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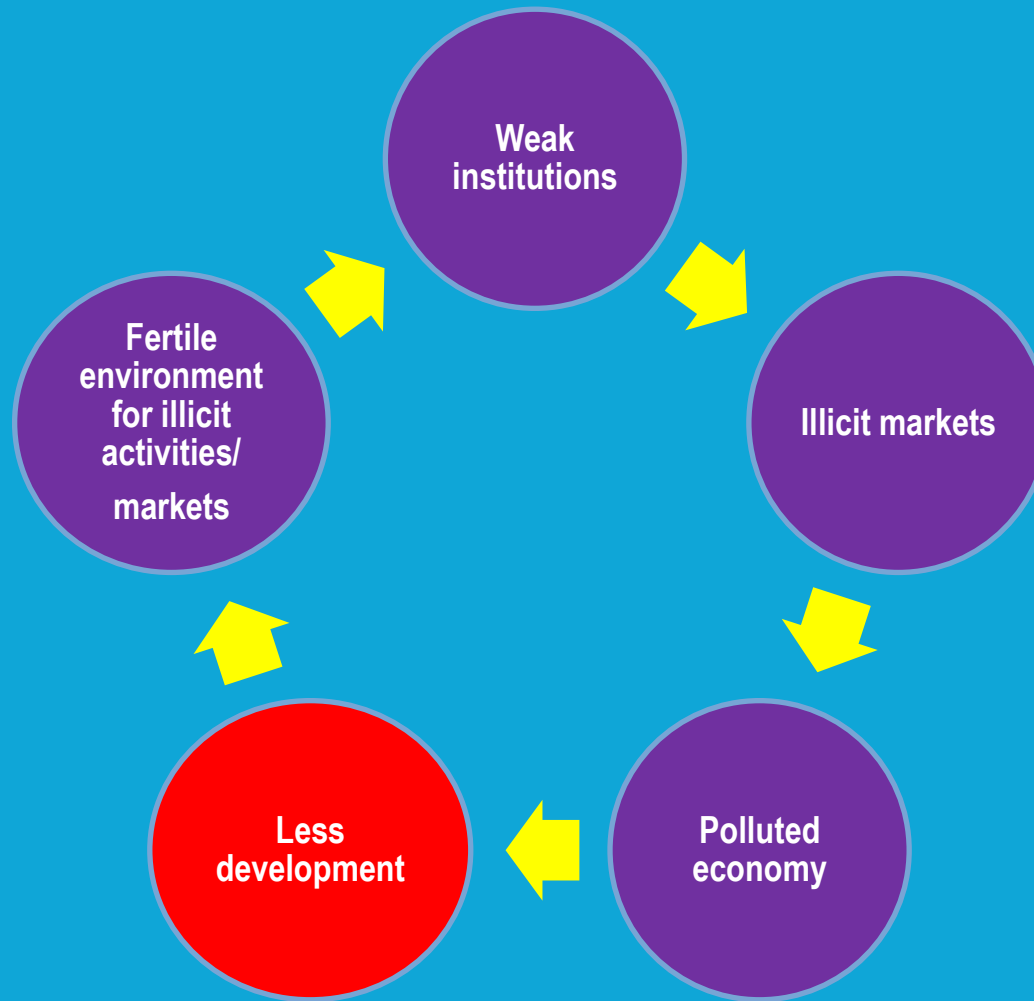
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

