

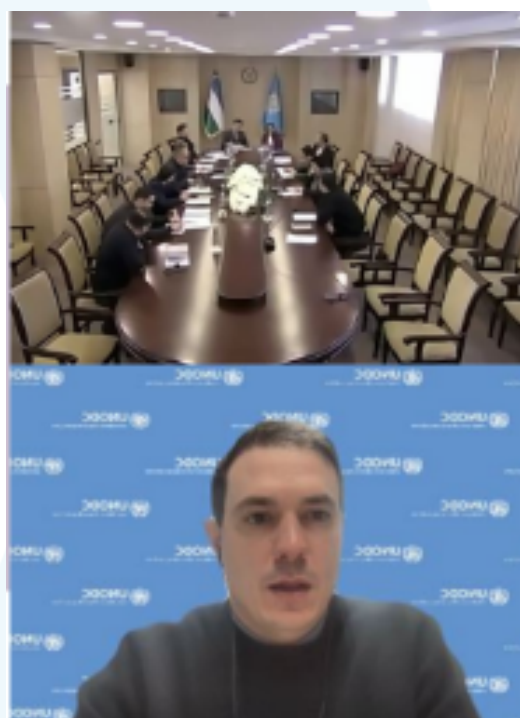


UNODC-KOSTAT Centre of Excellence Activities

The CoE supported the national authorities in Uzbekistan to measure drug-related illicit financial flows

Tashkent (Uzbekistan) (Virtual), 22 February 2024, The CoE remotely delivered a session on measuring illicit financial flows (IFFs) related to drug trafficking in Uzbekistan on 22 February 2024. This session was jointly organized by the Law Enforcement Academy of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the UNODC Information Centre of the Regional Office for Central Asia as a follow up to the Workshop on Measuring Illicit Financial Flows organized by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development with that took place in Uzbekistan on 14 November 2023.

Participants comprised 11 technical experts from the key national agencies tasked with combating drug trafficking and preventing drug abuse in Uzbekistan: Department for Combating Economic Crimes, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Law Enforcement Academy, Customs and the Republican AIDS Center.



The CoE presented a comprehensive overview of the conceptual framework for measuring IFFs associated with drug trafficking, with a focus on the main aggregates, such as inward and outward IFFs. Additionally, the CoE shared insights from the UNODC experience in measuring IFFs related to drug trafficking in selected countries across Latin America and Asia, describing the main variables to be used, as well as the formulas necessary for producing reliable estimates. The participants actively engaged in the discussion, emphasizing the importance of identifying the available data needed to conduct the estimation in Uzbekistan. They also emphasized the need for collaborative efforts with key national institutions to achieve this endeavour. The meeting successfully achieved its objectives of bringing together the relevant stakeholders and equipping them with the different methods aimed at measuring IFFs related to drug trafficking.

Advancing Global Statistical Collaboration: Insights from the 55th Session of the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC)

New York, 27 Feb-1 Mar 2024 – The 55th session of the United Nations Statistical Commission served as an important platform for global cooperation on statistical issues. The session aimed to advance the development and standardization of international statistical practices, supporting efforts to monitor progress towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



A significant highlight of the mission was the establishment of collaborations to advance crime statistics between Statistics Korea (KOSTAT) and the UNODC. Through courtesy meetings and discussions, avenues for cooperation were explored, including the development of a measurement framework for cybercrime and the implementation of the Statistical Framework for Measuring the Gender-Related Killing of Women and Girls (also referred to as femicide/feminicide). The success story of the Korean Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (KCCS), based on the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS), served as a model for international collaboration. Discussions revolved around the implementation and potential revisions of ICCS.



CoE Kicks off the Pilot for the Statistical Framework for Measuring the Gender-related Killing of Women and Girls in Mongolia

Ulaanbaatar (Mongolia), 3-8 March 2024 – The CoE, in partnership with the UN Women Centre of Excellence for Gender Equality and the Coordination Council for Crime Prevention of Mongolia (CCCP), has initiated the piloting phase of the Statistical Framework for Measuring the Gender-Related Killing of Women and Girls (also referred to as “femicide/feminicide”) in Mongolia.

