



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

Peace, justice and inclusion dimensions: how to include them in VNRs

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Overview

1. **SDG 16 Intro**

2. Useful **Steps** to draft an SDG 16 Chapter

3. **Approaches** to produce SDG 16 Indicators

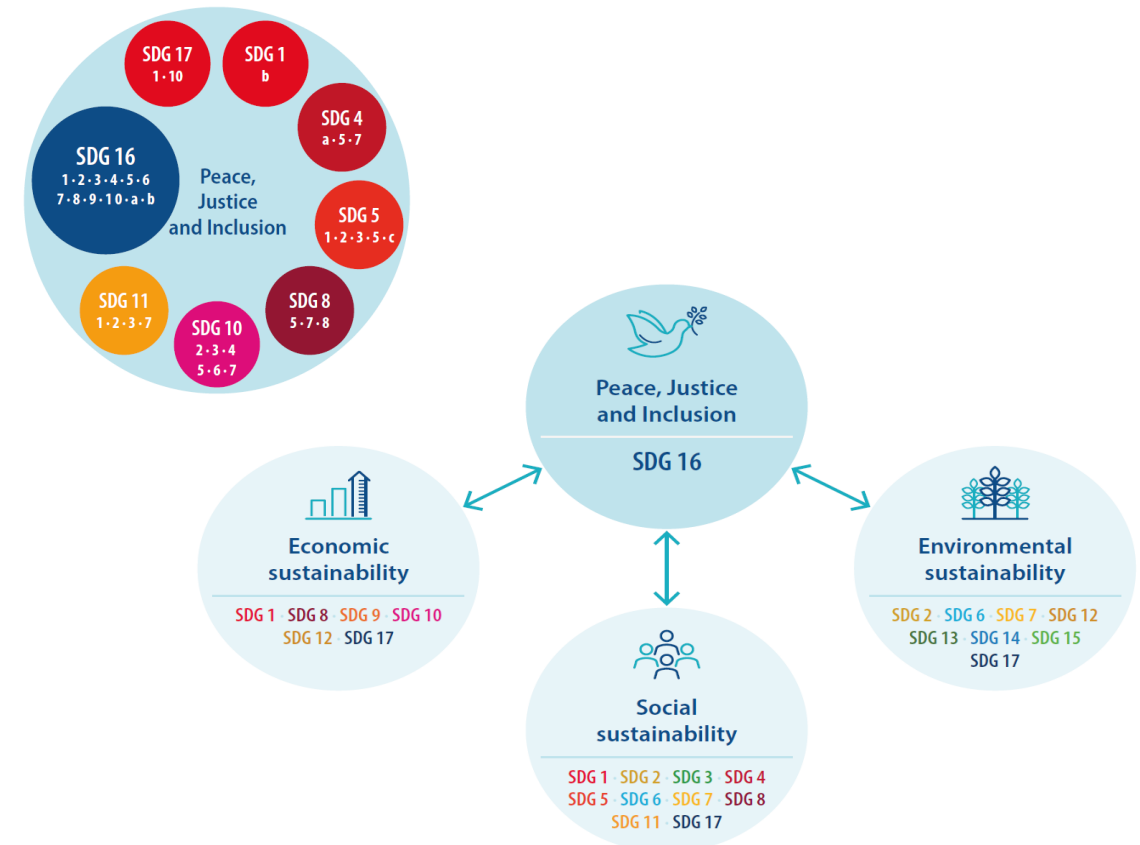
4. Available **Support**



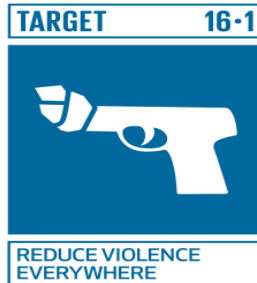
SDG 16 Introduction

SDG 16

- **SDG 16 - Peace, Justice and Inclusion: New goal**
- **SDG 16+:** Peace, Justice and Inclusion reflected also in other goals
- **SDG 16** an important goal to **enable** other goals



SDG 16 - global targets





Useful Steps to draft an SDG 16 VNR Chapter

Typical Questions:

“We do not have data on all SDG 16 targets.”

“We have not consulted on these topics before.”

“Some of the issues do not seem relevant in our country.”



“Not sure who to consult with.”

...

...

Useful Steps to draft an SDG 16 Chapter

1. Consulting

- Engage **expert institution** to depoliticize and identify those to consult
- Form **two groups** – state and non-state – and consider sequencing
- **Focus** the consultation, e.g. who has missing data, who most affected?

