

Insecurity and violence in the post-2015 development agenda

Background paper prepared by the Small Arms Survey, Geneva, for UNDP at the occasion of the Global Dialogue on Rule of Law and Post 2015 Development Agenda held in New York on 26-27 September 2013.

Introduction

“One-and-a-half billion people live in areas affected by fragility, conflict, or large-scale, organized criminal violence, and no low-income fragile or conflict-affected country has yet to achieve a single United Nations Millennium Development Goal” (WDR, 2011, 1).” While the links between conflict, violence, insecurity and development are complex, there is little doubt that violence acts as a development disabler. In the 21st century, violence and insecurity take many forms, from large and small wars, to inter-communal political violence, criminal, gang and economically-motivated violence, and inter-personal or gender-based violence. Each has its particular impact on socio-economic development and human well-being; together they add up to a major obstacle to achieving the post-2015 development agenda.

This note highlights the negative impact of violence and insecurity on development and argues for the *direct inclusion* of a specific and holistic goal dealing with violence and insecurity as the best means to focus international and national efforts on security promotion and violence reduction. Its first two parts focus on the negative impact of violence and insecurity, and on the negative impacts of armed violence on achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Section 3 presents the case for a single universal goal dealing with security and violence reduction, embedded within the initiatives on the post-2015 development agenda. The final section looks at how conflict, violence and insecurity have been included in relevant parallel international processes.

While the number of armed conflicts between and within states, and the number of associated battle deaths, has declined since the 1990s (World Bank 2011, GBAV 2011), more than 1.5 billion people continue to live in areas affected by fragility, conflict or large-scale organised criminal violence (International Alert, 2013). Contemporary violence blurs the lines between armed conflict and other forms of organized violence, and between political and economic violence, and requires a holistic approach to prevention and reduction in the post-2015 development framework.

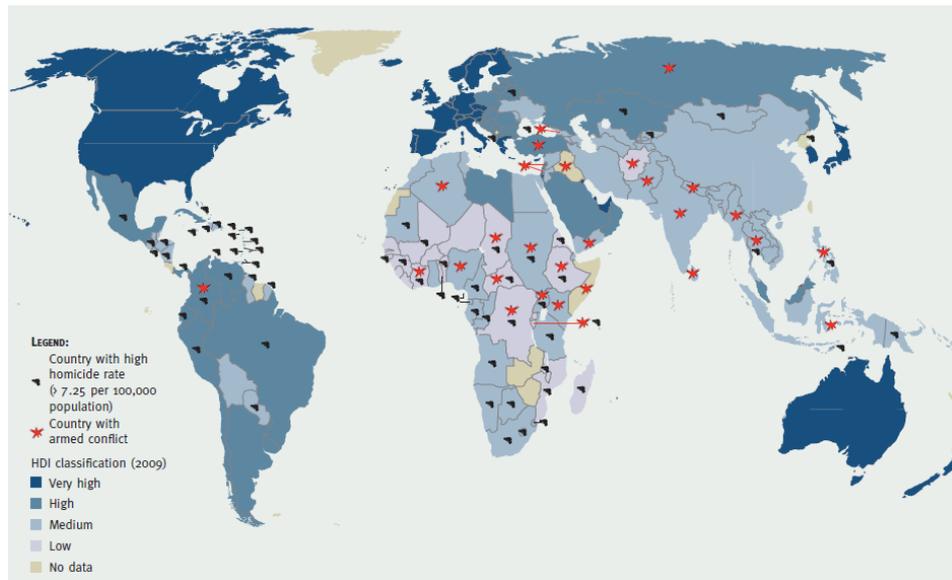
Violence prevention and reduction is a universal concern. Although it may assume different forms and affect different groups, violence and insecurity exist in low, medium and high human development countries, and touch the lives of men, women and children around the world. Many other tragedies kill people: diseases, natural disasters, or accidents. But violence is unique because it involves the deliberate killing of fellow human beings, and high levels of violence corrode the social and economic fabric of communities in all regions.

The Impact of Armed Violence and Insecurity on Development

Armed violence kills, on average, 526,000 people each year, but only one out of ten die as direct victims of armed conflicts. Three-quarters of the victims (roughly 396,000 people) die in interpersonal and crime-related violence outside of armed conflicts.¹

These figures do not include the many more affected by the indirect impacts of armed violence, due to the loss of access to clean water, food, sanitation, and basic health care, or through the destruction of their livelihoods. Nor does it capture the hundreds of thousands of survivors and victims who experience physical and psychological harm from firearms violence and insecurity: between 500,000 and 750,000 people are injured in non-conflict settings each year (Alvazzi del Frate, 2012). Violence is the second leading cause of death for young men in developing countries (WHO, Global Burden of Disease, 2010), and the loss of these potentially productive members of society is undeniably a development burden.

