

THE JACK H. BROWN COLLEGE, CSUSB, PRESENTS

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UN SDG #16 :Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions:

(Please bring this to the attention of your students, vis-à-vis social justice and sustainability, as promised in our JHBC-PRME commitment to responsible management education in 2012).

How does the U.N.’s Sustainability Development Goal (SDG) #16, “Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions” relate to Sustainability and Why is it Important? Why must our future leaders in the JHBC Graduate and Undergraduate Programs recognize this crucial consequence closely related to business strategy?

The answers are clear but simplistic the UN has asked world societies to reduce violence, cruelty, sadism and savagery in their regions. Mass displacements and population movement, unchecked hunting, widespread deforestation soil erosion, other environmental damage, human rights and gender biases, health crises, these social ills and others, stem from unjust systems of government, as well as other social institutions. The U.N. calls these dangers out in its SDG #16 (left). The 17 SDG goals cannot be

attained without stable and secure institutions around the world. Many countries who did not achieve their sustainable development goals agreed to by the Paris accords in 2015—were those countries that experienced, conflict and instability which surfaced in COP-26 in Glasgow, Scotland in 2021.

Carl E. Bruch, who with Jay Austin is co-author of *The Environmental Consequences of War: Legal, Economic, and Scientific Perspectives*¹, notes that modern chemical, biological, and nuclear warfare has the potential to wreak unprecedented environmental havoc. "This is a great threat," Bruch says of war and conflict. Many instances of war and combat stem from



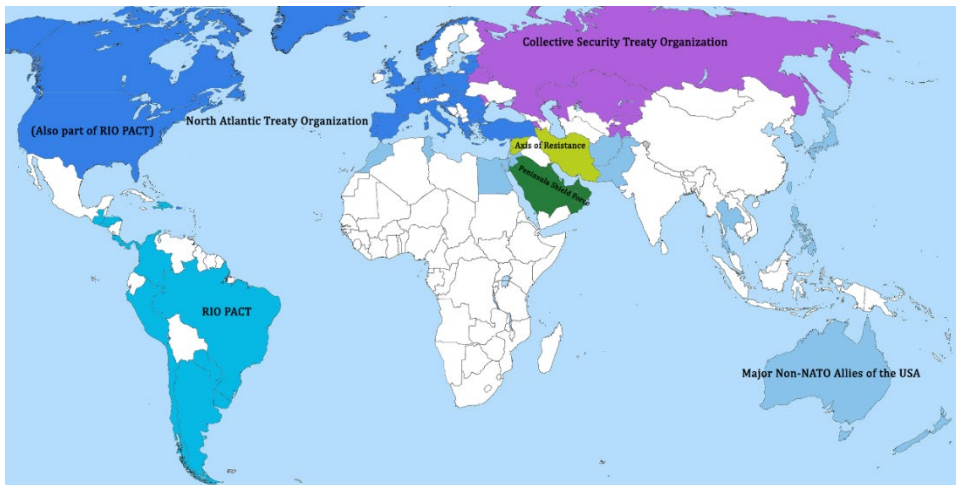
¹ Cambridge University Press

unbridled authoritarian power structures and unmitigated greed for acquisition at all costs.

This brings us to the current situation of the build-up of Russian troops on the Ukrainian border which is an example. But such situations abound-- too numerous to mention here, but some of them readily come to mind: The collapse of democracy in Northern Africa, Central America, in the Middle East, the brutality to the Rohingyas in Myanmar, and the treatment of the Uyghur people in China are just a few of the many conflicts in the world that disrupt sustainability on the planet.



The situation on the Ukrainian border has prompted peace-keeping forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance (NATO) to build-up resources and capabilities in the event that President Putin escalates the conflict with Ukraine—which to date is uncertain (2/8/2022). The Alliance, NATO, of 30 nations is seen by many as the cornerstone of world stability, but others say that at 73 years old, it is seriously outmoded, and needs to be reconstructed. Other world networks also exist (below) to promote peace and security. How are they doing in light of the continuous wars existent on the planet in recent decades?



Darwinist and evolutionary biologist, Richard Dawkins used the memorable phrase, “*red in tooth and claw*” in *The Selfish Gene* (1976). Are humans simply victims of our genes? Or, are we noble people—the very best of living organisms, that we always tout ourselves to be? Or, are

we **Hypocrites or Ignoramuses**? Let us debate this in our JHBC classes, and, perhaps, find ways to overcome our worst tendencies—such as the human proclivity toward greed, power-grabbing, and selfishness. These and other important social, political, economic and environmental

consequences of conflict are raised in JHBC classes within our multiple disciplinary areas. A hook to hang this on is provided in the UN SDG #16—**Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions**.

[Created by Professor Breena E. Coates for the JHBC UN PRME platform]

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Peace, justice and strong institutions

2015-2019
Output, Impact, Collaboration

Research supporting SDG16 has grown since 2015, with a compound annual growth rate of 2.7% compared to nearly 3.5% for research in all fields.

The US produces the most research supporting SDG16, followed by China, the United Kingdom, Germany and Australia. Eight of the 10 most prolific locations are high income locations (accounting for more than 111,300 publications); one is an upper-middle income location (China) and one is a lower-middle income location (India). Six low income locations feature in the top 50: Uganda (284 publications), Ethiopia (194 publications), Tanzania (163 publications), Nepal (128 publications), Rwanda (103 publications) and Malawi (58 publications).

The top five locations for which research on SDG16 represents the largest share of their research portfolio are Rwanda, Uganda, Palestine, Zimbabwe and South Africa.

International collaboration yielded 14% of research on SDG16. High income locations collaborated with low income locations on 37% of their total SDG16 research, while nearly 73% of the related output from low income locations came from collaboration with high income locations.

As a measure of academic impact measured by citation, the field weighted citation impact (FWCI) for SDG16 research was above average every year, with an average of 1.04 over the period.



This analysis builds on Elsevier's [Sustainability Science in a Global Landscape](#) report, which was released in 2015 to coincide with the launch of the SDGs. See a [2017 update on key findings on the RELX SDG Resource Centre](#). Help us to provide insight into SDG research. [Click here to review the research](#). [See the methodology and definitions](#).

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TARGET 16-3



PROMOTE THE RULE OF LAW AND ENSURE EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE

TARGET 16-2



PROTECT CHILDREN FROM ABUSE, EXPLOITATION, TRAFFICKING AND VIOLENCE

TARGET 16-4



COMBAT ORGANIZED CRIME AND ILLICIT FINANCIAL AND ARMS FLOWS

TARGET 16-9



PROVIDE UNIVERSAL LEGAL IDENTITY