

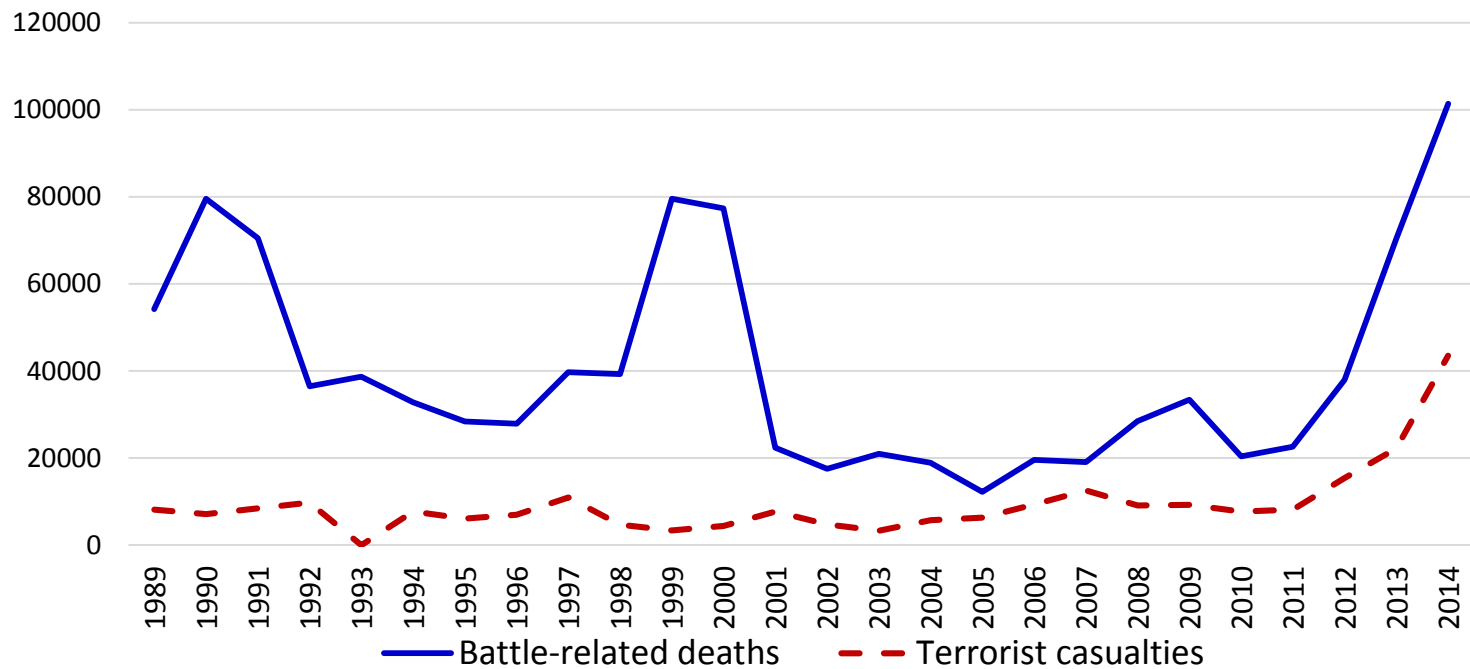


## SHIFTING TO PREVENTION

UN-WORLD BANK STUDY ON PREVENTION OF VIOLENT CONFLICTS (WB-UNDP-PBSO-DPA-DPKO)

