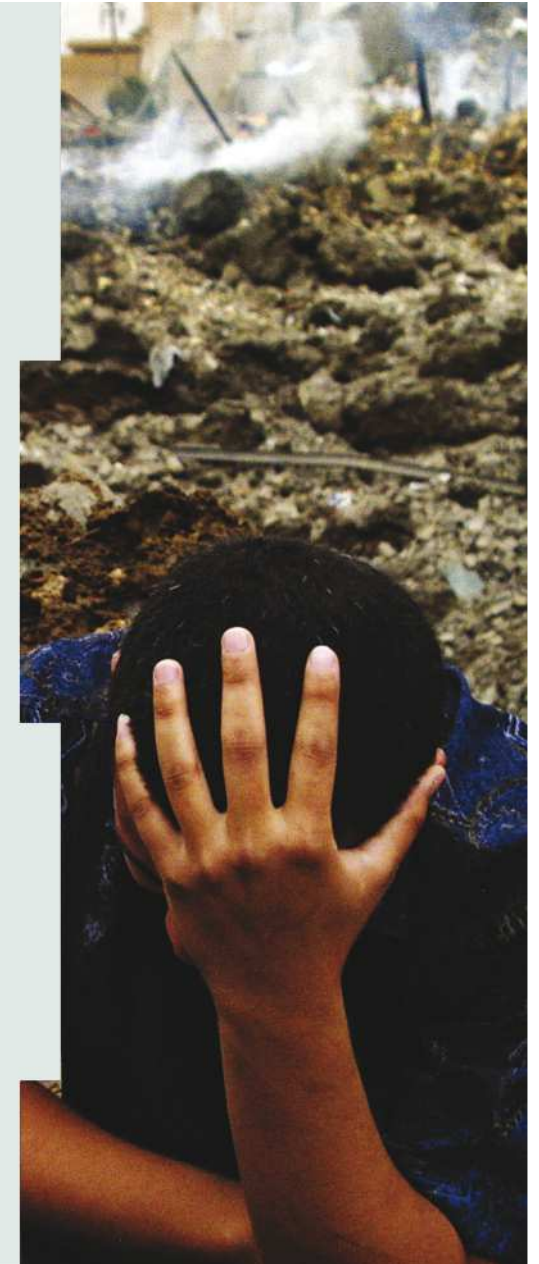




Violence Against Women: Disabling Development:

“to achieve, by 2015, measurable reductions in the global burden of armed violence and tangible improvements in human security worldwide”

Keith Krause
Geneva Declaration Secretariat





The *Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development*

Swiss-UNDP launch initiative (2006)

Ministerial-level meeting: 42 states adopt the *Geneva Declaration*

Core group: 14 states, cross-regional support

Regional meetings: Guatemala, Kenya, Thailand, Bosnia

Ministerial review: 85 states (2008)

UN GA resolution 63/23, “Promoting development through the reduction and prevention of armed violence”

106 signatory states (2009)

Focus countries (Guatemala, Burundi, Timor Leste, Kenya, PNG, Jamaica, Liberia, Haiti)

UN Secretary General’s report

Implementation: three pillars

Advocacy: Building support for the *Geneva Declaration*

Knowledge: Mapping and monitoring global, regional and local scope and distribution of armed violence