Map 1 The Geography of Armed Violence and Human Development, 2009

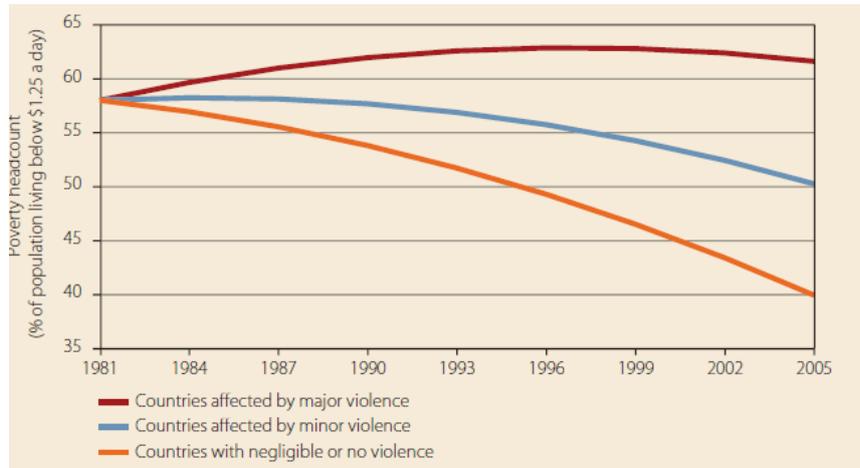


Source: Global Burden of Armed Violence database and selected development and violence indicators.

Violence and insecurity have a global impact as they erode a country's human and social capital, reduce life expectancy at birth, destroy its productive and financial capital, and can threaten macro-economic stability (Soares, 2006; Geneva Declaration, 2008, p. 89). Violence has negative economic effects both at the macro-economic (lower rates of savings and investment) and individual level (lower rates of participation in the labour market, lower productivity) (Buvinic and Morrison, 1999, p. 4). Security expenditures and the costs of containing violence may also increase disproportionately, with parallel decreases in welfare spending.

Conflict and violence represent "development in reverse," generating costs that adversely affect countries and communities for decades. 'The average cost of a civil war is equivalent to more than 30 years of GDP growth for a medium-size developing country' (World Bank, 2011, pp. 5–6). More generally, the *World Development Report 2011* found that "a country that experienced major violence over the period from 1981 to 2005 has a poverty rate 21 percentage points higher than a country that saw no violence" and for every three years a country is affected by major violence, poverty reduction lags behind by 2.7 per cent (World Bank, 2011, pp. 4-5). In 2011, armed conflicts displaced as many as 40 million people (UNHCR, 2012).

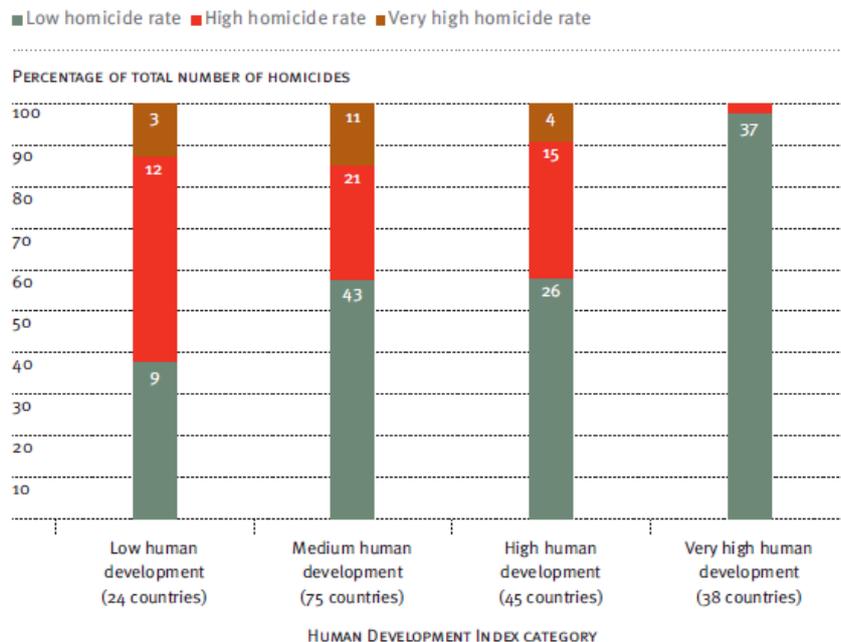
Figure 1 Poverty Rates and Major Violence, 1981-2005



Source: World Bank, World Development Report 2011, p. 4.