Developed jointly by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and UN Women in 2019, the Framework received endorsement from the UN Statistical Commission in 2022. Subsequently, UNODC and UN Women were tasked with piloting it in volunteer countries worldwide to facilitate the implementation process.

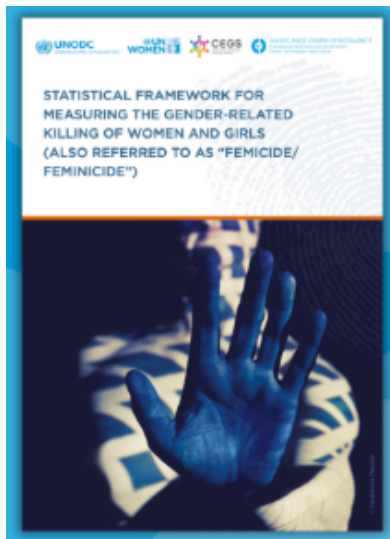
Prior to this initiative, the CoE had established a relationship with Mongolia through workshops focusing on the implementation of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) and Crime Victimization Survey (CVS). The Framework builds upon the ICCS by centering on femicide while integrating a gender perspective into crime statistics. Mongolia's decision to participate in this pilot program underscores the ongoing partnership between the country's crime and criminal justice statistics system and UNODC.

Following the kick-off, the CoE conducted a series of bilateral meetings with relevant institutions to assess homicide data collection. These meetings aimed to gather information about the homicide data collection systems and identify necessary adjustments to align the data with the Framework. Upon completion of the data assessment, the organizing institutions will design a tailored workshop to address Mongolia's specific needs and compile a list of recommendations for aligning the country's homicide data collection with the Framework.



CoE initiates the Pilot for the Statistical Framework for Measuring the Gender-related Killing of Women and Girls in Fiji

Suva (Fiji), 19-22 March 2024 – The CoE, in partnership with the UN Women Centre of Excellence for Gender Equality and the Fiji Bureau of Statistics (FBoS), has initiated the piloting phase of the Statistical Framework for Measuring the Gender-Related Killing of Women and Girls (also referred to as “femicide/feminicide”) in Fiji.



Developed jointly by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and UN Women in 2019, the Framework received endorsement from the UN Statistical Commission in 2022. Subsequently, UNODC and UN Women were tasked with piloting it in volunteer countries worldwide to facilitate the implementation process. Joining the pilot, Fiji will become the first country in the Pacific region to implement the Framework.

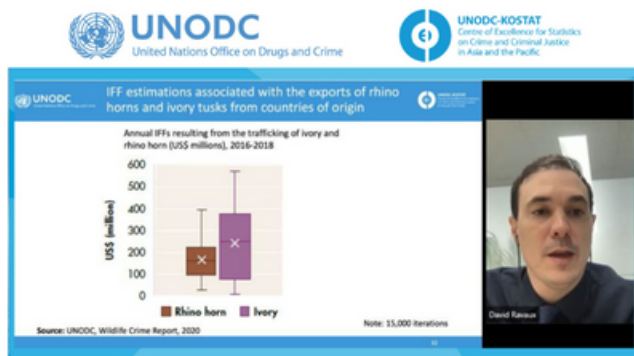


The inaugural meeting, held on Tuesday, was attended by key national institutions and NGOs responsible for homicide and/or Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) statistics' production, collection, analysis, and dissemination. During this session, the CoEs provided insights into the Framework, its origin and its implementation process.

Following the kick-off, the CoEs conducted a series of bilateral meetings with relevant institutions to assess homicide data collection in Fiji. These meetings aimed to gather information about the homicide data collection systems and identify necessary adjustments to align the data with the Framework.

