



# **Technical Meeting on SDG Indicators to measure violence, trafficking, corruption and access to justice**

**Final Report**

Mexico City, september 2017.

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# Technical Meeting on SDG Indicators to measure violence, trafficking, corruption and access to justice

## Final Report

### Background

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted in September 2015 by UN Member States is a universal, indivisible, and transformative vision to eradicate extreme poverty over the next 15 years within a framework of sustainable peace for people and the planet.

The 2030 Agenda promotes the achievement of a set of 17 interdependent social, economic and environmental Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including an innovative and most needed dimension to the Global Agenda for Member States to address peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

Within Goal 16 (SDG16) and other goals, a number of indicators focus on institutional efforts on improving access to justice; reducing violence, including against women; tackling corruption, fighting organized crime and illicit markets, amongst others.

Currently, member states and the different UN agencies are working closely with National Statistical Offices (NSOs) to lead joint efforts with relevant institutions from the criminal justice system in order to explore different data sources that can provide data to report SDGs progress. Moreover, NSOs contribution to further strengthen statistical efforts by different government institutions may reinforce National Statistical Systems for producing comparable and quality data for evidence-based policy making.

### Objectives of the meeting

1. Review existing data and methodologies that can be used to produce 11 different SDG indicators on security, violence and justice, of whom UNODC is the custodian agency.
2. Exchange best practices at the technical level to produce 10 SDG indicators out of the 23 comprised in SDG16 and 1 indicator from SDG15.
3. Exchange practices on national mechanisms to produce data for national monitoring of 10 SDG16 indicators and 1 SDG15 indicators.
4. Contribute to the identification of possible official sources to monitor SDG16 indicators, as well as to the development of methodological standards to measure illicit trade in particular.
5. Propose additional indicators at the regional level to complement the previously established global indicators.

## Summary

The meeting was held in Mexico City on 11 – 14 September, 2017 with the participation of representatives from National Statistical Offices and Government Institutions of the Criminal Justice System from 19 countries<sup>1</sup> in Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as other national and regional institutions. During this Technical Meeting, attendees shared their experiences in producing data to feed 1 indicator of SDG15 and 11 indicators of SDG16 on violence, illicit trafficking, corruption and access to justice. Current challenges were discussed to measure the indicators agreed at the global level, and there was a dialogue about existing methodologies for producing them. Finally, there was a discussion on generating some possible regional indicators.

## Results of the Discussion

During the meeting, 11 indicators from SDG16 "Peace, justice and strong institutions" were discussed, with the following results:

