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Between 2004 and 2009, at least 208,300 violent deaths were recorded in armed conflicts—an average of 52,000 people killed per year. This is a conservative estimate including only recorded deaths: the real total may be much higher. Direct conflict deaths are highly concentrated, with the top ten deadliest conflicts accounting for more than three-quarters of the global burden of violent mortality in war. A small number of countries accounts overwhelmingly for the global toll of conflict deaths. Consequently, carefully targeted armed violence reduction in a few selected countries could lead to measurable reductions in the global burden of armed violence. A Missing Mandate? Casualty Recording in UN Peace Operations, by Hana Salama. HSBA-SANA Briefing Paper, June 2020 (also available in Arabic). Download (4.45 MB) Gender Counts: Assessing Global Armed Violence Datasets for Gender Relevance, by Anna Alvazzi del Frate, Gergely Hideg, and Emile LeBrun. Briefing Paper. March 2020. 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More information File 1 to 12 out of 12First < Back Page 1 Next > Last Uppsala Conflict Data Program and Centre for the Study of Civil War: Data on Armed Conflict The Managing Exits from Armed Conflict (MEAC) Findings Report series seeks to put evidence about conflict transitions and related programming into the hands of policymakers and practitioners in real-time. The reports detail findings from MEAC studies in Nigeria and Colombia. The reports contain short overviews of findings (or emerging findings) across a wide range of thematic areas (e.g., climate-driven recruitment into armed groups) and include analyses on their political or practical implications for the UN, Member States, and local partners. Findings Report 1 This report is based on data collected from November 2020 - February 2021 as part of an ongoing survey of community leaders in Borno State, Nigeria. It focuses on emerging findings on the impact of climate change on recruitment into the insurgency in the North East. The report will be updated as more survey data is collected, not only from community leaders, but also from community members and even former associates of Boko Haram and other armed groups. This report provides an overview of climate-conflict links in Nigeria, followed by emerging, related findings from the MEAC community leaders survey, and ends with the examination of a few key policy and programmatic implications of these findings. Findings Report 3 This report is based on data collected from December 2020 to January 2021, as part of a phone survey with a randomized sample of 3,117 community members\* from the Maiduguri Metropolitan Council (MMC), Jere, and Konduga areas in Borno State, Nigeria. The report presents the results of three specific questions on gender-related dynamics. This data was gathered to help understand the context in which girls and women are recruited into armed groups, particularly the gender norms and gender expectations in the region. Insights into the roles of women and girls in society in North East Nigeria provide an important lens through which to view gender differences in conflict experiences, including within armed groups and armed forces, and reintegration trajectories after involvement. Divorced from this purpose, however, these data points are likely of interest to a range of practitioners - and policymakers - working in Borno State. Although there are only a few survey results outlined in this report, UNU-CPR is producing this overview as part of a standalone brief in order to get it into the hands of UN and NGO partners working in the region to address urgent humanitarian crises. Key policy and programmatic implications of these findings are examined. Findings Report 4 This report is based on data collected from December 2020 to January 2021, as part of a phone survey with a representative sample of 3,173 community members from key locations in and around the Maiduguri metropolitan area in Borno State, Nigeria. The report presents descriptive statistics from some of the key demographic and socioeconomic information gathered as part of this survey. UNU-CPR is producing this overview of the data as a standalone brief, however, because it provides a broad picture on economic and social life in parts of Borno State today. Moreover, this robust data may be useful to UN and NGO partners working in the region to address urgent humanitarian crises and UNU-CPR wanted to ensure the information was made available quickly. It outlines key policy and programmatic implications of these findings. Findings Report 5 This report is based on data collected from December 2020 to January 2021, as part of a phone survey with a representative sample of 3,483 community members and a survey conducted with over 215 community leaders (e.g., Bulamas, Lawans, ward chairmen) from November 2020 to February 2021 from key locations in and around the Maiduguri metropolitan area in Borno State, Nigeria. The report presents emerging findings about community experiences with and perceptions of Volunteer Security Outfits - and how they differ by gender. This data was gathered to understand the full range of actors involved in the insurgency and support UN partners working in the North East of Nigeria in their efforts to demobilize children from - and support efforts to professionalize - self-defence groups. Findings Report 6 This report is based on data collected from December 2020 to January 2021, as part of a phone survey with a randomized sample of 3,471 community members from key locations in and around the Maiduguri metropolitan area in Borno State, Nigeria. The report presents data around the pervasiveness of COVID-19 messaging by the government and armed groups, and how each are understood and received by the public. This data may be useful to UN and NGO partners working in the region to bolster the public health response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The report ends with an examination of key policy and programmatic implications of these findings. Findings Report 7 This report is based on data collected from December 2020 to March 2021, as part of a phone survey with a representative sample of 3,471 community members from key locations in and around the Maiduguri metropolitan area (MMC) in Borno State, Nigeria. It presents data around community receptivity to and perceptions about individuals who exit Boko Haram. This data may be useful to UN and NGO partners working in the region to bolster their prevention and reintegration programming, as well as efforts to support the communities who receive former Boko Haram associates. This brief will focus on how people feel about someone returning to their community and will set the stage for subsequent briefs that will focus on social reintegration, and transitional justice and reconciliation preferences. These insights are unique as this data is collected in ongoing conflict, while reintegration is actively happening, and communities in and around Maiduguri are receiving those who exit Boko Haram and other armed groups. The report ends with an examination of key policy and programmatic implications of these findings. Policy Memos Focusing specifically on data related to conflict exits, UNU-CPR undertook a review of existing data management guidelines, policies, and practices intended to inform MEAC's own data management procedures. This policy memo builds on bilateral consultations, workshop findings, and a review of existing data management and protection guidance. The memo starts by exploring the current state of management and integration of conflict exit-related data across the UN as well as challenges, opportunities, and benefits to enhancing data integration in this space. From there, the memo identifies MEAC's data management and integration needs and potential ways forward for the project. It concludes with considering ways to further data integration beyond MEAC in order to build the international community's capacity to effectively support conflict exits going forward. armed conflict survey 2019 pdf





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