon Behiguim, Georgia Harley, Gustavo Maurino, Habib Nassar, Habib Nassar, Harsh Desai, Heather Grady, Hector Chayer, Hibak Muse, Ibrahima Koreissi, Ilaria Bottigliero, Isabel Durán, Jago Russell, Janet McIntyre, Jean-Jacques Hible, Jeni Klugman, Jennifer Davidson, Jennifer Tsai, Jenny Yates, Joe Foti, Joe Powell, Joel Samuels, Juan Carlos Botero, Judith van Niekerk, Julia Raue, Justin Haccius, Kady Sylla, Karen Fisher, Karen Wallace, Karina Carpintero, Kate Orlovsky, Katy Thompson, Kaysie Brown, Kelly Dale, Kirsten di Martino, Koen Davidse, Kristen Hope, Kristine Allen, Leoni Cuelenaere, Lex Gerts, Lisa Denney, Lisa Ott, Lorenzo Wakefield, Lotta Teale, Luisa Sanchez, Luke Upchurch, Marcel Ruiter, Marcel Stoessel, Marcia Mersky, Marcus Bonturi, Marcus Lenzen, Marcus Manuel, Margaret Williams, Mariana Otoy, Mariana Pena, Marianne Peters, Marieke Vreeken, Marieke Wierda, Marije van Kempen, Mark Freeman, Mark Madden, Marlies Stappers, Marlon Manuel, Martijn Quinn, Martin Boehmer, Martin Forst, Martin Gramatikov, Martyna Wanat, Mary Okumu, Mary Robinson, Mascha Matthews, Mat Tromme, Matthew Bannon, Matthew Burnett, Maurits Barendrecht, McKinley Charles, Megan Manion, Megan Price, Messina Manirakiza, Michael Warren, Michala Mackay, Minh-Thu Pham, Minke van der Sar, Mô Bleeker, Murray Hunt, Nancy Ward, Nicole Janisiewicz, Olivier Kambala wa Kambala, Pascoe Pleasance, Patrick Burgess, Paul Prettitore, Pema Doornenbal, Pete Chapman, Pilar Domingo, Rea Chiongson, Rebecca Kourlis, Rhodri Williams, Rob Schuurmans, Rodrigo Uprimny Yepes, Roger Duthie, Ross McLaren, Rupert Skilbeck, Sabrina Büchler, Sabrina Mahtani, Salome Flores, Sandra Elena, Sandra Pellegroni, Sandra van der Pal, Santa Falasca, Sarah Long, Saskia Bruines, Sebastiaan Verelst, Serge Rumin, Sharon Johnson, Simon Moss, Stacey Cram, Stephen Zimmerman, Steven Lanting, Steven Malby, Sumaiya Islam, Susan McDonald, Sylvia Hazenbroek, Tatyana Teplova, Teresa Jennings, Teresa Mugadza, Tobijn de Grauw, Tom Gordon, Tonu Basu, Tony Reilly, Tymon Kiepe, Ulysses Smith, Vivek Trivedi, Wilma van Esch, Wim Jansen, Yorokamu Bamwine, Zaza Namoradze.

The Task Force on Justice would like to thank the following organizations for their contribution to the Task Force's work

16+Forum, ABA Rule of Law Initiative, British Council, Commonwealth Secretariat, Department for International Development, European Commission's Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers, Fair Trials International, Georgetown Institute for Women, Peace and Security, Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies, Global Citizen, Impunity Watch, LexisNexis, Ministry of Justice of Canada, Netherlands Ministry of Justice of the Netherlands, National Alliance for the Development of Community Advice Offices, Paralegal Advisory Service Institute, Permanent Mission of Argentina to the United Nations, Permanent Mission of Sierra Leone to the United Nations, Permanent Mission of the Netherlands to the United Nations, Responsive Law, SDG Philanthropy Platform, The New Now, UN Foundation, UN Global Compact, UNHCR, UNICEF, United Nations Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions.

Abbreviations

CALDH	Centre for Human Rights Legal Action
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
ECA region	Europe and Central Asia region
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GLEN	Global Legal Empowerment Network
GPS	Global Positioning System
HiIL	The Hague Institute for Innovation of Law
HLPF	The United Nations High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development
ILO	International Labour Office
IMF	International Monetary Fund
JCWC	The Justice Gap Working Group
LGBTI+	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender/Transsexual and Intersex people
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NSOs	National Statistics Offices
NYU	New York University
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
OSF	Open Society Foundation
OSJI	Open Society Justice Initiative
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNODC/INEGI	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Center of Excellence in Statistical Information on Government, Crime, Victimization and Justice
WHO	World Health Organization
WJP	World Justice Project



Definitions

2030 Agenda	The United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, launched in 2015.
Alma-Ata declaration	A major milestone of the 20th century in the field of public health, identifying primary healthcare as the key to the attainment of the goal of Health for All.
Arab Spring	A series of anti-government protests, uprisings and armed rebellions that spread across the Middle East in late 2010.
Basic Justice Services	Local-level services that address peoples' everyday justice needs, through formal and informal mechanisms by a range of actors.
High-Level Group on Justice for Women	A group established as part of the workstreams of the Task Force on Justice, to focus on the justice gap for women, the case for investment and what works to increase justice for women.
High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development	The main United Nations platform on sustainable development, providing political leadership, guidance and recommendations. It meets annually in New York under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council and every four years under the auspices of the General Assembly. The forum reviews the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.
Justice for All campaign	A global campaign to ensure equal access to justice for all by 2030 by advocating for funding and protections for grassroots justice defenders.
Justice gap	The difference between the justice people want and need and the justice they receive. See chapter 1.
Justice systems	The legislative, institutional and organisational systems and actors that exist in society to resolve and prevent people's justice problems.
#MeToo movement	A movement against sexual harassment and sexual assault, formed in 2017 as a hashtag on social media.
Paralegals	Non-lawyers who have received training regarding aspects of the law and who assist others to make use of the law.
Pro bono	Free services provided by lawyers and law students for those who cannot otherwise afford them.
SDG16.3	Sustainable Development Goal 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.
SDG16+	SDG16 along with the 36 targets from other Sustainable Development Goals, that directly measure an aspect of peace, inclusion, or access to justice.
SDGs	The 17 Sustainable Development Goals are the United Nations' blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. They address global challenges, including those related to poverty, inequality, climate, environmental degradation, prosperity, peace and justice.
SDG Summit	The first UN summit on the SDGs since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda in September 2015. Presidents and Prime Ministers are asked to attend to "mobilize further actions to accelerate implementation." This event will be held in September 2019 as a High-level Political Forum held under the 74th Session of the General Assembly.
South-South cooperation	A broad framework for collaboration among countries of the South in the political, economic, social, cultural, environmental and technical domains. Involving two or more developing countries, it can take place on a bilateral, regional, subregional or interregional basis.
Task Force	The Task Force on Justice, an initiative of The Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies.

Unless stated otherwise, all monetary figures are stated in USD \$

Overview

*from justice for the few
to justice for all*

Justice for All

At the heart of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development lies a vision of a “just, equitable, tolerant, open and socially inclusive world in which the needs of the most vulnerable are met.”

Justice is a thread that runs through all 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Without increased justice, the world will not be able to end poverty, reduce inequality, reach the furthest behind first, create conditions for shared and sustainable prosperity, or promote peace and inclusion.

SDG16.3 promises to ensure equal access to justice for all by 2030. Other targets cover legal identity, injustices such as corruption and illicit financial flows, and the promotion of rights and gender equality.

The Task Force on Justice – an initiative of the Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies – has explored the delivery of these targets in a world where billions of people are not yet able to obtain justice.

Drawing on research by the world’s leading justice organizations and experts, this report provides a first estimate of the global justice gap. It makes the case for shifting from a model that provides justice only for the few, to one that delivers measurable improvements in justice for all

In the past, justice reforms have often focused on institutions that are distant from people and fail to serve their needs. The Task Force proposes a different approach, putting people at the center of justice systems and justice at the heart of sustainable development.

A people-centered approach to justice starts with an understanding of people’s justice needs and designs solutions to respond to them. It is delivered by a justice system that is open and inclusive, and that works in collaboration with other sectors such as health, education, housing, and employment.

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

To deliver justice for all, countries must resolve people’s justice problems, prevent injustices large and small from occurring, and create opportunities for people to participate fully in their societies and economies.

The global justice gap

Until recently, a lack of justice data has obscured the scale of the failure to meet people's justice needs, but more and better data has become available in recent years. Legal needs, victimization, and specialist surveys now cover a growing number of countries.

The global justice gap has three dimensions:

- **At least 253 million people live in extreme conditions of injustice**

Forty million people are modern slaves, 12 million are stateless, and over 200 million live in countries or communities where high levels of insecurity make it impossible for them to seek justice.

- **1.5 billion people cannot resolve their justice problems**

People in this group are victims of unreported violence or crime. Or they have a civil or administrative justice problem they cannot resolve, such as a dispute over land or the denial of a public service. Almost 60 percent of justice problems are currently unresolved.

- **4.5 billion people are excluded from the opportunities the law provides**

Over 1 billion people lack legal identity. More than 2 billion are employed in the informal sector and the same number lack proof of housing or land tenure. This makes them vulnerable to abuse and exploitation and less able to access economic opportunities and public services.

In total, 5.1 billion people – two-thirds of the world's population – lack meaningful access to justice. While people in all countries are affected, the burden of this injustice is not randomly distributed. The justice gap is both a reflection of structural inequalities and a contributor to these inequalities.

Women and children find it hardest to access justice. One billion children are victims of violence, for example. Half of women believe it is pointless to report a case of sexual harassment to the police.

Poor people, people with disabilities, and people from minority ethnic communities are among the vulnerable groups that find it hardest to access justice. Their experience of injustice increases the likelihood that they will continue to be left behind.



The cost of injustice

In 2010, a 26-year old Tunisian fruit vendor named Mohamed Bouazizi set himself on fire outside a government building in protest at sustained harassment by the police. His death triggered protests that spread first through Tunisia and then across the Arab world.

Bouazizi's case involved justice problems related to documentation (he did not have a permit for his fruit stand, but it is still unclear whether he needed one), abusive justice actors, and an inability to air a grievance. For people like him, injustice leads to lost income and high levels of stress. People with a justice problem lose an average of one month's wages. Many become unemployed. Health impacts are also serious. Around a third of people with a justice problem are likely to experience a physical or mental health problem.

For societies, justice is often the missing link in national development strategies. Economies may perform strongly and health and education improve. But without justice, people will fail to reach their full potential and development will be precarious. By driving exclusion and fueling grievances, injustice also increases the risk of political instability and – as we saw in the period that followed the Arab Spring – violent conflict.

This failure to provide justice is costly.

- At a global level, conflict costs the world around \$2000 per person each year, while countries may lose up to a fifth of their GDP when levels of non-conflict violence are very high.
- Just three types of impact resulting from justice problems – lost income, damaged health, and the cost of seeking redress – cost OECD countries between 0.5 and 3 percent of their annual GDP.
- Everyday justice problems cost more than 2 percent of GDP in most low-income countries.

The benefits of investing in justice

A growing body of evidence demonstrates that expenditure on people-centered justice can deliver a high return on investment.

Increased justice reduces the risk of conflict and instability. Every dollar invested in justice is likely to return at least \$16 in benefits from reduced conflict risk. In Guatemala, rebuilding the justice system to combat impunity and tackle corruption led to a 5 percent decline in homicide rates.

Tackling everyday justice problems also delivers benefits:

- Specialized courts such as drugs courts reduce reoffending, saving the criminal justice system thousands of dollars per case.

- Restorative justice approaches are highly cost-effective and result in higher satisfaction for victims and reduced offending.
- In England and Wales, the Citizens Advice service helps more than two million people each year with their justice problems. For every dollar invested, the service generates \$2.40 in savings for government and \$14.50 of wider social and economic benefits.

Using the law to release people's economic and social potential is highly cost-effective. Legal identity improves health outcomes while allowing governments to tailor services to those who need them, target cash transfers and other social protection programs more effectively, collect taxes, root out corruption, and evaluate the impacts of policies.

Programs that clarify and strengthen land rights prevent conflict and increase people's ability to participate in the economy. Tanzanian women quadruple their earnings when they live in a community that allows them land rights.

Financing justice for all

How much would it cost to close the justice gap – to meet people's everyday justice needs in an accessible and affordable way?

To answer this question, this report presents the first estimate of the cost of providing universal access to basic justice. Health and education have long had such benchmarks for investment, and the methodology used draws from experiences in those sectors.

This estimate includes legal advice, legal empowerment in communities, formal justice institutions that play a frontline role in resolving conflicts and disputes, and alternative mechanisms to resolve these justice problems. Accountability mechanisms are also included.

In low-income countries, it would cost \$20 to provide each person with access to basic justice services. In middle-income countries, it would cost \$64 per person per year and in high-income countries \$190.

To put these numbers into context, providing universal primary and secondary education in low-income countries costs \$41 per person per year, while providing universal essential health care costs at least \$76.

High-income countries are comfortably able to afford this expenditure, but middle and low-income countries will find it more challenging. Overall, two billion people live in countries that cannot afford even half the cost of providing universal access to basic justice without threatening expenditure on other sectors.

To increase affordability, countries need better data on current resource allocation in order to shift expenditure away from ineffective approaches and target it instead to the most urgent justice needs.

Existing resources could be redirected towards lower-cost approaches with potential to deliver justice at scale, with legal empowerment and non-formal approaches relatively affordable in all countries.

Funding sources need to be diversified. Donor investment in justice has declined by 40 percent over the past four years. In fragile and conflict-affected states, only 1.5 percent of official development assistance is spent on justice. Philanthropists, impact investors, and private sector firms could all play a role in making justice for all more affordable by increasing their investment in people-centered approaches.

Solving justice problems

Six areas account for most justice problems: violence and crime, disputes involving land, housing or neighbors, unresolved family disputes, problems related to money, debt or consumer issues, or those related to access to public services, and legal needs related to employment or businesses.

Each of these problems has structural equivalents – for example, when a community's land is confiscated without compensation, where inheritance laws favor sons over daughters or wives, or where a minority is denied access to public services.

Justice seekers benefit from approaches that are tailored to each category of problem, but common themes emerge when they are asked how they want their problems solved. Victims of violence and people with legal disputes are often less interested in judgment and punishment than in being listened to and finding a resolution or remedy that allows them to resume their lives.

By taking justice problems as a starting point, countries can design a better journey from that problem to a solution. What matters is both the destination (do people achieve a satisfactory resolution?) and the journey itself (are people treated fairly along the way?).

A justice journey has three stages:

1. Empower people and communities

People are empowered so that they can act when a legal need arises. They are helped to understand the law and seek a solution, with legal aid provided to the most vulnerable.

2. Access to people-centered justice services

People have access to services that are responsive to their needs and offer alternative and less adversarial pathways to justice. One-stop shops provide a range of services under one roof, while specialist services help those with more complex problems.

3. Fair outcomes

People achieve a resolution to their problem that is fair and meets standards for human rights. Remedies are appropriate and promote reconciliation. Data is used to judge whether people receive a satisfactory resolution. Grievance mechanisms listen and respond to those who feel badly treated.

Preventing injustice

Justice systems must prevent problems as well as working to resolve those that have already occurred.

Prevention reduces the harm people suffer by focusing on the root causes of injustice. When there are fewer disputes, lower levels of violence, and people have proper legal protections, societies are more likely to be peaceful and to prosper.

Prevention makes sense for four reasons. First, the justice gap is too wide to be bridged with traditional approaches and tools. Second, justice is needed for communities and societies, not just for individuals. Third, justice systems can increase resilience, by helping people protect their rights or by providing space for peaceful contestation. Finally, prevention is cost effective – for people, for society, and for the justice system itself.

Because it is forward-looking, prevention requires a transformation in justice systems, as justice collaborates with other sectors to address the root causes of disputes and avert violence, conflict, and human rights abuses.

Effective prevention strategies:

■ Promote trust in justice systems

They provide people with a reasonable expectation that their rights will be protected, their disputes managed peacefully, and that they will be safeguarded from abuses of power.

■ Tackle the root causes of injustice

They provide legal identity and other documentation and empower communities and marginalized groups to realize their rights and overcome unfairness.

■ Use the law to reduce risk

They strengthen legislative frameworks for violence prevention and implement laws and regulations that make it less likely that disputes will arise or escalate.

The Path to Justice for All

There is no single recipe for delivering justice for all. All countries must increase access to justice based on their own context and priorities, in line with human rights standards and their commitment to delivering the 2030 Agenda.

But people across the world have many shared aspirations as they seek justice. Countries grapple with the same challenges as they work to meet these aspirations.

Justice reform can be challenging. Elites benefit from the status quo and justice professionals may feel threatened if systems are opened up to new ideas, approaches, and providers. Ministers of Justice often struggle to compete for resources with other more powerful sectors.

Closing the justice gap requires a transformation in ambition – a sustained effort to provide justice to billions more people. It requires confronting political obstacles to change and building confidence among justice leaders so that, with the right policies and investment, they can deliver substantial increases in justice.

But there is growing momentum that helps leaders build support for change. Justice systems from around the world are exploring new ways to put people and their needs first. Awareness is growing of the benefits of investing in justice, while local and global movements campaign for justice for all. Lawyers, judges, and activists are often powerful advocates for reform, while the private sector has incentives to mobilize for an improvement in the legal environment.

Four levers can help national reformers as they work towards justice for all.

- Data and evidence create awareness of the scale of the problem, while demonstrating how solutions can be cost-effective.
- Innovation brings new players into the justice sector and develops approaches that can deliver justice at scale.
- Smarter financing strategies redirect resources away from ineffective approaches and towards what works. They also attract finance from other sectors and from non-traditional investors.
- New governance models and shared standards increase coherence in a justice system, enabling a greater diversity of partners to work together towards a shared result.

Agenda for action

At a national level, the Task Force makes three sets of recommendations:

- **Resolve the justice problems that matter most to people**
understand justice problems through regular surveys · recognize, finance, and protect justice defenders · provide access to people-centered justice services · use cost-effective alternatives to help people resolve disputes and gain redress.
- **Prevent justice problems and create opportunities for people to participate fully in their societies and economies**
implement multi-sectoral prevention strategies · increase independence, combat corruption, and ensure independent oversight · tackle structural injustices, provide universal access to legal documents, and help people make better agreements · strengthen laws and regulations that reduce the risks of violence and the number of disputes.
- **Invest in justice systems and institutions that work for people and that are equipped to respond to their need for justice**
provide open access to justice data · create a supportive regulatory environment for innovation · develop a national roadmap for financing justice for all · increase representation in the justice system and implement new governance models.

The 2030 Agenda's commitment to justice for all requires intensified international cooperation and revitalized partnerships for justice. Recommendations for international action include:

- **Support national implementation**
Convene pathfinder countries, register voluntary commitments to implement SDG16.3, and help governments develop credible, realistic, and funded strategies to implement these commitments.
- **Increase justice leadership**
Hold a biennial meeting of Ministers of Justice, Attorneys General, and other justice leaders as a platform for countries to share experiences, explore recommendations, and strengthen cooperation for justice.
- **Measure progress**
Agree a new SDG16.3 indicator to measure progress on civil justice, supplementing existing criminal justice indicators, with voluntary national piloting ahead of its integration into the global indicator framework.

- **Intensify cooperation**

Form an alliance of international and regional justice partners to provide more coherent support for justice for all and a funders collaborative to increase the proportion of international finance that flows to the justice sector.

- **Build the movement**

Amplify demand for change through global, national, and local movements that campaign for justice for all.

Call to action

To accelerate progress, the Task Force calls on all partners to come together in a global and sustained effort to deliver justice for all by 2030.

- **Governments** should develop strategies, allocate resources, and the partnerships needed to deliver justice for all.
- **Justice professionals** should work closely with governments in leading a shift towards people-centered justice.
- **Other sectors** must play an increased role in the delivery of justice.
- **Civil society** can do more to empower justice seekers and help reach the furthest behind first, if given space to operate.
- **The private sector** can help develop new ways of meeting people's justice needs at low cost.
- **International and regional organizations** should provide more coherent support and increased financing for implementation of the SDG targets for justice.
- **Foundations and philanthropists** should support people-centered approaches and priorities such as the role of justice in prevention.

Finally, the Task Force's call to action is addressed to people themselves, as justice seekers, volunteers, and supporters of justice systems. They must be empowered to play a central role in the creation of a more just world.



Why We Need Justice for All

To deliver the SDG targets that promise justice for all, we must understand the size of the justice gap and build a case for the investment needed to close it.



Chapter 1

The Justice Gap

To provide justice for all, we must understand the reality of justice in people's lives.

How many people are confronted by justice problems? What do they need and want when they seek justice? And what kind of justice do they receive?

We estimate that a quarter of a billion people live in extreme conditions of injustice, deprived of any meaningful legal protections.

At any one time, 1.5 billion people have justice problems they cannot solve.

4.5 billion people are excluded from the social, economic, and political opportunities the law provides.

Many people suffer from overlapping justice problems. In total, more than 5 billion people are deprived of justice. We call this the global justice gap.

Justice for All?

At the heart of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development lies a vision of a “just, equitable, tolerant, open and socially inclusive world in which the needs of the most vulnerable are met.”¹

Justice is a thread that runs through all 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Without increased justice, world leaders will be unable to end poverty and reduce inequality. Nor will they be able to reach the furthest behind, create conditions for shared and sustainable prosperity, or promote peace and inclusion.

SDG16.3 aims to ensure equal access to justice for all by 2030. Other SDG targets address the denial of legal identity, major forms of injustice such as corruption and illicit financial flows, and the promotion of human rights and gender empowerment.

These targets provide a unique opportunity to accelerate progress towards justice for all.

But to make progress, we first need to understand the scale of the task ahead.

Collecting People-Centered Justice Data

Until recently, a lack of data has obscured the scale of the world's failure to provide justice for all.

Many countries have collated information about the performance of their justice institutions, including the number of crimes reported to the police, the number of cases in court, or how long it takes to reach a judgement. But these statistics tell us little about people's experience of justice. Most victims of violence and crime do not report it to the authorities. Few legal disputes are taken to court. Many people face such daunting barriers to justice that they are invisible to any formal justice institution. Even when they actively seek help, moreover, large numbers of people may find that their legal needs remain unmet due to the poor quality of justice services or due to structural barriers and institutional failures that make it impossible for them to protect their rights.

People-centered justice data is not new. In 1933, the Association of American Law Schools decided to review the state of justice in the nation. They were interested in the "welfare of lawyers," but they also wanted to know whether people were receiving "adequate and competent legal services that were relevant to a modern society."² They designed a survey that asked lower and middle-income members of the public as well as the owners of small businesses whether they were able to solve their justice problems.

After examining the results, the Association concluded that the system was failing. Most people with problems did not seek legal advice, while lawyers who catered for ordinary people were struggling to make a living. "The public has undone legal business," the report concluded. "The lawyers have free time."

It took many years to build on these groundbreaking insights, as countries continued to rely on data about systems and institutions, rather than about people. Only after four decades did data begin to focus more consistently on people's justice needs:

- In the 1970s, victimization surveys began to ask people about their experience of crime, about how safe they felt in their communities, and about their experiences with the police and other criminal justice agencies.³
- From the 1990s onwards, legal needs surveys have explored a broader range of justice problems, asking people about actions they take to resolve these problems and whether they are satisfied with how they are treated and the results they achieve.⁴

> Justice Gap Working Group

The analysis was conducted by the World Justice Project, in collaboration with:

- Hague Institute for Innovation of Law
- Ministry of Justice and Human Rights of Argentina
- NYU Center on International Cooperation
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
- Open Society Justice Initiative
- United Nations Development Programme
- University College London
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- UNODC-INEGI Center of Excellence
- White & Case LLP
- World Bank

- There is also a growing number of specialist surveys that provide insights into the justice needs of women, children and other vulnerable groups.

People-centered justice data is now available for a growing number of countries. The Task Force on Justice has worked with the world's leading justice data organizations to compile all available surveys and integrate them with other types of data that help us understand how the burden of injustice falls on the different groups in a society. For some countries, we have data from national statistics offices (see box at end of chapter) and other official sources. For others, we have drawn information from cross-national or independent surveys. But in all cases, the data reflects what a representative sample of *people* report about their experiences, not opinions from experts or reports from justice institutions.

Much of this data is new, and it has never been drawn together before. Thanks to the efforts of our Justice Gap Working Group, we are able for the first time to present a global synthesis of the scale and nature of the justice gap (see appendix 1).



A Justice Gap with Three Dimensions

“Let there be justice for all. Let there be peace for all. Let there be work, bread, water and salt for all.”⁶ These were the words of Nelson Mandela as he was inaugurated as the first democratically-elected President of South Africa.

For Mandela, justice was as fundamental to society as peace or the economic necessities of life. He was imprisoned for 27 years by a legal system which not only failed to provide equality before the law, but which he denounced for allowing “the unjust to prosecute and demand vengeance against the just.”⁷

Before he was incarcerated, Mandela’s struggle against apartheid was shaped by his experiences as a lawyer. After discovering that black South Africans were commonly charged more for legal advice than the white elite, he formed a law firm with Oliver Tambo. Mandela and Tambo were overwhelmed by clients who had nowhere else to turn. “For Africans, we were the firm of first choice and last resort,” he recalled. “Every day we heard and saw the thousands of humiliations that ordinary Africans confronted every day of their lives.”⁸

When finally freed from prison, Mandela ran for election on a platform that saw a reformed justice system as a foundation for a democratic South Africa.⁹ Accessible, affordable and legitimate

justice institutions were needed to prevent violence and insecurity, empower people as citizens, and create the conditions for defeating poverty and promoting prosperity. Justice would also play a role in the country's transition, helping South Africans "deal with the abuse and damage which engulfed most of our communities."¹⁰

In our assessment of the scale of the global justice gap, the Task Force has highlighted three dimensions that align with Mandela's experience.

First, we have estimated the numbers of people who live in the most extreme conditions of injustice. They live in countries where the justice system is incapable of protecting basic rights and freedoms or, as in South Africa's apartheid years, are actively denied justice.

Second, we have examined data showing us how many people try and fail to solve problems that have a legal dimension. As Mandela realized, we can only strengthen the justice system if we start from an understanding of how people experience injustice in their everyday lives.

Third, we have estimated the number of people who lack the legal protections that allow them to claim their rights, fulfil their potential, and participate in shaping the future of their countries. This highlights the importance of justice as a foundation for peaceful and inclusive societies, and as an enabler of sustainable development.

The figures we provide are intentionally conservative, but the overall picture is alarming. In total, 5.1 billion people fall into at least one of these three groups. Many suffer from multiple forms of injustice. A significant majority of the world's 7.7 billion people, in other words, is denied meaningful access to justice.

“More than five billion people experience at least one form of injustice (and many suffer from multiple forms). A significant majority of the world's population is denied meaningful access to justice.”

People living in extreme conditions of injustice

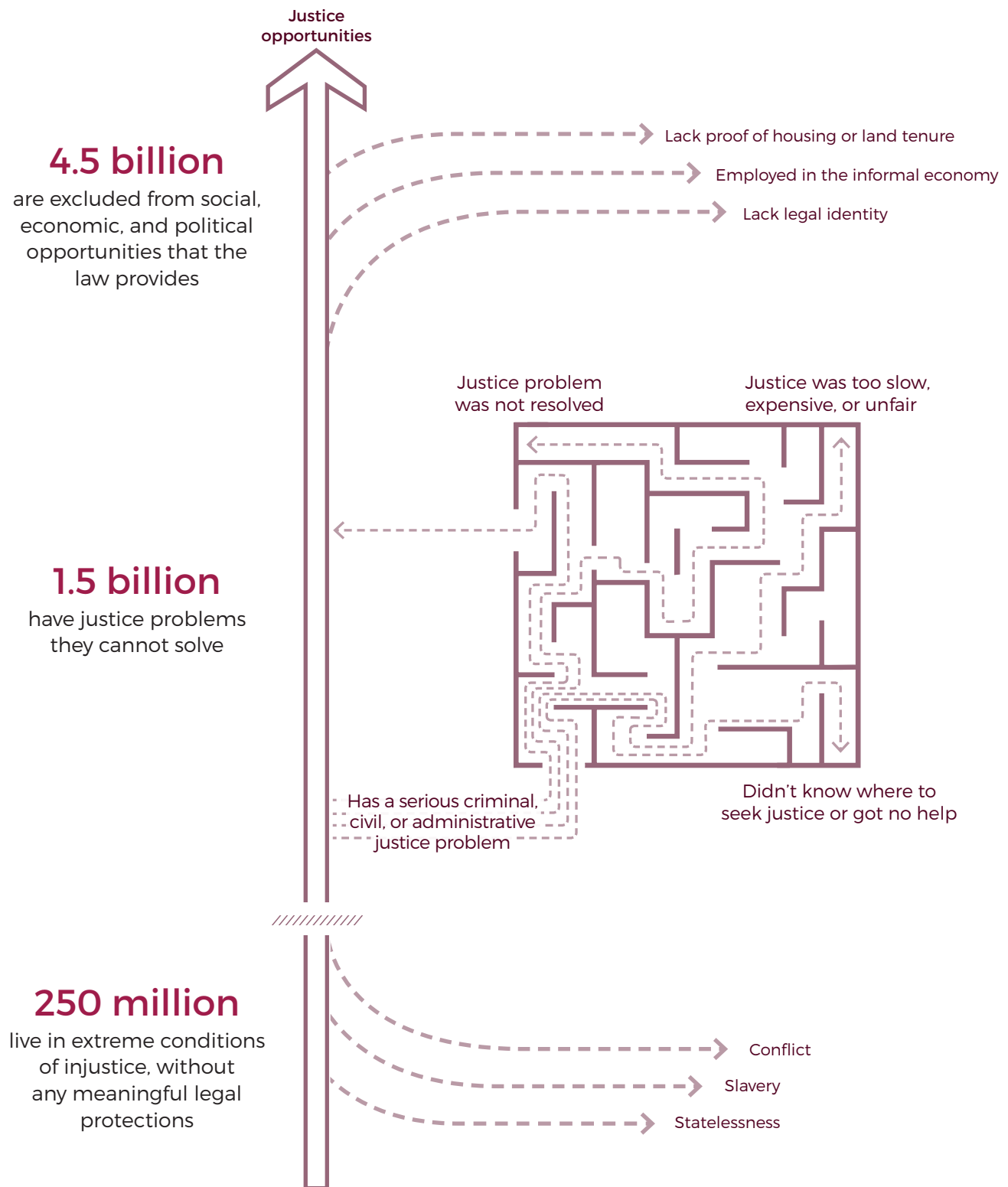
At least 253 million people live in extreme conditions of injustice.

We compare this concept to extreme or absolute poverty, which was defined at the 1995 World Summit for Social Development as “a condition characterized by severe deprivation of basic human needs.”¹¹ In the same way, those who experience extreme injustice are denied their most basic human rights and lack any meaningful opportunity to fulfil their potential.

The 2030 Agenda identifies the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions as the “greatest global challenge”, and promises to “eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere” by 2030.¹² Severe deprivation of justice is a dimension of extreme poverty. Providing all people with at least a minimum level of security and justice must be a priority for any poverty eradication strategy.

The Global Justice Gap

5.1 billion people deprived of justice



At least 203 million people live in countries where there is no rule of law and where levels of insecurity are extremely high. They face the highest risks of violence and other deprivations of their rights, but do not have any meaningful access to functioning justice institutions. Instead of receiving protection, they are often subjected to violence at the hands of state actors. Their governments have limited control over their territory and are unable (or unwilling) to fulfil their basic duty to maintain the rule of law.¹³ In many such countries, non-state actors – violent extremists, gangs or other armed groups – have stepped into the vacuum and provide a form of “shadow governance.”¹⁴ In some countries, governments – which are themselves parties to conflict – have set up alternative court systems that operate with no oversight or accountability, and which act in violation of international law.¹⁵

Stateless people, who are denied the protection under law that is provided by nationality, are also included in this category.¹⁶ Approximately 12 million people worldwide are stateless, although the majority of these cannot be included in official statistics due to a failure by governments to acknowledge their existence.¹⁷ The Open Society Justice Initiative has documented a “contemporary crisis of statelessness” that has three dimensions: “the denial of access to citizenship, the arbitrary deprivation of citizenship... and situations of state succession that have effectively excluded ethnic groups, rendering them stateless.”¹⁸ Lacking formal status, stateless people are highly vulnerable to abuses of their human rights, often at the hands of the authorities in the countries they live in, and they are severely constrained in their ability to seek legal protection. Stateless people are often unable legally to work, own property, marry, obtain an education, or register the births of their children.

