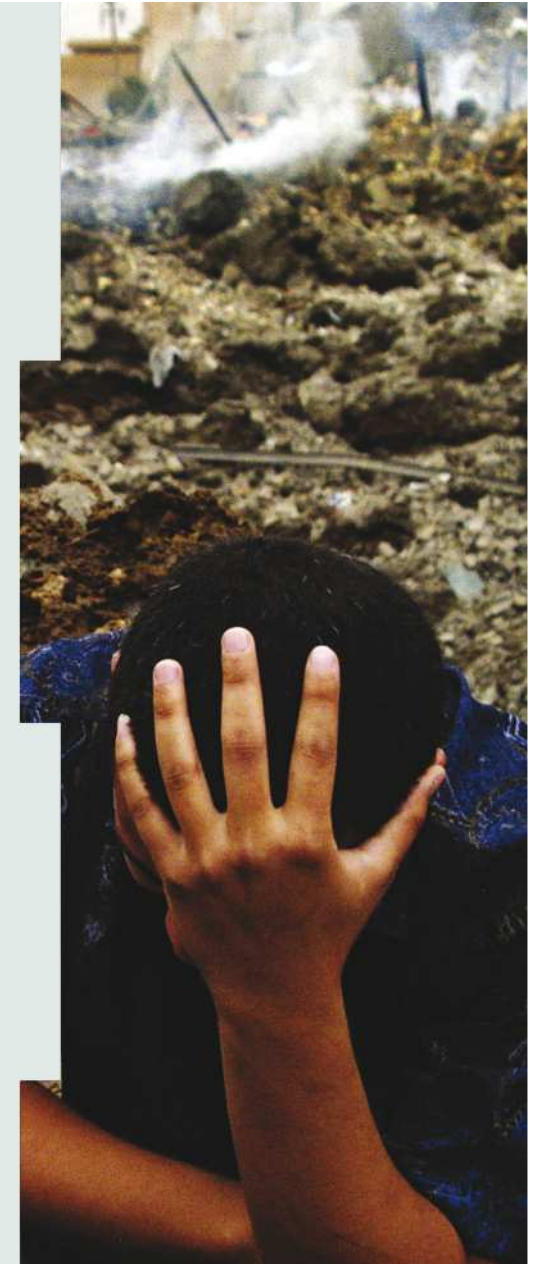




# Violence Against Women: Disabling Development:

*“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

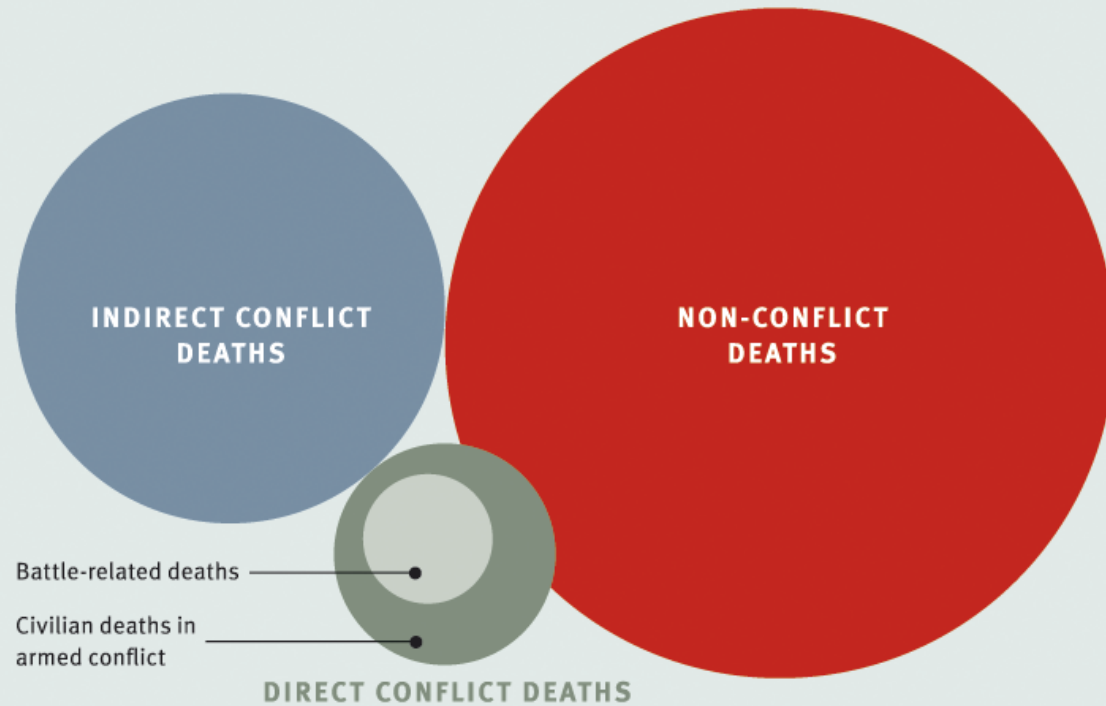
Concentrated in **low and medium-income countries** – especially Central/South America, Caribbean and Africa