2. Scoping

- What does national statistical system **already** produce? Govt, beyond?
- What data from non-official sources is good-enough **quality**?
- Identify main **data gaps** and enlist immediate and medium-term support

3. Reporting

- **Consider clustering** targets or indicators so they resonate in-country
- Prioritize **analysis** of trends, share **progress and challenges**
- Establish **follow-up**, e.g. score cards



Different approaches to produce high quality SDG 16 Indicators

Existing approaches

Administrative records

(e.g. data from police, prosecution, courts, prisons, health system)

- Not costly
- Good availability and accuracy
- Sometimes issues in access/sharing
- Limits to coverage ('tip of the iceberg')

Examples:

- Intentional homicide
- Unsentenced persons in detention

Surveys

- Consolidated methodology
- Specific information on experiences or opinions (able to capture the 'dark figure')
- Costly

Examples:

- Prevalence of bribery
- Crime reporting rate
- Quality of service delivery

New approaches

Innovative use of 'traditional' sources

- New ways to collect information in surveys
- Use of additional registers/administrative data
- Data 'triangulation'

Use of new sources and methods

- Develop statistical framework for complex issues
- New digital sources (Big Data)

Examples:

- Multiple Systems Estimates (MSE) (combining different data sources)
 - Network scale approach in surveys
 - Illicit Financial Flows framework
- Using new registers:
- public health data
 - firearms data



SDG 16 monitoring: Available Support

SDG 16 Survey Module




- An initiative by UNDP, UNODC and OHCHR
- The goal: offer a ready-made product for National Statistical Systems to produce data for 10 SDG indicators
- Develop high quality survey modules that can be included in on-going household surveys
- An open call for volunteer countries launched in Sept. 2019
- Cognitive testing in January-February 2020
- Pilot testing in March-April 2020
- Final modules in June 2020


Overview of SDG 16 Survey Modules

Target	Indicator	Custodian
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	11.7.2: Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment in the previous 12 months	UNODC
	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months	UNODC
	16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	UNODC
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking	16.2.2: Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	UNODC
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	UNODC
	16.3.3 Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism.	UNODC/OECD/ UNDP
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	UNODC
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services	UNDP
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	UNDP
16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	OHCHR

Tools for Monitoring SDG 16





 **UNODC**
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime




**INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF CRIME
FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES (ICCS)**
VERSION 1.0

March 2015


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United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime






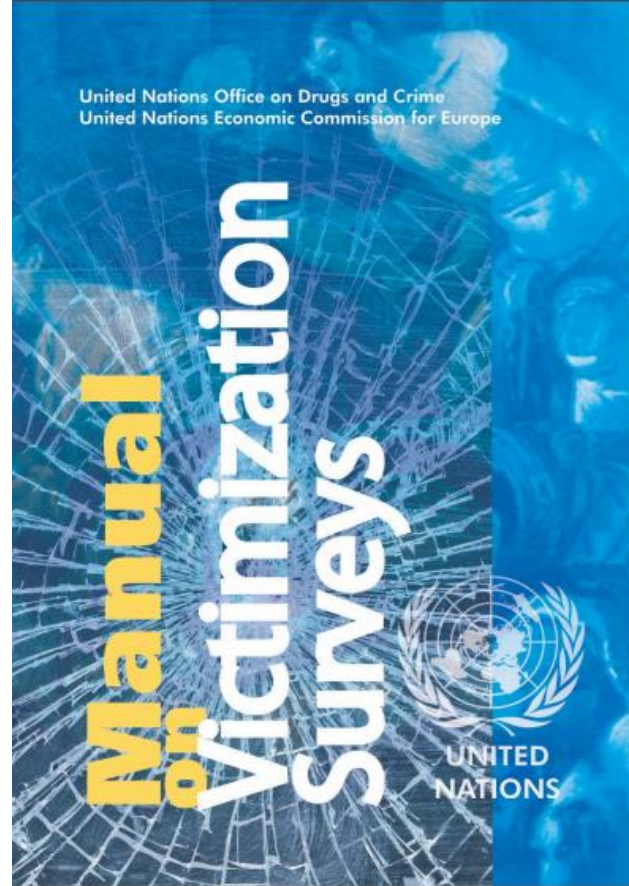
MANUAL ON CORRUPTION SURVEYS
Methodological guidelines on the measurement
of bribery and other forms of corruption through
sample surveys

