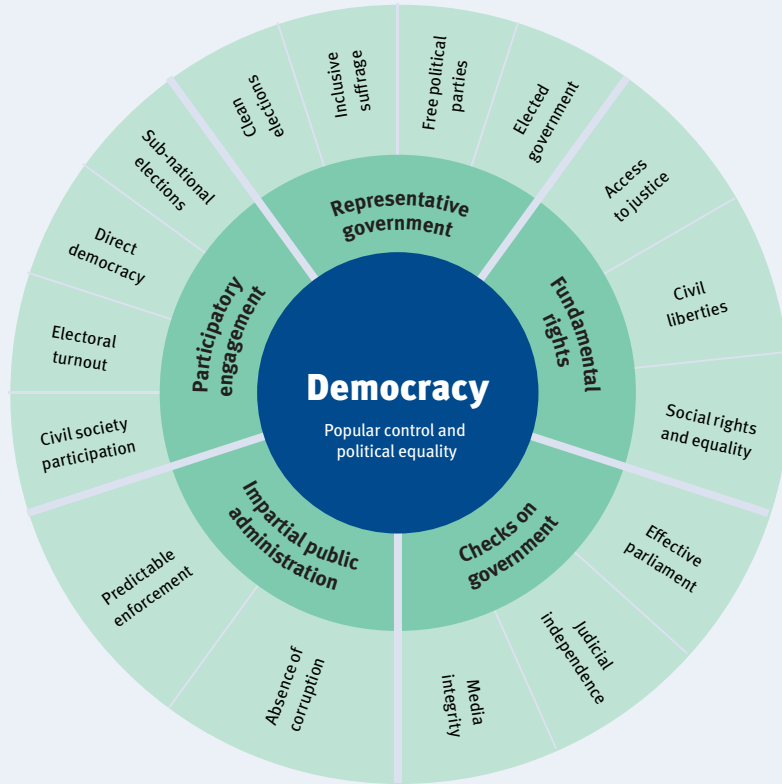
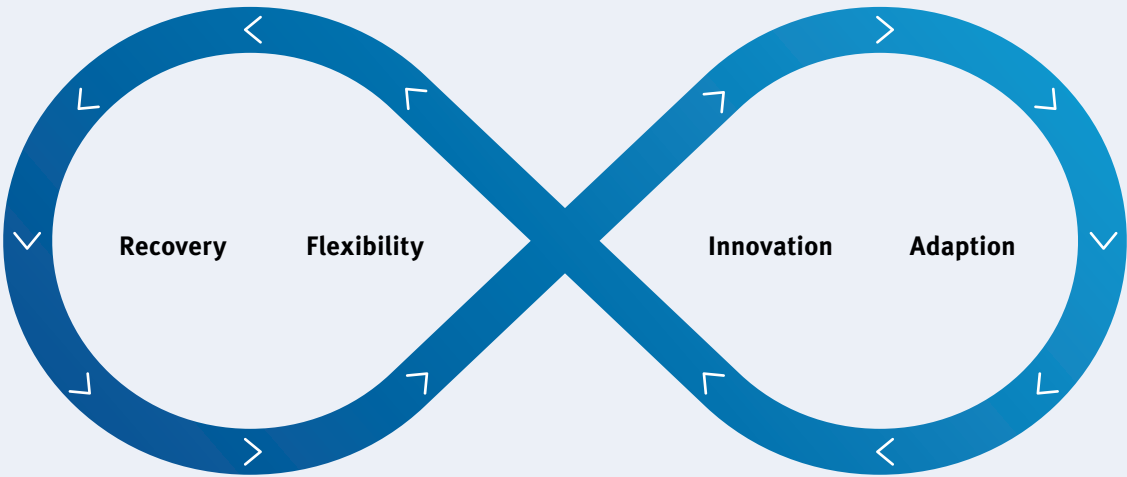


