



# UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

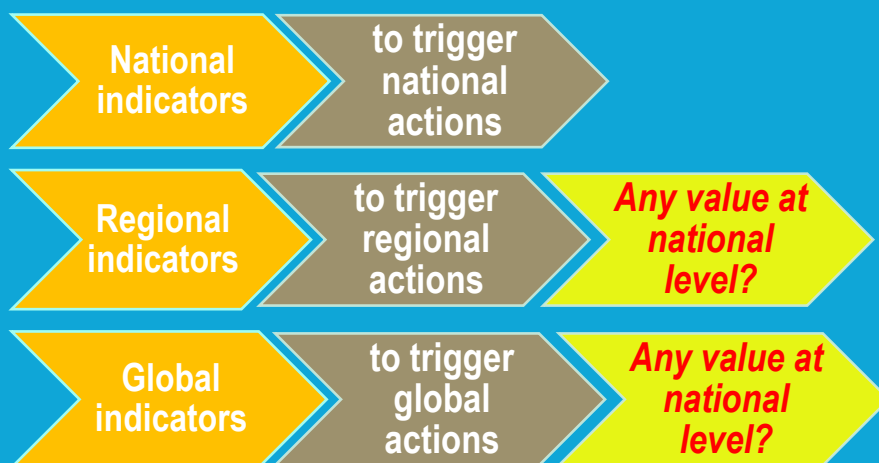
## Value added of global indicator frameworks in the context of violence, crime, access to justice, and corruption

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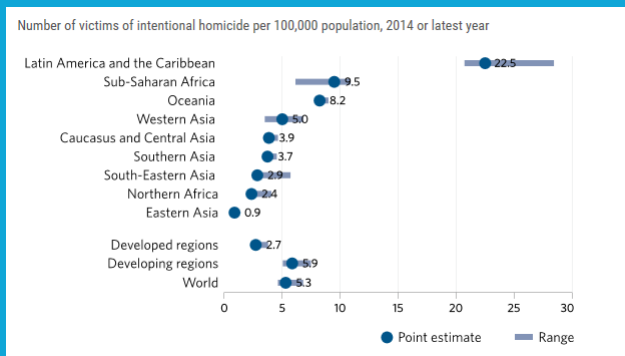


| SDG targets                                      |   |
|--|---|
| <p>16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p> | 5.2, 8.7 16.3 end <b>trafficking in persons</b>   |
|  | 5.2 eliminate all forms of <b>violence against all women</b> and girls  |
|  | 11.7 provide universal access to <b>safe</b> , inclusive and accessible, green and <b>public spaces</b>   |
| <p>5 GENDER EQUALITY</p>                         | 15.7 to end <b>poaching and trafficking of protected species</b> of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products             |
| <p>15 LIFE ON LAND</p>                           | 16.1 reduce all forms of <b>violence</b> and related death rates  |
|  | 16.2 end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of <b>violence against children</b>   |
|  | 16.3 promote <b>rule of law</b> and ensure <b>access to justice</b>   |
| <p>11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p>     | 16.4 reduce <b>illicit financial and arms flows</b> , strengthen the recovery and return of <b>stolen assets</b> and combat all forms of <b>organized crime</b> |
|  | 16.5 substantially reduce <b>corruption</b>   |

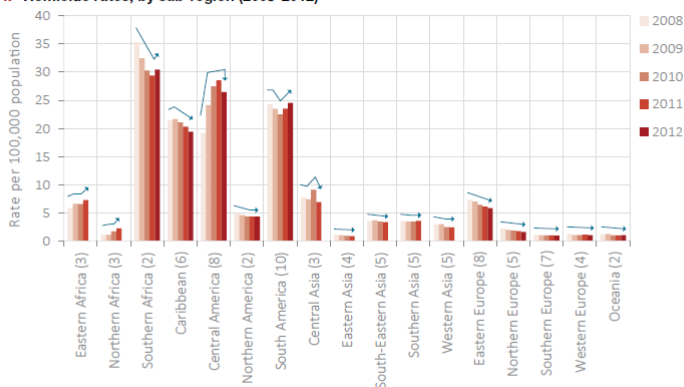
## Why are SDG global data collection/dissemination/analysis systems needed?