## Roundtable Discussion on SDG Indicators and Targets – Goal 16



# The complexity of the links between RoL, violence, illicit activities, illicit markets and development :

## Vicious cycle

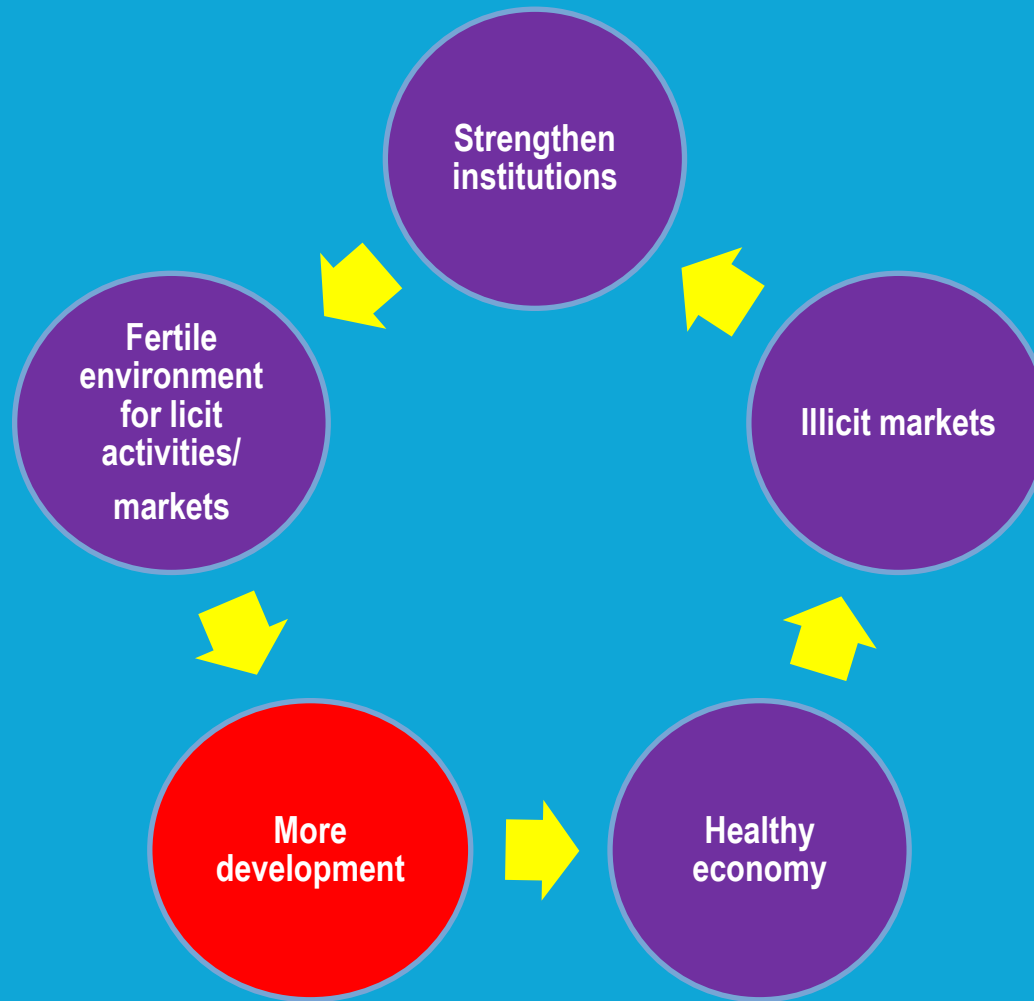




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# From a Vicious cycle to a Virtuous cycle





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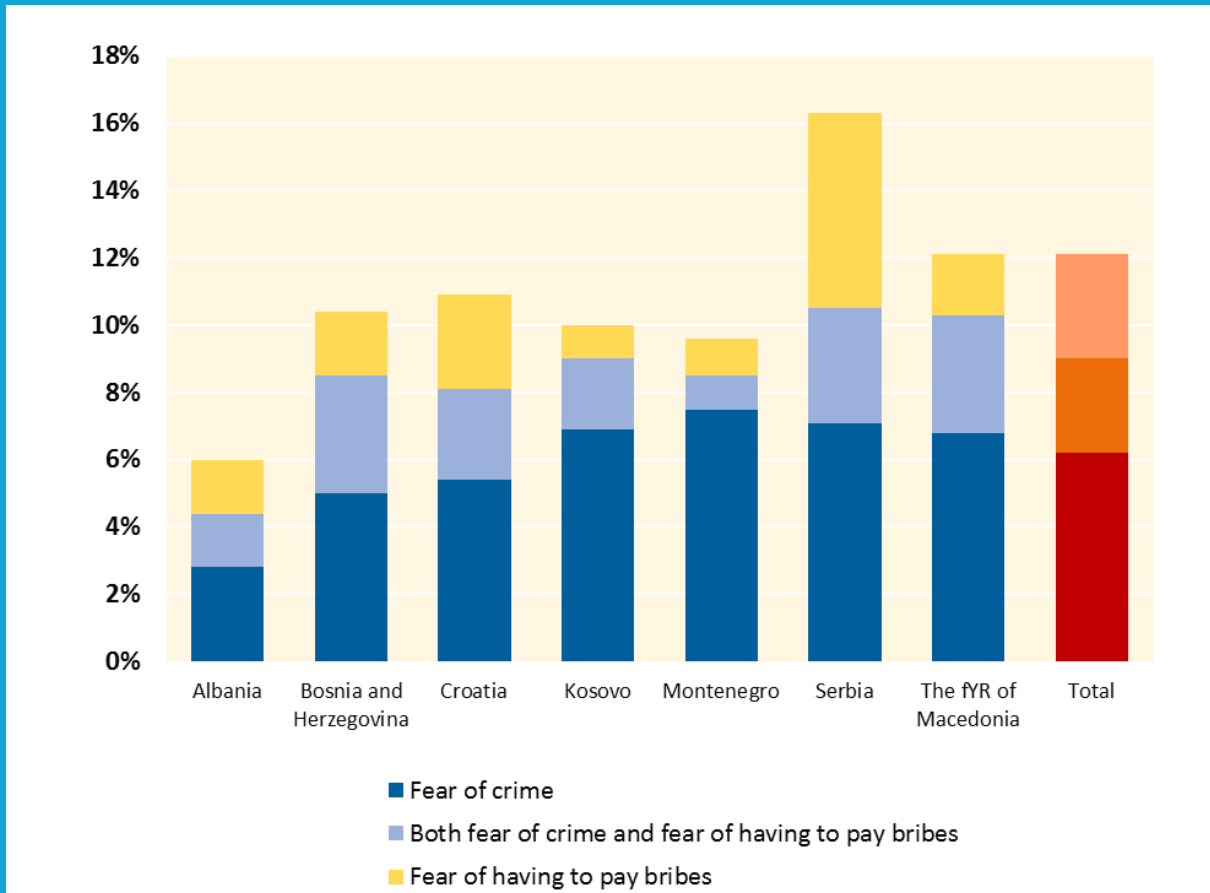
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# The “invisible” crime which undermines development



