

Helpdesk Research Report

Post-2015 governance and peace indicators

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Question

Please identify (a) existing indicators and (b) literature proposing possible new indicators that could be used to measure the targets in illustrative goals 10 and 11 of High Level Panel Report on Post 2015 Development Agenda. Please provide an assessment of the indicators in terms of (i) the extent to which there is evidence that they are conceptually linked to the goal and (ii) the practical considerations of measuring the indicators as a basis for a global framework.

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1. Overview

The post-2015 High Level Panel (HLP) produced a report in May 2013 which outlined their recommendations for moving the development agenda beyond the Millennium Development Goals (UN, 2013). The report contained 11 illustrative goals which the UN might consider for adoption. This report considers potential indicators for the new Goals 10 and 11. The Goals and targets are:

- **10. Ensure Good Governance and Effective Institutions:**
 - 10a: Provide free and universal legal identity, such as birth registrations.
 - 10b: Ensure people enjoy freedom of speech, association, peaceful protest and access to independent media and information.
 - 10c: Increase public participation in political processes and civic engagement at all levels.
 - 10d: Guarantee the public's right to information and access to government data.

- 10e: Reduce bribery and corruption and ensure officials can be held accountable.
- **11. Ensure Stable and Peaceful Societies:**
 - 11a: Reduce violent deaths per 100,000 by x and eliminate all forms of violence against children.
 - 11b: Ensure justice institutions are accessible, independent, well-resourced and respect due-process rights.
 - 11c: Stem the external stressors that lead to conflict, including those related to organised crime.
 - 11d: Enhance the capacity, professionalism and accountability of the security forces, police and judiciary.

The report emphasises that the new goals and targets must be measurable and the authors suggest that all the targets for Goals 10 and 11 do not yet have appropriate measurement indicators, except 10a and 10d. While goals are universal, targets should be set at the national level and should be disaggregated by income, gender, location, age, disability and social group.

There is generally a **strong literature on both themes of governance and peace and security**, and a large number of existing measurement sources which could be used for new goals. Plenty of literature on the post-2015 development agenda identifies governance and peace and security as priorities to address, and occasionally identifies targets. However, much **less literature has identified clear and viable indicators**. Particularly strong areas are in corruption and government transparency, as these have critical academic disciplines already in existence. Access to justice and information are also well developed. Peace and security is slightly less strong than governance, particularly in target 11c on stemming conflict stressors. Nevertheless, the literature shows **a deep consistency over what should be tracked and there are well-developed datasets** which can be merged with the post-MDG process.

This report summarises some of the indicator sets and data sources which have made clear links with the post-2015 process and in some cases with Goals 10 and 11. This brief report signposts various initiatives which could be used, and is not a comprehensive listing of all possible indicators. The report first presents a summary of the data sources suggested in the literature as potentially useable for measuring Goals 10 and 11. Then existing monitoring initiatives which have drawn explicit links with post-2015 are reviewed. Where possible, the report presents evidence on how well these indicators measure Goal 10's targets and how practical they are to use in a global context.

2. Goal 10: Ensure good governance and effective institutions

This goal draws on the UN Declaration of Human Rights and voice and accountability themes. Civil society can play a major role in ensuring good governance, but this requires protection of freedom of speech and media, and especially a diverse independent media (UN, 2013). The HLP takes the broad meaning of 'institutions', as rule, laws, government entities, and social interactions. The goal also draws on anti-corruption, fairness, transparency, including private sector as well as government bodies, particularly in the publication of financial accounts (UN, 2013).

'Good governance' shows up across a broad range of post-2015 literature as a goal or target central to achieving development outcomes. UNDP have produced an overview paper on measuring democracy and good governance in a post-2015 framework (UNDP, 2012), which draws together and briefly presents the

existing indicator sets on this subject. It does not offer a detailed analysis of these indicators but is a useful starting point for collating extant measures. There are a large number of existing indicator sets which measure the broad aims of good governance, and it is highly likely that these can be used directly or adapted for the post-2015 process.

