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**Post 2015 : Indicators for Security, Good Governance
and Rule of Law**



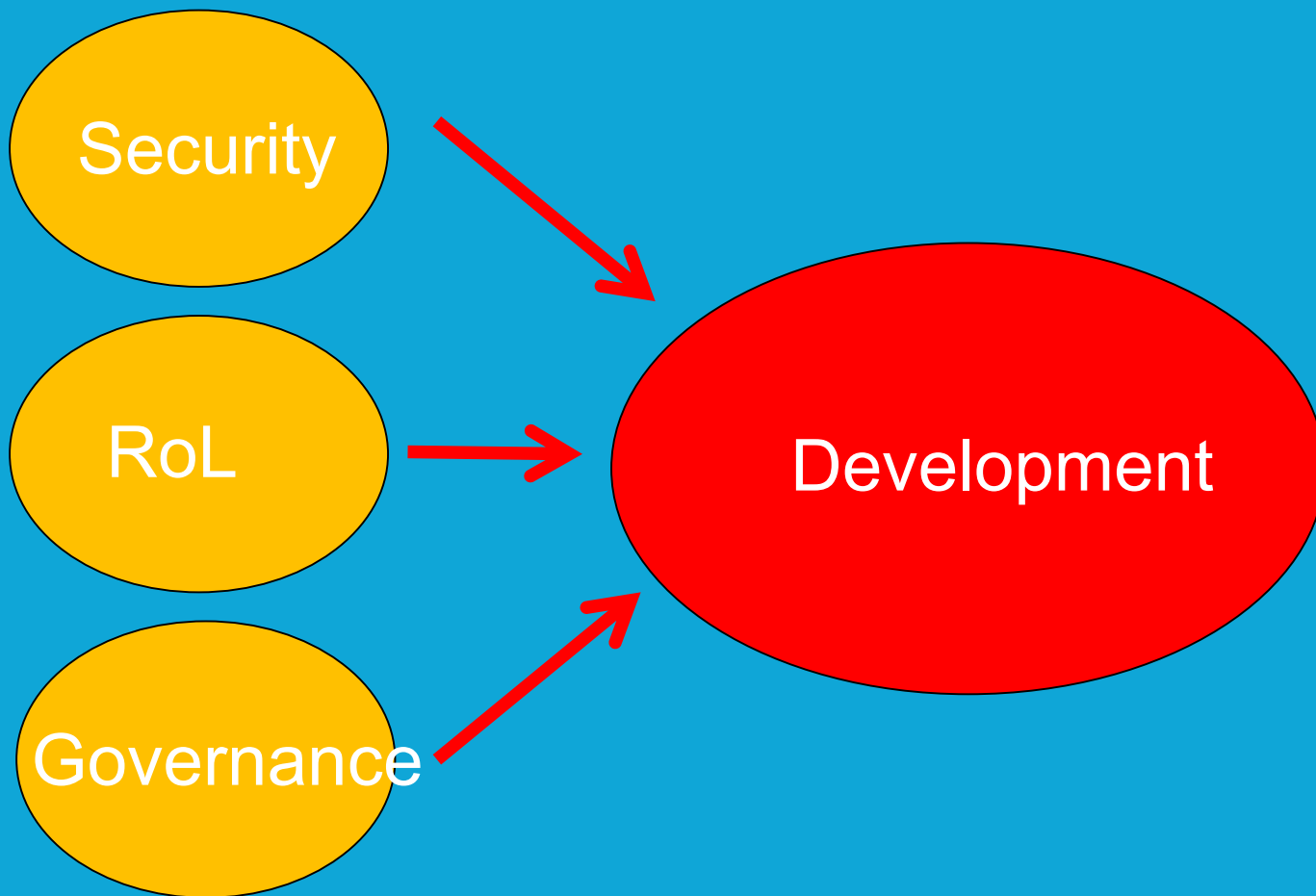
What is “post 2015”?

Millennium Declaration	8 goals 18 targets 48 indicators	New development agenda	Goals? Targets? Indicators?	
2000		2015		??

- Concise
- Clear measures of progress
- Shaped the development agenda
- Prominent role for statistics