*The challenge is to study the size of the hidden phenomena and understand the impact on development*

# Impact of bribery and other crime on business investment in western Balkans



On average, 1 out of 8 businesses (12.1 %) decided not to make a major investment over the past 12 months due to fear of having to pay bribes, due to fear of crime, or both



Proposed Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

- 16.1 significantly reduce all forms of **violence** and related death rates everywhere
- 16.2 end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against **children**
- 16.3 promote the **rule of law** at the national and international levels, and ensure equal access to justice for all
- 16.4 by 2030 significantly reduce **illicit financial and arms flows**, strengthen **recovery and return of stolen assets**, and combat all forms of **organized crime**
- 16.5 substantially reduce **corruption** and bribery in all its forms
- 16.a strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacities at all levels, in particular in developing countries, for **preventing violence and combating terrorism and crime**

Violence

Rule of Law

“illicit markets” – related crime



## More...

- 5.2 eliminate all forms of violence against all **women** and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
- 15.7 take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna, and address both demand and supply of **illegal wildlife products**
- 14.4 by 2020, effectively regulate harvesting, and end overfishing, **illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing** and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics



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# Measuring security, RoL, and the “illicit markets” – related crime

A graphic with a red background. The word "mission:" is written in white, lowercase letters. Below it, the word "IMPOSSIBLE" is written in large, bold, yellow, uppercase letters with a distressed, stencil-like texture. A large black 'X' is drawn over the word "IMPOSSIBLE".

