Saferworld briefing

**Working to prevent
violent conflict**

Addressing conflict and violence from 2015
From the High Level Panel report to an accountability framework

This briefing was prepared as an input into consultation meetings hosted by the UN in June 2013 on the accountability framework for the post-2015 development agenda. It adapts analysis previously prepared by Saferworld in light of the publication of the High Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda's report 'A New Global Partnership'. It examines the correspondence between the High Level Panel's report and Saferworld's existing analysis and suggests key ways to build a robust accountability framework, building on and deepening the vision for sustainably addressing conflict and violence set out in the HLP's report. All comments are welcome and should be sent to lattree@saferworld.org.uk

1.   Has the High Level Panel report focused on the right goals and targets for addressing conflict and violence?

As a contribution to the global thematic Consultation on Conflict, Violence and Disasters and the Post-2015 development agenda, one of Saferworld's Issue Papers asked 'what are the key challenges to peacebuilding and development in conflict-affected and fragile contexts?' and 'what works in addressing them?' To answer these questions, we reviewed studies that identify lessons from multiple countries and contexts, together with policy positions that are significant due to their wide circulation, endorsement or innovation. Based on this, we identified a set of key issues for addressing conflict and violence, and developed these into a vision of goals, targets and indicators in an attempt to assist the High Level Panel (HLP) in addressing conflict and violence comprehensively within the post-2015 framework. Comparing the goals and targets from the HLP report to the targets for addressing conflict and violence Saferworld set out in February (see the table annexed to this paper), we are fairly satisfied that, notwithstanding one or two gaps, the High Level Panel has done a good job of including most critical global priorities in its illustrative goal-and-target framework – in a way that corresponds with the global evidence of the key challenges as well as what works in addressing them.

2.   Equality and coherence in the HLP's framework design

Beyond setting out goals and targets that account for most of the building blocks of sustainable peace, a further positive aspect of the HLP report is that it responds to the call made by Saferworld and others, such as the UN Peacebuilding Support Office, that aside from a specific goal on gender equality, other equalities should be "addressed as a cross-cutting issue in the wording of other targets and through the maximum possible disaggregation of indicators".[1] In line with this, the HLP calls for targets upheld by indicators that are disaggregated in new ways:

> "Data must also enable us to reach the neediest, and find out whether they are receiving essential services. This means that data gathered will need to be disaggregated by gender, geography, income, disability, and other categories, to make sure that no group is being left behind." [2]

As the annexed table also shows, the HLP's framework grasps the argument for integrating peace as a dimension: i.e. including a goal that focuses on overcoming aspects of violence, insecurity and injustice that do not fit into other thematic areas, as well as integrating other building blocks of sustainable peace across the new framework. This proposal for integrating peace across the new framework as a 'transformative shift' could initiate "a decisive move towards coherence between actors and sectors and

between local, national and global solutions" that "could bring important multiplier effects for both development and peacebuilding effectiveness".[3] At the same time, designers of the post-2015 accountability framework should take care to ensure that measurement of progress towards reduced violence and greater security (under Goal 11) should not become separated from measurement of progress in other areas that are crucial to sustained peace contained under other goals (in particular Goal 10 on governance).

3.   Two gaps in the HLP's approach

Although the HLP's report is broadly positive, it also contains important gaps that could be addressed in the final post-2015 framework. One or two commentators have begun to point out that while peace, security and justice are clearly *in* focus, this focus is on formal institutions whereas informal justice, dialogue and dispute resolution are left out. These should be part of the post-2015 framework if it is to be comprehensive. A suggested target in this area, 'Divisions within society are constructively resolved', and illustrative indicators that could be further developed to uphold it, are set out here.

Similarly, when it comes to the 'external stresses that lead to conflict', alongside the range of issues that the HLP has raised in this area (illicit flows of drugs, arms, precious minerals and money, etc), a truly open conversation on this topic should include discussion of the security agendas of developed countries. There is a need to critically examine current approaches to counter-terrorism and stabilization, and talk through alternative, less militaristic and more developmental approaches to solving these issues.

4.   Ways to build on the HLP report

Those who accept the evidence and wish for the new framework to address violence and conflict now have an agenda that they can coalesce around and build on. To do this, it will be important to take the outlines given by the HLP to the next level – and this is where a conversation on the accountability framework has a critical role to play. The direction of travel set out by the HLP is broadly the right one, but many of the targets are vague. Therefore **the difficult work must now begin to define targets and indicators for goals 10 and 11, as well as other key targets relevant to peacebuilding, more clearly with credible indicators that are technically and politically feasible**.