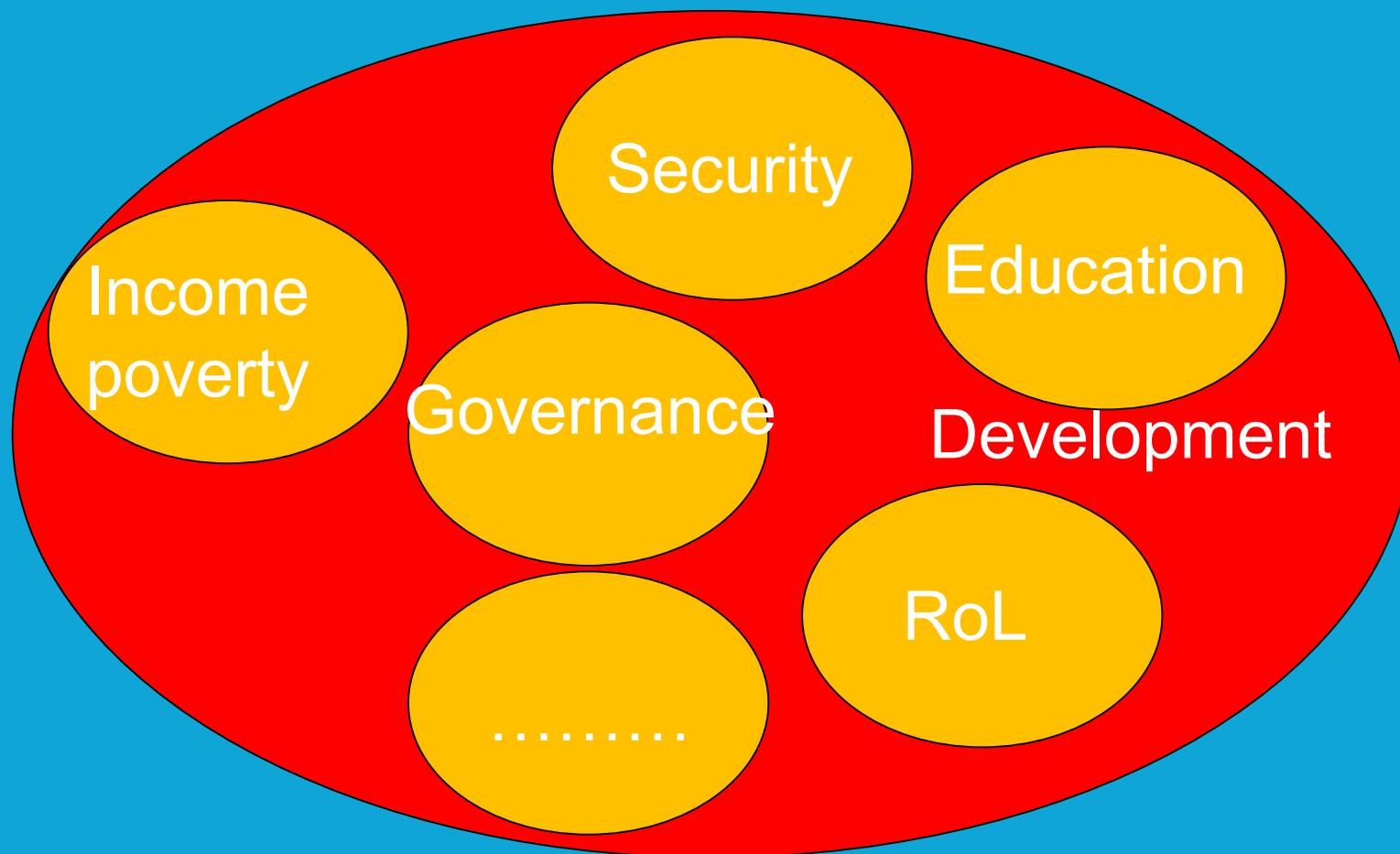


Security, Rule of Law, Governance: elements of development or enablers?





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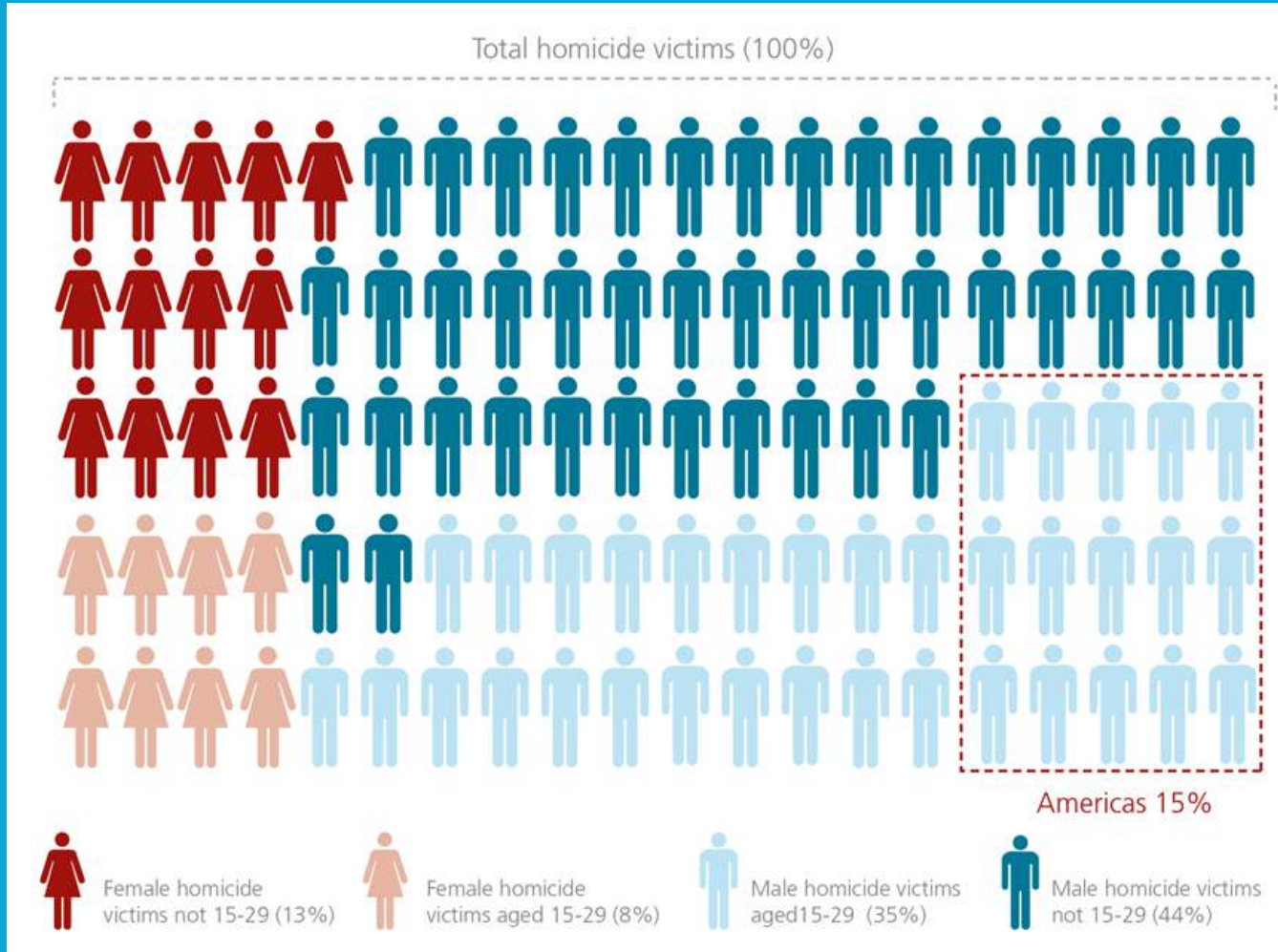




For same elements it seems clear

- There seems to be consensus that violence against women and children are a development goal by itself
- What about adult males?