Indicator	Results
16.1.1. Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ During the discussions, there was a discrepancy in national definitions to observe this data. Therefore, it was recommended to use the definition from the International Crime Classification for Statistical Purposes (ICCS), which is consistent with the requirements to estimate this indicator.</li> <li>○ Improve interagency coordination among different institutions that collect the data to report the progress of this indicator, to improve its consistency and quality.</li> <li>○ Specific recommendations were made on the additional disaggregation variables that should be collected, for example, victim-perpetrator relationship.</li> </ul>
16.1.3. Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ There is a big difficulty in measuring the indicator because each category of violence implies the need on having different parameters for its measurement.</li> <li>○ Recommendations were made on the need to define more precisely the proposed calculation method for reporting each type of violence separately.</li> <li>○ UNODC should develop exhaustive and detailed guidelines for the calculation of this indicator from different sources, such as Victimization Surveys, through a process of peer consultation.</li> </ul>
16.1.4. Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ It is necessary to work on the standardization of questions established in the Victimization Surveys and in the Household Survey modules, to guarantee historical series and comparability of the reported data.</li> <li>○ There are some possible biases about the wording in the question related to this indicator, so, it is recommended not including the variable "night".</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The disaggregation variable "around the area they live" implies an extended response that can be subject to interpretation, so it is recommended to specify a smaller geographic location, according to the language and territory of each country.</li> <li>○ It is recommended the possibility of including population under 18, people with disabilities, characteristics of the territory (rural, urban), communities' characteristics.</li> </ul>
<p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ It is necessary to establish the basic elements on the definition of violence to have comparable criteria.</li> <li>○ It is considered that the best reporting sources for the indicator are Victimization Surveys, so international standards must be adopted to have unified criteria.</li> <li>○ It is recommended to expand the disaggregation variables considering the violence experience, as well as related variables to ethnic group and educational level of the victim and the relationship with the perpetrator.</li> <li>○ It is necessary to include a definition of <i>competent authorities</i>, to specify the measurement of the indicator related to the reasons for not reporting (mistrust and / or ignorance).</li> </ul>
<p>16.3.2. Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Another issue raised during the discussion was the need to define this indicator, since the word <i>detained</i> gets a different connotation according to the criminal justice system of each country, which is why a population deprived of its freedom would be a more appropriate term.</li> <li>○ It is recommended to verify the calculation method and to follow the official international methodology of metadata.</li> <li>○ During the meeting, the participants discussed the need of including additional disaggregation variables about persons in prisons, such as: imputed offenses, access to private or public defenders, recidivism, age of first crime, ethnic identification, civil status, economic dependence, previous occupation, economic dependent offspring, education, nationality, identity document and identification of vulnerable groups (people with disabilities and sexual preferences).</li> </ul>
<p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The sources of information for reporting the data of this indicator were discussed, and it was agreed that the most appropriate source is the Victimization Survey due the periodicity in which the data can be obtained.</li> <li>○ About the disaggregation variables, it was recommended that the age and sex of the victim of bribery were included, as well as the age, sex and position of the public official. Also, including cost of bribery and as the GDP percentage. It is also necessary to capture the sector (justice, education, government, health, etc.)</li> </ul>
<p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The importance of including the indicator in the national agenda was discussed, because of the difficulty of including a module in business surveys that could affect its main objective and the difficulty of implementing a specialized survey on the subject.</li> <li>○ Work must be done on the instrument of metadata to obtain the data that the indicator reports, since the informant is not always the most appropriate, the owners of the businesses could be selected as informants, as they have more information about the phenomena and have more political/economic influence positions.</li> </ul>
<p>16.2.2. Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ It is recommended to expand information sources and consider methodologies to measure victims not officially detected.</li> <li>○ Administrative records should expand the disaggregation variables for both the victim and the perpetrator.</li> </ul>

16.4.1. Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ It is recommended to strengthen inter-institutional coordination between private institutions (banking and business) and public institutions, to develop knowledge and data on the illicit financial flows.</li> <li>○ It was noted that UNODC is integrating a Task Force to develop the methodology for measuring this indicator.</li> </ul>
16.4.2. Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ It was specified that the indicator refers to the tracing of confiscated weapons from the moment they become illicit.</li> <li>○ The indicator should have a more specific disaggregation on the type of <i>light weapons</i>: pistol, revolver, shotgun, carbine, machine gun, national, industrial and international, etc.</li> <li>○ About the disaggregation of variables, it is recommended to separate civilian use and non-civilian use of weapons.</li> </ul>
15.7.1. Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Expand the technical information of the species that should be included in the red list (endemic species) by region.</li> <li>○ For disaggregation variables, the measurement of detentions should be expanded.</li> </ul>

## Proposal for possible additional indicators

During the meeting, the participants discussed the possibility of generating additional indicators to the global ones, which are also relevant to monitor security and justice policies in the region. Here is a list of the most mentioned:

### Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

1. Number of women over 18 years murdered by their intimate partner, ex- intimate partner, spouse, ex-spouse or sentimentally related person, per 100,000 women.
2. Number of women under 18 years murdered by their intimate partner, ex- intimate partner, spouse, ex-spouse or sentimentally related person, per 100,000 women.
3. Number of women over 18 years murdered who had previously filed a complaint against the perpetrator, per 100,000 women.
4. Number of persons killed by the abuse of force during the detention process, per 100,000 inhabitants.
5. Number of law enforcement officials who lost their lives while performing their duties for every 100,000 inhabitants (or on the state of force).
6. Number of deaths in penitentiary institutions, by type of death, per 100,000 inhabitants.
7. Number of victims of violence where the perpetrator was under the effects of psychotropic substances.