2.1 Data sources

This section collates possible data sources for each of Goal 10’s targets. Many of these sources draw a direct link with the post-2015 process, and these are discussed in the following section. This is not a comprehensive list, but reflects the richness of existing measurement efforts and signposts major institutions working in this area.

GOAL 10: Ensure Good Governance and Effective Institutions	Current measurement sources
10a: Provide free and universal identity, such as birth registrations	Estimates of coverage of birth registration by UN; national government data; UNICEF; World Bank.
10b: Ensure people enjoy freedom of speech, association, peaceful protest and access to independent media and information	Freedom House; Reporters Without Borders; Worldwide Governance Indicators; CIRI; Afrobarometer; UNHCHR; Press Freedom Survey; Human Rights Indicators; Amnesty International; Human Rights Watch; UNESCO.
10c: Increase public participation in political processes and civic engagement at all levels	Objective indicators (registrations, turnout) compiled by IDEA. Some citizen surveys include participation such as Afro Barometer. Other global tracking: CIVICUS Enabling Environment Index; UNHCHR; Human Rights Indicators; Amnesty International; Human Rights Watch; OECD countries Better Life Index; Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) Political Democracy Index; Open Government Partnership; Ibrahim Index of African Governance.
10d: Guarantee the public’s right to information and access to government data	‘Right to Information’ laws and open data policies are available in national administrative records. Global indices could fill the gaps: UNHCHR; Global Right to Information Rating; Open Government Partnership; African Peer Review Mechanism. Surveys – e.g. Open Budget Survey; Global Integrity; OECD Open Government Survey; Open Society Institute Justice Initiative; Revenue Watch Index.

<p>10e: Reduce bribery and corruption and ensure officials can be held accountable</p>	<p>Objective and subjective surveys of accountability processes (e.g. Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability surveys).</p> <p>Judicial Independence Index; Bertelsmann Transformation Index; UN Rule of Law Index; UN Convention against Corruption review process; UNODC; UNDP; World Bank; World Justice Project; Global Integrity Report; Ibrahim Index of African Governance; African Peer Review Mechanism,</p> <p>Corruption surveys – e.g. Global Corruption Barometer; Corruption Perception Index; LAPOP; Afro/Asian/Latino/America/Eurobarometer; East Africa Bribery Index; Bribe-payers Index; Gallup World Poll.</p>
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2.2 Indicators

This section presents indicator sets which explicitly make reference to tracking the broad aim of Goal 10, good governance and effective institutions. Where possible, the report presents evidence on how well these indicators measure Goal 10’s targets and how practical they are to use in a global context.

Worldwide governance indicators

<p>Supporting institution</p>	<p>World Bank</p>
<p>Indicators</p>	<p>Voice and Accountability: perceptions of the extent to which a country's citizens are able to participate in selecting government, as well as freedom of expression, freedom of association, and a free media.</p> <p>Political Stability and Absence of Violence: perceptions of the likelihood that government will be destabilised or overthrown by unconstitutional or violent means, including politically-motivated violence and terrorism.</p> <p>Government Effectiveness: perceptions of the quality of public services; civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures; quality of policy formulation and implementation; and credibility of government's commitment to such policies.</p> <p>Regulatory Quality: perceptions of government’s ability to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private sector development.</p> <p>Rule of Law: perceptions of confidence in and abiding by the rules of society; in particular the quality of contract enforcement, property rights, the police, and the courts, and likelihood of crime and violence.</p>

	<p>Control of Corruption: the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including both petty and grand forms of corruption, as well as elite ‘capture’ of the state.</p> <p>(detailed breakdowns of individual indicators are available online)</p>
What are the sources (and types of sources)?	<p>Composite of 31 sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Surveys of households and firms: 9 data sources including Afrobarometer, Gallup World Poll, and Global Competitiveness Report. ▪ Commercial business information providers: 4 data sources including Economist Intelligence Unit, Global Insight, Political Risk Services. ▪ Non-governmental organisations: 9 data sources including Global Integrity, Freedom House, Reporters Without Borders. ▪ Public sector: 8 data sources including CPIA assessments, EBRD Transition Report, French Ministry of Finance Institutional Profiles Database.
Evidence on conceptual link to Goal 10	<p>No explicit links made, but WGI is often mentioned by post-2015 commentators as a potential avenue for measuring the new governance goal. WGI is criticised by Alina Rocha Menocal as failing to capture what actually helps development¹.</p>
Current scope	Global (215 countries 1996-2012)
Practical considerations	None – already collected at global level
Link	http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home