Percentage distribution of homicide victims, by sex and selected age groups (2012)



- 43% of all homicide victims are aged 15-29



National and Global interest

NATIONAL INTEREST

- Maintain a good image of the country
- Treat national governance as a national matter

GLOBAL INTEREST

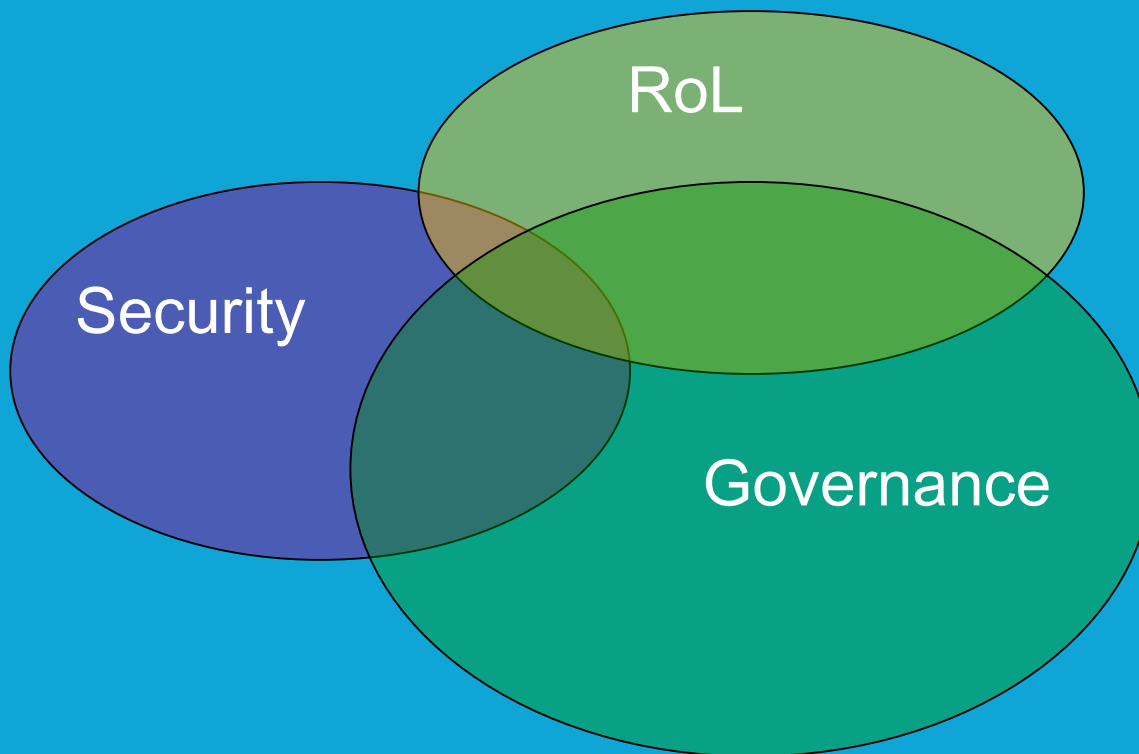
- Common vision to advance together
- Transnational nature of the phenomena require common efforts



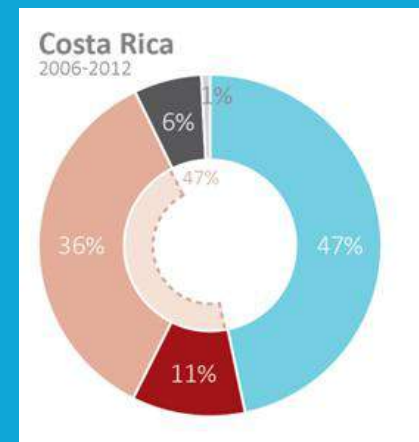
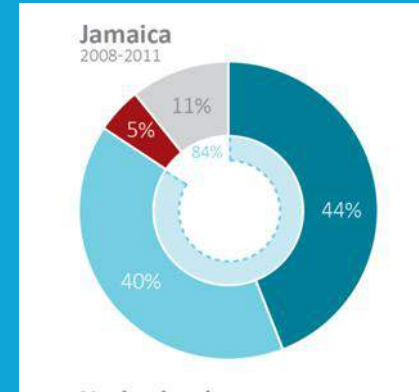
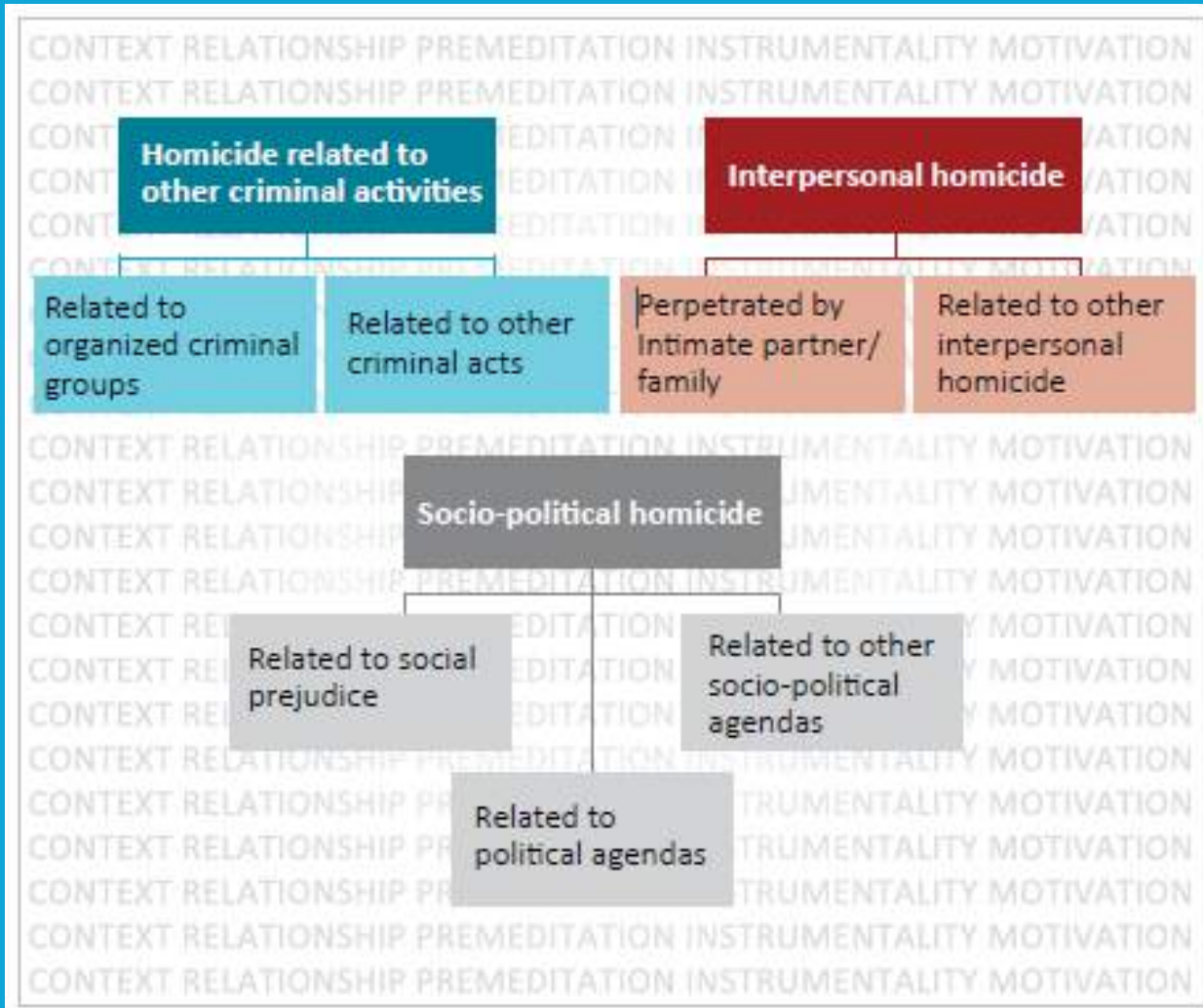
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The challenges of measuring security, RoL, and governance in the context of development