# In the 21st century, conflicts have increased sharply since 2010

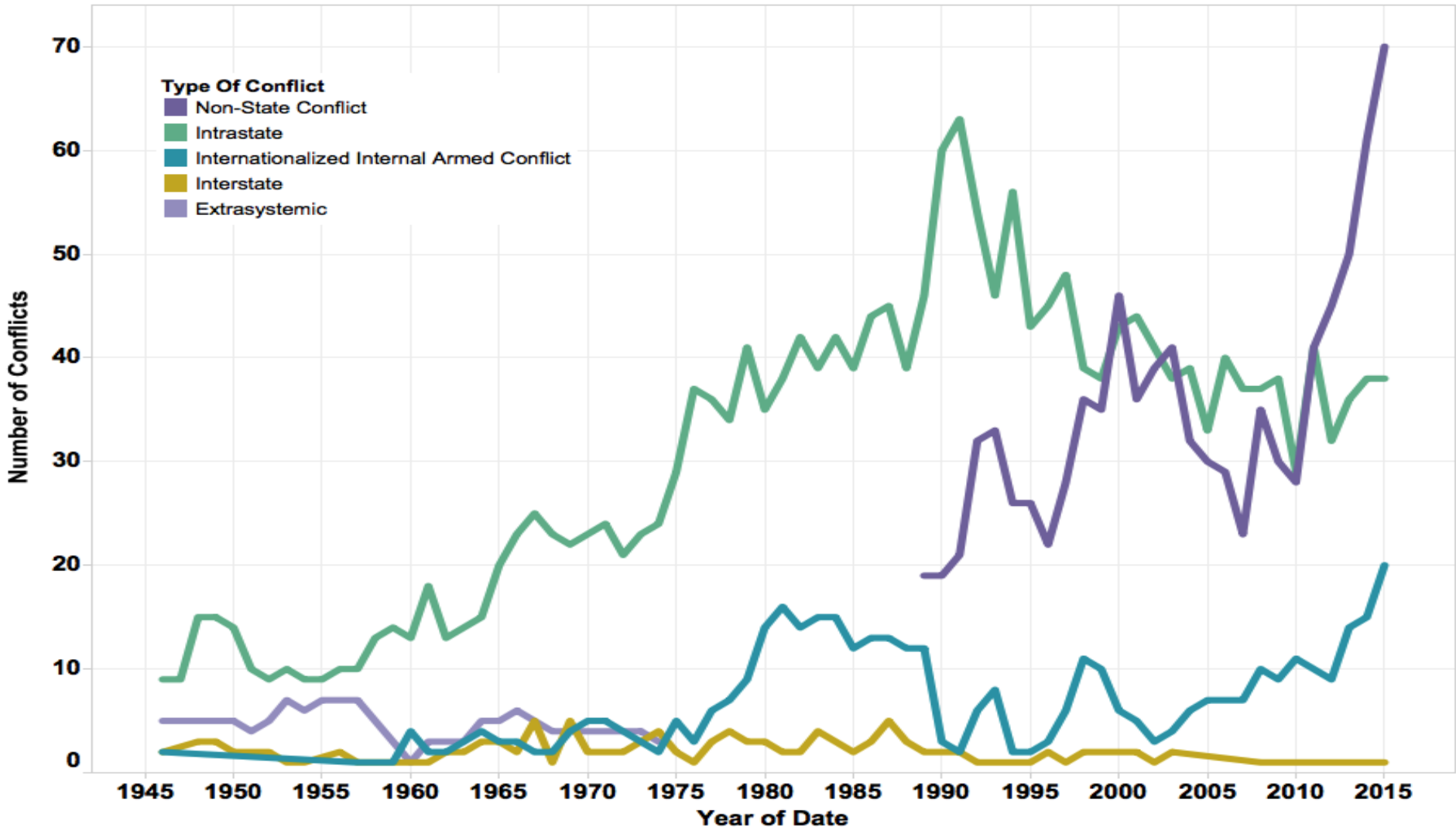
## Global trends in armed conflict, 1946-2014



