

CONFLICT-RELATED DEATHS OF CIVILIANS

SDG INDICATOR 16.1.2



NUMBER OF CONFLICT-RELATED DEATHS PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY SEX, AGE AND CAUSE.

2023

WHAT?

This indicator is the total count of direct conflict-related deaths divided by the total population, expressed per 100,000 population.

WHY?

Counting conflict-related deaths protect civilians and others, promote respect for human rights and humanitarian standards, and understand better patterns and consequences of armed conflicts in order to prevent their repetition.

168,543

CIVILIAN DEATHS IN 12 OF THE DEADLIEST ARMED CONFLICTS BETWEEN 2015 AND 2022 DESPITE PROTECTIONS UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW



12 ARMED CONFLICTS

AFGHANISTAN
CENTRAL AFRICAN
REPUBLIC

DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC OF CONGO
IRAQ
ISRAEL AND THE
OCCUPIED
PALESTINIAN
TERRITORY

LIBYA
MALI
SOMALIA
SOUTH SUDAN
SYRIA
UKRAINE
YEMEN

2021



In 2021, out of 20 civilians killed in conflicts, 3 were women.

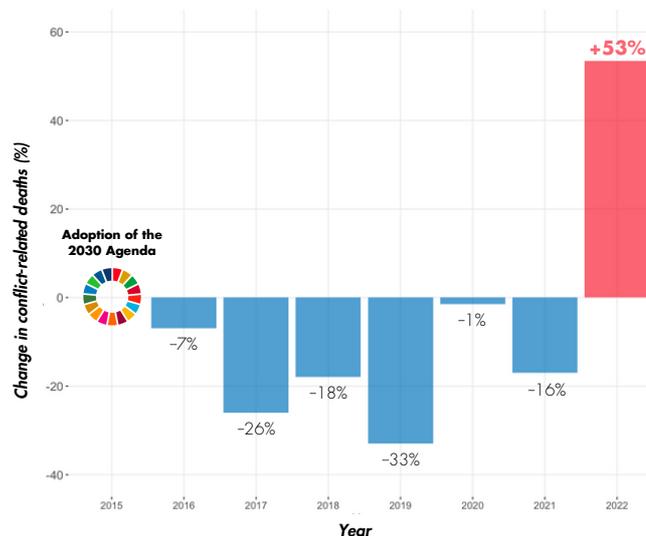
2022



In 2022, this number increased to 4. That is the largest proportion of women killed in conflicts since the adoption of the Agenda 2030.

DOCUMENTED CONFLICT-RELATED DEATHS (CIVILIANS) CHANGE IN RELATION TO THE PREVIOUS YEAR 2015-2022

In 2022, the United Nations recorded at least 16,988 civilian deaths across 12 armed conflicts, a 53 per cent increase compared with 2021 and the first increase since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda in 2015.



Note:

*This figure includes only documented and verified deaths caused directly by war operations for the armed conflicts in Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Iraq, Libya, Mali, Somalia, South Sudan, State of Palestine and Israel, Syria, Ukraine, and Yemen.

*This figure may vary from other UN civilian casualty figures due to the methodology used that build on UN casualty data while integrating new data sources.

Source:

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)



Clear indicators are crucial to detecting the drivers of conflict and addressing them.

Volker Türk, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights



KILLINGS AND OTHER ATTACKS AGAINST HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS, JOURNALISTS AND TRADE UNIONISTS

SDG INDICATOR 16.10.1



THE SLAYING OF HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS, JOURNALISTS AND TRADE UNIONISTS REMAINS UNACCEPTABLY HIGH.

2023

WHAT?

The indicator is the total count of victims of verified cases of killings, enforced disappearances and other attacks that occurred in the preceding 12 months.

WHY?

This indicator contributes to measuring the enjoyment of fundamental freedoms (access to information and freedoms of opinion, expression, peaceful assembly and association) by those who actively defend human rights.

METHODOLOGY



WHO IS THE VICTIM?
THE ALLEGED PERPETRATOR?



WHAT HAPPENED TO THE VICTIM?



WHERE DID IT HAPPEN?



WHEN DID IT HAPPEN?



WHY DID IT HAPPEN?