mission:  
~~IMPOSSIBLE~~

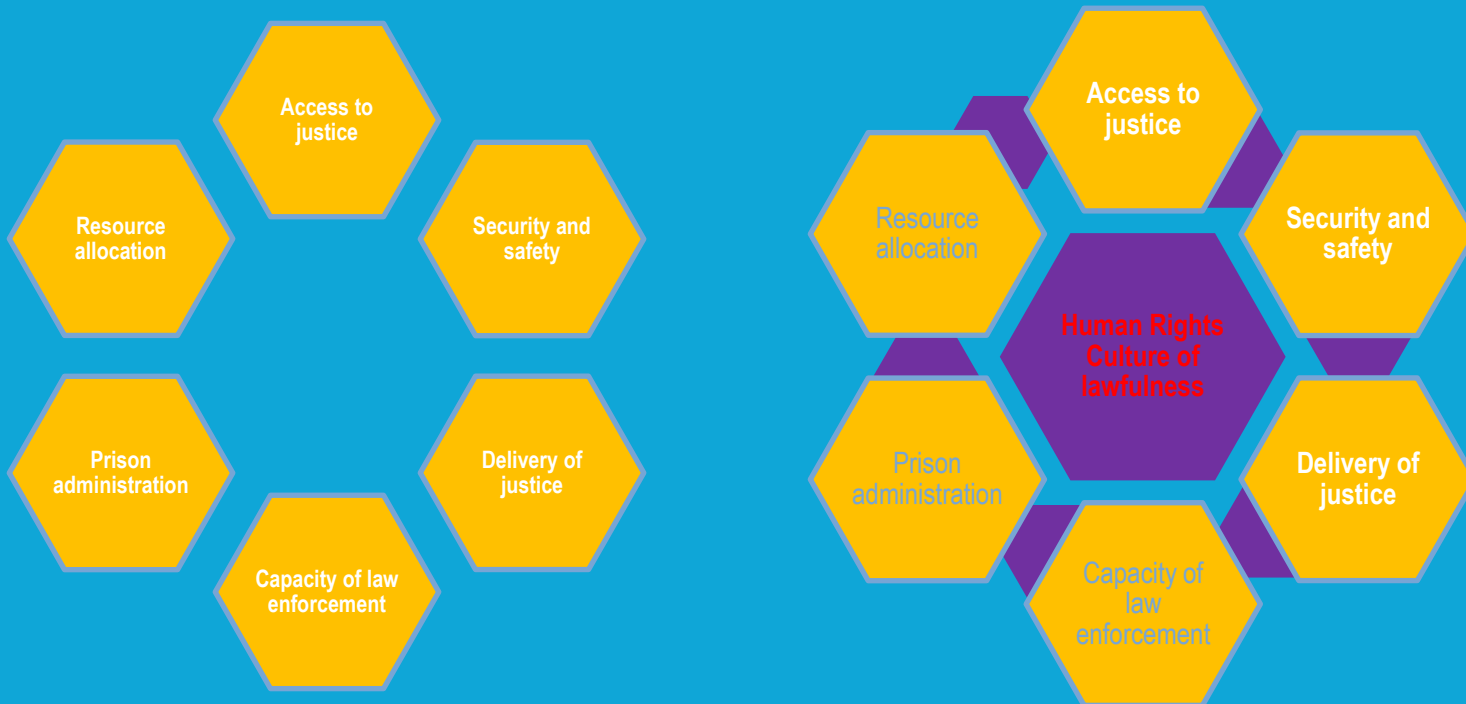




## What are the challenges of SDG indicators?

- To focus more on the characteristics of crime (not just the counting) and the links with other crimes
- To define *quantitative* indicators which measure the *qualitative* aspects of the RoL and can clearly define progress or setbacks
- Better integration of crime and criminal justice into national statistical systems where independent and rigorous statistical standards are highly needed
- To consider qualitative measures using a rigorous process
- To think “transnational” and not only national

# Rule of Law: not simply the sum of its components



*The focus is not only on measuring the delivery of security and justice services, but on measuring HOW these services are delivered*



## Examples of indicators ready for global coverage

- Homicide rate
- Prevalence of bribery among citizens and business
- Percentage of the adult population subjected to physical or sexual violence within the last 12 months
- Percentage of crime which are not reported to the authorities
- Percentage of prisoners who report having experienced physical or sexual victimization while imprisoned over the past 6 months .