Source: Center for Systemic Peace 2014

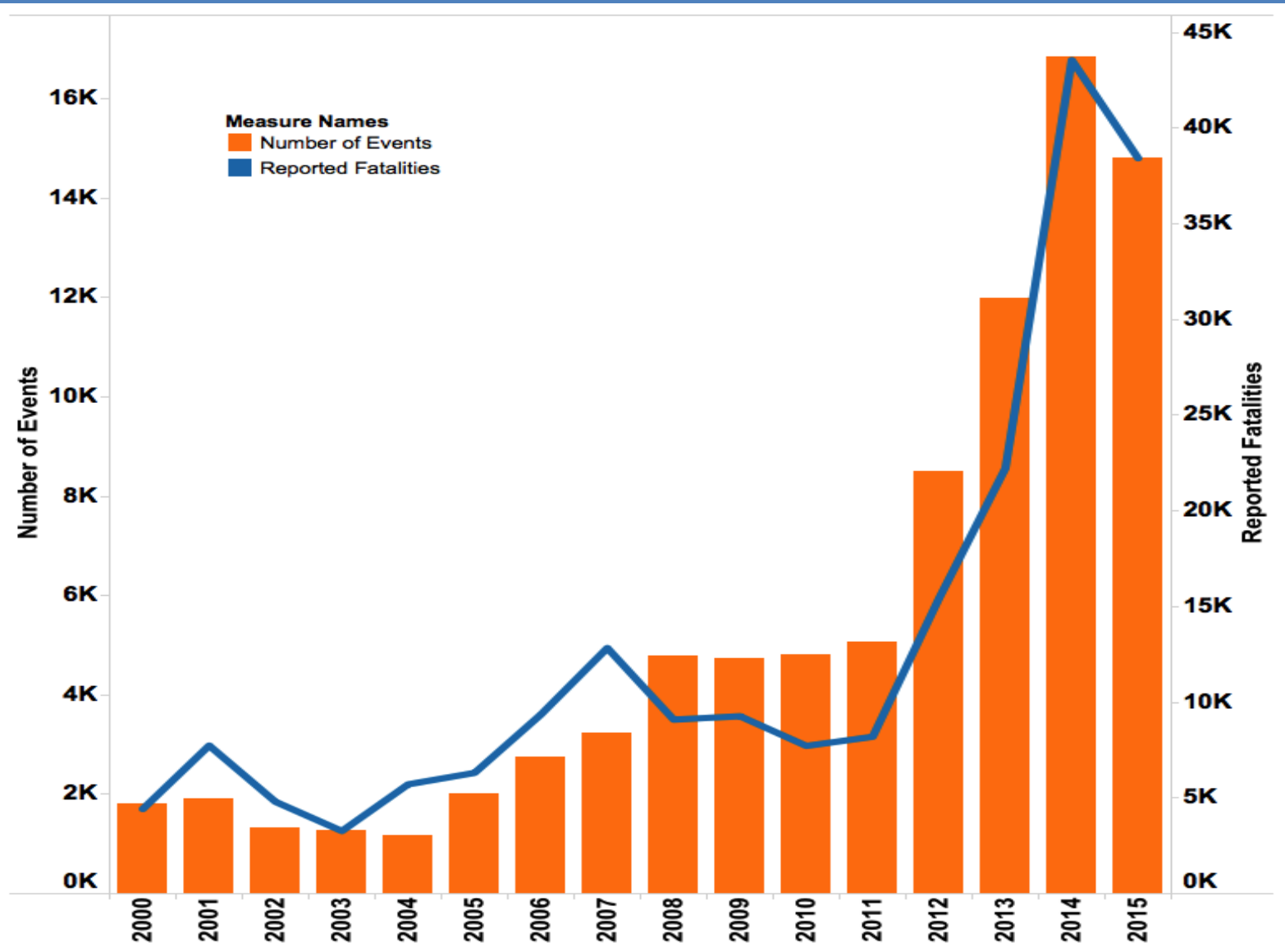
Source: Uppsala Conflict Database and Global Terrorism Database

