



Regional Training on Measuring **SDG 16** in Africa II

Online – Every Thursday | November 3rd – December 8th, 2022



Resources

WEBINAR 1 - CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

You can find the recording of webinar 1 [here](#).

Methodological Guidance

SDG 16 Survey Initiative (UNDP, UNODC, OHCHR)

The SDG16 Survey* jointly developed by UNDP, UNODC and OHCHR provides a high quality, well tested tool that countries can use to measure progress on many of the survey-based indicators under SDG16. It can support data production on peace, justice and inclusion (SDG 16) which can help to better understand complex realities that exist at national and local levels. The tool has been welcomed by the United Nations Statistical Commission in 2022.

<https://www.undp.org/publications/sdg16-survey-initiative>

Manual on Corruption Surveys:

A manual to provide countries with methodological and operational guidelines for developing and implementing sample surveys, both among the population and among businesses, in order to measure the prevalence of bribery at national level and to collect other relevant information on corruption

https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Crime-statistics/CorruptionManual_2018_web.pdf

Manual on Crime Victimization Surveys (CVS):

A manual to provide methodological guidelines at the international level for the design of victimization surveys. The Manual provides a comprehensive source of information for developing national victimization surveys and will be particularly useful for those countries who may be embarking on a survey of this type for the first time

https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Crime-statistics/Manual_on_Victimization_surveys_2009_web.pdf

Latin America and the Caribbean crime victimization survey initiative (LACSI):

An initiative developing harmonized methodology and a common questionnaire seeking to standardize the measurement of victimization in the region in order to generate comparable data

<https://www.cdeunodc.inegi.org.mx/index.php/viclab11/>

International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS):

A classification of criminal offences which is based on internationally agreed concepts, definitions and principles in order to enhance the consistency and international comparability of crime statistics, and improve analytical capabilities at both the national and international levels.

https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/statistics/crime/ICCS/ICCS_English_2016_web.pdf

Handbook on Governance Statistics:

A handbook providing a foundation for the development of international statistical guidance and standards in all areas of governance statistics

https://paris21.org/sites/default/files/inline-files/handbook_governance_statistics.pdf

Reports and Publications

Global Study on Homicide 2019:

A report consisting of five thematic booklets, each offering an insight into specific facets and dimensions of this complex phenomenon: homicide trends and patterns; drivers, mechanisms, and typologies of homicide; homicide and sustainable development; gender-related killing of women and girls; and the killing of children and young adults. An additional sixth booklet consists of the executive summary and policy implications.

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/global-study-on-homicide.html>

Global Report on Trafficking in Persons (TiP) 2020:

A report providing an overview of patterns and flows of trafficking in persons at global, regional and national levels, based primarily on trafficking cases detected between 2016 and 2019

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/data-and-analysis/glotip.html>

Databases

UN Stats SDG Data:

A hub promoting the exploration, analysis, and use of authoritative SDG data sources for evidence-based decision-making and advocacy. Its goal is to enable data providers, managers and users to discover, understand, and communicate patterns and interrelationships in the wealth of SDG data and statistics that are now available

<https://unstats-undesa.opendata.arcgis.com/>

UN Stats SDG Metadata:

A platform reflecting the latest reference metadata information provided by the UN System and other international organizations on data and statistics for the Tier I and II indicators in the global indicator framework.

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata>

UNODC Data Portal:

A global data platform containing reliable data on the following policy areas: Drugs, such as drug use, trafficking and the production of drugs; crime, such as homicide, trafficking in persons, or firearms trafficking; and criminal justice and prisons, covering activities of criminal justice systems and prison population

<https://dataunodc.un.org/>

Other Resources

United Nations Surveys on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UN-CTS):

The UN-CTS results provide an overview of trends and interrelationships between various parts of the criminal justice system to promote informed decision-making in administration, nationally and internationally.

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/United-Nations-Surveys-on-Crime-Trends-and-the-Operations-of-Criminal-Justice-Systems.html>

SDG 16 Hub

The SDG 16 Hub is a practitioners platform that responds to the increasing demand for a space for knowledge and collaboration on SDG 16 and to ensure meaningful and impactful exchanges. It is designed to allow all stakeholders with an interest in SDG 16 to share experiences around its key pillars. Included here are key SDG 16 resources produced by UN agencies, governments as well as multi-stakeholder initiatives, and others. The hub hosts the group on the Regional Training that includes presentations and recordings.

<https://www.sdg16hub.org/group/39/stream>

WEBINAR 2 – HOMICIDE AND VIOLENCE

You can find the recording of webinar 2 [here](#).