Slavery is another abuse that deprives people of any possibility of accessing justice. Worldwide, more than 40 million people are living in modern slavery.¹⁹ Of these, 25 million are engaged in forced labor and 15 million have been forced into marriage against their will. Many are enslaved for decades, their fundamental rights violated daily. More than two in every three modern slaves are women, and two in five are children. Some of those in slavery are forced into labor by state authorities. Others are vulnerable due to the weakness of justice systems that should protect them.²⁰ Recent research, meanwhile, has revealed higher levels of modern slavery in developed countries than previously thought, demonstrating that pockets of extreme injustice persist in all parts of the world.²¹

In this initial estimate of people living in extreme conditions of injustice, we have included only people from countries where the justice system has completely broken down or who belong to a group that is experiencing an absolute deprivation of their rights



to freedom and equality before the law. Future research might cast the net wider, looking, for example, at countries where the justice system is barely functioning or where the rule of law is absent from large parts of the territory. Other groups might be included beyond the stateless or those living in slavery, such as refugees and stateless persons who are in unsafe locations, women facing the most severe forms of legal discrimination, those living under systems akin to apartheid, or those deprived of their liberty in contravention of human rights standards. In this way, we can continue to focus on the furthest behind – those for whom justice is completely out of reach.

People who cannot resolve their justice problems

At any one time, there are 1.5 billion people who cannot resolve their justice problems.

They may be victims of unreported violence or crime. They may have a civil or administrative justice problem they cannot resolve. They might be involved in a legal dispute – over land, for example, or with an employer or landlord – that they are unable to bring to a satisfactory conclusion. Or they might be unable to gain satisfactory access to the public services that should be provided to them.

People in this group do not always realize they have a justice problem.²² Our analysis therefore relies on evidence collected by surveys that use everyday language to help people recall incidents that have a legal aspect or dimension.²³ It includes only justice problems that have a significant impact on people's lives. Trivial or minor problems have been screened out.

The surveys we have examined ask people about the different ways they have tried to solve justice problems; they do not assume that a greater provision of legal services is the only – or best – answer.²⁴ Unresolved problems include both those where no solution has been found and those where the justice seeker found the process intolerably lengthy, costly, or simply unfair.²⁵

The Task Force estimates that, on average, almost 60 percent of people cannot solve their justice problems.

Many people are reluctant to take action to resolve their problems. Most crimes, for example, go unreported:

- Across 30 countries, average reporting rates for five non-violent property crimes were below 50 percent. In seven cities in developing countries, they were below 20 percent.²⁶
- Violent crime is even less visible to the criminal justice system. In the same group of countries, only around one-third of assaults and one in ten sexual assaults were reported.

“People with unresolved justice problems are victims of unreported violence or crime or they have a civil or administrative dispute that they are unable to bring to a satisfactory conclusion.”

- Vulnerable groups have the least protection from violence. A study in nine countries found that just 10 percent of girls and 5 percent of boys seek services of *any kind* after being victims of sexual violence.²⁷

There are many reasons for a victim not to report a crime. Victims may not know the behavior was unlawful or feel that they have suffered sufficient harm. Social pressure or stigma prevents many from seeking justice.

But surveys also demonstrate that many victims are disempowered by their lack of confidence in the criminal justice system. In the UK, half of people do not report a crime because they believe the police are not interested, will not be able to help them, or because they have had a bad experience with the police in the past.²⁸ When women in an international survey were asked why they had not reported their experience of sexual harassment, half said it would be pointless to make a report to the police, and a quarter said they didn't think the legal system would be understanding enough.²⁹

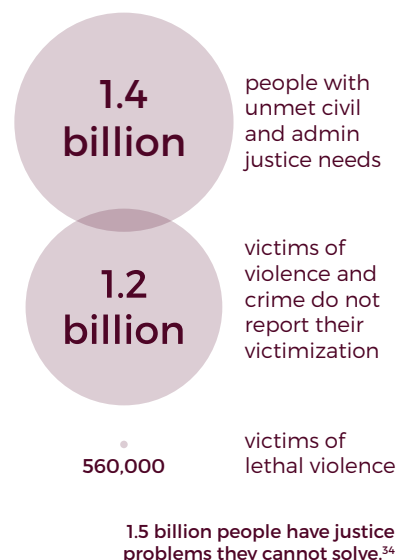
When incidents of injustice are reported, the response is often inadequate. A range of data shows high levels of impunity for violence and crime. In the US, for example, almost 40 percent of homicides fail to lead to the arrest or identification of a suspect.³⁰ In Mexico, only 5 percent of homicide cases are resolved.³¹ Conviction rates for some crimes are barely above zero. We estimate that worldwide, less than 1 percent of women who are raped receive justice.³²

A similar picture emerges when we look at civil and administrative justice needs. Disputes between people, between people and governments, and between people and businesses are common in everyday life. While the prevalence of violence may be understated by surveys, people are around nine times more likely to have a civil or administrative justice problem than to need help from the criminal justice system.³³

Many of the problems people face in their lives have a legal dimension. They are also interconnected. A divorce can trigger disputes over land and property. Unsolved civil and administrative justice problems can lead to violence. The boundaries between these different forms of injustice often mean little in everyday life.

Such everyday justice problems share several common features:

- Many people take no action when they have a civil or administrative justice problem.³⁵ They either do not realize that the law should be able to help them, do not know where to look for assistance, or do not have confidence that they will get a fair resolution. Cost is a problem, but other obstacles loom large before people decide whether they can afford to seek justice.



- Disputes are largely resolved outside the formal justice system. In most countries, the “first responders” are not lawyers and the courts.³⁶ Instead, people turn to people they trust in their families and communities. Or they look to an array of organizations and resources – state and non-state, formal and informal, specializing in justice or from other sectors – for advice and help.³⁷
- People who need justice the most are the least likely to get it. Their problems are more complex and interconnected. In Australia, for example, 9 percent of people experience more than 60 percent of all justice problems.³⁸ They are most likely to face active discrimination from the justice system. And they are often confronted by insurmountable imbalances in power, as they face others who have the resources to use the law to their advantage.

People who are excluded from the opportunities the law provides

Justice is not only about responding to problems and disputes. It should also make a positive contribution to sustainable development and act as a portal to other rights.

We have therefore calculated the number of people who lack access to the basic “legal infrastructure” that underpins inclusive growth, poverty reduction, and social inclusion.³⁹ The Task Force’s analysis builds on the groundbreaking work of the Commission on Legal Empowerment of the Poor, which in 2008 found that four billion people were “unable to better their lives and climb out of poverty” because they lacked access to basic documentation and other legal protections.⁴⁰

We estimate that today at least 4.5 billion people are excluded from the opportunities the law provides. This estimate has three components:

- People who lack legal identity.
- People who lack proof of housing or land tenure.
- People who are employed in the informal economy.

Worldwide, 1.1 billion people lack legal identity. For one in three children below the age of five, this is a result of their birth not being registered.⁴¹ Many never manage to rectify this, even as adults.⁴² A lack of legal identity makes it difficult for people to access rights such as publicly provided healthcare and education, to get married, or to buy property, get a job or set up a business. It also impedes access to institutions that are meant to protect and enforce rights, such as courts and the police. The poorest people and countries are least likely to benefit from birth registration, while women are less likely to be registered than men – in low-

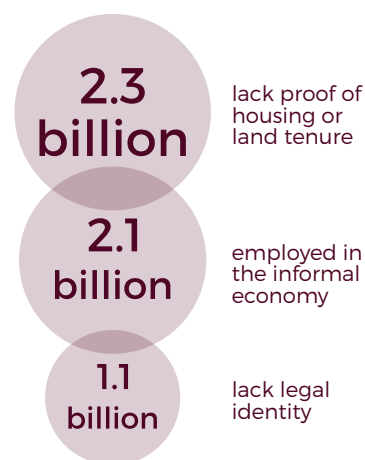
income countries, 45 percent of the poorest quintile lack legal identity, but so do 45 percent of women from all income groups.⁴³

There has been some progress in this area in recent years. The number of unregistered people has fallen by a quarter since 2016. While some of this difference may be due to better data, it also reflects the rapid rollout of legal identity programs in countries such as India.⁴⁴

An estimated 2.3 billion people lack proof of housing or land tenure. The absence of documents pertaining to property or land increases people's insecurity and makes it harder for them to access loans or to realize the full resale value of their possessions.⁴⁵ Communities, too, need recognition of their land rights, to prevent land grabbing, protect their livelihoods, and fight environmental degradation. Women are especially at risk of having insecure property rights, as are indigenous peoples and other disadvantaged communities.⁴⁶

Population growth, demographic change, and economic growth will continue to increase pressures in countries and communities with weak land and property rights. With an additional 1.1 billion people expected to live in towns and cities by 2030, urbanization could lead to an increase in disputes as people fight over scarce property and land.⁴⁷

There is also a pronounced justice gap in the workplace. Around the world, 2.1 billion people are employed in the informal sector. Most of these workers lack formal contracts and therefore operate outside the purview of labor laws.⁴⁸ This limits their ability to stand up against exploitation and abuse. Many of those employed in the informal sector work excessively long hours for low pay and in unsafe or uncomfortable conditions. Self-employed informal sector workers, meanwhile, face difficulties accessing finance and enforcing contracts, and they may also face threats to their physical security, including at the hands of the authorities. In developing countries, women are more likely than men to be informally employed. Only 5 percent of women workers in South Asia are formally employed, and only 11 percent in Sub-Saharan Africa.⁴⁹



4.5 billion people are excluded from the opportunities the law provides.

Barriers to Justice for All

The Task Force's analysis gives the justice gap a human face. We have shone a spotlight on people who are excluded from any access to justice. We have highlighted the difficulties faced by people who are unable to resolve disputes or gain justice when they are victims of violence and crime. And we have shown how large numbers of people are denied the opportunities the law should provide.

But while it is important to start with people and their experiences, it is clear that many of the justice problems we have discussed are collective as well as individual.⁵⁰ If large numbers of women and children are victims of violence, this reflects a broader failure to defend their rights. If a community cannot protect its land or if the poorest members of a society can be evicted from their homes without legal recourse, it reflects a broader failure of the justice system to respond to imbalances of power.

Injustice and inequality go hand in hand. The most vulnerable members of a society are most likely to experience injustice, and they suffer the greatest impacts when it occurs (see spotlight 1). They are the least likely, however, to have access to justice systems that meet their needs. The poorest communities are also most liable to be subjected to structural injustices such as land appropriation, environmental destruction, or rights violations by state institutions or by corporations. These communities, too, often find it extremely difficult to obtain redress through justice systems.

As some groups suffer disproportionately from structural injustice, others benefit from it. Elites are often able to use the justice system to protect their interests and entrench their privilege. Impunity allows many perpetrators of injustice to escape responsibility for their crimes. Such unequal treatment undermines justice systems, leading to further violence, corruption and insecurity.⁵¹

People seeking a resolution to their justice problems are confronted by many barriers. There is a mismatch between what people need and what justice systems provide.

- Justice is frequently too slow and time-consuming, too expensive, and unnecessarily stressful for those who need help. For many people, justice institutions are physically inaccessible, or they are rendered unapproachable or inefficient by linguistic or cultural barriers. The delays this causes allow justice problems to become more serious, imposing still greater costs and stress on users and on justice institutions themselves.
- The justice system can escalate disputes or add to the trauma of victims through its adversarial nature. Procedures are not designed to de-escalate conflict or to encourage people to solve problems constructively. In most cases, the justice sector is not set up to learn from individual cases, and to use this evidence to prevent justice problems from occurring or to limit their severity and impact.
- Corruption *within* the justice system and the lack of independence of justice actors is a further barrier. In many countries, the police and judiciary are among the least trusted institutions. Many ordinary people expect to have to pay bribes when they seek justice. Even more know that they will not enjoy

“Injustice and inequality go hand in hand. The most vulnerable members of a society are most likely to experience injustice, while elites are often able to use the justice system to protect their interests and entrench their privilege.”

a level playing field when faced by an opponent who has more resources and better connections.

These barriers reflect the lack of cooperation between justice institutions. The justice gap cannot be bridged by a single organization or ministry. Justice *systems* must be centered on people and their needs, allowing institutions to work together to respond to society's hunger for justice. This is the foundation for the analysis and recommendations presented in our report.

The 2030 Agenda promises equal access to *justice for all* by 2030, but we live in a world where justice systems only deliver *justice for the few*. Closing the justice gap requires a fresh vision, a transformation in ambition, and strategies that take seriously the scale of the problem.

Other sectors – inspired in part by the Millennium Development Goals – have begun to make this shift. Education was once limited to a privileged minority, but all countries are now committed to educating every child to at least secondary level and states are required to make higher education accessible to all.⁵² Half of the world's population still lacks access to proper healthcare, but recent years have seen a growing movement for universal health coverage in all countries, rich and poor.⁵³

We must now make an equally powerful case for justice. Providing billions more people with access to justice is not the only the right thing to do; it will also deliver substantial benefits to people, communities and societies. By putting people at the center of justice systems, we can help unblock the path towards more sustainable patterns of development.

Towards better justice data: the role of National Statistics Offices

The picture we have of the justice gap is a partial one, but it provides a starting point for building a more strategic approach to delivering the SDG targets for justice for all and for building justice systems that put people at the center.

Measuring and reporting on progress on the current indicators for SDG16.3 creates significant challenges for countries and their National Statistics Offices. The demand for better justice data is likely to increase further if a global indicator to measure access to civil and administrative justice is agreed upon.

National Statistics Offices (NSOs) will need greater independence and transparency of systems if they are to collect robust and comprehensive people-centered data that can be used to assess national progress towards SDG16.3. Strengthened governance standards will help ensure that justice-related data can be collected free from government and outside influence, reducing the potential for bias, increasing the credibility of the data, and promoting sharing with government and non-government partners.

The Eurostat Code of Practice provides a framework for each European NSO to develop its own approach to guaranteeing independence, accountability and transparency. In the future, new regional or global standards on the governance of NSOs could strengthen national capacity for independent collecting of justice data. This will have benefits not only for justice data and reporting, but for reporting on all parts of the 2030 Agenda.

This box is drawn from NSO Governance for Better Justice Data, a memo prepared for the Task Force on Justice by White & Case LLP



Chapter 2

The Case for Action

The costs of a lack of access to justice are high.

For individuals, injustice leads to lost income and to mental and physical health problems.

For societies, it entrenches poverty, damages economies, and increases the risks of instability, violence, and conflict.

Investment in justice can reap large rewards. It transforms lives, strengthens communities, and boosts economies, delivering substantial returns on investment.

In the poorest countries, it would cost \$20 per person per year to provide a basic level of access to justice. In middle-income countries it would cost \$64 and in high-income countries \$190.

Basic justice services are affordable with smarter financing, increased international assistance for poorer countries, and greater use of low-cost, high value for money solutions.

Investing in Justice for All

Access to justice is a fundamental human right.⁵⁴ It also helps people to realize other rights and to gain redress when these rights are violated. Through the 2030 Agenda, the world's leaders recognized this link. As part of their vision of a world of universal respect for human rights and human dignity, they promised to build societies that provide justice for all.

But alongside this moral case, there are pragmatic reasons for investing in justice for all. Injustice is costly. People, communities and societies suffer significant harm when justice systems fail to protect them from violence or to help them resolve disputes or fulfil their economic potential.

The benefits of investing in justice are clear. Substantially increased justice financing is needed. Existing resources must also be shifted away from ineffective approaches and towards strategies, policies and programs that are proven to work. Delivering justice can be afforded, but it will require innovative financing mechanisms and an expansion in the number of stakeholders involved in financing the sector.

The Cost of Injustice

On December 17, 2010, a 26-year old Tunisian fruit vendor named Mohamed Bouazizi set himself on fire outside a government building in his hometown of Sidi Bouzid.

Bouazizi had been earning less than \$10 a day selling fruit from his cart. He was his family's main breadwinner. That morning, the town's police confiscated his scales because he didn't have a permit to carry out his work. This was the latest in a series of incidents that had seen the authorities overturning his cart, confiscating his produce, or demanding bribes in return for leaving him alone. When a policewoman slapped him in the face, he had had enough.

Mohamed Bouazizi went to the provincial governor's office to complain about how he had been treated. When the governor refused to let him enter the building, he bought a can of gasoline from a nearby petrol station and set himself alight in the street. He died from his injuries two weeks later.

Bouazizi's death triggered protests that spread first across Tunisia – resulting in the downfall of the country's longstanding dictator, Zine el Abedine Ben Ali – and then across the Arab world. While Tunisia made a largely peaceful transition, the violence unleashed by the Arab Spring became one of the major drivers of the increase in lethal conflict across the world in the ensuing years.⁵⁵

Bouazizi struggled to support himself and his family. It was not poverty, however, that drove him to despair, but injustice.

From an economist's perspective, Tunisia was a success. Per capita incomes in Tunisia had almost doubled in the decade prior to 2010. The poverty rate had fallen by one-fifth.⁵⁶ The country was responding to the broader aspirations of its people as well. That year's Human Development Report, published just a month before Bouazizi died, hailed Tunisia as a "success story" for its remarkable progress up the Human Development Index.⁵⁷ But it also warned of a democratic deficit, lagging political freedom, and a failure to protect democracy and the rule of law.

Bouazizi lived in a country whose justice system was widely regarded as corrupt and unfair, favoring the rich and allowing for abuse of the poor. Even today, most justice problems go unresolved and few Tunisians are satisfied with the performance of justice institutions.⁵⁸ Bouazizi's case involved problems of unclear documentation (it is disputed whether he needed a permit or not), abusive justice actors, and an inability to air a grievance, much less have that grievance investigated or acted upon. As Bouazizi's mother said a few weeks later: "We are poor people in Sidi Bouzid.

“It was not poverty that drove Mohamed Bouazizi to despair, but injustice.”

We don't have money, but we have our dignity, and his dignity was taken away with that slap."⁵⁹

The case is a vivid demonstration of how injustice can be the missing link in national development strategies. Economies may perform well, and health and education may improve. But without justice, development will be precarious, and the social, economic and political impacts of injustice will imperil progress made in other areas.

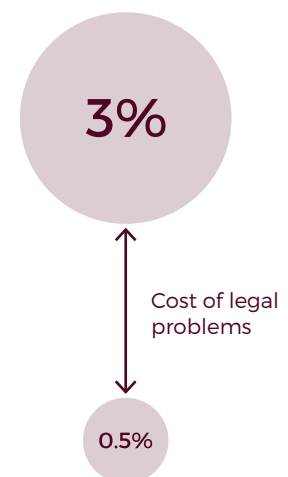
Injustice is costly for people and communities

The costs of injustice fall first on individuals and their communities. We are only beginning to quantify their scale, but evidence is growing that these costs are much greater than has previously been realized. Much of this evidence comes from rich countries – but since justice problems are more serious in lower-income countries, the costs the latter face are almost certainly higher.⁶⁰

The immediate costs of injustice fall on the individuals involved.⁶¹ People may suffer a direct loss through damaged or stolen (or confiscated) property, through the expense of paying lawyers or court fees, travelling a long distance to court, or missing work to attend court. The OECD estimates that people with a legal problem lose an average of one month's wages.⁶² Canadian households spend almost as much solving a legal problem as their yearly expenditure on food.⁶³

Other costs for individuals are less direct. Justice problems involving violence and conflict have lifelong impacts that go beyond death and injuries.⁶⁵ Victims of violence are at greater risk of mental health problems, suicide and substance abuse, and are more likely to suffer from chronic diseases such as cancer and heart disease. Child victims of violence experience "lasting damage at the basic levels of nervous, endocrine, and immune systems,"⁶⁶ and are less likely than their peers to be employed once they reach adulthood.⁶⁷ Women who have been victims of intimate partner violence have twice the risk of other women of experiencing depression.⁶⁸ They also face negative economic impacts. Tanzanian women who were exposed to severe abuse at the hands of intimate partners saw their earnings decline by 60 percent.⁶⁹

Civil and administrative justice problems also cause enduring damage. Disputes over property and land reduce household income, with disproportionate impacts on women and the poor.⁷⁰ Complex bureaucratic procedures or requirements frustrate people's entrepreneurship. Employment disputes reduce a worker's income, while the loss or denial of public services has negative effects on welfare. Thirteen percent of Kenyans who had



The OECD conservatively estimates that legal problems cost its member states from 0.5 percent to 3 percent of GDP.⁶⁴

faced a justice problem in the previous four years reported having lost their job as a result.⁷¹

Health impacts can be serious and sustained. Problems related to debt have been found to exacerbate mental illness.⁷² Conflict within families can cause lifelong harm to the physical and mental well-being of both adults and children.⁷³ Two in five Canadians consulted a healthcare provider because of the stress or emotional harm caused by a legal problem.⁷⁴ Almost one in three Nigerians suffered a stress-related illness as a result of their legal struggles.⁷⁵

Injustice also undermines and isolates communities. It reduces civic trust, damages local economies, and erodes resilience. The damage is exacerbated when people are unable to turn to justice institutions for help. When the justice system fails or is abusive, it magnifies perceptions of injustice that arise from other causes. This can turn communities against each other or against the authorities.⁷⁶

The costs weigh on societies and economies

Given the size of the justice gap, it is unsurprising that localized impacts can damage entire societies.

By driving exclusion and fueling grievances, injustice increases the risk of political instability and, as in the Arab Spring, violent conflict.⁷⁷ Crises of this kind have a dramatic impact on a country's long-term prospects, reversing social and economic development and increasing the risk of further instability. Countries with a recent history characterized by human rights abuses are much more likely to experience violent conflict.⁷⁸ Those that have one civil war are more likely to experience a second.⁷⁹

Violence deters investment and growth.⁸¹ After expanding in each of the previous five years, Tunisia's economy shrank in the two years following Mohamed Bouazizi's death.⁸² Mexico loses one-fifth of its GDP to violence, with costs likely to be comparable in other countries with similar levels of violence.⁸³ At a global level, the Institute for Economics & Peace estimates that conflict costs the world 12.4 percent of its annual GDP, or \$1,988 per person per year.⁸⁴

The widespread injustices faced by women and children have broader impacts. In countries where women face high levels of exclusion, insecurity and injustice, human development is impeded, per capita incomes are lower, and national competitiveness is weaker.⁸⁵ Where women's land rights are not protected, their livelihoods and those of their families are damaged.⁸⁶ Child marriage costs the global economy billions of dollars per year

> In countries where women face high levels of exclusion, insecurity and injustice, human development is impeded, per capita incomes are lower, and national competitiveness is weaker.⁸⁰

through its effects on population growth alone.⁸⁷ Injustice faced by women and children also leads to worse outcomes from education and other public investments in human capital.⁸⁸

Other rights abuses are also costly. Modern slavery – identified as a dimension of extreme injustice in chapter 1 – costs the global economy \$4.4-5.7 billion annually.⁸⁹

We have some evidence to quantify the aggregate cost of everyday justice problems. In Canada, civil and administrative problems cost the state an additional \$74 million in healthcare expenditures, \$248 million in social assistance provision, and \$450 million in additional employment assistance.⁹⁰ In five of seven low-income countries surveyed by World Justice Project, the total cost of justice problems amounts to at least 2 percent of GDP, with lost jobs and income the main contributing causes. OECD, drawing on data from legal needs surveys, focuses on those who report that they had spent money on solving a justice problem, had suffered damage to their health, or had had to miss or lose work.⁹¹ It calculates that the average cost of these three categories of impact exceeds 1 percent of GDP in the 17 OECD countries studied.⁹²

Other injustices also have negative impacts on a country's potential. When poor people do not have access to property, labor or business rights, it is impossible for them to work their way out of poverty.⁹³ Where they must pay high fees or bribe officials to acquire identity and other documents, poverty is deepened.⁹⁴ Poverty rates among those working in the informal sector are higher than among formal sector workers.⁹⁵ Countries where it is more difficult to make and enforce agreements have weaker economies, less developed credit markets, and fewer small firms.⁹⁶

“When poor people do not have access to property, labor or business rights, it is impossible for them to work their way out of poverty.”

The Benefits of Investing in Justice

A growing body of evidence demonstrates that expenditure on people-centered justice can deliver a high return on investment.

Investing in justice delivers a range of benefits, including reduced risk of conflict and instability, increased capacity to prevent and solve everyday justice problems, and greater opportunities for growth and prosperity.

A further dividend derives from re-directing ineffective justice expenditure towards interventions that are grounded in evidence of what works.

Reduced risk of conflict and instability

Fair and effective justice systems play a vital role in reducing the risk of violent conflict.

The flagship United Nations and World Bank *Pathways for Peace* report emphasized the importance of preventing conflict as “a rational and cost-effective strategy for countries at risk of violence, and for the international community.”⁹⁷

It is not possible to separately quantify the impact of justice on reduced conflict risk (and given the need for integrated conflict prevention strategies, such disaggregation would not be useful). But we would expect that increasing a country’s capacity to deliver core justice functions and provide increased access to justice would reap returns similar to those for prevention as a whole. Under the *Pathways to Peace* report’s conservative scenario, this amounts to a return of \$16 for every dollar invested.⁹⁹

We can also measure impacts in terms of saving lives. The International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala was set up to combat the impunity of illegal security forces and clandestine security organizations. It has also helped to tackle corruption and rebuild the capacity of the justice system. The International Crisis Group estimates that the Commission’s work led to a 5 percent decline in homicides, compared with a control group of neighboring countries, saving almost 5,000 lives in ten years.¹⁰⁰ Institutional reforms, improved investigative techniques, stronger partnerships between security and justice actors, and increased trust in the system all contributed to this increase in safety.

It is not only governments that would benefit from investing in justice systems. Given the globally-connected nature of modern supply chains, there is a case for investment by the private sector, especially when they are at risk of becoming party to the abuse of human rights. Many multinational corporations have suffered serious reputational damage when it has been discovered that modern slaves were involved in their supply chains, for example.¹⁰¹ Others have lost customers and seen their share price fall following revelations over their failure to look after workers or their exploitation of natural resources in countries with weak rule of law.¹⁰²

There are broader benefits beyond these averted risks. According to a recent review, businesses that invest in social and labor rights “tend to be more successful and have greater levels of productivity and innovation, more predictable supply of goods and services, better retention and motivation, and more robust due diligence and monitoring systems.”¹⁰³

› An effective system for preventing violent conflict would save the global economy as much as \$70 billion a year.⁹⁸

Increased capacity to prevent and solve everyday justice problems

Tackling everyday justice problems also delivers benefits.

A first step is to divert investments away from ineffective or counterproductive policies. Many popular approaches that purport to be “tough on crime” have proved instead to fuel increases in crime. “Scared straight” programs, for example, which expose at-risk young people to prisons, have been shown to increase offending rates.¹⁰⁴ Approaches that have led to an explosion in imprisonment have also proved to do more harm than good. More than ten million people are held in prison globally, with nearly 30 percent of these awaiting trial.¹⁰⁵ Yet there is little evidence that long prison sentences have a deterrent effect.¹⁰⁶ Such policies hit the young hardest. According to some studies, over one million children are deprived of liberty.¹⁰⁷ For many, this causes irreversible damage.¹⁰⁸

This is not to say that all “traditional” criminal justice expenditure is ineffective. A comparative analysis across 26 Brazilian states suggests that a 1 percent increase in expenditure on the police would lead to a 0.4 percent drop in homicides.¹⁰⁹ But the same research shows that additional resources are most likely to increase safety if they are accompanied by measures to increase efficiency and accountability, and if they are directed towards targeted prevention strategies “based on scientific evidence of impact – preferably cost-benefit – instead of intuition.”¹¹⁰ In the United States, there are more than half a million people in prison who could be released with little harm to public safety. This would save the country \$20 billion per year.¹¹¹

Meanwhile, proactive prevention efforts that target “high risk places, people, and behaviors” are proven to reduce crime.¹¹² Specialized courts, such as drugs courts, reduce reoffending and save criminal justice systems thousands of dollars per case.¹¹³ Restorative justice approaches result in higher satisfaction among victims, reduce repeat offending, and are cost-effective when the broad range of benefits delivered to victims and society are taken into account.¹¹⁴ Justice reinvestment programs – where savings from reduced expenditure on imprisonment are spent in partnership with local communities – can help restore trust between justice actors and communities, with positive effects on crime prevention.¹¹⁵

More civil and administrative problems can be solved if resources are directed away from unnecessarily adversarial procedures to approaches that solve problems at scale. Alternative dispute



resolution models, such as mediation, are faster and more cost-effective than litigation. The average cost per successfully resolved case of a community-based mediation program in Nepal was 28 percent lower than cases resolved by the formal justice sector.¹¹⁶ In Canada and the US, civil mediated cases take five months less to be resolved and cost \$16,000 less per case.¹¹⁷

Taking justice closer to the people is cost-effective, allowing for earlier intervention and more effective prevention or de-escalation of disputes. A study of a program that expanded access to village courts in Bangladesh found a benefit-cost ratio of between 16:1 and 18:1, depending on the discount rate applied.¹¹⁸ In 2017, the Citizens Advice service in England and Wales helped more than two million people with their justice problems, via face-to-face or online support.¹¹⁹ Seventy percent of users solved their problem and 80 percent said the advice improved their lives. For every US dollar invested, the organization generates \$2.40 in savings for government and \$14.50 of wider social and economic benefits.

The biggest impacts of investment in people-centered justice are on the poorest and most disadvantaged members of society. Community advice officers working in historically marginalized communities in South Africa deliver a return of \$6 for every dollar invested.¹²⁰ Providing legal counsel for people with low incomes who risk losing the roof over their head saves the city of New York \$320 million a year.¹²¹ In Australia, community legal centers, which provide legal advice and services to disadvantaged groups, deliver a benefit-cost ratio of 18:1.¹²²

“The biggest impacts of investment in people-centered justice are on the poorest and most disadvantaged members of society.”

Release the economic potential of more just societies

Our analysis of the justice gap highlighted the lost human potential from a lack of legal identity, inadequate documentation, or the absence of other legal protections.

A well-functioning civil registration system records births, deaths, marriages and other vital statistics.¹²³ Birth registration is a foundational component of legal identity, but identity can be established for adults whose births were not registered.¹²⁴ Having the right documentation has been shown by itself to improve people's health outcomes.¹²⁵ It also allows governments to tailor services to those who need them, target cash transfers and other social protection programs more effectively, collect taxes, root out corruption, and evaluate the impacts of policies.¹²⁶

Strengthening and clarifying land rights is vital for preventing conflict, but it also unlocks people's economic potential. Land titling gives people security in their homes or in their place of work, and it helps them to raise loans and to establish or grow businesses.

A large body of research has demonstrated the positive impacts of strengthened property rights on economic growth.¹²⁸ Innovative methods, such as the use of mobile and GPS technologies to map boundaries and agree ownership with communities, are rapidly reducing the costs of recording land rights.¹²⁹

A review of 13 land titling projects in Europe and Central Asia funded by the World Bank found a return on investment of 122 percent.¹³⁰ It estimated that the “short-term and long-term benefit to the economy of a single registration is US\$16. In other words, registering one million properties in the region leads to an estimated economic benefit of just over US\$16 million in the target country.” In Tanzania, meanwhile, women earned in excess of four times more when they lived in an area that provided them with land rights.¹³¹

Initiatives to encourage informal businesses to formalize have had mixed results. For firms, the benefits of formalization include access to finance, formalization of commercial contracts, limiting liability, improved physical security, and access to government subsidies and training programs. For governments, the benefits include an increase in taxation revenues, reduced policing costs, increased information for economic policy, and the ability to measure more accurately the performance of the economy. A study in Vietnam found that firms that moved into the formal sector experienced a significant increase in profits.¹³² A Brazilian government program to encourage formalization via reduced and simplified taxes both increased the number of firms that registered and greatly increased those firms’ profits.¹³³

However, efforts in many countries to pressurize businesses to make the leap to formality rely on coercion. These efforts often have an adverse impact, particularly on poor people. An incremental approach may be more effective, where informal businesses take small steps towards full formalization in return for incentives at each stage – beginning with obtaining licenses and permits, for example, and moving as the company grows towards paying sales taxes, registration and ultimately paying income tax.¹³⁴ Policymakers need to be responsive to the context, tracking whether a new approach is delivering outcomes in terms of increased opportunities and increased justice.

Financing Justice for All

This chapter has demonstrated a strong case for investment in justice, in terms of reduced costs of injustice and increased benefits from delivering justice for all.

But how much would it cost to close the justice gap – to meet people’s everyday justice needs in an accessible and affordable way?



The cost of justice for all

To answer this question, the Task Force on Justice commissioned the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) to develop the first estimate of the finance that is needed to provide a basic level of access to justice.¹³⁵

The analysis draws on methodologies used to calculate the cost of providing basic frontline health and education services during the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) era. As ODI argues in the report it prepared for the Task Force, “if SDG16.3 is to be achieved, the justice sector now urgently needs to catch up with other service delivery sectors in terms of ambition, scale, and approach.”¹³⁶

This is the first estimate of what it would cost to deliver SDG16.3. Estimates for financing needs for education and health have been strengthened over time. In the same way, these initial figures for justice should be built upon as further research and analysis are conducted. ODI include the following components of basic frontline justice provision:

- Legal advice, assistance and empowerment, provided in communities by paralegals, lawyers, legal advice centers, unions or advocacy groups.
- Formal justice institutions that play a frontline role in resolving conflicts, disputes and grievances, including lower-tier courts, community police, and the criminal justice chain.
- Alternative mechanisms to resolve legal problems, conflicts, disputes and grievances, such as community mediation, traditional courts, and ombudsmen.
- Mechanisms that improve the accountability of the justice system for the services they provide to people and communities, and that tackle corruption and abuse.