In this paper, we offer a contribution to this work in two ways: firstly, we recap on key considerations when looking at indicators to underpin targets that address conflict and violence; secondly, we comment on the individual targets suggested by the HLP and point out relevant options for developing indicators to underpin them.

5.   Getting the indicators right

Developing global indicators that are fit for the purpose of promoting peace, security and justice is a difficult but not impossible task. When measuring progress towards addressing conflict and violence, changes in capacity are not the same as better outcomes – and better outcomes are not enough unless they generate confidence among all social groups. Therefore **no single indicator can in every context tell a full, fair story about progress**. Peace-related commitments in the new framework will need to be monitored using 3-sided indicator baskets that combine:

- Capacity Indicators – is capacity developing to address the key issue?
- 'Objective' Situation[4] Indicators – do statistical measures of actual societal situations show that improvements are being achieved?
- Public Perceptions Indicators – does the public feel that an improvement is occurring?

None of these will by itself present a full, reliable picture; but when combined each indicator type can validate the other, helping to avoid misleading results and perverse incentives. It is therefore crucially important that peacebuilding indicators in the post-2015 framework are not reduced to one or two 'catch-all' proxies that are supposed to show progress in addressing conflict and violence. **Baskets of indicators can provide a valuable picture – single indicators will provide perverse incentives and misleading results**.[5]

Perception-based measures are particularly important for peacebuilding purposes. They can support governments in particular in developing peacebuilding strategies and measures that build confidence by focusing on what the public wants delivered.

An example can help to clarify this: to measure progress in the thematic area of security, increases in capacity of police (such as the number of officers per homicide) are a step in the right direction. As greater security takes time to achieve in practice, **capacity indicators** help show and give credit for the level of effort that is being made to work towards improved security. But the effects of this capacity in terms of improved police performance and increasing security will not be clear unless clarified by improvement in an '**objective' situation** indicator, such as lower rates of violent death per 100,000 population. However, statistics on violent death are of variable reliability, are often politicised, can be manipulated (for example by increasing the official estimate of the country's population), or could be lowered through heavy-handed approaches to security provision that would be cause for concern for human rights/conflict prevention. Therefore, a **perceptions-based indicator** showing how safe the public actually feels can validate trends in the indicators on capacity development and the rate of violent deaths – illustrating whether the ultimate outcome of security provision (meeting public security needs) is actually being attained.

In addition to the overall conceptual approach of reinforcing targets through 3-sided indicator baskets, there are a few further important points to keep in mind when developing indicators on conflict prevention and violence reduction:

- **Disaggregation of indicators** makes it possible to spot differences in access to resources, services and benefits between, for example, racial, ethnic, religious, class, caste, clan, gender, age and income groups. Disaggregation according to refugee/IDP status can also provide important insights. This is crucial: tackling such inequalities is central to achieving fairness and overcoming conflict. Therefore the HLP was right to call for disaggregation of indicators and to suggest that no target be considered met unless it is met for all social groups. To uphold this vision, it will be important to work towards indicators that can be disaggregated. As disaggregation may carry political sensitivities/risks for vulnerable groups, **confidential and impartial data gathering** mechanisms are preferable.[7]

- It is important to **include measurements of different aspects of the issue** being considered in the basket of indicators. For example, in almost all societies where their levels are not minimal, violent deaths predominantly affect males. It would be important to complement an 'objective' security indicator on violent deaths with a target/indicator on incidence of types of insecurity that more often affect women and girls.

- It is also important to **vary the data sources** from which the basket of indicators is to be drawn, in order to strengthen reliability of the overall picture being developed.[8]

- Global indicators need to **uphold progress on a short list of priorities that are genuinely universal**. Some indicators that could be progressive in one context could have unintended, harmful impacts in another: these must be avoided.

Common weaknesses of available data and indices on peace, conflict and violence themes[6]

- Measures that rely on expert opinion carry the risk of subjective bias;
- Surveys need to be standardised across greater numbers of contexts;
- Survey data can be inconsistent across contexts due to factors such as linguistic and cultural difference;
- Many existing surveys do not ask the same questions consistently, are not conducted at regular intervals and are not sufficiently disaggregated by identity group;
- Sensitive issues such as sexual and intimate-partner violence are not easily captured through surveys due to socio-cultural pressures not to report;
- Cross-country comparison of official data can also be misleading depending on capacity, definitions under which different phenomena such as crimes are recorded, differences in reporting rates, political factors, etc;
- Some existing aggregated indices on fragility, peacebuilding, statebuilding or governance have been criticised for questionable weighting of different sub-indicators, over-reliance on expert opinion and arbitrary cut-off points in the data;
- There are often gaps in data for the most unstable contexts, for which data are most needed;
- There are often delays in information becoming available, making real-time and even annual monitoring difficult;
- Some themes are poorly covered by existing metrics: for example, justice, especially informal justice and reconciliatory capacities, inter-group relations, confidence in governance/institutions and factors related to non-state actors, private security actors, organised crime, civil society, community-based actors and local government.