Conceptual framework: The Global State of Democracy

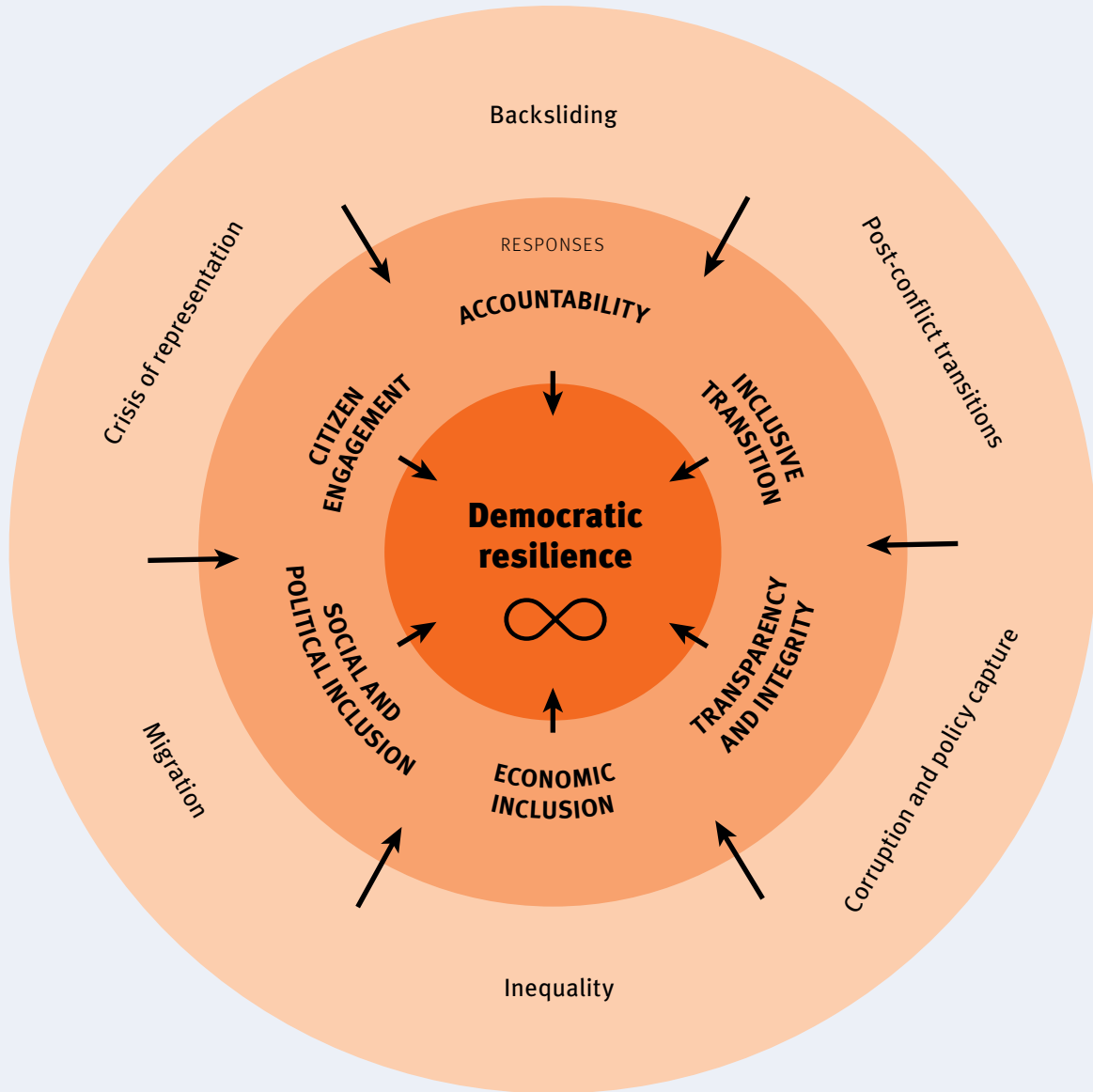


The key characteristics of democratic resilience

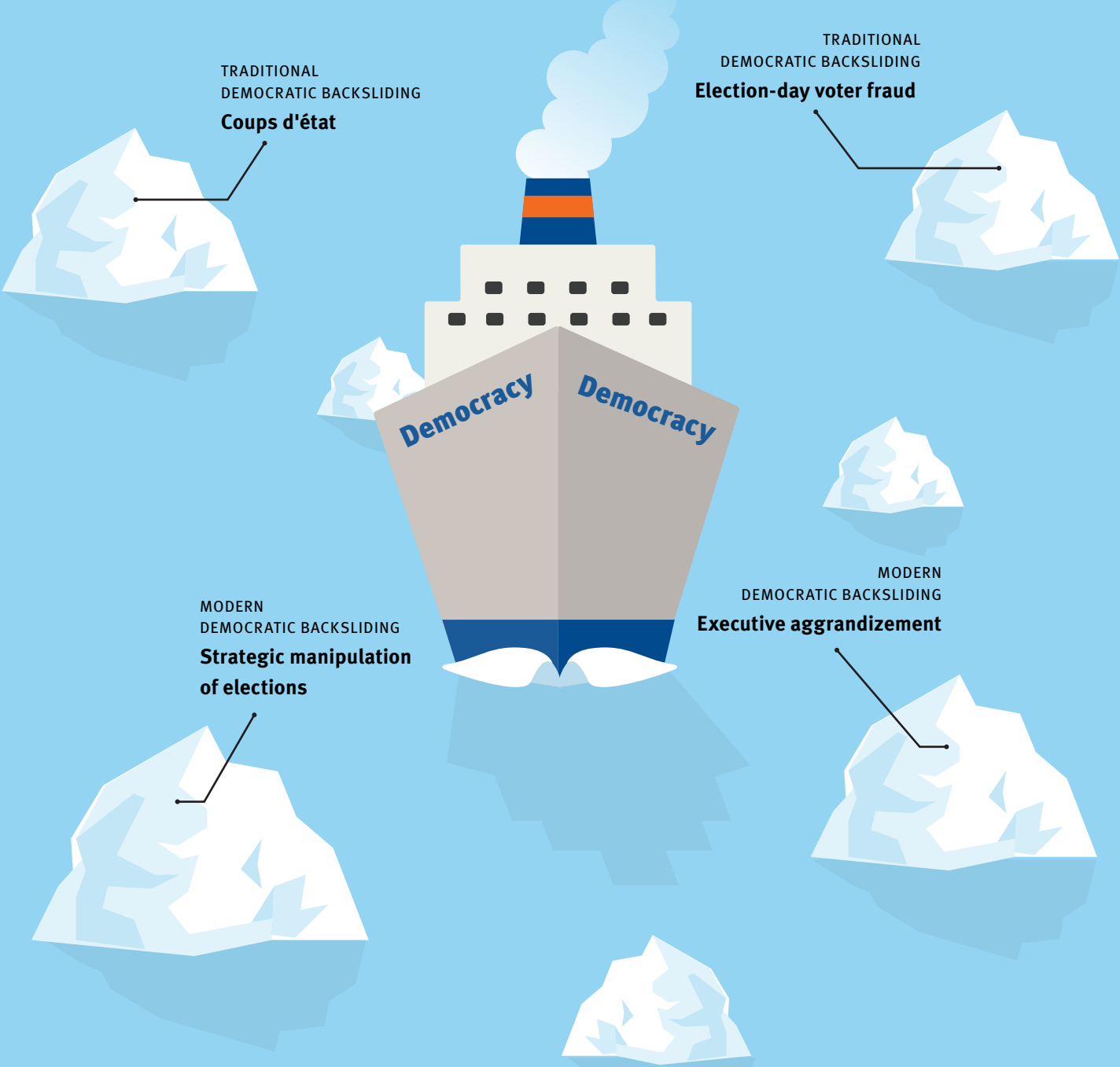


Resilience is the property of a social system to cope, survive