Programming: Practical violence prevention and reduction programmes



Features of armed violence

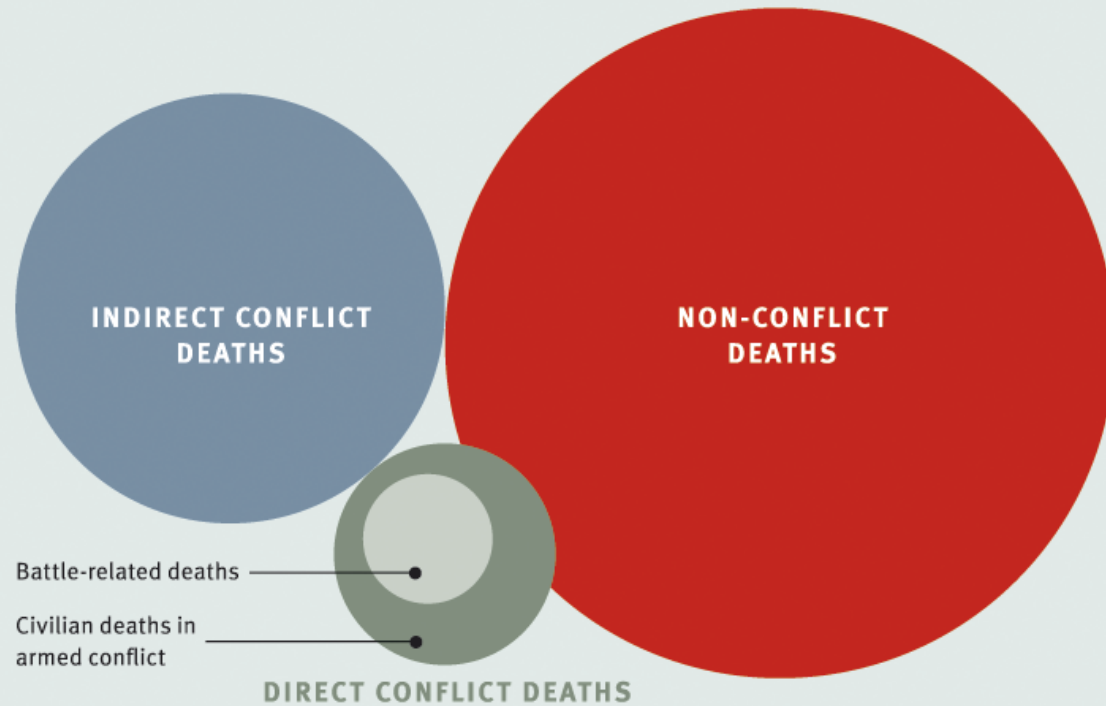
Concentrated in **low and medium-income countries** – especially Central/South America, Caribbean and Africa

Elevated risks of onset and severity in estimated 50 **fragile and failing states**

Correlated with **income/horizontal inequality, conflict/incomplete stabilization, urbanisation, and demographic/youth bulges**