- Although the value of any monitoring process will depend on data quality, an approach that sought to select indicators entirely within the parameters of what is currently measured would amount to a failure of aspiration: **developing capacity to monitor the right things will require changing what we measure and building capacities**.
- Development of capacity to measure progress in the right areas is in fact an urgent priority for operationalising the post-2015 development framework. **More data is available on key peace-related issues than is often assumed**, but there is also broad consensus in existing literature on common weaknesses of the available data sources and indices (see text box on previous page).
- Despite this, Saferworld's work on goals, targets and indicators identified a range of existing metrics together with relevant 'sources' which demonstrate the **feasibility of measuring progress on conflict and violence-related targets**. However, these data sources are not adequate and the exact methodology used, the capacities to gather the data, the range of countries covered and the frequency of measurement may all need to be improved on – just as capacity to measure the previous round of MDGs needed to be built up.[9]

6.   Refining HLP targets and crafting indicators

HLP Report Target
11a. Reduce violent deaths per 100,000 by x and eliminate all forms of violence against children

Comment: This is an important target, but must not be separated from other targets on broader security and justice issues or targets that support better state-society relations. The target largely sets out its own indicator, but it may be advisable to combine this with a broader range of security indicators on such factors as forcible displacement and, crucially, people's perceptions of safety. This may give a more rounded picture of the level of security achieved in reality, and help guard against problems with the quality of data on violent deaths. Although the HLP includes a target on violence against women, it should be noted that violent deaths predominantly affect males, so a separate target and indicators on forms of violence that predominantly affect women are indeed essential. Indicator options on violence and insecurity include:

Perceptions	Capacities	'Objective' situation
In the last 12 months, were you assaulted, mugged, or was property or money stolen from you or another household member? *(Source: Gallup World Poll)*	Rule of law score *(Source: World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators)* Number of convictions over number of police *(Source: UNODC)* Number of security officers and police per violent death *(Source: UNODC, EIU)* Extent to which soldiers/police receive pay and compensation to which they are entitled *(Source: none known; suggested in UN Monitoring Peace Consolidation)*	Deaths due to violence, war, civil conflict and other intentional injuries per 100,000 population *(Source: WHO Global Burden of Disease / Alternative: Homicides per 100,000 population (Source: UNODC))*
Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live? *(Source: Gallup World Poll)*		Rate of population displacement due to violence *(Source: International Displacement Monitoring Centre/UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR))*
How much do you trust the police? *(Source: Arab, Asian, East Asia and Afro-barometers)*		Number of deaths from armed conflict *(Source: Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP)/ IISS)*
Do you have confidence in the military? (Source: Gallup World Poll / Alternative: How much do you trust the army? (Afrobarometer))		Number of children recruited by armed groups and violent gangs per 100,000 population *(Source: none known)*
Percentage of population who believe that they could contact the police to report a crime within 24 hours *(Source: piloted by Vera Institute of Justice)*		Political stability and absence of violence *score (Source: World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators)*
How easy or difficult is it to get help from the police? *(Source: Afrobarometer / Alternative: Difficulty in getting help from the police? (Arab Barometer))*		Total of all recorded crimes per 100,000 people *(Source: UNODC)*
Do the police treat people equally? *(Source: piloted by Vera Institute of Justice)*		
Victimisation (attack, threat or stealing by force) in the past year		

(Source: ICVS)		
Victimisation (sexual assault) in the past year *(Source: International Crime Victims Survey (ICVS))*		
Reliability of police services score *(Source: World Economic Forum - Global Competitiveness Report (WEF-GCR))*		
Perception that the national security forces operate in accordance with the law/in the best interest of the people *(Source: none known; suggested in UN Monitoring Peace Consolidation)*		
Over the past year, how often, if ever, have you or anyone in your family been physically attacked? *(Source: Afrobarometer)*		
Over the past year, how often, if ever, have you or anyone in your family had something stolen from your house? *(Source: Afrobarometer)*		