Mongolian development goal on democratic governance

Supporting institution	Mongolian government; UNDP
Indicators	<p>Mongolia, among other countries, adopted a ninth MDG on democratic governance. Targets and indicators are:</p> <p>Fully respect and uphold the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, ensure the freedom of media and provide the public with free access to information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human Development Index. ▪ Expert evaluation of conformity of Mongolian laws and regulations with international human rights treaties and conventions.

¹ <http://www.thebrokeronline.eu/Blogs/Post-2015-shaping-a-global-agenda/Squaring-the-circle>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Percentage of implementation/enforcement of judicial decisions ▪ Number of attorneys that provide services to poor citizens. ▪ Public perception of political, economic, and financial independence of mass media. ▪ Number of state organisations that regularly place reports of their budgets and expenditures on their websites. <p>Target 23: Mainstream democratic principles and practices into life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public perception of activities of state organisations. ▪ Number of CSOs that have officially participated and expressed their views in the process of developing and approving the state budget. ▪ Percentage of voters that have participated in nominating governors. <p>Target 24: Develop a zero-tolerance environment to corruption in all spheres of society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Index of corruption. ▪ Perception of corruption in political organisations, judicial and law enforcement institutions. ▪ Public perception of corruption in public administration.
What are the sources (and types of sources)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP: Human Development Index. ▪ National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia : Expert assessments. ▪ Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs: Judicial decisions; attorney numbers. ▪ National Statistics Office: public perceptions of freedom of media; of state organisations; of corruption. ▪ Ministry of Finance: organisational budgets online; CSOs participating in state budget. ▪ Cabinet Secretariat: Percentage of voters participating in nominating governors. ▪ Independent Authority Against Corruption: Index of corruption; perceptions of corruption.
Evidence on conceptual link to Goal 10	Strong – this country-level goal is cited by UNDP (2012) as a possible candidate for methods to measure democracy and democratic governance in post-2015. The Brookings Institution notes that the goal does not target central transparency and accountability ² , which are to cornerstones of Goal 10.
Current scope	Mongolia only
Practical considerations	It was developed autonomously by Mongolia and is derived from national priorities and capacities. It is unknown whether the same indicators can be applied to other contexts. UNDP (2012) states that there is a scarcity of good country-level data for governance, and that a regional approach may work

² <http://www.brookings.edu/research/opinions/2013/04/09-mongolia-tuya>

	better. The Brookings Institution criticises the implementation of the goal as lacking leadership and ownership, and having poor outcomes ³ .
Link	UNDP. (2012). <i>Measuring Democracy and Democratic Governance in a post-2015 Development Framework</i> . Discussion Paper. http://www.iagi.org/spip/IMG/pdf/Measuring-Democracy-and-Democratic-Governance.pdf

MDGs 2.0

Supporting institution	The Centre for International Governance Innovation
Indicators	<p>This initiative lists civil and political rights as a separate goal, not specifically linked to good governance. However, the indicators listed here are relevant to the wording of Illustrative Goal 10. Indicators are around both individual participation and government accountability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Percentage of voter turnout in national and local elections ▪ Percentage of voting age population registered to vote ▪ Freedom of expression: Number of journalists and other media persons who reported sanctions, political or corporate pressure for the publication of information. ▪ Freedom of association: freedom to join any political organisation ▪ Number of journalists killed, imprisoned, missing or in exile ▪ Percentage of different minorities in public, private and civil sector bodies ▪ Number of voluntary non-profit organisations registered or with premises in the city (per 10,000 population) ▪ Number of reported extrajudicial killings and disappearances ▪ Number of reported cases of torture and ill-treatment ▪ Number of reported cases of unfair trials ▪ Number of reported cases of political imprisonment ▪ Percentage of people with access to effective mechanisms for redressing violations of their civil rights ▪ Percentage of people who reported experiencing discrimination based on race, gender, age, religion, disability ▪ Number of state organisations that regularly place reports of their budgets and expenditures on their websites ▪ Percentage of people who have been solicited for a bribe in the past 12 months ▪ Bribe Payers Index ▪ Public perception of corruption in public administration ▪ Perception of corruption in political organisations, judicial and law enforcement institutions