Distribution of armed violence

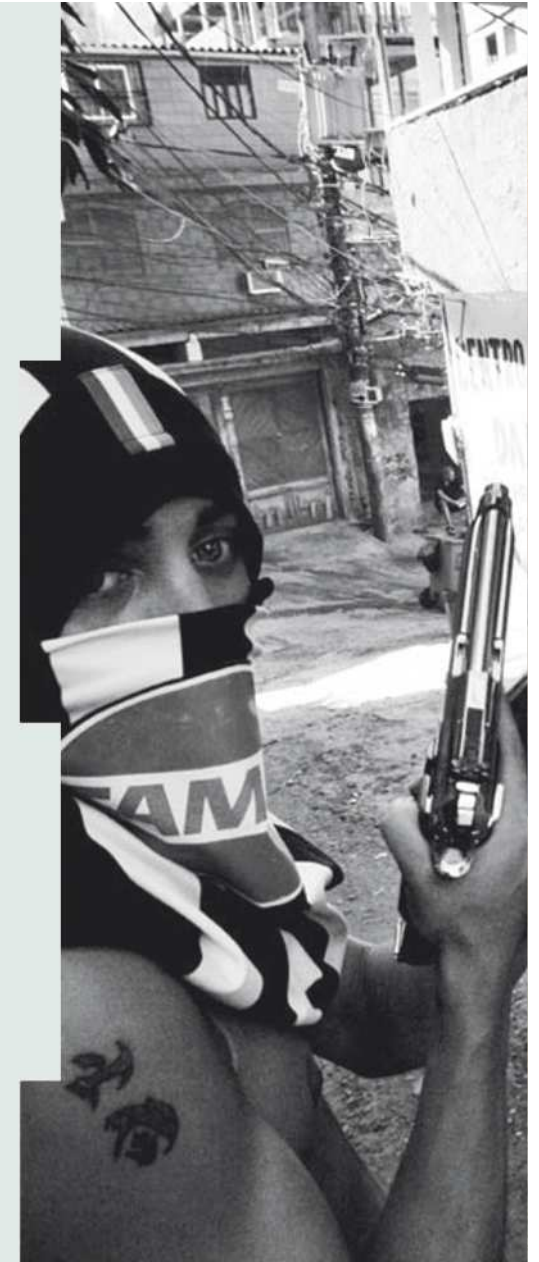


Costs of armed violence

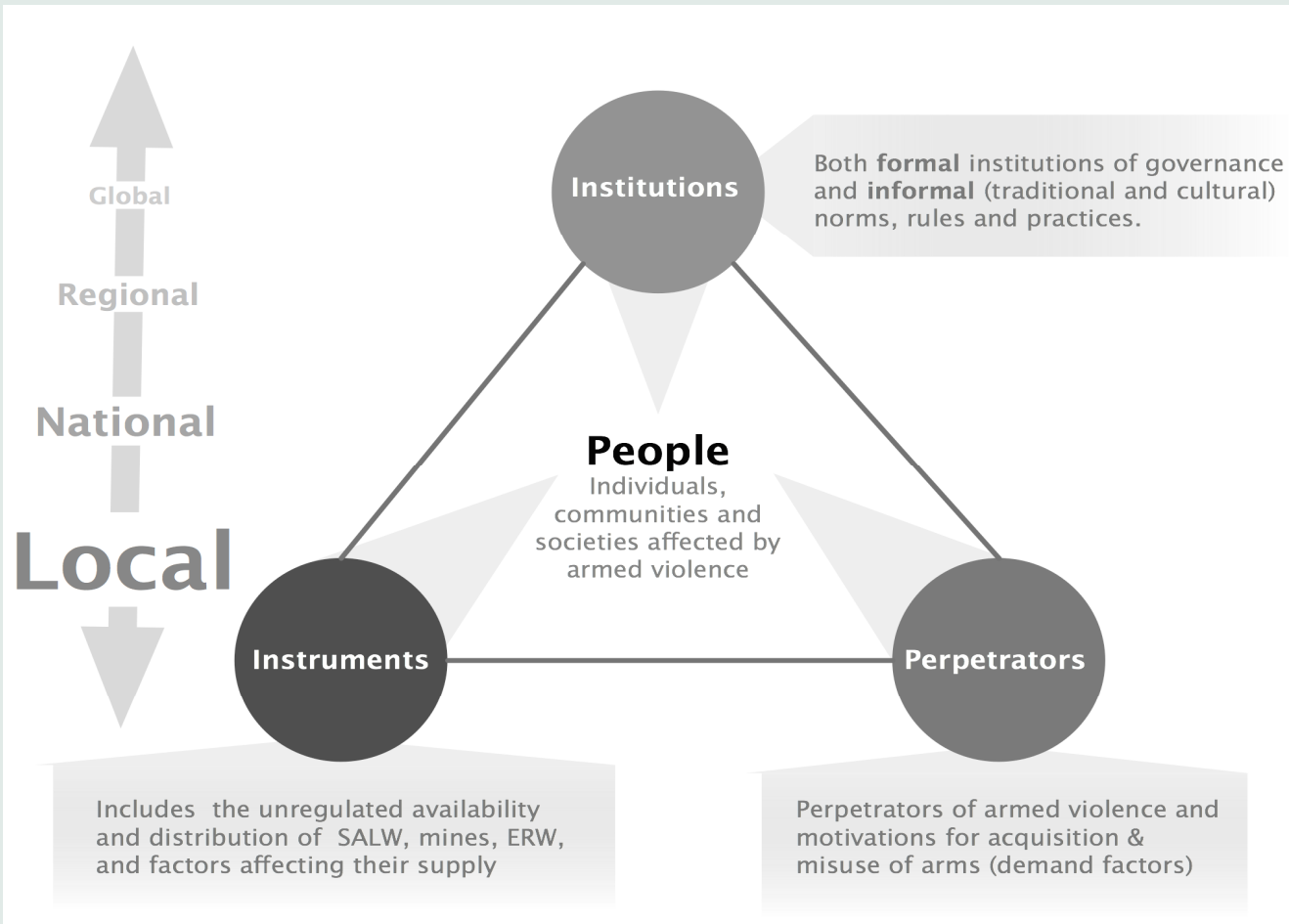
Human costs: At least 740,000 people die each year from violence:
490,000 non-war victims
52,000 direct war victims
200,000 indirect war victims

Economic impacts: Lost product due to non-conflict violent deaths: 90-163 bn USD (up to 10% GDP)

Security threats: Threat to international, regional and domestic "stabilisation and reconstruction"



An Armed Violence Lens



OECD, *Armed Violence Reduction: Enabling Development*, (2009)

Armed violence as a development issue

Deepens and intensifies poverty and impedes achievement of the MDGs – e.g. Southern Africa

Increases costs of investment/ODA and security outlays – e.g. Afghanistan, Iraq, Somalia

Connected to **routine development challenges** – urbanization, youth, migration, financial crisis, food security, rule of law, etc.



