

# GOAL 16

TE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETI  
LE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE A  
ID BUILD EFFECTI

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## SDGs Indicators and Targets – Goal16

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# GOAL 16

PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

More at [sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgsproposal](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgsproposal)

# Goal 16



- *Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels (A/68/670)*
- Broad language, a variety of targets
- Avoided the words ‘security’ or ‘safety’
- Linked peace promotion to sustainable development.
- Will need specific indicators



# Peaceful and inclusive societies: Language from SG synthesis report

- Freedom from want and fear
- Safeguards to protect personal security
- Rule of law
- Strengthening institutions
- Fair justice systems
- Fight corruption
- Curb illicit financial flows
- Combat money laundering and tax evasion
- Recover stolen and hidden assets



# Peaceful and inclusive societies: Language from SG synthesis report (cont)

- Overcome state fragility
- Support internally displaced persons
- Contribute to resilience of people and communities
- Free, active and meaningful engagement of civil society

And of course

- Elimination of violence against or exploitation of women and girls



# Peaceful and inclusive societies: Language from SG synthesis report (cont)

- Broader, deeper and more precise metrics
- Measurable targets and technically rigorous indicators
- Scale up capacity [...] to produce, collect, disaggregate, analyse, and share data crucial for the new agenda



# Peaceful and inclusive societies

- Priorities
  - States
  - Donors
  - Civil society
  - Beneficiaries
- Capacity
  - Institutions
  - Funding



# Different communities, different language

- Peacebuilding
- State-building
- Criminal justice
- Public health
- Development
- Urban safety
- ...





# Safety and security matter for development: the WB approach



- “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” (World Development Report, 2011, 1).”



# The Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development

- ... ‘achieve, by 2015, measurable reductions in the global burden of armed violence and tangible improvements in human security worldwide’ (GD Secretariat, 2006)



# Unpacking terminology, revealing complexity

- Fragility
  - Fragile states
  - Fragile situations
- Conflict
- State collapse
- Threats
- Terrorist attacks
- Violent extremism
- Security
- Safety
- Crime
  - Large-scale, organized crime
  - Transnational organized crime
  - Criminal violence
- Violence
  - Interpersonal violence
  - Injury
- Armed violence