*Promotion of victimization surveys and better use of administrative sources*

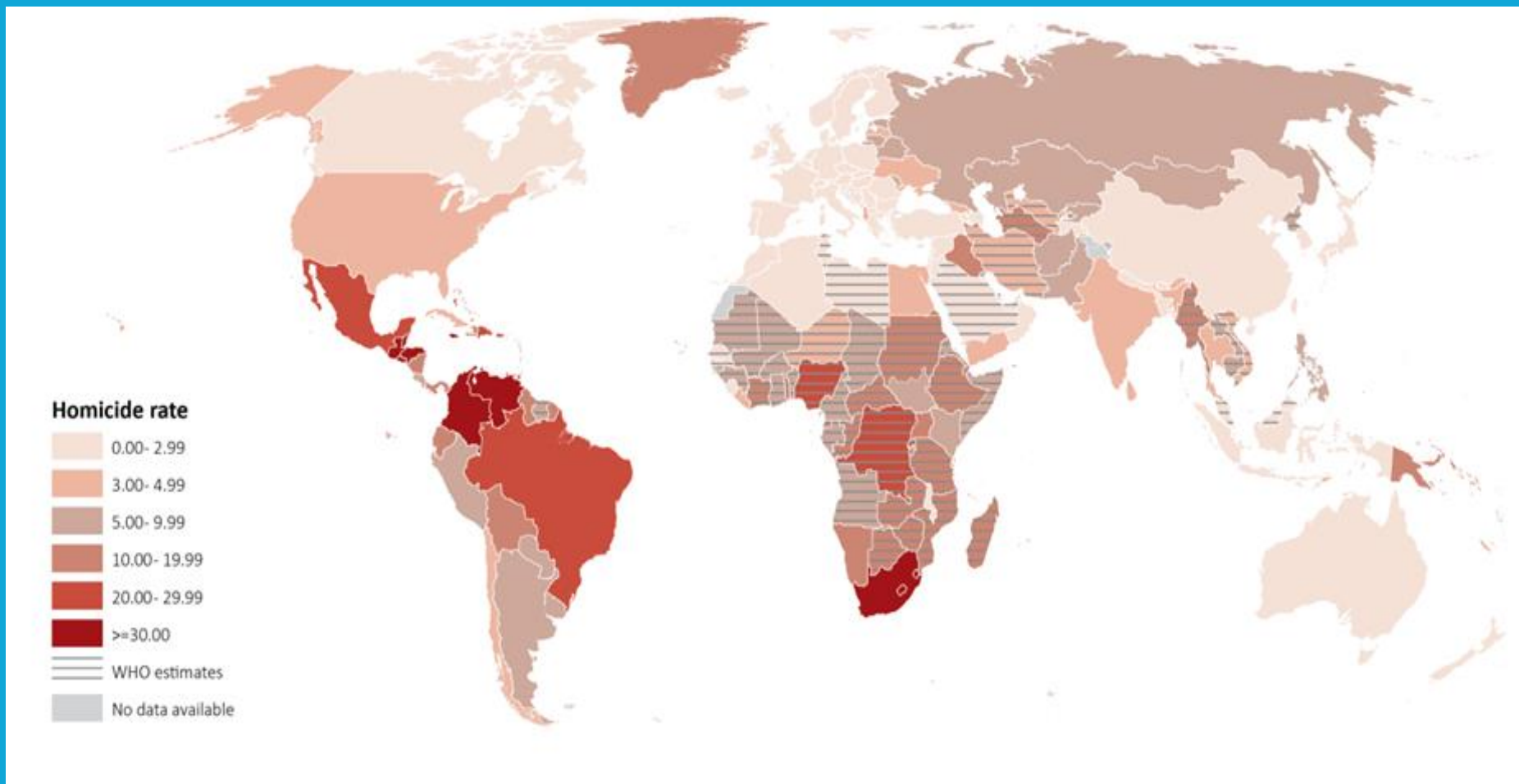


## Promising work that can provide better indicators in the future

- The International Classification of Crime for statistical purposes - ICCS (a tool for a more dynamic and comparable way of measuring crime)