and recover from complex challenges and crises.
The characteristics of a resilient social system include flexibility, recovery, adaptation and innovation.

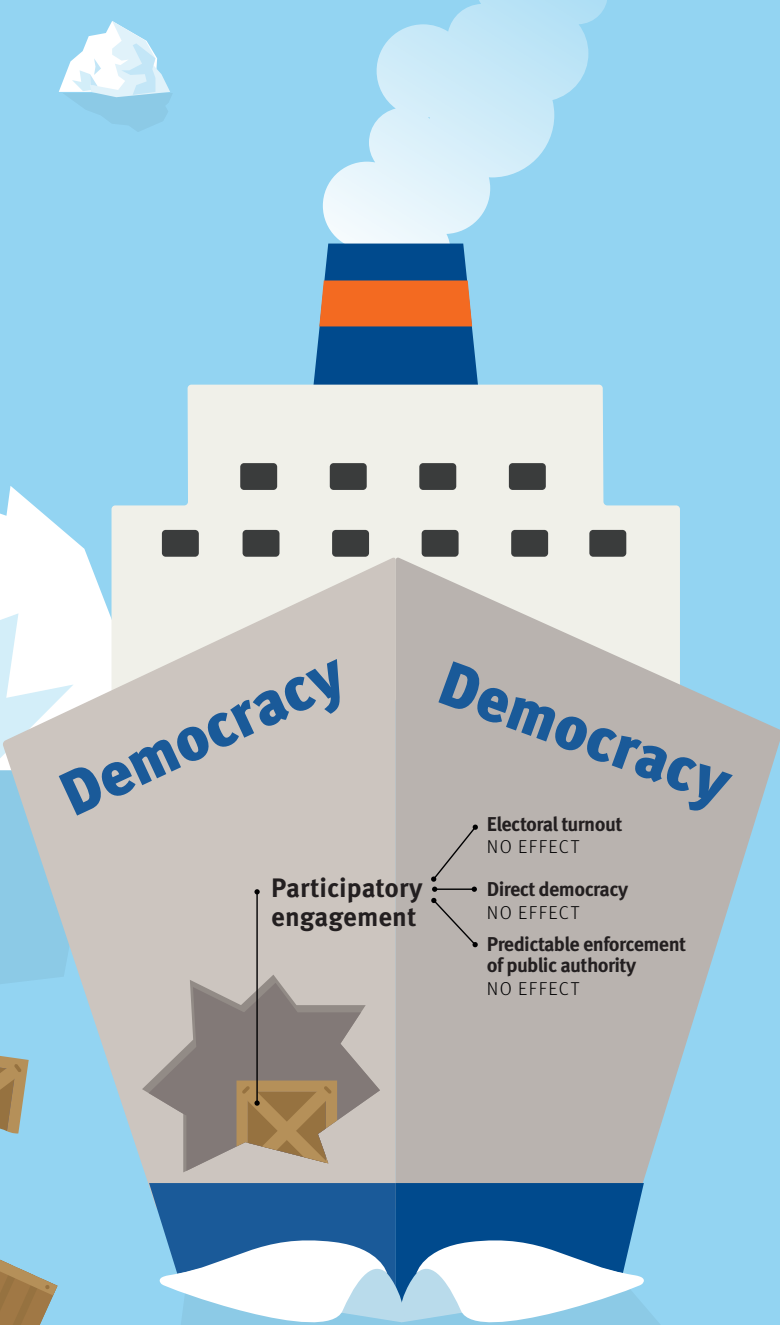
Democracy under pressure: Resilient responses