MINIMUM DATA REQUIREMENT

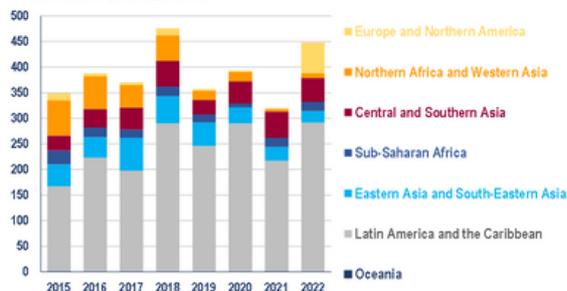
The minimum set of relevant information that defines the event as one that concerns the killing of a human rights defender, journalist or trade unionist



VERIFICATION

Process of checking relevant case information against other information obtained from independent and reliable sources to determine whether there are reasonable grounds to believe that the event happened.

DATA STORY



NUMBER OF HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS, JOURNALISTS AND TRADE UNIONISTS KILLED, BY REGION, 2015-2022

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in cooperation with United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and International Labour Organization (ILO), 2022.



1.2 human rights defender, journalist or trade unionist **killed per day** in the world. 2022

Source: OHCHR (SDG indicator 16.10.1)

WORK WITH US TO:



Expand data coverage and scope of the indicator beyond killings.



Support country and thematic analysis of civic space and situation of human rights defenders.



Strengthen collaboration with National Human Rights Institutions, National Statistical Offices and civil society organizations.



PREVALENCE OF DISCRIMINATION

SDG INDICATOR 10.3.1/ 16.B.1



PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION REPORTING HAVING PERSONALLY EXPERIENCED DISCRIMINATION AND HARASSMENT.

2023

WHAT?

This indicator is defined as the proportion of the population (adults) who self-report that they personally experienced discrimination or harassment during the last 12 months based on ground(s) prohibited by international human rights law.

WHY?

This indicator helps measure the effectiveness of nondiscriminatory laws, policies and practices for the concerned population groups. The pledge to leave no-one behind and eliminate discrimination is at the centre of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

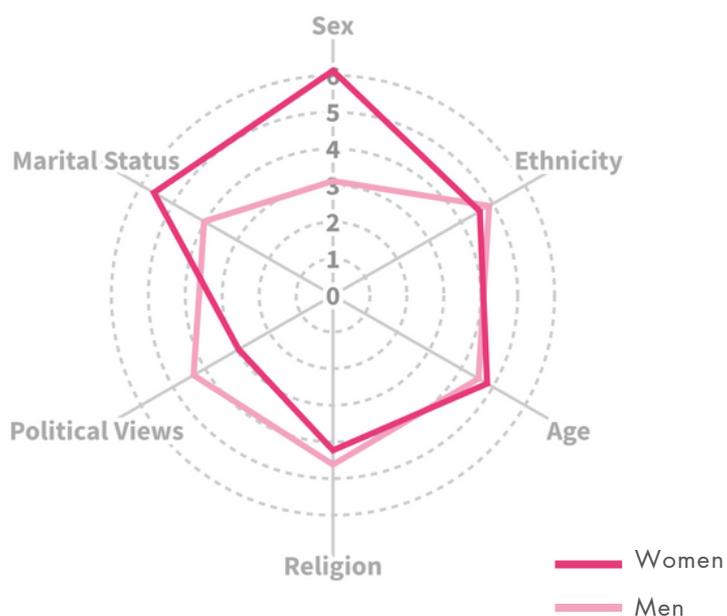
Data from 62 countries and territories for the period 2014-2022 show that:



ALMOST **ONE** IN **SIX** PEOPLE EXPERIENCE DISCRIMINATION BASED ON ANY GROUNDS



ONE IN **THREE** PERSONS WITH DISABILITY SUFFER DISCRIMINATION
This is twice more than persons without disability.



WOMEN ARE TWICE AS LIKELY TO BE DISCRIMINATED AGAINST COMPARED TO MEN

Among both women and men, racial discrimination, rooted in factors such as ethnicity, colour or language, is among the most common grounds. Discrimination based on age and religion, although slightly less widespread, also affects women and men almost equally. Women are twice as likely as men to report experiencing discrimination based on sex and almost twice as likely as men on the basis of marital status.



EXISTENCE OF NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE PARIS PRINCIPLES

SDG INDICATOR 16.A.1



2023

WHAT?