- Standardization and implementation of victimization surveys targeting both business and population
- Measurement of illicit drug markets and prostitution in the SNA in Europe, initial talk for a satellite account on crime in the Americas

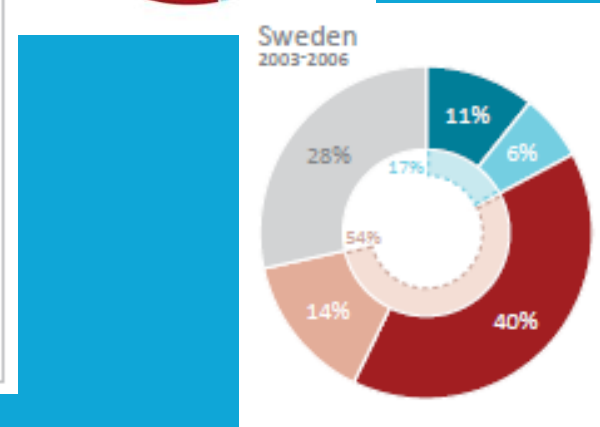
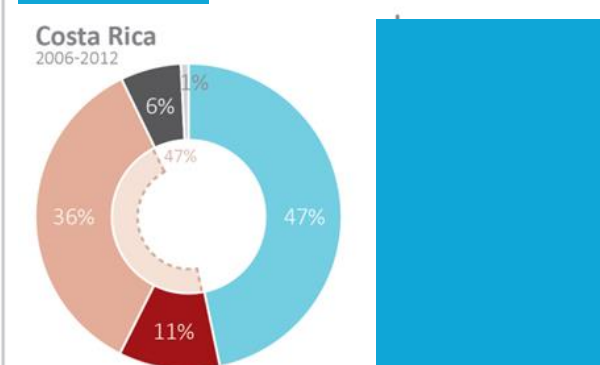
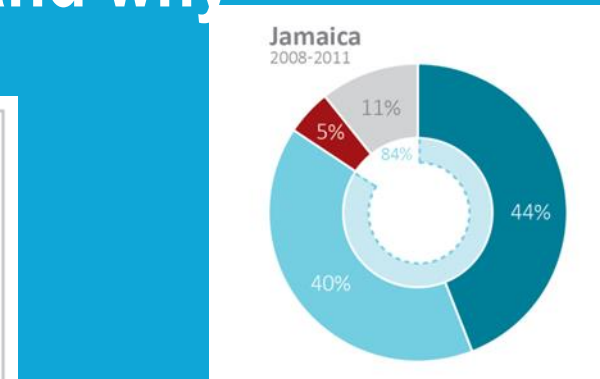
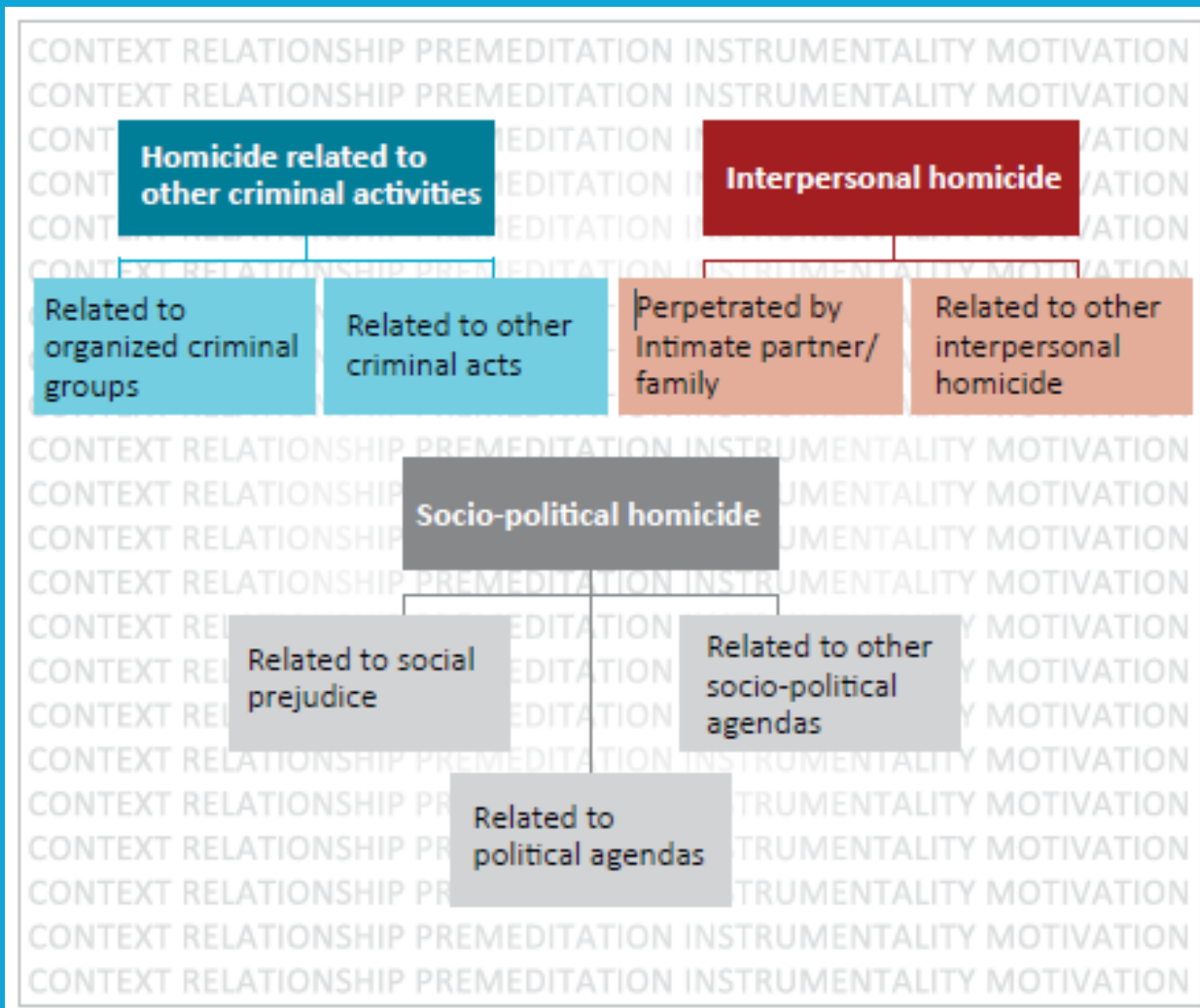