HLP Report Targets
11b. Ensure justice institutions are accessible, independent, well-resourced and respect due-process rights
11d. Enhance the capacity, professionalism and accountability of the security forces, police and judiciary

Comment: It is very positive that targets have been included on these themes. However, the targets are more focused on strengthening capacities and less on achieving whole-of-sector outcomes than they should be – in contrast with the avowed focus on outcomes in the HLP's illustrative framework. Security and justice targets need to be clearly defined in terms of achieving (human) security and justice for all social groups, and indicators need to be agreed for these targets that include a focus on people's perceptions of whether they are secure and whether justice is being done. Indicator options here include:

Perceptions	Capacities	'Objective' situation
Do you have confidence in the judicial system and the courts? *(Source: Gallup world poll)*	Do laws, policies, and practices guarantee equal treatment of various segments of the population? *(Freedom House - Freedom in the World)*	Physical integrity rights score (composite index on levels of extrajudicial killing, disappearance, torture and political imprisonment) *(Source: Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) database)*
How much do you trust courts of law? *(Source: Afrobarometer)*	Conviction rate (number of persons convicted per recorded/perceived crime) *(Source: UNODC)*	Criminal justice score (including effectiveness, timeliness, impartiality, corruption, due process and rights of the accused) *(Source: World Justice Project)*
In your opinion, how often do ordinary people who break the law go unpunished? *(Source: Afrobarometer)*	Number of judges per violent death *(Source: UNODC)*	
In your opinion, how often do officials who commit crimes go unpunished? *(Source: Afrobarometer)*	Judicial independence score *(Source: WEF-GCR /Bertelsmann Transformation Index (BTI))*	Deaths in police custody *(Source: piloted by Vera Institute of Justice)*
How often has your group been treated unfairly by the government? *(Source: Afrobarometer)*	Ability of poor people to appeal judicial decisions in serious offense cases *(Source: piloted by Vera Institute of Justice)*	Percentage of police complaints resolved *(Source: piloted by Vera Institute of Justice)*
	Separation of powers *(Source: Legatum Foundation's Legatum Prosperity Index)*	Suspension or arbitrary application of the rule of law and widespread violation of human rights score *(Source: Fund for Peace)*
	Property rights & rule-based governance *(Source: World Bank CPIA)*	

A focus on themes of informal justice, dialogue and social cohesion is lacking from goal 11. Indicator options here include:

Perceptions	Capacities	'Objective' situation
Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you must be very careful in dealing with people? *(Source: Afrobarometer / Gallup World Poll / Alternative: Extent to which individuals in society feel they can rely on those whom they have not met before (ISS-ISD))*	Combined score: people can access and afford civil justice; ADRs are accessible, impartial, and effective *(Source: World Justice Project)*	Intergroup cohesion score *(Source: ISS-ISD)*
Acceptance of others' use of violence as a means to an end *(Source: Gallup violence Index / Alternative: Agreement with the statement 'The use of violence is never justified in politics' (Afrobarometer))*	Informal justice score (including effectiveness, timeliness, impartiality and respect for fundamental rights) *(Source: World Justice Project)*	People do not resort to violence to redress personal grievances *(Source: World Justice Project)*
Interpersonal safety and trust score *(Source: ISS-ISD)*	Combined score: the cost of social organisation; how easy it is for individuals to form group associations; likelihood of collective action *(Source: ISS-ISD)*	Number of days to resolve disputes *(Source: World Bank Ease of Doing Business)*
Percentage of people likely to see their culture as superior *(Source: Pew Global Attitudes survey)*	Equity of public resource use score *(Source: World Bank CPIA)*	Reconciliation of conflicts between groups within society, or of contradictions between formal and informal systems of security and justice *(Source: none known; suggested by IDPS)*
Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to live for racial and ethnic minorities? *(Source: Gallup World Poll)*		Level of trust among people and between formerly conflicting groups *(Source: none known; suggested by IDPS)*
Fairness of non-state or informal justice mechanism *(Source: piloted by Vera Institute of Justice)*		
Corruption in the non-state or informal justice mechanism *(Source: piloted by Vera Institute of Justice)*		

HLP Report Targets
11c. Stem the external stressors that lead to conflict, including those related to organised crime
12e Reduce illicit flows and tax evasion and increase stolen-asset recovery by $x

Comment: It is critical to include a credible target on these issues in the post-2015 framework, but the debate must now become much more specific about how much improvement is to be made in all the key areas identified as critical in the HLP's report:

- Illicit drugs flows
- Volatile commodity prices
- Organised crime
- Illicit trade in precious minerals
- Illicit arms flows