What is democratic backsliding?



What are the effects of democratic backsliding?



Impartial administration
∨ DECREASE

Representative government
∨ DECREASE

Fundamental rights
∨ DECREASE

Check on government
∨ DECREASE

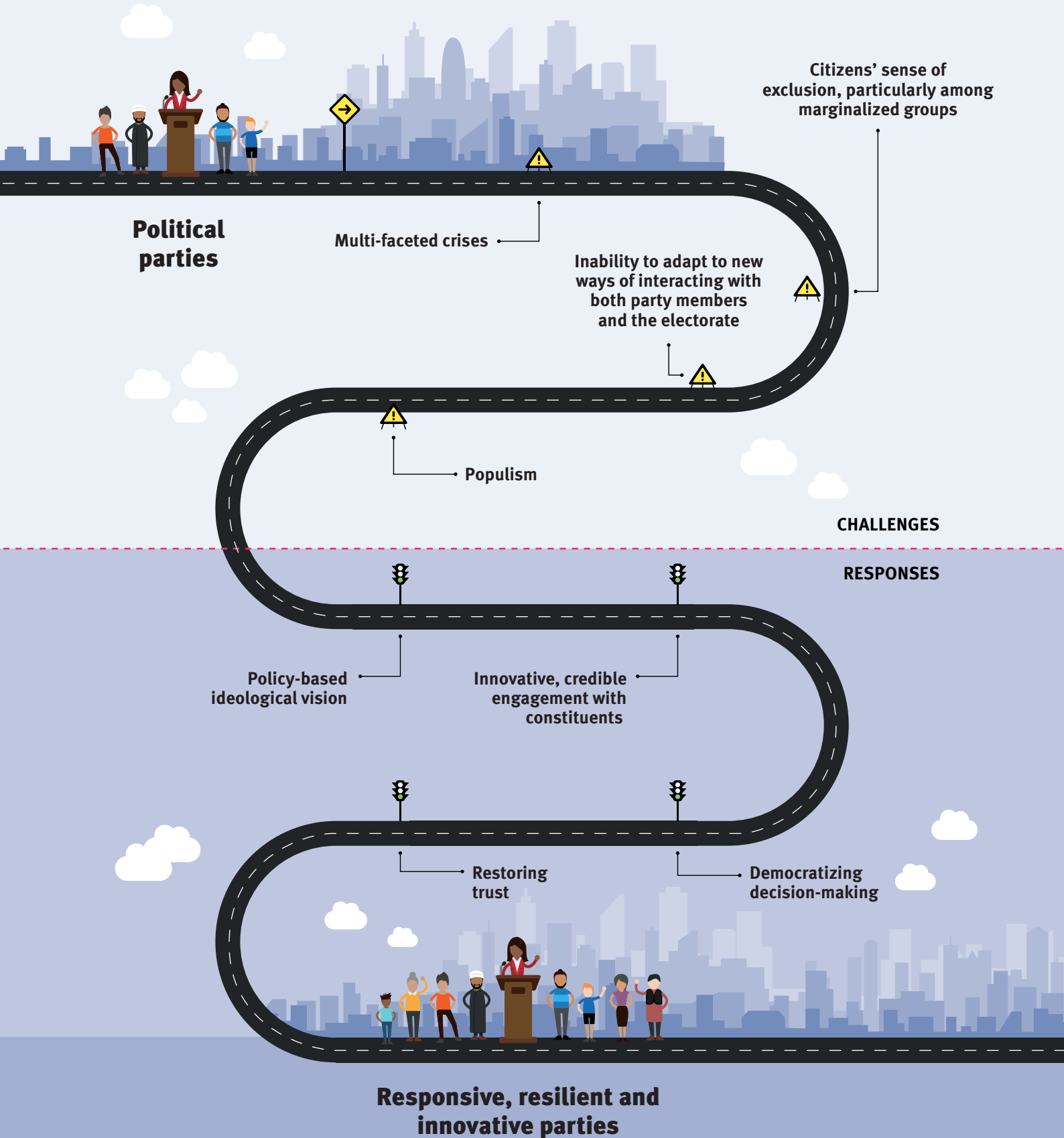
Participatory engagement

- Electoral turnout
NO EFFECT
- Direct democracy
NO EFFECT
- Predictable enforcement of public authority
NO EFFECT