We estimate that in low-income countries, it would cost \$20 per year to provide each person with access to basic justice services. In middle-income countries it would cost \$64 and in high-income countries \$190.

To put these numbers into context, providing universal primary and secondary education in low-income countries costs \$41 per person per year, while providing universal essential healthcare costs at least \$76 per person annually.¹³⁷

Formal justice institutions account for most of these costs. This underlines the importance of providing value for money in the formal system, through increased efficiency, reduced corruption, and shifting resources to evidence-based approaches.

Legal empowerment and non-formal approaches are less expensive. While there is a need for further research in this area, they would seem to account for less than 10 percent of total costs in countries of all income levels. In low-income settings, we estimate that it would cost just \$1 per person to scale these approaches up to the minimum level needed. This is consistent with a central message of this report – that, given the size of the justice gap, countries need to invest in alternative approaches that can provide cost-effective access to justice at scale.

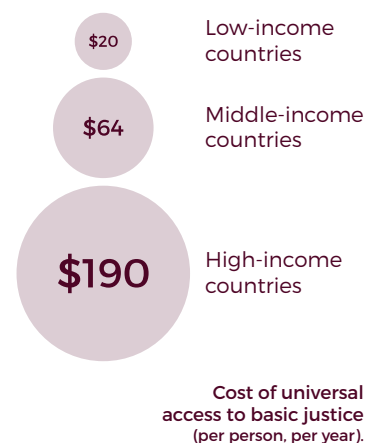
Improving accountability in the justice sector is difficult. But where there is the political will to do so, mechanisms for promoting accountability also offer good value for money. They are estimated to cost \$1.50 in low and middle-income countries and only slightly more in rich countries. Such mechanisms encourage the formal sector to provide better value for money. They can also help to improve standards and ensure consistency when alternative approaches are used, providing a bridge between the formal and informal justice systems.

The analysis also factors in what people spend from their own pockets when they seek justice, drawing on HiiL surveys.¹³⁸ These expenses account for a quarter of the financing of justice in low-income settings (and around 10 percent in high-income settings). Where public finance is scarce, legal aid and other services must be tightly targeted to help those who are least able to afford justice.¹³⁹ Robust accountability mechanisms will be needed to ensure ordinary people get value for the money they spend.

Is justice for all affordable?

It is difficult to make firm statements about the affordability of justice due to a scarcity of data and the differences in the way that justice budgets are calculated. There is no single source of information that details total justice budgets across countries. While we know that expenditure on security typically comprises a large share of national budgets, it is difficult to disaggregate from this the relatively small amount spent on the people-centered approaches to justice that are recommended in this report.¹⁴⁰

Consolidated international data is available for expenditure on the criminal justice system, but it is two decades old. In 1997, the world spent the equivalent of \$570 billion on the criminal justice system in today's prices.¹⁴¹ Sixty-two percent of this was on policing, 18 percent on courts, 17 percent on prisons, and 3 percent on prosecutions. At the turn of the century, UNODC estimates that governments were spending 1 percent of their GDP on the police, but some countries were spending four times that.¹⁴²

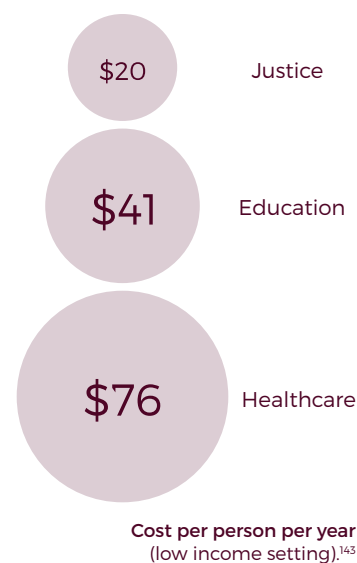


A recent review by the Inter-American Development Bank provides insights into expenditure patterns in Latin America. Countries in the region spend an average of 5.4 percent of government budgets on security and justice.¹⁴⁴ Per capita expenditure in 2015 ranged from \$32 to \$583. Expenditure increased by a third between 2008 and 2015, doubling in some countries. This increase largely resulted from political pressure for more punitive approaches, with governments adopting highly visible tactics to show that they are “tough on crime.” For those who believe there are smarter ways to spend on justice, an important challenge will be to make this type of spending more politically attractive.

The Council of Europe’s Commission for the Efficiency of Justice tracks the expenditure of its members on the justice system, which include judicial expenditure (courts, prosecutions and legal aid) as well as other components, such as prisons and probation services, notaries, forensic institutes, and specialized services for juveniles or refugees and asylum seekers.¹⁴⁵ Justice system figures are not readily comparable, with many variations between what countries include in their budgets. The Commission finds expenditures ranging from 0.3 percent to 4.3 percent of GDP. This translates to expenditures varying from below \$15 to nearly \$900 per capita depending on the country. On average, 2.1 percent of public expenditure is spent on the justice system in the countries included in the analysis.

For low-income countries, little data on justice expenditure is available, but we know from UN-World Bank reviews of a handful of countries that expenditure can be very low. Somalia, for example, has an annual budget of \$10.5 million for the justice system, or \$1.50 per capita.¹⁴⁶ These figures are dwarfed by the \$44 million it spends on security and the \$1.5 billion the international community spends on peacekeeping in the country. Individuals carry a heavy burden for funding justice – in the Somali region that includes Mogadishu, a typical land dispute case costs the plaintiff \$150 to file. In Liberia, there is a similar mismatch of resources. \$1.5 million has been invested in Peace Huts, a cost-effective program where women mediate local disputes, compared to a national budget of \$95 million for the justice sector and \$10 billion for peacekeeping and foreign aid.¹⁴⁷

Analysis carried out for the Task Force by ODI supports the contention that many poorer countries will run into questions of affordability. This also draws on World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) research that estimates the maximum resources that countries can be expected to raise from taxation. It uses 4 percent of total public expenditure for the justice system as a benchmark, based on historical patterns in OECD countries.



Based on these benchmarks, high-income countries are comfortably able to cover the suggested expenditure of \$190 per person for basic justice, since this is equivalent to only 2 percent of current revenues. On average, these countries currently allocate 4.6 percent of these revenues to the overall justice system (which also includes higher level courts and other aspects that are not taken into account in ODI's costing of access to basic justice). Middle-income countries would find it much more challenging, however. They would have to allocate 6.2 percent of their taxes just for basic justice provision, well above the 4 percent benchmark.

Low-income countries, on the other hand, would need to spend 20 percent of current total government revenues. Even if they maximized the amount of tax that IMF and World Bank research suggest they raise, the costs would still be 17 percent of their revenues. Such a level of expenditure is not feasible, as it would squeeze out spending on other legitimate national priorities such as health and education. ODI concludes that two billion people live in countries that cannot afford even half the cost of basic services, if expenditure is to be kept below the 4 percent benchmark. This includes all low-income countries and 40 percent of lower-middle-income countries.

Legal identity is an area where we have a relatively good understanding of costs. The World Bank has estimated that it will cost \$3.8 billion to scale up Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) systems in 73 developing countries.¹⁴⁸ This was found to be unaffordable from domestic taxation, with an additional annual financing of \$199 million needed from international sources. However, the costs of legal identity are falling due to the availability of digital technology, increasing affordability. The unit cost of a legal identity in developing countries is just \$5, far below the cost of similar schemes in rich countries.¹⁴⁹

“Two billion people live in countries that cannot afford even half the cost of basic services. This includes all low-income countries and 40 percent of lower-middle-income countries.”

What strategies can increase affordability?

Increasing the affordability of basic justice services relies on three key strategies.

First, countries need better data on current resource allocation in order to target expenditure to the most urgent justice needs and to the people least able to access justice.¹⁵⁰ A recent UN-World Bank guide demonstrates how public expenditure reviews for security and justice can be used to direct the allocation of resources towards financing “effective, professional, modern, and accountable institutions that provide security and justice institutions for citizens.”¹⁵¹

A second strategy is to direct existing resources towards lower-cost approaches with potential to deliver justice at scale. This chapter has highlighted a range of alternative models – implemented by the state or by civil society – that are more cost effective than traditional, lawyer-led approaches. Innovation can also help reduce costs, as in the example of digital technology pushing down the cost of acquiring legal identity in lower-income settings. We return to the question of smarter financing models in chapter 5.

A third strategy for overcoming the challenge of affordability is to diversify sources of funding. For poorer countries, aid is important. But international support for investing in justice is weak and fell by 40 percent from 2014 to 2018.¹⁵² In fragile and conflict-affected states, only 1.5 percent of official development assistance is spent on justice.¹⁵³ Justice reformers must continue to build the case for investment, and to make the argument that strengthening justice systems yields benefits for poverty reduction, for tackling conflict and insecurity, and for sustainable development.

Philanthropists, impact investors, and private sector firms should also be encouraged to increase their investment in justice. While a few foundations have helped the justice sector, they do not spend on the scale seen in education and health. Nor is justice one of the top ten sectors for impact investment.¹⁵⁴ Private sector investment is largely focused on innovations for large law firms and major corporations, rather than on services for the public and small businesses. These funders are often put off by regulatory restrictions or by political impediments. We return to the need for justice systems to be more open to new partnerships in chapter 5.

Spotlight 1

Reaching the furthest behind first

Justice for women, for children and for excluded groups

The 2030 Agenda promises to include all people, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, wealth or other status. Justice problems are not randomly distributed. In all countries, some groups are more likely to suffer injustice than others or to have distinctive needs when they seek justice.

By empowering those that are at a disadvantage and by finding new ways to solve the most difficult justice problems, countries will be able to reach the furthest behind first.

Justice for women

The High-level Group on Justice for Women worked with the Task Force to explore the justice needs of women and better understand what is required to make justice systems gender-responsive. It found that “for too many women, gaps persist between the promise of justice and realities on the ground, in the workplace, in communities and at home.”¹⁵⁵

Surveys show that women have roughly the same number of unmet justice needs as men, but the nature of these needs reflects women’s experience of violence, discrimination, disadvantage, and exclusion. The poorest women face the highest barriers to justice, as do those living in countries where the situation of women is worse overall.

The High-Level Group’s report identified five promising approaches for increasing justice for women:¹⁵⁶

- **Eliminate legal discrimination against women** by repealing discriminatory laws which limit justice for women, and adopting laws that empower women and signal that certain types of behavior are unacceptable.
- **Prevent and respond to intimate partner violence** by adopting legal reforms and providing tailored support from the justice system as part of a broader multi-sectoral response.
- **Overcome disadvantage for poor and marginalized women** by providing access to legal aid and paralegal services, promoting legal literacy, and overcoming poverty barriers.
- **Empower women, economically and as rights-holders** by enabling legal identity, strengthening women’s land rights, and using collective action as a catalyst for change.
- **Include women as decision makers** by ensuring equal representation of women in decision making at all levels in the justice sector.

Justice for children

Children and young people are heavily reliant on justice systems to protect and promote their rights. Legal needs and victimization surveys are not designed to capture their justice needs, but other evidence suggests they face an even wider justice gap than adults.

Half of the world's children are victims of violence each year.¹⁵⁷ When left unprotected, children are highly vulnerable to exploitation, abuse and neglect. Two in every five modern slaves are children.¹⁵⁸ Justice systems fail children when they are victims of injustice. They are often unable to access justice institutions or lack the support to participate in proceedings. They also fail them when they come into conflict with the law. Young people are more vulnerable to the negative psychological impacts of harsh punitive measures.¹⁵⁹ They often have less knowledge and confidence than adults to claim their rights and seek redress.

Children require specialized professional skills to understand their experience of justice. Most justice systems have been designed solely with an adult population in mind. Such systems are often inaccessible to adults, and are much more impenetrable to children.

Like adults, children must be empowered to seek justice. Child-friendly justice systems place the best interests of the child at their heart. They should be responsive to needs that change with age, gender, and type of justice problem. Children require:

- **Legal protection** for their rights, including protection from all forms of violence.¹⁶⁰
- **Specialized and child-friendly services** to inform them about their rights and the safeguards they are entitled to, and to respond to their concerns and opinions.
- **Alternatives to formal court proceedings and detention**, with the latter used only in exceptional circumstances as a measure of last resort and for the shortest possible period of time.

Justice for all

Other groups left behind by justice systems include:

- **People with disabilities**, who face discrimination in the workplace, at the hands of the authorities, in their communities, and in their homes. Surveys in Australia, for instance, have found that those with disabilities have the greatest justice needs compared to other disadvantaged groups.¹⁶¹
- **People from ethnic minorities**, who face systemic injustices in all countries, including at the hands of justice institutions. The UN Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism has found persistent and pervasive use of ethnic and racial profiling by justice institutions in countries across the world, harming “already tenuous relationships between law enforcement agencies and minority communities.”¹⁶²
- **Migrants, refugees, and stateless people**, who face discriminatory laws and often have little meaningful access to justice services, despite having urgent and complex justice needs. Many refugees are denied fair treatment with regard to housing and employment. Obtaining legal documentation is often a major challenge.¹⁶³
- **Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender/Transsexual and Intersex (LGBTI+) people** face disproportionate levels of injustice. In some countries, they are at such high risk of violence at the hands of families, communities, and the authorities that researching their justice needs is impossible.



Building Just Societies

To build just societies, we must resolve justice problems, prevent injustices from occurring, and use justice systems to create opportunities for people.



Chapter 3

Solving Justice Problems

In the past, justice reform has focused primarily on buildings, processes and institutions, but this has failed to close the justice gap for billions of people.

A people-centered approach to justice reform starts with people's needs, and aims to solve the justice problems that matter most to them.

People-centered justice empowers people to seek solutions and provides them with quality services throughout their justice journey.

We can help more people reach a destination where they believe their problems have been fairly resolved.

Transforming Justice

To be effective and credible, a justice system must help people solve their justice problems. The Task Force has shown that today's justice systems are not fulfilling this task.

That 1.5 billion people have unresolved justice problems should spur us into action. When a large proportion of children are out of school or do not learn even the basics when they go to school, the world's education leaders rightly call for action to tackle a "global learning crisis."¹⁶⁴ As the prevalence of a disease such as diabetes quadruples, health leaders work to build a consensus around the interventions most likely to reverse the trend.

We need a similar commitment to transformative change in the justice sector. At present, most justice problems go unsolved. How can we begin to solve a much greater proportion of the problems that matter most to people?

Understanding Justice Problems

Notwithstanding the differences between countries and the diversity of legal systems, surveys tell us that people across the world experience many of the same types of justice problems.

This is not surprising. The need for justice reflects people's relationships with their families and communities. It is shaped by the behavior of businesses and their governments. And it is influenced by disparities of opportunities, wealth and power.

Analysis of survey data from across the globe tells us that six areas account for most justice problems:¹⁶⁵

1. Around one in five people have problems related to violence and crime.¹⁶⁶

Those who are victims of violence and serious crime have the most urgent need for justice. Violence ranges from highly visible abuses – for example when organized crime hits a community – to largely hidden violence, such as domestic and child abuse. Often violence goes unreported, so this figure is likely to be an underestimate.

2. Nearly a quarter of people are involved in disputes over housing, land or neighbors.

In many countries, disputes over boundaries or land use comprise the bulk of these problems. In others, conflicts with neighbors over noise, litter, parking spots or livestock predominate. Landlord-tenant disputes, meanwhile, often occur even in countries where contract law is well established.

3. Almost a third of people have legal problems related to money and debt, or as consumers.

They have difficulties paying money owed or recovering money lent. They sell a product or service but don't receive payment for it. They struggle with disruptions to their electricity or water supply, or with their phone connection. Or they seek remedy due to poor or faulty provision of services or consumer goods.

4. One in five people have problems related to access to public services.

Many are denied healthcare, education, water, sanitation, electricity, and benefit payments. Many, too, cannot obtain birth certificates for their children, identity cards for themselves, or other documentation needed to prove citizenship, residency or immigration status, and to access the services they need.

5. Almost one in 11 people are involved in family disputes

Their legal problems relate to divorce and separation, child support payments, conflicts over wills, and domestic violence. Some of these disputes remain within a household; others extend to different branches of families. Women and children suffer disproportionately from these problems, and their disempowerment can make it harder for them to recover from their effects.

6. One in 12 people have legal needs related to employment or their businesses.

They are denied wages or benefits, are unfairly dismissed, or are harassed – sexually or otherwise – or exposed to health and safety risks in the workplace. Others face harassment or are bribed by the authorities, or face difficulties obtaining work permits or problems related to working in the informal sector.

The relative importance of these problems differs between countries, of course. When the crime rate is high, people urgently need protection from violence. The nature and frequency of family disputes differ from culture to culture. They are heavily influenced by gender norms and by the empowerment of women and of children. Many disputes are shaped by the nature of the economy. When many people are farmers, for instance, there are more disputes over land.¹⁶⁷ As countries become wealthier, disputes related to consumer issues become more prevalent.

The burden of injustice also varies greatly *within* countries. Mexico City has more than 2,000 municipalities, but a quarter of all crimes happen in just four of them.¹⁶⁸ In Bogotá, Colombia, 99 percent of homicides occur in just 1 percent of its streets.¹⁶⁹ In Minneapolis in the US, half of calls for help to the police come from just 3 percent of neighborhoods.¹⁷⁰

In solving justice problems, countries draw on different legal traditions. As we saw in the first part of this report, poorer countries have significant resource constraints, while countries affected by conflict must begin to reconstruct their capacity to deliver basic justice services.

Context, in other words, matters a great deal. But by starting with the most prevalent types of problem, we can trace the journeys that justice seekers currently take and develop strategies to improve them. We can also identify what is shared across countries and across different types of justice problem, and highlight where tailored solutions are needed.

Individual

Violence and crime, in the public sphere, at work and at home

A mother sees her son's killer on the street every day, yet he goes unpunished.

Disputes over housing or land, or conflicts with neighbors

A family is evicted from their home and has nowhere else to go.

Family disputes, for example around divorce and inheritance

A couple's divorce ends in a bitter fight with their children caught in the middle.

Problems at work, whether as an employee or business owner

A young woman is not promoted after she turns down a 'romantic' proposal from her boss.

Problems with money and debt, or consumer problems

An elderly man is harassed by debt collectors for a contract that he doesn't remember signing.

Difficulties related to access and quality of public services

A family cannot get connected to the electricity grid without paying a bribe.

Structural

Violent conflict, insecurity, and organized crime

People don't dare leave their homes at night because gangs control their neighborhood.

Land grabs and disputes over the exploitation of natural resources

Children are sick due to a local factory polluting a river.

Discrimination against women or against vulnerable groups

A woman cannot register her business because the law requires her husband's permission.

Unsafe or abusive working conditions

A factory that violates building codes collapses, killing and injuring many workers.

Abuses by corporations and failures of market regulation

A company is distributing fake medicines through local clinics.

Discrimination in the provision of public services

A brother and sister are not registered for school because they belong to a minority group.

The most common justice problems

Better Justice Journeys

When people are asked how they want these justice problems solved, common themes emerge.

Victims of violence and crime want to be listened to when they make a report, and to have their cases dealt with sensitively.¹⁷¹ They want a proper investigation and to be kept informed throughout the process.¹⁷² Most of all, they want a resolution and – in many cases – a reconciliation that allows them to get on with their lives and feel safe in their communities.¹⁷³ Victims of violence and crime are not necessarily interested in punitive approaches. The evidence suggests that many would prefer to see greater investment in prevention of crime and rehabilitation of offenders than increased spending on prisons.¹⁷⁴

Victims of conflict, mass atrocities and other large-scale human rights abuses express similar wishes.¹⁷⁵ A study in Nepal among families of people who had disappeared during the country's conflict found that approximately two-thirds of families placed importance on knowing the truth of what had happened to their relative.¹⁷⁶ A similar proportion wanted economic support or other forms of assistance to resume their lives. Fewer than a third of respondents identified punishing the perpetrator of the disappearance as a priority. In Cambodia, while some victims of the Khmer Rouge regime wanted punishment, many others wanted to tell their stories, be acknowledged, receive reparations, be part of a process of reconciliation, and to tell the world what had happened (see spotlight 2).¹⁷⁷

For those with civil or administrative disputes, legal needs surveys suggest people are generally less interested in a judgement that allocates blame than in finding cooperative solutions.¹⁷⁸ In a dispute over public services, for example, they want to gain access to the healthcare that has been denied to them or an apology for things that have gone wrong. When a dispute arises between a local community and a mining company, they want a fair solution and to be able to exercise their rights over land in the future.¹⁷⁹ Even in an adversarial divorce, it is usually in people's best interests – and certainly in the best interests of any children – to help all parties work together to “create their own laws of fairness.”¹⁸⁰ People also want to be fairly treated *while* they are seeking justice, through a process that is affordable, understandable, accessible, and as seamless as possible.¹⁸¹

Justice seekers benefit from approaches that are tailored to the main categories of problem that we discussed in the previous section.

› For an index of all the examples cited in this report, see “What Works Around the World” in appendix 2.

Support for survivors of sexual violence, for example, can help build a “criminal justice service fit for victims.”¹⁸² Kolkata’s family courts have allowed women to “resolve marriage disputes through mediation rather than being alienated by legalese as they stand off to the side.”¹⁸³ Child-friendly justice services can help meet the needs of children both as justice seekers and when they are in conflict with the law.¹⁸⁴ Small claims procedures protect consumers by allowing for rapid and inexpensive dispute resolution with businesses.¹⁸⁵ Informal justice systems are often able to promote consensus in land disputes, suggest restorative solutions, and promote reconciliation.¹⁸⁶

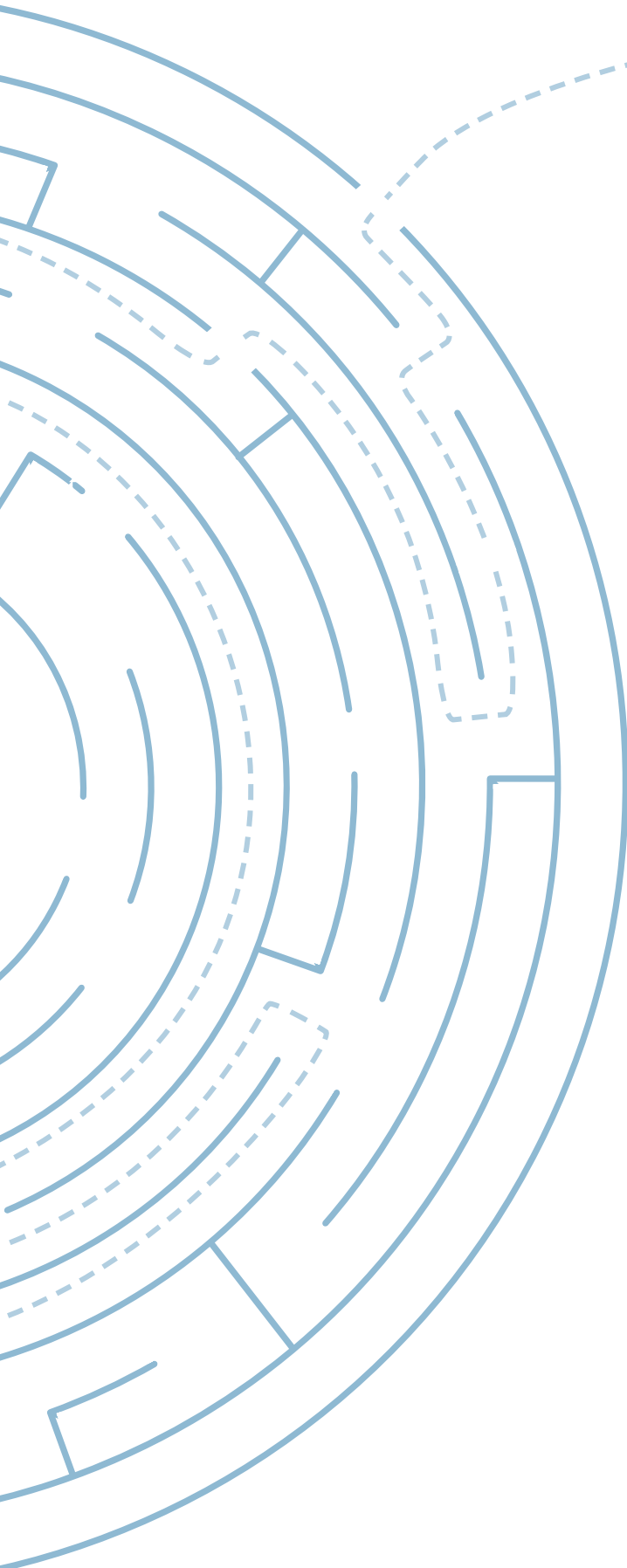
When we take people’s justice problems as a starting point, we are encouraged to think about how to design a better journey from that problem to a resolution. What matters is both the destination (does the justice seeker achieve a satisfactory resolution?) and the journey itself (is the justice seeker treated fairly along the way?).

The idea of a justice journey encourages us to rethink our understanding of the justice system. Taking current institutions as our starting point limits the range of actors that can help solve justice problems and narrows the scope of available solutions. Justice journeys can take many paths. A justice seeker may rely on help from outside the justice sector. Civil society organizations may be better placed than publicly-provided justice services to meet people’s needs. The most appropriate solutions may come not from courts but from informal or alternative justice providers.

If more partners play a role in providing justice, more problems will be solved. Inspirational leadership, clear standards and regulation, and effective mechanisms for accountability can allow a more diverse justice system to perform to its full potential.

To better understand justice journeys, we break them down into three stages:

1. People and communities are **empowered** so that they can act when a legal need arises.
2. They have **access** to people-centered justice services that are responsive to their needs.
3. They achieve a **fair resolution** to their problems, which results in meaningful and measurable increases in justice.



Empower people and communities

- Help people understand the law
- Support people to seek solutions
 - Invest in legal aid for the most vulnerable
- Increase participation in justice

Access to people-centered justice services

- Accelerate and simplify processes
- Support alternative pathways to justice
 - Provide one-stop services
 - Tailor services to justice needs

Fair outcomes

- Meet standards for human rights
 - Offer the right remedy
- Collect and disseminate data on outcomes
- Establish effective grievance mechanisms



Empower people and communities

The justice journey begins by empowering people so that they can resolve their justice problems for themselves, their families and their communities.

Legal empowerment helps people understand and use the law.¹⁸⁷ It enables them to recognize legal problems when they arise and equips them with the skills and confidence to take action.¹⁸⁸

Accessible information and good advice are important, but empowerment is about more than correcting a deficit in knowledge about the law. Those in need of justice are often under great stress and grappling with urgent and overlapping needs. Vulnerable people need substantial help and support if they are to protect their rights.

A more dynamic model of legal empowerment invests in organizations that are rooted in communities and that are close enough to people to understand their legal needs and the context in which they arise. It challenges justice institutions to become more open and responsive to citizens and communities as they seek justice. And it actively promotes the inclusion of groups who have historically had the least access to justice.¹⁸⁹

The Task Force has identified four priorities for increasing empowerment:

1. Help people understand the law
2. Support people to seek solutions
3. Invest in legal aid for the most vulnerable
4. Increase participation in justice

Help people understand the law

People are empowered when they know their rights and feel able to act on them. Independent advice may be provided by a variety of actors, including those working outside the formal justice sector. Paralegals operate within communities and offer assistance that is highly cost-effective.¹⁹⁰ Citizens' advice services and helplines can use algorithms and other "choice tools" to provide consistent advice to more people. Trade unions help prevent workplace disputes reaching court. Specialist services have the expertise to support vulnerable groups to make effective decisions.¹⁹¹

Motorbike-riding paralegals in rural Liberia have provided outreach support in 160 villages. They conduct community education sessions and assist villagers to resolve disputes.¹⁹²

Invest in legal aid for the most vulnerable

Vulnerable litigants with serious legal needs will usually need financial support.¹⁹⁹ Legal aid is essential for those facing criminal prosecution who cannot afford their own defense. The poorest litigants also need legal aid for serious civil cases, especially those involving children or women who are at risk of harm. Well-designed legal aid programs provide incentives to address the underlying problem. They can recoup their costs through benefits that include reduced time in court or prison and the improved quality of life outcomes that result from prompt resolution of cases.²⁰⁰

Legal aid clinics were established in Ecuador to provide assistance to low-income women and children. Their work reduced domestic violence by 17 percent after a divorce and increased by 10 percent the probability that female clients would receive child support.²⁰¹

Support people to seek solutions

While many disputes can be resolved without third-party support, people with more complicated problems need navigators to guide them on their journey. This is the traditional role of lawyers, but lawyers' advice is too expensive for most.¹⁹³ Alternative navigators include paralegals,¹⁹⁴ victim and witness support services,¹⁹⁵ and services that guide unrepresented litigants through a court case.¹⁹⁶ Mentoring programs can support people from at-risk groups who are in conflict with the law, not only during a legal process but also in prisons and during their re-entry to society.¹⁹⁷

In Nuevo León, Mexico, Ciudadanos en Apoyo a los Derechos Humanos provides legal support to prisoners and their families, assisting with court cases and educating inmates on relevant laws and procedures. The organization also undertakes monitoring of human rights within prisons, and works with families and inmates to identify and address violations.¹⁹⁸

Increase participation in justice

People are more likely to feel empowered when the justice system is representative and diverse. Broad participation increases people's expectations that they will be treated fairly and can build support for the rule of law among communities.²⁰² Inclusive employment policies are needed to increase diversity within justice institutions, but there are other roles that give people a stake in the provision of justice – as activists and paralegals, community mediators, volunteer jurors or magistrates, and so on. Engaged citizens can also play an important oversight role, monitoring progress towards delivering justice for all.

Community-based volunteers of the NGO RENEW in Bhutan work with local elders and the police to respond to domestic violence reports. Survivors often feel more comfortable reporting to community volunteers than to the authorities. These volunteers are trained to be "gender-informed" facilitative problem solvers. They use a consensus-building approach to help parties come to an agreement.²⁰³



Access to people-centered justice services

Justice is an essential public service, but it has not traditionally been designed to meet people's needs in a user-friendly way. Justice institutions are often expensive, physically inaccessible, or psychologically and culturally intimidating. Some combine all these blights. This prevents even legally-empowered citizens from accessing the services they require.

A more responsive justice system would deliver services that are based on people's expressed needs. It would be open, accessible and welcoming to all groups, including the most vulnerable. It would ensure that people were informed about their options at each stage of the justice journey, and would use triage and signposting to point them to the most appropriate part of the system at each stage. And it would make use of technology to reach more people and smooth the justice process.

Governments should support an increased diversity of provision. This may demand the breaking up of monopolies, and the opening up of service delivery to paralegals or other low-cost mediators, or to a new generation of digital legal services. New mechanisms will often be needed to finance and support those non-traditional providers who can significantly increase access.

Four steps are fundamental to improving access to appropriate services:

1. Accelerate and simplify processes
2. Support alternative pathways to justice
3. Provide one-stop services
4. Tailor services to justice needs

Accelerate and simplify processes

Early intervention to resolve a problem can result in large savings in time and costs. Simpler processes and plain language make justice processes more comprehensible, while supporting better decisions throughout the justice journey. Data is needed to track the flow of cases through the justice system, identifying bottlenecks and drivers of unnecessary complexity.²⁰⁴ Alternatives are needed to provide swifter justice for the three million people who are in prison awaiting trial.²⁰⁵ Governments must also confront the perverse financial incentives that reward lengthy and opaque processes.

Rwanda's community-based *abunzi* system draws on trained local volunteers to mediate disputes, most of which relate to land. Only one-quarter of the disputes it adjudicates subsequently proceed to the formal justice system.²⁰⁶

Provide one-stop services

Community justice centers provide a range of justice services under one roof. They often also provide other types of support, advising vulnerable women on government benefits, for example, or helping them deal with trauma. Providing a range of services in one venue empowers people to begin their justice journey, and makes it more likely they will find a solution because these services address their underlying problems. Multidisciplinary centers can be independently situated or housed within a court or other existing institution such as a hospital or health clinic. In-person services can be supplemented by telephone or online advice.