## Global homicide rate is between 4.6 and 6.8 per 100,000 people



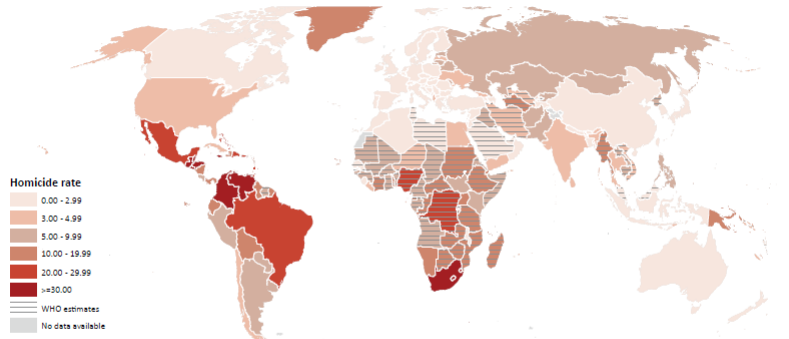
**Fig. 1.14: Homicide rates, by sub-region (2008-2012)**



Source: UNODC Homicide Statistics (2013).

Note: Number of countries is denoted in brackets. Homicide trends are not available for any country in Central or Western Africa.

**Map 1.1: Homicide rates, by country or territory (2012 or latest year)**



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).

Global monitoring as aggregation of national data

Useful if data can be compared across countries

Requirements: comparability, quality, coverage

Role of global monitoring is ONLY to add up national data ensuring that they are **comparable** and of **good quality**

This is true for violence, access to justice, corruption, phenomena that evolves at national level

*But more is needed for issues such as trafficking in persons, trafficking of firearms, wildlife trafficking, and illicit financial flows*

Transnational nature of the *problem*

The *problem* evolves in different geographical areas

The *problem* can not be understood in national isolation

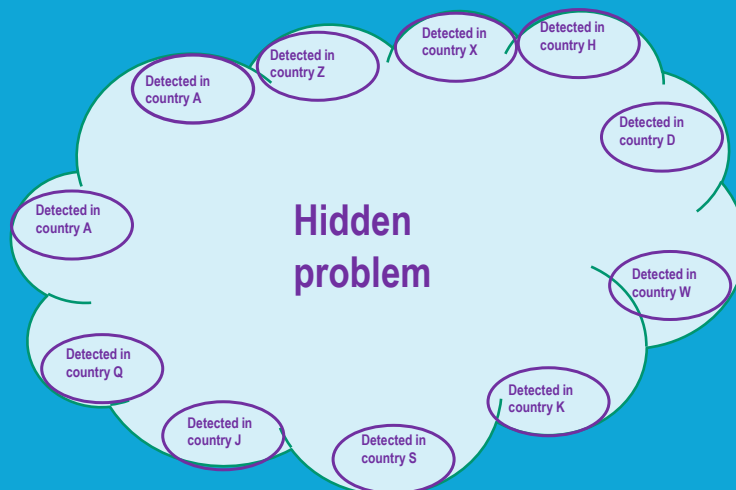
In order to be properly understood, these problems require a global analysis, beyond just a collation of national data

## Transnational dimension of the problem



Differently from licit trade statistics, each country can describe only partially one of the three elements. What is not measured is not a statistical omission but it is part of the problem.

## Transnational crime

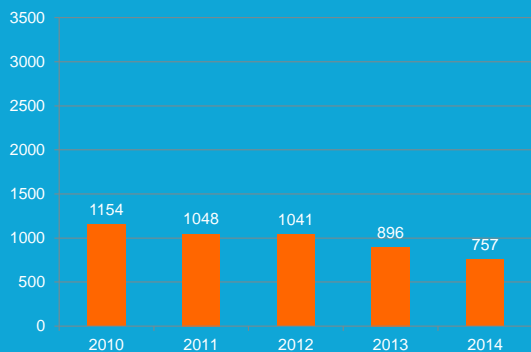


## Measuring the cloud

- Connect the dots to describe everything that comes to surface (examples: wildlife, illicit financial flows, trafficking in persons)
  - Helps to partially overcome data gaps
- Define statistical methodology to describe the hidden part (trafficking in persons)