Upon completion of the data assessment, the organizing institutions will design a tailored workshop to address Fiji's specific needs and compile a list of recommendations for aligning the country's homicide data collection with the Framework.

The CoE delivers a technical training on measuring illicit financial flows for Africa region



(Libreville) Gabon, (Abuja) Nigeria, Dakar (Senegal), Burkina Faso (Ougadougou). Virtual, 26 April 2024 – The United Nations 2030 Agenda identifies the reduction of Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs) as a priority area, as reflected in Target 16.4. These flows pose a global threat because the proceeds from criminal activities are often transferred between countries to be laundered, utilized and reinvested in further illicit activities.

On the demand of UNECA, on 26 April, the CoE delivered a virtual training session to its team of four consultants based in the aforementioned countries to mea-

sure IFFs related to drug trafficking, smuggling of migrants, and wildlife trafficking. The session was the opportunity to share the different types of illicit financial flows, the illicit actors involved, and the data needed to produce estimates.

David Ravaux, Methodology Officer from the CoE, presented the methodologies used to measure IFFs in the Maldives, Mexico and Viet Nam, such as the supply and demand-based methods depending on the country profile and data availability. The main challenges encountered were the lack of information and the COVID19 epidemic, which limited the exchange of information between the projects' stakeholders. The participants actively engaged in the discussion, highlighting the need of identifying the available data to conduct the estimation in the pilot African countries. The training achieved its objectives of providing the participants with the different methods aimed at measuring crime-related IFFs.

Global Dialogue on Crime and Criminal Justice: Insights from the 33rd CCPCJ in Vienna

Vienna, 13-17 May 2024 – The 33rd session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) in Vienna gathered representatives from Member States, international organizations, civil society, and stakeholders to address global challenges in crime prevention and criminal justice. The session saw 1,500 attendees from 128 countries and 75 NGOs, with 97 side events covering various criminal justice priorities. Ten events focused on empowering women in justice and involving young people through the Generation Justice Initiative. Resolutions passed addressed rehabilitation strategies, child protection, trafficking, and preparations for the 15th UN Crime Congress in 2026, which will focus on environmental crimes.



With a primary focus on crime response policies, CCPCJ also highlighted the crucial role of statistics in shaping policy decisions. The event stressed the need for standardized tools to ensure data comparability and its integration into sustainability agendas.

Discussions revolved around international cooperation, technical assistance, and the integration of UN standards into crime prevention efforts. At the side event entitled "Meeting Digital Age in Criminal Justice", Jonghee Choi, Coordinator of the CoE, and Dae-Hoon Kwak, Professor at Chungnam National University in the Republic of Korea, delivered a presentation highlighting the status of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) implementation in the Asia-Pacific region and shared research outcome on automating the linkage between the ICCS and the Korean Penal Code using machine learning technique under the title of "Machine Learning Techniques for Implementation of ICCS in South Korea".

Side events provided insights into cybercrime, challenges in tracking femicide data, the financial fraud aspects of organized crime, corruption playing a strategic role in crimes, and improved cooperation in Southeast Asia. Sessions also emphasized the need to better detect trafficking and develop legal frameworks to support restorative justice.

Jonghee also discussed with the UNODC colleagues from headquarters and regional office the development of crime statistics, which serve as crucial evidence for crime prevention and criminal justice policies. The discussion included upcoming regional meetings and workshops, enhancing the quality of trafficking in person data, and measuring cybercrime.



The participation in the CCPCJ also served as an opportunity for the CoE to collaborate with Jean-Luc Lemahieu, UNODC Director of the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs, in participating in “Bye Bye Plastic”, an environmental campaign initiated by the Ministry of Environment in the Republic of Korea. The campaign highlights the need to raise awareness of environmental issues and reduce the pollution caused by the unnecessary use of plastics. Plastics are one of many factors that cause biodiversity loss and climate change, which can contribute to crime against the environment. By taking action in our everyday lives, we can make our planet more sustainable.