Argentina's 90 Centros de Acceso a la Justicia (Access to Justice Centers) provide comprehensive legal and community services to local populations. Each center has a team of lawyers, psychologists, social workers, and community mediators offering a holistic response to justice-related problems by providing additional services.²¹²

Support alternative pathways to justice

Adversarial approaches to justice can escalate rather than resolve disputes, while increasing the stress experienced by those involved. Alternative methods of resolving disputes provide more people with justice at a lower cost, while saving the courts for the most serious cases. They also improve levels of satisfaction.²⁰⁷ Restorative justice schemes, for example, have positive effects in curbing reoffending rates, giving victims a sense of satisfaction and fairness, and reducing post-traumatic stress symptoms.²⁰⁸ Diversionary sentencing can also reduce reoffending, as well as drug use and other harmful behaviors.²⁰⁹ The police, meanwhile, can play an important de-escalation role within communities if they have the right skills.²¹⁰

In Australia, a diversionary sentencing program to encourage defendants with drug problems to undergo treatment before their trial (with successful completion of treatment taken into account in sentencing) has reduced both drug use and rates of reoffending.²¹¹

Tailor services to justice needs

Specialized services provide a better fit for people's justice problems and are more likely to meet their needs. They can be tailored to the main types of justice problem – employment or land, for example – or they can provide a higher quality and more sensitive service for target groups (such as children, or women who have suffered domestic abuse). Since cases share common features, providers will get a better sense of structural issues as well as the psychological patterns related to the specific need. Specialist services can develop evidence-based protocols and guidelines for providers, making processes more consistent and effective, while making it clear to justice seekers what they should expect.²¹³

Burundi's Humura Centre for Gender-Based Violence provides survivors with medical care, psychosocial support, and police and legal advice. It processes cases on average five times faster than cases handled elsewhere in the justice system.²¹⁴



Fair outcomes

Ultimately justice systems must be judged on whether they deliver meaningful progress towards justice for all.

For individuals, this means a satisfactory resolution to a problem. People on a justice journey place a high value on the quality of their treatment.²¹⁵ They will often accept a judgement going against them if they feel they have been listened to, understood, and treated fairly.²¹⁶ Understanding individuals' expectations, experiences and emotions, designing services around people's lives, and then tracking whether positive outcomes are achieved is vital to improving justice systems.²¹⁷

Fairer outcomes for individuals will translate into broader social and economic benefits for communities and societies, while contributing to greater inclusion and reduced inequality. If fair outcomes can be achieved, this will lead to a reduction in violence and to more peaceful communities.

It is essential to measure progress towards achieving fair outcomes. Justice systems need a new sense of accountability to the people they are designed to serve. An evidence-based approach that asks participants in judicial processes about their perceptions of fairness and their experience of the justice process is needed to hold providers to account and to give them feedback on the service they provide.

The Task Force recommends four measures for increasing fairness.

1. Meet standards for human rights
2. Offer the right remedy
3. Collect and disseminate data on outcomes
4. Establish effective grievance mechanisms

Meet standards for human rights

Ensuring that they meet international standards for fundamental human rights during the justice journey is critical for justice providers. All countries must strengthen rights to liberty and security, and to a fair trial based on the presumption of innocence and standards that underpin the presentation of a defense.²¹⁸ Ensuring that law enforcement is consistent with human rights is a further important priority. Human rights organizations and other civil society justice defenders can play a role in pressing for fair outcomes where decisions do not comply with international rights standards. By connecting formal and informal justice providers, moreover, human rights can be given meaning at the local level, and their reach and impact increased.

Amnesty International has developed a list of ten basic human rights standards that should be followed by law enforcement officials.²¹⁹

Collect and disseminate data on outcomes

To create the right incentives for justice systems to provide fair outcomes, data on judicial effectiveness should be gathered and made available to the public. Proof that fairness is increasing may lie in reductions in reoffending (since resentment at unfair treatment can be a significant driver of crime), in reduced incidence of unmet legal needs, or in diminished stress levels and improved mental health among complainants and defendants. Data on public perceptions is also important in assessing whether a justice system is providing fair outcomes.²²⁴ Cost-benefit analysis, meanwhile, can help determine whether societies as a whole are receiving a fair return from their investments in justice.²²⁵

In Ohio, a shift in the awarding of bail to take account of the risks posed by detainees, rather than their ability to pay the bond, has almost doubled the number of defendants released pre-trial without bail, and halved the number re-arrested after release.²²⁶

Offer the right remedy

Sentencing decisions should be grounded in evidence of the effect of sentences in reducing reoffending rates, deterring crime, and recognizing the harm done to victims. There is plentiful evidence to suggest that alternatives to incarceration are more effective in many cases, and that these are supported or even preferred by victims.²²⁰ These include fines, home detention, community-based sentences, restoration between criminal and victim, and rehabilitation schemes.²²¹ In civil cases, people are less interested in apportioning blame than in reaching an agreement that allows them to go about their normal lives.²²² The best remedies rebuild relationships and restore harmony within a community.

A 2016 survey of crime victims in the US found that even among victims of violent crimes, large majorities favored criminals being held accountable through “different options beyond just prison”.²²³

Establish effective grievance mechanisms

Contrary to popular belief, people can be satisfied about the outcome of a case, and see an outcome as fair, even if they have lost. Key elements in determining their satisfaction include the perceived independence of justice institutions and the degree to which their cases were taken seriously. Justice providers must set and meet basic standards related to the quality of the process, based on people’s feedback. In addition to appeal procedures for legal decisions, effective and independent grievance mechanisms are needed to deal with complaints. Improving the transparency of decision-making – for example, by videotaping court proceedings or publishing “route to verdict” documents – will facilitate grievance processes.

Standards such as those laid out in the International Framework for Court Excellence can help national justice systems to improve fairness and other aspects of performance, and to benchmark progress against other jurisdictions.²²⁷



Chapter 4

Preventing Injustice

Given the size of the justice gap, we must prevent justice problems as well as working to resolve those that have already occurred.

Prevention reduces the harm people suffer and is highly cost effective.

A shift towards prevention requires a transformation in justice systems, as justice collaborates with other sectors to address the root causes of disputes and avert violence, conflict, and human rights abuses.

Prevention strategies should aim to create trustworthy justice systems, tackle structural injustices, and use the law to reduce the risks of injustice.

The Shift to Prevention

The justice gap is so large that it cannot be closed only by resolving problems after they have arisen. We must also act to prevent justice problems from occurring.

Prevention reduces the number of people who suffer harm, and it allows scarce resources to be dedicated to responding to the most serious and intractable justice problems.

It encourages a renewed focus on the root causes of injustice – “the disparities of opportunity, wealth, and power” that the 2030 Agenda highlights as obstacles to its vision for sustainable development.²²⁸

But prevention is about more than harm reduction. By providing fair treatment for all, an effective justice system provides the conditions for a society to develop sustainably.

Societies that are peaceful and safe are more likely to flourish. When there are fewer disputes, people can interact with each other in more positive ways. And when all members of a society have proper legal protections, they are better equipped to fulfil their potential and to participate fully in building a better future.

Why Prevention?

An old fable asks why, when people keep falling off a dangerous cliff, we spend money not to put up a fence along the cliff edge but to station an ambulance in the valley.

The world's justice systems traditionally play the role of ambulance. The police react to reports of crime. Lawyers wait for clients to seek their assistance – who are often in distress by the time they turn to them. Courts pass judgement on the cases that appear before them.

In the field of public health, it has long been acknowledged that this approach is the wrong one. The World Health Organization's 1948 constitution defined health as "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity."²²⁹ Promoting health is regarded as more effective than treating sickness as a means of improving well-being.

The justice sector needs to think in the same way, learning how to build fences and find other ways to make the cliff top safe. This is a shift from reacting to negative events to adopting a positive approach, with the justice system actively promoting fairness, peace, social cohesion, and prosperity.


Prevention makes sense for four overlapping reasons.

First, the justice gap cannot be bridged with traditional approaches and tools. Even if countries invest in all the approaches recommended in the previous chapter, they will struggle to respond to the scale of unmet demand for justice. Preventing justice problems makes an essential contribution to any viable pathway from justice for the few to justice for all.

Second, justice is needed for communities and societies, not just for individuals. By analyzing the most common cases that appear before them, justice providers can spot patterns as certain types of dispute recur. Perhaps people are being repeatedly evicted because their tenancy rights are insecure, for example. Or weak regulation is leaving them vulnerable to predatory lending. Or perhaps the health of an entire community is suffering due to an abusive mining operation. Prevention, which addresses the root causes of injustice, is the best way to tackle structural and systemic factors that underpin the common justice problems identified in the previous chapter.

Third, the justice system plays a role in prevention when it acts as a platform for people to seize opportunities and participate fully in their societies. As shown in chapter 1, legal identity, basic documentation, and other legal protections act as a gateway for social and economic development. More broadly, justice systems and institutions can help increase people's resilience against a range

“ Prevention is cost effective. The justice gap cannot be bridged with traditional approaches and tools, while justice is needed for communities and societies, not just individuals. ”



of risks, tackling exclusion, responding to grievances, and delivering “positive change that results from peaceful contestation.”²³⁰

Finally, prevention is cost-effective. Fewer justice problems mean fewer costs for people, for society and for the justice system itself. As we discussed in chapter 2, moreover, investments in justice can reap large benefits in terms of improved health and well-being, more peaceful societies, better economic outcomes for individuals and communities, and improved returns on government investment.

What Kind of Prevention?

This chapter draws on a background paper prepared for the Task Force by New York University’s Center on International Cooperation. The paper observed that “prevention runs against the grain for justice systems that are ‘wired’ to respond to problems” and that while reactive approaches are highly visible to politicians and the public, “the outcomes from prevention can be diffuse and hard to track.”²³¹

This research also found innovative approaches to prevention flourishing in justice systems across the world. There is growing evidence of what works in preventing justice problems, and an increasing appetite to understand and address root causes, tackle systemic injustices, and build justice institutions that can play a strategic role in prevention.

These efforts focus on four areas:

1. Preventing and de-escalating disputes in a world where 1.5 billion people have unsolved justice problems.
2. Preventing criminal, organized and interpersonal violence, especially violence against women, children and other vulnerable groups.
3. Using justice systems to help build more peaceful societies, by preventing conflict and instability.
4. Promoting inclusion and advancing human rights, at a time of high levels of exclusion and distrust.

Preventing and de-escalating disputes

Justice providers can work proactively with people to preempt and prevent disputes, or to stop them from becoming more serious.²³²

Preventive approaches are increasingly used by businesses, because averting disputes – over a major contract, for example – delivers substantial cost savings when compared to cost of legal action.

Dispute prevention has similar benefits for individuals.²³³ Online platforms are emerging that aim to “democratize the law” by giving people the tools they need to make legally-binding agreements.²³⁴ These tools reduce the risk that disputes will arise in the future.²³⁵ Grassroots empowerment also works in this area. Many people, a South African paralegal reports, “do not enter into formal agreements, and relations go sour.”²³⁶ Paralegals have addressed this problem by assisting communities to make formal agreements that protect their rights.²³⁷

Related approaches increase the availability and accessibility of legal documentation. Do-it-yourself services make it easier for people to make wills, reducing the risk of inheritance disputes. This is especially important for protecting the rights of women and children. Services that make it easier and cheaper to register a business assist disadvantaged groups to set up firms, thereby boosting economies. Online portals allow traders to comply more easily with licensing and other regulatory requirements, protecting them from abuse by the authorities. Intermediaries such as trade unions, co-operative societies, and other community associations play a key role in helping people use the law to strengthen their resilience.

Governments can identify areas that generate large numbers of disputes and make preventive use of laws and regulations.²⁴⁰ Better regulation of markets and strengthened protections for citizens will help reduce the number and seriousness of consumer debt, housing and employment disputes. A strengthened commitment to fairness in the provision of public services, combined with enhanced opportunities for citizen participation, will reduce the number of disputes between citizens and government. Laws that protect the rights of women and children can lead to lower levels of conflict and to more just outcomes when relationships break down. In the US, for example, a switch away from fault-based divorces led to a measurable decrease in female suicide and domestic violence.²⁴¹

Governments can also avert “downstream” damage to the justice system through better design of laws, regulations and policies.²⁴² Changes in social security and employment law, for example, or in the protection provided for tenants, have predictable impacts on the number of justice problems and on subsequent demand for justice services.²⁴³ Some countries now undertake justice

› Visual contracting can make agreements more accessible. “Comic contracts” were first used in South Africa for employment contracts for fruit pickers.²³⁸

› The Sauti platform allows cross-border traders in East Africa to access market and other official trade-related information using their mobile phones. This up to date information helps protect them from harassment and extortion by border officials.²³⁹

impact assessments to quantify and cost the effects of new policy proposals on the civil and criminal justice system.²⁴⁴ These assessments “help policy-makers across government find the best way of achieving their policy aims whilst minimizing the impact on the justice system.”²⁴⁵

In a similar way, legal empowerment approaches can prevent disputes through a shift from dealing with individual cases to tackling the root causes of collective injustices. Justice defenders can help communities use the law to challenge powerful business and state interests, by tackling abuses by mining, agricultural or logging companies, for example, or by corrupt officials.²⁴⁶ Resolving a dispute of this kind benefits all members of the community, but it also empowers a community to “know, use, and shape the law” in a way that protects it against future exploitation.²⁴⁷

Campaigning and advocacy also have a role to play. Ombudsmen, consumer organizations, and other complaints mechanisms can turn insights from individual cases into structural improvements.²⁴⁸ In the UK, the Citizens Advice service identifies trends by analyzing data on the millions of people it helps. The service uses this “unparalleled evidence from the people we help to try and fix the underlying causes of people’s problems.”²⁴⁹ When it identifies a common problem – for example, when payday loan companies were providing unfair terms for customers – the organization uses the evidence to campaign for policy reform.

These approaches to prevention are inevitably multi-sectoral. Ministries of Justice must work with other government departments, highlighting how justice can help achieve objectives in health, education, jobs, housing and other areas, while minimizing any negative impacts of government decisions on the justice system. Justice providers can only play a full preventive role by working in partnership with those providing community, health and other services. Canada’s National Action Committee on Access to Justice in Civil and Family Matters has emphasized the importance of a “front end” of the justice system, which helps people develop “a preventive set of knowledge, skills and attitudes, before specific legal problems are encountered.”²⁵⁰ Such a system draws on a wide range of intermediaries, including women’s and community groups, schools and youth organizations, faith groups, helplines and libraries.

Preventing violence

In the late 18th century, the English jurist Sir William Blackstone argued that “preventive justice is upon every principle, of reason, of humanity, and of sound policy, preferable in all respects to punishing justice.”²⁵¹

“We use unparalleled evidence from the people we help to try and fix the underlying causes of people’s problems.”

Two hundred and fifty years later, we have powerful evidence to demonstrate the wisdom of this statement.

The traditional route to preventing violence has been through tough approaches to deterrence, “the idea that if state-imposed sanction costs are sufficiently severe, criminal activity will be discouraged, at least for some.”²⁵² However, a robust body of evidence suggests that long prison sentences have a limited deterrent effect.²⁵³ Punitive approaches have often proved counter-productive. Tough-on-crime strategies have been widely used in Latin America, but they have led to increases rather than decreases in violent crime, to a strengthening of the gangs that perpetrate it, and to a crisis for overburdened prison systems.²⁵⁴

While we now know what doesn’t work to prevent criminal violence, we have a very robust evidence base – made up of more than 100 systematic reviews – to show what does.²⁵⁵

The police are – or should be – on the frontline of preventing violence and crime. In recent years there has been a marked global shift away from reactive policing towards problem solving models that aim to target risks in the communities the police serve. Rather than reacting to crime after it has been reported, data and evidence are used to target police resources to where they are needed most.²⁵⁶ While long prison sentences are a poor deterrent, the knowledge that one is likely to be caught renders people much less likely to commit crimes or perpetrate violence.²⁵⁷ More effective and visible policing can help deter would-be troublemakers and make societies safer. Training police to respond to people’s behavior and take account of their emotions helps them to manage conflicts on the spot and reduce the risk of violence.²⁵⁸

To play a full preventive role, the police must work in close partnership with local communities, especially those that are subjected to the highest levels of violence.²⁵⁹ Improving relationships between communities, social services, police and prosecutors focuses deterrence on those perpetrating the worst violence while bolstering communities’ own ability to prevent violence.²⁶⁰ This can lead to a dramatic decline in the worst forms of violence, while providing space for a community to move towards more resilient patterns of development.

Other parts of the justice system can play a similarly important preventive role. Problem solving courts “put judges at the center of rehabilitation,” addressing addiction, mental illness, and other drivers of re-offending.²⁶³ Restorative justice programs provide offenders with the opportunity to repair the damage they have caused. They can improve outcomes for victims and reduce levels of violent crime.²⁶⁴ Victims of domestic violence, meanwhile, can be protected from future harm through restraining orders, support programs, and programs that challenge the behavior of their partners.²⁶⁵

› In Ukraine, the patrol police work with Citizens Advisory Groups to develop integrated prevention strategies.²⁶¹

› In Lebanon, the municipal police are shifting “from a law enforcement model towards community-oriented policing.”²⁶²



For children, early intervention approaches support those at greatest risk of violence, neglect, deprivation or other adverse experiences such as witnessing violence.²⁶⁶ This reduces risks of victimization and offending and interrupts inter-generational patterns of abuse, but only if justice actors work in partnership with education, health and social protection services.²⁶⁷ Children who are in contact with the law – as offenders, victims or witnesses – will also benefit from early intervention and specialized care, which can assist with reintegration into society and avert trauma that might have long-term consequences.

The justice sector can make an important contribution to multi-sectoral prevention strategies by strengthening the legislative framework to deter violence. This should include implementing special protections for women, children and other vulnerable groups.²⁶⁸ Laws to ban all forms of violence against women and children underline that these forms of violence are unacceptable.²⁶⁹ Such laws are far from widespread, however. While 80 percent of countries have a “legislative framework for violence prevention” in place, only 57 percent say these laws are fully implemented and enforced.²⁷⁰

Targeted legislative changes are proven to be effective. Laws and regulation that reduce the availability of weapons and the harmful use of alcohol are part of the six “best buy” strategies for violence prevention identified by the World Health Organization.²⁷¹ The introduction of South Africa’s Firearm Control Act was followed by a 14 percent annual reduction in firearm-related homicides in five cities (other homicides fell much more slowly). A review of the act’s effectiveness estimates that 4,585 lives were saved over five years.²⁷² When enforced effectively, such laws have significant impacts on levels of violence.²⁷³

As in the area of civil justice discussed above, improved legal protections against violence are most effective when they go hand-in-hand with advocacy that challenges the norms that underpin violent behavior.²⁷⁴ Laws are often passed as a result of advocacy. Their implementation can act as a focus for further campaigns, creating a virtuous cycle between activism and legal protections. The rise of new movements with a major online presence, such as the #MeToo campaign against sexual harassment and rape, has the potential to add further impetus to such cycles.

“While we now know what doesn’t work to prevent criminal violence, we have a very robust evidence base – made up of more than 100 systematic reviews – to show what does.”

Preventing conflict and instability

Justice plays an indispensable role in protecting societies from insecurity and conflict.

According to *Pathways for Peace*, the United Nations and World Bank study on prevention, a justice system “can settle disputes in a peaceful manner, ensure accountability of power, promote respect for human rights, combat corruption... and ensure checks and balances.”²⁷⁵

However, the report also warns that, “A breakdown of justice systems and the rule of law generally can inflame the grievances that may be mobilized for conflict and create incentives for violent behavior.”²⁷⁶

Effective prevention is clearly important for countries affected by conflict, and especially for people living in extreme conditions of injustice. But with the need for access to justice increasing at a time of rapid social change, even seemingly stable societies can find themselves vulnerable if their justice systems fail to respond to their citizens’ aspirations.

For justice systems to play their preventive role, they must meet fundamental criteria of independence and due process, both on paper and in reality. Judges need to decide cases free from any outside interference. The independence of prosecutors is also crucial.²⁷⁷ Due process and respect for procedural rights are preconditions for fair trials. If justice systems are not perceived as fair, they will be unable to fulfil their core function of promoting the peaceful resolution of disputes and conflicts.

In states where there has been a complete breakdown of institutions, core justice functions need to be built.²⁷⁸ This provides countries with an opportunity – rather than mimicking the failed systems of old, they can construct new, more responsive systems that have people’s justice needs at their heart.

Reconstruction and reform of justice systems should start from an understanding of what people are already doing to solve their justice problems.²⁸⁰ Even the most isolated, disadvantaged communities have strategies to reduce the risk of conflict. In situations where state systems are absent, people are forced to fend for themselves and to turn to old, new or reinvented social mechanisms to manage conflicts. These can be successful or problematic, but their existence should not be ignored when reconstructing state justice systems.

Justice systems can directly address risks in contested areas such as land, natural resources, service delivery, and access to a society’s levers of power. Laws covering land use, for example,

› Sierra Leone’s Local Police Partnership Boards have police and civilian members. As well as playing an immediate role in prevention when a local conflict threatens to trigger large-scale violence, they also shape long-term prevention strategies by identifying crime hotspots for greater police attention.²⁷⁹

› Liberia’s Peace Huts, established as a forum for women to discuss their experiences of the civil war, have evolved to promote socioeconomic development among members and to conduct advocacy campaigns which, among other successes, have resulted in the removal of corrupt politicians from their jobs.²⁸¹

provide a framework for reducing grievances and promoting peaceful relations between communities, but only if they are agreed through an inclusive process. Community dispute resolution mechanisms can then help to reduce tensions between groups that compete to use land, or to protect the rights of the community in the face of powerful commercial interests. Human rights standards have an important role to play. The principle of free, prior and informed consent has helped protect the rights of indigenous people to land and natural resources.²⁸² International partnerships can support national efforts to strengthen legal protections. In the Philippines, for example, the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative has supported machine-readable and searchable contracting in the natural resources sector.²⁸³

Given the lack of capacity in many conflict-affected settings, reform is likely to be most sustainable if it is incremental. As the 2011 World Development Report noted, “When trust is low, people do not believe grand plans for reform will work.”²⁸⁵ The report recommended that justice reforms should begin by strengthening basic functions, but that they should do so in ways that “go beyond paper reforms and reach into local communities.”²⁸⁶ An incremental approach should not try to advance on all fronts at the same time, but should ensure that *over time* all relevant factors are covered.²⁸⁷ Priorities should be established based on an understanding of the legal needs of different groups of people.

A first step can be to guarantee minimum service standards, an approach used in the health and education sectors. These define what users can expect, and they help build trust and support by demonstrating a growing ability to meet people’s needs. In Afghanistan, a minimum service standards package has been developed to provide the basic level of social services that people need to participate in the economy.²⁸⁸ A “citizen’s charter” approach within the justice sector would focus on frontline service providers such as the police and lower-level courts. It can help to promote consistent standards across formal and informal justice provision.

As in the areas of civil justice and violence prevention, advocacy plays an important role. Empirical studies find a robust correlation between “strong and autonomous civil society and positive human rights indicators.”²⁸⁹ Non-violent campaigns, such as those for which Martin Luther King was famous, are particularly effective in addressing the root causes of conflict.²⁹⁰ They have been found to be more than twice as likely to succeed as violent resistance.²⁹¹ The justice system can protect space for civil society by promoting rights to assembly and free speech.²⁹² Political leaders – including those within the justice system – have a responsibility to moderate their rhetoric, avoiding use of speech that could entice violence and encouraging actions that are affirmative measures of tolerance and inclusion.

› Peru’s Office of the Ombudsman is a mediating institution that has managed natural resource conflicts and empowered citizens to press for broader reforms.²⁸⁴

› Grassroots advocacy organizations such as the Madres de la Plaza de Mayo in Argentina, the Vicaría de la Solidaridad in Chile, and the Centre for Human Rights Legal Action in Guatemala have actively campaigned for peace in their societies.²⁹³

Promoting inclusion and protecting rights

Promoting rights and inclusion are a core message of this report. Access to justice is itself a human right, but justice is also essential to protecting other rights. A rights-based approach to justice puts people and their justice problems and aspirations at the center of efforts to reform.

These messages are underlined when we think about the role of justice in prevention. Prevention that aims to protect rights and promote inclusion can focus on the needs of those with multiple justice problems, in order to break the cycle where one problem leads to many more. It can rebuild the relationship between the police and other justice actors and communities, especially those most affected by violence. And it can promote inclusive approaches to conflict prevention, recognizing and bringing on board those who have hitherto been excluded, and addressing the grievances that derive from this exclusion.

In many cases, unfortunately, justice institutions entrench exclusion and deny rights, in effect reversing prevention. Abuses by security and justice actors are associated with increased risk of conflict, increased severity of conflict, or both. Abuses also fuel violent extremism, with communities in some areas “more afraid of state security forces than extremist groups.”²⁹⁴

Protecting rights requires providing justice institutions with new skills, tools and approaches. For example, audio or video recording of investigations is proven to reduce the incidence of torture, as are rules and procedures to safeguard detainees immediately after they are taken into custody.²⁹⁵ Training police in investigative interviewing skills rather than relying on confessions to secure evidence also makes torture less likely to happen.²⁹⁶

Similarly, strengthening judicial independence and impartiality can build or rebuild credibility.²⁹⁷ Vetting of justice actors helps rebuild trust in institutions, promoting their legitimacy and their ability to combat future abuses. Reforms in Kenya under the country’s 2010 constitution, for example, involved clear criteria for selecting members of the Judicial Service Commission, public hearings during the selection process, and stipulations for fair representation of women and of all Kenya’s ethnic groups.²⁹⁸

Mechanisms for accountability and transparency can also help justice systems to prevent rather than aggravate human rights abuses. Giving victims, community bodies, and interested civil society parties access to data on the outputs of justice systems allows them to monitor enforcement and expose abuses.²⁹⁹ Enhanced parliamentary oversight increases the accountability of security and justice actors, while raising awareness that can lead

› In Georgia following the Rose Revolution, a new Patrol Police was recruited, leading to dramatic improvements in public trust and an increased willingness of citizens to report corrupt behavior.³⁰² The country also built “glass police stations” – which act as both a symbol of transparency and as a practical approach to removing the dark corners in which abuse can occur.³⁰³

to improvements in the legislative framework for the prevention of human rights abuses.³⁰⁰ Opening up systems to independent scrutiny and allowing for the publication of the results of such scrutiny reduces the likelihood that justice systems themselves become a source of injustice.³⁰¹

Finally, as discussed in chapter 1, promoting people's gateway rights can be transformative for those who have been excluded from participating fully in society, politics and the economy. Although the numbers who need support are large, change in this area can happen rapidly.

Where there is political will, and with the assistance of civil society organizations and the deployment of affordable new technologies, countries can build systems that offer people legal identity, land rights, better access to contracts, and other documentation that allows them to play their full part in society.³⁰⁴ Pakistan, for example, launched a biometric identity system and registered 90 million people in little over a decade.³⁰⁵ The system was then used as the basis for a targeted social protection system that only releases resources directly to the beneficiary (most beneficiaries are poor mothers).³⁰⁶ Rwanda rapidly registered ten million parcels of land into a new land registry, with more than seven million landowners – a majority of them women – collecting their titles over the next five years.

Making the Shift to Prevention

A shift towards preventing injustice is akin to the change of focus from medicine to public health – from treating sickness to promoting health and well-being.³⁰⁷

A realignment towards prevention requires an adjustment in the mission, strategy and operation of a justice system, and of the institutions within that system. Rather than considering only individual justice problems, justice actors must seek to influence how a population experiences justice and injustice, learning how to “strategize beyond an immediate firefighting approach to individual cases.”³⁰⁸ Prevention seeks to understand how laws, regulations and policies can tackle systemic imbalances, promote inclusion, reduce risk, and increase resilience.

The next step is to identify the desired results for communities, societies and for the justice system itself. For communities, prevention outcomes include fewer or less serious disputes, a lower risk of violence, and a reduced risk of suffering rights abuses. For societies, outcomes include a decreased risk of violent conflict, the more peaceful management of disputes, reduced transaction costs

within an economy, and higher levels of trust in governments and institutions. And for the justice system, outcomes include improved confidence that the system is fair, more productive cooperation with other sectors, and an increased capacity to devote scarce resources to responding to the most serious risks and abuses.

Effective prevention strategies start with a desired outcome and “wind the tape backwards” to find ways of addressing a cluster of problems.³⁰⁹ They use data to set priorities and target resources, combined with a rigorous testing of interventions to understand what does and does not work. And they monitor outputs and evaluate outcomes to understand whether results are being achieved. A review of the evidence on prevention points to the need to adopt three overarching strategies.

Promote trust in justice systems

Justice systems are most likely to be able to play a preventive role when people have a reasonable expectation that their rights will be protected, their problems effectively resolved, that disputes will be managed peacefully, and that they will be safeguarded from abuses of power.³¹⁰ When the justice system offers both certainty and equity, it provides a framework for positive interaction between people, and between people and businesses and the state.³¹¹

This report emphasizes the need to invest in justice systems that work for people and that enable them to resolve their justice problems. Increasing trust in justice systems requires developing clear and transparent procedures, supporting the independence of judges and prosecutors, tackling corruption, and reaching out to groups who are excluded from the justice system.

Inclusive justice systems require strengthened co-operation between frontline justice actors and communities, with the aim of giving communities themselves the tools to prevent injustice. Civil society organizations have a vital role to play in helping build trust in justice systems, by bringing justice closer to the people and ensuring that people’s needs remain at the forefront of reforms.

Tackle the root causes of injustice

As this chapter has shown, justice systems have untapped potential to address systemic and structural injustices in ways that reduce the number of justice problems.

By offering access to a range of “gateway rights” such as universal legal identity and access to documentation, governments enable full participation in societies, politics and the economy, while protecting marginalized groups from abuses of their rights. Better

“ Prevention strategies move beyond firefighting and individual justice problems. They use data to set priorities, rigorously test interventions, and evaluate whether justice has been increased for a target population.”

use of technology can make it easier for people to form and record agreements, protecting them from future disputes.³¹²

Effective prevention also requires justice institutions to tighten their focus on vulnerable populations, breaking cycles of violence and other forms of injustice. This chapter has underlined the multi-sectoral nature of prevention, with justice actors working with other sectors to intervene earlier and in ways that address causes rather than symptoms. It has also highlighted the potential for grassroots justice defenders to tackle structural injustices, empowering vulnerable communities to make strategic use of the law.

Use the law to reduce risk

Finally, the law can be used in a targeted way to address risks for communities and societies.

Strengthened legislative frameworks form an essential part of a multi-sectoral approach to violence prevention. Legislation directly protects people from violence, but it can also have broader impacts. For example, a study of more than 80 countries found that adolescent boys are 69 percent less likely to fight in schools if they live in a country that bans physical punishment.³¹³ This chapter has also highlighted the positive preventive impacts of laws and regulation that reduce the availability of weapons and the harmful use of alcohol.

Laws and regulations can also be used to make it less likely that disputes will arise, or to address grievances that might provoke conflict. If people face regular eviction, for example, the solution is – in part – in the hands of the justice system. The same is true if there are growing tensions around the use of a natural resource. And when incarceration, fines and other punishments increase risk, rather than protecting societies from harm, this points to the need for justice systems themselves to change their policies.

Spotlight 2

Responding to mass human rights abuses

Transitional Justice and Justice Transitions

Transitional justice refers to how societies respond to serious and massive violations of human rights.³¹⁴ It is used both to redress mass violations and to identify ways of addressing the root causes and structural drivers of violence and repression.

The Task Force's **Working Group on Transitional Justice** brought together experts and organizations working in the field of transitional justice to analyze how transitional justice helps build peaceful, just and inclusive societies.

While transitional justice includes criminal accountability, both locally and via institutions such as the International Criminal Court, it is underpinned by a **broader understanding of justice** of the needs of victims and societies. Transitional justice mechanisms include truth-seeking initiatives, community reconciliation, reparations programs, institutional and legal reforms, and criminal prosecutions.

These processes have been used in countries as diverse as Bosnia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Timor-Leste, Argentina, South Africa and Tunisia. By giving victims the sense that they have been treated fairly, and by sensitizing perpetrators to the damage they have caused, transitional justice has helped cement peace in societies where conflicts have simmered or broken out for decades.

Human rights violations are not just a result of violent conflict and repression – they can also increase the likelihood of the onset or recurrence of violence and repression. **Preventing recurrence** is therefore a central objective of any transitional justice process.

Transitional justice contributes to the prevention of other forms of injustice and helps deliver access to justice for all. It increases trust in government and society, decreases the willingness of government institutions to use human rights abuses as a political tool, reduces grievances, tackles structural exclusion and discrimination, and breaks cycles of violence and injustice.

Studies have connected transitional justice mechanisms with the reduction of human rights violations, repression, criminal violence, and the likelihood of recurrence of civil war.³¹⁵

Tackling the root causes of human rights abuses also provides a platform for economic and social development, reducing inequality and discrimination, tackling corruption, and dismantling the structural drivers of violence within a society.³¹⁶ Tackling violations against women, for example, can be part of a wider effort to eliminate gender-inequitable attitudes and behaviors. Efforts to reach the most vulnerable can engage them not only in the justice process but in overall development efforts.

If transitional justice is to contribute to sustainable development, it must be **context-specific**. Victims, affected communities, human rights and justice advocates, youth and civil society – including religious, educational, women's, and cultural groups – need political space and technical support to meaningfully advocate for, shape, and participate in transitional justice processes.