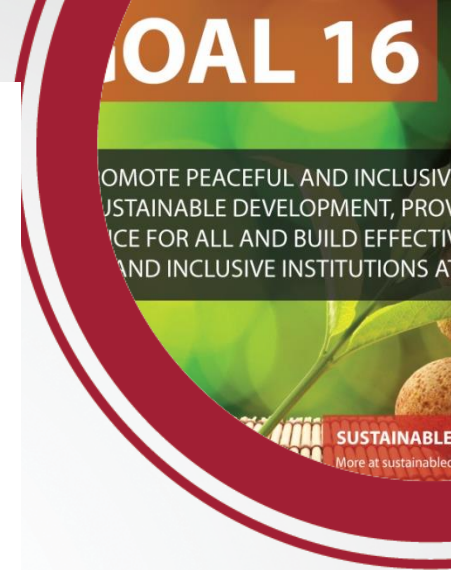
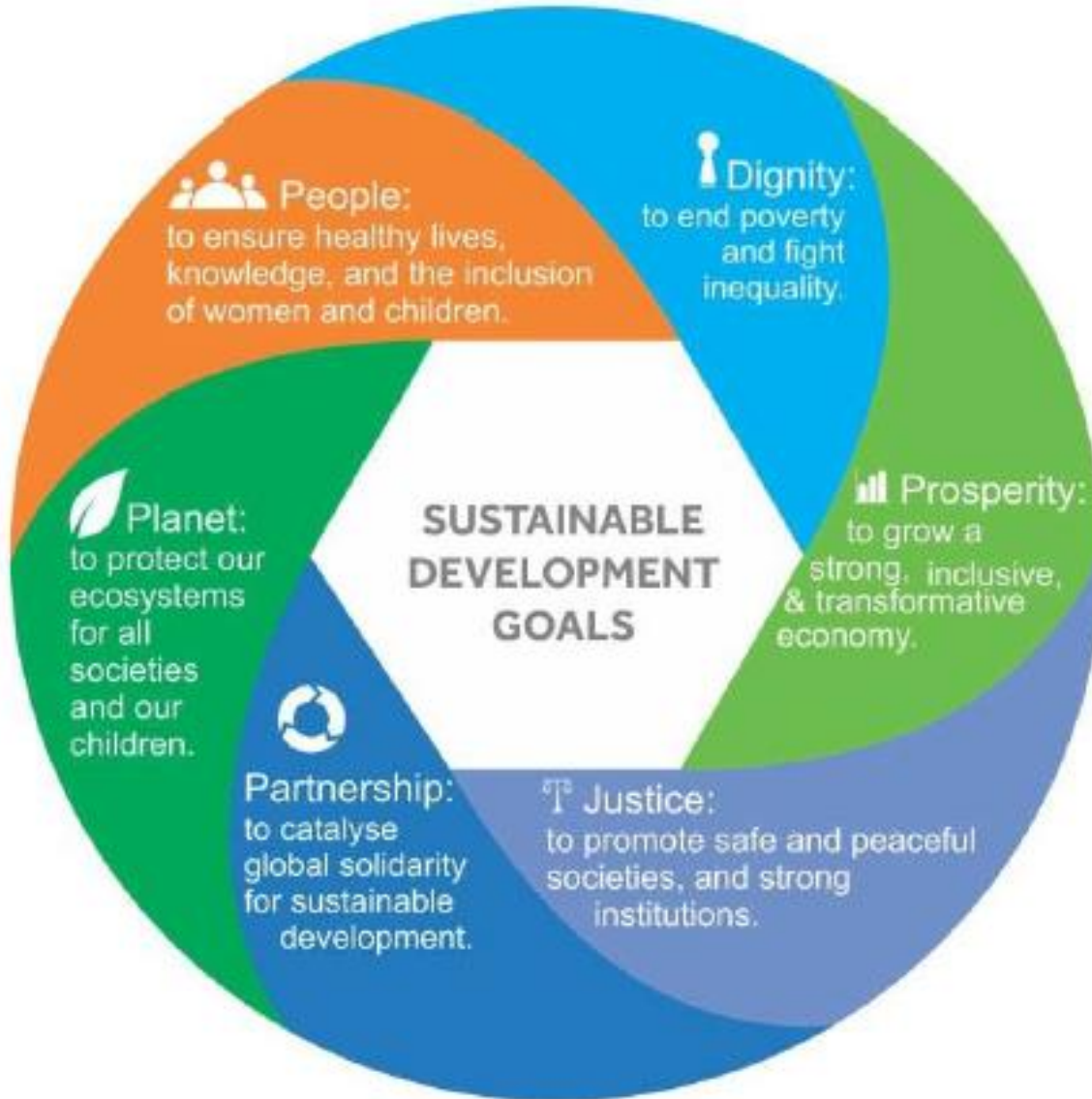


# However...

- There is consensus that there is a negative (and mutually reinforcing) link between violence, insecurity, and development.
- There is an emerging agreement that peace, security and governance should play a role in the post-2015 development framework.
- Need for viable goals, targets and indicators



# Six essential elements for delivering the SDGs



*Synthesis Report of the Secretary-General On the Post-2015 Agenda*

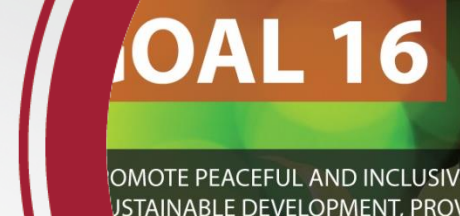


# Violence reduction as a target? Violent deaths as indicator?

- Current Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related deaths everywhere (A/68/970)
- ‘Violent deaths’ (lethal violence) as an indicator:
  - applicable to, and comparable across, all countries,
  - clearly linked to the goal and target(s)
  - collectable, within the capacity of states and other relevant organizations
  - based on a well-established methodology,
  - ‘go(es) beyond advocacy to policy, providing support for the debate, implementation and assessment of policy.’ (UNDP, 2013c; UN Task Team, p 20-21)