Going forward, the CoE aims to stay engaged in global forums, foster collaboration in crime statistics, support Member States in the implementation of UNODC tools, and explore advanced technologies like machine learning to enhance the regional criminal justice system efficiency.

The CoE kicks off Activities to Produce High-Quality Data on Trafficking in Persons in Indonesia



Jakarta (Indonesia), 27-31 May 2024- The harmonized collection and analysis of data on trafficking in persons is an essential step to establish a baseline to develop evidence-based national policies and responses to this crime. Therefore, it is imperative for Member States to implement a national data management system that allows an analysis of trafficking in persons based on a broad range of sources. The adoption of a common international classification standard called the International Classification Standard for Administrative Data on Trafficking in Persons (ICS-TIP) is a first step towards solving problems of data comparability and producing more reliable statistics on this crime.

The CoE kicked off a series of activities aimed at strengthening the capacities of Indonesian institutions to produce high-quality data on trafficking in persons. In coordination with Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS-Statistics Indonesia), these activities are to improve the institutions' administrative data through data collection, data analysis, data protection and national reporting, as well as to strengthen their statistical capacities to measure the prevalence rate of trafficking in persons.

Thirty-six representatives from law enforcement agencies, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Indonesian Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center, the National Statistical Office, the International Organization for Migration, and the University of Indonesia participated in the kick-off meeting held on Monday, 27 May, at BPS. In the meeting, the CoE highlighted the importance of data collection on trafficking in persons and its utilization to prevent this crime, plan and budget for a state response and ensure adequate law enforcement to identify trafficking in persons cases.

The participants welcomed the initiative and highlighted the need for the data producers to collect Trafficking in Persons indicators based on standardized definitions. Due to the decentralization of the data collection across institutions, it was recommended to foster coordination among the national data producers in order to develop data quality in accordance with the ICS-TIP framework.

Following the kick-off meeting, the CoE visited relevant national institutions to conduct a data availability assessment on trafficking in persons, i.e., to identify the data produced, as well as the challenges and needs of the institutions to improve the collection, analysis and reporting of data on trafficking in persons. These meetings will significantly contribute to prepare a national workshop aimed at enhancing administrative capacity for the production of data on trafficking in persons in Indonesia.

Daejeon (Republic of Korea), Virtual, 13 June 2024 – As in previous years, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) launched Data Day with an online Global Briefing on the Data Collection Cycle. During this event, countries are encouraged to compile and submit data on drugs, crime and criminal justice. These data collections offer Member States a centralized opportunity to gather crucial information, enabling the identification of crime patterns and trends for crime prevention, as well as the examination of their national criminal justice system's performance, information flow, and inter-agency collaboration.



Global Briefing on the 2024 Data Collection Cycle on Drugs, Crime and Criminal Justice

Following a general session, where all UNODC methodological tools were briefly introduced, two distinct breakout sessions were established to discuss data collection on drugs, crime and criminal justice. Claudia Pontoglio, Associate Research Officer at the CoE, joined the session dedicated to Crime and Criminal Justice data, delivering a presentation on the United Nations Survey on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UN-CTS) with a case study on the Intentional Homicide section of the survey. The UN-CTS is a mandated annual questionnaire for Member States to collect a core set of data to help identify crime patterns and trends, assess the functioning of the criminal justice system, and monitor progress toward eight indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Additionally, through its alignment with the International Classification of Crime of Statistical Purposes (ICCS), the UN-CTS helps Member States collect valid and internationally comparable data on crime and the criminal justice system.

The aim of the session was to reintroduce UNODC data collection tools to Member States in order to enhance their responses and provide a platform to answer their questions. Other topics covered in the session included: the Questionnaire for the Global Report on Trafficking in Persons (GLOTiP), the United Nations Illicit Arms Flows Questionnaire (UN-IAFQ), the Annual Report Questionnaire (ARQ) and Individual Drug Seizures (IDS).