Lessons for justice sector reform

Much can be learned from transitional justice. The key lessons are:

1. Transitional justice is people-centered.

It has victims, not providers, at its heart. Victims' needs determine how the search for truth is carried out, how and by whom perpetrators are brought to justice, the type and size of reparations, and how measures can be developed to prevent future violations. The needs of society's most vulnerable groups are given priority, beginning with those of women, who often suffer the worst abuses in conflicts. Civil society organizations and the media are enlisted to help represent citizens' opinions in the reform process and to construct and disseminate a narrative of change.

2. Transitional justice has prevention at its heart.

There are not enough judges, courts or prisons to bring huge numbers of perpetrators to justice, as is often necessary following mass human rights violations. Instead, transitional justice makes efficient use of resources by reserving punitive approaches for the worst offenders. It finds alternative reparation mechanisms for the majority of those involved. Asking victims what reparations they want is central to such an approach. Often, victims, who must continue to live with those who committed abuses, prefer reconciliation to harsh punishment. Reconciliation helps victims achieve closure and perpetrators reintegrate into their communities, strengthening stability and reducing the risk of recurrence.

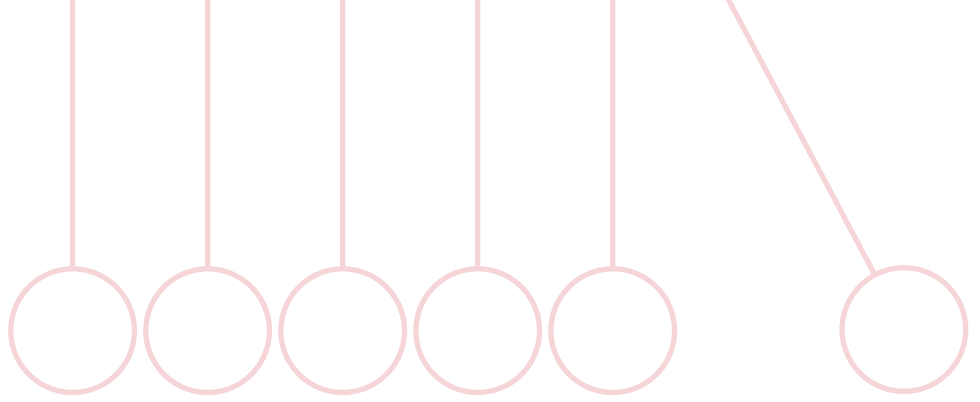
3. Transitional justice must be multidisciplinary to be successful.³¹⁷

Programs aim to transform the police and military into organs that serve rather than repress citizens. They reintegrate former combatants into society, and help victims to rebuild their lives socially and economically. They reform laws and judicial institutions in line with international human rights standards.³¹⁸ And they engage with informal, community justice systems that are often closer and more relevant to citizens than formal justice institutions.



Pathfinders for Justice

The Task Force has developed an agenda for action that will help deliver the SDG targets that promise justice for all.



Chapter 5

Leading the Change

A shift to justice for all requires a new focus on delivering tangible results for people.

Reformers around the world are beginning to transform their justice systems, providing lessons for others to learn from.

While there are a number of obstacles to change, there are also many opportunities. Global momentum is growing for justice reform. Justice leaders do not need to go it alone.

Four levers build momentum for change: grounding reforms in data and evidence, encouraging innovation, developing smarter financing strategies, and increasing the diversity of justice systems.

Towards Justice for All

The vision of the Task Force on Justice is of a shift from *justice for the few* to *justice for all*.

Such a vision demands a major transformation in how justice systems work. Our goal is to change expectations of what can be achieved – and to build a new consensus that societies can and should deliver justice for all.

To achieve this goal, countries must develop and implement strategies that bring justice services closer to the people who need them most.

They must identify and overcome the barriers that prevent justice systems from performing to their full potential, rectifying policies that actively increase injustice.

Delivering justice for all will require confronting political obstacles to change, and building confidence among justice leaders that, with the right policies and investment, they can deliver substantial increases in justice.

The Path to Justice for All

As part of its World Development Report in 2017, the World Bank asked the political scientist Francis Fukuyama what countries had done to build justice systems that allowed them to realize their full social and economic potential.

His answer was that “a surprisingly small amount of systematic work has been done on transitions to a modern rule of law.”³¹⁹ The report also cited a quip from the former British Prime Minister, Gordon Brown: “In establishing the rule of law, the first five centuries are always the hardest.” Historical evidence supports this, showing that it can take many decades to build effective justice institutions.³²⁰

But the tone of the World Development Report was pragmatic, suggesting that what was important was not institutions in the abstract, but how institutions can steadily improve their capacity to produce “life-improving outcomes.”³²¹

This is in line with a key message of this report – that justice reform should aim to deliver tangible results for people. It also fits with the data we have presented on the justice gap. Building effective justice systems is not a linear process where countries move from bad to good. All countries have work to do to respond to the unmet need for justice.

Models of change

Across the world, justice systems are exploring new ways to put people and their needs first. Their efforts provide models for reformers elsewhere.

Argentina’s Access to Justice Centers are meeting the justice needs of the communities that need them most.³²² Reaching almost half a million people a year, their approach is multidisciplinary, with lawyers, social workers and psychologists working under one roof. “Often people will come to us with a legal problem,” the Task Force was told by a young professional who works at one of the centers, “but when we talk to them it becomes apparent that they also have other problems, for example problems related to not having the right personal documents, or social problems related to housing or money, or psychological issues that result from or aggravate other difficulties.”³²³

In Canada, an action committee used data from a legal needs survey to develop a vision for a family and civil justice system that would put the public first.³²⁴ It created a set of Justice Development Goals to increase the capacity of the system to address and prevent everyday legal problems, to stimulate cooperation, and to make justice institutions more representative of Canadian society.

Australia's Law Council also grounded its review of the country's justice system in data.³²⁵ The Council called for resources to be directed away from coercive policies and towards "making the justice system just."

Empowerment is becoming an important focus of many countries' justice systems. Indonesia's national strategy on access to justice provided official recognition to paralegals for the first time.³²⁷ The country has up to 6,000 grassroots justice defenders that help to empower local communities. They are effective because of their networks with other local organizations such as trade unions and universities, and because they can enlist the support of lawyers when necessary. Their success reflects the willingness of paralegals to "pursue remedies everywhere," looking beyond courts to "administrative agencies, local governments, accountability bodies like ombudsmen and human rights commissions, parliaments, customary justice institutions, and others."³²⁸

Bottom-up empowerment can be supported from the top. The 2017 World Development Report highlighted the growing independence of judges in Latin America. It noted how courts have been transformed from "weak, dependent, ineffective institutions" to independent actors helping citizens use the constitutions to protect their rights.³²⁹ In India, too, the Supreme Court has held the government to account over issues such as the right to education, environmental pollution, non-discrimination, and child and bonded labor.³³⁰

Countries are also opening up their justice systems to innovation. Reforms in the Bahamas made greater use of technology to streamline processes, increasing the resolution of serious criminal cases by 39 percent.³³¹ In Dubai, a new small claims procedure has provided faster and cheaper access to justice for less serious cases, resolving most within four weeks and freeing up the main courts to focus on the most difficult cases.³³² The UK is a leader in regulatory innovation, with the Legal Services Act creating space for alternative service providers. Statutory bodies now represent the interests of people and small businesses as they access legal services.³³³

Finally, countries have strengthened legal frameworks to directly increase justice for their population. In 1979, only Sweden had banned the physical punishment of children.³³⁴ Now more than 50 countries have a comprehensive ban.³³⁵ There has been a similar growth in the prohibition of violence against women. 144 countries now possess laws against domestic violence.³³⁶ As discussed previously, the number of people with legal identity has increased rapidly in recent years, while countries like Rwanda have made swift progress in providing men *and* women with land titles, contributing to women's legal empowerment.³³⁷

“ We need to build a common understanding of what access to justice looks like within our communities, and of our society as a just society. ”

Law Council of Australia³²⁶



We can also draw lessons from other sectors. Education was once the preserve of elites, but countries now aim to provide quality schooling for all and to offer opportunities for lifelong learning. Healthcare has undergone a similar transformation. In 1978, the Alma-Ata declaration called for healthcare to be brought “as close as possible to where people live and work.”³³⁸ In the ensuing years, life expectancy has risen steeply in all world regions.

The long struggle for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls provides valuable lessons, demonstrating the importance of establishing new norms and challenging patterns of discrimination. The women’s movement has campaigned for rights, but it has also convincingly demonstrated the economic and social benefits that result from providing women with equal access to opportunities.³³⁹ The case for justice combines similar normative and practical elements.

Obstacles and opportunities for reform

In charting a path to justice, an understanding of political obstacles and opportunities contributes to better strategies for reform.

The law and justice systems help determine who wins and who loses when it comes to political, social, and economic power. Elites benefit from their disproportionate access to courts and lawyers and this weakens their motivation to support reform. They may be reluctant to tackle injustices that benefit them, such as corruption, impunity, or the denial of the rights of those who are less privileged. This translates into a lack of trust in the system. Business leaders in more than 100 countries say that the justice system in their country is not independent of the influence of government, powerful individuals, or businesses.³⁴⁰

Resistance to change may also come from within the justice system. Legal practitioners often benefit from the status quo. They can feel threatened by reforms that open the justice system to new players or by strategies that redirect investment to more effective approaches.³⁴¹ Corruption erodes public support for increased funding of justice institutions. Globally, a third of people believe that the police in their country are corrupt and 30 percent think that judges and magistrates are corrupt.³⁴²

Another obstacle lies in the fragmentation of justice institutions. The justice gap cannot be bridged by a single organization or ministry, with many of the solutions to injustice found outside the formal justice system. But this creates a problem of who will lead reform. Ministers of Justice, Attorneys General, and other justice leaders may have limited power to insist on a new direction. They are also often faced by more powerful ministerial colleagues when arguing for an increased budget allocation.

“Working in complex environments with many stakeholders, numerous vested interests, and a lot of time pressure, there is always criticism and opposition.”

Many Ministers of Justice feel lonely in their jobs.³⁴³

As well as obstacles, there are opportunities for change. When economies are growing fast, many governments understand that strengthened justice systems are essential to support the next stage of their development.³⁴⁴ Others understand the risks to political stability posed by injustice and see the justice system as a way of addressing grievances. Governments are also becoming increasingly aware of the benefits of investing in justice, through initiatives such as the OECD's new business case for justice.³⁴⁵

Even when a government has little appetite for ambitious justice reforms, there will always be individuals within the system who champion change.³⁴⁶ Judiciaries have historically played a transformational role in many societies. Lawyers too are powerful drivers of social change, especially when working with grassroots justice defenders and other civil society groups. Civil society plays a campaigning role, creating pressure for governments to act. But it also provides practical leadership – pioneering new models and approaches that demonstrate how people can participate in closing the justice gap.

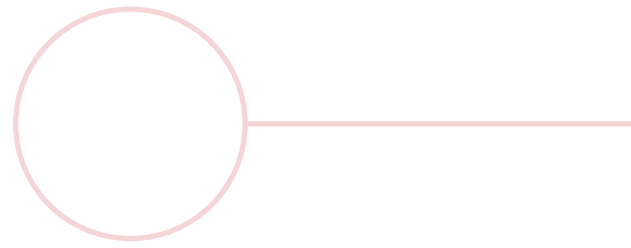
The private sector in many countries has incentives to mobilize for improvements in the legal environment. Businesses are reliant on the rule of law and responsive justice institutions. Larger corporations may be interested in the justice needs of their employees and customers, recognizing the need to build trust within the marketplace and the potential for greater legal inclusion to create new business opportunities. Individual businesses have little incentive to tackle systemic injustices on their own, but Chambers of Commerce and other representative bodies may challenge corruption and impunity where they threaten markets or create unacceptable risks of political instability.

Private sector organizations can also respond directly to violence. In the city of Ciudad Juarez in Mexico, rising levels of violence caused thousands of businesses to close.³⁴⁸ In response, a non-profit organization was formed with finance from a voluntary surtax of 5 percent on the corporate income tax of over 38,000 business owners from across the state. It has worked to strengthen crime prevention, security and justice through citizen engagement. The participation of the private sector helped drive violence down, while creating pressure on both the government and local justice institutions to act.

Global momentum for justice

The 2030 Agenda is creating new momentum for justice that helps national reformers. The SDGs are a platform for countries to share experiences of justice reform and to explore the innovative models discussed throughout this report.

› In Colombia, Bogota's Chamber of Commerce is working to build a more peaceful society. It is helping re-integrate former combatants and working jointly with the National Police to pilot new tools such as police mediation. It also trains businesses to take an active role in the peace process.³⁴⁷



International human rights frameworks also support reform efforts.³⁴⁹ A rights-based approach encourages governments to get the basics right, such as by strengthening constitutional guarantees that protect the independence of the judiciary.³⁵⁰ It can also help the most vulnerable. For example, the Universal Periodic Review can be used to monitor whether justice systems are protecting children's rights, thereby improving standards for children who are in conflict with the law.³⁵¹

Justice leaders are increasingly meeting internationally. In 2019, 22 ministers and their deputies signed the Hague Declaration, making a commitment "to take concrete steps to promote access to justice and to convince others to do the same."³⁵² As we have seen from other sectors such as health, ministers can be empowered at home when they begin to work closely with their peers from other countries.

Global and regional partnerships are supporting justice reform. The Open Government Partnership provides an example of a platform for accelerating efforts to strengthen justice provision. It calls on government and civil society in its 79 participating countries to make and live up to commitments on justice.³⁵³ Professional networks play an increasingly influential role across borders, sharing lessons on evidence-based policing, for example.

Perhaps most important is the growing demand for change from people across the world. "Justice" was the Merriam-Webster online dictionary's word of the year in 2018, as visitors flocked to its website to look up the word.³⁵⁴ Many societies are facing protest movements or political instability and conflict rooted in exclusion and injustice. The #MeToo movement is one of a number of campaigns that reflect growing anger at the high levels of impunity for sexual violence.³⁵⁵ Corruption has motivated campaigners to take to the streets in a growing number of countries, including most recently in Sudan and Algeria.³⁵⁶ Campaigners such as those involved in the Arab Spring have targeted abuses by the police and security forces.³⁵⁷ As well as rooting out injustice, these movements help create an environment that supports reform.

› On February 7, 2019, Ministers and high-level representatives from countries and international organisations signed The Hague Declaration on Equal Access to Justice for All by 2030, highlighting opportunities to strengthen support and commitment for justice ahead of the High-level Political Forum and the SDG Summit in 2019.

Levers of Justice Reform

Four levers can help national reformers as they work towards justice for all.

Use data and evidence to steer reform

Throughout this report, the Task Force has emphasized the importance of using data and evidence to motivate and guide reform.

Increased awareness of the justice gap in each country and of the case for investment in justice creates incentives for action. It can help bring new stakeholders on board, persuading a minister with responsibilities for land or housing, for example, that justice can help deliver results in her sector. Finance and planning ministers will be influenced by proposals to allocate resources to more cost-effective and evidence-based approaches. Providing open access to justice data facilitates cooperation between sectors and between state and non-state actors.³⁵⁸ Open and independent data is a tool for accountability and allows citizens to demand change.

Policymakers should consider undertaking regular surveys that ask people about their justice needs, either as a standalone or as a module in an existing survey. The OECD and Open Society Justice Initiative has developed guidance for legal needs surveys.³⁵⁹ A manual on victimization surveys is available from UNODC and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.³⁶⁰

Evidence of what works is most effectively generated through cooperation between countries. The Campbell Collaboration runs an international network publishing systematic reviews of the best criminal justice research. Data showing the benefits of evidence-based policing has also been shared internationally.³⁶¹ A similar repository of evidence could be created for civil justice.

The SDGs provide a new impetus for international cooperation on justice data. They should help stimulate increased standardization across countries, for example on legal needs surveys. A separate indicator for access to civil justice, currently being developed by a group of countries and organizations, will enable accurate reporting on SDG16.3.

Unlock the transformative power of innovation

Innovation acts as a lever for reform by bringing new players into the justice sector.

In its report, the Task Force's Innovation Group highlights promising technologies and approaches to service delivery that

› Argentina's open justice portal makes justice data publicly available. Its Justicia 2020 program is an online platform where citizens can participate in developing, implementing and monitoring justice policies.

can provide justice at scale.³⁶² These include services that facilitate the resolution of disputes, new technologies that support user-friendly contracts, and alternative private sector legal providers that aim to help large numbers of individuals and small businesses make good use of the law.

If countries are to benefit from justice innovation, they need to make space for it to happen. The best innovations draw on the ideas and perspectives of psychologists, social scientists, data analysts, designers, neurologists, social workers, public and business administrators, a wide range of private sector actors, and – critically – the users of justice systems. Public and private sector innovators need space to collaborate and support for innovation through all stages of the process, from researching needs and developing a response, to monitoring impact.

International networks can support innovation at a national level. The HiiL Justice Accelerator helps policymakers work with the world's leading justice innovators to address a country's most pressing justice problems.³⁶³ The new UNDP Accelerator Labs could be asked to include justice as part of their mission to find new ways of taking the SDGs to scale.³⁶⁴ National institutions also provide structural support for innovators. Many governments have cross-cutting innovation labs that might be prepared to take on justice challenges.³⁶⁵ The United Arab Emirates has a Chief Innovation Officer in the Ministry of Justice, with the rank of assistant minister, providing a model for governments who want to take innovation into the mainstream of their justice systems.³⁶⁶

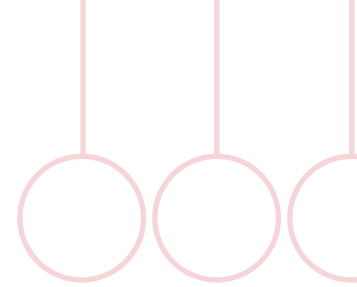
Innovation requires a supportive regulatory environment. This may mean changing the rules about who can provide legal advice, allowing civil society and private sector innovators to play a greater role. Ministries of Justice could also set criteria for measuring the effectiveness of innovations, supported by empirical research and independent assessment of whether these criteria are met.

Implement strategies for smarter justice financing

In a sector where investment decisions have traditionally been “based on word of mouth rather than formal analysis,” smarter finance creates incentives for reform.³⁶⁷ Reforms, moreover, will only be sustainable if countries gather evidence to show that increased expenditure is leading to measurable results.

The first step is to build on the case for investment set out in chapter 2 of this report. The World Bank will be working with partners to further explore how increased financing of justice for all contributes to poverty reduction, shared prosperity and the prevention of violence, instability, and conflict. The OECD will continue to disseminate its business case to its members and partners. A priority is to take this analysis to national level,

› The Prime Minister's Office of the United Arab Emirates requires each ministry to allocate 1 percent of its budget to innovation. This may grow to 5 percent in the future.



helping policymakers understand costs and benefits in countries with varying justice needs and different financial and capacity constraints. Further elaboration of the ODI costing of basic justice services – presented in chapter 2 of this report – will also inform national roadmaps for financing justice for all.

National reformers should explore new financing models. An important priority is to increase the resources available for lower-cost models able to respond to unmet justice needs at scale. Grassroots organizations will often be best placed to play this role, but independent oversight of funding channels is needed to ensure that such support does not compromise their ability to operate free of political influence.³⁶⁸ Governments might allocate a proportion of national justice budgets to financing high and low-tech innovations and they could explore blended finance models where their funds are used to leverage other investment.³⁶⁹ Justice reinvestment programs can recycle savings from early intervention and prevention, redeploying money that has been saved by efforts to reduce the prison population.³⁷⁰

Justice reformers must also nurture new sources of funding. Partnerships with other sectors such as health, housing, education and the environment can expand the funding pool for justice as well as ensuring policy complementarity.³⁷¹ Private investment and philanthropy will be needed if innovations are to receive the support they need and are well placed to fund at grassroots level. International donors should also step up their support for justice, targeting finance at the countries, communities, and people most likely to be left behind.³⁷² Investment is not only about money. *Pro bono* services can provide access to lawyers and law students for those who cannot afford them, with impact at scale when there is a regulatory requirement for such services. Volunteers from outside the legal profession also play a substantial role in providing access to justice, but organizations need funding for supervision, training, and for providing access to paid services to assist with more serious cases.

Build more coherent and inclusive justice systems

In all countries, the justice system is diverse. From customary justice mechanisms to religious courts to citizens' advice services, paralegals and ombudsmen, much dispute resolution happens outside formal court systems. In addition, this report has highlighted the role played by organizations from outside the justice sector: from unions to libraries, social workers to community elders.

However, these providers are seldom thought of or treated as part of a system that works cohesively to strengthen justice. State justice actors often work independently of each other and are sometimes prohibited from collaborating.³⁷⁴ It is little wonder,

› The Mozambique Ministry of Health funds paralegals from Namati to work in partnership with local health workers to increase the quality, access and use of services for those with HIV.³⁷³ Over 3000 violations have been resolved, improving healthcare for 180,000 people.

therefore, that justice journeys are often fragmented or prevention strategies notable by their absence.

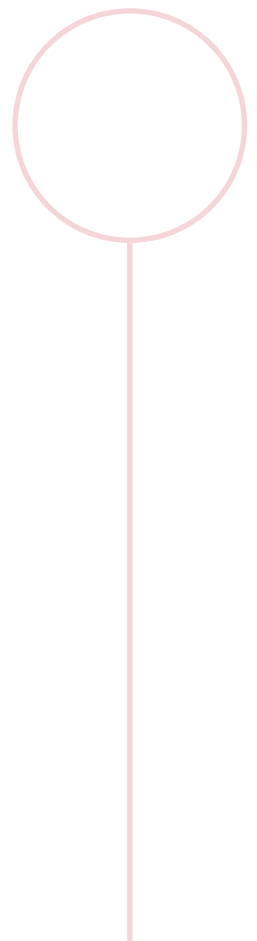
We are not calling for partnership for partnership's sake, but for bringing partners together to prevent and resolve justice problems and to create opportunities for people and societies.

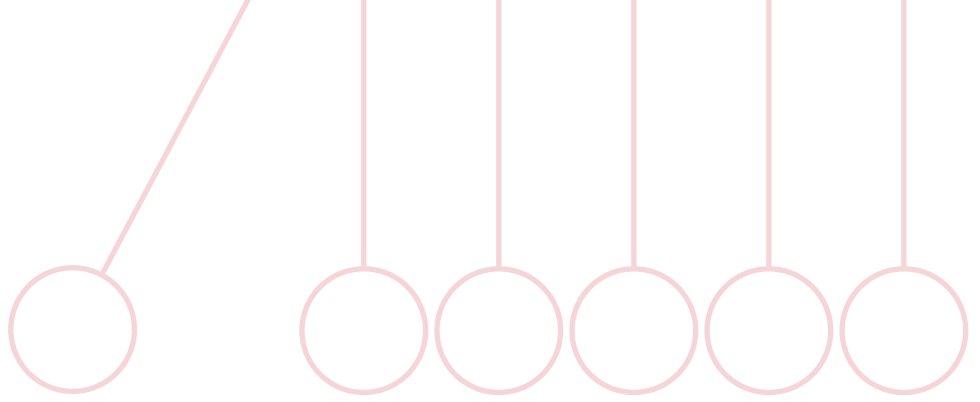
The other levers identified in this chapter – data and evidence, innovation, and smart finance – create an infrastructure for productive partnerships, but there are three missing ingredients. First, countries need to realize the potential of all those who work to provide justice for all, protecting justice defenders from harm, training professional to deliver people-centered justice, and making justice institutions more representative of the communities they serve (see spotlight 3).

Second, new governance models are needed at all levels to bring partners together and to help them identify and tackle strategic priorities. In the US, the White House Legal Aid Interagency Roundtable brings together departments and agencies to “collaborate, share best practices, and consider the impact of legal services on the success of their program.”³⁷⁵ Formal and informal justice actors in Mali meet monthly to discuss strategies.³⁷⁶ The Netherlands has built a policy-driven “criminal justice chain that proactively involves other public organizations to combat crimes.”³⁷⁷

Third, shared standards help promote cohesion and quality. Constitutional protections can enshrine fundamental rights and help define the roles of the police, military and intelligence services in ways that promote people-friendly justice.³⁷⁸ Formal and informal justice systems can be linked, allowing for referrals, appeals and measures that protect the rights of women and children.³⁷⁹ Chapter 4 underlined the importance of independent watchdogs to maintain standards and handle complaints. Ultimately, standards must become part of the culture of a justice system. In Tunisia, for example, judges came together to rethink what independence *really* means, not as an abstract principle, but as part of the way they serve the public.³⁸⁰

> Justice actors in Mali meet monthly in regional “cadres de concertation” (consultation forums). The forums are attended by police officers, court administrators, civil society, prosecutors, religious leaders, correction officers, and other stakeholders. They discuss justice strategies and actions needed to resolve justice problems.³⁸¹





Chapter 6

Agenda for Action

Implementation should place people at the center of justice systems and justice at the heart of sustainable development.

The Task Force makes three sets of recommendations for national action to accelerate progress towards justice for all.

Resolve the justice problems that matter most to people

Prevent justice problems and create opportunities for people to participate fully in their societies and economies

Invest in justice systems and institutions that work for people and that are equipped to respond to their need for justice

National implementation should be supported by intensified international cooperation and revitalized partnerships for justice.

A New Vision of Justice for All

The Task Force on Justice has set out a new vision for providing equal access to justice for all, in line with the 2030 Agenda commitment to confronting injustice and building just societies.

This vision is grounded in the right to justice and other fundamental rights – and the pledge to reach the furthest behind first – with data and evidence guiding implementation.

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

To deliver SDG16.3 and related targets for justice, countries should resolve people's justice problems, prevent injustices large and small from occurring, and create opportunities for people to participate fully in their societies and economies.

According to the 2030 Agenda, each country has primary responsibility for developing strategies to deliver the SDGs, but an intensified global engagement can support national implementation.

The Task Force calls on governments, justice professionals, civil society, the private sector, international and regional organizations, foundations and philanthropists – and people themselves – to work together to deliver justice for all.

An Agenda for National Action

National implementation should place people at the center of justice systems and justice at the heart of sustainable development.

1. Resolve the justice problems that matter most to people

- Understand justice problems through regular surveys that draw on international standards and guidelines and improve the availability and quality of data on the needs of women, children, and vulnerable groups.
- Empower people and communities to seek justice, recognizing grassroots justice defenders, financing them in ways that respect their independence, and protecting them from violence and coercion.
- Provide access to people-centered justice services that draw on the best evidence of what works, while making justice providers accountable for delivering fair outcomes that help close the justice gap.
- Use cost-effective alternatives to help people resolve disputes and gain redress when they are victims of violence and crime, reserving punitive measures and formal court proceedings for the most serious cases.

2. Prevent justice problems and create opportunities for people to participate fully in their societies and economies

- Make the shift to prevention through strategies that increase justice for communities and societies and are implemented in partnership between the justice system and other sectors.
- Promote trust in justice systems by increasing independence, impartiality, and integrity, implementing strategies to combat corruption and abuse, and ensuring independent oversight.
- Tackle the root causes of injustice, using data from individual cases to address structural injustices, providing universal access to identity and legal documents, and helping people create and register legal agreements.
- Use the law to reduce risk, by strengthening the legislative framework for violence prevention and non-discrimination, and through laws and regulations that address grievances or make it less likely disputes will arise.



3. Invest in justice systems and institutions that work for people and that are equipped to respond to their need for justice

- Use data and evidence to steer justice reform, increasing awareness of unmet need, providing open access to data as a platform for partnerships and accountability, and informing policies and programs with evidence of what works
- Unlock the transformative power of innovation, opening justice systems up to new actors and ideas, creating a supportive regulatory environment, and assessing the impact of innovation in closing the justice gap.
- Implement strategies for smarter justice financing, taking the case for investment in justice to national levels, developing a national roadmap for financing justice for all, and accessing new sources of funding.
- Build more coherent and inclusive justice systems, by supporting the people who provide justice, increasing diversity and the representation of women at all levels, and exploring new governance models, and promoting shared standards for all parts of the system.

An Agenda for International Action

The 2030 Agenda's commitment to justice for all requires intensified international cooperation and revitalized partnerships for justice.

- Within the Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies, convene a group of countries committed to leading on justice for all.
- Encourage countries and partners from all sectors to register voluntary commitments to implement SDG16.3.
- Support governments to develop credible, realistic, and funded strategies to implement these commitments.
- Hold a biennial meeting of Ministers of Justice, Attorneys General, and other justice leaders as a platform for countries to share experiences, explore recommendations, and strengthen cooperation for justice.
- Agree a new SDG16.3 indicator to measure progress on civil justice, complementing existing indicators on pre-trial detention and the reporting of violent crime, with voluntary national piloting ahead of its integration into the global indicator framework.
- Form an alliance of international and regional justice partners to increase collaboration and coherence.



- Develop a shared research agenda for justice to increase the availability of data to measure progress, strengthen evidence of what works, tailor this evidence to different country contexts, and to communicate data and evidence to policymakers.
- Form a funders' collaborative to strengthen the case for investment in justice for all and advocate for an increase in the proportion of international finance that flows to the justice sector.
- Amplify demand for change through global, national, and local movements that campaign for justice for all.

Call to Action

To accelerate the progress made, the Task Force calls on governments, justice professionals, civil society, and international organizations to come together in a global and sustained effort to deliver justice for all by 2030.

Governments should make justice a political priority and give justice ministers the mandate and resources to solve the problems that matter most to people. We ask Ministers of Justice, Attorney Generals, and other justice leaders across government to develop strategies and nurture the partnerships that can deliver justice for all.

Justice professionals should work closely with governments in leading the movement for justice for all. Judges, prosecutors, lawyers, paralegals, the police, and prison and probation officers, and other professionals have a role to play in reform.

Other sectors, such as health, education, social protection, jobs, and education, are essential partners for the delivery of people-centered justice. Increased justice is essential for delivering the 2030 Agenda aspirations for people, planet, prosperity, and peace.

Civil society empowers people to solve their justice problems and help communities address structural injustices. It reaches sections of society that are most at risk of injustice and holds governments to account for the implementation of reforms. To be effective, justice defenders need independent funding and protection.

The private sector can support the movement for justice for all in partnership with governments and civil society. Law firms can shape more people-centered approaches to justice through their pro bono work and their advocacy. As innovators and impact investors, the private sector can develop new ways of meeting people's justice needs at low cost. Chambers of Commerce can advocate for the rule of law and for greater access to justice.



International and regional organizations must provide more coherent support for national implementation of the SDG targets for justice. They should allocate more finance to justice and help attract impact and private sector investment. International and regional platforms are needed to facilitate knowledge sharing and build consensus around solutions and strategies.

Foundations and philanthropists play a vital role in promoting justice for all. They can influence an increased focus on people-centered justice and promote emerging priorities such as the role of justice in prevention. Given the scale of unmet need for justice need, support is required from a greater diversity of foundations.

Finally, the Task Force's call to action is addressed to people themselves, as justice seekers, volunteers, and supporters of justice systems. They must be empowered to play a central role in the creation of a more just world.



Spotlight 3

The people who provide justice

Realizing the potential of the justice workforce

Putting people at the center of justice means thinking about the people who provide justice, as well as those who seek it.

This report has emphasized the importance of a diverse and inclusive justice system that draws on the strengths of a professional, informal, and voluntary justice “workforce” – from the traditional justice sector and beyond.

- **Justice leaders** – Ministers of Justice and all those who help shape the justice system.
- **Justice professionals** – judges, prosecutors, lawyers, bar associations, police officers, and prison staff, who operate the formal justice system.
- **Other formal service providers** – including advice and information services, helplines, oversight bodies, and ombudsman institutes and others who handle complaints.
- **Informal or volunteer justice actors** – including non-professional magistrates, community paralegals, debt or other counselors, religious leaders, traditional chiefs, community elders, trades union, and other mediators.
- **Other sectors** – people who work in health, education, housing, immigration and environmental protection who play a role in promoting and providing justice.
- **Justice innovators** – including social entrepreneurs, social impact investors, and tech startup innovators from the private sector.
- **Justice defenders** – grassroots activists who empower people and communities, provide justice services, and amplify demand for change through advocacy and movement-building.

Defending the Justice Defenders

Those working in the justice system face threats both to their ability to perform their jobs and to their safety.

Judges, prosecutors, and lawyers are targeted by those who want to influence their decisions or prevent them from doing their work.³⁸² Many are killed, although deaths are not tracked globally as they are for journalists.³⁸³

Grassroots justice defenders face the greatest risks. Front Line Defenders, an advocacy group, received reports of 312 deaths in 2017.³⁸⁴ Two-thirds of those killed were defending land, environmental, and indigenous people's rights. 84 percent of them had already been threatened but had not received protection from the police.

Members of the Global Legal Empowerment Network also report regular harassment, with 68 percent saying they or their organization have been threatened for carrying out legal empowerment work.³⁸⁵

We must be vigilant in the face of these threats, and the Task Force supports the demand of the *Justice for All* campaign that “those entrusted with serving communities’ justice needs must be able to work in an environment free of coercion and bodily harm.”³⁸⁶

In carrying out their day-to-day work, some actors must operate separately from others to respect checks and balances and guarantee the independence required by the law. But justice leaders can promote collaboration across the justice system by:

1. Nurturing a culture of data, evidence and learning

All justice providers need the skills to understand and learn from data about justice problems and evidence about what works, while eliciting and responding to feedback from users and being accountable for the quality of procedures and the fairness of justice outcomes.