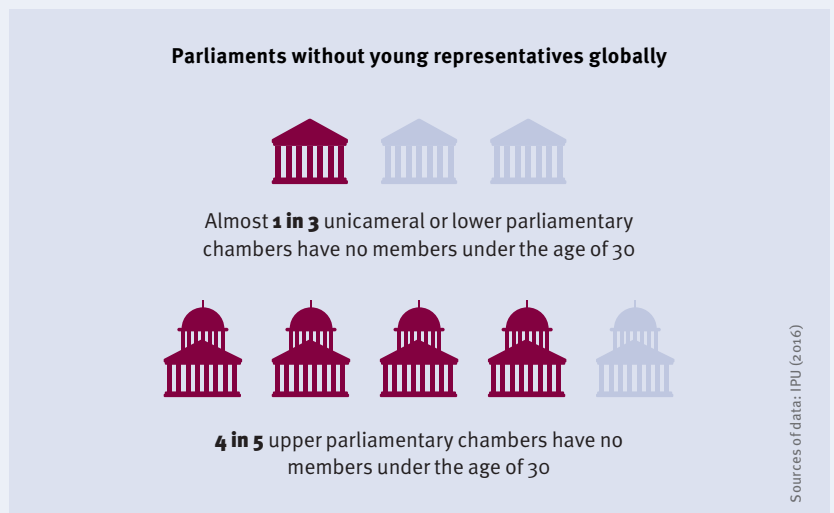
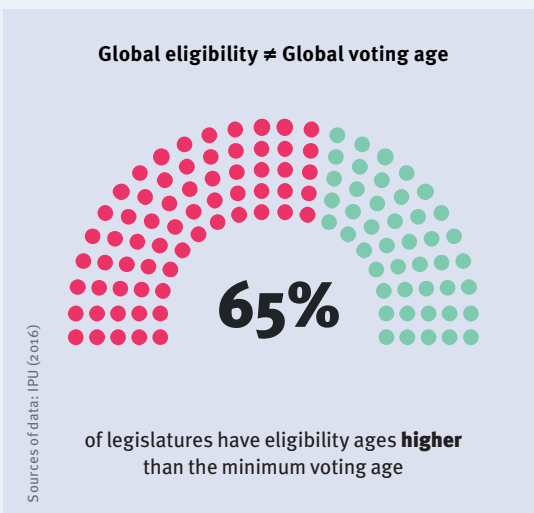
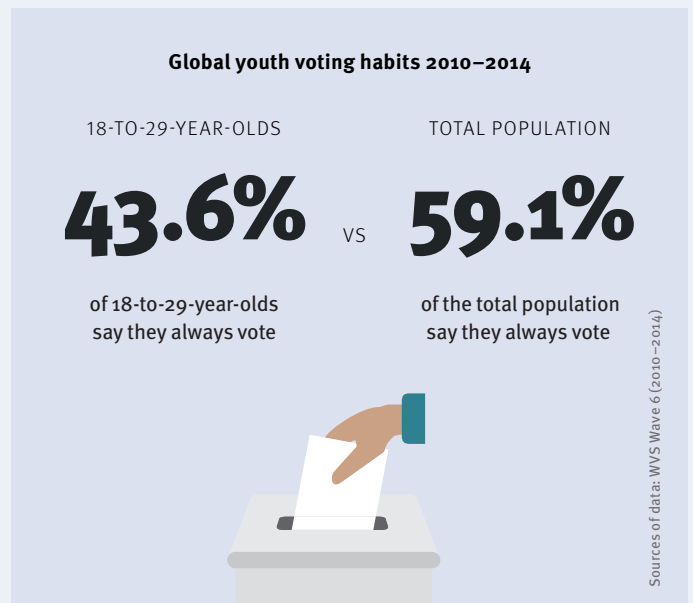