Although the countries with high and very high homicide rates² are concentrated in the low human development band (as the figure below illustrates), violence and insecurity are not an exclusive concern of the poor. In the medium and high human development categories, 51 of 120 countries report severe homicide levels. Only in the very high human development category do countries enjoy low rates of lethal violence, and even here, some forms of non-lethal violence (such as violence against women) are widespread.

Figure 2 Lethal Non-Conflict Violence and the Human Development Index, 1986–2009



NOTE: Numbers in the bars indicate how many countries fall into each of the three homicide rate categories (low, high, or very high). The figure for the top segment in the right-hand bar is '1'.

Source: Global Burden of Armed Violence database and UNDP Human Development reports.

Globally, 1.5 billion people live in fragile situations affected by conflict or large-scale criminal violence.³ In most of these countries, long-term economic growth prospects are poor and the stress on state institutions, especially those intended to provide security and justice, is serious (Homi and Rogerson,

2012). The capacity of a state to build and sustain effective justice and security institutions is related to the levels of violence: research has shown the existence of a link between weak rule of law and high levels of homicide (GBAV, 2011, p 107). Violence prevention and reduction is thus a means to build justice and security for all (UN General Assembly, 2012).

Armed Violence and Development Goals

Without sustainable security, attaining development goals, and specifically the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), is a difficult challenge for conflict and violence-affected countries. Analysis of the MDGs and 21 of their indicators confirms that higher levels of homicide are correlated with high poverty⁴ levels⁵ (MDG 1: Eradicate *extreme poverty and hunger*) and that a strong positive relationship exists between income inequality and lethal violence.

The direction of causality is clear: five years of sustained conflict with only a moderate level of direct fatalities on average pushes 3-4% of the population into undernourishment, and armed conflict also increases infant mortality. For every soldier killed in battle, one infant dies that would otherwise have survived through the indirect effects of conflict (Gates, Hegre, Nygard and Strand, 2012, p 1720).

There is also a clear correlation between armed violence and youth un- and underemployment as well as with low primary education enrolment (MDG 2) (GD Secretariat, 2011, p. 154–55).⁶ Exposure to war in early childhood has a severe impact on early childhood health and adolescent educational attainment, and youth falling out of the education system at a risk-prone age are more predisposed to violence and more susceptible to recruitment into gangs or armed groups (Bundervoet, 2012; Cilliers and Schünemann, 2013, p.9).

High levels of homicide are positively associated with high mortality rates of children under five (MDG 4) and high adolescent birth rates (MDG 5), and negatively with the number of births attended by skilled personnel (MDG 5) (GD Secretariat, 2011, pp. 156–57). These results highlight that the lack of access to health care and basic infrastructure often accompanies situations of high conflict, violence and insecurity. Lack of access to basic infrastructure seems also to explain the relationship between countries with high levels of lethal violence and lower access to drinking water and sanitation facilities (MDG 7).

Violence against women has distinct characteristics from other forms of violence, and has far-reaching repercussions for those affected, their children, and families. “Globally, 35.6% of women have ever experienced either non-partner sexual violence or physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner, or both,” (WHO, 2013, p. 20) and even in high-income countries, is one of the last forms of violence to be tackled effectively. Analysis of the indicators for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women⁷ (MDG 3) indicates that improving the physical security of women would help the realization of other MDGs, and especially MDG 5 (OECD, 2010, p. 7).

Armed violence and insecurity have demonstrable long-term, far-reaching, and costly effects on development. Violence reinforces social and economic inequalities, as well as political and economic marginalization, limits the role of women, and erodes the quality and capacities of state institutions, especially those related to the rule of law. These issues are relevant for all countries and should be captured in a post-2015 goal dealing with development and insecurity.