2018


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 Center of Excellence for
STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON GOVERNMENT,
CRIME, VICTIMIZATION AND JUSTICE

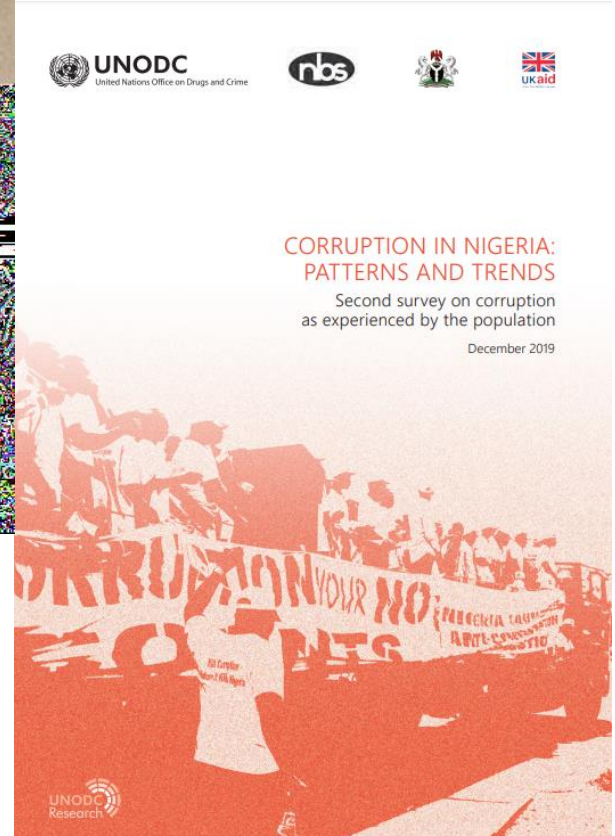
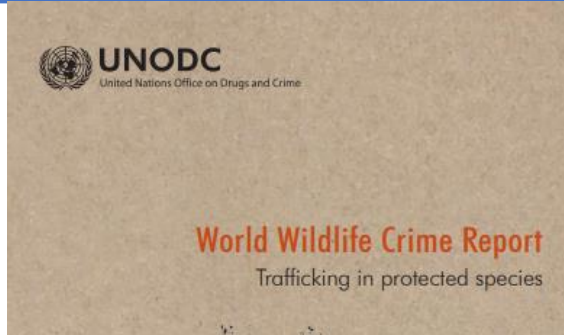
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe



Manual on Victimization Surveys

 **UNITED NATIONS**

Tools for Monitoring SDG 16



Praia City Group on Governance Statistics



Handbook on Governance Statistics to be launched in March 2020 at UN Statistical Commission

Provides methodological and practical guidelines on how to measure 9 topics related to governance (Human Rights, Non-discrimination, Participation, Openness, Access to and quality of justice, System responsiveness and satisfaction, Absence of corruption, Trust, Safety and security) including SDG 16 related data and indicators

