





UNODC-KOSTAT Centre of Excellence Activities

The CoE delivered a workshop on International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) in Indonesia

On 11 and 12 January, the CoE, in collaboration with UNODC Indonesia, delivered a workshop in Indonesia on the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) roadmap and use to strengthen the capacities of the operational staff of Statistics Indonesia-Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS), and national institutions producing statistics in the crime and criminal justice sector.



Participants included technical experts of relevant national agencies: BPS, Supreme Court, National Police. Attorney General. Directorate General of Corrections, Ministry of Law and Rights, Human Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas), Financial Transaction Report and Analysis Universitas Center and Indonesia.

> Orruption dopornographie

Trafic de migrants

Exploitation sexuelle

The workshop spanned two days and consisted of presentations that covered the utilization and framework of ICCS, along with hands-on practical exercises.

The workshop incorporated handson activities focused on constructing correspondence tables, which encompassed tasks such as news and crime mapping, as well as disaggregating variables in the data collection process.

TheCoEsupportsMongoliaontheInternationalClassification of Crime forStatisticalPurposes andCrimeVictimizationSurveys

In Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, on 21 and 23 March, a workshop was conducted by the CoE in **UNODC's** partnership with Research Analysis and Trend Branch (RAB)



and the UNODC-INEGI Center of Excellence in Statistical Information on Government, Crime, Victimization, and Justice (UNODC-INEGI CoE).

The workshop brought together 49 participants from different national agencies, encouraging engagement in the implementation process, and providing concrete examples and exercises to facilitate the national implementation process.

The workshop focused on imparting knowledge about the implementation of the ICCS and providing guidance on conducting the inaugural Crime Victimization Survey (CVS) within the country.

It covered fundamental concepts and the methodology for constructing correspondence tables of the ICCS. This was followed by practical exercises based on the national criminal code and a presentation by the NSO, sharing their experience in implementing the ICCS so far.

From the other hand, the trainers provided a comprehensive overview of the essential steps involved in planning and executing a Crime Victimization Survey.

After the workshop, UNODC held a meeting with the chairman of the NSO to emphasize the significance of the Crime Victimization Survey for (CVS) Mongolia. The discussion revolved around the establishment of a CVS working group with the aim of addressing unreported or hidden crimes. It stressed that the also was involvement of other crime and justice agencies criminal was for the successful essential implementation of both the CVS and the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS).



Finally, the next steps for Mongolia were discussed during a joined a round table meeting.



The CoE participates in the 2023 World Data Forum



The CoE participates in the 2023 World Data Forum which was held in Hangzhou, China from 24 to 27 April, hosted by the National Bureau of Statistics of China and the People's Government of Zhejiang Province.

At the previous forum, the CoE organized a session and discussed emerging trends and innovations in data collection systems, especially in real-time crime data collection.

Following the previous engagement in the 2021 UNWDF, the CoE also attended the 2023 UNWDF and built insight into what challenges and practices that Member States and other data communities have been facing and enhanced knowledge and networks to elaborate on our support to the region. The following list is the relevant sessions to the CoE as a potential field to work on:

Strengthening Violence against Women Data and Measurement for Evidence-based Policies: UN WHO Women and Joint Strengthening Programme on **Methodologies** and Measurement and Building National Capacities for Violence Women against Data was introduced with the Global Database on VAW including more than 161 countries data and practical experience on prevalence estimates and training program for the VAW survey.

Building the evidence to rebuild trust in governance systems: Various stakeholders presented new partnerships, different approaches, and innovations to address governance issues such as insufficient statistics for inclusive policy making and low level of trust in public institutions.

A comprehensive register system connecting over 100 administrative data by Statistics Norway, research findings on the Canadian Legal Problems Survey and Tunisia's SDG 16 Survey initiative implementation, and experience in utilizing the citizen-generated data for monitoring SDG 16.2.2 were introduced.

Adding value to survey data through enhanced interoperability data and integration: Different data experts shared their experience and case studies to obtain more timely and disaggregated data, particularly how to integrate household survey data with other such as censuses. sources administrative data, and mobile phone data.