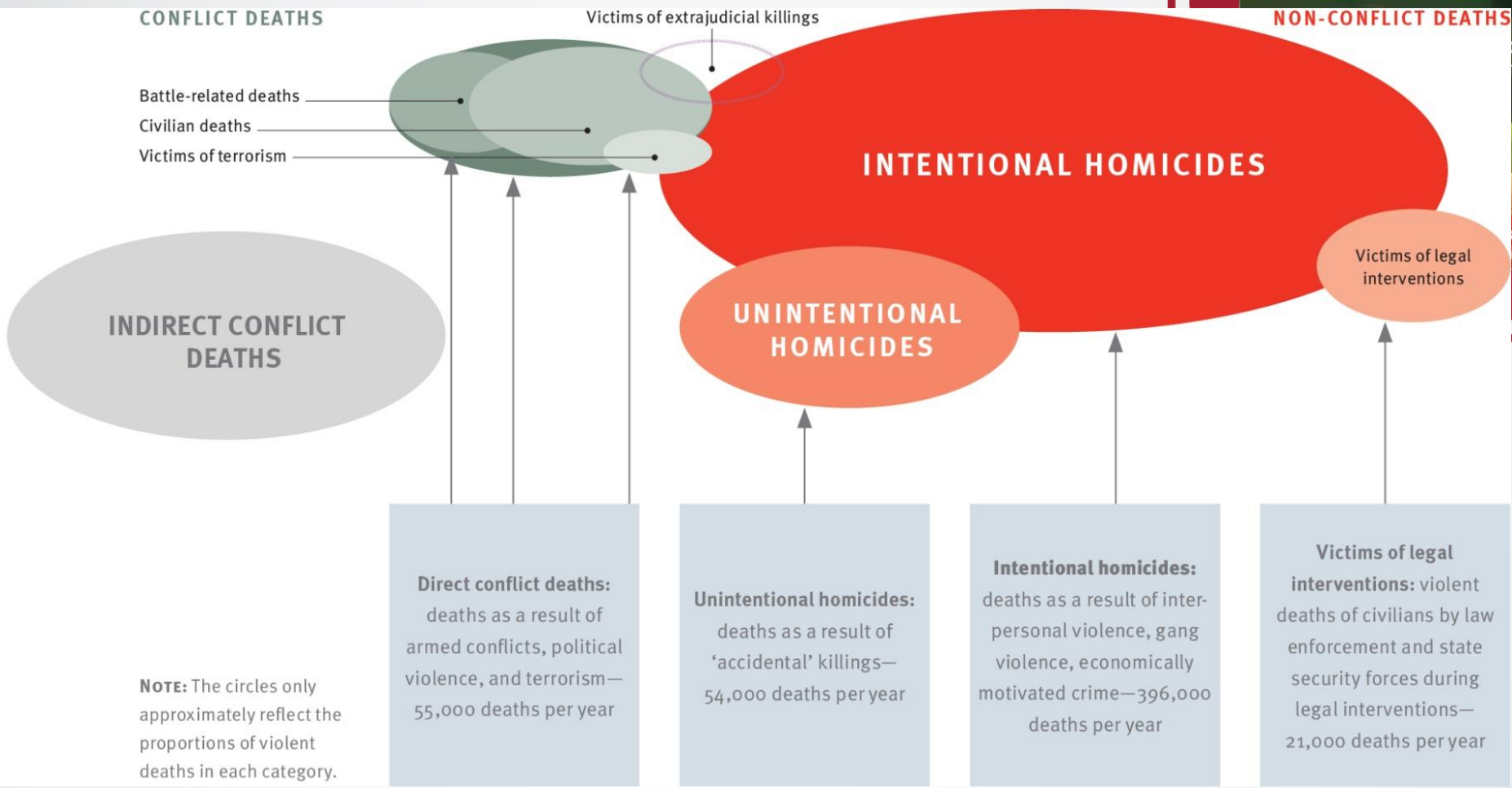


# Measuring violent deaths: how different communities report and measure



Indicator	Definitions	Available International Sources	Available National / Regional Sources
Intentional homicide /Assault Leading to Death	WHO UNODC	UNODC, WHO, International Crime and Violence Observatories data	Police and crime statistics, Public Health statistics, National / Regional Crime and Violence Observatories
Non-intentional homicide	WHO UNODC	WHO, PAHO, UNODC Observatories data.	Police and crime statistics, Public Health statistics
Legal intervention	WHO UNODC	WHO, PAHO, UNODC Observatories data.	Police and crime statistics, Public Health statistics, National Crime and Violence Observatories
Battle-related deaths	UCDP	Uppsala	Local monitoring
One-sided violence	UCDP	Uppsala	Local monitoring
Non-state violence	UCDP	Uppsala	Local monitoring
Casualties of conflict	Every Casualty Counts	Based on local monitoring (Iraq Body Count, UNAMA, Syria Tracker, etc.)	Casualty Recorders such as Syrian Observatory for Human Rights, Conflict Analysis Resource Centre
Direct Conflict Deaths	GBAV	Multiple Sources Approach, Best Estimate	Multiple Sources Approach, Best Estimate
Terrorism victims	GBAV 2011	International databases (NCTC, GTD, IISS)	e.g.South Asia Terrorism Portal (SATP)