Armed Violence and the post-2015 Agenda: Goals, Targets and Indicators

The MDG review process offers a key opportunity to bring violence and insecurity into the global development framework. As noted by UNDP Administrator Helen Clark, “The MDGs were silent on the devastation caused by violence and conflict.”⁸ The reflection process has been started by the UN System Task Team and the UN Secretary General’s High Level Panel (HLP). The Task Team’s report to the Secretary General –*Realizing the Future We Want for All*– identified “peace and security” as one of the four inter-dependent dimensions around which future development frameworks should be crafted.⁹

The HLP - co-chaired by President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono of Indonesia, President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf of Liberia, and Prime Minister David Cameron of the United Kingdom called for a universal post-2015 agenda driven by five, big transformative shifts. “*Build peace and effective, open and accountable institutions for all*” is one of these five shifts (United Nations, 2013, p. 8).¹⁰ It also stressed that “conflict – a condition that has been called development in reverse – must be tackled head-on, even within a universal agenda” and it included a standalone goal on “ensuring stable and peaceful societies, with targets that cover violent deaths, access to justice, stemming the external causes of conflict, such as organised crime, and enhancing the legitimacy and accountability of security forces, police and the judiciary” (United Nations, 2013, p.16).

During the UN global thematic consultations focusing on “*Conflict, Violence and Disaster and the Post-2015 Development Agenda*,” participants strongly supported the proposal of including a standalone goal to reduce violence, to promote freedom from fear, and to encourage sustainable peace.¹¹ In the frame of the Global Thematic Consultations, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono of Indonesia said: “Governments and all the stakeholders must work to create a lasting solution to today’s conflict[s] ... and organized crime. When we escape from this violence-trap, we also stand a better chance to escape the poverty-trap.”¹²

Although there are significant sensitivities around language on violence and insecurity, few deny their importance for development and human well-being, or the evidence of its negative impact. Conflict, armed violence and insecurity are clearly development disablers, and should have an important place in the post-2015 architecture. There are political and practical challenges facing any new post-2015 development goals, and violence and insecurity are no different. National and global capacities to measure and monitor the scope, distribution and impacts of armed violence on development do exist and have been improving in the past decade, and many experts accept that reductions in violent deaths, the incidence of sexual violence or the proportion of people feeling unsafe are key indicators of insecurity and violence. The post-2015 discussions represent an opportunity to enhance national capacities for security promotion and violence reduction, by supporting efforts that countries are already making in reducing and preventing armed violence and insecurity, and generating momentum to improve data-gathering and analysis on security, justice and rule of law issues.

Box 1: A universal goal for security, safety and violence reduction

“Ensuring stable and peaceful societies”, the goal suggested by the High Level panel, has the best potential as the overall universal goal addressing peace and security in the post-2015 framework.

Consultations have shown that there is widespread agreement that *‘the reduction and prevention of violent deaths and the elimination of all forms of violence against children, women and other vulnerable groups’* should be a key target for such a goal. Reducing violent deaths and other forms of violence will enhance socio-economic and human development, but is also a valuable end in itself. Security and safety are rights, enshrined in international norms, to which all citizens are entitled.¹³

The most straightforward and universal ‘objective’ indicator to measure progress towards this target is violent deaths per 100,000 people, including homicides, deaths in armed conflict, and other forms of lethal violence.

This indicator is based on well-established methodologies, is comparable across settings, and is less subject to manipulation than some other security, safety and justice indicators. Violent death rates are of course only one indicator, but they can be a proxy for overall levels of security and safety. Other important indicators (especially in particular contexts) could focus on the prevalence of rape and other forms of sexual violence, suicide rates, and recruitment of children into armed forces and armed groups, although these indicators suffer to different degrees from data collection, comparability and conceptual concerns.

A second target could focus on *‘enhancing the capacity, professionalism, accountability of security, police and justice institutions.’* Establishing effective and accountable justice and security institutions based on the rule of law is crucial to reducing the risk of armed violence. When security and justice institutions are weak or absent, individuals and communities may turn to violence as a coping strategy to seek remedies for their grievances. By contrast, in a state with well-functioning and accountable justice and security systems, the cost of resorting to violence to meet political, economic, and justice objectives is prohibitively high.

A third target could focus on *‘enhancing equity and social cohesion and ensur[ing] adequate formal and informal mechanisms are in place to manage disputes peacefully’*. The legitimacy of state institutions in the eyes of society, relations between different groups in society, and equitable access to services for individuals and communities have been identified as important factors to reduce the risk of insecurity and violence and should be highlighted with a specific target.