³ <http://www.brookings.edu/research/opinions/2013/04/09-mongolia-tuya>

<p>What are the sources (and types of sources)?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA): Percentage of registered population and actual voter turnout. ▪ Cingranelli-Richards Human Rights Data Project (CIRI): Freedom of Assembly and Association Index. ▪ Afrobarometer: Freedom of association ▪ Committee to Protect Journalists: Journalists killed, imprisoned, missing or in exile. ▪ Amnesty International/CIRI: Reported extrajudicial killings and disappearances; torture and ill-treatment; political imprisonment ▪ OHCHR: reported cases of unfair trials. ▪ Transparency International: Percentage of people solicited for a bribe in the past 12 months; Bribe Payers Index.
<p>Evidence on conceptual link to Goal 10</p>	<p>Strong – this is proposed as a new goal for post-2015. Draws on the Millennium Declaration and UN 2012 report <i>Realizing the Future We Want for All</i>. However, the report presents these indicators as a stand-alone goal on civil and political rights, not under the heading of ‘good governance’.</p> <p>The section on ‘global governance’ (p.25) presents a checklist of questions which could be used as indicators, but it is not clear where these are drawn from or if they are currently collected. The section focuses on a ‘fair and equitable’ rule-based system for the global economy, rather than domestic government, and suggests a few potential indicators. This does not map on to Illustrative Goal 10.</p>
<p>Current scope</p>	<p>National and global level data is currently collected on civil and political rights.</p>
<p>Practical considerations</p>	<p>Structural and process indicators are easier to measure than outcome indicators. Major data gaps. Much data can only be derived from perception surveys. Independent analysis from actors outside government is essential to ensure reliability of data. Reported violations are likely to be a misleadingly small number. There is much latent bias in surveys on this issue.</p>
<p>Link</p>	<p>Bates-Eamer, N., Carin, B., Ha Lee, M. and Lim, W., with Kapila, M. (2012). <i>Post-2015 Development Agenda: Goals, Targets and Indicators, special report</i>. The Centre for International Governance Innovation and the Korea Development Institute. http://www.cigionline.org/sites/default/files/MDG_Post_2015v3.pdf</p>

Empowering governance

Supporting institution	CAFOD
Indicators	<p>CAFOD suggest three new goals as part of the post-2015 consultation process. Goal 1 is on good governance.</p> <p>Example Goal 1: Empowering Governance – Poor women and men participate in and influence decisions that affect their lives</p> <p>Participatory indicator: Qualitative participatory research on whether people feel their participation is impacting on decision-making</p> <p>Target 1A: The right information: governments ensure transparent access to information from private and public sectors to enable accountability of decision-making and use of resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Governments releasing relevant and timely data on spending ▪ Donors releasing data to IATI standards ▪ Funding for improved data collection and availability ▪ Private sector transparency indicators set by governments that highlight transfer pricing and how natural resources, revenues and ownership are allocated, with a link to contract transparency <p>Target 1B: Enabling participation: Governments create an enabling environment so that women and men can participate in and influence decisions by the private and public sectors that affect their lives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation of civil society, especially vulnerable and marginalised groups, in policy making at different levels. ▪ Free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples and communities directly affected by natural resource projects. ▪ Freedom of expression and information ▪ Freedom of association and assembly <p>Target 1C: Access to justice: poor women and men have meaningful redress if things go wrong</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor women and men can use the legal system ▪ Poor women and men can overcome practical and legal barriers ▪ Recourse to genuine appeal mechanisms to challenge decisions
What are the sources (and types of sources)?	None given
Evidence on conceptual link to Goal 10	Strong – these goals are given as comment on the post-2015 process