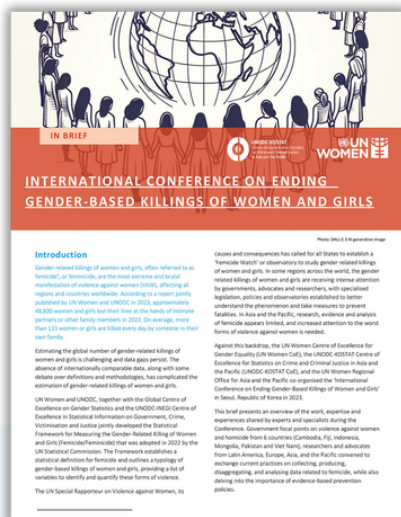
The CoE continuously supports Member States in Asia and the Pacific in enhancing the quality and quantity of responses to the UN-CTS by providing technical assistance in implementing UNODC methodological tools.





PUBLICATIONS

In brief - International Conference on Ending Gender-Based Killings of Women and Girls



This report provides the latest information on femicide worldwide and an overview of the International Conference on Ending Gender-Based Killings of Women and Girls organized by the UN Women Centre of Excellence for Gender Equality, the UN Women Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific and the CoE in Seoul (Republic of Korea) in 2023.



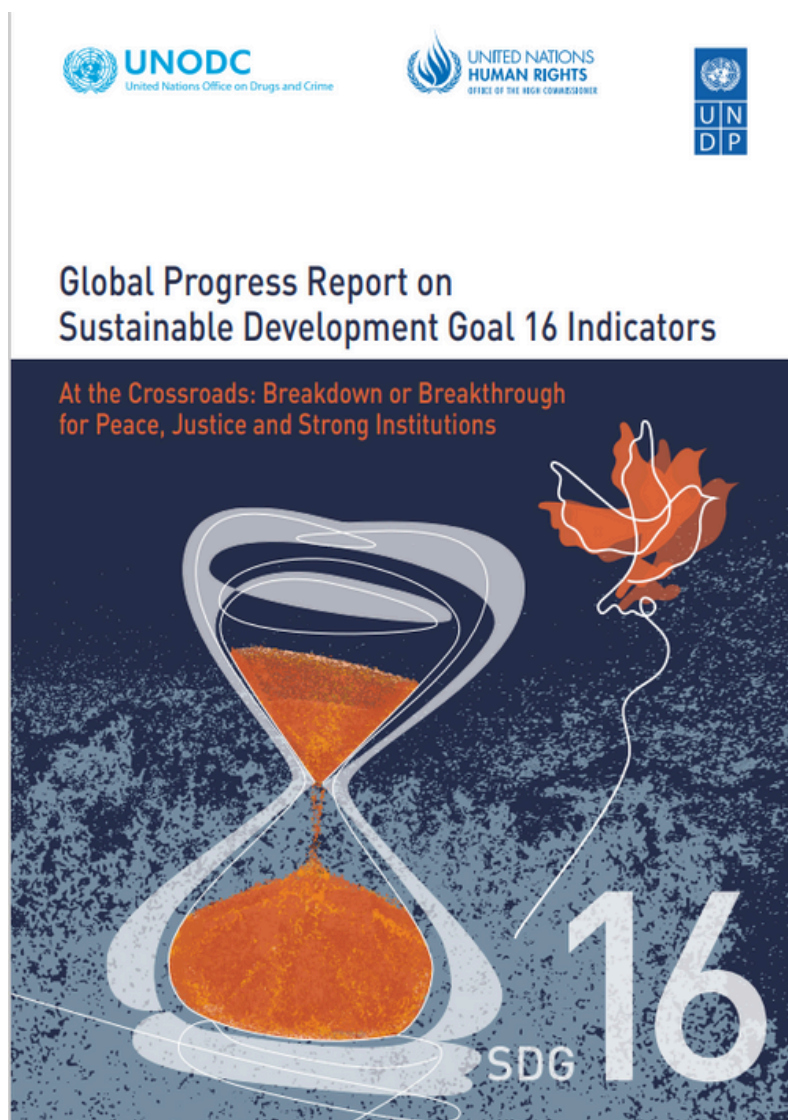
The **Regional Snapshot** is a publication series developed by the CoE to deliver statistical information in the field of crime and criminal justice and to provide an example of how numbers can be transformed into information for evidence-based policymaking.