# Violent conflict are becoming more complex



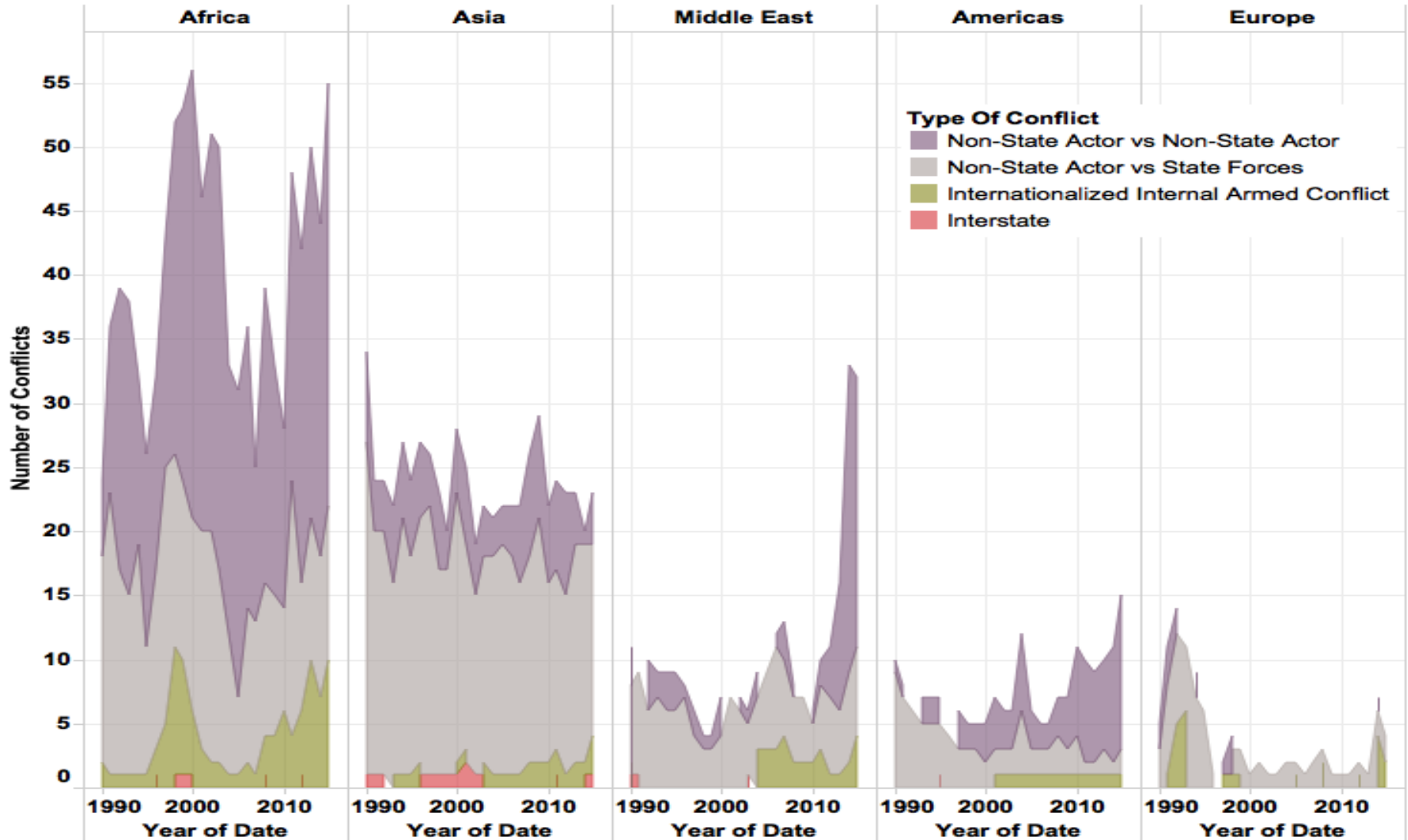
Data Source: UCDP/PRIO Dyadic Dataset + UCDP Non-State Conflict Dataset