SDG 16: Measuring process and reporting challenges. Different approaches to the cooperation between the international and national level: UNODC and UNDP introduced methodological quidelines to implement dedicated surveys on corruption victimization. and and comprehensive survey modules for SDG 16 indicators. Italy and Mexico shared how they adopted methodologies these and matched the needs of both national priorities and global monitoring of SDG 16.

The CoE participates in the
WebinarWebinarseriesMeasuringGender-basedViolenceinAsiaandPacific



From 25 to 27 April, the CoE participated in the webinar series on measuring gender-based violence in Asia and the Pacific, jointly organized by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and supported by UN Women, UNFPA and UNDP.

The webinar series was meant to knowledge enhance the and capacity of participants to optimize the use of survey and administrative data for the monitoring of gender-based violence. The webinar series included expert presentations. discussions on best practices and sharing of experiences from countries already producing statistics and indicators on genderbased violence.

Gender-based violence against women persists as a significant concern for public health and a violation of human rights, and the COVID-19 pandemic has further exacerbated this issue.

Nonetheless, statistical data remains insufficient to monitor this phenomenon. To tackle this issue, different initiatives have been put in place both at the international and the regional level to monitor violence against women.

One example of such an initiative is the collaborative effort between UNODC and UN Women, who have developed a statistical framework specifically designed to measure gender-related killings of women and girls.

Additionally, most United Nations Regional Commissions maintain various datasets or portals focused on gender discrimination and violence.

Furthermore, these commissions, in partnership with UNODC, provide technical assistance to enhance the capacity of countries to collect, process, analyze, and disseminate gender statistics. The first session highlighted the importance of collecting data on gender-based violence. It included an interactive discussion among participants, where they shared insights into the types of genderbased violence statistics generated in their respective countries and how these statistics inform policymaking processes.

The second session concentrated on the monitoring of genderbased violence, encompassing two main approaches: utilizing administrative data and conducting surveys. The session benefits explored the and limitations of both methods in capturing comprehensive information gender-based on violence incidents.

In the final session, attention shifted towards tools and initiatives aimed at addressing violence against women. One of the highlights was a presentation delivered by the CoE, highlighting Framework for the Statistical Measuring the Gender-related Killings of Women and Girls



Statistical framework for measuring the gender-related killing of women and girls (also referred to as "femicide/feminicide")



This session shed light on innovative strategies and initiatives implemented to combat violence against women, with a particular emphasis on counting femicides.

Overall, the workshop sessions provided an overview of the necessity for gender-based violence data. delved into monitoring approaches utilizing both administrative data and surveys, and showcased tools and initiatives, including the CoE's Statistical Framework for Measuring the Gender-related Killings of Women and Girls, to tackle violence against women.

Read more about the framework **here**.

The CoE hosts the online Regional Training on Measuring SDG 16 in the Pacific with six coorganising agencies



From 18 May to 22 June, the CoE led six United Nations entities online in delivering the Regional Training on Measuring SDG 16 in the Pacific.

Under the principle "Leave no one behind", UN agencies are committed to delivering effective, efficient, and accountable activities to support Member States in building just, inclusive and resilient societies. The aimed Training to strenathen technical capacities of national authorities to produce, analyse and disseminate data for twenty indicators under SDG 16 and promote a community among data producers and users, to facilitate the exchange of experiences and challenges.

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the UNDP Oslo Governance

Centre (OGC), the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights United **Nations** (OHCHR), the Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the (ESCAP), Pacific the Pacific Community (SPC), and the CoE coorganised a series of interactive training sessions on measuring progress towards SDG 16 indicators and tools to measure them.

The topics discussed were the following: homicide and other forms of violence; illicit trafficking and organized crime; corruption and independent national institutions; accessing and strengthening civil and penal justice systems, including prisons; inclusive public institutions satisfaction with public and services; protecting human rights and eliminating discrimination; and birth registration and public access to information.

248 participants registered from 56 countries, 11 of which in the Pacific, with an average of 62 participants joining weekly.