Indicators of the ‘objective’ situation (the first target) should be accompanied by indicators of capacities to address the problem, and of public perceptions (UNDP, 2013, p.1). The *institutional* dimension of targets 2 and 3, for example, focuses on the formal laws, informal norms and practices, means of enforcement, and organizational structures of institutions such as the police or the justice systems. Annexes 2 and 3 provide details of the suggested targets and indicators for objective as well as institutional capacities and public perceptions, and indicate in schematic form some of the issues associated with different indicators.

A goal on “stable and peaceful societies” also needs to be supported by relevant targets distributed in other relevant goals, especially those dealing with governance and justice issues, management of natural resources or external stress factors.

The global consultations and expert meetings¹⁴ conducted out so far have shown that a standalone universal goal on violence and insecurity is possible and desirable, especially since it will capture issues and challenges not included in other goals and targets. But such a goal should be focused on clear and relatively uncontroversial concepts, include specific targets focusing on key risk factors, and have operationally feasible and reliable indicators. Goals and targets should be universal, with shared indicators, but with timeframes and steps for reaching targets potentially adjusted to country contexts. As progress towards the realization of targets and goals cannot always be measured by a single indicator, it may be useful to use baskets of indicators to monitoring peace, violence and insecurity in the new framework. These baskets should combine indicators of the ‘objective’ situation, of public perceptions, and of capacities to address the problem (UNDP, 2013, p.1). Geographic, temporal and demographic disaggregation is also critical for producing a robust evidence base on which to develop practical programmes and policies.

In the expert meeting held in Vienna on 24th and 25th June 2013 as part of the global thematic consultations on the post-2015 framework, a matrix has been developed to assess the reliability and utility of goals and targets in the areas of security and justice. It differentiates between indicators that are internationally applicable and comparable (Global, ‘G’) or more applicable in certain national contexts (National, ‘N’) and between indicators for which there are few methodological issues and concerns (Tier 1) and those where significant differences or uncertainties in methodological approach or data collection persist (Tier 2).

	1	2
G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well-established methodology Generally applicable to all countries Comparable across different countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing methodology Generally applicable to all countries Comparable across different countries
N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well-established methodology More relevant for certain country contexts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing methodology More relevant for certain country contexts

Source: UNDP, 2013 a

Annex 3 presents a variety of targets and indicators, at both the global and national level, that would fit with a universal security and justice goal.

Building International Consensus on Armed Violence and Development

The 2000 Millennium Declaration was a landmark document that set the ground for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The eight MDGs were to provide relevant and robust measures of progress towards these commitments; however, they did not include goals related to peace, security and disarmament, despite these issues being prominent in the Declaration. The international agenda has, however, evolved since 2000. A wide variety of initiatives and stakeholders have recognized the importance of violence reduction and security promotion as a critical contribution to development processes. These processes have been supported by several authoritative reports highlighting the devastating impacts of armed violence on development, including the *Global Burden of Armed Violence* reports (2008, 2011), the World Bank’s *World Development Report 2011 on “Conflict, Security and Development,”* and the UNODC 2011 *Global Study on Homicide*.

Yet fragmentation of the available information and tools within specific communities (disarmament, development, public health, crime prevention) remains an obstacle to a more comprehensive approach to security promotion and violence reduction as a contribution to sustainable development.

The 2006 *Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development*, a high-level diplomatic initiative supported by 112 states and civil society actors, aims to achieve measurable reductions in the global burden of armed violence by 2015 (and beyond). Within this framework, the UN General Assembly in 2008 adopted a consensus resolution on *Promoting Development through the Reduction and Prevention of Armed Violence (A/RES/63/23)* which called on the Secretary-General to seek the views of the member states on the interrelations between armed violence and development. The Secretary-General's subsequent report on *Promoting Development through the Reduction and Prevention of Armed Violence (A/64/228)* recognizes that armed violence undermines development and constitutes an impediment to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Building on these efforts, the government of Norway supported the development of the *Oslo Commitments*, adopted by 61 states in 2010, which affirm that armed violence and development are closely linked and that countries should include armed violence reduction and prevention in MDG achievement strategies.¹⁵

At the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan in November 2011, 39 developing countries, bilateral and multilateral donors, and the UN Development Group endorsed an agreement on a new global direction for engagement with fragile states, including those facing high levels of armed violence. The *New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States*¹⁶ sets out five "peacebuilding and statebuilding" (PSGs) goals to give clarity to the priorities in fragile states (see Annex 1), and commits signatories to work towards full consideration of the PSGs in the post-MDG development framework beyond 2015.