For consensus to be reached on practical commitments in these areas that are crucial to policy coherence for development, it is also important that conversations take place at an early stage between diplomats, development policy departments and relevant stakeholders across government in key member states about how these key external stresses can be addressed. Specific indicators on each of these are also needed. Some concrete suggestions include:

Perceptions	Capacities	'Objective' situation
To what extent does organised crime (mafia-oriented racketeering, extortion) impose costs on businesses in your country?	Ratification of the Arms Trade Treaty Active co-operation within Interpol	Adherence to the Arms Trade Treaty/Incidence of involvement of countries' officials, companies or citizens in arms transfers in

(Source: WEF-GCR) If someone in your community wanted to obtain an illegal small arm, how easy would this be? / How would you describe the number of illegal weapons in your community? (*Source: none known; adapted from UN CASA International Small Arms Control Standard 05.10*) Prevalence of drug use among general population (Source: UNODC)	*(Source: Interpol)* Active participation in UN Programme of Action on SALW *(Source: Biting the Bullet Red Book / review of UN documents)* Active participation in the International SALW Marking and Tracing Instrument (*Source: review of reports to the UN*) Active participation in Kimberley process *(Source: review of Kimberley Process data)* Active participation in Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units *(Source: review of Egmont Group documents)* Active participation in Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) or equivalent illicit logging control initiative *(Source: none known)*	violation of UNSC arms embargoes in last 5 years *(Source: review of UN documents)* Incidence of involvement of countries' officials, companies or citizens in trade of diamonds in violation of UN sanctions *(Source: review of UN documents)* Homicide by firearm rate per 100,000 population over homicide rate per 100,000 population *(Source: UNODC)* Drug seizures/laboratory seizures over prevalence of drug use among general population *(Source: UNODC)* Drug-related crime per 100,000 population *(Source: UNODC)* Estimated number of drug-related deaths and rates per million population aged 15-64 *(Source: UNODC)* Profits generated by trafficking in cocaine (*Source: UNODC*) Global criminal proceeds *(Source: UNODC)* Global volume of money laundering *(Source: UNODC)* Ease of access to weapons of minor destruction *(Source: Economist Intelligence Unit)* Anti-money laundering index score (*Source: Basel Institute on Governance*) Volume of illicit financial flows *(Source: Global Financial Integrity)* Global volume of money laundering *(Source: UNODC)* Extractive industries transparency status: compliant, candidate, suspended or other *(Source: Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative)*

HLP Report Target
2a. Prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against girls and women

Comment: Greater clarity is now needed on the definition of violence against girls and women to realise this important and far-reaching target. Indicator options include the following:

Perceptions	Capacities	'Objective' situation
Percentage of women who have been subject to physical or emotional abuse in the past 12 months (*Source: Measure - Demographic and Health Surveys / WHO-MSWHDV* / Alternative: *Female victimisation (attack, threat or stealing by force) in the past year*	Number of spaces in women's shelters/refuges per head of population (*Source: none known*) Availability of psychosocial support and healthcare? (*Source: none known*) Percentage of police, prosecutors and judges that are women (*Source: UNODC*)	Number of recorded rapes per 100,000 women and girls (*Source: UNODC*) Incidence of sexual violence per 100,000 women and girls (*Source: UNODC*) Homicides of females per 100,000 females (*Source: UNODC*) Total of recorded incidents of

(Source: ICVS)) Percentage of women who have been subject to sexual abuse in the past 12 months *(Source: Measure - Demographic and Health Surveys / WHO MSWHDV /* Alternative: *Female victimisation (sexual assault) in the past year (ICVS))* Percentage of female survivors of intimate partner violence who have talked to police or local authorities about it (Source: *Measure - Demographic and Health Surveys / WHO MSWHDV)* Percentage of women survivors of intimate partner violence who accessed healthcare and/or counseling as a result of violence (Source: *Measure - Demographic and Health Surveys / WHO MSWHDV)* How often are women treated unequally by the police and courts? *(Source: Afrobarometer)* Percentage of women vs. men who believe that the police would respond if they reported a crime *(Source: piloted by Vera Institute of Justice)* Percentage of population belief that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner *(Source: UNICEF Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) / Measure - Demographic and Health Surveys / WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence (WHO-MSWHDV))* Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting among girls (*Source: UNICEF Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) / Measure - Demographic and Health Surveys)*	Existence of legislation on violence against women *(Source: OECD Social Institutions and Gender Index)* Government action to combat forced labour and involuntary commercial sex score *(Source: US State Department Trafficking in Persons report)*	violence against women *(Source: none known)*