PUBLICATIONS

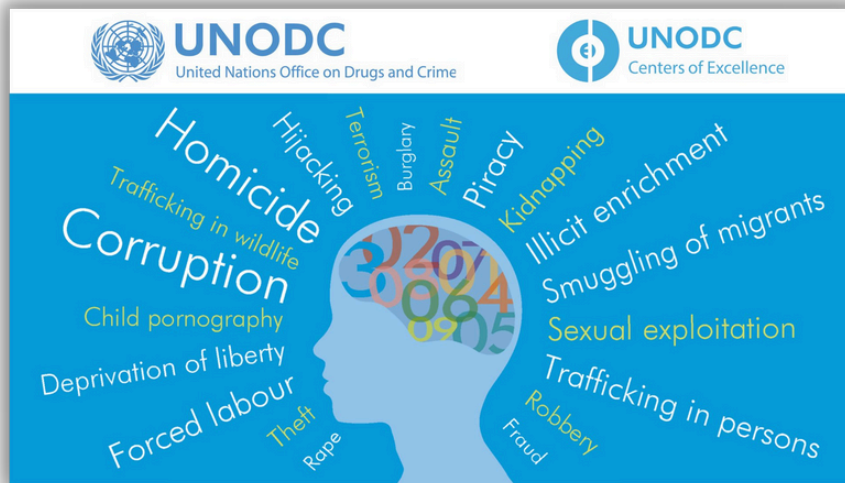
2nd Global Progress Report on Sustainable Development Goal 16 Indicators - At the Crossroads: Breakdown or Breakthrough for Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions



UNODC, UNDP and OHCHR published the new **SDG 16 progress report**. This report represents a unique and pivotal inter-agency effort toward realizing the global 2030 Agenda, raising awareness of goal 16's significance and contributing to its achievement.

ONLINE COURSES

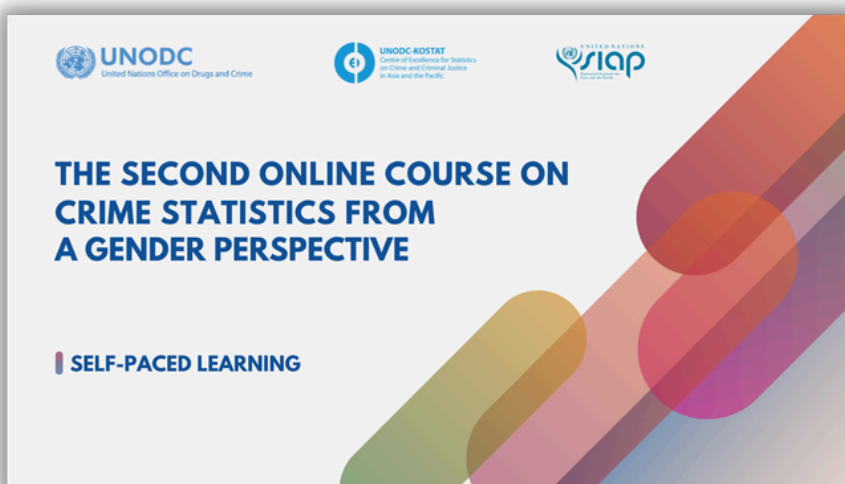
ICCS eLearning Course



- Self-paced
- 2 modules
- Duration: 110 min
- Available in: English
- Free

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

Crime Statistics from a Gender Perspective

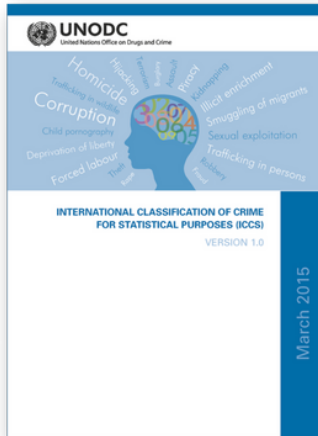


Learn more about the basic concepts, methods and frameworks required to compile crime statistics in relation to gender through **this course**. UNODC-KOSTAT CoE along with UN Women and UN SIAP is organising an in-person workshop based on this course.