2. Taking a strategic approach

A central message of this report is that justice providers need to move from firefighting to a model where they develop strategies to achieve long-term goals. This requires leadership from the top and space for people from justice institutions to think and plan collaboratively.³⁸⁷

3. Increasing diversity

Justice systems will be more effective if they “look like” the communities they serve. Greater representation of women is especially important.³⁸⁸ Measures are needed to increase transparency of recruitment and promotion, target marginalized groups, and provide mentoring and training for people who have historically been excluded from working in the justice system.

4. Adopting new training methods

People-centered justice requires a shift from training that focuses solely on legal knowledge to training that emphasizes problem solving. Important skills include active listening, conflict management, and negotiation, as well as customer care and data gathering.

5. Developing professional networks

International and national networks help professionals learn from each other and accelerate the dissemination of new ideas and approaches. Police officers can explore how to use evidence-based approaches, for example, or judges can examine techniques for reducing incarceration.³⁸⁹ Networks can also bring together a range of local providers to address the most urgent justice problems.

6. Building relationships with people and communities

Justice for all depends on close relationships between justice providers and the communities in which they work and live. Many justice institutions will need a new culture of collaboration, of openness, and of responsiveness to people and their needs. All those who promote and defend justice need safe and secure working environments (see box).

Appendix 1

Methodology

To estimate the global justice gap, the Justice Gap Working Group developed a conceptual framework that is people-centered and comprehensive. This framework relies on people, not institutions, as the lens for understanding justice needs, how they are currently being met and the exclusions that people face.

The group operationalized this framework to identify categories of unmet justice needs and corresponding measurement questions that have people as the unit of analysis and that are tied to the SDG framework, either conceptually or as part of the official indicators endorsed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group (IAEG).

The World Justice Project led an audit of more than 600 potential data sources suggested by Working Group members, including global and national-level datasets and administrative, survey-based, and qualitative sources of data.

Data sources were ultimately chosen based on three considerations:

1. **Country coverage.** Using as many global data sources as possible, providing they had adequate country-level coverage, ensured comparable data collection methodologies and justice gap figures across countries.
2. **Official recognition.** Using official data sources, such as those produced by UNODC, the ILO and the World Bank, garnered broader acceptance of selected data sources and ensured consistency with methodologies for justice gap indicators that are already incorporated into the official SDG indicator framework.
3. **Public data and measurement methodology.** To produce assessments at the country level, impute estimates for countries with missing data, and characterize the distribution of injustice for vulnerable populations, the justice gap assessment relied almost exclusively on publicly available data.

The WJP populated country-level figures for each measurement question and corresponding data source, and determined methods for extrapolating estimates to countries not covered by each data source. For countries where estimates were not available in a given dataset, they imputed estimates based on the average values for regional and income peer countries. The WJP used the UN's geographic classifications and the World Bank's income classifications to establish regional and income peer groupings on which to base these extrapolations.

The WJP devoted particular attention to developing measures for estimating the number of people with unmet civil and administrative justice need and victims of violent and non-violent crime who have not reported their victimization to a competent authority. For civil and administrative justice needs, the measure developed is multidimensional and survey-based. It assesses the legal capability, access to appropriate assistance, resolution process, and outcome for people who have experienced a justiciable civil or administrative legal problem. For violent and non-violent crime, the WJP used victimization survey data collected by national

statistical offices in more than 60 countries is used to produce estimates based on the methodology for SDG indicator 16.3.1. For countries where only administrative data were available, the WJP developed a method for adjusting crime victimization rates and calculating the dark figure (i.e. unreported or undiscovered crime).

The resulting global justice gap estimates were adjusted to take into account the double counting of people who fall into multiple dimensions of the justice gap (e.g. victims of violence who also lack legal identity, or people who cannot obtain justice for both criminal and civil justice problems). Double counting was addressed in part by removing the populations of countries with high levels of insecurity and no rule of law from the other dimensions of the justice gap. For other overlapping issues, the WJP used proxy measures from its 2018 General Population Poll (GPP) to estimate the degree of overlap between people with unmet civil or administrative justice needs, unreported victims of violent and non-violent crime, and people who lack legal identity, formal work arrangements, and land or housing tenure. This allowed the WJP to adjust for double counting across the entire justice gap framework and within categories of unmet justice need.

To determine the most common justice problems that people face, data were used from 78 different surveys, namely 63 national crime victimization surveys, the WJP's global legal needs survey, and 14 national legal needs surveys by HiIL.

For additional detail on the methodology followed to produce the justice gap estimates discussed in this report, please refer to *Measuring the Justice Gap: A People-Centered Assessment of Unmet Justice Needs Around the World*.

Appendix 2

What Works Around the World

Country	Topic	Page
Argentina	<i>Centers for access to justice</i>	67, 90
Argentina	<i>Open justice data</i>	95
Australia	<i>Reduce reoffending and drug use</i>	44
Australia	<i>Community legal centers</i>	67
Australia	<i>Understanding people's justice problems</i>	91
Bahamas	<i>Swift justice</i>	91
Bangladesh	<i>Access to village courts</i>	44
Brazil	<i>Tax simplification for entrepreneurs</i>	45
Burundi	<i>Centre for survivors of gender-based violence</i>	67
Canada	<i>Justice development goals</i>	90
Ecuador	<i>Legal aid and domestic violence</i>	65
Georgia	<i>Glass police stations</i>	80
Guatemala	<i>International commission against impunity</i>	42
India	<i>Mediation in Kolkata's family courts</i>	62
Indonesia	<i>National recognition of paralegals</i>	91
Lebanon	<i>Community-oriented policing</i>	76
Liberia	<i>Mediation in peace huts</i>	48, 78
Liberia	<i>Paralegals on motorbikes</i>	65
Kenya	<i>Constitutional reform and vetting</i>	80
Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda	<i>Online information platform for traders</i>	74
Mali	<i>Collaboration in the criminal justice chain</i>	98
Mexico	<i>Legal support to prisoners</i>	65
Mexico	<i>Private sector response to violence</i>	93
Mozambique	<i>Funding of paralegals by health sector</i>	97
The Netherlands	<i>Collaboration for crime prevention</i>	98
Pakistan	<i>Biometric identity system</i>	81
Peru	<i>Mediation by the ombudsman</i>	79

Country	Topic	Page
Philippines	<i>Extractive industries transparency initiative</i>	79
Rwanda	<i>Community based mediation</i>	67
Rwanda	<i>Gender-responsive land registration</i>	81, 91
Rwanda	<i>Women's legal empowerment</i>	91
Sierra Leone	<i>Local police partnerships boards</i>	78
South Africa	<i>Community advice officers</i>	44
South Africa	<i>Visual contract for fruit pickers</i>	74
South Africa	<i>Firearm control act</i>	77
Tanzania	<i>Land rights for women</i>	45
Tunisia	<i>Judicial reform</i>	98
UK	<i>Citizen advice services</i>	44
UK	<i>Legal services act</i>	91
Ukraine	<i>Integrated prevention strategies</i>	76
UAE	<i>Small claims procedures</i>	91
UAE	<i>Innovation in the ministry of justice</i>	96
USA	<i>Legal aid to avoid eviction</i>	44
USA	<i>Bail based on reoffending risk</i>	69
USA	<i>Interagency collaboration for legal aid</i>	98

Organization	Topic	Page
Amnesty International	<i>Human rights standards for law enforcement</i>	69
International Framework for Court Excellence	<i>Improve fairness of national justice systems</i>	69
Namati	<i>Paralegals working with health workers</i>	97
Namati	<i>Global legal empowerment network</i>	106
NGO Renew in Bhutan	<i>Community volunteers help prevent violence</i>	65
European Union	<i>Eurostat Code of Practice</i>	35

Endnotes

Numbers in square brackets refer to documents in the Task Force's electronic library. Access to researchers is available on request.

- 1 United Nations, *Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. (New York: United Nations, 2015). [1]
- 2 Charles E Clark and Emma Corstvet, "The Lawyer and the Public: An A.A.L.S. Survey," *Yale Law Journal*, Volume 47, Issue 8, Article 2, 1938. [1674]
- 3 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, *Manual on Victimization Surveys*. (Geneva: United Nations, 2010). [358]
- 4 Pascoe Pleasence and Nigel J. Balmer, "Justice & the Capability to Function in Society," *Daedalus*, 148 (1), Winter 2019. [1629]
- 5 OECD and Open Society Justice Initiative, *Legal Needs Surveys and Access to Justice - launch copy*. (Paris and New York: OECD/OSF, 2018). [1492]; Open Society Justice Initiative, *Strengthening access to civil justice with legal needs surveys. Briefing paper*. (New York: Open Society Foundations, 2018). [1476]; OECD and Open Society Justice Initiative, *Legal Needs Surveys and Access to Justice - launch copy*. (Paris and New York: OECD/OSF, 2018). [1492]; World Health Organization, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, and South African Medical Research Council, *Global and regional estimates of violence against women: prevalence and health effects of intimate partner violence and nonpartner sexual violence*. (Geneva: WHO, 2013). [105]; Susan Hillis, James Mercy, Adaugo Amobi, and Howard Kress, "Global Prevalence of Past year Violence Against Children: A Systematic Review and Minimum Estimates," *Pediatrics*. 2016;137(3):e20154079; accessed December 20, 2018, <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/pediatrics/137/3/e20154079.full.pdf> [102]
- 6 Nelson Mandela, "Statement of the President of the African National Congress Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela at His Inauguration as President of the Democratic Republic of South Africa," (1994), footnote 697 in Jabulani C. Buthelezi, *Rolihlahla Dalibhunga Nelson Mandela: An Ecological Study*. (Victoria, Canada: Trafford Publishing, 2002).
- 7 See: United Nations, "Nelson Mandela International Day 18 July," accessed March 20, 2019, http://www.un.org/en/events/mandeladay/court_statement_1962.shtml
- 8 Nelson Mandela, *Long Walk to Freedom: The Autobiography of Nelson Mandela*. (London: Little Brown, 1994), pp139-140.
- 9 The Reconstruction and Development Programme, *The Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) - A Policy Framework*. (Marshalltown: The Reconstruction and Development Programme, 1994); accessed March 20, 2019, https://www.sahistory.org.za/sites/default/files/the_reconstruction_and_development_programm_1994.pdf [1757]
- 10 United Nations Department of Public Information, *Nelson Mandela In His Words - Excerpts from Speeches 1961 – 2008*. (New York: United Nations, 2018); accessed March 20, 2019, <http://www.un.org/en/events/mandeladay/assets/pdf/mandela100-booklet.pdf> [1758]
- 11 United Nations, *Report of the World Summit for Social Development (Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995)*, UN Doc A/CONF.166/9 (April 19, 1995); accessed December 20, 2018, <https://www.un.org/documents/ga/conf166/aconf166-9.htm> [1552]
- 12 United Nations, *Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. (New York: United Nations, 2015). [1]
- 13 OECD, *States of Fragility 2018*. (Paris: OECD Publishing, 2018). [1222]
- 14 Ashley Jackson, *Life under the Taliban shadow government*. (London: Overseas Development Institute, 2018). [1553]
- 15 Mikael Ekman (ed), *ILAC Rule of Law Assessment Report: Syria 2017*. (Solna: International Legal Assistance Consortium, 2017). [1759]
- 16 UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), *Convention relating to the status of stateless persons*. (Geneva: UNHCR, 2014). [1550]
- 17 UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), "UNHCR Global Trends 2014: World at War," June 18, 2015; accessed March 26, 2019, <https://www.refworld.org/docid/558292924.html>
- 18 Open Society Justice Initiative, "Human Rights and Legal Identity: Approaches to Combating Statelessness and Arbitrary Deprivation of Nationality" (Thematic Conference Paper, May 2006); accessed March 27, 2019, https://www.opensocietyfoundations.org/sites/default/files/identity_20060501.pdf
- 19 International Labour Office (ILO), *Global estimates of modern slavery: Forced labour and forced marriage*. (Geneva: ILO and Walk Free Foundation, 2017). [1477]
- 20 Walk Free Foundation, *The Global Slavery Index 2018*. (Broadway Nedlands: Walk Free Foundation, 2018), chapter 3: Global Findings. [1683]
- 21 Walk Free Foundation, *The Global Slavery Index 2018*. (Broadway Nedlands: Walk Free Foundation, 2018), chapter 3: Global Findings. [1683]
- 22 Rebecca L Sandefur, "Access to What?" *Daedalus*, 148 (1), Winter 2019. [1616]

- 23 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, *Manual on Victimization Surveys*. (Geneva: United Nations, 2010). [358]. OECD and Open Society Justice Initiative, *Legal Needs Surveys and Access to Justice - launch copy*. (Paris and New York: OECD/OSF, 2018). [1492]
- 24 Rebecca L Sandefur, "Access to What?" *Daedalus*, 148 (1), Winter 2019. [1616]
- 25 World Justice Project, "Measuring the Justice Gap: A People-Centered Assessment of Unmet Justice Needs Around the World" (Task Force on Justice, background paper, April 2019).
- 26 Jan van Dijk, John van Kesteren and Paul Smit, *Criminal Victimization in International Perspective: Key findings from the 2004-2005 ICVS and EU ICS*. (Den Haag: Wetenschappelijk Onderzoeken Documentatiecentrum, 2007). [1685]
- 27 Tanzania: United Nations Children's Fund, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences, *Violence Against Children in Tanzania - Findings from a National Survey 2009*. (Dar es Salaam: United Republic of Tanzania, 2011), p59 [1760]; Kenya: United Nations Children's Fund, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, *Violence against Children in Kenya: Findings from a 2010 National Survey. Summary Report on the Prevalence of Sexual, Physical and Emotional Violence, Context of Sexual Violence, and Health and Behavioral Consequences of Violence Experienced in Childhood*. (Nairobi, Kenya: United Nations Children's Fund Kenya Country Office, Division of Violence Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2012), p61 [1761]; Haiti: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Interuniversity Institute for Research and Development, and Comité de Coordination, *Violence against Children in Haiti: Findings from a National Survey, 2012*. (Port-au-Prince, Haiti: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2014), p77 [1762]; Laos: National Commission for Mothers and Children, Lao Statistics Bureau and UNICEF Lao PDR, *National Violence against Children Survey in Lao PDR. Preliminary Report*. (Lao PDR: National Commission for Mothers and Children, 2016), p69 [1763]; Uganda: Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, *Uganda Violence Against Children Survey - Findings from a National Survey 2015*. (Kampala: Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, 2015), p22 [1324]; Zambia: Ministry of Youth, Sport and Child Development, Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, University of Zambia, United Nations Children's Fund, Save the Children International, United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Violence against Children in Zambia: Findings from a national survey, 2014*. (Lusaka: Ministry of Youth, Sport and Child Development, 2018), p25 [1764]; Cambodia: Ministry of Women's Affairs, UNICEF Cambodia, US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Findings from Cambodia's Violence Against Children Survey 2013*. (Cambodia: Ministry of Women's Affairs, 2014), p89 [1765]; Malawi: Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare of the Republic of Malawi, United Nations Children's Fund, The Center for Social Research at the University of Malawi, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Violence against Children and Young Women in Malawi: Findings from a National Survey, 2013*. (Lilongwe, Malawi: Government of Malawi, 2014), p78 [1766]; Nigeria: National Population Commission of Nigeria, UNICEF Nigeria, and the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Violence Against Children in Nigeria: Findings from a National Survey, 2014*. (Abuja, Nigeria: UNICEF, 2016), p32 [1767]; Eswatini, Swaziland: UNICEF Swaziland, *A National Study on Violence Against Children and Young Women in Swaziland*. (Eswatini: UNICEF, 2007), p20 [1768]
- 28 Crime Survey for England and Wales, Office for National Statistics, "Reasons for not reporting incidents of crime to the police, year ending March 2017," (Excel spreadsheet from CSEW, 2017); accessed March 20, 2019, <https://www.ons.gov.uk/file?uri=/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/adhocs/007750reasonsfornotreportingcrimetothepolice2016to2017crimesurveyforenglandandwales/reasonsfornotreportingtothepolice201617csew.xls> [1687]
- 29 Action Aid, "Women say reporting sexual harassment is 'pointless'," March 8, 2018; accessed March 20, 2019, <https://www.actionaid.org.uk/latest-news/women-say-reporting-sexual-harassment-is-pointless>
- 30 FBI, "2017 Crime in the United States - Clearances," accessed November 12, 2018, <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2017/crime-in-the-u.s.-2017/topic-pages/clearances>
- 31 Matar en México, "Esclarecer un Homicidio en México es una excepción y no la regla: tomaría 124 años resolver los casos impunes," accessed March 20, 2019, <https://www.animalpolitico.com/muertos-mexico-homicidios-impunidad/homicidios-impunes-mexico.php>
- 32 Only 10 percent of sexual assaults are recorded. Studies demonstrate conviction rates of below 10 percent for rape in the following countries: UK (<https://www.cps.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/publications/vawg-2017-2018-tables.xlsx>); South Africa (<https://africacheck.org/factsheets/south-africas-crime-statistics-201617/>); Australia (Karen Gelb, "The attrition of sexual assaults through the criminal justice system, Australia, 2005 7," accessed November 12, 2018, https://www.researchgate.net/figure/The-attrition-of-sexual-assaults-through-the-criminal-justice-system-Australia-2005-7_fig2_252406192).
- 33 World Justice Project, "Measuring the Justice Gap: A People-Centered Assessment of Unmet Justice Needs Around the World" (Task Force on Justice, background paper, April 2019).
- 34 World Justice Project, "Measuring the Justice Gap: A People-Centered Assessment of Unmet Justice Needs Around the World" (Task Force on Justice, background paper, April 2019).
- 35 HiIL, *Understanding Justice Needs - The Elephant in the Courtroom*. (The Hague: HiIL, 2018). [1562]
- 36 HiIL, *Understanding Justice Needs - The Elephant in the Courtroom*. (The Hague: HiIL, 2018). [1562]
- 37 Action Committee on Access to Justice in Civil and Family Matters, *Prevention, Triage and Referral Working Group - Final Report: Responding Early, Responding Well: Access to Justice through the Early Resolution Services Sector*. (Ottawa: Action Committee on Access to Justice in Civil and Family Matters, 2013). [1313]

- 38 Law Council of Australia, *The Justice Project Final Report - Overarching Themes*. (Canberra: Law Council of Australia, 2018). [1496]
- 39 Gillian Hadfield, *Rules for a Flat World*. (Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2016).
- 40 Commission on Legal Empowerment of the Poor and United Nations Development Programme, *Making the Law Work for Everyone - Volume 1: Report of the Commission on Legal Empowerment of the Poor*. (New York: Commission on Legal Empowerment of the Poor and United Nations Development Programme, 2008). [66]
- 41 United Nations Children's Fund, *Every Child's Birth Right: Inequities and trends in birth registration*. (New York: UNICEF, 2013). [127]
- 42 David E Phillips, Carla AbouZahr, Alan D Lopez, Lene Mikkelsen, Don de Savigny, Rafael Lozano, John Wilmoth and Philip W Setel, "Are well functioning civil registration and vital statistics systems associated with better health outcomes?", *The Lancet*, Vol. 386, No. 10001, pp1386-1394; accessed December 12, 2018, [http://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lancet/PIIS0140-6736\(15\)60172-6.pdf](http://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lancet/PIIS0140-6736(15)60172-6.pdf) [77]
- 43 Vyjayanti T Desai, "The global identification challenge: Who are the 1 billion people without proof of identity?" *Voices Perspective on Development*, April 25, 2018; accessed March 20, 2019, <https://blogs.worldbank.org/voices/global-identification-challenge-who-are-1-billion-people-without-proof-identity>
- 44 Vyjayanti T Desai, Matthias Witt, Kamya Chandra, and Jonathan Marskell "Counting the uncounted: 1.1 billion people without IDs," *World Bank*, June 6, 2017; accessed March 20, 2019, <http://blogs.worldbank.org/ic4d/counting-invisible-11-billion-people-without-proof-legal-id>
- 45 The World Bank, "Why Secure Land Rights Matter," March 24, 2017; accessed December 20, 2018, <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2017/03/24/why-secure-land-rights-matter>
- 46 High-level Group on Justice for Women, *Justice for Women - High-level Group Report*. (New York: UN Women, IDLO, World Bank and Task Force on Justice, 2019). [1814]; The World Bank, "Why Secure Land Rights Matter," March 24, 2017; accessed December 20, 2018, <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2017/03/24/why-secure-land-rights-matter>
- 47 United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, "World Urbanization Prospects: The 2018 Revision," custom data acquired via website, March 20, 2019; and Yongyang Cai, Harris Selod, and Jevgenijs Steinbuks, *Urbanization and property rights (English)*. Policy Research working paper; no. WPS 7486. (Washington DC: World Bank Group, 2015); accessed March 20, 2019, <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/827371467999377785/Urbanization-and-property-rights>
- 48 International Labour Office, *Women and Men in the Informal Economy: A Statistical Picture*. (Geneva: ILO, 2018). [1483]
- 49 International Labour Office, *Women and Men in the Informal Economy: A Statistical Picture*. (Geneva: ILO, 2018). [1483]
- 50 Vivek Maru and Varun Gauri (eds), *Community Paralegals and the Pursuit of Justice*. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2018), chapter 2. [1230]
- 51 Juan Antonio Le Clercq Ortega and Gerardo Rodriguez Sanchez Lara, *Global Impunity Dimensions - GII-2017 Global Impunity Index*. (Puebla: Fundación Universidad de las Américas, 2017). [1660]
- 52 See: United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner, "Convention on the rights of the child," accessed April 7, 2019, <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/crc.aspx>
- 53 See: World Health Organization, "Universal health coverage," accessed March 27, 2019, [https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/universal-health-coverage-\(uhc\)](https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/universal-health-coverage-(uhc))
- 54 United Nations General Assembly, "Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels," UN Doc: A/RES/67/1, 2012. [766]
- 55 United Nations and World Bank, *Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict*. (Washington DC: World Bank, 2018), p20. [1255]
- 56 See World Bank, "Data - Tunisia," accessed March 27, 2019, <https://data.worldbank.org/country/tunisia>
- 57 UNDP, *Human Development Report 2010: The Real Wealth of Nations: Pathways to Human Development*. (New York: United Nations Development Programme, 2010). [1802]; United Nations, "There Is a Straight Line from the Human Development Report to the Millennium Development Goals,' Says Secretary-General at Launch of 2010 Report," November 4, 2010; accessed April 7, 2019, <https://www.un.org/press/en/2010/sgsm13229.doc.htm>
- 58 Hiil, "Hiil Launches Justice Data Report on Tunisia," May 11, 2017; accessed March 27, 2019, <https://www.hiil.org/news/hiil-launches-justice-data-report-on-tunisia/>
- 59 Peter Beaumont, "Mohammed Bouazizi: the dutiful son whose death changed Tunisia's fate," *The Guardian*, January 20, 2011; accessed March 27, 2019, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2011/jan/20/tunisian-fruit-seller-mohammed-bouazizi>
- 60 OECD, "Building a Business Case for Access to Justice," *OECD White Paper Preliminary draft*, 2018. [1501]
- 61 OECD, "Building a Business Case for Access to Justice," *OECD White Paper Preliminary draft*, 2018. [1501]
- 62 OECD, "Building a Business Case for Access to Justice," *OECD White Paper Preliminary draft*, 2018. [1501]
- 63 Trevor C W Farrow, Ab Currie, Nicole Aylwin, Les Jacobs, David Northrup and Lisa Moore, *Everyday Legal Problems and the Cost of Justice in Canada: Overview report*. (Toronto: Canadian Forum on Civil Justice, 2016). [506]
- 64 OECD, "Building a Business Case for Access to Justice," *OECD White Paper Preliminary draft*, 2018. [1501]
- 65 World Health Organization, *Global Status Report On Violence Prevention 2014*. (Geneva: WHO, 2014). [55]
- 66 Susan Hillis, James Mercy, Adaugo Amobi, and Howard Kress, "Global Prevalence of Past year Violence Against Children: A Systematic Review and Minimum Estimates," *Pediatrics*. 2016;137(3):e20154079. [102]
- 67 Know Violence in Childhood, *Ending Violence in Childhood. Global Report 2017*. (New Delhi: Know Violence in Childhood, 2017). [1352]

- 68 World Health Organization, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, and South African Medical Research Council, *Global and regional estimates of violence against women: prevalence and health effects of intimate partner violence and nonpartner sexual violence*. (Geneva: WHO, 2013). [105]
- 69 Seema Vyas, *Estimating the Association between Women's Earnings and Partner Violence: Evidence from the 2008-2009 Tanzania National Panel Survey* (Washington, DC: World Bank, 2013).
- 70 Klaus Deininger and Raffaella Castagnini, "Incidence and impact of land conflict in Uganda," *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 3248*, March 2004; accessed December 21, 2018, <http://web.worldbank.org/archive/website01066/WEB/IMAGES/109509-2.PDF> [1564]
- 71 Hiil, *Justice Needs and Satisfaction in Nigeria 2018: Legal problems in daily life*. (The Hague: Hiil, 2018). [1481]
- 72 Citizens Advice, *A Debt Effect? How is unmanageable debt related to other problems in people's lives?* (London: Citizens Advice, 2016). [1563]
- 73 Lester Coleman and Fiona Glenn, *When couples part: Understanding the consequences for adults and children*. (London: One Plus One, undated). [1330]; Center on International Cooperation, "Challenge paper: Justice as Prevention," (Background paper for the Task Force on Justice, Discussion Draft, December 14, 2018).
- 74 Trevor C W Farrow, Ab Currie, Nicole Aylwin, Les Jacobs, David Northrup and Lisa Moore, *Everyday Legal Problems and the Cost of Justice in Canada: Overview report*. (Toronto: Canadian Forum on Civil Justice, 2016), p18. [506]
- 75 Hiil, *Justice Needs and Satisfaction in Nigeria 2018: Legal problems in daily life*. (The Hague: Hiil, 2018). [1481]
- 76 United Nations and World Bank, *Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict*. (Washington DC: World Bank, 2018), p168. [1255]
- 77 United Nations and World Bank, *Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict*. (Washington DC: World Bank, 2018). [1255]
- 78 World Bank, *World Development Report 2011 - Conflict, Security and Development*. (Washington DC: World Bank, 2011), pp82-83. [58]
- 79 Paul Collier, "The Market for Civil War," *Foreign Policy*, November 2, 2009; accessed March 27, 2019, <https://foreignpolicy.com/2009/11/02/the-market-for-civil-war/>
- 80 High-Level Group on Justice for Women, "Justice for Women – High Level Group Report," (High-Level Group on Justice for Women, 2019).
- 81 Paulo R. A. Loureiro and Emilson Caputo Delfino Silva, "Does Violence Deter Investment and Hinder Economic Growth?" *Brazilian Review of Econometrics*, v. 30, no 1, pp53–67 May 2010; accessed December 31, 2018, <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/fd24/efb5b26e198e389db548c7dc6186f208332e.pdf> [1605]
- 82 CEIC, "Tunisia Real GDP Growth," accessed March 27, 2019, <https://www.ceicdata.com/en/indicator/tunisia/real-gdp-growth>
- 83 Institute for Economics & Peace, *Mexico Peace Index 2018 - Mapping the Evolution of Peace and its Drivers*. (Sydney: Institute for Economics & Peace, 2018). [1795]
- 84 Institute for Economics & Peace, *Global Peace Index 2018 - Measuring Peace in a Complex World*. (Sydney: Institute for Economics and Peace, 2018). [1607]
- 85 High-Level Group on Justice for Women, "Justice for Women – High Level Group Report," (High-Level Group on Justice for Women, 2018, in draft)
- 86 Vanya Slavchevska et al. "Beyond Ownership: Tracking Progress on Women's Land Rights in Sub-Saharan Africa" (FAO Working Paper No. 15, Rome, 2016); accessed March 27, 2019, <http://gsars.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/WP-14.12.2016-Beyond-Ownership.pdf>; Annamaria Milazzo and Markus Goldstein, "Governance and Women's Economic and Political Participation: Power Inequalities, Formal Constraints and Norms," (Background paper for the 2017 World Development Report on Governance and the Law, June 13, 2017). [1794]
- 87 Q Wodon, C Male, A Nayihouba, A Onagoruwa, A Savadogo, A Yedan, J Edmeades, A Kes, N John, L Murithi, M Steinhaus, and S Petroni, *Economic Impacts of Child Marriage: Global Synthesis Brief*. (Washington DC: The World Bank and International Center for Research on Women, 2017). [1787]
- 88 L Sherr, I S Hensels, S Skeen, M Tomlinson, K J Roberts and A Macedo, "Exposure to violence predicts poor educational outcomes in young children in South Africa and Malawi," *Int Health* 2016; 8: 36–43, doi:10.1093/inthealth/ihv070, Advance Access, publication December 17, 2015; accessed December 31, 2018, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4716801/pdf/ihv070.pdf> [1604]; and Lester Coleman and Fiona Glenn, *When couples part: Understanding the consequences for adults and children*. (London: One Plus One, undated). [1330]; Q Wodon, C Male, A Nayihouba, A Onagoruwa, A Savadogo, A Yedan, J Edmeades, A Kes, N John, L Murithi, M Steinhaus, and S Petroni, *Economic Impacts of Child Marriage: Global Synthesis Brief*. (Washington DC: The World Bank and International Center for Research on Women, 2017). [1787]
- 89 Sasha Reed, Stephen Roe, James Grimshaw and Rhys Oliver, *The economic and social costs of modern slavery*. Research Report 100 (London: The Home Office, 2018). [1771]
- 90 Trevor C W Farrow, Ab Currie, Nicole Aylwin, Les Jacobs, David Northrup and Lisa Moore, *Everyday Legal Problems and the Cost of Justice in Canada: Overview report*. (Toronto: Canadian Forum on Civil Justice, 2016). [506]
- 91 OECD and World Justice Project, "Building a Business Case for Access to Justice - An OECD White Paper in collaboration with the World Justice Project: Preliminary draft," 2018. [1755]
- 92 OECD and World Justice Project, "Building a Business Case for Access to Justice - An OECD White Paper in collaboration with the World Justice Project: Preliminary draft," 2018. [1755]
- 93 Commission on Legal Empowerment of the Poor and United Nations Development Programme, *Making the Law Work for Everyone - Volume 1: Report of the Commission on Legal Empowerment of the Poor*. (New York: Commission on Legal Empowerment of the Poor and United Nations Development Programme, 2008).[66]