# Homicide rate by country or territory (2012)



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).

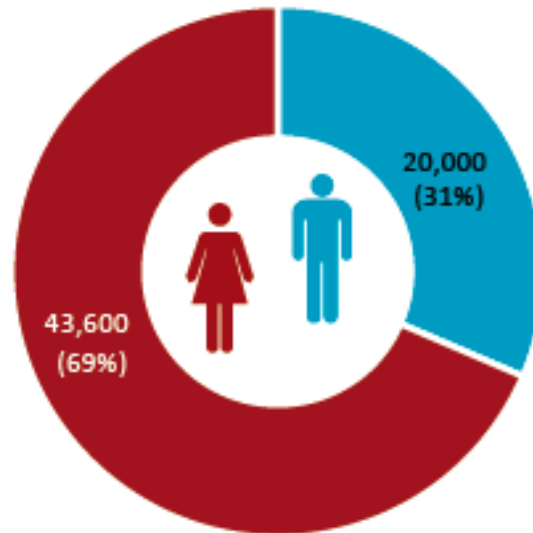
# Violence: identifying who is most at risk and why





## Killing of women

Male and female victims of intimate partner/  
family member homicide (2012 or latest year)



■ male ■ female

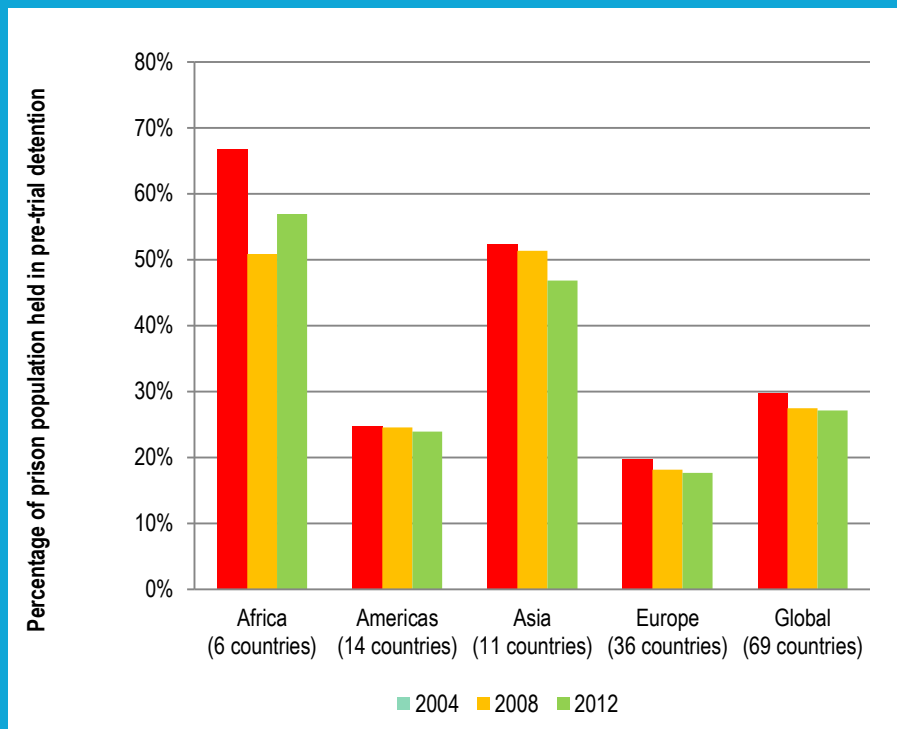
Note: Estimates based on data for 51 countries.

Source: Elaboration based on UNODC Homicide Statistics (2013).



## Access to justice: Pre-trial detention

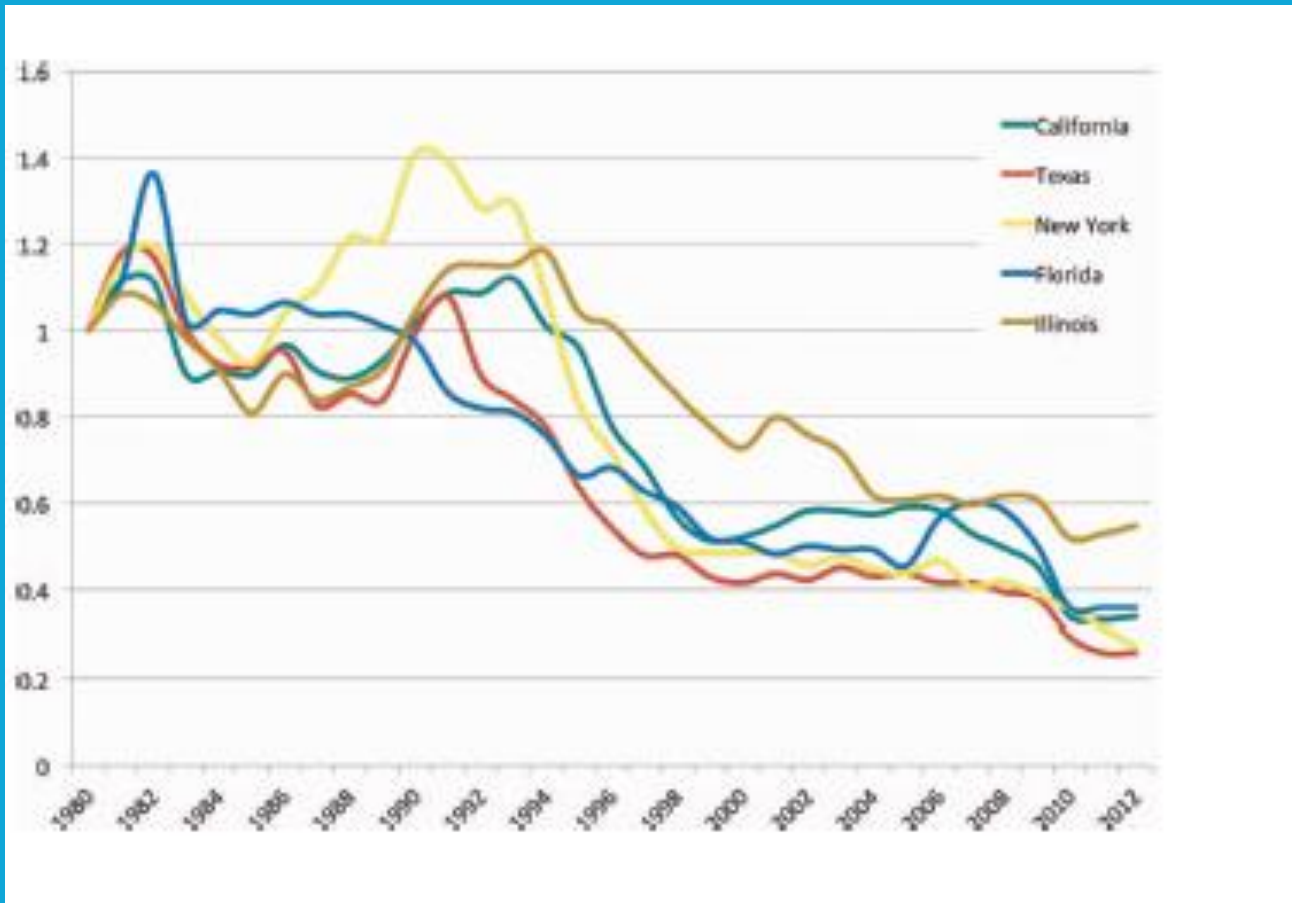
Percentage distribution of sentenced prisoners by principle offence of final sentence



- From 2004 to 2012, the share of unsentenced or pre-trial prisoners among all prisoners has decreased from 30% to 27%, but there are still significant challenges and capacity constraints in Africa (57%) and Asia (47%).