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

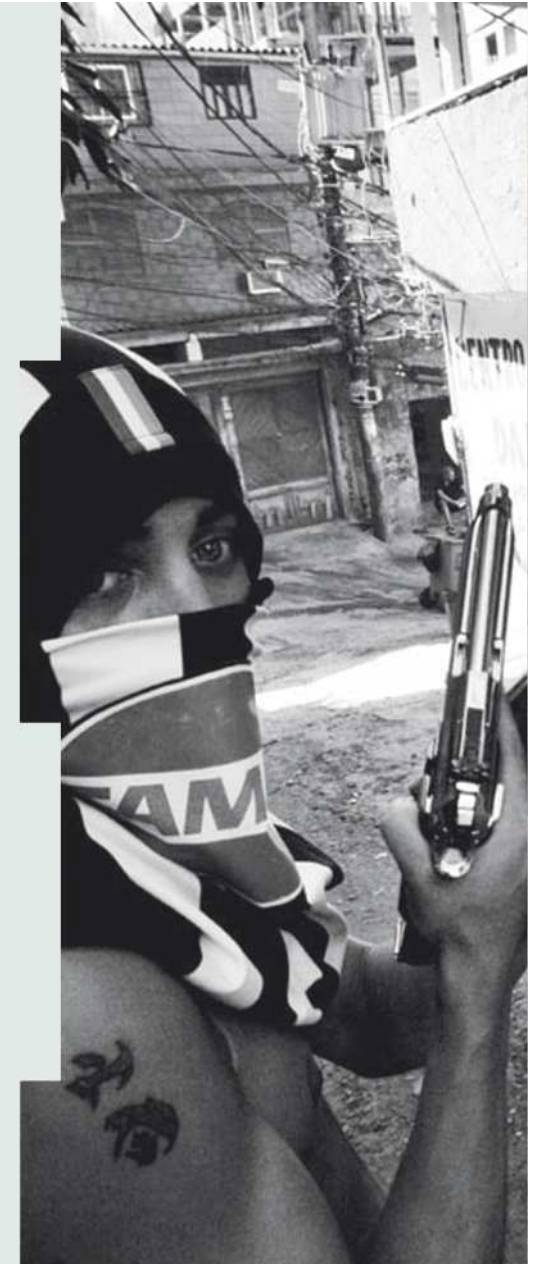


# Costs of armed violence

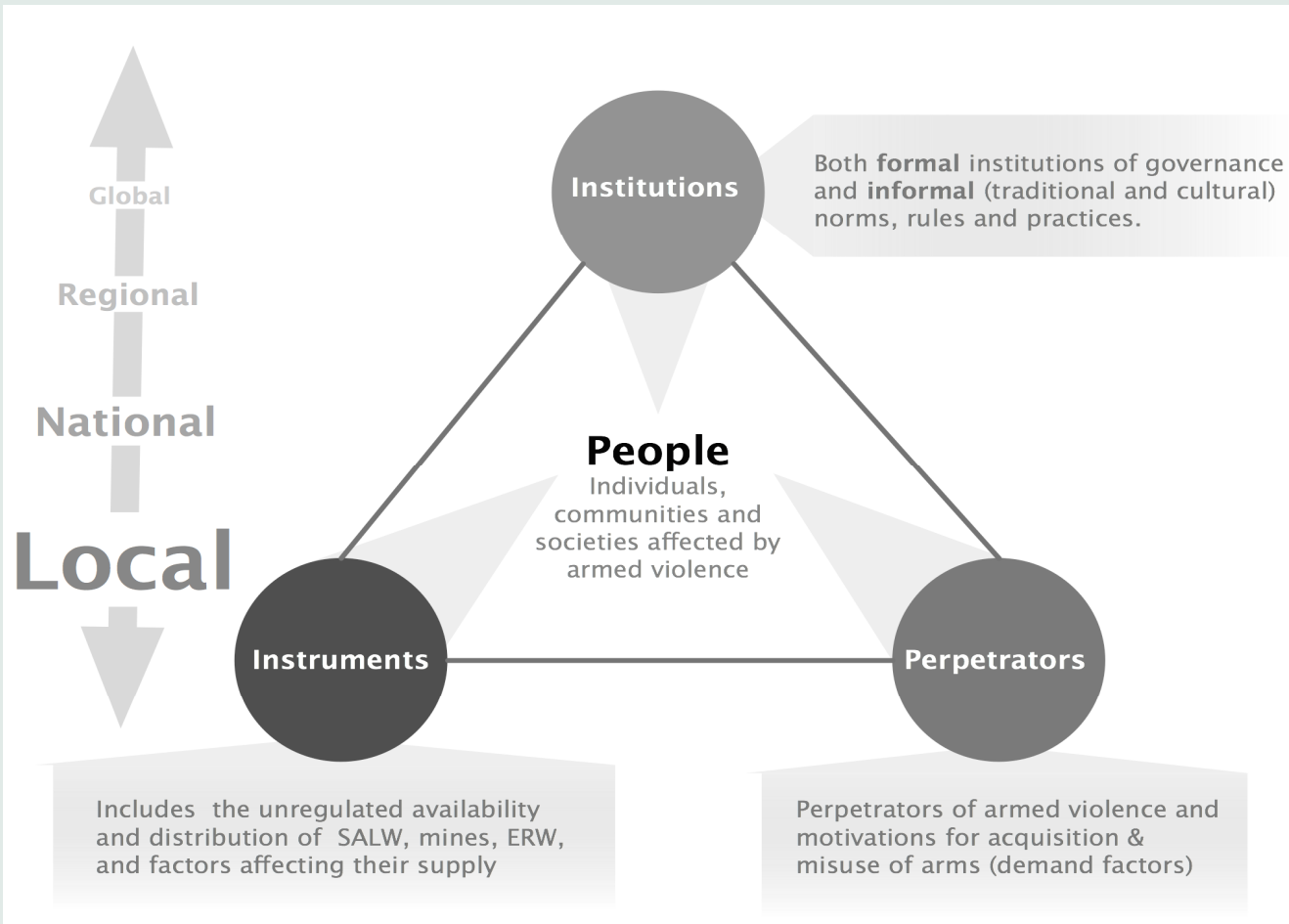
**Human costs:** At least 740,000 people die each year from violence:  
490,000 non-war victims  
52,000 direct war victims  
200,000 indirect war victims