The *UN Security Council* has also discussed aspects of security promotion and armed violence reduction on several occasions, and in 2010 it underlined "the necessity to address the root causes of conflicts, taking into account that development, peace and security and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing" (S/PRST/2010/18). Particularly relevant is the "High Level Open Debate on the interdependence between security and development" organised on 11 February 2011, under the presidency of Brazil, which stressed the importance reducing criminal violence and addressing the proliferation of small arms.¹⁷ More recently (June 2013), the Security Council, debating the issue of "women, peace and security," stressed the need not to overlook "the inter-linkage between security, development and sustainable peace."¹⁸

In 2012, the UN General Assembly also underlined the strong and mutually reinforcing relationship between development and rule of law and stressed that "the advancement of the rule of law at the national and international levels is essential for sustained and inclusive economic growth, sustainable development, the eradication of poverty and hunger and the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development ..." (A/Res/67/1).¹⁹ Gender-based violence and its impact on development have also been addressed in various forums, including in the 66th *World Health Assembly* (May 2013). Seven countries – Belgium, India, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, United States, and Zambia – adopted a Statement on "Addressing Violence against Women" and called upon countries to "show our collective commitment to addressing interpersonal violence (...) to address this important health issue, particularly for women and girls."²⁰

These initiatives, although often focusing on a particular domain and addressing specific constituencies, all highlight the need to adopt a comprehensive approach to violence, insecurity and development, and to provide a policy frame that addresses the social and economic risk factors associated with insecurity and

violence, the quality and capacities of institutions, and the positive role that particular groups such as women and youth can play in peace and security promotion.

Armed violence is a global concern, and not an issue important only for a specific group of countries affected by or dealing with the consequences of armed conflict. However, low- and middle-income countries bear a disproportionate share of the burden of armed violence. Armed violence reduction and security promotion thus needs to be recognized as a basic human need and a development issue, and not only a matter for security policy or law enforcement.

Annex 1

Suggestions for Security Promotion and Violence Reduction Goals

Geneva Declaration's Goals for Armed Violence Reduction

Goal 1: Reduce the number of people physically harmed from armed violence

Goal 2: Reduce the number of people and groups affected by armed violence

Goal 3: Strengthen institutional responses to prevent and reduce armed violence

Source: Geneva Declaration Secretariat (2010), Measuring and Monitoring Armed Violence: Goals, Targets and Indicators

The New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States: Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals

Goal 1: Fostering inclusive political settlements and conflict resolution;

Goal 2: Establishing and strengthening security;

Goal 3: Addressing injustices and increasing access to justice;

Goal 4: Generating employment and improving livelihoods; and

Goal 5: Strengthening management capacity and accountability to deliver services.

Source: International Dialogue for Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (2011)

Potential Goals in the post-2015 Architecture

The Global Thematic Consultation on Conflict, Violence and Disaster: Possible Goals on 'Violence and Security'

Goal 1: Reduce violence and promote sustainable peace and freedom from fear

Goal 2: Protect children and youth from violence

Goal 3: Eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls

High-Level Panel Report

Goal 11: Ensure Stable and Peaceful Societies

Source: United Nations, 2013

Sustainable Development Solutions Network Report: Specific Targets within SDGs

Under Goal 1: Target 1c: Provide enhanced support for highly vulnerable states and Least Developed Countries, to address the structural challenges facing those countries, including violence and conflict.

Under Goal 4: Target 4c: Prevent and eliminate violence against individuals, especially women and girls

ANNEX 2
Goal: Ensure a Safe and Peaceful Society (Report of the Expert Meeting on an Accountability Framework for Conflict, Violence, Governance and Disaster and the post-2015 Development Agenda (New York, 18-19 June 2013))