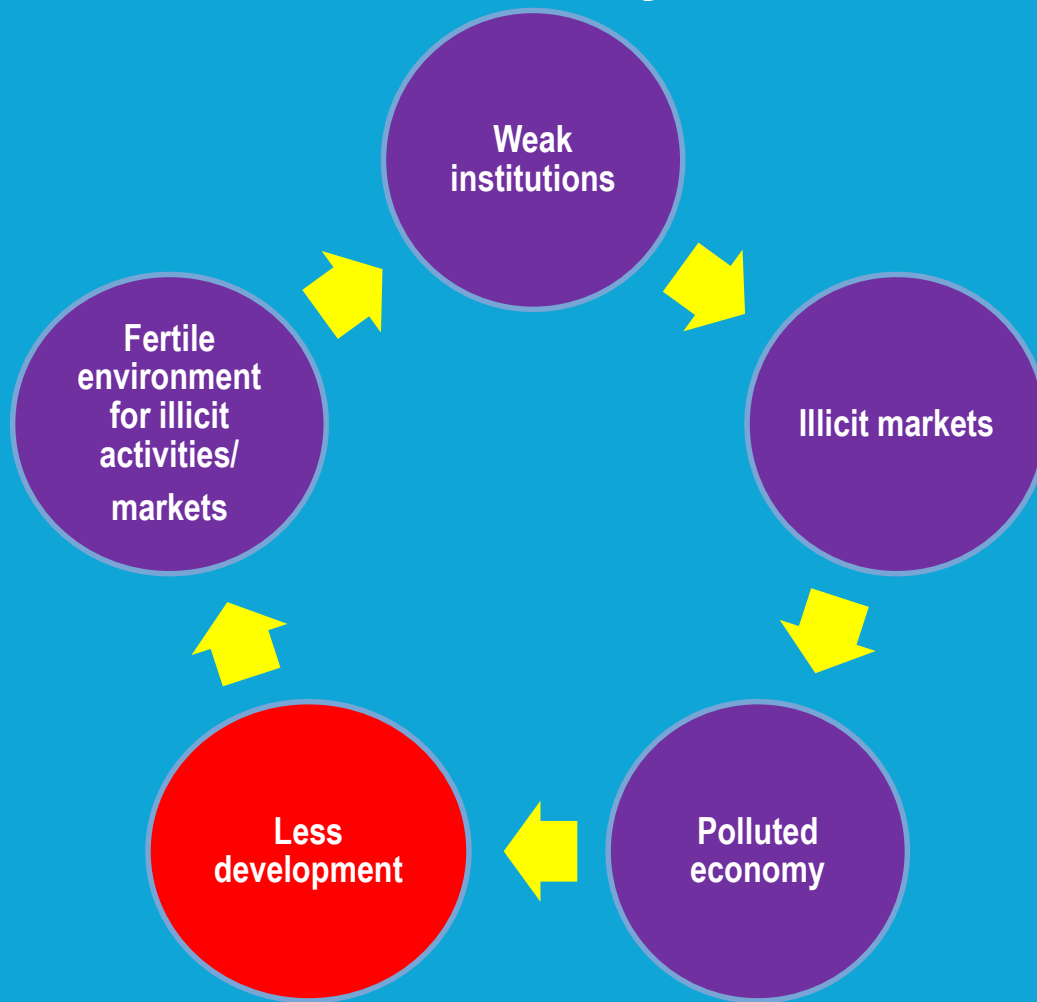
Security: identifying who is most at risk and why





The complexity of the links between RoL, governance, illicit activities, illicit markets and development :

Vicious cycle





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The “invisible” crime which undermines development



The challenge is to study the size of the hidden phenomena and understand the impact on development