METHODOLOGICAL TOOLS

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 **Manual on Victimization Surveys** 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 |



METHODOLOGICAL TOOLS

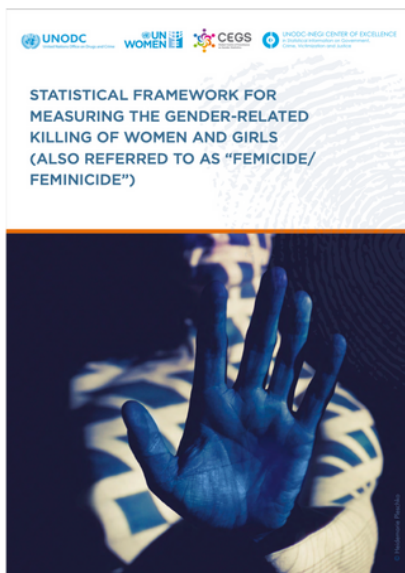
Manual on Corruption Surveys



The **Manual on Corruption Surveys** 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".



Statistical Framework for Measuring the Gender-Related Killing of Women and Girls (also referred to as "Femicide/Feminicide")



The **Statistical framework for measuring the gender-related killing of women and girls** was jointly developed by UNODC and UN Women to provide a comprehensive framework for measuring the gender-related killing of women and girls by identifying the list of variables that can be used to identify and count the various types of such killings.

The framework also identifies the main data that should be collected for providing information on victims, perpetrators and state response to gender-related killings of women and girls.

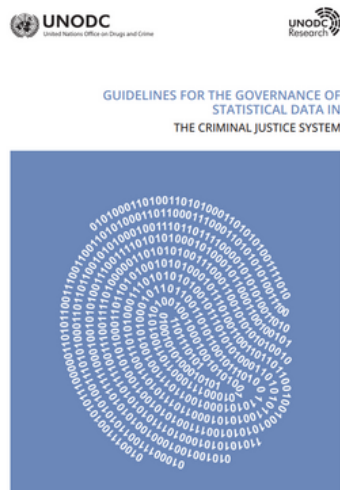


METHODOLOGICAL TOOLS

Statistical Framework to measure Corruption



The **Statistical Framework to measure Corruption** provides member states to utilize it as a tool to gradually collect, analyze and use relevant data on corruption at the national and subnational levels to inform and monitor their policies.



Through **Guidelines for the governance of statistical data in the criminal justice system** UNODC aims to contribute to maximizing the value of crime and criminal justice administrative data as a strategic asset by supporting countries in optimizing data collection, production, dissemination and use, strengthening data governance arrangements and data partnerships, and building robust statistical environments that are interoperable.



METHODOLOGICAL TOOLS

International Classification Standard for Administrative Data on Trafficking in Persons (ICS-TIP)



The **ICS-TIP** was developed by IOM, in partnership with UNODC, as a common international classification standard, that aims to facilitate the production and dissemination of high-quality administrative data relating to various aspects of the crime of trafficking in persons.



Guidelines for the Production of Statistical Data

The Guidelines for the Production of Statistical Data provide support to countries in the collection, production and dissemination of high-quality statistics. Delve into each guideline's details by criminal justice institution here:



- [Police](#)
- [Prosecution service and court](#)
- [Prison system](#)
- [Criminal Justice System](#)



METHODOLOGICAL TOOLS

SDG 16 Survey Initiative



The **SDG16 Survey Initiative** 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.



UNODC RESEARCH



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