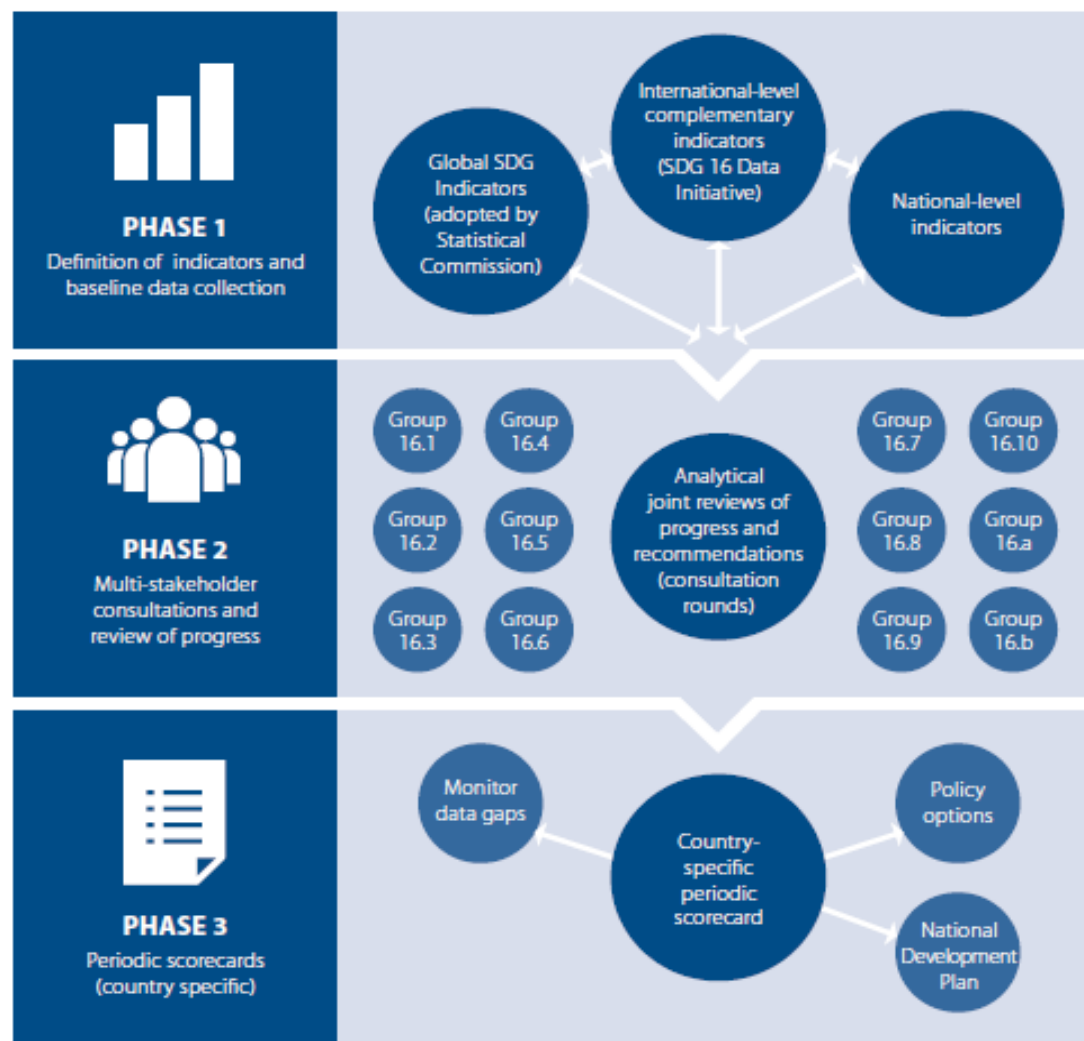
SDG 16 National Monitoring Methodology



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Global Alliance
Supporting Progress on Peace, Justice and Inclusive Societies



Pilot Countries:

- El Salvador
- Georgia
- Indonesia
- Mexico
- South Africa
- Tunisia
- Uruguay



Scale-Up Countries:

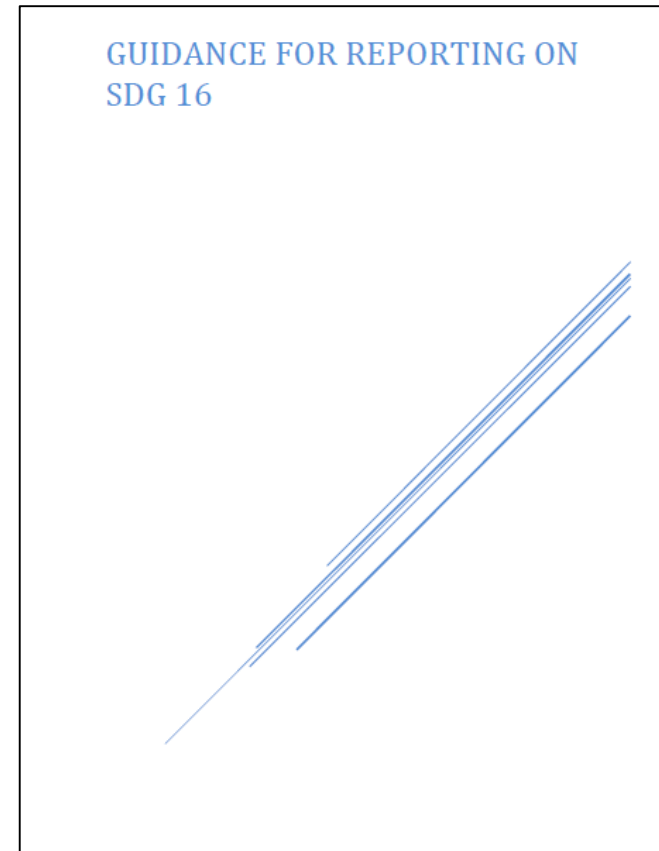
- Argentina
- Burkina Faso
- Cape Verde
- Central African Republic
- Colombia
- Lebanon
- Moldova
- Mongolia