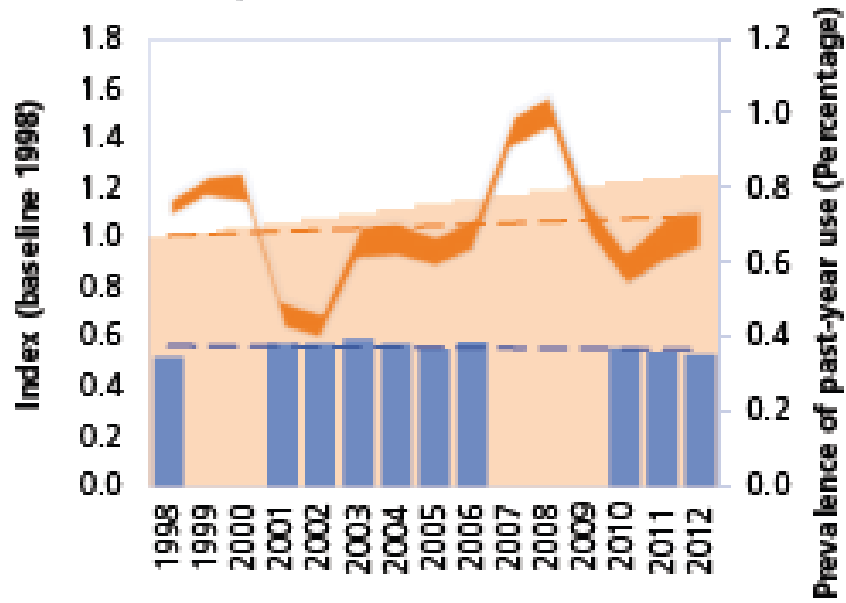







New measurement perspectives needed

- Illicit markets are highly adaptable to changing risks and profits (ex: illicit cultivation of drugs and illegal mining)
- Moving from measurements/analysis based on single markets (drugs, arms, fraudulent medicines, trafficking in persons, ..) to analysis based on **vulnerabilities** and **opportunities** for illicit markets
- Need to analyse the impact of illicit economies in the overall economy
- Illicit markets can be understood only if both “illicit” supply and “licit” demand are analysed



Fig. 20. Global prevalence of illicit opiate use and supply of illicit opiates per user, 1998-2012



-  Available opium supply (revised) per opiate user, lower, indexed
-  Global population in the 15-64 age bracket (indexed, baseline 1998)
-  Global prevalence^a of past-year use of illicit opiates (percentage, right axis)*
-  Global prevalence^a of past-year use of illicit opiates (percentage, right axis)^b
-  Available supply of illicit opiates per past-year user, line of best fit (indexed, baseline 1998)

An example of the equilibrium between global demand and supply of opiates



Rule of Law: not simply the sum of its components



The focus is not only on measuring the delivery of security and justice services, but on measuring HOW these services are delivered



Currently in the debate:

- increase inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making
- democratic practices
- mechanisms for formal and non-formal dispute resolution
- capacity, professionalism and accountability of the security forces, police and judiciary
- effective, accountable and transparent public institutions
- equal access for all to independent, effective, and responsive justice systems
- public access to information and government data
- accountability for corruption and bribery
- freedom of media, association and speech

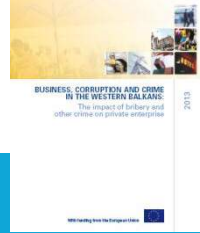
The corruption oil...



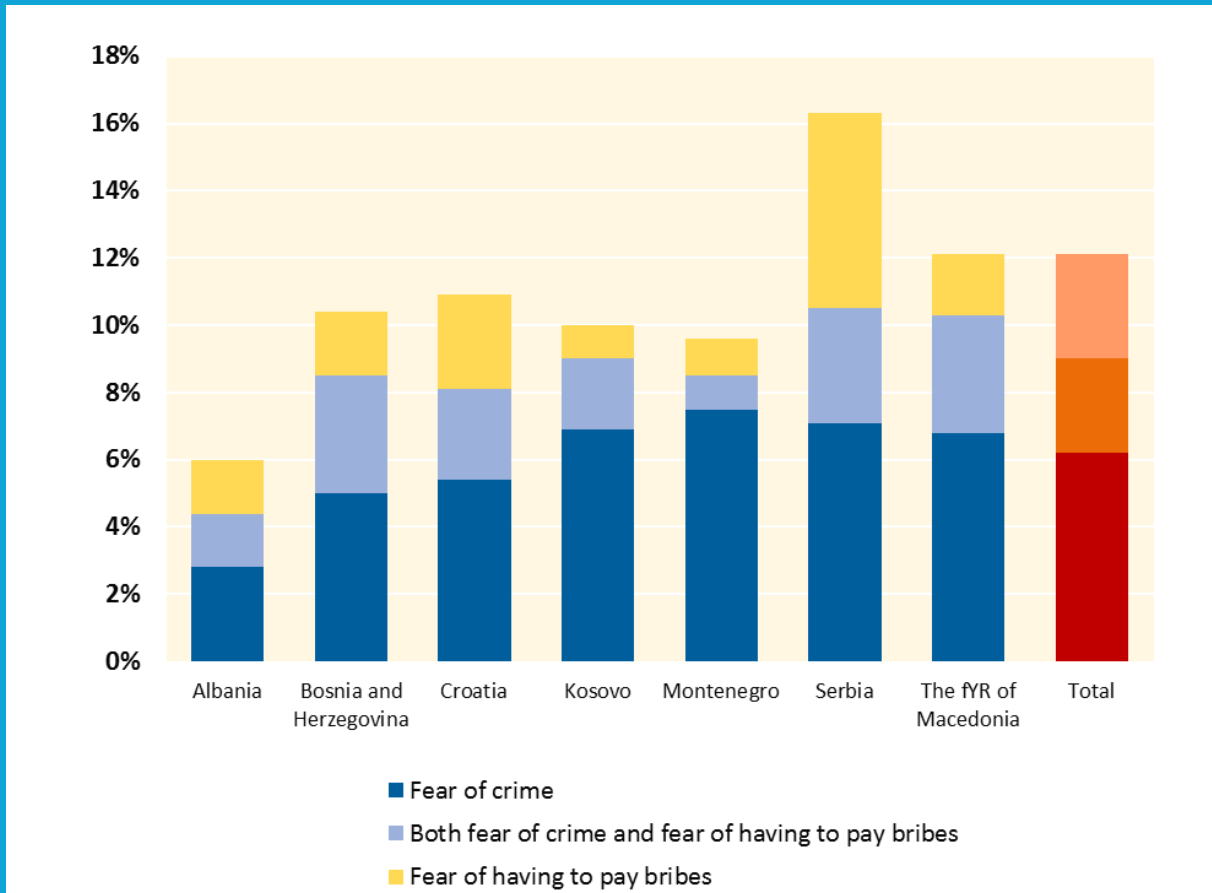


Corruption

- Measuring corruption to understand how it undermines development (for example in the health and educational sector)
- Measuring corruption to understand how it affects (and trigger?) violence and illicit markets
- The big elephant in the room?