Current scope	None as yet – goals are suggested to be global
Practical considerations	None given
Link	Frecheville, N. and Fischler, B. (2013). <i>Building from the Ground Up: How the foundations of a post-2015 framework should translate into change for people in poverty</i> . CAFOD. http://post2015.files.wordpress.com/2013/04/cafod-building-from-the-ground-up.pdf

3. Goal 11: Ensure stable and peaceful societies

This goal has a mixed focus on working towards stability; ending violence against children; and ensuring justice institutions are strengthened. Violence against women is mentioned in plenty of literature on this goal, but the HLP report has moved this issue to the gender equality goal. Contemporary conflict has blurred boundaries and frequently targets civilians; this goal states that stronger justice and security institutions are paramount to mitigating conflict stressors (UN, 2013). The international community must take a long-term view (10-15 years) and work towards stability through jobs, social cohesion and basic services (UN, 2013). Several reports in the literature reviewed for this report have conflated these goals with Goal 10, as the institutional strengthening aims are similar to the good governance aims.

3.1 Data sources

This section collates possible data sources for each of Goal 11's targets. Many of these sources draw a direct link with the post-2015 process, and these are discussed in the following section. This is not a comprehensive list, but reflects the richness of existing measurement efforts and signposts major institutions working in this area.

GOAL 11. Ensure Stable and Peaceful Societies	Current measurement sources
11a. Reduce violent deaths per 100,000 by x and eliminate all forms of violence against children	<p>Range of data on homicides and conflict deaths available: UNODC, Uppsala Conflict Data Programme, Small Arms Survey, UN/WHO Global Burden of Armed Conflict/Violence/Disease/Injuries; Global Campaign for Violence Prevention; New Deal; Peace Research Institute Oslo; CIRI; International Prevention Research Institution; International Institute for Strategic Studies; Global Peace Index.</p> <p>Violence against children: UNICEF & WHO regularly track; UNODC tracks VAC in the criminal justice system; International Child Abuse Screening Tools; Child Soldiers Coalition.</p>

<p>11b. Ensure justice institutions are accessible, independent, well-resourced and respect due-process rights</p>	<p>World Justice Project Rule of Law Index; World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators; Freedom House; World Economic Forum; Bertelsman Transformation Index; Judicial Independence Score; Gallup; New Deal; UNODC; Afrobarometer; Hague Model of Access to Justice; Ibrahim Index of African Governance. UNSCR 1325 requires gender-sensitivity, i.e. women have equal access (UN Women, 2012).</p>
<p>11c. Stem the external stressors that lead to conflict, including those related to organised crime</p>	<p>Levels of illicit financial flows; UNODC data on drugs & crime; UN, PRIO & SIPRI data on arms transfer and trafficking; World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators; number refugees/IDPs; New Deal; Global Peace Index; percentage of ODA to strategies for armed violence prevention and reduction</p>
<p>11d. Enhance the capacity, professionalism and accountability of the security forces, police and judiciary</p>	<p>World Justice Project; UN Rule of Law Index; World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators; New Deal; Vera Institute of Justice; Bertelsmann Transformation Index; Afrobarometer; Judicial Independence Score. UNSCR 1325 requires that numbers of women serving are counted (UN Women, 2012)</p>

3.2 Indicators

This section presents indicator sets which explicitly make reference to tracking the broad aim of Goal 11, stable and peaceful societies. Where possible, the report presents evidence on how well these indicators measure Goal 10’s targets and how practical they are to use in a global context.