**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.



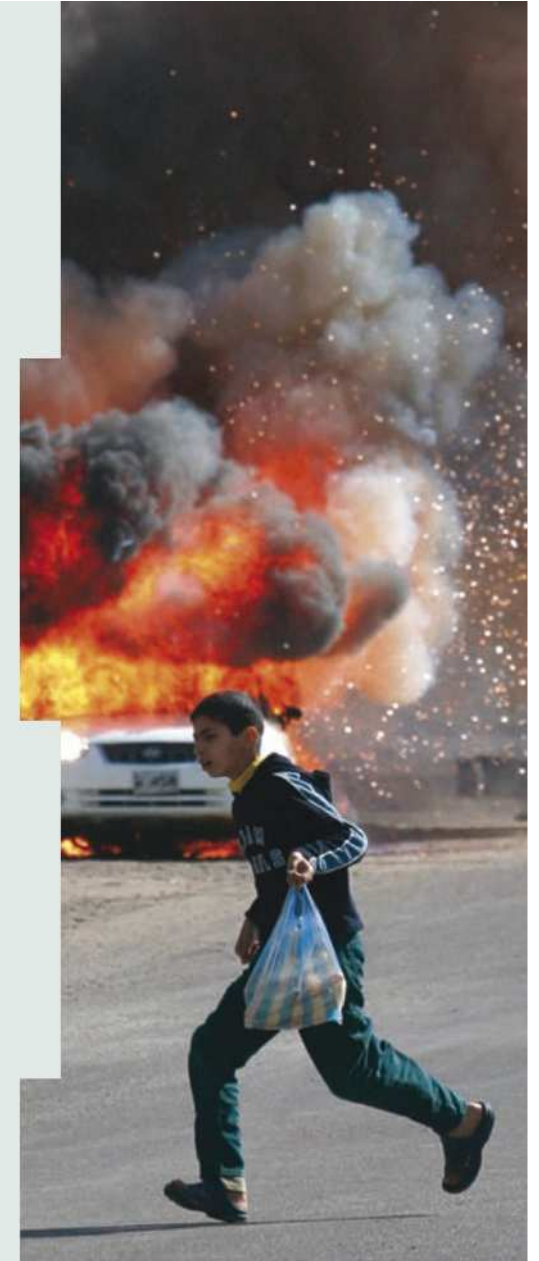
# Policy and Programming Challenges

Breaking policy stovepipes

Pre, post and in-conflict: the conflict cycle

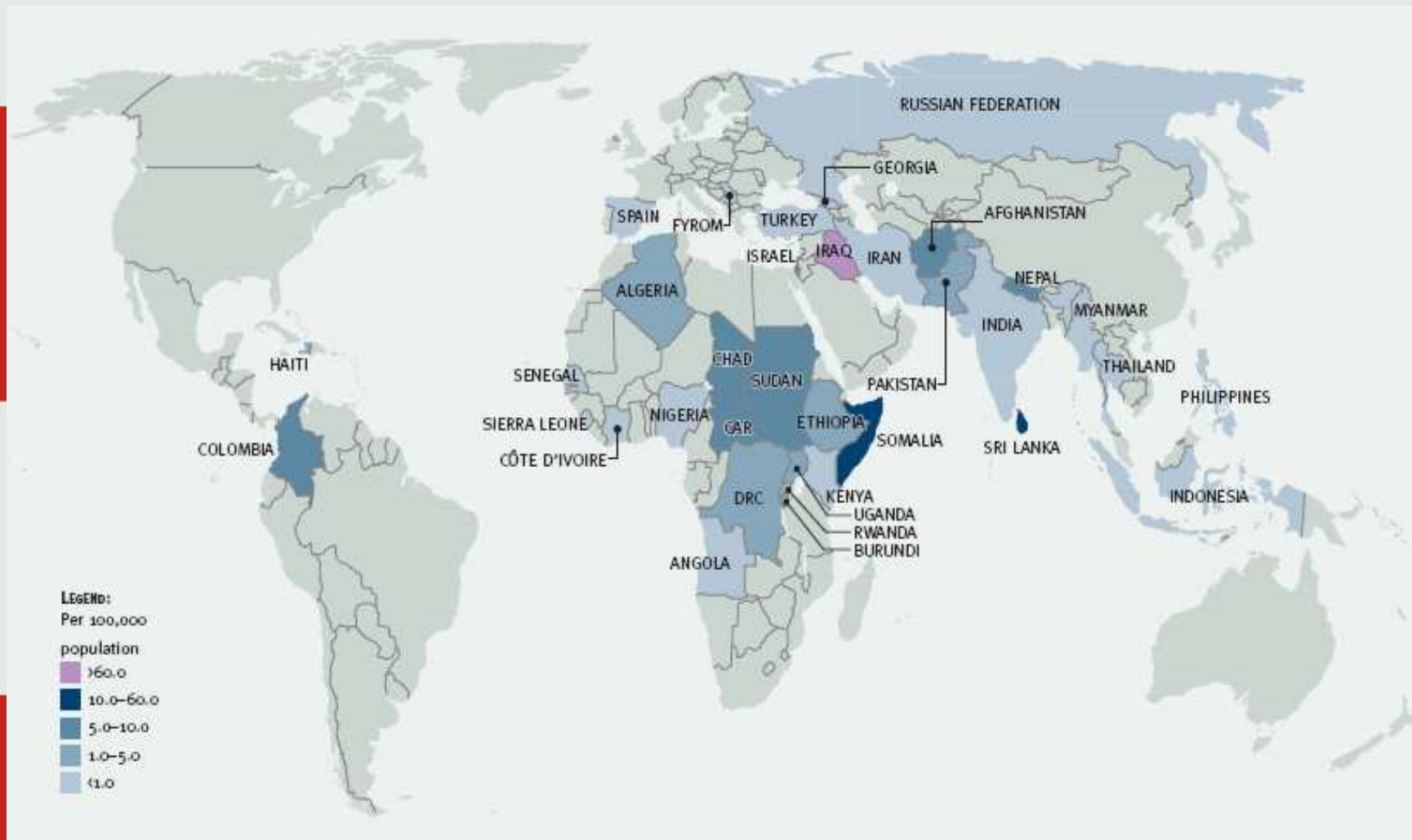
Whole of government approaches

- **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)