Impact of bribery and other crime on business investment in western Balkans



On average, 1 out of 8 businesses (12.1 %) decided not to make a major investment over the past 12 months due to fear of having to pay bribes, due to fear of crime, or both



What are the implications for statistics?

- To focus more on the characteristics of crime (not just the counting) and the links with other crimes
- To define *quantitative* indicators which measure the *qualitative* aspects of the RoL and governance and can clearly define progress or setbacks
- To open the door of official statistics to crime, RoL, and governance where independent and rigorous statistical standards are highly needed
- To consider qualitative measures using a rigorous process
- To think “transnational” and not only national



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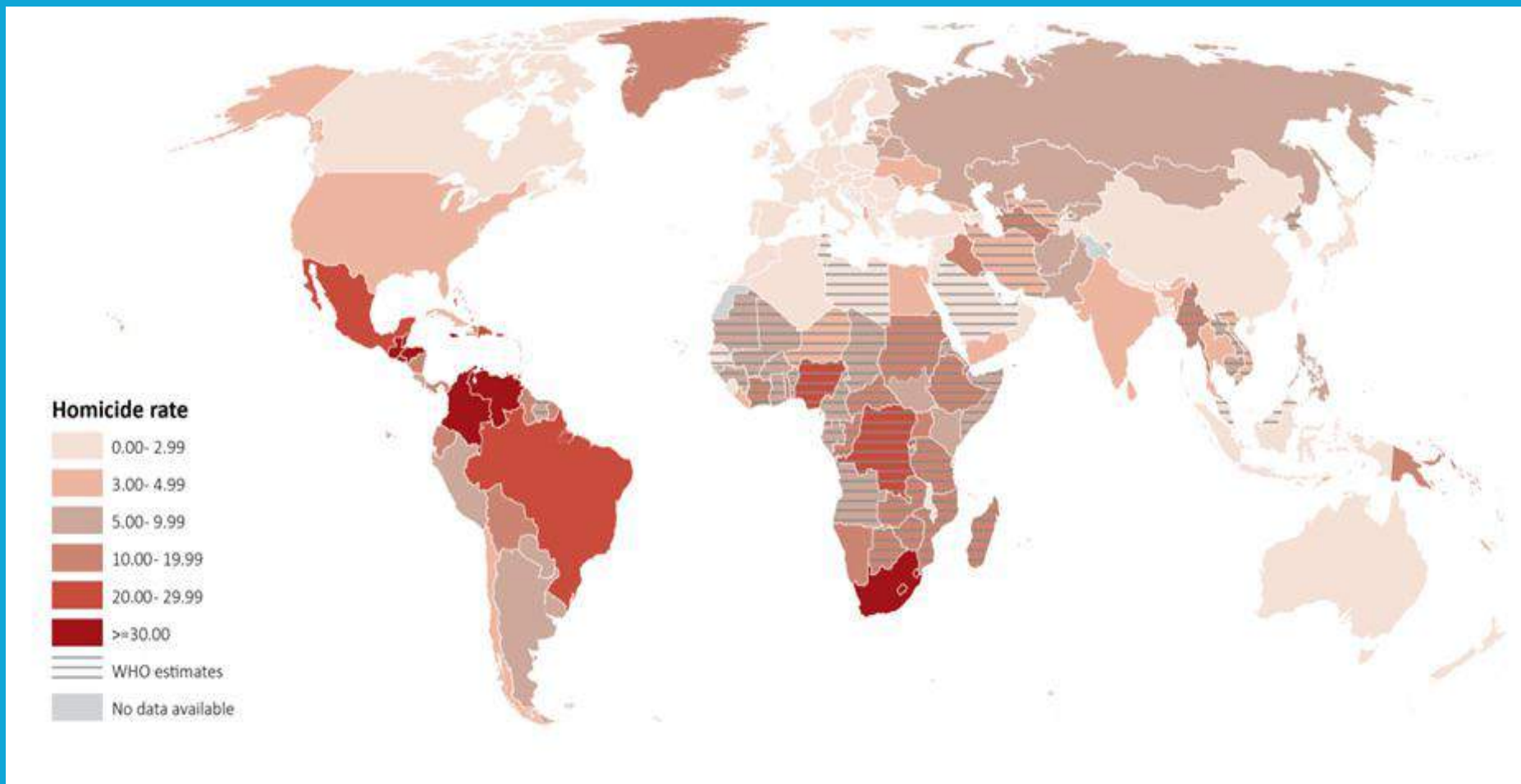
Measuring security, RoL, and governance

A graphic with a red background. The word "mission:" is written in white, lowercase letters. Below it, the word "IMPOSSIBLE" is written in large, bold, yellow, uppercase letters with a distressed, stencil-like texture. A large black 'X' is drawn over the word "IMPOSSIBLE". A small white starburst is located at the end of the horizontal line following "mission:".

mission:
~~IMPOSSIBLE~~



Homicide rate by country or territory (2012)

