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

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG targets</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.2, 8.7 16.3</strong> end trafficking in persons</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>5.2</strong> eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls</td>
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<td><strong>11.7</strong> provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces</td>
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<td><strong>15.7</strong> to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products</td>
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<td><strong>16.1</strong> reduce all forms of violence and related death rates</td>
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<td><strong>16.2</strong> end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against children</td>
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<td><strong>16.3</strong> promote rule of law and ensure access to justice</td>
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<td><strong>16.4</strong> reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime</td>
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<td><strong>16.5</strong> substantially reduce corruption</td>
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Why are SDG global data collection/dissemination/analysis systems needed?

National indicators to trigger national actions
Regional indicators to trigger regional actions
Global indicators to trigger global actions

Any value at national level?
Global homicide rate is between 4.6 and 6.8 per 100,000 people

Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, 2014 or latest year

Latin America and the Caribbean
Sub-Saharan Africa
Oceania
Western Asia
Caucasus and Central Asia
Southern Asia
South-Eastern Asia
Northern Africa
Eastern Asia
Developed regions
Developing regions
World

Point estimate
Range

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


Note: Number of countries is deemed too small. Homicide trends are not available for any country in Central or Western Africa.
Global monitoring as aggregation of national data

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

Detect in country A
Detect in country Z
Detect in country X
Detect in country H
Detect in country D
Detect in country W
Detect in country K
Detect in country S
Detect in country J
Detect in country Q

Hidden problem

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

Victims detected in Romania

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

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<th>Seizures reported where provenance was known</th>
<th>Seizures where named as provenance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brazil (2006-2014)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico (2004-2014)</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>15847</td>
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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

Homicide

- Eurostat for Europe
- WHO: public health sources
- UNODC criminal justice outside Europe
Member States give mandate and appoint Focal Points for data collection

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

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

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
The statistical work of specialized global entities such as UNODC is typically overseen by thematic inter-governmental bodies so need the support of NSOs to coordinate with their national counterparts.