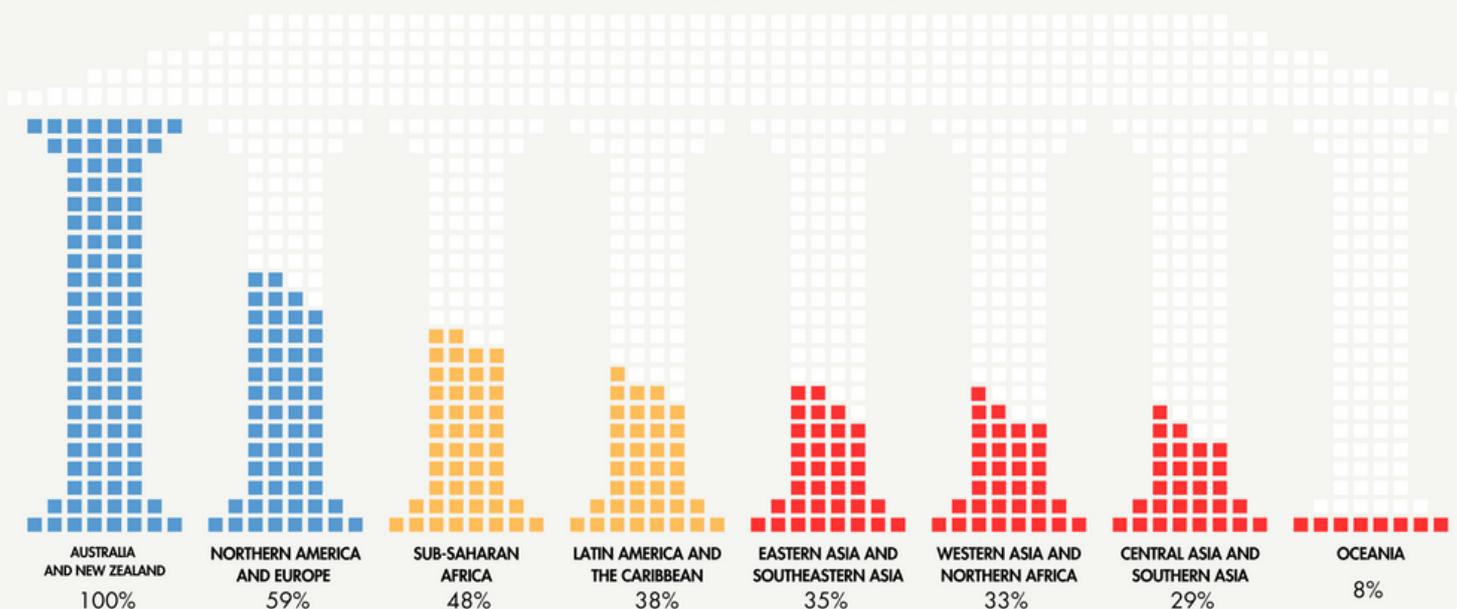
The indicator measures the compliance of countries with the Principles relating to the Status of National Institutions (The Paris Principles), which were adopted by the General Assembly (resolution 48/134).

WHY?

An independent and strong NHRI shows a State's commitment to its human rights responsibilities. Such an NHRI is a credible and effective body for promoting and protecting human rights at the national level.

GLOBAL DISPARITY: SOME REGIONS AT RISK OF BEING LEFT BEHIND

SDG INDICATOR 16.a.1 - Number of NHRIs in compliance with the Paris Principles
Proportion of Countries with Category A NHRI, by Region, as of 2023



A COUNTRY WITH A CATEGORY "A" NHRI COMPLIES WITH UNIVERSAL STANDARDS ADOPTED BY THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN 1993 (THE "PARIS PRINCIPLES"), AND GUARANTEES ITS NHRI:

- ✓ A broad human rights monitoring mandate
- ✓ Adequate powers of investigation
- ✓ Autonomy from government
- ✓ A pluralist composition
- ✓ Sufficient resources to support operations

61.9%

PROPORTION OF COUNTRIES THAT APPLIED FOR ACCREDITATION AS INDEPENDENT NHRIS IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE PARIS PRINCIPLES

42.6%

PROPORTION OF NHRIS IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE PARIS PRINCIPLES