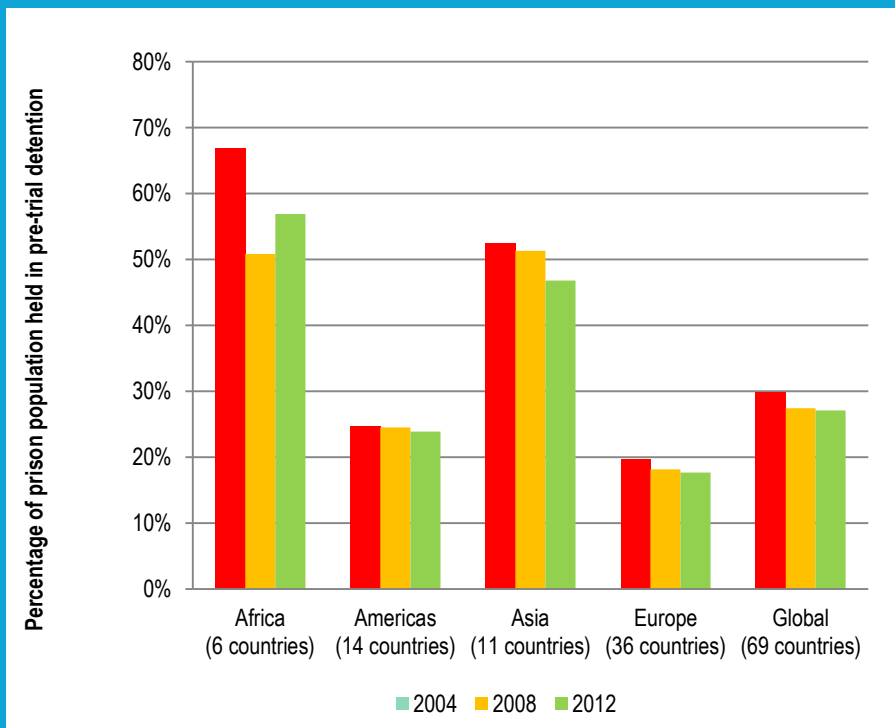


Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Dashed lines represent undetermined boundaries. The dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. The final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).
Source: UNODC Homicide Statistics (2013).



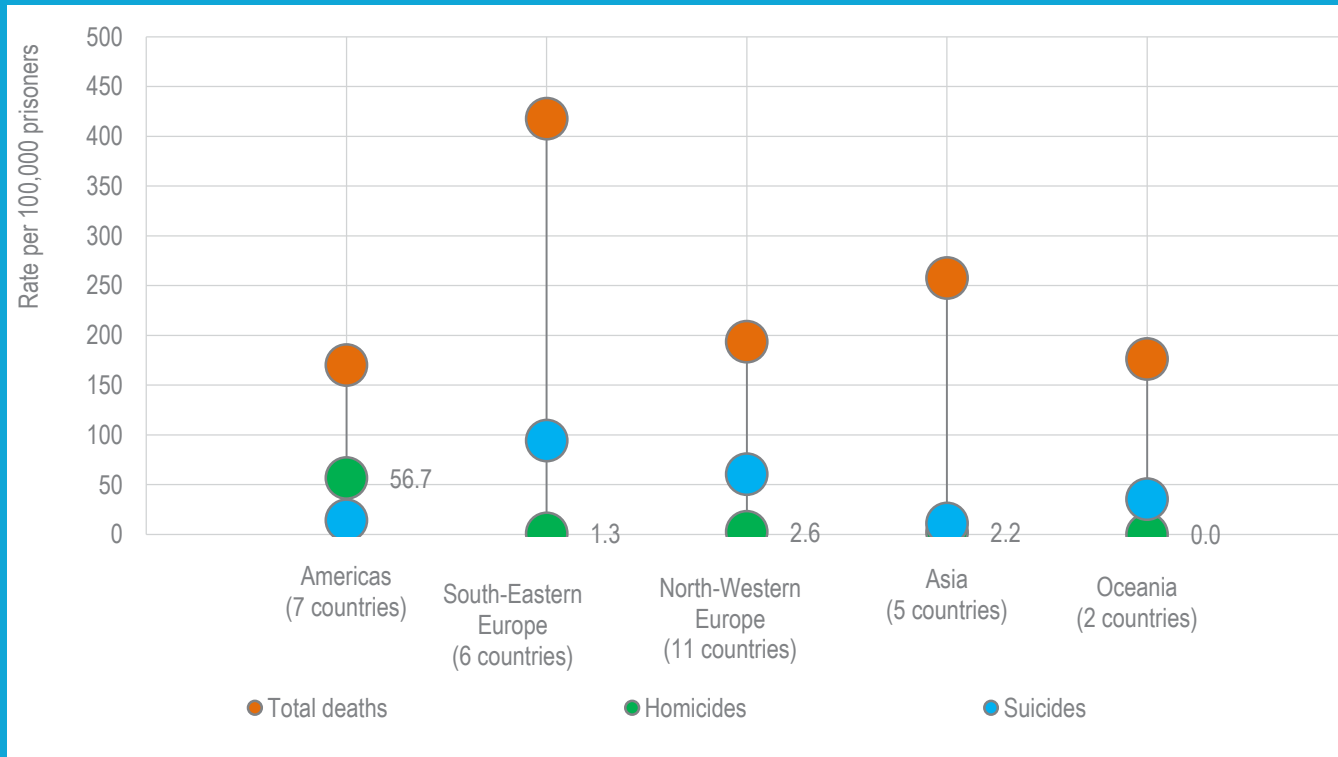
Access to justice: Pre-trial detention

Percentage distribution of sentenced prisoners by principle offence of final sentence



- From 2004 to 2012, the share of unsentenced or pre-trial prisoners among all prisoners has decreased from 30% to 27%, but there are still significant challenges and capacity constraints in Africa (57%) and Asia (47%).

Access to justice: deaths in prison



Source: UN-CTS.

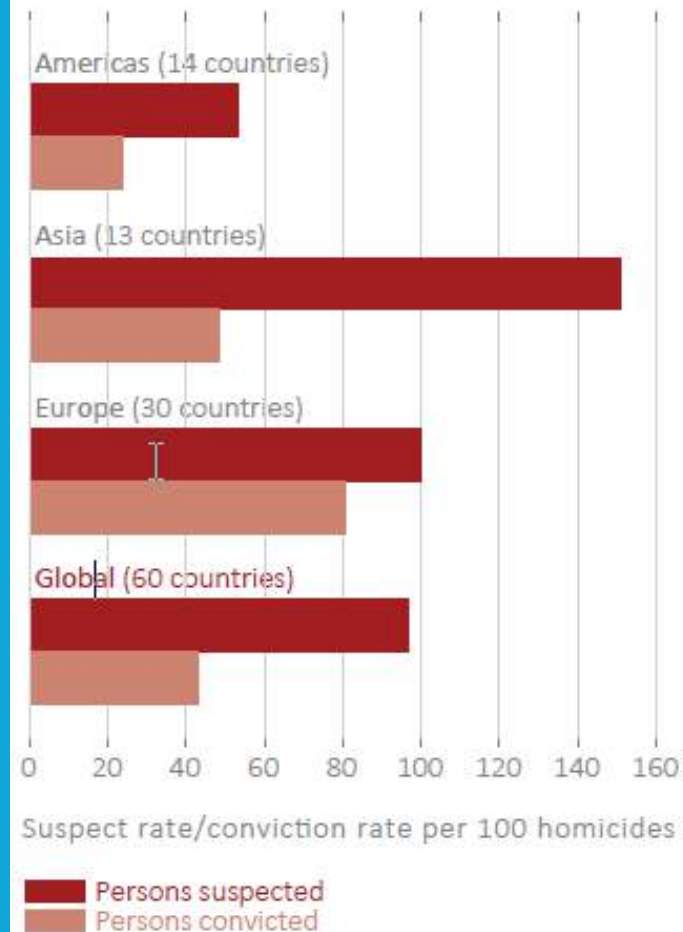
Impunity: Homicide suspects and convictions