- 94 Anne L. Buffardi and Kwan Men Yon, *Realising the right to legal identity - A case study as part of an evaluation of the Australia Indonesia Partnership for Justice*. (London: Overseas Development Institute, 2016). [1769]; World Bank Group, *The State of Identification Systems in Africa - A Synthesis of Country Assessments*. (Washington DC: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank, 2017). [1770]
- 95 International Labour Organization, "More than 60 per cent of the world's employed population are in the informal economy," April 30, 2018; accessed March 27, 2019, https://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS_627189/lang--en/index.htm
- 96 See: The World Bank, "Doing Business – Enforcing Contracts: Why it Matters," accessed December 31, 2018, <http://www.doingbusiness.org/en/data/exploretopics/enforcing-contracts/why-matters>
- 97 United Nations and World Bank, *Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict*. (Washington DC: World Bank, 2018), p2. [1255]
- 98 United Nations and World Bank, *Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict*. (Washington DC: World Bank, 2018). [1255]
- 99 United Nations and World Bank, *Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict*. (Washington DC: World Bank, 2018). [1255]
- 100 United Nations and State of Guatemala, *Agreement between the United Nations and State of Guatemala on the establishment of an International Commission Against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG)*; accessed October 29, 2018, http://www.cicig.org/uploads/documents/mandato/cicig_acuerdo_en.pdf [1252]
- 101 Kelly-Ann Tsai, "The business case for addressing modern slavery in supply chains," *Transparency-One*, October 18, 2019; accessed March 27, 2019, <https://www.transparency-one.com/business-case-addressing-modern-slavery/>
- 102 Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, *The EITI Standard 2016*. (Oslo: The EITI International Secretariat, 2016).
- 103 Ethical Trading Initiative and Ergon Associates, *Managing Risks Associated with Modern Slavery - A Good Practice Note for the Private Sector*, (London: Ethical Trading Initiative and Ergon Associates, undated). [1813]
- 104 Anthony Petrosino, Carolyn Turpin-Petrosino, Meghan E. Hollis-Peel, and Julia G. Lavenberg, "Scared Straight and Other Juvenile Awareness Programs for Preventing Juvenile Delinquency: A Systematic Review," *Campbell Systematic Reviews* 2013:5, DOI: 10.4073/csr.2013.5. [1774]
- 105 Thailand Institute of Justice and Penal Reform International, *Global Prison Trends 2018 – Special Focus Pull-Out section: the rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders in the era of sustainable development*. (London/Bangkok: Penal Reform International/Thailand Institute of Justice, 2018); accessed March 27, 2019, https://cdn.penalreform.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/PRI_Global-Prison-Trends-2018_EN_WEB.pdf
- 106 David Roodman, "The impacts of incarceration on crime," September 2017; accessed March 27, 2019, https://www.openphilanthropy.org/files/Focus_Areas/Criminal_Justice_Reform/The_impacts_of_incarceration_on_crime_10.pdf
- 107 UNICEF, *Progress for Children - A Report Card on Child Protection, Number 8, September 2009*. (New York: United Nations Children's Fund, 2009). [1601]
- 108 Centre for Human Rights & Humanitarian Law, *Protecting Children Against Torture in Detention: Global Solutions for a Global Problem*. (Washington DC: Washington College of Law, American University, 2017). [1788]
- 109 Alejandro Izquierdo, Carola Pessino, and Guillermo Vuletin (eds), *Better Spending for Better Lives - How Latin America and the Caribbean Can Do More with Less*. (Washington DC: Inter-American Development Bank, 2018). [1775]
- 110 Alejandro Izquierdo, Carola Pessino, and Guillermo Vuletin (eds), *Better Spending for Better Lives - How Latin America and the Caribbean Can Do More with Less*. (Washington DC: Inter-American Development Bank, 2018), p217. [1775]
- 111 Dr. James Austin and Lauren-Brooke Eisen with James Cullen and Jonathan Frank, *How Many Americans Are Unnecessarily Incarcerated?* (New York: Brennan Center for Justice, NYU School of Law, 2016). [1602]
- 112 OECD and World Justice Project, "Building a Business Case for Access to Justice - An OECD White Paper in collaboration with the World Justice Project: Preliminary draft," 2018. [1755]
- 113 Aubrey Fox and Robert V. Wolf, *The Future of Drug Courts - How States are Mainstreaming the Drug Court Model*. (New York: Centre for Court Innovation, 2004). [1796]; see, NYCourts.gov, "Drug Treatment Courts," accessed January 28, 2019, http://www.nycourts.gov/courts/problem_solving/drugcourts/index.shtml
- 114 Heather Strang, Lawrence W Sherman, Evan Mayo-Wilson, Daniel Woods, and Barak Ariel, "Restorative Justice Conferencing (RJC) Using Face-to-Face Meetings of Offenders and Victims: Effects on Offender Recidivism and Victim Satisfaction. A Systematic Review," *Campbell Systematic Reviews* 2013:12, DOI: 10.4073/csr.2013.12. [1356]
- 115 Lawrence W Sherman, *The Rise of Evidence-Based Policing: Targeting, Testing, and Tracking*. (Chicago IL: University of Chicago, 2013); accessed October 29, 2018, <https://cebc.org/wp-content/evidence-based-policing/Sherman-TripleT.pdf>, p7. [1274]; Rob Allen and Vivien Stern (eds), *Justice Reinvestment – A New Approach to Crime and Justice*. (London: International Centre for Prison Studies, 2007). [1780]
- 116 Stephen Golub, "Grassroots Justice: The Roles and Impacts of Paralegals," forthcoming
- 117 A Lawrence, J Nugent and C Scarfone, *The Effectiveness of Using Mediation in Selected Civil Law Disputes: A Meta-Analysis*. (Ottawa: Department of Justice Canada, 2007). [1579]
- 118 Shanawez Hossain and Nabila Zaman, *Cost-Benefit Study on Implementing Village Courts in Union Parishads of Bangladesh*. (Copenhagen: Copenhagen Consensus Center, 2016). [644]
- 119 Citizens Advice, *How we make a difference: Our impact in 2017/18*. (London: Citizens Advice, 2018). [1460]
- 120 Trevor C W Farrow, Ab Currie, Nicole Aylwin, Les Jacobs, David Northrup, and Lisa Moore, *Everyday Legal Problems and the Cost of Justice in Canada: Overview report*. (Toronto: Canadian Forum on Civil Justice, 2016). [506]

- 121 Stout Risius Ross Inc, "The Financial Cost and Benefits of Establishing a Right to Counsel in Eviction Proceedings Under Intro 214-A," (Paper Presented for: Pro Bono and Legal Services Committee of the New York City Bar Association, March 16, 2016). [1502]
- 122 J Stubbs and Associates, "Economic Cost Benefit Analysis of Community Legal Centres," (paper prepared by the National Association of Community Legal Centres Inc, 2012).
- 123 Carla AbouZahr, Don de Savigny, Lene Mikkelsen, Philip W Setel, Rafael Lozano, Erin Nichols, Francis Notzon and Alan D Lopez, "Civil registration and vital statistics: progress in the data revolution for counting and accountability," *The Lancet*, Vol. 386, No. 10001, pp1373-1385; accessed March 27, 2019, [http://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lancet/PIIS0140-6736\(15\)60173-8.pdf](http://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lancet/PIIS0140-6736(15)60173-8.pdf)
- 124 ID4D, "Identification for Development - Strategic Framework," 2016; accessed April 7, 2019, <http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/21571460567481655/April-2016-ID4D-Strategic-RoadmapID4D.pdf> [516]
- 125 David E Phillips, Carla AbouZahr, Alan D Lopez, Lene Mikkelsen, Don de Savigny, Rafael Lozano, John Wilmoth and Philip W Setel, "Are well functioning civil registration and vital statistics systems associated with better health outcomes?" *The Lancet*, Vol. 386, No. 10001, pp1386-139. [77]
- 126 World Bank Group and WHO, "Global Civil Registration and Vital Statistics - Scaling up Investment Plan 2015-2024," accessed March 27, 2019, http://www.who.int/healthinfo/civil_registration/WB-WHO_ScalingUp_InvestmentPlan_2015_2024.pdf?ua=1
- 127 Alan Gelb and Julia Clark, "Identification for Development: The Biometrics Revolution," *Working Paper 315*, January 2015 (Washington DC: Center for Global Development, 2015) accessed March 27, 2019, http://www.cgdev.org/sites/default/files/1426862_file_Biometric_ID_for_Development.pdf; BBC, "Q&A: Identity cards," *BBC News Online*, July 2, 2009; accessed April 7, 2019, http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/3127696.stm
- 128 C R Williamson, "Praise for property," *Journal of Private Enterprise*, 32(4), 83-94, 2017; D Acemoglu and S Johnson, "Unbundling Institutions," *Journal of Political Economy*, 113(5), 949- 995, 2005.
- 129 Linus Pott, "Securing land tenure with smartphones," The World Bank, November 14, 2018; accessed March 27, 2019, <https://blogs.worldbank.org/sustainablecities/securing-land-tenure-smartphones>
- 130 Mika-Petteri Törhönen, Aanchal Anand and Gavin Adlington, "Economic Impact of 20 Years of ECA Land Registration Projects" (Paper prepared for presentation at the Annual World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty, The World Bank - Washington DC, March 24-27, 2014); accessed March 27, 2019, <http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/448801496163447316/Economic-Impact-of-20-Years-of-ECA-land-registration-projects-FINAL.pdf> [1781]
- 131 High-Level Group on Justice for Women, "Justice for Women - High Level Group Report," (High-Level Group on Justice for Women, 2018, in draft).
- 132 John Rand and Nina Torm, "The Benefits of Formalization: Evidence from Vietnamese Manufacturing SMEs," *World Development*, Volume 40, Issue 5, May 2012, pp 983-998; accessed March 27, 2019, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X11002269>
- 133 Melanie Khamis, "Formalization of jobs and firms in emerging market economies through registration reform," *IZA World of Labor* 2014: 67 doi: 10.15185/izawol.67
- 134 Amolo Ng'weno and David Porteous, "Let's Be Real: The Informal Sector and the Gig Economy are the Future, and the Present, of Work in Africa," Center for Global Development, October 15, 2018; accessed March 27, 2019, <https://www.cgdev.org/publication/lets-be-real-informal-sector-and-gig-economy-are-future-and-present-work-africa>; Najj Benhassine, David McKenzie, Victor Pouliquen and Massimiliano Santini, "Finding a Path to Formalization in Benin - Early Results after the Introduction of the Entrepreneurial Legal Status," *Policy Research Working Paper 7510*. (Washington DC: World Bank, 2015); accessed March 27, 2019, <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/23472/Finding0a0path0prenant0legal0status.pdf?sequence=5&isAllowed=y> [1782]
- 135 Marcus Manuel, Clare Manuel and Harsh Desai, *Universal access to basic justice: costing SDG 16.3*. (London: Overseas Development Institute, 2019). Paper prepared for the Task Force on Justice.
- 136 Marcus Manuel, Clare Manuel and Harsh Desai, *Universal access to basic justice: costing SDG 16.3*. (London: Overseas Development Institute, 2019). Paper prepared for the Task Force on Justice.
- 137 Marcus Manuel, Clare Manuel and Harsh Desai, *Universal access to basic justice: costing SDG 16.3*. (London: Overseas Development Institute, 2019). Paper prepared for the Task Force on Justice.
- 138 For further details see: Marcus Manuel, Clare Manuel and Harsh Desai, *Universal access to basic justice: costing SDG 16.3*. (London: Overseas Development Institute, 2019), Annex C. Paper prepared for the Task Force on Justice.
- 139 UNODC/UNDP, *Global Study on Legal Aid - Global Report*. (New York/Vienna: UNDP/UNODC, 2016). [722]
- 140 Bernard Harborne, William Dorotinsky, and Paul M Bisca (eds), *Securing Development: Public Finance and the Security Sector*. (Washington DC: World Bank, 2017). [1807]
- 141 Graham Farrell and Ken Clark, *What does the world spend on criminal justice?* (Helsinki: European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the UN, 2004). [1556]
- 142 Mark Shaw, Jan van Dijk and Wolfgang Rhomberg, "Determining Trends in Global Crime and Justice: An Overview of Results From the United Nations Surveys of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems," *Forum on Crime and Society*, vol. 3, Nos. 1 and 2, December 2003. [1809]
- 143 Dean T Jamison et al, "Universal health coverage and intersectoral action for health: key messages from Disease Control Priorities, 3rd edition," *Lancet*. 2018 March 17; 391(10125): 1108-1120. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(17)32906-9; accessed March 27, 2019, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5996988/pdf/nihms972816.pdf> [1783]
- 144 Alejandro Izquierdo, Carola Pessino, and Guillermo Vuletin (eds), *Better Spending for Better Lives - How Latin America and the Caribbean Can Do More with Less*. (Washington DC: Inter-American Development Bank, 2018). [1775]
- 145 Calculated using data from: European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice, "European judicial systems - Efficiency and quality of justice," *CEPEJ Studies* No. 26, 2018 Edition (2016 Data) (Strasbourg: Council of Europe, 2018). [1695]

- 146 United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia and the World Bank, *Federal Republic of Somalia - Somalia Security and Justice Sector Public Expenditure Review*. (Washington DC: World Bank, 2017). [1808]
- 147 United Nations and World Bank, *Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict*. (Washington DC: World Bank, 2018), Box 6.4. [1255]
- 148 World Bank Group and WHO, *Global Civil Registration and Vital Statistics - Scaling up Investment Plan 2015-2024*. (Washington DC: World Bank Group, 2014). [453]
- 149 Alan Gelb and Julia Clark, "Identification for Development: The Biometrics Revolution," *Working Paper 315*, January 2015 (Washington DC: Center for Global Development, 2015) accessed March 27, 2019, http://www.cgdev.org/sites/default/files/1426862_file_Biometric_ID_for_Development.pdf
- 150 OECD and World Justice Project, "Building a Business Case for Access to Justice - An OECD White Paper in collaboration with the World Justice Project: Preliminary draft," 2018. [1755]
- 151 Bernard Harborne, William Dorotinsky, and Paul M Bisca (eds), *Securing Development: Public Finance and the Security Sector*. (Washington DC: World Bank, 2017). [1807]
- 152 Marcus Manuel and Clare Manuel, "Achieving equal access to justice for all by 2030: lessons from global funds," *Working Paper 537*. (London: Overseas Development Institute, 2018); accessed December 21, 2018 <https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/resource-documents/12307.pdf> [1225]
- 153 OECD, *States of Fragility 2018*. (Paris: OECD Publishing, 2018). [1173]
- 154 Abhilash Mudaliar, Rachel Bass, and Hannah Dithrich, *2018 Annual Impact Investor Survey*. (New York: Global Impact Investing Network, 2018). [1810]
- 155 High-Level Group on Justice for Women, "Justice for Women – High Level Group Report – Executive Summary," (High-Level Group on Justice for Women, 2018, in draft).
- 156 High-level Group on Justice for Women, *Justice for Women - High-level Group Report*. (New York: UN Women, IDLO, World Bank and Task Force on Justice, 2019). [1814]
- 157 Susan Hillis, James Mercy, Adaugo Amobi, and Howard Kress, "Global Prevalence of Past year Violence Against Children: A Systematic Review and Minimum Estimates," *Pediatrics*. 2016;137(3):e20154079, accessed November 12, 2018, <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/pediatrics/137/3/e20154079.full.pdf> [102]
- 158 International Labour Office, *Global estimates of modern slavery: Forced labour and forced marriage*. (Geneva: ILO and Walk Free Foundation, 2017). [1477]
- 159 Centre for Human Rights & Humanitarian Law, *Protecting Children Against Torture in Detention: Global Solutions for a Global Problem*. (Washington DC: Washington College of Law, American University, 2017). [1788]
- 160 United Nations, "Rights of the child - Note by the Secretary-General," UN Doc. A/61/299, accessed January 28, 2019, https://www.unicef.org/violencestudy/reports/SG_violencestudy_en.pdf [1334]
- 161 Law Council of Australia, *The Justice Project Final Report*. (Sydney: The Law Council of Australia, 2018). [1236]
- 162 United Nations General Assembly, "Report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, Mutuma Ruteere," UN Doc. A/HRC/29/46 (April 20, 2015); accessed January 28, 2019, <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Racism/A-HRC-29-46.pdf> [1663]
- 163 HiiL, *Justice Needs and Satisfaction in Jordan 2017 - Legal problems in daily life*. (The Hague: HiiL, 2017). [1486]
- 164 UNESCO, *Education for All Global Monitoring Report 2013-2014 - Teaching and learning: achieving quality for all*. (Paris: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 2014).
- 165 World Justice Project, "Measuring the Justice Gap: A People-Centered Assessment of Unmet Justice Needs Around the World" (Task Force on Justice, background paper, April 2019).
- 166 National Statistical Office crime victimization survey data published on UNODC-INEGI's *Atlas of Victimization Surveys*; accessed by the World Justice Project January 2019, <http://www.cdeunodc.inegi.org.mx/index.php/mapa/>
- 167 Pascoe Pleasence and Nigel J Balmer, "Justice & the Capability to Function in Society," *Daedalus*, 148 (1) Winter 2019. [1629]
- 168 Robert Muggah and Katherine Aguirre Tobón, "Reducing Latin America's violent hot spots," *Aggression and Violent Behavior*. In press, corrected proof, available online October 5, 2018; accessed March 27, 2019, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.avb.2018.09.003> [1776]
- 169 Robert Muggah and Katherine Aguirre Tobón, "Reducing Latin America's violent hot spots," *Aggression and Violent Behavior*. In press, corrected proof, available online October 5, 2018; accessed March 27, 2019, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.avb.2018.09.003> [1776]
- 170 Lawrence W Sherman, Patrick R Gartin, and Michael E Buerger, "Hot Spots of Predatory Crime: Routine Activities and the Criminology of Place," *Criminology*, Volume 27, Issue 1, February 1989, pp27-56; accessed March 27, 2019, <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1745-9125.1989.tb00862.x>
- 171 Alliance for Safety and Justice, *Crime survivors speak: the first-ever national survey of victims' views on safety and justice*. (San Francisco: Alliance for Safety and Justice, 2016). [1472]
- 172 Lawrence W Sherman, Heather Strang, Caroline Angel, Daniel Woods, Geoffrey C Barnes, Sarah Bennett, and Nova Inkpen, "Effects of face-to-face restorative justice on victims of crime in four randomized, controlled trials," *Journal of Experimental Criminology* (2005) 1: 367-395. [1469]
- 173 Lawrence W Sherman, Heather Strang, Caroline Angel, Daniel Woods, Geoffrey C Barnes, Sarah Bennett, and Nova Inkpen, "Effects of face-to-face restorative justice on victims of crime in four randomized, controlled trials," *Journal of Experimental Criminology* (2005) 1: 367-395. [1469]
- 174 Alliance for Safety and Justice, *Crime survivors speak: the first-ever national survey of victims' views on safety and justice*. (San Francisco: Alliance for Safety and Justice, 2016). [1472]

- 175 United Nations General Assembly, *Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence*, Pablo de Greiff, UN Doc: A/HRC/21/46 (August 9, 2012). [1805]
- 176 Simon Robins, "Towards Victim-Centred Transitional Justice: Understanding the Needs of Families of the Disappeared in Postconflict Nepal," *The International Journal of Transitional Justice*, Vol. 5, 2011, 75–98, doi:10.1093/ijtj/ijq027. [1804]
- 177 Impunity Watch, "Victim Participation and Transitional Justice in Cambodia: the case of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC)," accessed April 7, 2019, [https://www.impunitywatch.org/docs/IW_Report_Victim_Participation_in_Cambodia_\(April_2016\).pdf](https://www.impunitywatch.org/docs/IW_Report_Victim_Participation_in_Cambodia_(April_2016).pdf) [1122]
- 178 Hiil, *Understanding Justice Needs - The Elephant in the Courtroom*. (The Hague: Hiil, 2018). [1562]
- 179 Vivek Maru and Varun Gauri (eds), *Community Paralegals and the Pursuit of Justice*. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2018), chapter on Sierra Leone. [1230]
- 180 Lori Anne Shaw, "Divorce Mediation Outcome Research: A Meta-Analysis," *Conflict Resolution Quarterly*, vol. 27, no. 4, Summer 2010. [1358]
- 181 American Bar Association, *Guide to Resolving Legal Disputes: Inside and Outside the Courtroom*. (London: Random House Reference, 2007), Chapter 5. [1812]
- 182 Kier Starmer, "Britain's criminal justice system fails the vulnerable. We need a Victims' Law," *The Guardian*, February 3, 2014; accessed April 7, 2019, <https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2014/feb/03/britain-criminal-justice-system-victims-law-public-prosecutions>
- 183 Srimati Basu, "Judges of Normality: Mediating Marriage in the Family Courts of Kolkata, India," *Signs*, Vol. 37, No. 2, Unfinished Revolutions. A special issue edited by Phillip Rothwell (January 2012), pp469-492; accessed November 23, 2019, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.1086/661712> [1357]
- 184 ACPF and DCI, *Achieving Child Friendly Justice in Africa*. (Addis Ababa and Geneva: The African Child Policy Forum/Defence for Children International Secretariat, 2002). [1811]
- 185 American Bar Association, *Guide to Resolving Legal Disputes: Inside and Outside the Courtroom*. (London: Random House Reference, 2007), Chapter 5. [1812]
- 186 IDLO, *Policy and Issue Brief - Navigating Complex Pathways to Justice: Engagement with Customary and Informal Justice Systems*. (Rome: International Law Development Organization, 2019). [1786]
- 187 See: Vivek Maru, "How to put the power of law in people's hands," TEDGlobal 2017; accessed December 12, 2018, https://www.ted.com/talks/vivek_maru_how_to_put_the_power_of_law_in_people_s_hands?language=en
- 188 OECD and Open Society Foundations, *Leveraging the SDGs for Inclusive Growth: Delivering Access to Justice for All*. (Paris and New York: OECD and Open Society Foundations, 2016). [1063]
- 189 The World Bank, *Inclusion Matters - The Foundation for Shared Prosperity*. (Washington DC: The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/The World Bank, 2013). [704]
- 190 The Law & Development Partnership, *Developing a portfolio of financially sustainable, scalable basic legal service models - Briefing paper*. (London: The Law & Development Partnership, 2016). [168]
- 191 Mental Welfare Commission for Scotland, *Supported Decision-Making: Good Practice Guide*. (Edinburgh: Mental Welfare Commission for Scotland, 2016). [1459]
- 192 Justin Sandefur and Bilal Siddiqui, "Delivering Justice to the Poor: Theory and Experimental Evidence from Liberia," March 15, 2015; accessed December 12, 2018, <https://www.worldbank.org/content/dam/Worldbank/Event/DEC/ABCDE/ABCDE-2015/191.%20Bilal%20Murtaza%20Siddiqui.pdf> [1233]
- 193 Hiil, "Just Understandings: The Elephant in the Courtroom - draft report," (The Hague: Hiil, 2018). [1237]
- 194 Rebecca L Sandefur and Thomas M Clarke, "Roles beyond Lawyers: Summary, Recommendations, and Research Report of an Evaluation of the New York City Court Navigators Program and Its Three Pilot Projects," December 8, 2016; accessed December 12, 2018, <https://ssrn.com/abstract=2949038>. [1453]; Justin Sandefur and Bilal Siddiqui, "Delivering Justice to the Poor: Theory and Experimental Evidence from Liberia," March 15, 2015; accessed December 12, 2018, <https://www.worldbank.org/content/dam/Worldbank/Event/DEC/ABCDE/ABCDE-2015/191.%20Bilal%20Murtaza%20Siddiqui.pdf> [1233]
- 195 Anna Wilczynski, Maria Karras, and Suzie Forell, "The outcomes of community legal education: a systematic review," *Justice Issues Paper 18*. Law and Justice Foundation of New South Wales, December 2014; accessed December 12, 2018, [http://www.lawfoundation.net.au/ljf/site/articleIDs/18C587ECBD959D50CA257A91001F76F0/\\$file/J118_Outcomes_of_CLE_FINAL_web.pdf](http://www.lawfoundation.net.au/ljf/site/articleIDs/18C587ECBD959D50CA257A91001F76F0/$file/J118_Outcomes_of_CLE_FINAL_web.pdf) [1461]
- 196 Rebecca L Sandefur and Thomas M Clarke, "Roles beyond Lawyers: Summary, Recommendations, and Research Report of an Evaluation of the New York City Court Navigators Program and Its Three Pilot Projects," December 8, 2016; accessed December 12, 2018, <https://ssrn.com/abstract=2949038> [1453]
- 197 Stephanie A Duriez, Carrie Sullivan, Christopher J Sullivan, Sarah M Manchak, and Edward J Latessa, *Mentoring Best Practices Research: Effectiveness of Juvenile Mentoring Programs on Recidivism*. (Cincinnati: University of Cincinnati, 2017). [1462]
- 198 Laura Goodwin and Vivek Maru, *What do we know about legal empowerment? Mapping the Evidence*. (Washington DC: Namati, 2014), p26 [139]; and see: CADHAC, "Qué hacemos," accessed April 7, 2019, <http://cadhac.org/que-hacemos/>
- 199 UNODC/UNDP, *Global Study on Legal Aid - Global Report*. (New York/Vienna: UNDP/UNODC, 2016). [722]
- 200 USAID and United Nations Peacekeeping, *Assessment of Legal Aid in Haiti: Lessons Learned*. (Washington DC: USAID, 2017). [1464]
- 201 World Bank Group, *Women, Business and the Law 2018*. (Washington DC: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/The World Bank, 2018), p18. [1316]
- 202 Gillian Hadfield, *Rules for a Flat World*. (Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2016).

- 203 High-level Group on Justice for Women, *Justice for Women - High-level Group Report*. (New York: UN Women, IDLO, World Bank and Task Force on Justice, 2019), p60 [1814]
- 204 Richard Zorza, "Some First Key Thoughts on Court Simplification: the key to civil access and justice transformation," *Drake Law Review*, Vol 61, 2013, pp 845-881; accessed December 12, 2018, <https://www.srln.org/system/files/attachments/Zorza%20Simplification%202013.pdf> [1466]
- 205 Olivia Rope and Frances Sheahan, *Global Prison Trends 2018*. (London: Penal Reform International/Thailand Institute of Justice, 2018). [1433]
- 206 Martha Mutisi, "Local conflict resolution in Rwanda: The case of abunzi mediators," in Martha Mutisi et al eds., *Integrating Traditional and Modern Conflict Resolution: Experiences from selected cases in Eastern and the Horn of Africa*. (Durban: Accord, 2012).
- 207 Lorig Charkoudian, Deborah Thompson Eisenberg, and Jamie Walter, "What Difference Does ADR Make? Comparison of ADR and Trial Outcomes in Small Claims Court," *Conflict Resolution Quarterly*, Vol 5, Issue 1, Fall 2017: 7-45 [1467]; Scottish Civil Justice Council, *Access to justice literature review: Alternative dispute resolution in Scotland and other jurisdictions*. (Edinburgh: Scottish Civil Justice Council, 2014). [468]; J Shapland, G Robinson and A Sorsby, *Restorative Justice in Practice: Evaluating What Works for Victims and Offenders*. (London and New York: Routledge, 2011); Lawrence W Sherman, Heather Strang, Caroline Angel, Daniel Woods, Geoffrey C Barnes, Sarah Bennett, and Nova Inkpen, "Effects of face-to-face restorative justice on victims of crime in four randomized, controlled trials," *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, 1:367-395, 2005; accessed December 12, 2018, <https://link-springer-com.proxy.library.nyu.edu/content/pdf/10.1007%2Fs11292-005-8126-y.pdf> [1469]
- 208 Heather Strang, Lawrence W Sherman, Evan Mayo-Wilson, Daniel Woods, and Barak Ariel, "Restorative Justice Conferencing (RJC) Using Face-to-Face Meetings of Offenders and Victims: Effects on Offender Recidivism and Victim Satisfaction. A Systematic Review," *Campbell Systematic Reviews* 2013:12. [1356]
- 209 Mark VA Howard and Kristy A Martire, "Magistrates Early Referral into Treatment: An overview of the MERIT program as at June 2011," *Crime Prevention Issues* (Parramatta: NSW Government Crime Prevention Division, 2012). [1448]
- 210 Duane Wolf, "5 tips from Force Science on de-escalation tactics," *Policeone.com*, November 8, 2017; accessed December 4, 2018, <https://www.policeone.com/Officer-Safety/articles/457122006-5-tips-from-Force-Science-on-de-escalation-tactics/>; See also Australian Human Rights Commission, *Australian Study Tour Report: Visit of the UN Special Rapporteur on violence against women*. (Sydney: Australian Human Rights Commission, 2012). [1470]; Lawrence Sherman and Heather Strang, *Restorative Justice: The Evidence*. (London: The Smith Institute, 2007). [1471]
- 211 Mark VA Howard and Kristy A Martire, "Magistrates Early Referral into Treatment: An overview of the MERIT program as at June 2011," *Crime Prevention Issues* (Parramatta: NSW Government Crime Prevention Division, 2012). [1448]
- 212 Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies, "The Argentinians who Bring Justice to the People who Need it Most," March 1, 2019; accessed April 7, 2019, <https://medium.com/sdg16plus/the-argentinians-who-bring-justice-to-the-people-who-need-it-most-efee671c0043>
- 213 HiiL, "Just Understandings: The Elephant in the Courtroom - draft report," (The Hague: HiiL, 2018). [1237]
- 214 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), *Global study on legal aid. Global Report*. (Vienna: UNODC, 2016), p25. [722]
- 215 Tom R Tyler, *Why People Obey the Law* (New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 1990).
- 216 HiiL, "Just Understandings: The Elephant in the Courtroom - draft report," (The Hague: HiiL, 2018). [1237]
- 217 Katherine Vaughan, Imogen Parker and Laura Bunt, *Responsive Justice: How citizens experience the justice system*. (London: Citizens Advice, 2015). [1437]
- 218 United Nations, "Universal Declaration of Human Rights," accessed December 12, 2018, <http://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/>
- 219 Amnesty International, *10 Basic Human Rights Standards for Law Enforcement Officials*. (London: Amnesty International, 1998); accessed December 12, 2018, <https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/156000/pol300041998en.pdf>
- 220 Alliance for Safety and Justice, *Crime survivors speak: the first-ever national survey of victims' views on safety and justice*. (San Francisco: Alliance for Safety and Justice, 2016). [1472]
- 221 Heather Strang, Lawrence W Sherman, Evan Mayo-Wilson, Daniel Woods, and Barak Ariel, "Restorative Justice Conferencing (RJC) Using Face-to-Face Meetings of Offenders and Victims: Effects on Offender Recidivism and Victim Satisfaction. A Systematic Review," *Campbell Systematic Reviews* 2013:12, DOI: 10.4073/csr.2013.12. [1356]; Mark VA Howard and Kristy A Martire, "Magistrates Early Referral into Treatment: An overview of the MERIT program as at June 2011," *Crime Prevention Issues* (Parramatta: NSW Government Crime Prevention Division, 2012). [1448]; Nancy Kerry and Susan Pennell, *San Diego Homeless Court Program: a process and impact evaluation*. (San Diego: San Diego Association of Governments, 2001). [1473]
- 222 HiiL, *Understanding Justice Needs - The Elephant in the Courtroom*. (The Hague: HiiL, 2018). [1562]
- 223 Alliance for Safety and Justice, *Crime survivors speak: the first-ever national survey of victims' views on safety and justice*. (San Francisco: Alliance for Safety and Justice, 2016). [1472]
- 224 Rebecca L Sandefur and Thomas M Clarke, "Roles beyond Lawyers: Summary, Recommendations, and Research Report of an Evaluation of the New York City Court Navigators Program and Its Three Pilot Projects," December 8, 2016; accessed December 12, 2018, <https://ssrn.com/abstract=2949038> [1453]; Justin Sandefur and Bilal Siddiqui, "Delivering Justice to the Poor: Theory and Experimental Evidence from Liberia," March 15, 2015; accessed December 12, 2018, <https://www.worldbank.org/content/dam/Worldbank/Event/DEC/ABCDE/ABCDE-2015/191%20Bilal%20Murtaza%20Siddiqi.pdf> [1233]
- 225 Jay Wiggan and Colin Talbot, *The Benefits of Welfare Rights Advice: A Review of the Literature*. (Manchester: National Association of Welfare Rights Advisors, 2006), pp6-7. [1474]; See: Citizens Advice website: <https://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/>; Citizens Advice, *How we make a difference: Our impact in 2017/18*. (London: Citizens Advice, 2018).[1460]