New Deal/Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals

<p>Supporting institution</p>	<p>International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding; G7+ (17 fragile states); OECD</p>
<p>Indicators</p>	<p>Legitimate politics: foster inclusive political settlements and conflict resolution.</p> <p>Security: establish and strengthen citizen security.</p> <p>Economic foundations: generate employment and improve livelihoods.</p> <p>Justice: address injustices and support increasing citizen access to justice.</p> <p>Revenues and services: Manage revenues and build capacity for accountable</p>

	<p>and equitable social service delivery.</p> <p>As of April 2013, precise indicators were still under discussion in a bottom-up, consultative process. An interim list of 34 common indicators is available, with a high level of detail⁴.</p>
What are the sources (and types of sources)?	Varied – proposing to use administrative data; perception surveys; incident reporting; household surveys; expert assessment.
Evidence on conceptual link to Goal 11	PSGs and the New Deal for fragile states have grown out of the Paris and Accra Aid Effectiveness agenda. This had been quite separate from the MDGs and post-2015 process, but from around 2010 is described as being part of the foundations which allow countries to progress towards the MDGs ⁵⁶ . The New Deal is the principal guidelines for engagement in fragile states and will play a key role in forming indicators ⁷ . The New Deal places transparent, accountable government at the heart of its approach and therefore in large part maps on to Goal 10 (Underwood, 2013).
Current scope	Global
Practical considerations	None as yet – indicators are not developed. However, interim indicators are intended for national use to measure progress within a single state. They are not intended to compare countries nor to be used without other development indicators.
Link	http://www.pbsbdialogue.org/

⁴ <http://www.pbsbdialogue.org/documentupload/03%20PSG%20Indicators%20EN.pdf>

⁵ <http://www.newdeal4peace.org/peacebuilding-and-statebuilding-goals/>

⁶ E.g. <http://www.transconflict.com/approach/advocate/bringing-peace-into-the-post-2015-development-framework/>

⁷ <http://www.newdeal4peace.org/peacebuilding-and-statebuilding-goals/>

MDGs 2.0

Supporting institution	The Centre for International Governance Innovation
Indicators	<p>Personal experience of violence: suggests that individual experiences of violence from family and community members and external actors will act as a proxy for emotional and threat of violence. Key categories of violence could be armed conflict, violent crime, domestic and family violence, human trafficking and unlawful detentions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Direct deaths and injuries from crime ▪ Rate of reported violent crimes ▪ Crime victims as proportion of the population <p>Violence against children and domestic violence: Indicators could be based on domestic violence reports, statistics on violence against women and the treatment of migrants, minorities, displaced persons and refugees. Statistics could be presented on the numbers of people physically affected by armed conflict or violence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rate of children recruited by armed groups and violent gangs ▪ Rate of persons subjected to sexual violence ▪ Rate of intimate partner violence ▪ Rate of child abuse <p>Armed conflicts: Indicators could be framed as rates per 100,000 of the general population, and disaggregated by gender, economic group, sub-national administrative units and minority or specific vulnerable groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of conflict-related sexual violence incidents ▪ Number of direct deaths and injuries from armed conflict ▪ Rate of injuries and deaths from land mines, cluster munitions and other explosive remnants of war and improvised explosive devices ▪ Rate of population displacement due to violence ▪ Number of firearm-related casualties ▪ Number of homicides per 100,000 people ▪ Number of gang-related violent incidents <p>Other:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Persons in unlawful detention ▪ Proportion of arrests/detentions declared unlawful by national courts ▪ Persons trafficked from and into a country ▪ Rate of bullying ▪ Military expenditure as proportion of total government expenditure ▪ Rate of population with an elevated perception of fear of violence