Methodological guidance

International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS):

A framework for compiling statistics on crime and criminal justice is provided by ICCS. It serves as a tool to comprehend the scope and causes of crime, to raise the quality of crime and criminal justice data collected at the national level, and to help national efforts to monitor SDG targets for public security and safety, human trafficking, corruption, and access to justice.

Indicator 16.1.1 - Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age. The concept of homicide is classified in Section 01 Acts leading to death or intending to cause death

[Indicator 16.1.3](#) - Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months. The concept of physical violence is classified under Section 02 Acts causing

harm or intending to cause harm to the person. The concept of sexual violence is classified under Section 03 Injurious acts of a sexual nature. Psychological violence is classified under Section 02 Acts causing harm or intending to cause harm to the person. The offence is included in Other acts intended to induce fear or emotional distress.

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/statistics/iccs.html>

SDG 16 Survey Initiative – Module on Violence:

The SDG 16 survey is a tool created by UNDP, UNODC, and OHCHR that nations can use to track their progress on several of the survey-based SDG 16 indicators. The Survey provides methodology to measure indicators:

[Indicator 16.1.3](#): Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months.

[Indicator 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

<https://www.sdg16hub.org/sdg-16-survey-initiative>

Manual on victimization survey:

United Nations Crime Trend Survey (UN-CTS) collects perception of safety data through victimization module. Attached is the manual for the survey.

https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Crime-statistics/Manual_on_Victimization_surveys_2009_web.pdf

Reports and Publications

Data Matters 4 – A gender perspective:

A report on the monitoring of gender-specific progress on several SDG 16 targets related to violence by the UNODC.

https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/statistics/DataMatters_4_2022.pdf

WEBINAR 3 – Accountable, Effective and Inclusive Public Institutions and Access to Justice

You can find the recording of webinar 3 [here](#).

Handbook on Governance Statistics

A handbook providing a foundation for the development of international statistical guidance and standards in all areas of governance statistics

Participation: *This dimension focuses on the ways in which individuals take part in the conduct of political and public affairs, including by registering to vote, voting or standing as a candidate in elections; being members of legislative, executive and judicial bodies at all levels of government; accessing positions in the public service; and engaging, individually or as members of political parties and other non-governmental organizations, in political activities.*

Access to and quality of justice: *This dimension focuses on the ability of people to defend and enforce their rights and obtain just resolution of justiciable problems — if necessary, through impartial formal or informal institutions of justice and with appropriate legal support.*

Responsiveness: *This chapter focuses on whether people have a say in what government does and whether they are satisfied with the government's performance.*

SDG 16 Survey Initiative – Module on Access to Justice:

The SDG 16 survey is a tool created by UNDP, UNODC, and OHCHR that nations can use to track their progress on several of the survey-based SDG 16 indicators. The Survey provides methodology to measure indicators:

Indicator 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

<https://www.sdg16hub.org/sdg-16-survey-initiative>

SDG 16 Survey Initiative – Module on Governance:

The SDG 16 survey is a tool created by UNDP, UNODC, and OHCHR that nations can use to track their progress on several of the survey-based SDG 16 indicators. The Survey provides methodology to measure indicators:

Indicator 16.6.2: Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services

Indicator 16.7.2: Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group

<https://www.sdg16hub.org/sdg-16-survey-initiative>

WEBINAR 4 – Protecting Human Rights and Promoting Access to Information

You can find the recording of webinar 4 [here](#).

Metadata for 16.1.2 Number of conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause:

<https://bit.ly/metadata1612>

Technical guidance for measuring 16.1.2 Number of conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause:

<https://bit.ly/guidance1612>

Civilian Deaths in the Syrian Arab Republic - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights:

In order to fully assess the number of people killed as a result of the conflict's ten-year duration, the Human Rights Council requested that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights resume its work to establish, document, and publish the extent of civilian casualties in Syria.

[Indicator 16.1.2](#): Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/reports/ahrc5068-civilian-deaths-syrian-arab-republic-report-united-nations-high>

Human rights indicators:

OHCHR has created a framework of indicators in order to meet a long-standing demand for developing and deploying suitable statistical indicators in support of human rights.

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-and-mechanisms/human-rights-indicators>

WEBINAR 5 – Trafficking in Persons, Violence against Children, and Legal Identity

You can find the recording of webinar 5 [here](#).

Global Report on Trafficking in Persons (GLOTIP):

Based mostly on trafficking instances discovered between 2016 and 2019, GLOTIP provides a broad overview of the patterns and flows of human trafficking at global, regional, and national levels and covers 148 countries. Trend data is offered for a wide range of variables as UNODC has been systematically gathering data on human trafficking for more than a decade.