HLP Report Targets
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

Comment: These targets are very positive and contain a range of crucial issues for peace. It would be important to proceed quickly to the political and technical conversation about how to build an accountability framework around these. Some relevant options to help create an indicator basket on these targets include the following:

Perceptions	Capacities	'Objective' situation
Confidence in honesty of elections *(Source: Gallup World Poll/ Legatum Foundation's Legatum Prosperity Index)* Ability to express political opinion	Percentage of voting age population registered to vote *(Source: Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA))* Internet users per 100 people	Voice and accountability score *(Source: World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI))* Percentage of voter turnout in national and local elections

without fear *(Source: Gallup World Poll)*	*(Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI))*	*(Source: IDEA; also proposed by IDPS)*
Freedom of opinion and expression is effectively guaranteed *(Source: World Justice Project)*	Combined scores: electoral process & pluralism, political culture *(Source: EIU Political Democracy Index)*	Election integrity *(Source: Global Integrity Index)*
How would you rate the freeness and fairness of the last national election? *(Source: Afrobarometer/Arab Barometer)*	Enabling space/environment score *(Source: CIVICUS Civil Society Index)*	Freedom of the press index score *(Source: Reporters Without Borders)*
Overall, how satisfied are you with the way democracy works in your country? *(Source: Afrobarometer)*	Non-governmental organisations, public information & media score *(Source: Global Integrity Index)*	Number of journalists killed, imprisoned, missing or in exile *(Source: Committee to Protect Journalists/Reporters Without Borders Press Freedom Barometer)*
How free are you to join any political organisation you want? *(Source: Afrobarometer)*	Electoral process *(Source: Freedom House - Freedom in the World)*	Combined scores: freedom of speech, freedom of assembly & association, electoral self-determination *(Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) database)*
How free are you to say what you want? *(Source: Afrobarometer)*	Diversity in representation (by gender, region and social groups) in key-decision making bodies (legislature, government, security services, judiciary) *(Source: none known; proposed by IDPS)*	Civic activism *(Source: Institute for Social Studies Indices of Social Development (ISS – ISD))*
During election campaigns, how much do you personally fear becoming a victim of political intimidation or violence? *(Source: Afrobarometer)*		Combined scores: civil liberties, political participation (*Source: Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) Political Democracy Index*)
Level of civil liberties *(Source: Freedom House's Freedom in the World Survey)*		Voting and pparty information score *(Source: Global Integrity Index)*
Level of political rights *(Source: Freedom House's Freedom in the World Survey)*		

HLP Report Target
10e. Reduce bribery and corruption and ensure officials can be held accountable

Comment: The Institute for Economics and Peace and others have shown how peaceful countries are closely tied to levels of corruption. Indicator options on this crucial target include:

Perceptions	Capacities	'Objective' situation
Percentage of firms identifying corruption as a major constraint *(Source: World Bank Enterprise Survey)*	Open budget index score *(Source: International Budget Partnership)*	Efficiency of revenue mobilisation *(Source: World Bank CPIA)*
Do you think the government is doing enough to fight corruption or not? *(Source: Gallup World Poll / Alternative: Is the government effective in the fight against corruption? (TI Global Corruption Barometer))*	Quality of budgetary & financial management *(Source: World Bank CPIA)*	Transparency, accountability & corruption in public sector *(Source: World Bank CPIA)*
	Quality of public administration *(Source: World Bank CPIA)*	Control of corruption score *(Source: World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators)*
Was there at least one instance in the last 12 months when you had to give a bribe/present, or not? *(Source: Gallup World Poll / Alternative:* Bribe payers' index score *(TI)*	Regulatory quality score *(Source: World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators)*	Tax revenue as a percentage of GDP *(Source: World Bank WDI)*
	Combined score: government conflicts of interest safeguards, checks & balances; public administration & professionalism; government oversight & controls; anti-corruption legal framework *(Source: Global Integrity Report)*	Anti-money laundering index score (*Source: Basel Institute on Governance*)
Corruption perceptions index score *(Source: Transparency International (TI))*	There is an open and transparent bidding process for receiving public contracts *(Source: piloted by Vera Institute of Justice)*	Volume of illicit financial flows *(Source: Global Financial Integrity)*
Do you think the level of corruption in this country is lower, about the same, or higher than it was five years ago? *(Source: Gallup World*	The Government publishes the results of all procurement decisions *(Source: piloted by Vera Institute of*	Global volume of money laundering *(Source: UNODC)*
		Extractive industries transparency status: compliant, candidate, suspended or other *(Source: Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative)*