# Terrorism-related fatalities are skyrocketing (2000-2015)



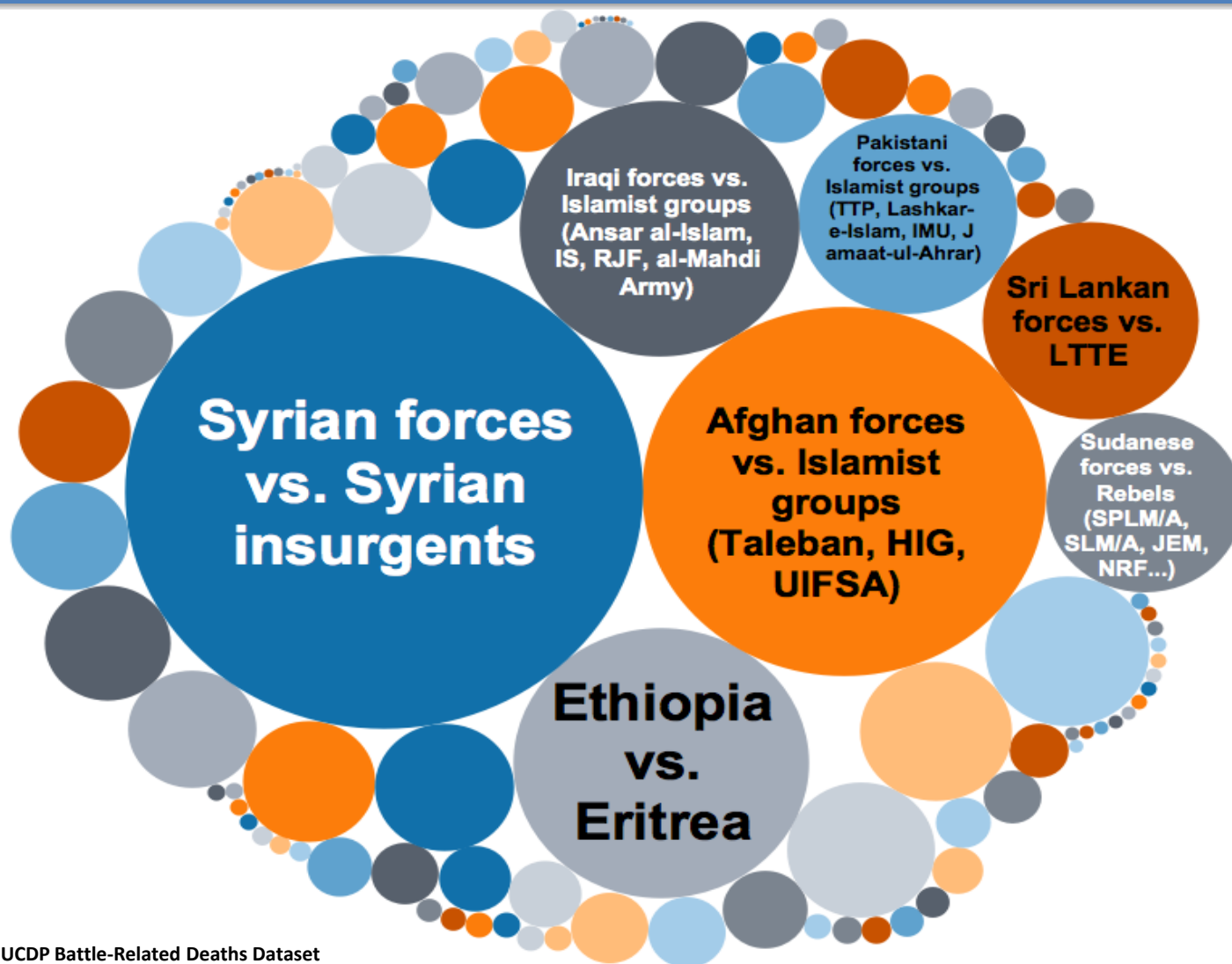
# The majority of violent conflicts are occurring in Africa, MENA, Asia

## Conflict Event Types by Region, Global, 1989-2015



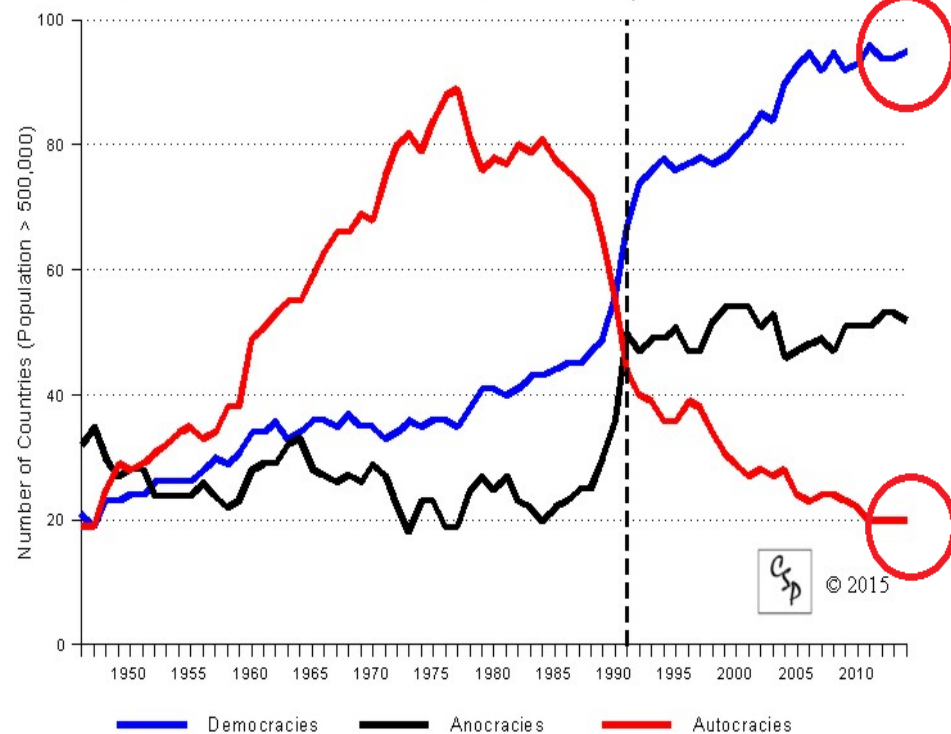
Data Source: UCDP/PRIO Dyadic Dataset + UCDP Non-State Actor Conflict Dataset