### Target 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.

1. Number of people deprived of liberty over the total capacity of penitentiary institutions (overcrowding).
2. Number of people in prisons for drug trafficking offences (by type of drug: cocaine, marijuana), that have not been sentenced, by the total population in prison.
3. Persons convicted under alternative measures as a percentage of all persons sentenced under supervision (prison population + convicted under alternative measures)
4. Number of accused persons in criminal cases with a public defender
  - a. Number of public defenders by the number of criminal cases assigned to them

## Target 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

1. Percentage of population that trust police and other criminal justice institutions.
2. Number of senior officials who accredited a transparent selection process, over the total number of senior officials.
3. Number of political positions assigned by senior officials.
4. Number of public officials punished for bribery in relation to the total number of public officials.
5. Number of public officials sentenced for acts of corruption in relation to the number of public officials denounced for acts of corruption.
6. Value of bribery in dollars, and as a percentage of GDP (Households).
7. Value of bribery in dollars, and as a percentage of GDP (Business).
8. Percentage of population who paid a bribe to police officers or any other criminal justice authority in the last 12 months.

## About National Coordination

At the national level, it is necessary to strengthen the consolidation on statistical production of data on Security, Violence and Justice. In this context, coordination is required among several actors at the national level such as:

- UN-CTS<sup>2</sup> National Focal Points
- National Statistical Offices, in charge of the implementation of the International Crime Classification for Statistical Purposes (ICCS).
- Offices or Institutions in charge of monitoring the Sustainable Development Objectives.

## About International Coordination

At the international level, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and other international organizations should continue working in coordinating in the collection of statistical data; methodological development and technical support for strengthening institutional capacities countries.

During the meeting, two important tools were discussed to improve the production and dissemination of the indicators:

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<sup>2</sup> United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems

- ICCS. The common nomenclature to produce comparable and quality data on security and justice. Countries in this region have begun to implement this Classification, however challenges have been identified for its use, for example: to establish coordination mechanisms between national data producers and the importance on receiving more methodological assistance to map national legislation to the Classification.
- United Nations Survey on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UN-CTS): Basic tool for collecting SDG16 data, particularly on the indicators discussed during the meeting, as it contains the ICCS logic to collect data for comparison, exhaustive for crime analysis and for decision-making within public policies. For this, efforts must be redoubled to increase the quantity and quality of data sent by countries to the United Nations System through UNODC.
- Coordination, technical assistance and training activities will be provided through the Center of Excellence in Statistical Information on Government, Crime, Victimization and Justice (CoE) to promote the implementation of Victimization Surveys, the ICCS and supporting generation of statistical data for reporting SDG indicators. Especially the SDG indicators of which UNODC is custodian agency.

## Next Steps

- Promote the development of additional indicators according to the United Nations Statistical Commission criteria.
- The metadata for indicators and their conceptual frameworks will be improved to have clear criteria on its conceptualization and their calculation methods.
- Strategies will be generated for the dissemination and availability of data.
- Work on Quality Assessments to ensure the reliability and comparability of the data reported for each indicator.
- Through the CoE, UNODC will provide technical support on the adoption of international standards for the generation of quality statistical data (ICCS, Victimization Surveys, and Quality Assessments).