Policy and Programming Challenges

Breaking policy stovepipes

Pre, post and in-conflict: the conflict cycle

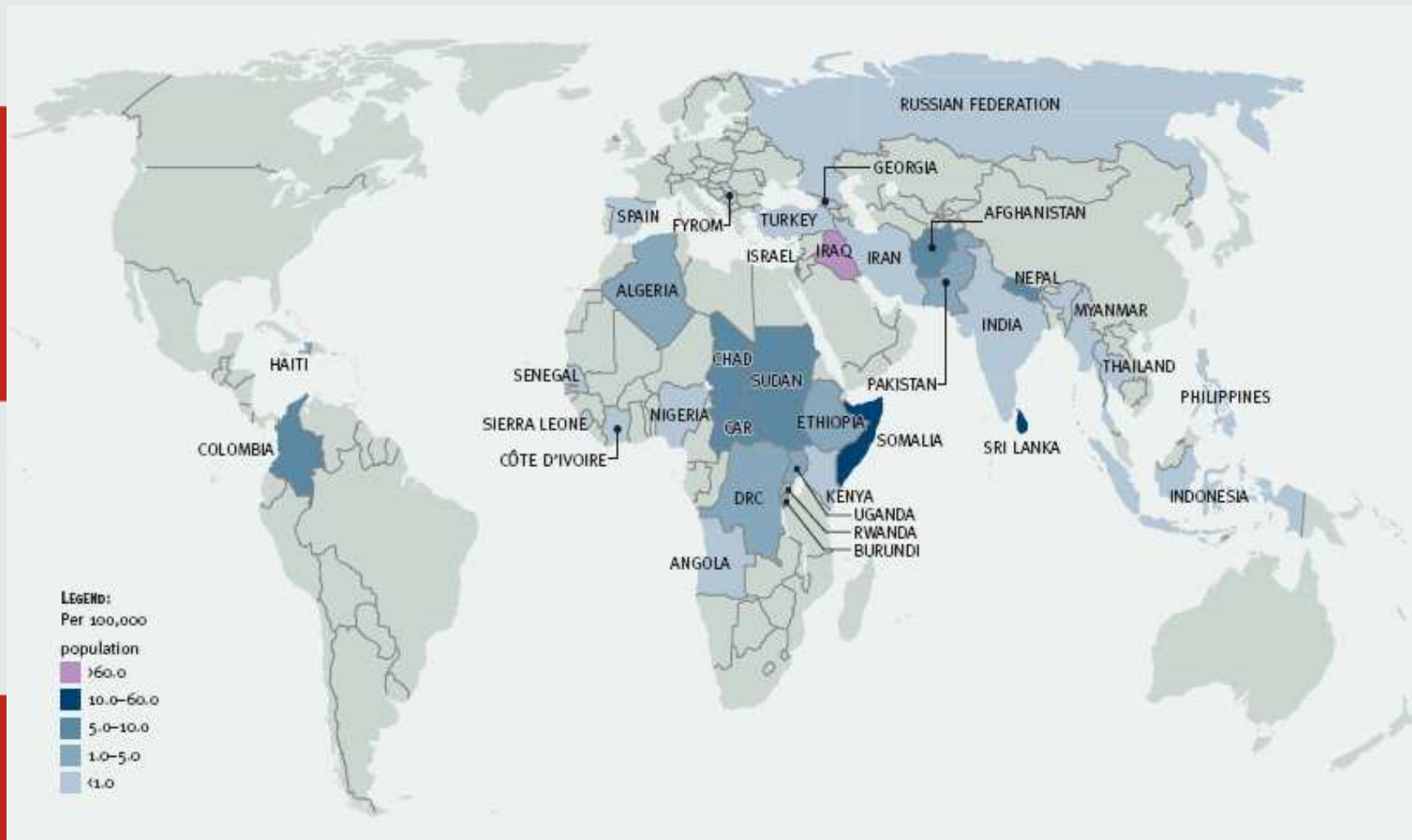
Whole of government approaches

- **3D** – Defence, Development and Diplomacy
- **3C** – coherent, coordinated, complementary