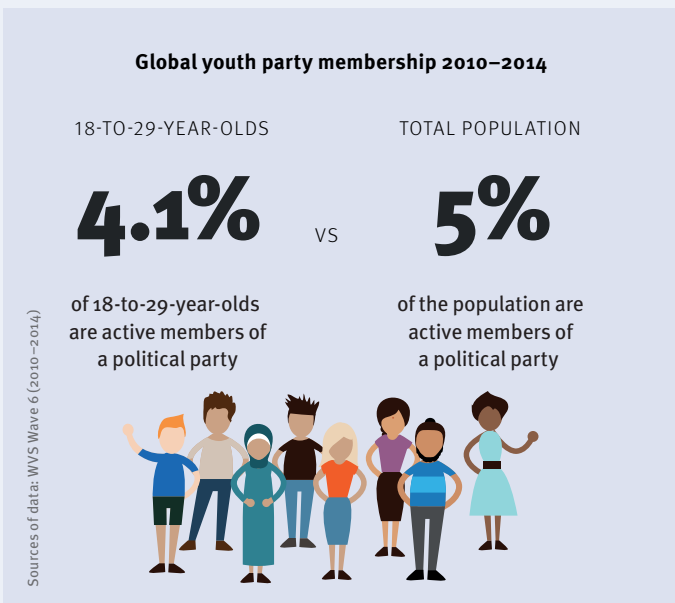
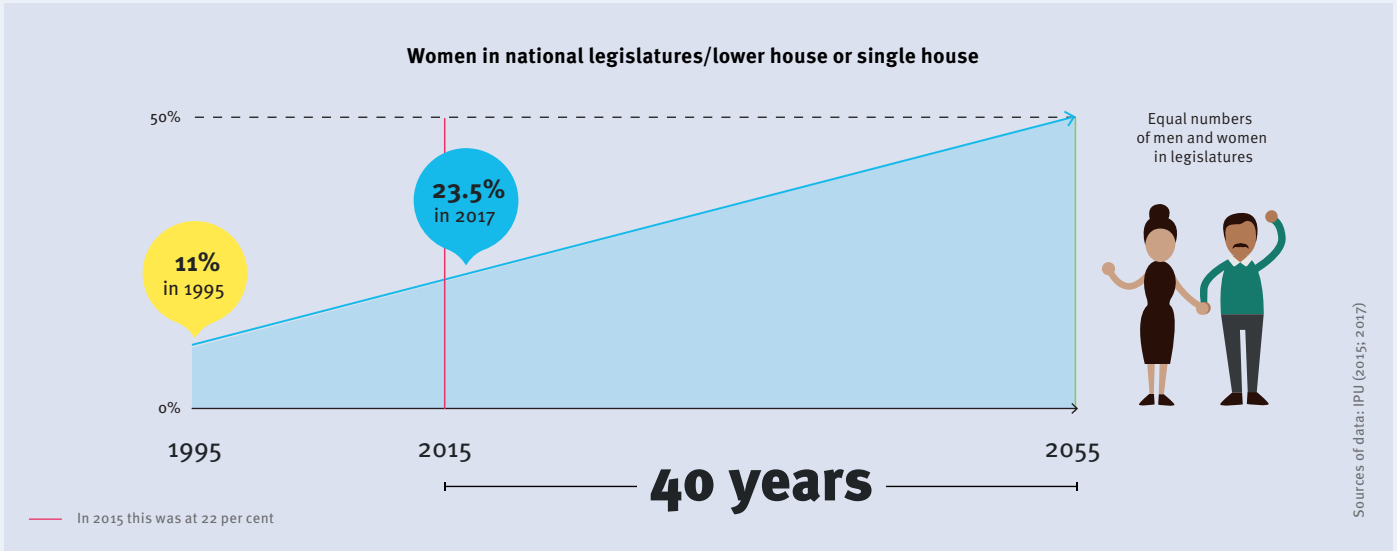
Public order
∨ DECREASE