<p>What are the sources (and types of sources)?</p>	<p>Some databases exist already for some forms of violence, e.g. police reports. Armed violence data is currently unreliable and needs greater standardisation, although databases do exist.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ International Prevention Research Institution/UCDP/International Institute for Strategic Studies/Global Peace Index: direct deaths and injuries from armed conflict ▪ UN: conflict-related sexual violence incidents ▪ Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor: Injuries and deaths from land mines, cluster munitions and other explosive remnants ▪ UNICEF/Child Soldiers Coalition: children recruited by armed groups and violent gangs ▪ International Displacement Monitoring Centre/UN High Commissioner for Refugees: population displacement due to violence ▪ UNODC: reported violent crimes; homicides ▪ Household Survey/WHO/UNICEF: intimate partner violence; child abuse; bullying ▪ OHCHR: unlawful detention, arrests ▪ Stockholm International Peace Research Institute/World Bank: military expenditure ▪ Household Survey/World Gallup Poll/UNODC: population with fear of violence in society
<p>Evidence on conceptual link to Goal 11</p>	<p>Strong – this is proposed as a new goal for post-2015. Draws on the Millennium Declaration and UN 2012 report <i>Realizing the Future We Want for All</i>.</p>
<p>Current scope</p>	<p>National and global level data is currently collected</p>
<p>Practical considerations</p>	<p>Major data gaps. The report notes that some countries may resist adopting indicators on domestic violence and violence against children, as these are culturally sensitive issues and may not reach broad agreement. Data is also quite unreliable for these indicators and there may need to be substantial investment to capture security issues properly.</p>
<p>Link</p>	<p>Bates-Eamer, N., Carin, B., Ha Lee, M. and Lim, W., with Kapila, M. (2012). <i>Post-2015 Development Agenda: Goals, Targets and Indicators, special report</i>. The Centre for International Governance Innovation and the Korea Development Institute. http://www.cigionline.org/sites/default/files/MDG_Post_2015v3.pdf</p>

Saferworld

Supporting institution	Saferworld
Indicators	<p>Saferworld have done comprehensive mapping to develop targets and indicators for a goal or goals which addresses sustainable peace, security and justice/drivers of conflict and violence. They provide a long list of around 60 indicators, divided into perceptions, capacities and ‘objective’ situation, which could be used to measure their targets. This report lists below only the top indicator in each category, for illustrative purposes; for the full list please see the Saferworld paper linked below.</p> <p>All social groups are free from violence and insecurity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the last 12 months, were you assaulted, mugged, or was property or money stolen from you or another household member? ▪ Rule of law score ▪ Deaths due to violence, war, civil conflict and other intentional injuries per 100,000 population <p>Violence against women and girls is eliminated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Percentage of women who have been subject to physical or emotional abuse in the past 12 months ▪ Number of recorded rapes per 100,000 women and girls ▪ Number of spaces in women’s shelters/refuges per head of population <p>End impunity & ensure access to justice for all social groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Do you have confidence in the judicial system and the courts? ▪ Do laws, policies and practices guarantee equal treatment of various segments of the population? ▪ Physical integrity rights score (composite index on levels of extrajudicial killing, disappearance, torture and political imprisonment) <p>Divisions within society are constructively resolved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you must be very careful in dealing with people? ▪ Combined score: people can access and afford civil justice; alternative dispute resolutions are accessible, impartial and effective ▪ Intergroup cohesion score <p>All social groups can express political opinion without fear and participate in the decisions that affect society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Confidence in honesty of elections ▪ Percentage of voting age population registered to vote ▪ Voice and accountability score

	<p>All social groups have fair access to social services and resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the education system or the schools? ▪ Equity of public resource use score ▪ Literacy rate of 15–24 year olds <p>All social groups have opportunities for decent livelihoods & a share in economic growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Do you currently have a job or work, paid or unpaid? ▪ Combined score: building human resources, social protection and labour ▪ Youth unemployment <p>All states manage revenue effectively & corruption is eradicated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Percentage of firms identifying corruption as a major constraint ▪ Open budget index score ▪ Efficiency of revenue mobilisation <p>Eradicate transnational crime & stop the flow of illicit drugs, arms & war commodities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prevalence of drug use among general population ▪ Active cooperation within Interpol ▪ Incidence of involvement of countries’ officials, companies or citizens in arms transfers in violation of UNSC arms embargoes in last 5 years
<p>What are the sources (and types of sources)?</p>	<p>WHO; World Bank Governance Indicators; Gallup; UNODC; EIU; Afrobarometer; World Justice project; Freedom House; IDEA and some have no currently available source. Saferworld has tried to use indicators which are already in existence, and to combine sources so a more reliable picture is produced.</p>
<p>Evidence on conceptual link to Goal 11</p>	<p>Strong – these targets and indicators were developed as part of the post-2015 consultation process.</p> <p>Open Budget Index is assessed by the World Bank (2013) as being appropriate for post-2015 as it is easily accessible and covers a significant number of countries.</p>
<p>Current scope</p>	<p>Mixture of global and national data</p>
<p>Practical considerations</p>	<p>The paper highlights that combining indicators must be done carefully in order to capture real change and causality. It aims to identify indicators which can be applied at a global level and which are universally applicable. It identifies both national-level targets and global factors driving conflict and violence.</p>