### CONFLICT DEATHS



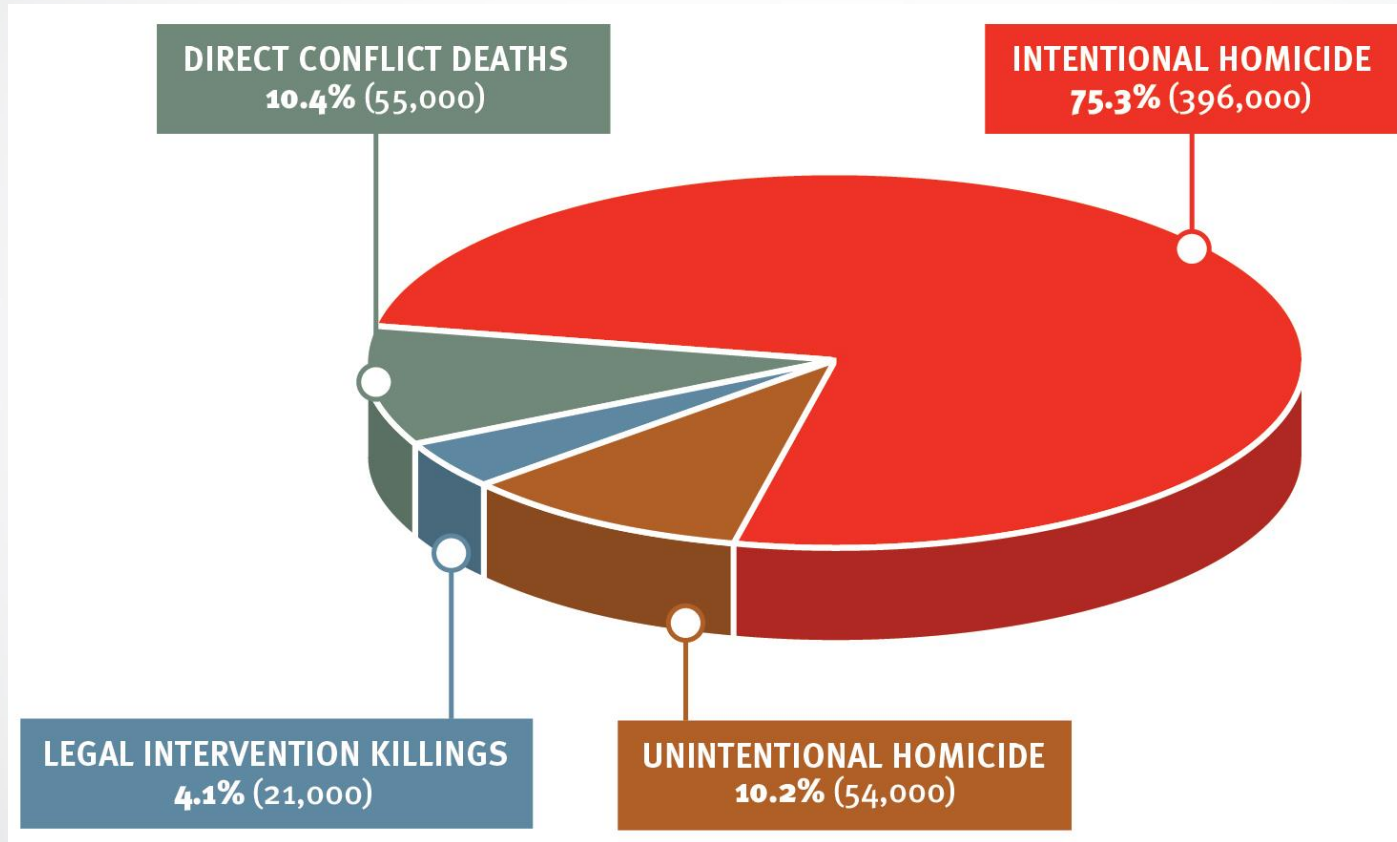
**NOTE:** The circles only approximately reflect the proportions of violent deaths in each category.

Source: Geneva Declaration Secretariat, 2011, 44





# Example of indicator: violent deaths



Source: Geneva Declaration Secretariat, 2011, 70



# Considerations:

- Taking the different elements separately, stories are different
- Not statistically pure but more meaningful
- How perfect should an indicator be?



# Not one, but many indicators with multiple use

- Possibility to look at combined trends of several indicators (towards targets and goals)
- Indicators receive inputs from and return results to different communities
- Capacity building and ownership of indicators distributed among government agencies and other stakeholders (transparency, accountability, inclusion)
- Collective knowledge becomes actionable by different stakeholders (eg, by donors for identifying needs, monitoring and evaluation of programmes)
- Linkage with other SDGs, targets and indicators



Thank you