Targets	Indicators	Source / Data Issues
Target 1: Reduce and prevent violent deaths per 100,000 people by x and eliminate all forms of violence against children, women and other vulnerable groups. ¹	1a. Intentional homicide rate per 100,000	Disaggregated by age, sex, social groups, time, region, and income. Reliable measurement not possible with the current stock of data
	1b. Direct deaths from armed conflict per 100,000	
	1c. Suicide rate per 100,000 ²	
	1d. Violent injury per 100,000 ³	
	1e. Percentage of citizens who feel safe	
	1f. Number of children recruited by armed forces and non-state armed groups	
	1g. Rape and other forms of sexual violence per 100,000	
	1h. Rate of child maltreatment ⁴	
Target 2: Enhance the capacity, professionalism, accountability of security, police and justice institutions. ⁵	2a. Percentage of the population who express confidence in police and justice institutions ⁶	Perception Survey Disaggregated by age, gender, social groups, time, region, and income.
	2b. Degree of civilian and parliamentary oversight of security institutions and budgets which are public	Expert Survey
	2c. Percentage of security, police and justice personnel prosecuted over the total number of reported cases of misconduct	Administrative Data
	2d. Number of police and judicial sector personnel (qualified judges, magistrates, prosecutors, defense attorneys) per 100,000 and distribution across the territory. ⁷	Administrative Data
	2e. Ratio of formal cases filed to cases resolved per year ⁸	
Target 3: Enhance equity and social cohesion and ensure adequate formal and informal mechanisms are in place to manage disputes peacefully	3a. Degree of equitable access to, resourcing of, and outcomes from public services	Perception and Administrative Data Disaggregated by age, gender, social groups, time, region, and income.
	3b. Level of trust and tolerance within society	
	3c. Perceptions of discrimination	
	3d. Degree to which there are effective formal or informal mechanisms and programs in place to prevent and resolve disputes peacefully	

¹ Percentage agreed by national governments. States may give consideration to a global target.

² Possibly belongs under public health targets.

³ There are serious data limitations and differing definitions (inclusive political difficulties) across countries. Participants strongly recommend the strengthening of statistical capacity to create a data revolution.

⁴ Participants stressed difficulties in practical measurement.

⁵ In line with the lessons learnt from some of the existing MDGs, concern was expressed about framing this target in terms of capacities which are assumed to lead to a desired outcome, rather than as the outcome itself. The outcome should be public safety/security, and developing capacity, professionalism and accountability of security, police and justice institutions. It should be measured by indicators of capacity that sit alongside indicators on levels of public security and confidence.

⁶ The International dialogue Statebuilding and Peacebuilding indicators were used as a 'starting point'. It should also be based on the need to capture trust in institutions.

⁷ Identifying targets or appropriate levels by countries may be necessary to not simply encourage a higher number of police.

⁸ Some participants suggested the need to focus this kind of indicator on the achievement of justice outcomes by focusing on the ratio of persons convicted by due process to the total number of perpetrators (as measured by victimization surveys).

Annex 3 Security and Justice Goals, Targets and Indicators (Vienna Expert Meeting, UNDP, 2013a, Figure 5)

Goal 11: Ensure Stable and Peaceful Societies (as formulated by the UNODC expert meeting report, “Accounting for Security and Justice in the Post-2015 Development Agenda,” draft of 27 August 2013.

Target: Reduce and prevent violent deaths per 100’000 by x and eliminate all forms of violence against children

G	Intentional homicide rate per 100’000 population	Reported incidents of violence against children per 100’000
	Percentage of the population who feel safe in their own neighbourhood after dark	Percentage of detained children who die in detention
	Percentage of the adult population who have experienced physical or sexual violence within the last 12 months	Percentage of children who have experienced physical or sexual violence
N	Direct deaths from armed conflict per 100’000 population	Indirect Deaths from armed conflict per 100’000 population
	Percentage of persons convicted of a violent crime who have previously been convicted of a violent crime within the past five years (recidivism)	

Target: Enhance the capacity, professionalism, accountability, security, police and justice institutions

G	Percentage of people who paid a bribe to a security, police or justice official during the last 12 months	Percentage of population who express confidence in police
	Number of deaths in custody per 100,000 persons detained within the last 12 months	Percentage of prisoners who report having experienced physical or sexual victimization while imprisoned over the past 6 months
	Number of police and justice personnel per 100’000 population	
N		Proportion of violent criminal cases formally initiated that are resolved

Target: Ensure justice institutions are accessible, independent, well-resourced and respect due-process rights

G	Percentage of total detainees in pre-sentence detention	Percentage of defendants in criminal cases who are represented in court by legal counsel or by non-lawyers, where relevant
	Percentage of victims of violent crimes who reported victimization to law enforcement or other authorities	Average length of time spent in pre-sentence detention
N		Number of children in detention per 100’000 child population
		Proportion of businesses expressing confidence in enforceability of contracts in national courts
		Percentage of criminal cases decided upon within a timeframe of 1 year (first instance)

Target: Stem the stressors that lead to violence and conflict, including those related to organized crime

G	Percentage of persons and business who report being a victim of extortion	Level of global production of cocaine and opium
N	Intentional homicide by firearm rate per 100,000 population	Value of illicit economy as a percentage of GDP
		Percentage of people who have experienced what they consider racially or ethnically-motivated violence
		Percentage of the elements mandated by the UNTOC and its protocols that are included in domestic legislation

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Endnotes

¹ The Global Burden of Armed Violence database on lethal violence covers 2004–09: These deaths include 396,000 intentional homicides, 55,000 direct conflict deaths, 54,000 ‘unintentional’ homicides, and 21,000 killings during legal interventions (GD Secretariat, 2011, p. 4).