Link	Saferworld. (2013). <i>Addressing conflict and violence from 2015: a vision of goals, targets and indicators</i> . Saferworld Briefing. http://www.saferworld.org.uk/downloads/Post-2015-4th-goals,targets-and-indicators-FINAL.pdf
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Geneva Declaration armed violence goals

Supporting institution	Geneva Declaration Secretariat
Indicators	<p>A new set of three goals and eight targets to measure changes in the level of armed violence, and to track its prevention and reduction. The proposed goals, targets and indicators are listed below.</p> <p>Goal 1: Reduce the number of people physically harmed from armed violence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1a. Reduce the number of conflict deaths: Number of direct and indirect conflict deaths ▪ 1b. Reduce the number of non-conflict violent deaths: Rates of intentional homicides and extrajudicial killing per 100,000 population ▪ 1c. Reduce the number of people with non-fatal injuries caused by armed violence: Emergency room visits due to violence-related injuries per 100,000 population; Rate of victimization caused by armed violence per 100,000 population ▪ 1d. Reduce sexual and intimate partner violence: Rate of women subjected to sexual violence; by current or former intimate partner. <p>Goal 2: Reduce the number of people and groups affected by armed violence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2a. Reduce the number of children associated with armed violence: Number of children recruited by military forces; Number of children associated with non-state armed groups and gangs. ▪ 2b. Reduce the number of violence-related refugees and IDPs: Number of violence-related refugees in a foreign territory; Number of violence-related IDPs; Number of violence-related returnees/resettlers. <p>Goal 3: Strengthen institutional responses to prevent and reduce armed violence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3a. Increase the effectiveness and accountability of justice and security systems: Percentage change in reporting rate of armed violence; Percentage change in public confidence in the ability of justice and security providers to contribute to security and safety effectively and fairly; Percentage change in real/perceived judicial/criminal impunity (unresolved violent crimes) ▪ 3b. Increase national investments in armed violence prevention and reduction programmes and related official development assistance:

	Formation of national and local strategies for armed violence prevention and reduction; Creation or strengthening of routine monitoring and surveillance of armed violence in all its forms; Percentage change in bilateral ODA devoted to direct and indirect armed violence prevention and reduction programmes
What are the sources (and types of sources)?	It draws together several different conceptual approaches. Most data is national-level and government-owned.
Evidence on conceptual link to Goal 11	This paper is a result of extensive consultation, responding to the UN's recommendation to monitor armed violence. It is tied to the MDG review process but is an independent attempt to highlight the problem of armed violence rather than a formal contribution to the post-2015 process.
Current scope	Attempts to be global
Practical considerations	There is no international agreement on appropriate baselines against which to measure armed violence; and the lack of common definitions makes cross-country analyses difficult.
Link	Geneva Declaration. (2010). <i>Measuring and Monitoring Armed Violence: Goals, Targets and Indicators</i> . Background Paper, Oslo Conference on Armed Violence, Achieving the Millennium Development Goals, 20-22 April 2010. http://www.genevadeclaration.org/fileadmin/docs/Indicators/Metrics_Paper.pdf

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World Bank. (2013). The Post -2015 MDG Agenda: Should Governance Have a Place? Public Sector and Governance Team, The World Bank.

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Key websites

- Post-2015.org – Tracking future development goals: <http://tracker.post2015.org/>
- UNDP’s Governance Assessment Portal: <http://www.gaportal.org/>
- GATEway – Corruption Assessment Toolbox: <http://gateway.transparency.org>

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