- Global: for every 100 homicide victims, 97 persons are suspected/arrested; 43 are convicted

- For every 100 homicides:

	Suspects	Convictions
Americas	53	24
Asia	151	48
Europe	100	81

Fig. 5.5: Persons suspected and persons convicted per 100 homicides, by region (2011 or latest year)



Note: Data on three countries in Africa and Oceania are included in the global total but not shown separately.

Source: UN-CTS.



Examples of indicators ready for global coverage

- Prevalence of bribery
- Percentage of the adult population subjected to physical or sexual violence within the last 12 months
- Percentage of crime which are not reported to the authorities
- Percentage of prisoners who report having experienced physical or sexual victimization while imprisoned over the past 6 months .

Promotion of victimization surveys and better use of administrative sources



Promising work that can provide better indicators in the future

- The International Classification of Crime for statistical purposes - ICCS (a tool for a more dynamic and comparable way of measuring crime)
- Homicide metrics which combine official and non-official statistics
- Standardization and implementation of victimization surveys targeting both business and population
- Integration of profits from illicit drug markets and prostitution in the SNA in Europe, initial talk for a satellite account on crime in the Americas
- Governance statistics at the UN Statistical Commission?



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The data revolution





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What type of revolution?

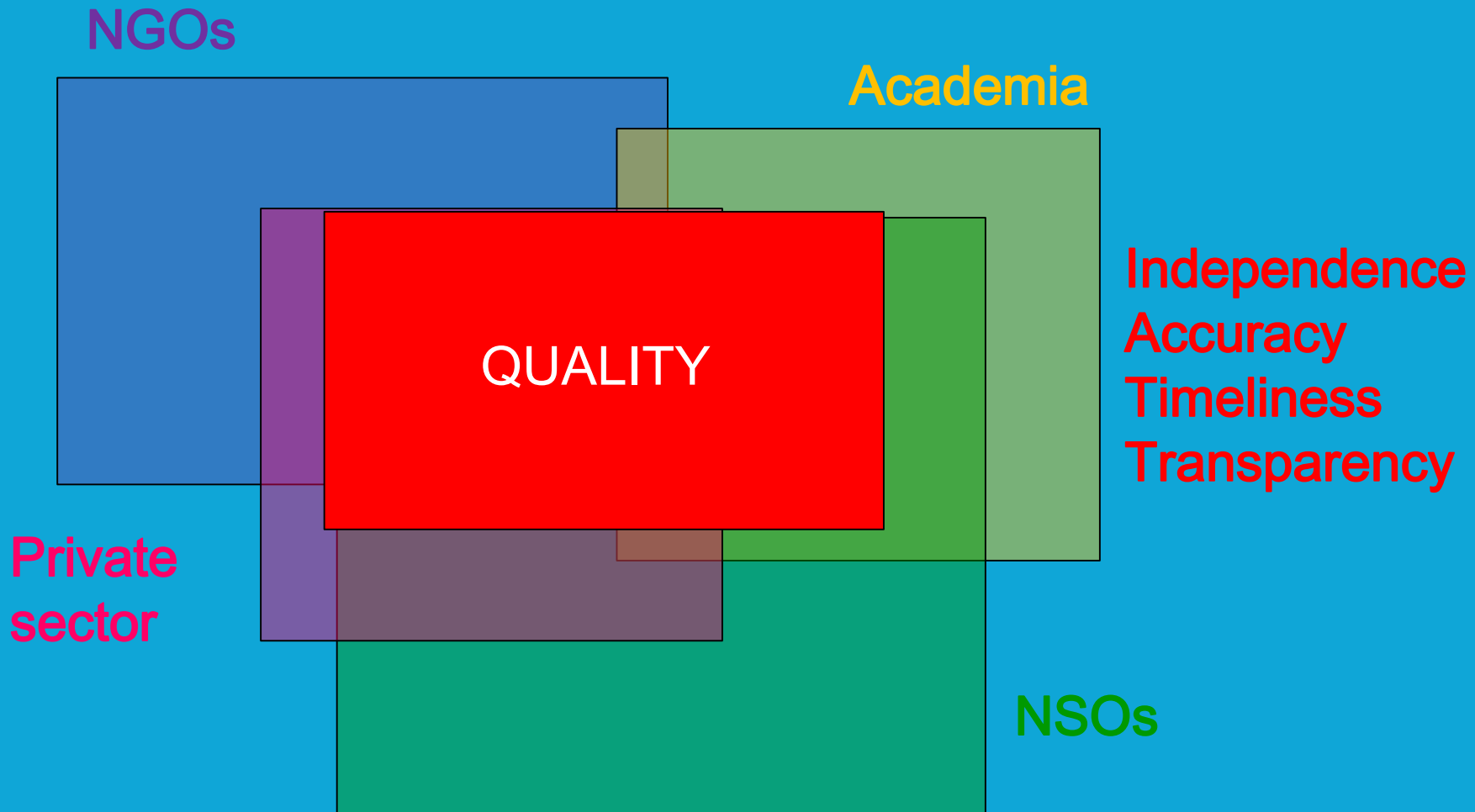
From taking a picture to shooting a movie



- Methods that can measure dynamics and links with other topics and other countries
- Higher speed
- More accessible
- Transforming static numbers into knowledge



Partnerships





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**THANK YOU
FOR YOUR ATTENTION**



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