Community of Practice

Global Alliance products

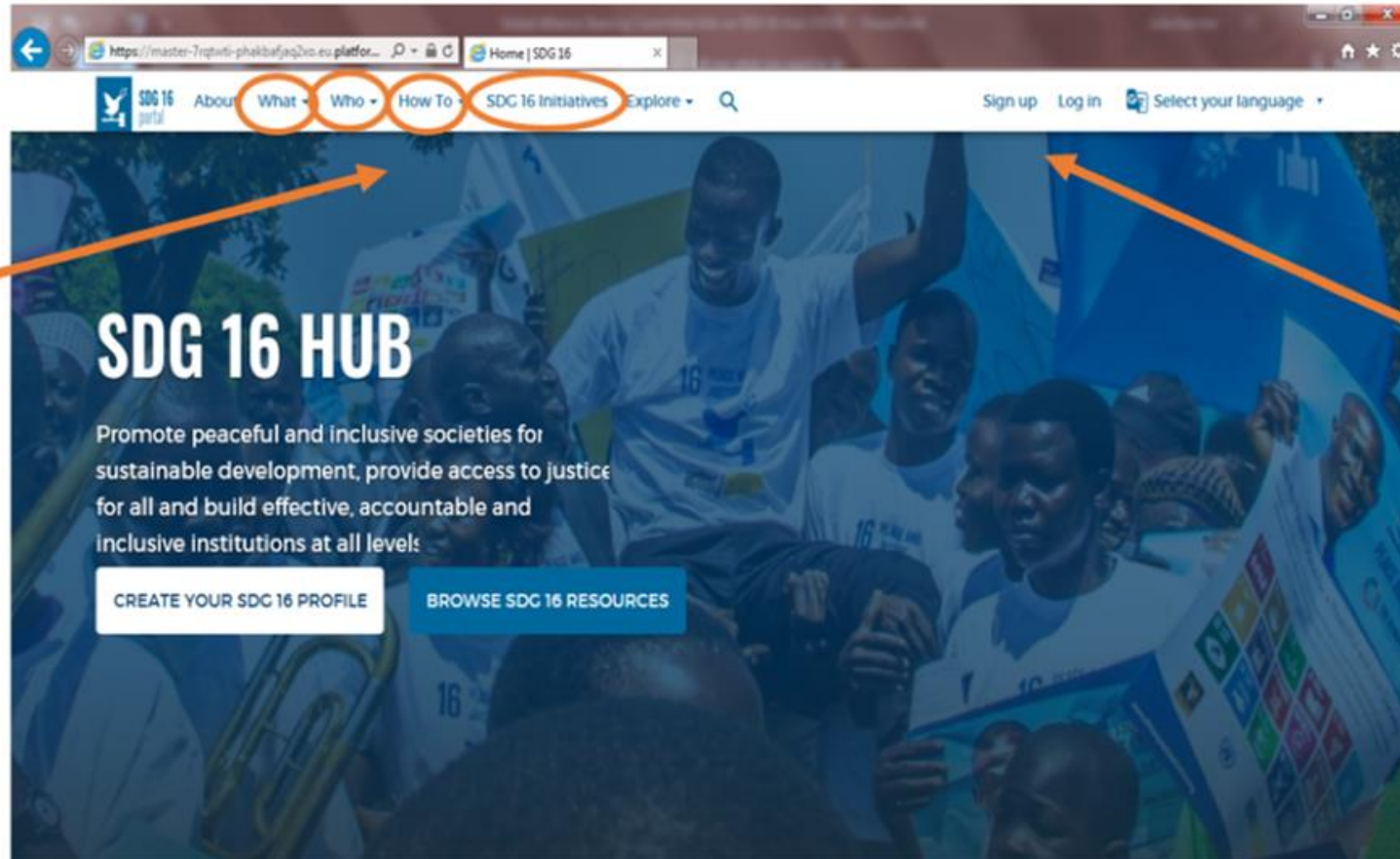


July 2019



Revised version forthcoming

SDG 16 Hub



Curated Content

- WHAT
- WHO
- HOW TO
- SDG 16 Initiatives

Interactive Space:

- Profile
- Groups
- Discussions

Thank You!