- 226 Stuart Rabner, "Bail Reform in New Jersey," in Deborah W Smith, Charles F Campbell and Blake P Kavanagh (eds), *2017 Trends in State Courts - Fines, Fees and Bail Practices: Challenges and Opportunities*. (Williamsburg VA: National Center for State Courts, 2017). [1475]
- 227 See: International Consortium for Court Excellence, "The International Framework for Court Excellence," accessed December 12, 2018, <http://www.courtexcellence.com/>
- 228 United Nations, *Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. (New York: United Nations, 2015). [1]
- 229 Preamble to the Constitution of WHO as adopted by the International Health Conference, New York, 19 June - 22 July 1946; signed on 22 July 1946 by the representatives of 61 States (World Health Organization, "Official Records of the World Health Organization No. 2," accessed March 27, 2019, https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/85573/Official_record2_eng.pdf?sequence=1, p. 100) and entered into force on 7 April 1948. The definition has not been amended since 1948.
- 230 United Nations and World Bank, *Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict*. (Washington DC: World Bank, 2018). [1255]
- 231 Center on International Cooperation, "Challenge paper: Justice as Prevention," (Background paper for the Task Force on Justice, Discussion Draft, December 14, 2018).
- 232 Thomas D Barton, "Preventive Law for Three-Dimensional Lawyers," *19 Preventive L. Rep.* 29 (2001). [1223]
- 233 Thomas D Barton, "Preventive Law for Three-Dimensional Lawyers," *19 Preventive L. Rep.* 29 (2001). [1223]; Thomas D Barton, *Preventive Law and Problem Solving: Lawyering for the Future*, 2009, p361. [1245]; Melissa Lorenzo-Hervé, "Innovative Alternative Dispute Prevention and Early Resolution Techniques (Practical Law Company)," *International Institute for Conflict Prevention & Resolution*; accessed October 29, 2018, <https://www.cpradr.org/news-publications/articles/2012-01-17-innovative-alternative-dispute-prevention-and-early-resolution-techniques-practical-law-company> [1295]
- 234 Clause Inc, "LegalZoom to Offer Smart Legal Contracts With Clause," *PRNewswire*, September 17, 2018; accessed November 23, 2018, <https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/legalzoom-to-offer-smart-legal-contracts-with-clause-300713717.html>
- 235 HiiL, "Just Understandings – the Elephant in the Courtroom" (paper presented at Task Force on Justice Innovation Working Group meeting, Ottawa, October 31, 2018), p56. [1237]
- 236 Vivek Maru and Varun Gauri (eds), *Community Paralegals and the Pursuit of Justice*. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2018). South Africa chapter. [1230]
- 237 Vivek Maru and Varun Gauri (eds), *Community Paralegals and the Pursuit of Justice*. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2018). South Africa chapter. [1230]
- 238 Andrew Hutchison, "How contracts drawn up as comic strips are being put to use in South Africa," *The Conversation*, August 8, 2018; accessed November 23, 2018, <https://theconversation.com/how-contracts-drawn-up-as-comic-strips-are-being-put-to-use-in-south-africa-100835>
- 239 For more information, see: <http://sautiafrica.org/>
- 240 See, for example: HiiL, *Understanding Justice Needs - The Elephant in the Courtroom*. (The Hague: HiiL, 2018). [1562]; Action Committee on Access to Justice in Civil and Family Matters, *Prevention, Triage and Referral Working Group - Final Report: Responding Early, Responding Well: Access to Justice through the Early Resolution Services Sector*. (Ottawa: Action Committee on Access to Justice in Civil and Family Matters, 2013). [1313]; Law Council of Australia, *The Justice Project Final Report*. (Sydney: Law Council of Australia, 2018). [1236]
- 241 Betsey Stevenson and Justin Wolfers, "Bargaining in the Shadows of the Law: Divorce Laws and Family Distress," *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, February 2006, President and Fellows of Harvard College and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. [1315]
- 242 Law Council of Australia, *The Justice Project Final Report*. (Sydney: Law Council of Australia, 2018). [1236]
- 243 Law Council of Australia, *The Justice Project Final Report*. (Sydney: Law Council of Australia, 2018). [1236]
- 244 Ministry of Justice, *Justice Impact Test – Guidance*. (London: Ministry of Justice, 2018). [1608]
- 245 Ministry of Justice, *Justice Impact Test – Guidance*. (London: Ministry of Justice, 2018). [1608]
- 246 Vivek Maru and Varun Gauri (eds), *Community Paralegals and the Pursuit of Justice*. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2018), Sierra Leone chapter. [1230]
- 247 Vivek Maru, "Only the Law Can Restrain Trump," *Foreign Policy*, March 9, 2017; accessed April 7, 2019, <https://foreignpolicy.com/2017/03/09/only-the-law-can-restrain-trump-legal-aid-barefoot-lawyers/> [1029]
- 248 See: Matthew Burnett and Tom Walker, "How Small Data Can Improve Access to Justice for the Poor," May 2, 2018; accessed April 7, 2019, <https://www.opensocietyfoundations.org/voices/how-small-data-can-improve-access-justice-poor>; and Maaïke de Langen, "Strategies to Increase Justice: The Goldmine of Individual Cases," June 7, 2018; accessed April 7, 2019, <https://medium.com/sdg16plus/strategies-to-increase-justice-the-goldmine-of-individual-cases-756e0e8a8d1c>
- 249 See: Citizens Advice Bureau, "Our campaigns," accessed March 27, 2019, <https://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/about-us/our-campaigns/>
- 250 Action Committee on Access to Justice in Civil and Family Matters, *Prevention, Triage and Referral Working Group - Final Report: Responding Early, Responding Well: Access to Justice through the Early Resolution Services Sector*. (Ottawa: Action Committee on Access to Justice in Civil and Family Matters, 2013). [1313]
- 251 William Blackstone, "Book the Fourth - Chapter the Eighteenth: Of the Means of Preventing Offences" in *Commentaries on the Laws of England*. (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1765-1769); accessed October 29, 2018, http://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th_century/blackstone_bk4ch18.asp
- 252 Daniel Nagin, "Deterrence in the Twenty-First Century," *Crime and Justice*, Vol. 42, No. 1, Crime and Justice in America 1975–2025 (August 2013), pp199-263; accessed October 27, 2018, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.1086/670398> p206. [1263]
- 253 Daniel Nagin, "Deterrence in the Twenty-First Century," *Crime and Justice*, Vol. 42, No. 1, Crime and Justice in America 1975–2025 (August 2013), pp199-263; accessed October 27, 2018, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.1086/670398> p206. [1263]

- 254 Gaëlle Rivard Piché, "La Mano Dura: Lessons from El Salvador's Security Sector Reform," *Political Violence at a Glance*, May 31, 2016; accessed October 29, 2018, <http://politicalviolenceataglance.org/2016/05/31/la-mano-dura-lessons-from-el-salvadors-security-sector-reform/> [1267]
- 255 David Weisburd, David P Farrington Charlotte Gill (eds), *What Works in Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation - lessons from systematic reviews*. (New York: Springer, 2016), chapter 1. [1248]
- 256 Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy, "Problem-Oriented Policing," accessed October 29, 2018, <https://cebcp.org/evidence-based-policing/what-works-in-policing/research-evidence-review/problem-oriented-policing/>
- 257 National Institute of Justice, *Five Things about Deterrence*. (Washington DC: US Department of Justice, 2016). [1272]
- 258 Natalie Todak and Lois James, "A Systematic Social Observation Study of Police De-Escalation Tactics," *Police Quarterly*, Vol 21, Issue 4, 2018; accessed March 27, 2019, <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1098611118784007?journalCode=pqxa>
- 259 Simon Mackenzie and Alistair Henry, *Community Policing: a Review of the Evidence*. (Edinburgh: Scottish Government Social Research, 2009). [1360]
- 260 National Network for Safe Communities, "Proven strategies for reducing violence and strengthening communities," (New York: John Jay College of Criminal Justice, undated). [1275]
- 261 "Nationwide EUAM programme results in 385 new Community Policing trainers," *Unian Information Agency*, June 24, 2017; accessed November 23, 2018, <https://www.unian.info/society/1993999-nationwide-euam-programme-results-in-385-new-community-policing-trainers.html>
- 262 "Nationwide EUAM programme results in 385 new Community Policing trainers," *Unian Information Agency*, June 24, 2017; accessed November 23, 2018, <https://www.unian.info/society/1993999-nationwide-euam-programme-results-in-385-new-community-policing-trainers.html>
- 263 Phil Bowen and Stephen Whitehead, *Problem-solving courts: An evidence review*. (London: Centre for Justice Innovation, 2015). [1784]
- 264 Heather Strang, Lawrence W Sherman, Evan Mayo-Wilson, Daniel Woods, and Barak Ariel, "Restorative Justice Conferencing (RJC) Using Face-to-Face Meetings of Offenders and Victims: Effects on Offender Recidivism and Victim Satisfaction. A Systematic Review," *Campbell Systematic Reviews* 2013:12 DOI: 10.4073/csr.2013.12. [1356]
- 265 British Columbia Centre of Excellence for Women's Health, *Review of Interventions to Identify, Prevent, Reduce and Respond to Domestic Violence*. (London: NICE, 2013). [1289]
- 266 House of Commons Science and Technology Committee, "Evidence-based early years intervention - Eleventh Report of Session 2017-19," accessed March 27, 2019, <https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201719/cmselect/cmsctech/506/506.pdf>
- 267 This is drawn from suggestions by the Technical Working Group on Justice for Children
- 268 WHO, CDC, End Violence Against Children, PAHO, PEPFAR, Together for Girls, UNICEF, UNODC, USAID, and World Bank, *INSPIRE - Seven Strategies for Ending Violence Against Children*. (Geneva: WHO, 2016). [478]; Julian Santaella-Tenorio, Magdalena Cerdá, Andrés Villaveces, and Sandro Galea, "What Do We Know About the Association Between Firearm Legislation and Firearm-Related Injuries?", *Epidemiologic Reviews*, Vol. 38, 2016. [1280]
- 269 UN Women, *A Framework to Underpin Action to Prevent Violence Against Women*. (New York: UN Women, 2015). [385]
- 270 World Health Organization, *Global Status Report On Violence Prevention 2014*. (Geneva: WHO, 2014), see discussion on p47. [55]
- 271 World Health Organization, *Global Status Report On Violence Prevention 2014*. (Geneva: WHO, 2014). [55]
- 272 Richard G Matzopoulos, Mary Lou Thompson, and Jonathan E Myers, "Firearm and Nonfirearm Homicide in 5 South African Cities: A Retrospective Population-Based Study," *American Journal of Public Health*, March 2014, Vol 104, No. 3. [1281]
- 273 WHO, CDC, End Violence Against Children, PAHO, PEPFAR, Together for Girls, UNICEF, UNODC, USAID, and World Bank, *INSPIRE - Seven Strategies for Ending Violence Against Children*. (Geneva: WHO, 2016). [478]
- 274 World Bank Group, *World Development Report 2017 - Governance and the Law*. (Washington DC: The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank, 2017). [848]
- 275 United Nations; World Bank, *Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict*. (Washington, DC: World Bank, 2018), p166. [1255]
- 276 United Nations; World Bank, *Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict*. (Washington, DC: World Bank, 2018), p166. [1255]
- 277 Open Society Institute Sofia, *Promoting Prosecutorial Accountability, Independence and Effectiveness - Comparative Research*. (Sofia: Open Society Institute Sofia, 2008). [1779]
- 278 United Nations and World Bank, *(Re)Building Core Government Functions in Fragile and Conflict Affected Settings - Joint Principles for Assessing Key Issues and Priorities*. (New York and Washington DC: United Nations/World Bank, 2017). [1754]
- 279 Peter Albrecht, Olushegu Garber, Ade Gibson, and Sophy Thomas, *Community Policing in Sierra Leone - Local Policing Partnership Boards*. (Copenhagen: Danish Institute for International Studies, 2014). [1363]
- 280 United Nations; World Bank, *Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict*. (Washington, DC: World Bank, 2018), p167. [1255]
- 281 Lesley Connolly and Laura Powers (eds), *Local Networks for Peace: Lessons from Community-Led Peacebuilding*. (New York: International Peace Institute, 2018). [1790]
- 282 United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner, "Free, Prior and Informed Consent of Indigenous Peoples," September 2013; accessed December 12, 2018, <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/ipeoples/freepriorandinformedconsent.pdf> [1510]
- 283 Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, *Progress Report 2018*. (Oslo: EITI, 2018). [1259]
- 284 United Nations; World Bank, *Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict*. (Washington, DC: World Bank, 2018), Box 54. [1255]; World Bank Institute, "Advocacy by the Office of the Ombudsman: Enabling Water Reforms Based

- on Citizens' Feedback in Peru," *Social Accountability Notes*, January 2010; accessed October 29, 2018, http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTSOCACCEDEMSIDEGOV/Resources/2871813-1200515311988/4577172-1271445400159/notes02_peru.pdf [1258]
- 285 World Bank, *World Development Report 2011 - Conflict, Security and Development*. (Washington DC: World Bank, 2011), p248. [58]
- 286 World Bank, *World Development Report 2011 - Conflict, Security and Development*. (Washington DC: World Bank, 2011), p257. [58]
- 287 United Nations, *Promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence - Note by the Secretary-General*. UN Doc A/72/523 (2017). [1242]
- 288 World Bank, "International Development Association Project Appraisal Document on a Proposed Grant in the amount of SDR 71.8 Million (US\$ 100 Million equivalent) and a Proposed Grant from the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund in the amount of US\$ 400 Million to the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan for a Citizens' Charter Afghanistan Project (P160567) (Report No: PAD2019, October 6, 2016). [1693]
- 289 United Nations, "Promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence - Note by the Secretary-General: Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence," UN Doc: A/72/523, 2017. [1242]
- 290 Martin Luther King, "Nonviolence and Racial Justice," *The Martin Luther King, Jr. Papers Project*, February 6, 1957; accessed March 27, 2019, http://okra.stanford.edu/transcription/document_images/Vol04Scans/118_6-Feb-1957_Nonviolence%20and%20Racial%20Justice.pdf
- 291 Maria J Stephan and Erica Chenoweth, "Why Civil Resistance Works - The Strategic Logic of Nonviolent Conflict," *International Security*, Vol. 33, No. 1 (Summer 2008), pp7-44. [1789]
- 292 See: Civicus, "2018 State of Civil Society Report," accessed April 7, 2019, <https://www.civicus.org/index.php/state-of-civil-society-report-2018>
- 293 Office of the High Commissioner, United Nations Human Rights, "Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence, Pablo de Greiff," UN Doc: A/HRC/30/42 (September 7, 2015). [482]
- 294 United Nations Development Programme, *Journey to Extremism in Africa: Drivers, Incentives and the Tipping Point for Recruitment*. (New York: UNDP, 2017). [1364]
- 295 Richard Carver and Lisa Handley, *Does Torture Prevention Work?* (Liverpool: Liverpool University Press, 2016). [399]
- 296 Association for the Prevention of Torture, "Yes, Torture Prevention Works" - *Insights from a global research study on 30 years of torture prevention*. (Geneva: Association for the Prevention of Torture, 2016), p21. [1671]
- 297 J van Zyl Smit, *Judicial Independence in Latin America - The implications of tenure and appointment processes*. (London: Bingham Centre for The Rule of Law, 2016). [1337]
- 298 Hugh Corder and Jan van Zyl Smit (eds), *Securing Judicial Independence: The Role of Commissions in Selecting Judges in the Commonwealth*. (Cape Town: Siber Ink, 2017). [1791]
- 299 Graeme Simpson, "From the Normative to the Transformative: Defining and Promoting Justice and Human Rights as Part of Violent Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding," *Journal of Human Rights Practice*, 9, 2017, 379-400 doi: 10.1093/jhuman/hux030, 2017. [1347]
- 300 DCAF (Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces), *The Contribution and Role of SSR in the Prevention of Violent Conflict*. (Geneva: DCAF, 2017), p7. [1361]
- 301 Open Society Justice Initiative, "Against the Odds: CICIG in Guatemala," accessed October 29, 2018, <https://www.opensocietyfoundations.org/sites/default/files/against-odds-cicig-guatemala-20160321.pdf>, p87 [1253]
- 302 Lili di Puppo, "Police reform in Georgia - Cracks in an anti-corruption success story," *U4 Practice Insight* 2010:2; accessed November 12, 2018, <https://www.u4.no/publications/police-reform-in-georgia-cracks-in-an-anti-corruption-success-story.pdf> [1341]
- 303 Molly Corso, "Georgia: How Transparent Are Law Enforcement Agencies?" *eurasianet*, May 22, 2012; accessed November 12, 2018, <https://eurasianet.org/georgia-how-transparent-are-law-enforcement-agencies>
- 304 Julinda Beqiraj and Lawrence McNamara, *International Access to Justice: Barriers and Solutions* (Bingham Centre for the Rule of Law Report 02/2014). (London: International Bar Association, 2014). [887]
- 305 Danish Kayani and Faran Rafi, *Pakistan Votes*. (Islamabad: Coffee Communications, 2013).
- 306 World Bank Group, *G20 Digital Identity Onboarding*. (Washington DC: World Bank Group, 2018). [1816]
- 307 H V Fineberg, "Public Health and Medicine: Where the Twain shall meet," *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*. Volume 41, Issue 4, Supplement 3, ppS149-S151, 2011; accessed January 28, 2019, [https://www.ajpmonline.org/article/S0749-3797\(11\)00514-9/fulltext](https://www.ajpmonline.org/article/S0749-3797(11)00514-9/fulltext) [1585]
- 308 Jackie Dugard and Katherine Drage, "To whom do the people take their issues?: The Contribution of Community-Based Paralegals to Access to Justice in South Africa," chapter in Vivek Maru and Varun Gauri (eds), *Community Paralegals and the Pursuit of Justice*. (Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2018). [1230]
- 309 Thomas D Barton, "Preventive Law and Problem Solving: Lawyering for the Future," 2009, p361. [1245]
- 310 World Bank Group, *World Development Report 2017 - Governance and the Law*. (Washington DC: The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank, 2017). [848]
- 311 Paul Heinrich Neuhaus, "Legal Certainty versus Equity in the Conflict of Laws," 28 *Law and Contemporary Problems* 795-807 (Fall 1963); accessed April 7, 2019, <https://scholarship.law.duke.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2981&context=lcip>
- 312 Andrew Hutchison, "How contracts drawn up as comic strips are being put to use in South Africa," *The Conversation*, August 8, 2018; accessed November 23, 2018, <https://theconversation.com/how-contracts-drawn-up-as-comic-strips-are-being-put-to-use-in-south-africa-100835>; Gerlinde Berger-Walliser, Robert C Bird, and Helena Haapio, "Promoting Business Success

- Through Contract Visualization," *Journal of Law, Business, and Ethics* (2011), vol 17; accessed November 23, 2018, <http://ssrn.com/abstract=1744096> [1353]
- 313 Frank J Elgar, Peter D Donnelly, Valerie Michaelson, Geneviève Gariépy, Kira E Riehm, Sophie D Walsh, and William Pickett, "Corporal punishment bans and physical fighting in adolescents: an ecological study of 88 countries," *BMJ Open* 2018;8:e021616. doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2018-021616; accessed October 29, 2018, <https://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/8/9/e021616> [1294]
- 314 United Nations Security Council, "The rule of law and transitional justice in conflict and post-conflict societies - Report of the Secretary-General," UN Doc. S/2004/616", August 23, 2004; accessed January 28, 2019, <https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/PCS%20S%202004%20616.pdf> [1664]
- 315 Tricia D Olsen, Leigh A Payne, and Andrew G Reiter, *Transitional Justice in Balance: Comparing Processes, Weighing Efficacy* (Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace Press, 2010); Hunjoon Kim and Kathryn Sikkink, "Explaining the Deterrence Effect of Human Rights Prosecutions for Transitional Countries," *International Studies Quarterly* 54, 4 (2010): 939-963; Guillermo Trejo, Juan Albarracin, and Lucia Tiscornia, "Breaking State Impunity in Post-Authoritarian Regimes: Why Transitional Justice Processes Deter Criminal Violence in New Democracies," *Journal of Peace Research* 55, 6 (2018), 787-809; Tove Grete Lie, Helga Malmin Binningsbo, and Scott Gates, "Post-Conflict Justice and Sustainable Peace" World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 4191 (Washington, DC: World Bank, 2007), 17-18; Leigh Payne, Andy Reiter, Chris Mahoney, and Laura Bernal-Bermudez, "Conflict Prevention and Guarantees of Non-Recurrence," Background Paper for UN-World Bank Pathways for Peace study (Washington, DC: World Bank, 2017); Mariam Salehi and Timothy Williams, "Beyond Peace vs. Justice: Assessing Transitional Justice's Impact on Enduring Peace Using Qualitative Comparative Analysis," *Transitional Justice Review* 1, 4 (2016), 96-123.
- 316 See, for example, Tricia D Olsen, Leigh A Payne, and Andrew G Reiter, *Transitional Justice in Balance: Comparing Processes, Weighing Efficacy* (Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace Press, 2010); Hunjoon Kim and Kathryn Sikkink, "Explaining the Deterrence Effect of Human Rights Prosecutions for Transitional Countries," *International Studies Quarterly* 54, 4 (2010): 939-963; Guillermo Trejo, Juan Albarracin, and Lucia Tiscornia, "Breaking State Impunity in Post-Authoritarian Regimes: Why Transitional Justice Processes Deter Criminal Violence in New Democracies," *Journal of Peace Research* 55, 6 (2018), 787-809 and Transitional Justice Working Group, "Report on Transitional Justice and SDG16+," (Task Force on Justice, background paper, March 2019)
- 317 International Center for Transitional Justice, "What is Transitional Justice?" (New York: ICTJ, 2009); accessed April 7, 2019, <https://www.ictj.org/sites/default/files/ICTJ-Global-Transitional-Justice-2009-English.pdf>
- 318 Transitional Justice Working Group, "Report on Transitional Justice and SDG16+," (Task Force on Justice, background paper, March 2019)
- 319 World Bank Group, *World Development Report 2017 - Governance and the Law*. (Washington DC: The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank, 2017), Box xx. [848]
- 320 Lant Pritchett, Michael Woolcock and Matt Andrews, "Looking Like a State: Techniques of Persistent Failure in State Capability for Implementation," *The Journal of Development Studies*, 49:1, 1-18, DOI: 10.1080/00220388.2012.709614, p9. [1818]
- 321 World Bank Group, *World Development Report 2017 - Governance and the Law*. (Washington DC: The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank, 2017), pxiii. [848]
- 322 Innovation Group, "Innovating justice: needed and possible," (Background paper for the Task Force on Justice, February 4, 2019)
- 323 Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies, "The Argentinians who Bring Justice to the People who Need it Most," March 1, 2019; accessed April 7, 2019, <https://medium.com/sdg16plus/the-argentinians-who-bring-justice-to-the-people-who-need-it-most-efee671c0043>
- 324 Action Committee on Access to Justice in Civil and Family Matters, *Access to Civil & Family Justice - A Roadmap for Change*. (Ottawa: Action Committee on Access to Justice in Civil and Family Matters, 2013). [1311]
- 325 Law Council of Australia, *The Justice Project Final Report*. (Sydney: Law Council of Australia, 2018). [1236]
- 326 Law Council of Australia, *The Justice Project Final Report*. (Sydney: Law Council of Australia, 2018). [1236]
- 327 Vivek Maru and Varun Gauri (eds), *Community Paralegals and the Pursuit of Justice*. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2018), Indonesia chapter. [1230]
- 328 Vivek Maru and Varun Gauri (eds), *Community Paralegals and the Pursuit of Justice*. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2018), Introduction. [1230]
- 329 World Bank Group, *World Development Report 2017 - Governance and the Law*. (Washington DC: The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank, 2017). [848]
- 330 World Bank Group, *World Development Report 2017 - Governance and the Law*. (Washington DC: The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank, 2017). [848]
- 331 Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies, "The Argentinians who Bring Justice to the People who Need it Most," March 1, 2019; accessed April 7, 2019, <https://medium.com/sdg16plus/the-argentinians-who-bring-justice-to-the-people-who-need-it-most-efee671c0043>
- 332 Mark Hughes-Morgan, *Building the reputation of Dubai International Financial Centre (DIFC) Courts - Said Business School Cases*. (Oxford: University of Oxford, 2015). [1346]
- 333 Gillian K Hadfield, "More Markets, More Justice," *Daedalus*, 148 (1), Winter 2019. [1615]

- 334 Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, *Ending legalised violence against children - global progress to December 2017*. (London: Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, 2017); accessed October 29, 2018, <http://endcorporalpunishment.org/wp-content/uploads/global/Global-report-2017-singles.pdf> [1291]
- 335 Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, *Ending legalised violence against children - global progress to December 2017*. (London: Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, 2017); accessed October 29, 2018, <http://endcorporalpunishment.org/wp-content/uploads/global/Global-report-2017-singles.pdf> [1291]
- 336 High-level Group on Justice for Women, *Justice for Women - High-level Group Report*. (New York: UN Women, IDLO, World Bank and Task Force on Justice, 2019), p23. [1814]
- 337 Daniel Ayalew Ali, et al. "Empowering Women through Land Tenure Regularization: Evidence from the Impact Evaluation of the National Program in Rwanda (English)." Development research group case study. (Washington DC: World Bank, 2015)
- 338 World Health Organization, "Declaration of Alma-Ata: International Conference on Primary Health Care, Alma-Ata, USSR, 6-12 September 1978," accessed January 28, 2019, https://www.who.int/publications/almaata_declaration_en.pdf
- 339 International Finance Corporation, *Investing in Women: New Evidence for the Business Case*. (Washington DC: International Finance Corporation, 2017). [1641]
- 340 World Economic Forum, *The Global Competitiveness Report 2017-2018*. (Geneva: World Economic Forum, 2018), Appendix C, Table 1.06.
- 341 Gillian K Hadfield, "More Markets, More Justice," *Daedalus*, 148 (1), Winter 2019. [1615]
- 342 Transparency International, *People and Corruption: Citizens' Voices from Around the World*. (Berlin: Transparency International, 2017). [1820]
- 343 See: Justice Leadership Group, accessed April 7, 2019, <http://justiceleaders.org/leadership/>
- 344 World Bank Group, *World Development Report 2017 - Governance and the Law*. (Washington DC: The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank, 2017). [848]
- 345 OECD and World Justice Project, "Building a Business Case for Access to Justice - An OECD White Paper in collaboration with the World Justice Project: Preliminary draft," 2018. [1755]
- 346 Tim Williamson, *Change in Challenging Contexts: How does it happen? - Executive Summary*. (London: Overseas Development Institute, 2015). [1642]
- 347 Cámara de Comercio de Bogotá. *Scope of the peace strategy*. Accessed April 15, 2019. <http://www.ccb.org.co/en/Transformar-Bogota/Peace/Scope-of-the-peace-strategy>
- 348 FICOSEC, "Transforming Chihuahua into Mexico's Safest State," (Presentation, undated). [1821]
- 349 Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies, *The Roadmap for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies - A Call to Action to Change our World*. (New York: Center on International Cooperation, 2017), p41.
- 350 Center on International Cooperation, "Challenge paper: Justice as Prevention," (Background paper for the Task Force on Justice, Discussion Draft 14 December 2018).
- 351 International Bar Association, *The Role of the Universal Periodic Review in Advancing Children's Rights in Juvenile Justice*. (London: International Bar Association, 2018). [1793]
- 352 "Declaration on Equal Access to Justice for All by 2030," Adopted at the Ministerial Roundtable on Access to Justice, in the Peace Palace in The Hague on February 7, 2019. [1822]
- 353 Peter Chapman, Sandra Elena, Surya Khanna, and Open Government Partnership, "Opening justice: Access to justice, open judiciaries, and legal empowerment through the Open Government Partnership - working draft," accessed April 7, 2019, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/sites/default/files/opening_justice_working_draft_public_version.pdf [1636]
- 354 See: Merriam Webster, "Merriam-Webster's Words of the Year 2018," accessed January 28, 2019, <https://www.merriam-webster.com/words-at-play/word-of-the-year-2018-justice/justice>
- 355 Eliza Ennis and Lauren Wolfe, *#MeToo - The Women's Media Center Report*. (Washington DC: Women's Media Center, 2018). [1643]
- 356 Nicholas Zaremba and Tabatha Thompson, "Effectively Fighting Corruption Without Violence; Sudanese Learn How to Safely Organize for Civil Resistance," *United States Institute for Peace*, August 30, 2017; accessed January 28, 2019, <https://www.usip.org/publications/2017/08/effectively-fighting-corruption-without-violence>
- 357 "The Arab Spring: A Year of Revolution," *NPR*, December 17, 2011; accessed January 28, 2019, <https://www.npr.org/2011/12/17/143897126/the-arab-sprin-a-year-of-revolution>
- 358 Open Government Partnership, "Exploring Open Justice, a New Frontier in Open Government Reform," May 21, 2018; accessed January 28, 2019, <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/stories/exploring-open-justice-new-frontier-open-government-reform>
- 359 OECD and Open Society Justice Initiative, *Legal Needs Surveys and Access to Justice - launch copy*. (Paris and New York: OECD/OSF, 2018). [1492]; United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, *Manual on Victimizations Surveys*. (Geneva: United Nations, 2010). [358]
- 360 Ministry of Justice, *Justice Impact Test - Guidance*. (London: Ministry of Justice, 2018). [1608]
- 361 Lawrence W Sherman, *The Rise of Evidence-Based Policing: Targeting, Testing, and Tracking*. (Chicago IL: University of Chicago, 2013). [1274]

- 362 Innovation Group, "Innovating justice: needed and possible," (Background paper for the Task Force on Justice, February 4, 2019)
- 363 See: Hiil, "Justice Accelerator: for Partners," accessed April 7, 2019, <https://www.hiil.org/what-we-do/the-justice-accelerator/partners/>
- 364 See: UNDP, "Accelerator Labs," accessed April 7, 2019, <https://acceleratorlabs.undp.org/>
- 365 See: apolitical, "Mapped: The innovation labs transforming government – and how to get in touch," accessed April 7, 2019, <https://apolitical.co/government-innovation-lab-directory/>
- 366 Hiil, "The Chief Innovation Officer of a Ministry of Justice," July 24, 2018; accessed April 7, 2019, <https://www.hiil.org/news/the-chief-innovation-officer-of-a-ministry-of-justice/>
- 367 Jules Verdone and Carl Matthies, *Cost-Benefit Analysis and Public Safety Technology: A Roundtable Discussion*. (New York: Vera Institute of Justice, 2014).[777]
- 368 Abigail Moy, Stacey Cram, and Vivek Maru, "The Case to Fund and Protect Grassroots Justice Defenders: Policy Brief," *Justice for All*, January 20, 2019; accessed March 27, 2019, <https://www.justiceforall2030.org/tools/case-to-fund-protect-grassroots-justice-defenders/> [1640]
- 369 OECD, *Making Blended Finance Work for the Sustainable Development Goals*. (Paris: OECD, 2018).
- 370 M Willis and M Kapira, *Justice Reinvestment in Australia: A Review of the Literature*. (Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology, 2018).
- 371 Abigail Moy, Stacey Cram, and Vivek Maru, "The Case to Fund and Protect Grassroots Justice Defenders: Policy Brief," *Justice for All*, January 20, 2019; accessed April 7, 2019, <https://www.justiceforall2030.org/tools/case-to-fund-protect-grassroots-justice-defenders/> [1640]
- 372 Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies, *The Roadmap for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies – A Call to Action to Change our World*. (New York: Center on International Cooperation, 2017).
- 373 Andrew Green, "HIV in Mozambique: starting, and staying on, treatment," *The Lancet*, vol 387, January 30, 2016; accessed April 7, 2019, [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736\(16\)00213-0/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(16)00213-0/fulltext) [1823] and Namati. "Realizing the Right to Health." Accessed April 15, 2019. <https://namati.org/ourwork/health/>
- 374 Stavros Zouridis, "From Justice Archipelago to Security and Justice Chain: Strategy-Organisation Configurations in the Dutch Criminal Justice System," Chapter 6 in A. Hondeghem et al. (eds.), "Modernisation of the Criminal Justice Chain and the Judicial System," *Ius Gentium: Comparative Perspectives on Law and Justice* 50, DOI 10.1007/978-3-319-25802-7_6[1542]
- 375 United States Department of Justice, "Presidential Memorandum – Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies," October 24, 2018; accessed April 7, 2019, <https://www.justice.gov/olp/presidential-memorandum>
- 376 IDLO, "Justice from the Ground Up: Strengthening Mali's Justice Chain," June 29, 2017; accessed December 21, 2018, <https://www.idlo.int/news/highlights/justice-ground-strengthening-malis-justice-chain>
- 377 Stavros Zouridis, "From Justice Archipelago to Security and Justice Chain: Strategy-Organisation Configurations in the Dutch Criminal Justice System," Chapter 6 in A. Hondeghem et al. (eds.), "Modernisation of the Criminal Justice Chain and the Judicial System," *Ius Gentium: Comparative Perspectives on Law and Justice* 50, DOI 10.1007/978-3-319-25802-7_6[1542]
- 378 UNICEF, *Justice for Children: Detention as a Last Resort - Innovative Initiatives in the East Asia and Pacific Region*. (Bangkok: United Nation's Children Fund, undated). [1824]
- 379 UNDP, UNICEF and UN Women, *Informal Justice Systems - Charting a course for human-rights based engagement*. (New York: UNDP, UNICEF and UN Women, undated). [1506]
- 380 Rhodri Williams, *Judges as Peacebuilders: How Justice Sector Reform Can Support Prevention in Transitional Settings*. (Solna: International Legal Assistance Consortium, 2018). [1164]
- 381 IDLO, "Justice from the Ground Up: Strengthening Mali's Justice Chain," June 29, 2017; accessed December 21, 2018, <https://www.idlo.int/news/highlights/justice-ground-strengthening-malis-justice-chain>
- 382 OSCE and ODIHR, "Strengthening Judicial Independence and Public Access to Justice - Consolidated Summary," (paper prepared for OSCE Human Dimension Seminar, Warsaw, 17-19 May 2010); accessed January 28, 2019, <https://www.osce.org/odihr/70836?download=true> [1644]
- 383 See: UNESCO, "UNESCO observatory of killed journalists," accessed January 28, 2019, <https://en.unesco.org/themes/safety-journalists/observatory>
- 384 Front Line Defenders, *Annual Report on Human Rights Defenders At Risk in 2017*. (Blackrock, Co Dublin: Front Line, the International Foundation for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, 2017) [1645]
- 385 See: Namati "2017 Annual Network Survey Results," accessed January 28, 2019, <https://namati.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/2017-Annual-Network-Survey.pdf> [1646]
- 386 Abigail Moy, Stacey Cram, and Vivek Maru, "The Case to Fund and Protect Grassroots Justice Defenders: Policy Brief," *Justice for All*, January 20, 2019; accessed January 28, 2018, <https://www.justiceforall2030.org/tools/case-to-fund-protect-grassroots-justice-defenders/> [1640]
- 387 Action Committee on Access to Justice in Civil and Family Matters, *Access to Civil & Family Justice - A Roadmap for Change*. (Ottawa: Action Committee on Access to Justice in Civil and Family Matters, 2013).
- 388 IDLO (2018): *Women Delivering Justice: Contributions, Barriers, Pathways*.
- 389 See, for example: https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_legal_professions_and_justice_networks-20-en.do; and <https://whatworks.college.police.uk/Support/Pages/epc.aspx>

The Task Force on Justice is working to accelerate implementation of the commitment made in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to provide equal access to justice for all. The Task Force, which is chaired by ministers from Argentina, the Netherlands, and the Elders, is an initiative of the Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies.