Poll)	*Justice)*	
Absence of corruption score (*Source: World Justice Project*)	Quality of public financial management and internal oversight mechanisms *(Source: suggested by IDPS - could be derived from PEFA studies)*	
Fairness in decisions of government officials score *(Source: WEF-GCR)*		
Percentage of population who believe they could report a crime without having to pay a bribe *(Source: piloted by Vera Institute of Justice)*		

7.   Conclusion

Saferworld's analysis on the accountability framework for post-2015 suggests that a more precise definition of peacebuilding targets by developing indicators in the right areas is feasible. But it is also clear that there is limited time to form consensus around new goals and targets and build relevant capacities to measure progress towards the right indicators. Capacity for measuring progress that is global, regular, confidential, impartial and trusted needs to be developed. This work needs to be done with sensitivity to the different experiences and perceptions of member states who are not yet fully supportive of this agenda, as well as to the experiences and perspectives of people, CSOs and the governments of conflict and violence affected contexts.

Together with other peacebuilding CSOs – for example, the members of the CSO Platform on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding – we will continue to recommend 3-sided baskets of composite indicators that can combine measures of capacities, the 'objective' situation and perceptions to show a balanced picture of progress for targets that are relevant to peace. Creating composite indicators will entail combining indicators that are measured in different units. For some, increases are desirable, for others, decreases. The way in which indicators are combined is crucial: the right indicator combinations will help distinguish real-world improvements from ambiguous trends in a single indicator. For example, a drop in the number of reported rapes can indicate lower incidence of rape or declining trust in police: it is only an indication of success if it is mirrored by a drop in incidence of rape as measured by victimisation surveys. This crucial question of how selected indicators could be practically combined and weighted would therefore need to be established by agreement between experts from both the policy and data gathering and analysis communities before their adoption.

While we have noted a number of relevant indicators that are available from global multilateral institutions, many existing indicator sets are implemented and upheld by Western research organisations with funding from traditional donors. To attract global buy-in at the political level, these methods and capacities for measuring the right things will need to be taken up, standardised and legitimised under the auspices of the UN and other international organisations – as well as linked more effectively to sustainable country-level capacities to monitor the right things. Early agreement on specific targets and indicators and political buy-in to the project of building shared capacities to measure the right things in impartial ways is now the way forward.

Annex – Table showing inclusion of recommended peacebuilding commitments across the HLP's framework

Goals/targets suggested by Saferworld	HLP Report goals and targets
CONFLICT & VIOLENCE	
Goal: overcome violence, insecurity and injustice	**Goal 11: Ensure stable and peaceful societies**
All social groups are free from violence and insecurity	11a. Reduce violent deaths per 100,000 by x and eliminate all forms of violence against children
	11d. Enhance the capacity, professionalism and accountability of the security forces, police and judiciary
End impunity and ensure access to justice for all social groups	11b. Ensure justice institutions are accessible, independent, well-resourced and respect due-process rights
Divisions within society are constructively resolved	No corresponding target
Eradicate transnational crime & stop the flow of illicit drugs, arms and war commodities	11c. Stem the external stressors that lead to conflict, including those related to organised crime
GOVERNANCE	
Goal on inclusive, responsive accountable and fair state-society relations	**Goal 10: ensure good governance and effective institutions**
All social groups can express political opinion without fear and participate in the decisions that affect society	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
All states manage revenue effectively and corruption is eradicated	10e. Reduce bribery and corruption and ensure officials can be held accountable
GENDER	
End violence against women and girls	2a. Prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against girls and women
Targets on women's economic and political empowerment	2d. Eliminate discrimination against women in political, economic, and public life
EQUITABLE OR CONFLICT-SENSITIVE DEVELOPMENT	
All social groups have fair access to social services and resources	1b. Increase by x% the share of women and men, communities, and businesses with secure rights to land, property, and other assets
	3a. Increase by x% the proportion of children able to access and complete pre-primary education
	3b. Ensure every child, regardless of circumstance, completes primary education able to read, write and count well enough to meet minimum learning standards
	3c. Ensure every child, regardless of circumstance, has access to lower secondary education and increase the proportion of adolescents who achieve recognised and measurable learning outcomes to x%
	5c. Increase agricultural productivity by x%, with a focus on sustainably increasing smallholder yields and access to irrigation
	6a. Provide universal access to safe drinking water at home, and in schools, health centres, and refugee camps
	6b. End open defecation and ensure universal access to sanitation at school and work, and increase access to sanitation at home by x%
	7b. Ensure universal access to modern energy services
All social groups have opportunities for	3d. Increase the number of young and adult women and men with the