## Appendix

### Appendix 1. Participants List

No.	COUNTRY	NAME	INSTITUTION	POSITION
1	Argentina	Mr. Hernán Esteban Olaeta	Ministry of Justice and Human Rights of the Nation	Coordinator on Studies and Statistics in Criminal Policy
2	Argentina	Mr. Nicolas Garcette	Ministry of National Security	National Director of Criminal Statistics
3	Belize	Ms. Tanisha Chavarria	Statistical Institute of Belize (SIB)	Statistician
4	Bolivia	Mrs. Esdenkha Moscoso Loayza	National Institute of Statistics (INE)	Director of Economic and Social Statistics and Indicators
5	Brazil	Mrs. Rosane Teixeira de Siqueira e Oliveira	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)	Technical Coordinator of Population and Social Indicators of IBGE and Coordinator of SDG 16
6	Brazil	Mrs. Cheila Marina de Lima	Ministry of Health	Coordinator of Technical Area of Surveillance, foresight and violence at Ministry of Security
7	Chile	Mrs. Andrea Guadalupe	National Institute of Statistics (INE)	Analyst of International Relations
8	Chile	Mrs. Patricia González Olmedo	Ministry of the Interior	Professional of the Studies Department
9	Chile	Mr. Pablo Villatoro	CEPAL	Research Assistant, Social Statistics Unit, Statistics Division
10	Colombia	Sra. Diana Carolina Peña Bolívar	National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE)	Specialized Professional
11	Colombia	Mr. David Humberto Gómez Bernal	National Planning Department (DNP)	Consultant
12	Colombia	Mr. John Alexander Ruiz Rodríguez	DIJIN	Sublieutenant
13	Colombia	Mrs. Sandra Lucía Moreno Lozada	Institute of Forensic Medicine and Forensic Sciences (INMLCF)	Coordinator of the National Reference Center on Violence
14	Colombia	Mr. Héctor Olimpo Espinosa Oliver	Ministry of the Interior	Vice Minister
15	Colombia	Mr. Miguel Serrano	UNODC	Territorial Investigation Specialist
16	Costa Rica	Mrs. Ana Ericka Rodríguez Araya	Planning Directorate, Judicial Branch	Chief of statistics subprocess
17	Costa Rica	Mrs. Aida Chaves Vilalta	National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC)	Responsible for the system of indicators
18	Costa Rica	Mr. Freddy Araya Arroyo	National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC)	Business Analyst
19	Costa Rica	Mr. Oscar Delgado Cascante	Ministry of Justice and Peace	Coordinator of the Violence Observatory

20	Costa Rica	Mr. Diego Rodríguez Zumbado	Judicial Investigation Agency (OIJ)	Statistician
21	Costa Rica	Mrs. Selene Pineda	ILANUD	Researcher and Project Coordinator
22	Costa Rica	Mrs. Karol Sánchez Brenes	PNUD-INFOSEGURA	Statistical Consultant
23	Dominica	Mr. Dwayne Dick	Central Statistical Office	Surveys Statistician
24	Ecuador	Mrs. Verónica Cuzco	National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC)	Analyst of socio-demographic statistics
25	Ecuador	Mr. Guido Núñez	Ministry of the Interior	Chief of Crime Information Analysis
26	El Salvador	Mr. Evaristo Hernández	General Directorate of Statistics and Censuses (DIGESTYC)	National Director
27	El Salvador	Mr. Erick Alexander Barahona	Ministry of Justice and Public Security	Coordinator of the Directorate on Information and Analysis
28	El Salvador	Mr. Ricardo Cordova	FUNDAUNGO	Executive Director
29	El Salvador	Mr. Víctor Tablas	PNUD-INFOSEGURA	Country Team
30	Guatemala	Karin Barrios	National Statistics Institute (INE)	Head of the Socio-Cultural and Security Statistics Unit
31	Guatemala	Mr. Axel Romero	Ministry of Governance	Vice Minister on Violence and Crime Prevention
32	Guatemala	Mrs. Mariela Alejandra Villatoro Bobadilla	Ministry of Governance	Consultant
33	Guatemala	Mr. Axel David Esteban Fuentes	Secretariat of Strategic Planning Presidency (SEGEPLAN)	Sectorialist of the Sectorial Planning Directorate
34	Guatemala	Mr. Eduardo Díaz	PNUD-INFOSEGURA	Country Team
35	Guatemala	Mrs. Diana Irasema Fernández Roca	Landívar University	Academic Researcher
36	Honduras	Mr. Lester Ramírez	Association For a Justice Society	Researcher Coordinator
37	Honduras	Mrs. Carmela Lanza	PNUD-INFOSEGURA	Infosegura Coordinator
38	Honduras	Mrs. Tania Martínez	PNUD-INFOSEGURA	Program Analyst Governance Area
39	Honduras	Mr. Erlin Saul Menjivar Nuñez	Secretariat of Security - Undersecretariat for interinstitutional affairs	TIC Administrator
40	Jamaica	Ms. Juliet McCalla-Smith	Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN)	Statistician Senior
41	Mexico	Mr. Mario Alberto Santillana Zapata	INEGI	Area Director
42	Mexico	Mr. Oscar Jaimes Bello	INEGI	Deputy Director General for Government Information Development, Indices and Indicators
43	Mexico	Mr. José E. Urquieta	INEGI	Indicators Director
44	Mexico	Mrs. Iliana Ajulia Andrade	PNUD	Specialist in Quantitative Analysis
45	Mexico	Mrs. Carolina Rivera Vázquez	PNUD	Public politics Specialist
46	Panama	Mrs. Yasmin Quintero	National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC)	Statistical Supervisor of the Social Statistics Section