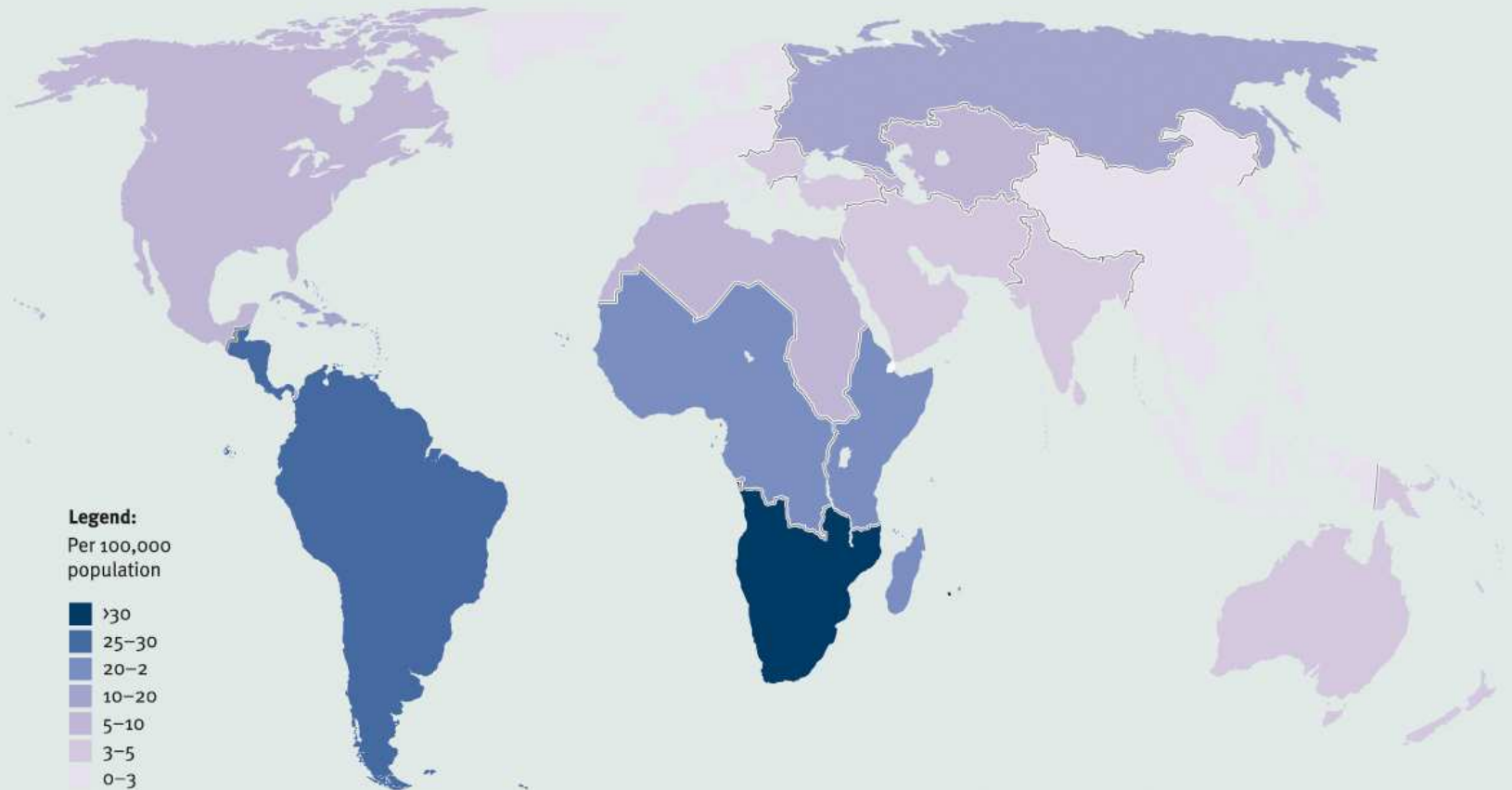


Risk of dying violently in conflict

(per 100,000, 2004-2007 annual average)



Non-conflict violent deaths by region (per 100,000)



Legend:
Per 100,000
population

- >30
- 25-30
- 20-25
- 10-20
- 5-10
- 3-5
- 0-3