² Homicide rates are categorized in three intervals: low (≤ 7.25 per 100,000), high (7.26–18.57 per 100,000), and very high (> 18.57 per 100,000) (GD Secretariat, 2011, p. 151).

³ According to the OECD (2007, p. 2), states are fragile when ‘state structures lack political will and/or capacity to provide the basic functions needed for poverty reduction, development and to safeguard the security and human rights of their populations’. The World Bank (2012b) ‘defines a set of fragile situations. A fragile situation is defined as having either: a) a composite World Bank, African Development Bank and Asian Development Bank Country Policy and Institutional Assessment rating of 3.2 or less; or b) the presence of a United Nations and/or regional peace-keeping or peace-building mission ... with the exclusion of border monitoring operations, during the past three years’.

⁴ Measured as the population living below USD 1 per day.

⁵ Among the 97 low- and lower middle-income countries, 31 report high and 10 very high homicide rates. Among the 64 high-income countries, 4 report high and 3 very high homicide rates (GD Secretariat, 2011, p. 153); using the classification of countries by income group is from the World Bank (2012a).

⁶ The analysis considered the net enrolment ratio in primary school and literacy rates of 15–24-year-olds.

⁷ There is an association between lethal violence and the share of women working in the non-agricultural sector, and with the ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education.

⁸ http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/presscenter/speeches/2013/08/19/speech-helen-clark-at-2013-robert-chapman-lecture-on-beyond-the-millennium-development-goals-/#.UHVAb_8LW0.twitter

⁹ The other dimensions being: inclusive social development, inclusive economic development, environmental sustainability.

¹⁰ <http://www.un.org/sg/management/hlpost2015.shtml> . United Nations (2013), A New Global Partnership: Eradicate Poverty and Transform Economies Through Sustainable Development. New York. The five HLP transformative shifts are: Leave No One Behind; Put Sustainable Development at the Core; Transform Economies for Jobs and Inclusive Growth; Build Peace and Effective, Open and Accountable Institutions for All; Forge a New Global Partnership (United Nations, 2013).

¹¹ The Global Thematic Consultations on Conflict, Violence and Disaster, and the Post-2015 Agenda, Draft Synthesis Report, 11 March 2013. The consultation was co-led by UNDP, UNPBSO, UNICEF and UNISDR with the support from the Governments of Finland, Indonesia, Liberia and Panama. Participants cautioned against a single goal to include conflict, violence, and disaster, warning against lumping a relatively non-controversial theme such violence and disaster with politically sensitive issues such as conflict and fragility.

¹² <http://www.presidentri.go.id/index.php/eng/pidato/2012/12/13/2018.html> (accessed 14.08.2013)

¹³ Sanctity of life and freedom from fear are enshrined in the Universal Declaration and the Millennium Declaration. See <http://www.theglobalobservatory.org/analysis/382-why-personal-security-should-be-part-of-the-post-2015-development-agenda.html>.

¹⁴ Two expert meetings have been organized in Glen Cove (18-19 June 2013) on ‘An Accountability Framework for Conflict, Violence, Governance and Disaster in the Post-2015 Development Agenda’ and in Vienna, Austria (24-25 June 2013) on ‘Accounting for Security and Justice in the Post-2015 Development Agenda’.

¹⁵ <http://www.osloconferencearmedviolence.no/>

¹⁶ The New Deal has been developed by the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (ID) which comprises g7+ group of fragile states and the International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF). See: <http://www.pbsdialogue.org/>

¹⁷ <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2011/sc10172.doc.htm>

¹⁸ <http://www.un.int/brazil/speech/13d-lafm-CSNU-Women-Peace-Security.html>

¹⁹ See United Nations General Assembly, 2012. Resolution A/Res/67/1 on Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, 30 November 2012, para. 7.

²⁰ http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/wha_outcome_statement.pdf