Social rights and equality
∨ DECREASE

Political parties' road to resilience



Marginalization of women and young people



Global challenges of money in politics



1



**Unequal access
to funding**

2



**Increased corruption
and policy capture**

3



**Decreased public
trust in politics**

Money in politics: Integrity-enhanced systems



Public officials

- ★ Civil servant appointment mechanisms
- ★ Conflict of interest and disqualification regulations
- ★ Anti-bribery tools
- ★ Public procurement processes
- ★ Immunity and indemnity regulations
- ★ Asset declaration systems

Political parties and candidates

- 🔊 Political finance regulations
- 🔊 Internal party democracy and financial accountability systems
- 🔊 Interparty dialogues and code of conduct agreements

Oversight actors

- 🔍 Transparency instruments
- 🔍 Rule of law and access to justice
- 🔍 Civil society, media and whistle-blower protection mechanisms
- 🔍 Electoral monitoring and oversight systems

Donors

- 💰 Anti-money-laundering systems
- 💰 Asset recovery mechanisms
- 💰 Corporate social responsibility policies
- 💰 Lobbying regulations

How rising inequality undermines democracy



How?

- Undermines the well-being of marginalized people
- Increases the power of the wealthy and privileged

What are the consequences?

- Excludes groups of society from political processes
- Can increase polarization and resentment
- Biases the provision of education, health and other services
- Can lead to populism
- Exacerbates distrust
- Can increase violent extremism
- Creates a feeling of alienation
- Can trigger conflict and war
- Threatens the legitimacy of government

Inequality facts

**1.1
BILLION**

have been lifted out of extreme poverty since 1990.



Sources of data: World Bank (2016)

Wealth concentration



8 PEOPLE OWN AS MUCH WEALTH AS THE POOREST HALF OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION

In 2010, 388 people owned as much as the poorest half of the world's population, but by 2015 this figure had fallen to 80; it currently stands at eight.

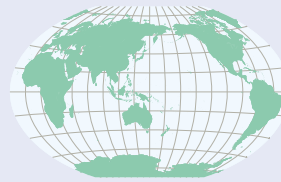
Sources of data: Oxfam (2017)



The poorest children are **4 times** less likely

than the richest children to be enrolled in primary education in developing countries.

Sources of data: World Bank (2016)



While poverty levels have improved globally since the 1980s, and inequality between countries has declined considerably, **inequality within countries is at a historic high.**

Sources of data: World Bank (2016); IMF (2015); Piketty (2014)

Lack of access



The poor are **less likely to have access to education, health and other crucial services** and opportunities, which deeply affects their life chances.

Poverty risk has shifted

←
While the effects of inequalities, exclusion and discrimination are felt in many parts of society, they are particularly prevalent among young people. Poverty risks have been shifting from the elderly towards young people over the past few decades.

Sources of data: Glasco Holguin (2016)

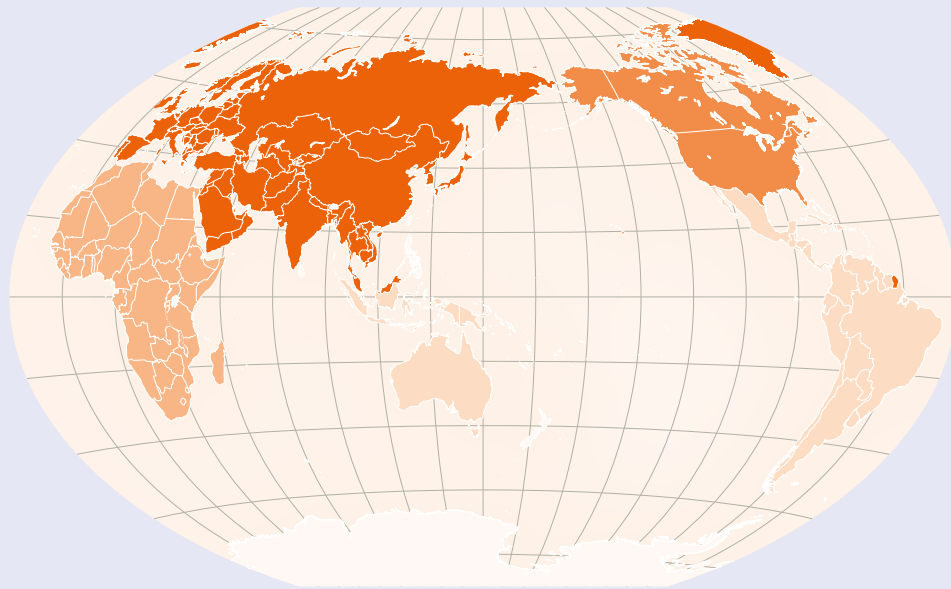
Wealth concentration has become acute



Between 1988 and 2008, the bottom 5 per cent of the global income distribution made little progress in increasing their income, while the top 1 per cent did spectacularly well, receiving 15 per cent of global income in 2008, compared to 11.5 per cent 20 years earlier.

Sources of data: Paz Arauco et al. (2014)

Migration patterns



0 million +70 million

Europe hosts about 76 million migrants, Asia 75 million, Africa 21 million, the USA and Canada 54 million, Latin America and the Caribbean 9 million and Oceania 8 million. Some democracies, such as Mexico, are transit and emigration countries simultaneously.

Sources of data: UN (2015)

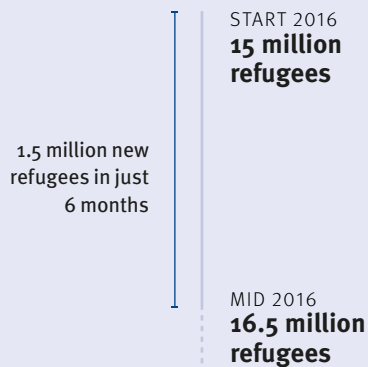
Countries of origin



Among voluntary migrants, the largest numbers come from India, Mexico and Russia. Most tend to stay close to their countries of origin (except for significant intra-Asia flows of labourers).