# Is significant reduction in violence feasible?





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# The data revolution





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## What type of revolution?

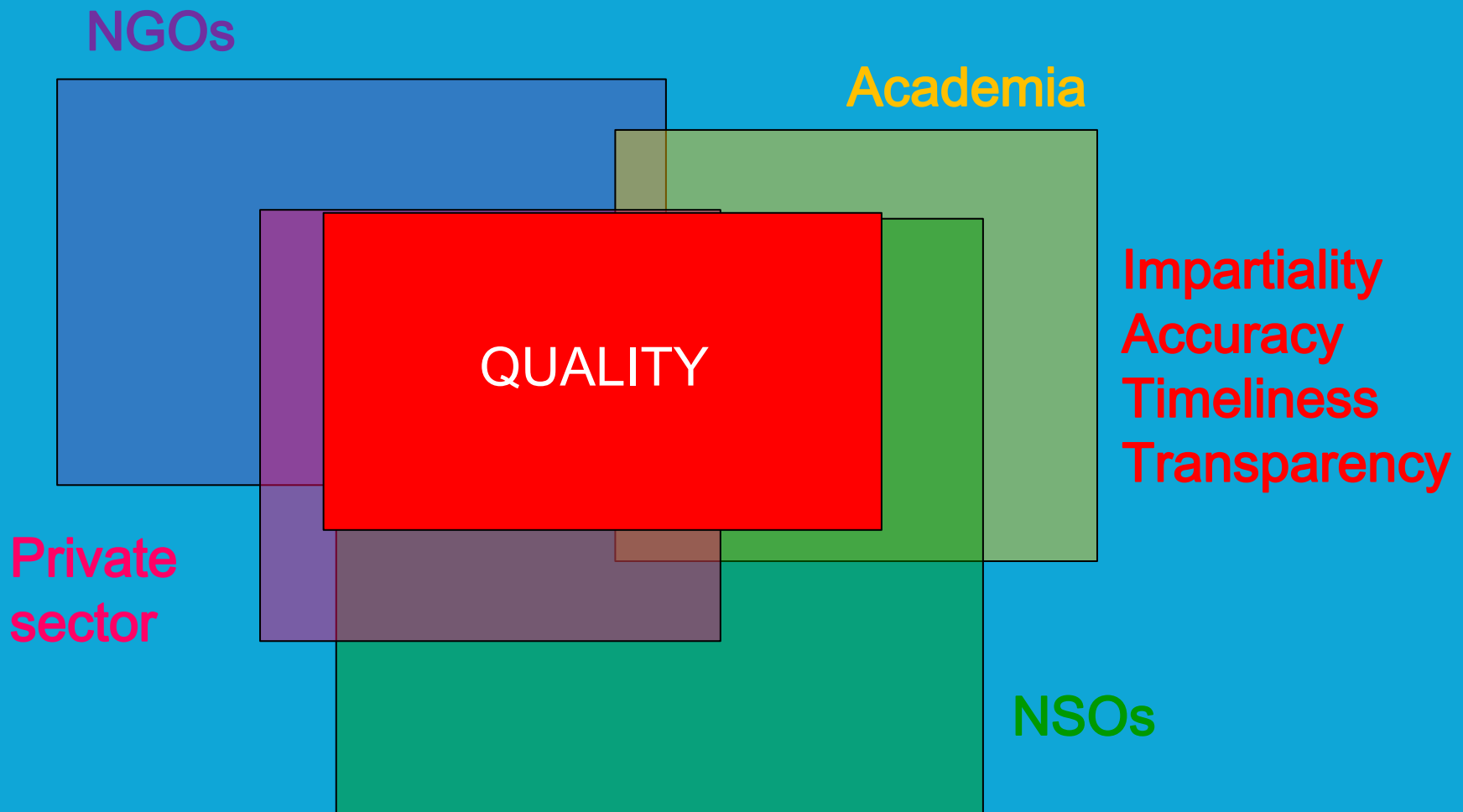
From a picture to  
a movie



- Methods that can measure dynamics and links with other topics and other countries
- Higher speed
- More accessible
- Transforming static numbers into knowledge
- Broaden the data producers



## Partnerships





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**THANK YOU  
FOR YOUR ATTENTION**



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<http://www.unodc.org/>