The CoE joins the Workshop on Building Capacity and Enhancing Dialogue on SDG 16 Monitoring and Reporting in Thailand



On 15-16 June, the CoE participated in the Workshop on Building Capacity and Enhancing Dialogue SDG 16 Monitoring and Reporting in Thailand and delivered a presentation on how to measure ten SDG 16 indicators, pertinent along with methodological guidelines and tools developed by UNODC.

The workshop was co-organized by the Office of Justice Affairs of Thailand and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), spanning two days, with the aim of enhancing awareness, strengthening capacity, and discussing strategies to address SDG 16 data gaps in Thailand. Custodian agencies of SDG 16 UNODC. indicators, including UNDP, WHO, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNICEF, OHCHR, World Bank and ESCAP, well as national as counterparts from various government institutions, as well as national counterparts from various government institutions, participated in person or online.

The workshop commenced with an opening session led by Mr. Nithat Sangwattana, Director of of Policy Division and Coordination of Justice Department at the Office of Justice Affairs, followed by an overview of the SDG 16 progress Thailand by ESCAP. in The Ministry of Justice then presented current data availability and data sources in Thailand. Welcoming delivered remarks were bv Lieutenant Colonel Dr. Pongthorn Thanyasiri, Director General of the Office of Justice Affairs, Sara Rezoagli, Deputy Head of the European Union Delegation to Thailand, and Gita Sabharwal, UN Resident Coordinator to Thailand. On the first day, UNDP introduced the SDG 16 Survey Initiative, which is a tool developed by UNODC, UNDP and OHCHR that Member enables States to produce data for measuring survey-based SDG 16 indicators.

The benefits of this initiative were discussed, highlighting the value of an internationally standardized methodology for monitoring SDG 16.

The CoE presented а comprehensive overview of the ten SDG 16 indicators for which UNODC has custodianship: SDG 16.1.1 Intentional Homicide. SDG 16.1.3 Prevalence of violence, SDG 16.1.4 Feeling of safety, SDG 16.2.2 Human trafficking, SDG 16.3.1Reporting rate of violence, SDG 16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees, SDG 16.4.1 Illicit financial flows. SDG 16.4.2 Firearms trafficking, SDG 16.5.2 Bribery among population, SDG 16.5.2 Bribery among businesses.

The presentation not only explained the definition and rationale behind each indicator but also introduced a wide

available of range methodological tools that Member States can utilize, such as the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS), Manuals on Corruption and Victimization Surveys. Finally, the monitoring mechanism of these indicators. through the United Nations Crimes Trend Surveys (UN-CTS), was also presented.

The meeting successfully achieved its objectives of promoting dialogue and cooperation among government agencies in Thailand and UN entities. The CoE will continue providing support on SDG 16 to Member States in Asia and the Pacific together with other UN agencies.





- Duration: 110 min
- Available in: English
- Free

<u>**This course</u>** outlines what the ICCS is and how it enables the cross-cutting monitoring of criminal offences across all criminal justice institutions.</u>

Crime Statistics from a Gender Perspective





Learn more about the basic concepts, methods and frameworks required to compile crime statistics in relation to gender through **this course**.



The International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purpose



The International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purpose (ICCS) is:

- The first international classification of crime for statistical purposes
- A methodological tool that provides a comprehensive framework for producing statistics on crime and criminal justice

• A hierarchical classification whose categories are mutually exclusive and exhaustive



Manual on Victimization Surveys



The <u>Manual on Victimization Surveys</u> serves as a comprehensive source of information for developing national crime victimization survey

SDG Indicators covered by the Manual on Victimization Survey	
16.1.3	Physical, sexual, or psychological violence
16.1.4	Perception of safety
16.3.1	Access to justice: Physical, sexual, or psychological violence
16.5.1	Bribery (population)
11.7.2	Physical or sexual harassment





Manual on Corruption Surveys



The <u>Manual on Corruption Surveys</u> provides countries with practical guidance to develop, plan and implement corruption surveys particularly for SDG 16 target 5: "Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms".



Regional Snapshot Series - Prison Population



The **<u>Regional Snapshot</u>** is a publication series developed by the CoE to deliver statistical information in the field of crime and criminal justice and to provide an example of how numbers can be transformed into information for evidence-based policymaking.





information on victims, perpetrators and state response to gender-related killings of women and girls.

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