Sources of data: UNHCR (2015)

Refugees and asylum seekers



1.5 million new refugees in just 6 months

START 2016
15 million refugees

MID 2016
16.5 million refugees

In the first half of 2016, there were **1.5 million new refugees** and asylum seekers worldwide, raising the total number of refugees under the UNHCR mandate to 16.5 million, the largest total since 1992. The greatest concentrations were in or near the Middle East, with Turkey hosting the most refugees, nearly 2.8 million.

Sources of data: UNHCR (2017)

Migrants and refugees

- 80% of migrants are between the ages of 15 and 64
- Approximately 50% of **voluntary migrants are women**
- Approximately 50% of refugees are women and 51% are children
- More than 1/3 of migrants have completed tertiary education
- Almost **1/5** live in established **gateway cities**
- One out of every three people living in London, New York and Sydney is a migrant
- **More than half** of the people living in Brussels and Dubai are migrants

Sources of data: UNHCR (2016a: 52), UNHCR (2016a: 52), IOM (2015a) & IOM (2015b)



Two-thirds of all migrants live in 20 countries, concentrated in North America, Europe and the Arabian Peninsula, with by far the largest single group in the USA.

Sources of data: UN (2015)

Attitudes towards migration

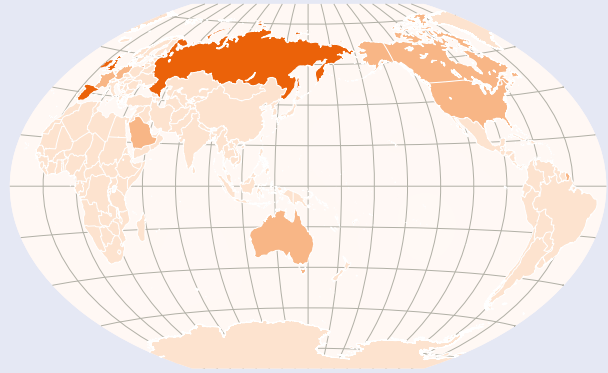
Top ten migration destination countries

The top 10 migration countries are Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Spain, the United Arab Emirates and the United States.

In 7 of these countries (Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and the United States) the majority believe that immigration should be increased or stay the same.

In Russia, Spain and the United Kingdom, more than half say immigration levels should decrease.

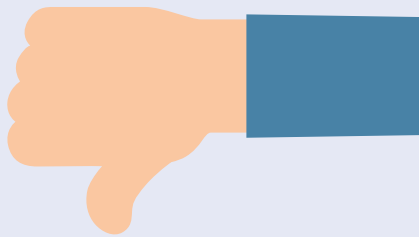
■ Majorities believe immigration should be increased or stay the same
 ■ Majorities believe immigration levels should decrease



Sources of data: World Gallup Poll Data (2015)

Negative attitudes

In Europe, people have more negative attitudes towards migration compared to other world regions, although there are marked differences in attitudes between countries.



Sources of data: Espinova et al. (2015)

Attitudes towards migration

Poorer and less-educated people generally tend to have more negative views about immigration than younger, well-educated, financially secure and ethnically mixed people.

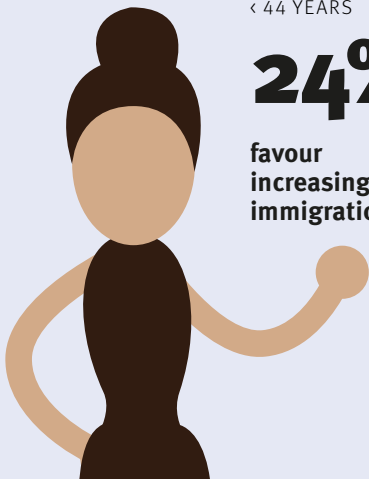


Sources of data: Ford (2012)

< 44 YEARS

24%

favour increasing immigration



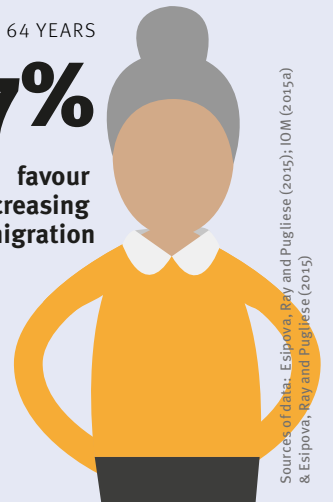
The youth effect

People under 44 are more aware of immigration and more likely to favour increasing immigration levels: about one in four (24 per cent) favour increasing immigration levels, compared to 17 per cent of those aged 65 and older. This 'youth effect' exists in most receiving regions and countries, except Russia. Globally, younger and more-educated people tend to view migration more favourably and, except in Russia, government policy reflects public attitudes towards migration.

> 64 YEARS

17%

favour increasing immigration



Sources of data: Espinova, Ray and Pugliese (2015); IOM (2015a) & Espinova, Ray and Pugliese (2015)

Inclusive peacebuilding