Two-thirds of battle-field deaths(2000-15) come from 7 conflicts.  
But, an estimated 3 to 15 people die indirectly for each person who dies directly from war (Geneva Declaration, 2008)



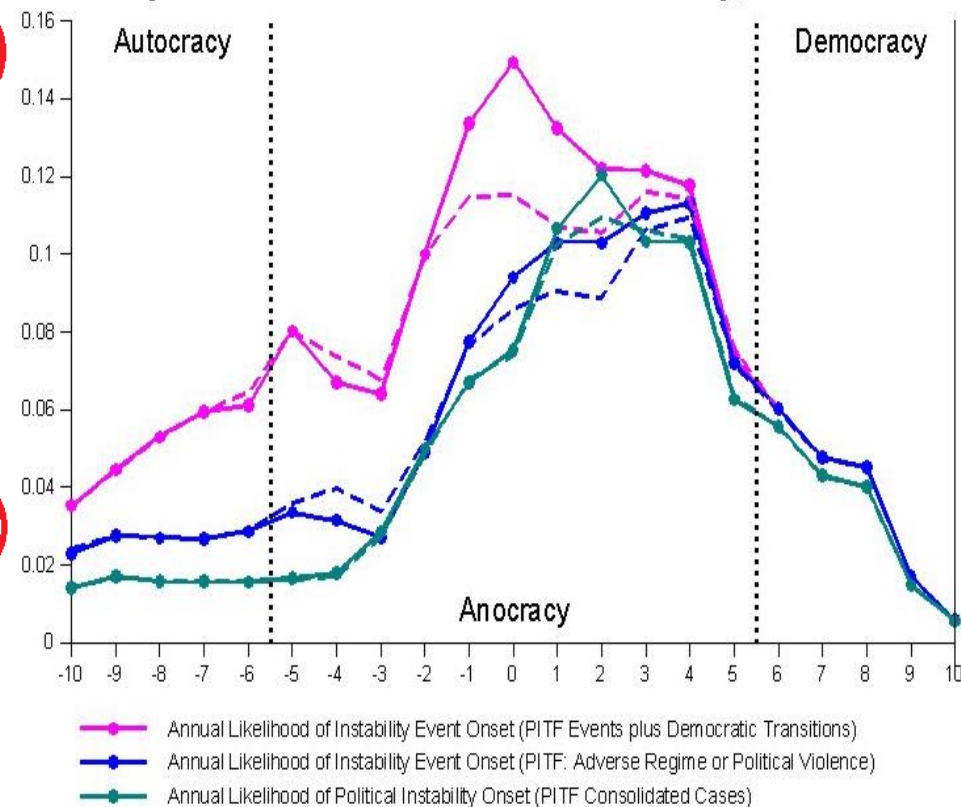
# Large Number of today's violent conflicts are about transition in political systems