## How many Romanian trafficking in persons victims were detected 2010-2014?

### Victims of trafficking in persons detected in Romania, 2010-2014



Source: UNODC GLOTIP 2014 & 2016

## How many Romanian trafficking in persons victims were detected 2010-2014?

### Victims of trafficking in persons detected in and outside Romania, 2010-2014

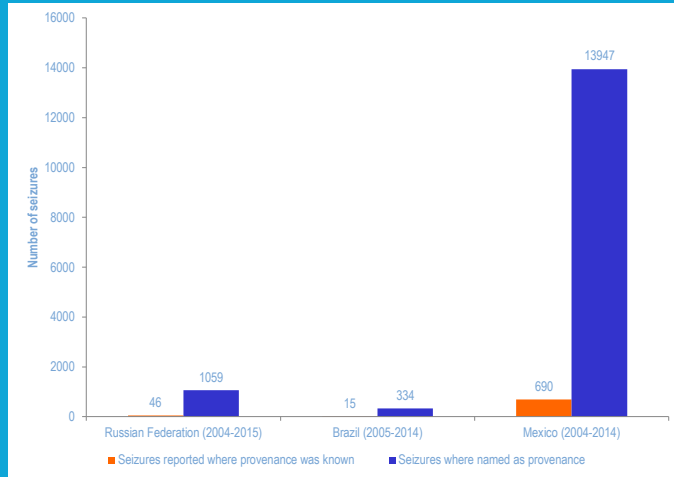


Source: UNODC GLOTIP 2014 & 2016



National statistics can be improved with data from other countries and can help national authorities to address the problem

**Wildlife seizures** Source: UNODC WISE

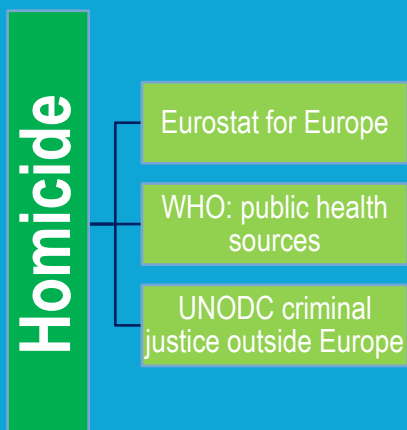


**How do we manage the global data collection/dissemination/analysis of SDG indicators?**

## Guiding Principles for SDG indicators

- Use existing global data collection tools
- One UN number
- Quality standards + comparability (Fundamental Principles)
- Involve countries in the modification of the data collection tool if needed
- Provide capacity building to improve existing indicators and produce new ones

## One UN number and avoiding overlapping



## UNODC data collection process

Member States give mandate and appoint Focal Points for data collection



*NSO ?  
Line-ministry?  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs?*

Focal Points receive the questionnaire (cc Missions) and send it back to UNODC

UNODC: Quality review, compilation of data set , **filling data gaps**

- Different quality standards
- Weak capacity to review
- Political interference?

Member States review preliminary data



UNODC finalize data set and make regional and global estimates

**99%** of cases the process is smooth, but few hiccups

## Technical Assistance

New methodology to estimate undetected victims of trafficking in persons

International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS)

Standards to measure corruption (manual, surveys)

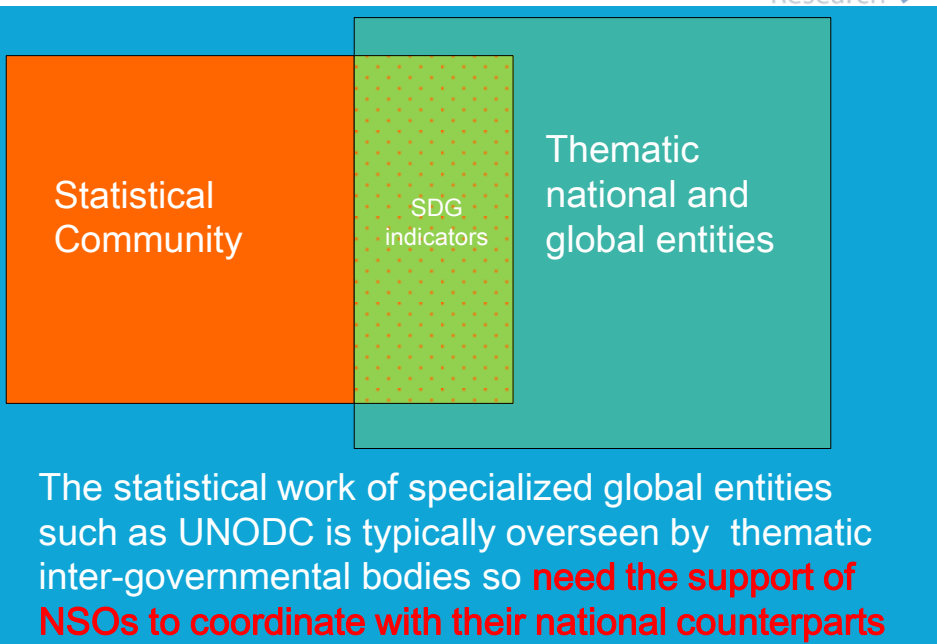
New data collection on firearms trafficking

Development of methodology to measure illicit Financial Flows

Implementation of victimization surveys

National coordination

Support joint work between the UN Statistical Commission and the Crime and Drug Commission



**THANK YOU  
FOR YOUR ATTENTION**



For more information:  
<http://www.unodc.org/>