decent livelihoods and a share in economic growth	skills, including technical and vocational, needed for work by x%
	8a. Increase the number of good and decent jobs and livelihoods by x
	8b. Decrease the number of young people not in education, employment or training by x%
	8c. Strengthen productive capacity by providing universal access to financial services and infrastructure such as transportation and ICT
OTHER KEY GLOBAL FACTORS	
End large scale corruption and the flow of proceeds of corruption	12e Reduce illicit flows and tax evasion and increase stolen-asset recovery by $x'
Least developed countries are protected against scarcity of vital resources and destabilising price shocks	12b. Implement reforms to ensure stability of the global financial system and encourage stable, long-term private foreign investment
Goal: Planetary boundaries are respected	5d. Adopt sustainable agricultural, ocean and freshwater fishery practices and rebuild designated fish stocks to sustainable levels
	Goal 7. Secure Sustainable Energy
	Goal 9. Manage Natural Resource Assets Sustainably
	12c. Hold the increase in global average temperature below 2^0 C above pre-industrial levels, in line with international agreements

About Saferworld

Saferworld is an independent international organisation working to prevent violent conflict and build safer lives. We work with local people affected by conflict to improve their safety and sense of security, and conduct wider research and analysis. We use this evidence and learning to improve local, national and international policies and practices that can help build lasting peace. Our priority is people – we believe that everyone should be able to lead peaceful, fulfilling lives, free from insecurity and violent conflict.

We work in over 20 countries in Europe, Africa, the Middle East and Asia. We have staff based in Bangladesh, Georgia, Kenya, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Pakistan, Somalia, South Sudan, Yemen and Uganda, as well as in London, Beijing, Brussels and Vienna.

[1] Saferworld (2013), 'Addressing conflict and violence from 2015: a vision of goals, targets and Indicators', p.3.
[2] High Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the post-2015 Development Agenda (2013), 'A New Global Partnership', p.23.
[3] Saferworld (2013), 'AddressIng conflIct and vIolence from 2015: a vision of goals, targets and IndIcators', p.5.
[4] The inverted commas here indicate that the definition of some indicators as 'subjective' and others as 'objective' is problematic. All quantitative measures have an element of subjectivity and the potential for bias and imperfect recording of phenomena. Public perceptions indicators can be more reliable than other types of indicator, depending on capacity and impartiality of data collection systems. Cf UNDP (2007), "Governance indicators: A Users' Guide" (2e), (UNDP BDP), pp. 5-6.
[5] Cf. Scheye, D Chigas, 'Development of a Basket of Conflict, Security and Justice Indicators' (May 2009), pp.7, 13, 16-17, 19; UN, 'Monitoring Peace Consolidation – United Nations Practitioners' Guide to Benchmarking', (2010), p.40; on the importance of public confidence and perceptions surveys see also World Bank, *World Development Report 2011*, (2011); see also 'Golden Rule 1: Use a range of indicators', UNDP, 'Governance indicators: A Users' Guide' (2e), (UNDP BDP, 2007), p.12.
[6] See also: Putzel J, Di John J (2012), 'Meeting the challenges of crisis states' (Crisis States Research Centre), p.17; Scheye E, Chigas D, 'Development of a Basket of Conflict, Security and Justice Indicators' (May 2009), pp.4,13-17, 20; Center on International Cooperation, 'Development in the Shadow of Violence: A Knowledge Agenda for Policy', (2011), pp.23, 31, 32; Vera Institute of Justice, 'Developing Indicators to Measure the Rule of Law: A Global Approach' (July 2008), p.25; Geneva Declaration, 'Measuring and Monitoring Armed Violence', Background Paper, Oslo Conference on Armed Violence, 20-22 April 2010, p.19.

[7] See also Scheye E, Chigas D (2009), 'Development of a basket of conflict, security and justice indicators' (May), pp.7, 12, 15, 18; Center on International Cooperation (2011), 'Development in the shadow of violence: A knowledge agenda for policy', , p.31.

[8] Scheye E, Chigas D (2009), 'Development of a basket of conflict, security and justice indicators' (May), p.22.

[9] Cf: Denney L (2012), 'Security: the missing bottom of the MDGs?' (ODI), p.18: "It is also important not to overstate the challenges of data collection[…] the MDG process was a good illustration of how data collection problems can be overcome when there is sufficient political will"; Manning R (2009), 'Using indicators to encourage development: lessons from the millennium development goals', (DIIS report **1**), p.38.