[Indicator 16.2.2](#): Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation.

https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/tip/2021/GLOTIP_2020_15jan_web.pdf

A Generation to Protect: Monitoring violence, exploitation and abuse of children within the SDG framework

This UNICEF publication summarizes the development and implementation of the SDG global indicator framework and describes how child protection fits within it. It includes detailed information on the protection-related global SDG indicators under goal 16 (as well as goals 5 and 8), along with guidance on the collection, analysis, monitoring and reporting on these indicators at national and global levels.

data.unicef.org/resources/a-generation-to-protect/

UNICEF's dedicated website for data and statistics (data.unicef.org)

Thematic webpages on each of the three indicators under Goal 16 for which UNICEF is custodian agency. Each page features the latest available global and regional estimates and links to relevant resources such as reports and publications. Users can also access UNICEF's data warehouse.

[SDG 16.2.1 \(violent discipline\)](#)

[SDG 16.2.3 \(sexual violence in childhood\)](#)

[SDG 16.9.1 \(birth registration\)](#)

[International classification and operational definitions of violence against children](#) (*working draft submitted to the UN Statistical Commission for consideration during its 54th session in March 2023*)

Measuring the prevalence and nature of violence against children is complicated since there is currently no agreed operational definition at the international level. The international classification of violence against children (ICVAC) is an attempt to address this through the introduction of standard elements of violent acts. The ICVAC responds to a fundamental need for internationally agreed operational concepts, definitions and principles to ensure a standardized and consistent approach to classifying statistical data on violence against children.

WEBINAR 6 – Corruption, Organized Crime and Prisons

Manual on Crime Victimization Surveys (CVS):

A manual to provide methodological guidelines at the international level for the design of victimization surveys. The Manual provides a comprehensive source of information for developing national victimization surveys and will be particularly useful for those countries who may be embarking on a survey of this type for the first time.

[https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Crime-statistics/Manual on Victimization surveys 2009 web.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Crime-statistics/Manual_on_Victimization_surveys_2009_web.pdf)

UNODC Data Portal:

A global data platform containing reliable data on the following policy areas: Drugs, such as drug use, trafficking, and the production of drugs; crime, such as homicide, trafficking in persons, or firearms trafficking; and criminal justice and prisons, covering activities of criminal justice systems and prison population.

(<https://dataunodc.un.org/>)

UN Stats SDG Metadata:

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

Indicator 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

UN Stats SDG Metadata:

Indicator 16.5.2: Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-05-02.pdf>

UN Stats SDG Metadata:

The total number of persons held in detention who have not yet been sentenced, as a percentage of the total number of persons held in detention, on a specified date.

Indicator 16.3.2: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-03-02.pdf>

UNODC Measuring illicit financial flows in Latin America:

A set of activities to test the methodological guidelines to measure IFFs in Latin America. The pilot activities have been conducted in Mexico, Peru, Colombia, and Ecuador and focused on measuring illicit financial flows associated with selected criminal activities [which includes illegal market and exploitation-type activities].

[Indicator 16.4.1](#): Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)

https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/iff_Lac.html

UNODC-UNCTAD/UNESCAP - Measuring illicit financial flows in Asia-Pacific:

A new follow-up project on measuring Illicit Financial Flows in Asia-Pacific. Along the lines of the previous project implemented in Latin America the objective of this project is to implement the existing guidelines to measure illicit financial flows associated with criminal activities and illicit tax-related and commercial practices.

[Indicator 16.4.1](#): Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)

https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/iff_Asia.html

UNODC-UNCTAD Conceptual Framework for the Statistical Measurement of Illicit Financial Flows:

A document produced on the statistical measurement of illicit financial flows endorsed the conceptual framework as a basis for further work.

Indicator 16.4.1: Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current USD)

United Nations Illicit Arms Flows Questionnaire (UN-IAFQ):

A data collection questionnaire developed by UNODC, in close consultation and cooperation with Member States and relevant United Nations offices, to be distributed annually to all Member States to gather firearms related data in a uniform and standardized manner.

[Indicator 16.4.2](#): Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/statistics/crime/iafq.html>

UNODC Global Study on Firearms Trafficking 2020:

A report analysing the flows of firearms trafficking, the types of firearms that are trafficked, how this trafficking is conducted, how it is related to other types of crime and how firearms enter the illicit market.

https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Firearms/2020_REPORT_Global_Study_on_Firearms_Trafficking_2020_web.pdf

UN Stats SDG Metadata:

Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments

Indicator 16.4.2: Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-04-02.pdf>

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