47	Panama	Mrs. Aracelis Ivette Camacho de Casanova	Integrated Criminal Statistics System (SIEC)	National Director
48	Paraguay	Mrs. Laura Violeta Reinoso Cáceres	General Directorate of Statistics, Surveys and Censuses (DGEEC)	Technician responsible for developing SDG indicators
49	Peru	Mr. Víctor Aníbal Sánchez Aguilar	National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI)	Chief
50	Regional	Mr. Mauricio Amaya	PNUD-INFOSEGURA	Regional Analyst
51	Regional	Mr. Leonel Pérez	PNUD-INFOSEGURA	Regional Analyst Specialist on Human Development
52	Dominican Republic	Mr. Alberto Starlyn Morillo Castillo	Citizen Security Observatory	Coordinator
53	Dominican Republic	Mrs. Alma Vargas	National Statistics Office (ONE)	Coordinator at the SEN Articulation
54	Dominican Republic	Mr. Justo Manuel Vásquez Rodríguez	PGR	Officer in charge of the Department of Judicial Statistics
55	Dominican Republic	Mr. Darwin Encarnación	Dominican FLACSO	Research associate
56	Dominican Republic	Mrs. Miriam Leticia Vilchez	PNUD-INFOSEGURA	Technical Governance Unit
57	Uruguay	Mrs. Gabriela Patrón	Office of Planning and Budget - Presidency	Consultant in Evaluation and State Management Direction
58	Uruguay	Mrs. Gabriela Valverde	Ministry of the Interior	Manager on budget management and monitoring

## Appendix 2. Agenda

# Technical Meeting on Security, Violence and Justice Indicators to Monitor Sustainable Development Goals

11-14 September 2017

Mexico City, Mexico

## Monday, 11<sup>th</sup> September 2017

08:30 – 09:00	<b>Registration</b>
09:00 – 09:30	<b>Opening remarks and introduction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Antonio Mazzitelli, Representante de UNODC en México</li> <li>• Leonel Pérez Laínez, PNUD INFOSEGURA</li> </ul>
09:30 – 10:40	<b>Common tools and challenges: experiences at national and international level</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Methodological tools               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Enrico Bisogno, UNODC</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Challenges on data quality               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Salomé Flores, UNODC Center of Excellence</li> </ul> </li> <li>• National Statistical Capacity Diagnosis               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Pablo Villatoro Saavedra, CEPAL</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
10:40 – 11:00	<b>Break</b>
11:00 – 13:00	<b>Coverage and quality of homicide statistics (Indicator 16.1.1)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cheila Marina Lima, Ministry of Health, Brasil</li> <li>• Sandra Lucía Moreno Lozada, National Institute of Forensic Medicine and Forensic Sciences, Colombia</li> </ul>
13:00 – 14:00	<b>Almuerzo</b>
14:00 – 15:30	<b>Measuring physical, psychological and sexual violence (Indicator 16.1.3)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Using Victimization Surveys               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Oscar Jaimes, INEGI, México</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
15:30 – 15:50	<b>Break</b>
15:50 – 17:30	<b>Using Victimization Surveys to report on “crimes reported” and “fear of crime” (Indicators 16.1.4 &amp; 16.3.1)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nicolas Garcette, Ministry of Security, Argentina</li> <li>• Andrea Paola Guadalupe Argandoña, National Statistics Institute, and Patricia Alejandra González Olmedo, Ministry of the Interior and Public Security, Chile</li> </ul>