## Global Trends in Governance, 1946-2014



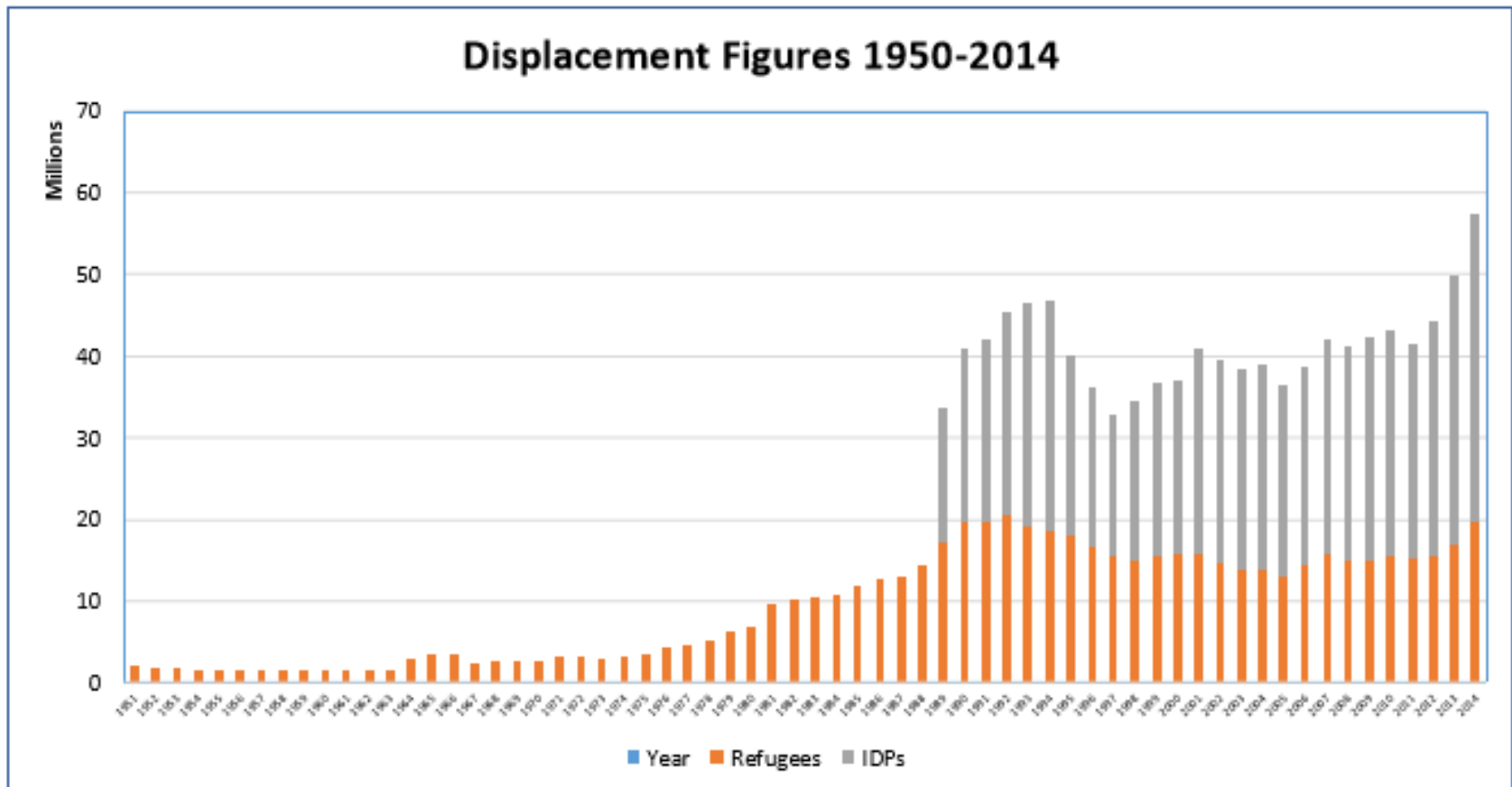
Source: Center for Systemic Peace 2014

## Polity and the Onset of Political Instability, 1955-2006



Source: Center for Systemic Peace 2014

# World record in forced displacement since WWII



By end-2014, 59.5 million people were forcibly displaced

- 19.5 million refugees
- 38 million IDPs



# Objective

- Improve Interplay between tools of international actors (security, preventive diplomacy, international norms and human rights, and development policy) and domestic policy making

# What to focus on

- Type of violent conflicts are not new but the context is fast changing
- Difficulty of “building” Institutions
- Refocusing on agency: what makes people mobilize around violence
- Grievance, relative deprivation, perception of exclusion, (voice and livelihood)
- Power and politics
- Many things work but we focus on what does not work (counterfactual)

# Messages

- Better coherence between economic, social , security and political tools is needed.
- Better interaction between local actors and international actors
- Development interventions in fragmented and polarized environments need to be done differently
- Gender and youth
- WHERE-WHEN-WHAT LEVEL-WHO-WHAT

# Major Challenges

- When the State is the problem
- When the actors do not want to be part of the “system”
- A system built for post world war status quo
- Tensions between global norms and sovereignty
- Is the global order neutral