## Tuesday, 12<sup>th</sup> September 2017

9:00 – 11:00	<b>Indicators on access to justice (Indicators 16.3.1 &amp; 16.3.2)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Methodological developments and national experiences                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Gabriela Valverde, Ministry of the Interior, Uruguay</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
11:00 – 11:20	<b>Break</b>
11:20 – 13:00	<b>Measuring Corruption in households and businesses (Indicators 16.5.1 &amp; 16.5.2)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Methodological developments and national experiences                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Aracelly de Casanova, National System of Criminal Statistics, Panamá</li> <li>○ Mario Santillana, INEGI, Mexico</li> <li>○ Roberto Murguía, UNODC Center of Excellence</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
13:00 – 14:00	<b>Almuerzo</b>
14:00 – 17:00	<b>Working groups on cross-cutting issues and national indicators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National reporting mechanisms and data quality frameworks                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Aníbal Sánchez, National Institute of Statistics and Informatics, Peru</li> <li>○ Verónica Cuzco, INEC, Ecuador</li> <li>○ Evaristo Hernández, DYGESTIC, El Salvador</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Discussion of complementary indicators by dimension                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Violence</li> <li>○ Illicit trafficking</li> <li>○ Access to Justice</li> <li>○ Corruption</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## Wednesday, 13<sup>th</sup> September 2017

8:00 – 9:00	<b>Meeting of the SCA – ECLAC Working Group of Statistics on Public Security and Justice (Members only)</b>
09:00 – 09:40	<b>Discussion for complementary indicators ( feasibility and disaggregation)</b>
9:40 – 11:00	<b>Prospects for measuring illicit trafficking:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human trafficking (Indicator 16.2.2)                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Héctor Olimpo Espinosa Oliver, Ministry of the Interior, Colombia</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Illicit financial flows (Indicator 16.4.2)                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Justo Vázquez, General Republic Attorney's Office, Dominican Republic</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

11:00 – 11:20	<b>Break</b>
11:20 – 13:00	<b>Perspectives for measuring illicit trafficking:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weapons (Indicator 16.4.1)                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Diego Rodríguez, Judicial Investigation Agency, Costa Rica</li> <li>○ Guido Núñez, Ministry of the Interior, Ecuador</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Trafficking in wildlife (Indicator 15.7.1)                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ John Alexander Ruiz Rodríguez, Dirección de Investigación Criminal e Interpol, Colombia</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
13:00 – 14:00	<b>Almuerzo</b>
14:00 – 15:00	<b>More than Global Indicators: Discussion on National Indicators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leonel Pérez Laínez, PNUD - INFOSEGURA</li> <li>• Ana Selene Pineda Neisa, ILANUD</li> </ul>
15:00 – 15:20	<b>Lunch</b>
15:20 – 17:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Discussion for complementary indicators ( feasibility and disaggregation)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Violence</li> <li>○ Illicit trafficking</li> <li>○ Access to Justice</li> <li>○ Corruption</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
17:00	Cocktail, Terrace
20.00	<b>Cultural Event (suggested)</b>

### Jueves, 14 de septiembre de 2017

9:00 -09:45	Check Cashing (for those with funding from Center of Excellence –INFOSEGURA)
9:45 – 10:00	<b>Latin American and the Caribbean Crime Victimization Survey Initiative (LACSI)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welcome to new members</li> <li>• Recap                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Salomé Flores, Center of Excellence UNODC</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
10:00 – 11:00	<b>Proposals from the Latin American and the Caribbean Crime Victimization Survey Initiative</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measuring hand by hand justice: Guatemala’s experience.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Axel Romero, Ministry of Government, Guatemala</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Screening questions: last 3 years/ last 12 months. New proposal.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Luisa Sánchez, UNODC Center of Excellence</li> </ul>
<b>11:00 – 11:20</b>	<b>Break</b>
<b>11:20 – 13:00</b>	<p><b>Proposals from the Latin American and the Caribbean Crime Victimization Survey Initiative</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building a case for follow-up questions on the last 3 crimes (and not only on the most recent one) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Oscar Jaimes, INEGI, México</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Modifications to the kidnapping crime register <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Luisa Sánchez, UNODC Center of Excellence</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>13:00 – 14:00</b>	<b>Lunch</b>
<b>14:00 – 15:00</b>	<p><b>Crimes that are difficult to measure: how to do it through Victimization Surveys</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposal for a module on cybercrime <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Luis Delgado, UNODC Center of Excellence</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>15:00 – 16:00</b>	<p><b>Next steps of the LACSI Initiative and Conclusions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNODC</li> <li>• UNODC Center of Excellence</li> </ul>